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Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Continued from Bell C. 27.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Roll C-28

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W.L. MACKENZIE KING PAPERS

MEMORANDA AND NOTES (1887-1921)

LIST OF FILES

1.	Aberdeen, Lord and Lady	C 1
2.	Agriculture	C 4
3.	American Association for International Conciliation	C 162
4.	Anglo-Japanese Relations	C 180
5.	Art and Literature	C 228
6.	Autographs	C 300
7.	Berlin High School	C 353
8.	Board of Commerce, 1919-1920	C 558
9.	Borden, Sir Robert	C 583
10.	Brown, Adam	C 585
11.	Burke, Kathleen	C 588
12.	Burnaby, R.W.E.	C 599
13.	By-elections	C 600
14.	Cabinet Formation, 1921	C 621
15.	Calling Cards	C 709
16.	Campbell, Basil	C 768
17.	Campbell, William Wilfred	C 770
18.	Canada - History	C 820
19.	Canadian-American Relations	C 823

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

20.	Canadian Association for International Conciliation	C 875
21.	Canadian Club of Ottawa	C 887
22.	Canadian Patriotic Fund	C 911
23.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (1)	C 1095
24.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (2)	C 1265
25.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (3)	C 1592
26.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (4)	C 1740
27.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (5)	C 1992
28.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (6)	C 2174
29.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (7)	C 2416
30.	Co-operative Movement	C 2733
31.	Cost of Living	C 2748
32.	Credit Societies	C 2754
33.	Education - Industrial Training and Technical Education	C 2756
34.	Election of 1908	C 2780
35.	Election of 1911	C 2855
36.	Election of 1917 (1)	C 2923
37.	Election of 1917 (2)	C 3422
38.	Election of 1921	C 3769
39.	Fisher, Sydney	C 3960
40.	Fleming, Sir Sandford	C 3963
41.	Franchise (1)	C 3977
42.	Franchise (2)	C 4164

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

43.	Freight Rates	C 4352
44.	Gerry, Peter G.	C 4356
45.	Grant, Sir James A.	C 4359
46.	Greetings (1)	C 4369
47.	Greetings (2)	C 4448
48.	Greetings (3)	C 4507
49.	Grenfell, Wilfred T.	C 4577
50.	Harper, Henry Albert	C 4607
51.	Harvard University	C 4720
52.	Harvard University - Essays	C 4766
53.	Harvard University - Examinations	C 4859
54.	Harvard University - Notes - Banking and History of Leading Banking Systems (Dunbar)	C 4897
55.	Harvard University - Notes - Economic History of the U.S. (Callendar)	C 5203
56.	Harvard University - Notes - Economic Theory in the 19th Century (Taussig)	C 5342
57.	Harvard University - Notes - Economics Seminary	C 5622
58.	Harvard University - Notes - Financial Administration and Public Debts (Dunbar) (1)	C 5629
59.	Harvard University - Notes - Financial Administration and Public Debts (Dunbar) (2)	C 5767
60.	Harvard University - Notes - History and Literature of Economics (Ashley) (1)	C 5926
61.	Harvard University - Notes - History and Literature of Economics (Ashley) (2)	C 6067

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

62.	Harvard University - Notes - History and Literature of Economics (Ashley) (3)	C 6237
63.	Harvard University - Notes - Industrial Revolution (Cunningham)	C 6607
64.	Harvard University - Notes - International Payments (Dunbar)	C 6862
65.	Harvard University - Notes - Labour Question in Europe and U.S. (E. Cummings)	C 7071
66.	Harvard University - Notes - Methods of Economic Investigation (Taussig)	C 7171
67.	Harvard University - Notes - Miscellaneous	C 7211
68.	Harvard University - Notes - Modern Economic History of Europe and America (Ashley)	C 7233
69.	Harvard University - Notes - Outlines of Economics (Taussig)	C 7434
70.	Harvard University - Notes - Principles of Sociology (E. Cummings)	C 7719
71.	Harvard University - Notes - Theory and Methods of Taxation (Taussig)	C 8002
72.	Harvard University - Notes - Western Civilization (Cunningham)	C 8223
73.	Honours and Awards	C 8491
74.	Housing	C 8597
75.	Immigration	C 8603
76.	Imperial Conference of 1921	C 8811
77.	Imperial Relations	C 8839
78.	Industrial Accidents	C 8898
79.	Industrial Disputes	C 9051
80.	Industrial Disputes - Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., 1906.	C 9065

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

81.	Industrial Disputes - Grand Trunk Railway, 1910	C 9119
82.	Industrial Disputes - Western Fuel Co., 1905	C 9338
83.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (1)	C 9428
84.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (2)	C 9651
85.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (3)	C 9917
86.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (4)	C 10138
87.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (5)	C 10233
88.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6)	C 10499
89.	Industrial Relations (1)	C 10615
90.	Industrial Relations (2)	C 10831
91.	Industrial Relations - Survey by Robert F. Foerster, 1914 (1)	C 11017
92.	Industrial Relations - Survey by Robert F. Foerster, 1914 (2)	C 11205
93.	Industrial Relations - U.S. Commission, 1915 (1)	C 11349
94.	Industrial Relations - U.S. Commission, 1915 (2)	C 11600
95.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (1)	C 11770
96.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (2)	C 11964
97.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (3)	C 12229
98.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (4)	C 12447
99.	"Industry and Humanity" - Charts and Diagrams	C 12617
100.	"Industry and Humanity" - Manuscript (1)	C 12643
101.	"Industry and Humanity" - Manuscript (2)	C 12921
102.	"Industry and Humanity" - Letter of Transmittal	C 13200

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

103.	"Industry and Humanity" - Publication	C 13210
104.	International Hygiene Exhibition, Dresden, 1910	C 13305
105.	International Opium Commission, Shanghai, 1909 (1)	C 13309
106.	International Opium Commission, Shanghai, 1909 (2)	C 13490
107.	Interprovincial Relations	C 13665
108.	Invitations A - Cl	C 13675
109.	Invitations Co - D	C 13755
110.	Invitations E - Gr	C 13815
111.	Invitations Gr - K	C 13870
112.	Invitations L - M	C 13935
113.	Invitations N - R	C 14013
114.	Invitations S - Y	C 14057
115.	James, Robert Coleman	C 14119
116.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Articles	C 14127
117.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Biographical	C 14140
118.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Clubs and Associations	C 14267
119.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Department of Labour Career, 1900-1911	C 14323
120.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Finances	C 14433
121.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - "Labour Reports"	C 14581
122.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to England, 1906	C 15050
123.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to England, 1908	C 15072
124.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to India and China, 1908-1909 (1)	C 15286
125.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to India and China, 1908-1909 (2)	C 15428

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

126.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Personal	C 15609
127.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Poetry (University and High School)	C 15718
128.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Social Engagements	C 15749
129.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Speaking Tours	C 15798
130.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to England, 1912	C 15804
131.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Europe, 1899-1900	C 15818
132.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Europe, 1910	C 15898
133.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Europe, 1919	C 15972
134.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Washington, 1908	C 16138
135.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Visit to Montreal, Jan., 1921	C 16341
136.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - "War Service"	C 16351
137.	Labour	C 16423
138.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (1)	C 16474
139.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (2)	C 16714
140.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (3)	C 16964
141.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (4)	C 17274
142.	Labour - Sweating System (1)	C 17627
143.	Labour - Sweating System (2)	C 17769
144.	Labour - Sweating System (3)	C 18011
145.	Labour - Sweating System (4)	C 18293
146.	Labour - Sweating System (5)	C 18561
147.	Labour - Sweating System - Bibliography	C 18742
148.	Labour - Sweating System - Massachusetts (1)	C 19124
149.	Labour - Sweating System - Massachusetts (2)	C 19362

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

150.	Labour - Sweating System - Massachusetts (3)	C 19556
151.	Labrador Medical Mission	C 19731
152.	Lake Mohonk Conference on International arbitration, 1910-1916	C 19737
153.	Laurier, Lady	C 19757
154.	Laurier, Sir Wilfrid	C 19766
155.	League of Nations	C 19826
156.	Lemieux, Rodolphe - Mission to Japan, 1907	C 19831
157.	Liberal Party	C 19943
158.	Liberal Party - National Convention of 1919	C 20104
159.	Liberal Party - Ontario	C 20316
160.	McCaughan, W.J.	C 20569
161.	Manitoba Schools Issue, 1896	C 20616
162.	Markham, Violet	C 20621
163.	Miscellaneous	C 20650
164.	Munitions	C 20790
165.	Naval Policy	C 20815
166.	North York Co. (1)	C 20823
167.	North York Co. (2)	C 21010
168.	North York Co. (3)	C 21884
169.	Notes ("Squibs")	C 22755
170.	Opium Traffic	C 22785
171.	Parliament and Parliament Buildings	C 22910
172.	Party Government	C 22963

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

173.	Peace Movements	C 23001
174.	Prince Co., P. E. I.	C 23079
175.	Programmes and Menus (1) 1898-1911	C 23113
176.	Programmes and Menus (2) 1912-1913	C 23361
177.	Programmes and Menus (3) 1914-1921	C 23524
178.	Proportional Representation	C 23647
179.	Quebec Battlefields	C 23655
180.	Queen's University Convocation, 1919	C 23731
181.	Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903	C 23759
182.	Railways	C 23769
183.	Railways - C. N. R.	C 24082
184.	Railways - Grand Trunk	C 24265
185.	Rockefeller, Jr., John D.	C 24283
186.	Rockefeller Foundation	C 24482
187.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation	C 24540
188.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Accounts	C 24786
189.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Annual Report, 1914-1915	C 24962
190.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Bethlehem Steel Co.	C 25121
191.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (1)	C 25363
192.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (2)	C 25789

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

193. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (3) — C 26053

194. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (4) — C 26253

195. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Consolidation Coal Co. — C 26539

196. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - General Electric Co. (1) — C 26743

197. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - General Electric Co. (2) — C 26969

198. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Great Western Sugar Co. — C 27055

199. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - International Harvester Co. — C 27331

200. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Standard Oil Co. — C 27386

201. Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. — C 27778

202. Royal Commission to inquire into industrial disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec, 1908 - Minutes of Evidence. — C 27844

203. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Documents — C 29064

204. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Exhibits — C 29265

205. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Minutes of Evidence (1) — C 29360

206. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Minutes of Evidence (2) — C 29804

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

207. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (1) — C 30173

208. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (2) — C 30455

209. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (3) — C 30744

210. Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (4) — C 31013

211. Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Report — C 31135

212. Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Record Book, etc. — C 31246

213. Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Exhibits — C 31425

214. Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Minutes of Evidence — C 31470

215. Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Actual" Claims (1) — C 32050

216. Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Actual" Claims (2) — C 32295

217. Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Resultant" Claims (1) — C 32537

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

218.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Resultant" Claims (2)	C 32719
219.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (1)	C 32900
220.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (2)	C 33017
221.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (3)	C 33375
222.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (4)	C 33433
223.	St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa	C 33928
224.	Second Cruiser Squadron, 1905	C 34001
225.	"Secret of Heroism"	C 34009
226.	Social Security	C 34095
227.	Social Unit Plan	C 34130
228.	Tariff	C 34211
229.	Town Planning	C 34316
230.	Toynbee, Arnold	C 34349
231.	Trade	C 34364
232.	Treaties - Memorandum by David Mills (ca. 1900)	C 34445
233.	Treaty of Versailles	C 34555
234.	University of Chicago - Essays, Articles, Lectures	C 34562
235.	University of Chicago - Notes - Miscellaneous	C 34660
236.	University of Chicago - Notes - "Money and Practical Economics."	C 34783
237.	University of Chicago - Notes - Political Economy (Veblen)	C 34968

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

238.	University of Chicago - Notes - Socialism (Veblen)	C 35019
239.	University of Chicago - Notes - Sociology	C 35187
240.	University of Chicago - Notes - Unsettled Problems in Distribution (Laughlin)	C 35340
241.	University of Chicago - Thesis ("International Typographical Union")	C 35405
242.	University of Toronto	C 35408
243.	University of Toronto - Debates	C 35593
244.	University of Toronto - Essays	C 35670
245.	University of Toronto - Examinations	C 35758
246.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1891-1892	C 35944
247.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1892-1893 (1)	C 36120
248.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1892-1893 (2)	C 36770
249.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1893-1894 (1)	C 37174
250.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1893-1894 (2)	C 37633
251.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1894-1895 (1)	C 37854
252.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes - 1894-1895 (2)	C 38341
253.	University of Toronto - "Philosophical Musings"	C 38688
254.	University of Toronto - Speeches and Sermons	C 38698
255.	University of Toronto - University College Literary and Scientific Society	C 38888
256.	Waterloo North Co.	C 38934
257.	White Phosphorus Matches Act, 1911	C 38961
258.	Workmen's Compensation	C 39057
259.	World War I	C 39118
260.	World War I - Conscription	C 39272

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 43
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
235. University of Chicago -
Notes - Miscellaneous

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34660

(2) Effect of rule of non interference ~~render~~ unregulated competition tends to community of advantage of monopoly, eg - street lighting.
(3) tends to render govt measures inefficient & leads to corruption. (R.R. leg by of legislators) tends to encourage private cos. to attempt bold measures so as to get control of machine

Hobson, Evolⁿ of modern Capitalism

Relativity, publicity of prices &c -
freedom of trade & publicity of accounts cannot cure all evils of free trade eg. periodic over-employment &c
Raises questⁿ what can be done by Govt agencies -
Note 1st Constituent functions of Govt.
(see Wilson the State)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gleaning. Jan 8/87.

C 34661

1886 – Clearing & Specs –

1886 opened with business good. – confidence general. Money for the strong railroads at fair with each other established tariffs well maintained. (in all of wh parts there was a sharp contrast to previous year. – large increase in aggreg. of clearings. The strikes on RRds & labor troubles gently tended to restrict operations & defer new enterprises – still RRd construct. being pushed with vigor & iron & steel trades very active & prosperous, (& various new secs of the city notably in South, attracting increased attention. The yr closed no less hopefully than it opened.

The effect of specul. on clearings opens up a wide field (eg. on Stock Exchange – hard to estimate exactly (stock sales may be put at 2½ times actual value of stock sale – in making deduct. from total clearings)

~~In 1886 both each succeeding quarter the comparison~~

While the value of Stock Exchange business increased over 1000 millions in the first half of 1886 in 2nd half it fell off over $550 million. In the light of this showing the clearings of the last 2 quarters take on a more favorable aspect – as far as concerns gen. business. Taking the clearings outside of New York the total for 1886 is the largest on record. (due partly to inclusn of exchanges not previously reporting – & increased stock specul. – but in the main this significant of the gr. industrial growth that has occurred in the interior sections of the city.

(Specul. on the Produce exchange Exercises only a very unimportant influence on clearings on acct of their system of settlements but the transns there have an interest as showing extent of that class of business

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Jany 7/88

C 34662

1887 - a year of great industry - volume of business of very large proportions, mined more coal & produced more iron & built a great amount of new mileage than ever before in our history, the increase over 1886 (a year of heavy activity) was 10% & in case of new mileage 45% — & yet the total of bank clearings is less than 4% greater than the year before. — & yet in New York no increase really a decrease & outside N.Y. the increase amts to over 13%. it is easy to see that some special agency of an unfavorable nature has offset the increase in clearings arising from extension & development of trade & business in U.S. — this is in harmony with reports of large earnings & heavy traffic by R.Rds & one of principle features of yr. The offsetting agency is the cessation & absence of speculation on our Stock Exchanges for wh. 1886 was so distinguished. (Stock speculation is more quickly felt & seen in clearings than operation & dealing of trade) throughout 1887. Stock market was depressed & inactive, prices sinking lower & lower — The sales in 1887 comprised less than 85 millions vs. nearly 101 million shares the yr before & value of sales 4½ thous million vs 5⅞ thousand millions. — Both in the no of shares sold & in the value of same the totals for 1887 are the lowest of any year since 1879. — In N.Y. after eliminating the stock transactions we have left a total wh. of course 1886 shows an large increase (over 17%) instead of as before a small decrease. Treating effect of whole city in same way — (stating out N.Y. stock sales) we get instead of an increase of less than 4% an increase of nearly 15½% (clearings for N.Y. altogether, stock sales & all we find an increase in clearings outside this centre of 13.2%) — (during last 6 mos of 87 considerable liquidation instead of speculation)

Outside N.Y. the total of clearings is not only large than in 1886 but decidedly larger than ever before. — The development of the remoter sections of the city tends steadily to enlarge volume of exchanges (The South has had a larger share of activity than

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

than any former time — increased RRd constr^n & part^ly developed & extent^n in iron & other suffers in gen^l industry (owing to few clearing houses in S. & iron centre none much not acct for) — exhibit for last quarter better than for full year. — also developed in west (Wheat an exception to lack of prosper^ty in 97 — there was once or twice. — the dealing in flour & every one of the cereals was larger than in the yr preceding — only in wheat that increase is very heavy. — gain of 188 mill^n bush^s & total larger than in any other of the 7 yrs gone.

Jany 5/99.

1888 — notwithstanding steadily enlarging gross evidence of constant growth of indebtedness & expansion of mercantile transactions (more and 2 billions less on face

But a survey of bank exchanges more than any other class of statistics need to be interpreted in the light of the condit^ns & influences governing them. — nearly the whole of the 2000 millions decrease in 1888 & nearly 400 millions besides occurs at New York outside this centre there is an increase (in which all the larger cities have shared — decline in New York due entirely to falling off in the volume of sales on the Stock Exchange — also a no. of adverse circumstances & influences affecting special indebtedness or trade in gen^l — contract^n in RRd bldg a striking feature, with only 7,000 miles of track laid vs 13,000 in previous year. Numerous important industries have suffered. Depress^n in steel rails & curtailment in output of rails — & depress^n & dim. prod^n of iron — coincident depress^n in RRd securities — Morons farming industry suffered from short crop of '87 & also reduced yield of wheat of 1888. — Labor troubles checked trade in earlier mos. & blizzard & severe winter interfered with business. Yet volume of clearings, excluding out of last two, when in years of 1887

C 34664

during interval the increase of no in business very rapid & steady. to Jany 1891 to a level with 1878 in matter of bankruptcies the 1891 total liab. and have to reach & 274,584,737

& to Jany 1891 to a level with 1884, the 1891 total liab and have to reach 253,216,536. ∴ sheriffs crises in 78, 84 then in 91,

Re Clearings.—

2 main circumstances control results.

(1) condn to Fin trade & industries

(2) relation not of dealings on our Stock Exch—

depressn & quietude of trade, ruling feature during 1891

Clearings for 1891 fell off 56,636 mill as against 60,829 mill for 1890 — the falling off of 4,193 mill or 6.9%

a gain of 8.3% in 1888. — 49,541 mill

13.9% in 1889. — 56-175 "

New York Clearings.—

	Percent inc. or dec.	
1890	+4.4	total clearings
1889	+15.4	
1888	-7.1	
1887	-0.6	
1886	+19.6	
	-9.1	

Clearings in whole country

1890	+15.2
1889	+10.0
1888	+4.3
1887	+13.2
1886	+17.2
	+0.8

look away to Jany out recorded of clearings.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34665

Mercantile Failures in U.S.

Year.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total year
1886.	24,681,726	20,732.734	27,227.630	36,982,029	114,644.119
1887	32,161,762	22.976.330	73,022.556	39.400,296	167,560,944
1888.	38,884,789	29.229.370	22,114.254	33,601,560	123,829,973
1889.	42,972,516	22,856,337	39.227.045	43,728,439	148,784,337
1890.	37.852,968	27,466,416	~~29,856,337~~ 35,452,436	89,085,144	189,856,964

Financial Chronicle, Jany 4/90.
" " " 9/92

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Note ~~some~~ pos. small failures of workm 3/4 of 1890. both in nos. & liabilities thus aggreg less than in 1889. — with final quarter of 1890 came the effects of slackness disclosures in London., seen more particly in aggreg. liabilities (the no of descriptions not being comp^ble. large)

1891 presents a record of increased failures (esp^l for last quarter) (the last 1/4 of yr affords most always largest totals.

In 1890 liabs. in last qr were 47% of yrs total liab
" 1888 " " " " " 29½ " " " " " "

Note (1) the relat^n with total no of ~~business~~ failures bears to total no of in business & (2) to average liab^ty of each insolvent. — last only approximate estimates because liab always given in one total, not in classes — so adding or less large failures, random, lowers average liab — abnormally.

The prop^n of failures to no. in business is an item of inform indispensable for any correct comparison of the rate of disasters from yr to yr. — the no in business always increases so that if no of failures does not concurrently increase the prop^n of f. has decreased

	No of failures	No in business	Prop^n Fail to No in bus	Liabilities Total	Average
1890	12.~~273~~ 10.907	1.140.590	1 in 102	$189.856.964	16.~~477~~ 17.406
1889	10.~~807~~ 10.882	1.051.140	1 " 97	148.784.337	17.~~406~~ 13.672
1888	10.~~882~~ 10.679	1.046.662	1 " 98	123.829.973	13.~~672~~ 11.595
1887	10.~~679~~ 9.634	994.281	1 " 103	167.560.944	11.~~595~~ 17.392
1886	9.834	969.841	1 " 98	114.644.119	11.651

Contrasting this period with one before — esp^lly most for

In 1878 — 1 failure in 64. total liab. 237.383.132 average of 22.364 each

Increase in 1883 — fell barely 84 — & excluded into 85 (84 — 1883) liab and to 226.343.427. — average 20.632.

Period of special legislation beginning last 1/4 of 1890 & extending thru 91

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Jany. 9. 42 (Vol LIV. 649)

C 34667

Re. Mercantile Failures

historical value.

Shock announced 15th of Nov. 1890 of fall of 8th London banking house the monetary strain & panic in walls st followed — & monetary strain felt in every Eastern city. & finally throughout city, we have a combination of adverse influences seldom equalled.

As an immediate result no conspicuous disasters occurred of course failures increased & aggregate for last quarter of 1890 was large but it was generally remarked at the time that financial & mercl classes showed no little strength, indicating a healthy situation of indust affairs rather than undue expansn, — Explan is that tho' breadstuffs crops in 1890 had been short, a large portion of the year's yield besides an unexpected surplus from yield of previous year, was drawn from farmers' hands & marketed at high prices, while the cotton product proved phenomenal & the quotation fell some two later remunerative, under these recent influences added to a close money market during the previous mos. of 1890 wh restricted enterprise & induced caution, the city had actually regained vigor, & not started on the upgrade when that severe shock of credit over took it

Re after 1890
— credit abroad affected credit here.
— railroads not prospering in winter of 90-91
short crops 1890
& much feature in currency which led to distrust in investments (here)
absolute cessation in ordinary flow of European capital to this centre
& return to America of such securities as were afloat or could be dumped in Europe — an export of gold set in later of wh had never occurred, heretofore till July had passed — industries became more & more depressed, traders indurance more severely tried & failures frequent.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34668

4/.

Not only is result as a whole quite satisfac (allowing for smaller stock ex specs) but the latter part of the year when taken by itself is shown to have done relatively much better than any other part. & a larger aggreg than in the corresponding quarter of other recent years (Both in no & val of shares sold we have a decrease for every mos in Sept with exception of small exception —) For the yr there is a decrease of nearly 20 mill in no of shares sold $1000 mill in money value of shares trans — This not represent a diminution in clearings in such not for from 2½ thousand mill. (taking 2½ check to complete each transn) Not for 10 yrs since '78 has the aggreg been so small as for 1888 — a fall in prices as well as volume of transns — With the stock sales eliminated, the N.Y. clearings for 1888 are slightly larger than for '87 (Outside of New York the clearings were the largest ever made

Re Specs on Prod Ex — excepting corn, all the cereals & also flour show smaller totals than 1887. but in '87 sales largest of last 17 yrs except '73. — Wheat crop short 1888. receipts small & export demand small

Jany 11/90
~~1889~~

Unlike 1888. the comparison of bank clearings shows clearly the state of tr & of commerce & indust. enterprises. in many respects the last 12 mos were a decided improvement on 12 mos preceding. In 84 the total of the clearings shows a marked & noteworthy increase, whether stock sales separately allowed for or not. — It clearings show an addn of $6.516 milln = 13.2% increase. It cannot be claimed that speculn played an important part for it was well nigh dormant Notwithstanding the activity of the Trust stocks, the sales on the stocks stood at about 13 mill shares less than 1887 each in 1889 stood at 72 mill shares ~~less than in 1888~~ over 28¾ mill shares less than '86 & 44¼ mill shares less than 1882

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4/.

C 34669

New York is not only the chief financial ctre, but the ctre of every extension trade & buffer interests i.e. fell business depressn in those defaulting more than western communities.

—

Interesting deductn appears from study of clearings outside city. — outside cities in their aggr steadily gaining on New York — to some degree due to growth of more clearing houses in outside cities but in main due to actual industl expansn & development.

Improved totals are reported by nearly all the western cities. Arranged geographically the clearings show a decrease from 1890 in New Eng group, middle States & increase in Southn & Western — Excepting Wy., every group shows for 1891 larger clearings than in any year excepting 1890 (.

— Stock Exchange affects New York most (Produce Ex. deals in future)

— Country flour & its equiv in wheat the sales in 1891 reached altogether 2231 millns bush — vs 1,821 millns bush in 1890
1,481 " " " 1889

Sale of flour wheat etc at New York Prod Exchange, 00 omitted

	1st Qr	2nd Qr	3rd Qr	4th Qr	Total
1890	403.630.687	607	482	327	1,821
1889	395.475.960	427	274	384	1.481
1888	322.789.051	487	689	483	1.983
1887	463.762.657	595	395	652	2.107
1886	340.029.914	475	477	547	1.890

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Petroleum Exchange reports consid. sales now — but it clears at
open transns & so cannot affect clearings — If the Trust dealings were
eliminated the no of shares sold in 89 wd not quite equal that of 88
nkd bond shares show an increase also

The Produce exch transns were during 1889 on an exceptional scale — aggreg of all the cereals is 1841 mill bush for '89 (includes flour reduced to wheat)

1983 " " " 88
2107 " " " 87

In petroleum the speculn has almost completely died out
on N.Y. Stock Exc
the sales of petln ~~bns~~ certific for 12 mos of '89 amounted to only 89.948.000 bbls
153.273.000 " 10 mos in 88
on Petrol Exp

89. 219. 065.000 bbls
88. 594. 327.000 "
87. 628. 058.000 "
86 1,156. 397.500 "

Collon Exp shows heavy decline of. in recent years.

Opln sales for '89 — 18,085.900 bales
88 — ~~24.995.300~~ 20.844.600 "
87 — 28.945.300 "
86 — 23.304.100 "

So speln in N.Y. was slight in 89

We show that very heavy gain in clearings must be taken as reflecting the increased activity of legit tr. — The gain in N.Y. is 15.4% while the stock sales = 15.7 without them, (excepting) but adding sales increase is only 9.4%

All groups record increase clearings over 1888. & in every one of the 4 quarters of the yr. Illustrating the genl nature of the improvmt. (even taking total by mos. we find gains in every case) — Because the clearings represnd by N.Y. Stock sales the total for the city in 1889 is decidedly the largest ever reached

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34671

No business 1886 Total	1886. no. in business	1886. Amt of liabilities $	1887. no. in business	1887. Amt of liabilities $	1888. no.	1888. Amt of liabilities $	1889. no.	1889. Amt of liabilities $	1890. no.	1890. Amt of liabilities $
Eastern 100,675	1,110	18,259,558	1,146	17,834,419	1,191	13,032,255	1,184	34,343,869	1,169	27,774,624
Middle 283,862	2,271	35,368,988	2,349	69,980,438	2,603	39,630,076	2,572	48,920,238	2,843	75,892,348
Southern 142,014	2,349	23,201,508	2,224	23,707,961	2,446	21,422,120	2,286	19,771,940	2,153	27,742,918
Western 369,763	3,041	29,842,615	2,948	33,969,509	3,228	35,554,219	3,485	37,190,088	3,614	50,573,284
Pacific & Territories 63,527	1,078	7,971,450	973	22,068,617	1,211	14,191,303	1,305	8,558,202	1,128	7,873,750
Grand totals:- 969,841	9,854	114,644,119	9,639	167,560,944	10,679	123,829,973	10,882	148,784,337	10,907	189,856,964

Mercantile Failures in the United States.—

1886 – 1890.

Cites Financial Chronicle Jany 8. '87
" " " 7. '93

See also chart Financial Chronicle Jany 9th 92. p. 49.

Robt Amory. Cash

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34672

1890

tr. in a state of excitt. & activity . . crops of ~~p~~ 1888 largest ever raised

flowed in 1890 by a vigorous growth & extent of gent business aided

in not a few departments of industry, suffice & broad enterprise reaped

prosperities never previously attained — increase in volume of tr not

accounted by any gent inflatn in prices — In last ½ of yr the poor grain

yield of 1890, & also high rates of money & financ disturbances in Nov.

were influences unfav. to trade, but hardly sufficient to change

materially the gent results for yr

Total for 1890 for whole ctry shows increase over 1889 of 7%

" in 189 over 88 was 13.4

We find a heavier rates of growth for 1890 when we exclude

N. Y. from the total — ~~in 189 a decided~~ 1890 increase 11.7% without N.Y.

& vs 10.80% " " in 89

i.e. we get a progressive rate of increase wh must be accepted as

evidence of the gent growth & develop.t of the ctry. — Bank exchanges

outside N.Y. are for 1890 decid the largest ever reached — those at

N.Y. far from being the largest. ~~the~~ outside N.Y. double of 1880 (more

clearing houses but these evidence of more business) — Smaller clearings

in N.Y. due to falling off of Stock Exch speculn (excepting 88 the 1890 share

sales on the N.Y.S.Ex are smallest of any year since 1878

For the full 12 mos the increase over the year preceding shows

heavier in ratio the further away we get from N.Y.

In 1889 bran. increased on Produce Ex 1.821.290.225 bush 90

vs 1.481,744,122 " 89.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34673

Lord Rosebery
Prof Cleveny
Oct 3/95.

Geography of Br. Islands. –

Reading Green's Short Geog of Br Is. ~~[illegible]~~

first 100 pages deal with general geog. of Grt Br. later part of bk
100-205 description of counties, in detail (less valuable) 205– on
covers geog. of Wales. Scot. & Ireland (not at all important). He has
an excellent study before travel. (be prepared to draw outline map of Eng
with rivers, mountains, ~~etc~~ counties.)

The Br. Is an offshoot of Europe split off from the continent; the physical characteristics are similar to western Europe. eg. Brittany & Cornwall, also Scandanavia & Scotland. The climate of Br. Is. is a very good study. Grt Br is far to the north of Boston. approximately in latitude of N. Grt Lawrence. Eng is a city of equable temperature. In southern part of Eng, can grow things all year round, condition of life therefore diff.

The rainfall in Eng is very small. 32–35 inches a year. rainfall of here Eng is over 50 inches. The rain fall in Eng so well distributed that there are seldom droughts, as shower pretty much every day. showers don't last; In Ireland 200 raining days yearly, average somewhat less in Eng. In Eng when it doesn't rain they call it 'fine' The climatic conditions of Eng are very favorable for living. In Tudor period there was practically no glass in houses, open fires only way of heating, coal just coming into use. But for climatic conditions they did not have risen to such civilizn. The rainfall & climatic conditions make it such that Eng could be a grt agricult. city. In this period it was a grt agricult. & grazing city. The Jews came since then.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34674

The Southern & Eastern part of Eng was natural partition of Island
~~Mostly settled agric region~~
Wales was very mtn, & not a gt agric region, soil barren, a stag
~~Eng~~ region.

Eng. It may be divided into several divns poln & physical
the political following the physical. (1) Ireland is a separate island,
(2) The Cheviot Hills cut off ~~Scot~~ from Eng. They can be passed at
the Eastern end, the mtn range which rises in S.E. slope of
the Cheviot is the Tweed, & the town which guards the
pass is Berwick on the Tweed. This is way from Eng to Scot.
The western end of Cheviot is near Cumberian Hills of Eng.
the Lake region of Eng. The lake city is the Cumberian Hills
The Cumberian hills guard the western flanks of the Cheviots
so gt route from Scot south has been by East coast
Reason why one goes by East rather than west is because of
the Pennine range, wh is a series of very abrupt hills
rising out of the gt coal measures. The Pennine are perhaps
up thru the coal measures. The Pennines are practically
crossable only at one point. - ~~to~~ The Peak of Derbyshire
is the southern end of Pennines all roads etc come round
it & that city both sides is the "black city" the city of
coal measures, & now fumes of factories destroyed vegetation
made it a desert. The Pennines divide Eng into 2 parts
West coast Lancashire Cheshire, East coast. Yorkshire.
The Coalmaid Hills extend along the southern bank of River
Severn, which rises in Wales. Coalmaid come right up to Pennines
hence all roads from S.W. Eng to Eastern Eng must go on one
side or other - The other ranges are the upland ranges
not mountains, but upland plains. The Chilterns & East Anglian

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

hills form northern boundary of Thames valley, & north & south [illegible] ~~the southern~~ ~~fo~~ valley. latter follow along the sea coast, project into sea & form the Goodwin Sands. The central point of all these is marked by city of Bristol. at mas great sea port, centre of a hand of rivers [illegible]

Gt River valley of Eng is the Thames. — the sources of it are in Cotswold. The gt military campaigns must be there. London & Bristol 2 gt cities & centres of industry. Military contests ∴ for roads leading from Thames valley to Severn valley — battle fields of Edgehill etc. — These valleys should roads from leading centres of Eng life.

Carlisle is lower wh guards western route around Cheviots wh the Scots carefully. Carlisle, Berwick, Bristol & London & centres of gst interest. Comes Thames valley of gst interest. — a wide wild district below North Downs, & still so that wild difficult region separated southern Eng from Thames. & London. 2 civilizations might exist, & neither cld get at each other.

The Severn rises in Wales & very near the sea coast flows east, then south, runs against backwaold this & on. The towns which guard the Severn. Worcester, Gloster, Bristol The next rivers are the subsidiary northern rivers. The Mersey on wh is Liverpool. & north of it is the Ribble & town of Preston guards it to sea. ∴ important military point. The Tyne, on which is Newcastle. The Humber, & rivers of the Humber system - the Ouse (northern s), the Trent (southern s.) The Ouse is composed of a net work of rivers. These 2 join together & form the Humber. The great town of the Ouse is York. The Trent rises in Derbyshire & is ∴ a river of gst importance, because of roads and pottery & coal measures. Towns on Trent Stafford Derby Nottingham Newark & to east of Trent is Gainsborough ∴ ports of the Humber are town of Hull

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34676

(5)

Work 2 general analysis of contemporary society
shown in. Table of contents vol 1 hans late contents —
Schäffle "Bau & Leben" 12th Edtn showing his scheme
so as to get outline of social anatomy. of social analysis
De Greff. "Introdn to Sociology"
note his table of diff't social forms.

Small & Vincent bk. It is based on
Schäffle's book.
Schäffle method
Vol 1 (1) takes cross section of society for
now. — contemporaneous
(2) development of society, shown
history of social institns

2nd vol: more special of particular institns
beginning with family taking up life of
state, church &c

2 stimuli of social effort, social incentive
(1) pain or pleasure.
pain due to abnormal conditions
(2) hope for a better state.

Re 1. The spectacle of misery arouses
social incentive, — (a) in individual
in social body, (b) in family there is
the correction of indiv'l faults, many
corrections, production energy &c
of society carried on without
part or external knowing of it

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34677

Memos :— Reformatory & social settlements
& library &c.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34678

consciousness process to indivl
automatic as to society

2 extremes breaks up automatic working
(1) pain — when it gets above
consciousness, it demands social
effort eg. criminals, riots &c.
commands attention of whole society
(2) idealism — all men combination
of ideas of what may be — unconscious
&c. in family schools, church &c.
progress arises from indivls &c.
" society arises from indivls
Qualifications of leaders:-
eg. whittier -(pain) inspiration from
" land Fresh & Green &c.

the mine & corn "

Matthew Arnold idealism — reason of
'What skill of strength is left in fly
"Oberman, once more"

These come together in mind of reformer
"Now the old is new again"

Mrs Browning — Aurora Leigh
"Who knows man can stand idly by

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Prof. Sumner } ~~to good out to social effort~~
~~& Spencer~~ } ~~or Socialism~~ some discouraging views of
see article — Forum March 1894, possibly of reform

"Bellamy" — — see. Nov 1894 Forum, important

General.
Categories of Investigation of Social Institutions
① final ~~Cause~~ - end.
② The means.

I Re the purpose or social function,
e.g. what does a church do.

1. ~~Ob~~ object(a) as professed
(b) as manifested - for what does it make sacrifices

2. The estimation of end when discovered. — How to weigh its importance for advocacy &c

(a) its moral worth - rank, quality
e.g. civic federn higher than cyclers club

(b) Number of persons to be helped
so as some

(c) relative permanence of the want.

II Re Means or Agencies, - noble or ignoble

1. The material means
e.g. caring for waifs, open house e.g. of faith
of means inadequate

2. The financial methods
collection of money
appeals " "
custody, books
disbursements

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

188-C 3

C 34680

③ the form of organization

④ personal agents.
who occupy these offices
members & officers.

Part I.
The Family:-

Sec I Forms & Parts of Organization, — Anatomy & histology
a. its property — its intercellular substance (Schiff)
b. its personal factors — father, mother, etc
c. its supporting tissues & organs, buildings, ways, houses.
d. its protective arrangements

Sec II The Functions: or physiology
a. reproductive, — continuance
b. nutrition — physical maintenance
c. spiritual maintenance, psychical life of thought feeling & will
d. the transmission of property
e. the connections of the family with society at large, (a) economical
(b) moral
(c) legal.
(d) political
(e) ecclesiastical

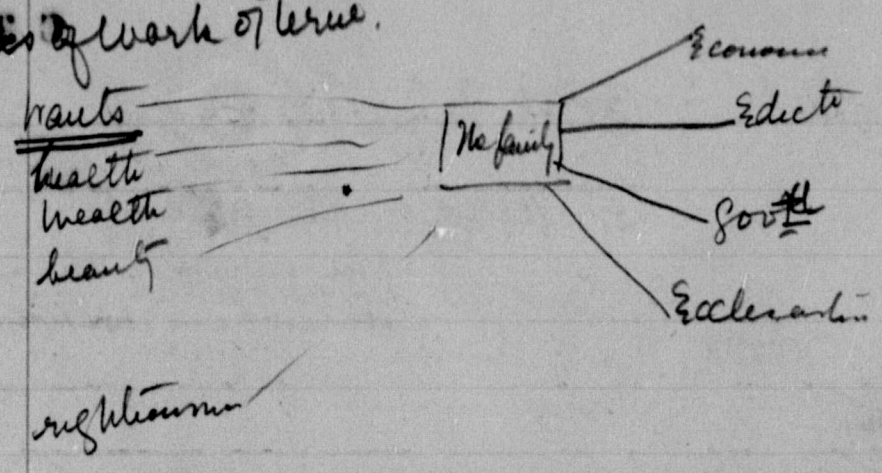
Sec III Ethical ideals of domestic life
i.e. application of criteria of welfare to actual life of fam.
the ideal must include free recognition of all the members.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34681

Analysis of work of Terrie.



Needs of domestic life

Movements to cancel ~~[illegible]~~ Econ, esp re wealth

" " inform culture,

" " " regulation

" " " ideals - etc. -

"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34882

Sec IV. Defects of family life;—
social pathology
"Schäffle p. 256. Ed. Vol I Vol III p. 5"
"Small & Vincent" on Family

(a) disturbances re family property — an adequate supply of material resources necess. for proper performance of functions in the family, & society is so injured. —

Marshall "Econ" Vol I. p. 748

causes of unpoverishment
1 natural elements, — drought, famine
2 harmful acts of individuals — fraud
3 disturbances of society — crisis rent
4 indiv. misfortune — inborn capacity
5 indiv. fault — licentiousness

Others
6 General climatic
7 sudden changes in industrial technique & organ
8 bad laws exhausting systems of administration, tariff &c.
9 unfavorable methods of distributing products
so few who have much get more — & little less
manifestation of these

Increase in tax on property, neglect of land, prostitute &c. advance in cost of protection, battles of classes.

Seminar 31 Oct 14/26

General evil effects of this unpoverishment of large no. of families
Increase in tax on property
poverty
Ignorance & coarseness
prostitution
animalizing, return to brute,
advance in cost of police
heritage of peace & nation — to murder &c

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(b) disturbances re, building & ways of the family.
Evils relate to tenement house
overcrowding, bad sanitation
meals small, bare light, air &c, absence of fermary. — vide schedules prepared by Prof. Gould
(c) disturbances re, Government protection arrangements
badness & superficial life.
rear back alleys.

Note under b & c.
physical & moral degradation of family life thro' overcrowding & sanitation
danger to property, vice &

(d) defects in household economy
degressive & egressive
ignorance & lack of skill in purchase of food & clothing " of family accts, defects in management of family income "
" methods of consumptions, excess &c.
(e) disturbances of household technical arrangements —
want of training in cooking, & re fuel, clothing, water &c. — absence of economical appliances of gas, — use of old utensils.
(f) disturbances of domestic & spiritual life. — excessive poverty, child labor, & women in factories. — excessive wealth giving rise to ~~tra~~ violence & sensuality — excess in general use of sociability — no time to study &c. belonging to too many lodges & not at home

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(g) The disturbance of reproductive function of family —

bastardy, infanticide, abortion & prostitution

Cohen, "Sys. of National Econ" Vol 1. p. 242

papers by Andrews

decrease of best elements & increase of worst, exemplified families good & bad, blind marriages espec among mechanics brought about thro' miserable mingling of classes at balls, on streets &c. —

(h) pathology of the nutritive function of family —

(Mayo Smith, & others & some statistics)

an imperfect & unsufficient clothing & food, from (d) & (e) & (a) above. — a large part of insanity, idiocy & is due to this — on whole among poor is enough money spent on food but they do not know how to use it. eg. child with head like an apple at Indiana institute. children have not good start in life because mothers not sufficient nutrition. it is also a cause of drunkenness

(i) pathology of family re, transmission of property —

mingling of public & domestic property, Schäffle, believes there should be ~~[illegible]~~ property but not more than enough for family & inherit a great deal of property & not being able to manage it properly.

(k) pathology of connection of family

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

with society, discussn of social evil.

Secn V. — (now approach peculiar problems)
(social therapeutics) Amelioration of Domestic life —
(a) Re Family Property.
for perils see (a) & (1) ante Sec IV.

First great class of efforts.
1. Organizn of charitable relief, — The end of scientific charity organizn is the restoratn of indvl to right normal relations with home & functions of support there. The home should be kept if possible; if impossible a transference of children to normal homes. This end can as a rule be only effected through benevolent effort — intervention coming from without. Spencer & others leave impressn that to leave them alone is best — This is an extension of truth. The method of relief is most important, if it takes burden off of family or indvl — false methods pauperize family & hurt children by confining to visitors.
2. The organizn & development of insurance, against fire, storm, lightning &c. — If a man

after struggling so yrs to get home lost it
hopelessly gone
Insurance distributes loss over
a number of families & does not make the
calamity come at one place. Well to-
do-classes do assume & with them it
is a matter of advertising & solicitation
among poor the efforts should
be specially made — & this & mortgage
re. note re local settlements as helping
in this. — Open spaces in cities
should be noted here eg. Chicago
fire, San Francisco — we need small
parks &c to save home of poor,
extension of fire protect among
poor

3. The organization of mutual
benefit as a means of preser-
vation of domestic property

4. Extention of police &
judicial protectn around homes
of poor.

(b) Amelioration of Shelter
— the tenement house problem in its
great aspect. — house is to family
what clothes are to individuals — home
has a great influence, the bad home
& unfit residence is a premium
evil, specific evils, sanitary
excessive rents

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The housing of the homeless men & women — the fragments of families. The difficulty is met

The problem of the unemployed & the unemployable

42 Euston Home Pl,

Salvation Army,

See Mrs Ayres. "Beacon of Hope"

National Board of Charities & Corrections.

kinds of measures; —

religious mission shelter

(Mr Kellogg)

Cheap lodging house — private enterprise, municipal lodging house

Stanislaus Koch. Cities of Great Britain & Europe.

Y.W.C.A. & Catholic orders make efforts for homeless girls & women

voluntary associations & Mutual Benefit — Jane Club

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34668

Synopsis of Report of the Gold & Silver Commission by Geo Kenell. M.P.

Commission appointed 1886.

Historical Survey of Relative Product^n, & of Gold & silver.

(a) There have been fluctuat^ns in recent years in relative values of gold & silver.

(b) General tendency of those fluctuat^ns have been in direct^n of a fall in gold price of silver.

In the hist^y of the prod^n of the two metals. two features are

1. The large discoveries of silver in S. America & Mexico. in the middle of the 16th cty
2. The large discoveries of gold in California & Australia in the middle of the 19th cty.

Prior to 1545. the average prod^n of gold was (in weight) 1/10 of prod^n of silver

by beginning of 17th cty the relative proportions were 98% silver : 2% gold.

gold fell off	in 1750	"	"	" 95.5%	" : 4.5% "
	beginning of 19th	"	"	" 98%	" : 2% "
increase rapidly after 1849.	in 1850-55	"	"	" 81.5%	" : 18.5% "
	in 1886	"	"	" 95.5%	" : 4.5% "

Notwithstanding these variat^ns in prod^n, the relative values of the two metals have been subject to less fluctuat^ns during last 200 yrs.

at beginning of 16th cty relative value of silver to gold was 11 to 1

1670 " " " " 15 to 1

remained thus till about middle of 18th cty.

Then discovery of gold in Brazil made ratio 14½ to 1

silver then became slightly depreciated & from

the beginning of present century to 1873 the ratio 15½ to 1

The general tendency of the silver market has been downward

since 1873, in only 3 yrs. 1877, 1880, 1884 was there a slight rise in the average price

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34689

Sec. III. par. III

State looks after economic welfare. —

1. State ownership of instruments of prodn., mines &c. is engaging much thought. — It may be wise & sometimes imperative for state to own public property. eg. mines &c. —

land without owners &c

It may be of interest not to all but only have future lands.

The public interest may require state regulation of private ownership of property —

all property should be made socially productive, & taxing speculative lands. taxn of inheritance, limitation of legacies.

State control of conditions under which labor is performed

2. A. Condition of place of labor. — State factory inspection necessary for sanitary, morals &c. employers awaken in

b. hours of labor may be regulated by state, preventing applying to the weak & then strong. — women & children. stopped short at interfering with men - violating freedom of contract ~~of~~ laws to mitigate harsh customs against health &c. — state holidays &c. ~~Labor of~~

c. Labor of children must be regulated, to secure sanitary & moral surrounding, hours &c. — young persons also — the discoveries of hygiene & physiology held to determine age &c (See our writing children, by Mrs. Kelley). resolns of Zurich Int'l Congress 1893, (Published in Rev. of Revs. Oct. 1893) seem fair.

d. treatment by overseers. — criminal law for flagrant abuses. — factory inspectors have here an important function

e. State regulation of wages — can only be mainly indirect by regulating wages of its own employees. It becomes more important as no. of public functionaries increases

f. The elimination of the unfit from competition with nothing, see Booth - London & Graham Socialism Old & New c. 10.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2/. net result of Booth's studies is that there are C-34699 evils bodily taken out to the city. — only the state can make this removal. The Sal. Army must fall short of doing the full thing.

3. The State may regulate the quality & measure of goods. adulterations of wholesale & retail goods. — State inspectors of oil, sanitary officers, raises the plane of competition.

4. The State may reimburse private persons whose loss thro' invention has been great while public gain eg new machine in printing. Mill Pol. p. 137

5. The State may deal with monopolies, corporations, in one of 3 ways to secure public interests

(a.) regulation
(b.) diversion of profits, — taxation of gross earnings sale of franchise
(c.) ownership & management

Andrews — Wealth & Moral law. "Lectures 2 & 3.
"Relation of State to Industrial activity" — Adams.

Re regulation —
done by commission method, planned for in new Allen bill.
Re diversion of profits — sale of franchise
rent on ~~gross income~~ use of streets & other privileges

6. State may regulate production to an extent & so prevent famines &c. — we can forecast thro' statistics &c.

7. More careful inspection & control of life & fire insurance. (19th cty March 1889) marine insurance.

8. Promote economy among people by provident savings banks &c.

9 Other Reforms in connection with exchange, banking, coinage, & currency. — Govt has regulated weight of coins &c.

10. The postal savings bank. — it is absolutely secure

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34691

available in all parts of the land.
It and educate people by its presence.
It and promote order & security. people who have invested

Public Health is cared for by Fed. Govt —
The quarantine system of ports to prevent contagion, re inspection of cattle. forbidding of medical service in connection with army & navy re: life saving. —

Relation of State to Education & Culture. —
research & original investigation, museums, direct diffusions, nautical almanacs re re — agric experimentation
census bureau. statistics. —
Govt touches the aesthetic life of people re its buildings.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34692

MAINE'S
ANCIENT LAW.
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Chap. I.

ANCIENT CODES,

The theoretical descent of Roman jurisprudence from a code and the theoretical ascription of Eng.law to immemorial unwritten traditions were the chief reasons why the developement of their system differed from the developement of ours. Neither theory corresponds with facts.
The ancient Roman code belongs to a class of which almost every nation in the world can shew a sample,that is the codes appeared at the same time i.e. of their relative developement. Many pural phenomena lay behind these codes and preceded them and our best sourses of knowledge of this are the Greek Homeric poems. These rudimentary ideas are to the jurist what the primary crusts of the earth are to the geologist
The earliest nations connected witha role of life are those contained in the Homeric words "Themis"& "Themistes"= dooms. The judgements given by the king at this time were supposed to be the result of direct inspiration but they are separate isolated judgements. The "Themistes" are more akin to commands than to laws.
From an epoch of kingly rule we come everywhere in Europe to an era of oligarthies . In Asia the monarch survives but circumscribed by the privilege of a caste of priests.
The oligarthies to not pretend to diredt inspiration but they claim to monopolise the know-ledge of the laws so we have now arrived at the epoch of Customary Law.
English common law might have been termed unwritten atone time when the judges gave their opinions on their own knowledge of rules, principles and distinctions,but now they must base their judgements on recorded case and so it is written case law.

From Customary Law epoch we come to the era of codes which made

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

their appearance relatively at the same time in different communities
They were suggested originally by diffusion and discovery of the Art of Writing but also on account of the success of the popular movements against the aristocracy. These codes were not at all symmetrical but mixed up religious,civil and moral ordinances. So they offered a protection against frauds practiced by the aristocracy. There were,howvere usages practised whish resemble others and are brought on, this superstition,it is thus that the Hindoo Code is so full of absurdities
The Roman Code was written before they had time to do this and so they escaped it.

Chap. II.

LEGAL FICTIONS.

When primitive law has once been embodied in a code there is an end to its spontaneous developement. Except in a small section of the worl there has been nothing like a gradual amelioration of a legal system ~~of~~ instead of civilization expanding the law,law has limited civilization. e.g. India has not passed beyond the stage at which a rule of law is not discriminated from a rule of religion.
The Roman jurisprudence has the longest known history of any set of human institutions.
Law is stable. Social necessities & social opinion are in advance of law and the greater or less happiness of a people depends on the degree of promptitude with which the gulf is narrowed.
Agencies by which law is brought into harmony with society are legal.
Fiction,Equity & Legislation.
Fictio,in old Roman law signifies a false averment on the part of the plaintiff which the defendant was not allowed to traverse.
But the term is here employed to mean any assumption which conceals or affects to conceal the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration its letter remaining unchanged its operation being modified.
The fact is in both cases that the law has been wholly changed ,the fiction is that it remains what it always was.These fictions are the
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

greatest obstacles to symmetrical clasification.
Equity is that body of rules existing by side of civil law claiming to supercede the civil law in virtue of a superior sanctity inherent in those principles. It differs from Legislation and Legal Fictions.
In England we are accustomed to estension,modification & improvement of law by a machinery which is incapable of altering one line of jurisprudence. That is when a case is brought up a clean addition has been made to the precedent but it is imperceptible.
The Res Jurisprudentium of the Romans resembled this case law. The authority by which this part of Roman jurisprudence was expounded was not the bench but the bar.The growth and exuberance of principle was fostered in part by the competition among the expositors of the law. Edicts and Statutes of the Emperors came in after this and Res Jurisprudentium were squelched by the Emperor Augustus limiting the number of them.

Chap. III

LAW OF NATURE AND EQUITY.
The theory of a set of legal principles entitled by their intrinsic superiority to supersede the older law early obtained currency both in Rome and in England.
Equity in England is derived from several sources;-
(1) The early ecclesiastical chancellors contributed the canon law.
(2) The Roman law was more applicable to secular disputes.
(3) The mixed system of jurisprudence and morals constructed by the publicists of the Low countries.
The Equity of Rome was a much simpler structure. The Roman Law consisted of two ingredients;-Civil Law or particular laws of the people and Law of Nations or that which natural reason appoints for all mankind.
The foreign element in the soil determined the whole course of the History of Equity. In the Early Roman Republic the principle of the exclusion of foreigners pervadad the Civil Law no less than the constit--ution. They did not want to let the foreigners have the advantages of the Civil law and also did not want them to have their own law. So they made the expedient of selecting the rules of law common to Rome and to the different Italian communities-Law of Nations.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

When the Law of Nature engrafted from the Greeks into the Jus Civili, came, the Jus Gentium came to be considered a great model to which all law ought to conform as far as possible.

The Law of Nature is simply the Jus Gentium seen in the light of a peculiar theory.

Just as the old Greek theorists supposed the sports of chance had changed the material universe from its simple form, so their descendants imagined that but for some accident, mankind could have confined itself to simple rules of conduct. This proposition -live according to nature- was sum of tenets of Stoic Philosophy.

So the Roman lawyers and great men are the first to set the example & so the belief grew up of superceding Civil Law by Praetor's Edict. The exact point of contact between the old Jus Gentium and the Law of Nature is Equity. So this levelling tending in the part of Equity was to remove all irregularities from law. The Praetor and his edict down to the perpetual edict of Julian.

The Roman Praetor and the English Chancellor had no limitations on their power except by the prepossession imbibed from their early lawyer's training.

Power of Roman Equity exhausted at time of Alexander Severus when the treaties began.

English & Roman Equity.

(1) Both tended to exactly the same state in which common law was when Equity first interfered (i.e. rigidity) Such an epoch reached in Rome at time of Alex. Severus and in England under Chancellor Lord Eldon.

(2). Falsehood of the assumption upon which claim of the equitable to superiority over the legal rule is originally defended. Natural Law borrowed from Greeks is the account Romans gave of it. English say that equity flowed from Kings conscience.

Chap. IV.

THE MODERN HISTORY OF THE LAW OF NATURE.

The Law of Nature confused the past and the present. Logically it implied a state of nature which had once been regulated by natural law.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

It was not on account of their simplicity and harmony that the Law of Nature was primarily respected but on the score of theri descent from the aboriginal reign of Nature.

Two dangers to which law and society which is held together by Law appear to be liable in their infancy.

(1) Law may be too rapidly developed,no durable system could be produced. Roman law escaped it by intervention of Law of Nature.

(2) The rigidity of primitive law arising from its early association with religion. As an example of this is the Hindoo's Law.

Bentham did a great deal towards the developement of English Law,as he looked at the happiness of mankind first.

Turning to the Modern History of the Law of Nature we find it easier to convince ourselves of the vastness of its influence than to pronounce whether its influence has been for good or evil.

The French lawyers formed a strict alliance with the kings and great attention was paid to the written law and the Roman. There were two distinct kinds of law used in France ;-the customary and the written. And thus the lawyers who thought these were impossible wnet enthusiastic over the Law of Nature which leapt over them both.

Rousseau now appears and thinks that a perfect social order could be evolved withoe any assisted consideration of the natural state. There can be no doubt that to the assumption of the Law of Nature we owe the equaiity of human beings.

Its grandest production was giving birth to modern International Law and to modern Law of War. It is surprising how large a part of the system is made up of pure Roman Law but it is only connected with it by an irregular filiation.

Grotius with his immediate predecessors laid down that the Natural Law is the code of states. If the society of nations is governed by Natural Law,the atoms which compose it must be absolutely equal.

Those parts of the International Law which refer to dominion its nature,its limitations,the modes of acquiring and securing it are pure Roman Law.

Territorial Soverignty ,however,could not come from Roman Law.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chap. V.

PRIMITIVE SOCIETY AND ANCIENT LAW.

A series of explicit statements recognizing and adopting these conjectural theories of a natural state and of a system of principles congenial to it has been continued from the days of the Roman inventors to our own.

The Lockeian theory of the origin of law in a social compact scarcely conceals its Roman derivation and the theory of Hobbes devised to repudiate the reality a law of nature. They both resemble each other in their assumption of a non-historic unverifiable condition of the race.

From the theories of jurisprudence which have the same speculative basis as the Roman doctrine, two must be excepted.

Montesquien looks on nature of man as entirely plastic and that laws are the creature of climate situation or accident. He greatly underrates the stability of human nature.

Bentham suggests that societies modify their laws according to modifications of their views of general expediency. But this appears to be unfruitful as that which is expedient to a society is surely the same thing as the object.

Proper mode of inquiry of the theory of jurisprudence is to take a/c of the law before the time that it first made its appearance.

The rudiments of the social state are known ~~are known~~ through testimony of 3 sorts.

(1) Account by contemporary observers of civilization less advanced than their own.

(2) Records which particular races have preserved concerning their primitive history.

(3) Ancient Law.

The effect of the evidence derived from comparative jurisprudence is to establish that view known as Patriarchal Theory this is based on the Scriptural history of the Hebrew patriarchs in lower Asia.

"They have neither assemblies for consultation nor themistes but every one exercises jurisdiction over his wife and children and they pay no regard to one another".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Society in primitive times was not a collection of individuals but an aggregation of families.

Afterwards the families come under rule of soverign but the heads still have a subordinate authority. In these times if an individual sinned, his family suffered with him and sometimes for him.

All early societies were formed by descent from the same ancestor, but that all of them which had any permanence or solidity either were so descended or assumed that they were. At some point of time probably at a time when they felt themselves strong enough to resist extrinsic pressure, All the states ceased to recruit themselves by fictitious extensions of consanguinity. They then became Aristocracies.

For one effect of the mixture of refined Roman Law with primitive barbaric usage-feudalism was to revive many features of archaic jurisprudence which had died out of the Roman world.

Patria Potestas.

There are reasons why the authority of the ancestor should assume humble proportions because there are influences at work which tends to confine Patria Potestas to the cases where its possessor is actually skillful and strong.

The Patria Potestas did not extend to the Public Law but it did in all the relations created by Private Law.

The rights of the Patria over those in power was very large at first, but they gradually became thinned out till at the time of Justinian he had only a few left. This Patria Potestas must be seen to have spread into all the possessions of the Romans as they conquered them. Besides right the Paterfamilias had also his duties to his family as he was answerable for the debits of his sons under his power.

Cognates are those who trace their blood to the legitimate marriage of a common Pair-Agnates,- All the cognates who trace their connection ~~this~~ exclusive through males. with also the adoption. Agnatic relationship is discernable almost everywhere and traces may be seen of it in many of the modern rules of succession after death. e.g. half blood cannot succeed.

Status of Females.

She is under a perpetual tutelage, even though relieved of her parents' care she is consigned to some guardian. Control of her person was entirely obselete at Justinian's time, but that of her property was not.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ancient Roman Marriage-Conferreation,Coemption,Usus.
The Canon Law superceded the Roman Law in regard to females when married,and their property rights were far more lessened but their personal incapacities were kept up.

Guardianship-

While the system of tutelage of women is an instance in which systems of archaic law push to an extravagant extend,the rules laid down for guardianship of Orphans is an example of a fault in the opposite direction. Such systems terminate at a very early period byR.Law at age of15

Tutelage of Males;

Reason why death of the father delivered the son from bondage was the son's capacity for becoming head of a family,but a woman could not as she was not enfranchised. Lex L na changed this to the age of 25. and from 15 to 25 they were under power of Curators.

Master and Slave.

The ancients always had some imaginary principle upon which a sys -tem of slavery could be founded. The slave was regarded to be one of the family.

Movement of progressive societies has been from status to Contract.

Chap. VI.

EARLY HISTORY OF TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION.

No better example of the superiority of the historical method can be found than this;-

It was much less interrupted at the birth of feudalism than the history of most other branches of Law.

The barbarians were strangers to any such concept ion as a will although they have been misled by idle pride in the legal system of their own country. The influence of the church had much to do with them as it had early the custody and registration of wills which several of the heathen temples had enjoyed.

Testaments from which our wills are descended took effect immediately in execution,they were not secret were not revocable.

In the 17th. century jurists claim that the testamentary power is of Natural Law and was either universal or prompted by an original instr uctinct or impulse,both of these theories are wrong.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The conception of a will cannot be considered by itself but it is a member of a series of conceptions which we have to treat first.
Universitas Juris. is a collection of rights, of duties united by the single circumstance of their having once belonged to some one person.
Universal Succession is a succession to a universitas juris. The disolution must take place, uno ictu Inheritance was a universal inheritance occuring at death.

The primitive family was considered as a corporation. The persons who succeeded did not simply represent the deceased but they continued his civil life, his legal existence.

The original will indicates what passed from the Testator to the Heir was his familyi.e. the aggregate of its rights and duties contained in the Patria potestas. They came to be connected with the sacra or family right e.g. Himdoos.

The only form of a will not belonging to a Roman or Hellenic society which can be supposed to be indigenous is that in Bengal, but it is only rudimentary. The evidence is that testaments are at first only allowed to take effect on failure of the persons entitled to have the inheritance.

Comitia Celata was where the Patrician Wills were heard. This assembly was composed of the heads of the Gentiles and protected their right so when the testator has no gentiles discoverable or when they waived their claims the could have a will. This form soon leaped into absolute
The Plebeian will was a conveyance, a complete and irrevocable alienation family and substance of the Testator.
This was by Mancipation-5 witnesses, libripens and the familiae emptor. This will was not secret and had to take place at once.

Praetorian Will, symblemetic ceremonys were absent, probably a written instrument . This does not pass inheritance only Bonorum possessio,
Age of Gaius,

Some unconcerned person acted as familae emptor secrecy.
Consisted now of two parts conveyance & publication- revocable.

Chap. VII. ANCIENT AND MODERN IDEAS RESPECTING WILLS & SUCCESSIONS.

Disinheritance of Children. The Law of the XII Tables permitted execution of wills.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in the only case in which it was thought possible they could be executed viz;- in failure of children & proximate kindred. No doubt as family affection decreased ,the disinheriting of children began but the Praetor stopped it. Before the Praetorian edict had its sway the law of the XII Tables was supreme as to intestate succession.but this did not suit everyone. as it was first his emancipated children (2) Agnates,(3) Gens so the law defined it one way and the natural affection another. so wills were made on the assumption of the latter in order to get over the letter of the law. No evil in Rome seems to have been heavier.than a forfeiture of testamentary privileges.

The system of Fidei Comissa was enacted to evade the statute limiting the capacity of women for inheritance.

The view of a will which regards it as conferring power of diverting property from the family or of distributing it in unequal proportions to family of testator is not older than that later portion of Middle Ages in which feudalism was completely consolidated.

Widows were always looked after in the feudal period but primogeniture was the rule with regard to unmoveables-So Testaments were used for immovables.

Neither Roman or barbarian was accustomed to give any preference to the eldest son and the Roman law was that the children,later the males, divided the property equally.

Primogeniture is known to have its origin in the benifices given by the invading chieftains and especially by Charlemagne. They were first held at pleasure of Praetor but it gradually transformed itself into a hereditary Fief owing to the weakness of Carovingian kings. In some the succession was by primogeniture and in others it was not. Later the great allodial proprietors converted themselves into Feudal Lords and defendents flocked to them. It became popular through Eurpe as the tenants liked it. It was done so as military service was better rendered by the eldest.

In India public power devolves at the decease of last Incumbent on the eldest.

Agnatic Union of the ancient Romans was governed by the eldest son. Primogeniture superceded every other form of succession because European Society decidedly retrograded during Carlovingian Empire.

(So the &c

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

So the early feudal confederacies are descended from an archaic form of the family.

The contact of the refined and the barbarour notion had for its effect the conversion of the eldest son into legal proprietor of the inheritance.

In Indian, Mohomedan & Celtic doctrines next brother succeeds when eldest dies.

Chap. VIII.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF PROPERTY.

Natural Modes of acquiring property;-
(1) Things whcih never had an owner.
(2) Things which have had an owner but are deserted or property of the enemy.
} are capable of Occupation.

Occupancy first placed in Law of Nations & later in Law of Nature.
Roman principle of Occupancy is the source of all modern International Law i.e. capture in war & acquisition of soverign rights in newly discovered countries.
Law of Warlike capture derives its rule from assumption that communities are remitted to a state of nature on outbreak of war.

Code of Nature coming from the Jus Gentium is responsible for property, the enemy be regarded as property by the Pandects of Justinia
Roman Law of Occupation did not settle disputes as to discovery.
Occupation is a supposed explanation of the origin of private property
Blackstones view of the Origin of property is that mankind precede ownership, that men first began to use it and when using it acquired a transient property that lasted so long as he used it. But when population increased this changed from immediate use of it to appropriation of the substance of the ~~thing~~ to the individual.

Savigny says " All property is founded on advanced possession refined by Prescription. 3 elements in the Canon of Roman origin of property;--
{ Possession, Adverse Possession, Prescription

The True Basis seems to be however, of occupancy, that everything ought to have an owner- all things valuable are subject to private ownership, mere possession is allowed now to invest ownership.

It will be observed that the acts and motives of these theories are the acts and motives of individuals& ancient law did not recognize individual but

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

but family.

Joint ownership is the really archaic institution of the rts. of propty

We look to India to the Hindoos as a branch of the Indo-European family for all archaic forms as they have changed less than others owing to the religion.

The Village community of India is an organized patriarchal society and an assemblage of co-proprietors. Separate proprietorship is always in its way to become property in common as the son when born becomes co-proprietor with father. Eldest agnate is usually at head and manages community. This community is not necessarily an assemblage of blood relations but is either such or a body of co-proprietors formed on model of an association of kinsmen. There was always an assumption of a common origin and if a family became extinct it would have returned to common stock. The consent of a whole brotherhood required for adoption of a stranger and he has all liabilities of member.

Russian Village almost the same after the expiration of a given time separate ownerships are distinguished and it is redistributed while in India the owners have their rights distinct.

In Servia Craotia & Austria Selarim villages of brotherhoods of persons but the entire land is cultivated by combined labor of all the villagers and produce is distributed annually.

N.B. Our Studies in law of Person shews us the family expanding into the Agnatic group, then Agnatic group dissolving into separate households and lastly the latter supplanted by the individual.

The motives which originally prompted men to hold together in family union was the difficulty of alienation which required so many forms and ceremonies.

History of Roman Law is history of assimilation of Res mancipi to Res non mancipi.

History of property in European continent is history of subversion of the feudalized law of land by the Roman law of moveables

The only natural classification of objects of enjoyment is Moveables and Immoveables.

Objects of enjoyment honored above the rest were forms of property first and earliest among the communities and dignified with designation of property.

When the importance of some commodities was increased why were they not

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

not included among the favorite objects of enjoyment ?. because (1) on account of the stubborness with which the ancient law adheres to classification. (2) Courts and lawyers come at last alive to embarrassing formalities of favored commodities and grow unwilling to fetter the newer discriptions.

Res mancipi are things which require a mancipation.

Res nec mancipi are things transformed by tradition or actual delivery Fictions and Equity employed to make former like the latter.

If expressions of Juris consuls be expressed they will say that tradition is undoubtedly ancient that Mancipation which is the reverse of the truth.

Destinctions of Inheritances and Acquisitions among Hindoos, they could deal with the latter in the manner they liked but not the former.

There is no principke which the moderns have been so loath to adopt as Usucation or Prescription.

This Tendency was due to the influence of canon law which regarded the privileges they compounded as being incapable of being lost.

Cessio in Jure a collusion recovery in a court of law of property sought to be conveyed. Same as Fines and Recoveries in England. Eng. was to remove complication Roman Juris consuls sought to prevvent them by substituting a mode of transfer

Distinction bet. Property and Possession.

Patrician burgher of Rome who had become tenants of the greatest part of the public lands were mere possessors but then they meant to keep their land against all comers. So Possessory Interdicts were got from the Praetor if they were ejected.

Leading characteristic of feudalism is its double proprietorship, now then this looks like the title and t e Benitarian equitable title at Rome.

German Law of the Conquerors and the Roman Law of the subjects would not have combined if they did not possess some affinity so ancient Roman law must have had some influence.

The Emphytensis-

Marks one stage in a current of ideas which lead ultimately to feudalism. Roman Patricians had gangs of Slaves besides their household to cultivate the land. Their system was disadvantageous to municipalities so they rented out the agri-vectigalis i.e. of leasing land for a perpetuity

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

perpetuity to a free tenant. Plan later imitated by individual tenants From these the coloni came and the mitayer system spring from these coloni who reserved ½ of produce to themselves. Between the great fortresses between the Rhine and the Danube wereaa succession of steppes of land occupied by veteran Roman soldiers. So these soldiers cultivated the land and had it as long as they were in readiness for military duty. This is a precedent copied bybthe barbarian monarchs who founded feudalsim.

Chap. IX.

The Early History of Contract.

The society of our day is distinguished from that of preceding generations by the largeness of the sphere which is occupied by contract.
Not many of us are so unobservant not to notice that in innumerable cases where old law fixed a man's social position irreversibly at his birth modernblaw allows him to create it for himself by convention. Political Economy would fail to correspond with facts of life if Imperative law had not abandoned the largest part of the field it had once occupied.
Interval between ancient days and ours,morality has advanced from a very rude state to a highly refined conception
The social contract and other theories observe the fact that all law had its origin in contract and in Imperative law as it does.
In primitive societies individual creates for himself no rights or duties & what he obeys are derived from the station in which he is born and from the imperative commands addressed to him by the head of the family. Family may contract with family but these are encumbered with great formalities.
Ancient Law's conception of contract is entirely rudimentary. It is first unencumbered with great formalities,first one or two steps in the ceremonial are dispensed with-then others are simplified,lastly a few specific contracts are separated from rest and allowed to be entered into without form. Then the mental engagement isolates itself amid the technicalities. Such a mental engagement was called by the Romans

a nexum persons connected by a strong bond or chain every

transactiom with the copper and the brass but mancipation was a convey

ance. The

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The changes which legal conceptions seem to undergo from the general to a special. The old doctrinal name remains but it discharges only one of its functions.

Nexum -

Are solemn transactions at once for all thansactions, that is the general.

Then the transaction with copper and brass is called new special name of Mancipation.

Nexum still designates some ceremony but only when employed for a special purpose of solemnising a contract.

Reason why on legal conception owers so long several is that when practical changes are accomplished in primitive societies they occur long before men see occasion to notice or name them.

Nexum, which originally signified a conveyance of property came insensibly to denote a contract also.

A contract was a fact plus an obligation

Obligation is the bond or claim which the law joins together persons in consequence of certain voluntary acts.

In the developed Roman Law the convention as soon as it was completed was in almost all cases crowned with an obligation and so became a contract.

This epoch is synchronous with the period at which the Roman classification of contracts into Verbal Literal Real & Consensual had come into use

Verbal Contracts; -

The old Nexum has now bequeathed to jurisprudence first of all conception of a chain uniting the parties = obligation, Then the Stipulation it was the promiisee who in character of stipulator put all the terms of the contract into the form of a question.

Literal or written Contract was the next stage.

Then Real Contract. For the first time moral considerations appear as an ingredient in Contract Law.

Consensual Dontracts= M detum. Partnership Sale, Letting and Hiring. No formalities are required to create them out of the past. They distingusih those contracts as Juris Gentium & then law of Nature but they never were the first kind.

All

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

All modern conseptions of contract took their start from this stage. Roman law of Contract has had great influence in every science except Physics.

Moral Theology of the Casuists who stuck to the cause of Rome did not the Roman Law but the others did.

Metaphysics got most of its ideas from the Greek and discussion on it has been in Greek.

Chap. X.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF DELICT AND CRIME.

The Teutonic Codes including those of our Anglo Saxon ancestors are the only bodies of archaic secular law which have come down to us in a state that we can form any idea of their original dimensions.

The more archaic the code the fuller or its legal jurisdiction but they treat more of torts and they could hardly be called crimes. It is the person who suffers it and not the state which is concerned.

In the infancy of the Roman commonwealth every offence was punished by a separate enactment of the legislature. The primitive history of criminal law divides itself into 4 stages.

(1) Commonwealth itself interposed directly and by isolated acts avenges itself on the author of the evil which it had suffered. with
(2) Legislature delegates its powers to particular Quaestiones which is deputed to investigate a particular accusation.
(3) Then it came to be periodically nominated on the chance of certain crimes being committed.
(4) Then they became permanent.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34708

State municipal commission –

I Feature of Legislation.

system powers of parliament
Eng. parliamentary system
"Blundered by New York bosses" – commissions
Const. restriction on legislature
Judiciary extended. – pol. arena
legislature out to be moral representation
& morally least "

II Origin & Development of Referendum –

(1) original object was nationalization.
(1st union of localities (13th cty) (raise taxes for wars)
(2) union of classes. (14th cty)

Counter. imported in Colonies – conflicts formed nat.

Const. of US nat. referen. of states senate
class " " people House

frequently sections are represented

Giving rise to electoral system of electing single delegate

no pistiefeu in municipal elects
Show how U.S. fashioned Eng. system of city govt & how Eng. city govt

four form of elect. Councils
Mayor – communal
Guilds aldermen – interest
Commissions – low-ing debt

Unless district system adopted, not truly representative

Private offices of polit. parties
" " growth of suffrage
Giving loss & machine extra power

Growth of field of legislation – at 1st limited

external influences on modern legislation, the formal corporate with the professional lobbyist
& new feature in the constitution of referen. assemblies

III The District System at work

shows how party machine regulates elections
primaries &
1st choice of candidates is authoritatively limited
notes influence of lobby. &c nat. state municipal
Citizens to machine
weakness of district system is opportunity it gives a majority party to crush out & disfranchise the minority – by gerrymander
as a result of district system the H of R is scarcely a representative body
Extremely harmful to new parties
(Gives most instructive list.
Moscowes, Lagen no of voters in London elected to Parliament, Chicago &c

Spoken referendum only useful for further discussions in Parliament

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34709

The business staff of nearly every prominent manufacturer & jobbing establishment has ~~strike~~ through on page.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34709

The business staff of nearly every prominent newspaper & jobbing establishment has to strike through a page.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34710

8.1V, Nat General Ticket, the limited vote, the cumulative vote
bundles used for single-member districts
of France. Genl Ticket (abandoned after pilots)
several members elected from each constituency
used in U.S., city commissions
minority not represented
but better men
applied in early hist of states
President elector thus chosen

Limited vote.
3 cornered. - 9 yrs in Nr Galdern
only 2 votes allowed
permits artificial representn of dominant parties but none of minority

Cumulative vote
in dr one has no of votes = to no. of repres
they may concentrate on one & so act minority
adopted in Illinois 1870
minorities don't elect many
the man who runs ahead on vote does so not at expense of
his admirers & of his colleagues
party machine more capable to organize majorities
of district caps a decided advantage to small parties

Proportl Representn
Single transferable vote
with order of choices
the classical form of proportl representn

a difficulty - all votes to be brought to
one district to be
counted
Wheatcroft suggested the personal representative act and not cease being party

June 15/92 Hon T. Thurston, Ohio
introduced bill - elect of Rep & Dem
p 115

Repres Cayen Alexander 1895
p 118

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34711

Reduction & Increase of Natl Bank circulation

Finance Report 1880,
p 331 –

4 Sec. act June 20, 1874 (18 Statutes 124)

authorizes any natl bank desiring to withdraw its circulating notes to take up the bonds deposited for the security of such notes, upon the deposit of lawful ~~notes~~ money with the Treasurer of the U.S. & provides that an equal amount of the outstanding notes of the bank shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the U.S. – The banks have availed themselves of the privilege accorded by this provision to a very large extent more than $85,000,000 of circulation having been surrendered in the manner prescribed & nearly $71,000,000 having been redeemed at this office x x –

This provision was adopted in the expectation that it would act as a regulator of the volume of the bank circulation. It was expected that when the circulation became redundant, the surplus would be retired & that when a demand for more circulation sprang up, the banks would realize their issues to meet it. The almost

Constituent Functions of State
Social Functions of Gen'l & Local Govt

C 34712

I Amelioration of Domestic Life
II Amelioration in Public Bldgs, Ways, etc.
III Economic Amelioration & Pol. Action Socialism
IV Public Health
V Educative work of Govt
VI Relation of State to Morals & Religion

See Bluntschli – State Bk V. p. 324-6. references.
See Wilson –

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Proportional Representation
Jnt R. Commons.
Pol. Sc. Lib.

(Secy Cooley; General Soc'y) C 34713

The Referendum. –, The Australian Ballot. –
reason for
method
improvements reqd

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CITIC D Subjects:—Jany '19. C 34714

Discussion & criticism of Spencer on Trades Unions.
Vol III Spencer's Sociology

The Literature of Trades Unionism.

* Trades Unions as agencies of educn., Pol. Auth. Bus.
" " " " " legislⁿ for benefit of wage earners

Webb. Hist of Trades Unionism: conclusions.

* McNeil - Labor movmt in America
Marshall
Ely Labor movt
Smithin, essays.
Ragiso Work & wages.
Howell "Conflict of Capt. & Labor"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MARC D C 34715

Recent Steps in Radio-mining
Stinson Hardwood Laboratories.
Bulletin - Fahey. -

Constn of U.S.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Wages agst. ~~a~~ Protection.

C 34716

Jansing – takes his position: –
State Papers on Finance – 1789 – on
50 or 100 petitions for protection
Baltimore &c &c.

Discussion in 1824 – debates
Webster's speech 1824 agst used against Protection
Debates in 28 & 32 turn on other questions
Discussion in 1820, 24, 28, 32 } see Gales Register
Annals; Globe;
Congressional Record
Clays strength on Protect side
Webster comes over.

Watch when you see high wages for protection & when against

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Reembargo —
Bailey vol II p. 114 —

C 34717

(1)

1806 — April 18.

In resentment of frequent aggressions on its neutral commerce, & belligerent powers of Eng. & Fr. & in vindicat of the principle that free ships make free goods, Congress prohibited the importat of Nov 15 from Gt Br & its dependencies, or any foreign port, of all British mfrs. composed of — leather, silk, woolen, glass, cotton, paper, nails, hats, clothing, beer ale porter, pictures & prints, on 19th Dec act was suspended till July 1, 1807

Nov 21. — Napoleon issued his Berlin decrees, declaring the Brs Is in a state of blocade & prohibiting all commerce & communication with them. This & other decrees, relating acts & instructns, together with acts of non-intercourse & embargo, to which the U.S. were forced in self defence, nearly destroyed the prosperous commerce of the Union, which reached its maximum next year, but the interruption of its foreign commerce was attended by a corresponding increase in domestic mfrs.

Jefferson Works: Vol III. p. 108-109.

~~Special message~~ 8th Annual Message — to Senate & H of R, ~~March 8~~ Nov 8 — 1808

Speaks of the obstructs to commerce ~~due to embargo~~ laws — deals with relations of the belligerent powers. & speaks of an arrangement proposed to Gt Br, — to the effect that U.S. wd open trade with her exclusively if ~~embar~~ restrictive measures were withdrawn but this was rejected. — The embargo: remains but it has had the effect of saving our mariners & vast mercantile property &c &c — re-act of national patriotism — $103 gun boats to be built for protect of harbours &c, need of militia being in readiness — our attention should increasingly be fixed on the safety of our country considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live: ∴ good militia — difficulty of obtaining arms from abroad made internal supply a necessity, public factories: enlarged additional machineries erected, & other increase can be made in

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

6 34718

proportion as artificers may be found. – private factories of arms have been encouraged & sums appropriated.

The suspension of hostilities &c. has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry & capital to internal manufs. & improvements. & the extent of this conversion is daily increasing & establishments formed & forming will become permanent – under the auspices of cheaper materials & embarrassing the freedom of labor from taxes with us & of protecting duties & prohibitions.

Hist. of U.S. – Adams: – Vol IV p. 152–177

deals with the policy of Congress Oct 26 – & building of gunboats in preparation of war – &c – also re internal complications, Leaving refusing to ~~[illegible]~~ confirm Chesapeake affair ~~[illegible]~~ impressment of soldiers. injuries to US. not likely to be redressed. – a secret mission to see such auth – Jefferson apparently recalled; clash in reality keep a trap for Eng – Dec 14 – 1807 the Non-importation Act of April 18, 1806 went into effect, Drawing articles of Br import were prohibited, (vide – Bishop above) the measure was in its nature coercive

2 days after the Kings proclm of Oct 17 was read, & required all Br naval officers to exercise the right of impressment to its full extent on neutral merchant vessels – This impressment Proclm could only be balanced by a total cessation of relations – American ships began to return & announced enforcement of Berlin decrees, everything pointed to an attack on American commerce – an embargo was the proper measure to be taken. – There follows a long discussion as to the proposed embargo & as to advisability of limiting it in time. Dec 21 1807 Bill for permanent embargo was passed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Adams Hist. U.S. p. 249-71 - "The enforcement of Embargo."

Embargo on for 4 months when attempts made to evade it. The embargo was to drive England to desperation but not to famish America, but to keep it up was to destroy the coasting trade, & was meant to sever the Union - matters went as far as bloodshed but Jefferson wd not yield - The new army was stationed along the Canadian frontier, gunboats & frigates patrolled the coast.

The Federalists became strongly opposed to the President. In the Cabinet the President was left alone - There can a discussion as to the legality of the embargo & under doctrine of State Rights it was argued to be unconstitutional, but the highest federal body with Judge Marshall at its head declared the embargo constitutional - an experiment in potatoes well worth making.

"The Court of Madison" - p. 272-89

Embargo was the alternative to war, but which of the two systems was the most costly? & which most effected personal liberty & right of property were more directly violated in U.S. by embargo than by conditions of continuous war. The embargo was found not only costly but to have dangerous property tho' its encouragement to idleness of capital & labor - & of long credit and bankrupt the East - the moral lectures of embargo were bad, corrupting &c. The political cost of the embargo to the party in power was enormous - a reign of terror began - note effects on industry - the true burden fell on the Southern States, & Virginia in particular.

The cost of this "engine for national purposes" exceeded calculation. Financially it emptied the treasury, bankrupted the merchants & agric. class & ground the poor beyond endurance, - Constitutionally it overrode every specified limit on arbitrary power & made Congress despotic. - Morally it sapped the national vital force. &c - Politically it cost Jefferson the friends that gave him faithful labor for popularity &c." (note p. 286) Finally as a means of coercion the embargo evidently failed.

England's reply to embargo
Failure of embargo
Repeal of embargo - March 1, 1809, marked close of the long reign of Friend Jefferson (1801 2½ mos in force)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34720

References:-

Social Settlement Taussig:- Wages & Capital:-
MacMaster:- History of Interest.

Philanthropy & Social Progress:- (~~Charities~~) (1)
Study the results for Social Settlements. Inns & days & lectures. Saturday & Sunday morning settlement. Idea - woods & farm than

~~Hull House~~ Maps & Papers:- (Library Ec & Polit) (2)
- Appendix - Hull House settlement as a factor in Labor movement. - p. 153.

Booth

all sorts & conditions of men

~~Jacob A Riis. - How other half lives~~.

Municipal Reform movement - W.H. Tolman (2)
Social Settlement p. 154

The Poor in Great cities -
German night ~~& Hull House~~ - p. ~~209~~. 215.
Joseph Kirkland

Reports " Oxford House in ~~Bethnal Green~~ - 1894
10th Report of University settlement in East London - 1894

Practical Socialism. - S. & H. Barnett.
University Settlements - p. 165

Reports - Min Settl. Society N.Y.
annual Rept 1896 - 94 & 95

College Settlement Assoc 6th Ann Rept -
94-95 Philadelphia

Westbourne ~~Park Chapel~~
~~Monthly~~ Record -

Kingsley House Assoc
2nd Rept -
Pittsburg

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34721

June '94 Pol Sci Journal
offprint in Boldy Notes

Lines to see people:—

Rate of Interest as indicated by.

in New York
(a) farm mortgages
(b) municipal bonds.
(c) loans:—i.e. market rate of Interest.

Institutes Chicago.

Handbook of Charities
Chicago Charities.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34722

Labor — Leaders!
W. C. Pomeroy.
Mr. Mr. Madden of the Typographical union
— Sand
pres'd't Illinois State Federn of Lab.

Industrial Evolutn of U.S. unionist
p 61. "Printing & publishing".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture Nov 30/96 C 34723

Re Gresham's Law & Compensatory Std

McLeod extremists vs. ~~Gratia~~ Bimetallism

he thinks that if Gresham's law is in operation that is sufficient to destroy the Bimetallist theory. – that the fact of International agreements of no moment. (p 141-2. McLeod. – new book). He holds that Gresham's law did always work & that there could be no compensatory action, he admits that it is only thru Gresham law that the compensatory action can work –

McLeod further says that Bimetallists claim only of gold & action in affecting price, he holds that credit has the main influence on price. –

note then the compensatory action, a means of equalizing the strain on the two metals, the second great point re bimetallism is the effect of the quantity of money to prices this is one of the main args for bimetallism

The compensatory actn is supposed to have the effect on prices, solely on ground that appreciation of gold has affected prices, if they can control that appreciation can they not control prices they do not regard cost of prodn, ~~the~~ as affecting price, but only the money side. – The theory indirectly aims at regulating the prices ~~only~~ by regulating metals on assumptn that fall in prices has been due to a scarcity of gold.

McLeod the compensatory action affects the price question in so far as it affects the standard is

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34724

which prices are measured. – It cannot prevent both metals from rising or falling but it can throw variations over a larger area. The practical effect of bimetallism must be on total supply of metals in world &c. If it can effect the standard it can effect price. – See lines &c. Jevons "Money & Exchange" showing prices and follow the metal which was lowest at any moment relatively to the other, fluctuations of this sort would be varied more frequent but not so extreme. – Here is a question of statistics, Whether gold or silver relatively to commodities has been most stable &c.

Re effect on Std of value – Alternating value – what happens first is a change of one of the metals due largely to unrelated causes – one metal drives out other, then the pitch of question is will the ratio be still maintained, It is useless for Opponents of bimetallism to say that no demand will be created, it will be created but will that demand be sufficient to raise cheaper metal & lower dearer to ratio & keep it there. – It is not because a ratio is created that a demand is made. The point is not that the ratio is 15½ to 1, — – – – –
All the silver & all the gold must be affected throwing open all the mints must create a demand of some sort, – can the ratio be maintained & what changes in demand &c

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34725

If either fell, no gold and circulate unless an equilibrium had been restored;- Theoretically the standard did not be progressively lowered

Re where the metal and go to undergo compensating std, we must latter introduce the Asiatic & S. American either using China If one metal went out of circulation it might not so easily return. Here we can note influence of customs so se.

Dec 1st/26

Mr Case of France from 1803:-

Mr Case said that there being free coinage of gold & silver prices were kept at a fair level. Can appeal is made to show what would now take place. (See chart in Laughlin's book)

So far as we have statistical data, when fell & prices fell. down to 1850 prices were not kept at an equilibrium.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34726

Price is a ratio, anything affects either side of the ratio will affect price,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34727

Note in Statistical Investign

1st making out of schedule.
It is necessary to have all things in schedule that are needed for the work. –
note schedule – in Hull House Mothers Clubs – used by Govt re. alien statistics.
best to have schedule made out by expert.

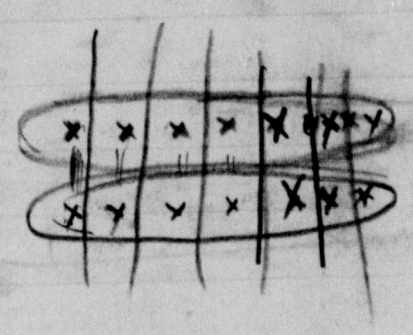
2nd taking of schedules:–
this difficulty is great – time required –

3rd harmonizing of schedule: –
turn in to central office, to see that no thing has been overlooked.

4th Tabulating this – making of tables a process not unlike process of making schedules. – there may be 40 tables from 2 schedules
"The Boston Tenement House investign"
to test schedules we have

5th work of the Statistician to draw the conclusion
manipulation of tables as drawn out

Le Strade "Element of Soc



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34728

The Shelter of Families:-

Tenements, condition Hull House maps 1895
Slums of Great Cities. C. D. Wright
Reynolds "Housing of Poor in American Cities" (Labor Bureau Reports)
American Econom. Assn.

note E. R. L. Gould "Housing of the working Class" make analysis of.
Labor Bureau - Washington.-
Lanfayres - "Der Einfluss der Wohnung" on morality
New York Report - Gilder } re Tenement House
Boston "

See Poules Index - on periodical literature.

Study Laws of City:-
Make Summary of city laws re Bldg & sanitation: eg. chief regulations of bldg re health, What has been done by the Settlement.
Mrs V. P. Bagley - 3027 Lake Ave - ask re. her experiment in collecting rent.
Give Skeleton brief showing need of movement to improve dwellings of poor & measures recommended to secure, by what social agencies.
See Board of Health re

State view of what labor Problem is.-
The end as conceived by labor leaders
" " " it should be.
The Socialistic criticism of present system. — Ely Socialism & Social Reform
Marx - Babel re
Fabians & Fourier.

Indefinite Nov. 14/95. — Read by Stead The Labor Combat in Belgium as in Eng.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

perfectly unconstitutional unless"

C 24729

No codification of laws - permissibility of city laws conflicting with state courts

There is no architect in Chicago & State law in Illinois to hinder concerning size of land & for tenement house.

Bldg law?

There is a restriction as to height - (200 ft?)

Safety re danger from fire

No restriction on cellar dwelling, laundries & bakeries, & practice of bldg ~~cellar~~ dwellings is growing thro' Bohemian & Polish districts.

There is a requirement re drains connecting with sewers, but this not enforced, eg. 2 houses from Hull House - Halstead & Ballard -

Every sleeping room to connect with fresh air, held that a transom fails the test, this interpretation is vague.

Seem to have had some that law restricting State Law
buffers in tenement houses were passed in 93. - They are carried on today, but not in bedrooms or kitchen, - no outsiders to come in. - 26,000 tenement houses shops (men wife & children) - 200 have been prosecuted this afternoon.

Re sanitary personal efforts with landlord. Reaching in playground. - Great gain land

building of great tenement houses espec. in 16th ward.

Note enforcing sanitary laws, garbage law.

Mrs Johnson.

Northwestern Settlement - Mrs Rogers - wife

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34730

federal authorities for a conference of central home officers to prevent increase of central houses in Toronto.

Amendment of Reform

Board of Health restricted all form of suffr in central houses.

~~Harbours &~~

landlords & bakeries out of cellars

barbers & cigar makers out of rest of central ho

Evil of congestion

realize or percentage of area for one roof.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34731

Ordinances re Department of Health in Chicago

Espec. re housing of Poor & as affecting their condition

Passed April 18/1881, as in force 2nd April 1890,

(Chicago. Pt. Pattison Geo. Pendleton 80-82 Adams St, 1891)

The Commissioner of Health; —

Dept of health { Comner of health — head appointed by mayor,
Supt of police
city physician
assistants &c

Comner may appt re sanitary condition

police powers { Asst Comner.
Secy
Registrar of vital Statistics
health office clerk
3 medical San Inspectors
7 meat inspectors
25 san policemen

5 Female sanitary police

powers re inspection, enforcing sections

re visiting infectious & pestilential diseases.
house to be placarded,
re vaccination &c.
power to cause houses to be cleaned &c
abate nuisance
establish quarantine.
regulations of.

weekly visitation of city environs — regrd.

Registration of births deaths &c.
vaccination —
contracts re garbage &c.
particulars of contracts

City Physician Powers of &c — 2 yrs
visit & attend sick in hospital, (home of) [illegible]
re burial &c.
provision re keeping harbors clean

General Sanitary Regulations.
No bldg to be erected defective in ventilation light, sewerage &c
No bldg to be let unless proper re .. (Dec 1907)
owners licence &c of store, factory, warehouse &c. and
allow overcrowding, bad ventilation —
500 cubic feet space. air changes once in 20 min
such places to be clean from sewer, gases vapors &c.
Monthly inspection

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34732

Re statistical reports of inspectors.
Seats in factories for female employees.
with to enforce same.

Lodging houses, keepers of tenement &c. not to be overcrowded.
— adequate permits W.C.'s &c to be kept. clean &c, no gas smell &c. (1919.
— keep apartments clean, adequately lighted & ventilated
— persons not to remain or sleep in cellars &c —
— child not to be employed over 8 hrs day or at night

Re tenement house — sleeping room — a transom at least between sleeping room connecting with open air or adjoining hall &c (1921)
— roof not to leak
— proper furnace &c.
— " one to 20 occupants
Every tenement to have closets &c connected with sewers.
— proper traps, &c.
— if no sewer then proper grading &c
— proper receptacles for garbage & refuse.
— animals not to be kept in house.
— kept free from accumulation of dirt, filth &c.
. notice to be given in case of infectious disease.
order may be given to vacate on account of " "
— Requirements for tenement & lodging houses.
10 ft between bldgs on same lot if one story (1933)
15 " " " " " 2 " 3 "
20
25 & over
— tampered with by landlord
Note Mun Sects
when clear open space at rear of tenement, of 10 ft. —
when thorough ventilation can be secured, less room necessary (?)

height of rooms 8 ft except attic, 1/2 room 8 ft.
proper ventilation
— adequate chimneys running thro' every floor

Defition of tenement H, lodging H & cellar.
Re public places of moral influence &c
pools &c
Re depositing unwholesome substances in city limits
Dumping to be made out of city

Re Sewage &c — depositing filthy stuff &c
Re Fresh &c
Re sewer of sewers &c
Re Gas &c — bad meat & fish, vegetables &c

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34733

Re water ~~contamination~~, stables - butcher & slaughter of cattle
Re receptacles for garbage & conveyance of re
Re manure piles re
re dead animals &
re contagion &
vaccination
Birth "
Regulations re markets -
" re nuisances
" re Peddlers,
" re Scavengers
Sewers & drains.
Cabbage plants

The Labor Movement :-

A product of Industrialism

origin in growth of capitalist class, which renders labor in an unorganized condition dependent on capital. This dependence grows with increased strength of capitalist class, & extends from economic to political & in extreme cases perhaps moral dependence.

A recognition of this dependance amounting often to entire subjection has led laborers throughout the world to seek organize ~~& other~~ other methods to free themselves & gain independence both, economic & otherwise. - This effort in its combined phases may be termed the labor movement. - A movement to gain for ~~the laborer~~ labor the just fruits of labor, & to place the laborer in the position where he may demand & obtain the product of his labor & skill or its just equivalent.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34734

D. Amelioration of Household Economy including knowledge of art of house keeping & technical processes.

Care of income, — &c.

This must come from the promotion of educational establishments of technical schools, cooking schools. Church missions may do much in this.

Household bookkeeping

This should be promoted by societies among poor because it helps habits of thrift ("I don't think we need to tell them that") (2) because it shows relative expenditures for various food values &c &c — (3) it assists social enquiries into rate of real wages.

Le Play's system — little book of Focillon, — "Instruments & monographs".

E. Amelioration of domestic conditions in reference to the reproductive function.

In Pathology we have noted reference outside marriages — bastardy &c &c

Evils connected with making of marriage childbearing defectives, dependants

Evils within wedlock — abortion infanticide, defective & excessive child bearing

The Social Evil

"Ruskin" Crown of Wild Olives"

Abbot "Christianity & Social Problems"

Miss Willards addresses before World's Congresses of Women

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34735

Ellice Hopkins - papers "prevention
work among girls - The White cross League - papers
tracts re Ste Cecile N. Y.

Von Gellingen. Statistics -
Acton "Prostitution"
Amos - "
Mr Thomas made study of it.

Remedies & Helps. -

temptn & evil must always exist.
Efforts must aim at regulatn & moderatn
& not at extirpatn of motive.

regulatn meaning social regulatn of a normal
instinct to bring it into moral relations
The agencies of Rescue, are not without
value & success, especially for young
girls in earlier stages of offence.
both girls & boys in present condtn of
society will fall into such temptns &
the agencies of rescue will always
be needed especially for girls - men
are not marked apart as a class &
do not represent a trade.
The Roman Catholic methods are
best adapted for certain class of
young girls who have gone astray
especially discipline - to day if
a young girl had gone astray & had
not the strength to resist again -
many cases are cases of disease - moral

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34736

agencies cannot redeem them — What can a protestant institn do for this. — The Catholics make her a member of an order night & day she is under power, home among the sisters, — they become Catholics & often demand ~~whether they~~ On other hand Protestant institns are doing a good work — The inglorious mill lift you the farmer brings the pregnancy history, & has seen a happy home when otherwise ~~if not~~ for the institn they wd be on the street. — When men have so much to forgive they cannot complain too much —

The majority of girls who feed the houses of prostitutn are poor miserable defectives.

2. Agencies of legal control: —

What ought me to do. —

Paris has adopted the plan of examining women — utterly absurd. — eg. in Paris last a few of women pass examin. again a few hours after disease may come. Again there is a fancied exemptn which increases daring of men — they increase the evil —

We must aim at making both men & woman liable for spread of contagious diseases. — The proposal was made by head of marine hospital

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34737

The ~~[illegible]~~ enforcement of the law might be deterrent

The suppression of the pander by legal means -- men & women diffusing literature & laying traps for young girls. - This is a matter of administration of present laws.

3. The agencies of prevention

(1) girls clubs.
(2) boys "
(3) instruction of mothers in mothers meetings by women physicians

In London & New York have done much, keep them off streets & give them other things. - conventional standards of purity, chastity & modesty.

4. The agencies of education & agitation knowledge, occupation & higher life

Instruction should be given by parents or church. priests &c

discussion of Miss Willard before world's congress of Religion 1893 -

Custom is more powerful than law in this connection - before customs is belief, law follows custom.

The Relation of Family with General Society:

The isolated family may cultivate intense domestic affections & yet have a narrow life. - The neighborhood is necessary for broading, educ. political religious

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34738

The efforts of school &c. on other hand shd be towards building up family life.

Art museum in every home – to help home life – lending pictures &c. – home library.

Amelioration of Domestic & Spiritual Life. – Intellect, aesthetic & religious. conscious efforts shd be made to increase intrinsic & interior quality of home –

Church & home department of Sunday School. this makes home become a Sunday School library too is brought into home. The policy of church shd be turned in this way. How is church to get into the home. – "The church that is in thy house". – The press.

The home library system carries good libraries into the home, it reaches much, as people who need it most often fail to get it. –

The technical management – simple & practical based on principle that home is centre of all educn

Machinery – you buy for the looks & externally very handsome &c. – unlatch

Your appoint young lady to go in & get the children & others to take charge of them – e.g. Armor Institute. The teacher thus becomes an instructor

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34739

of that home. — people into mid-career
Minute of getting a card table book.
Charles Burtell of Boston. — These
are about settlement.

The Chatagua Literary & Scientific
circle &c. — & Home culture assocn at
Evanston.

Divorce & Voluntary Associations
to Remedy it. —

Dr. E. M. Wylie "Divorce Reform
Dragne Publicno"
Paulsen "Ethics".
Wallas "Moral Science"
Letty Wright & Wrong (R.C.)
Wolsey Divorce & Divorce Legislation
(legal)
Wright. — Report on Divorce

Note pathologic,
Plus to reform
1 Legal methods — All efforts to
improve homes, humanize ethical
life &c. help — These may be
summed up under 4 heads
(a) i. Restrictive legislation — on marriage
of unfit, children, criminals, defective
& deceased (eg consumption)
(b) ii. The marriage of divorced person
for a certain time eg. 3 or 4 yrs &c
(c) iii. Restrictions which confine divorce to
actual residents of one year

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34740

(b) Better system of investigation for license for marriage.

i more thorough inquiry

ii more publicity – prohibition of secret marriages &c. eg. publication of bands.

(c) Agreements among states as to divorce laws along lines of ~~Reform~~ Divorce Reform League — not national divorce legislation. Unless this md. lead to a lower average – a state law md involve a constt change & law after that might be lower than in New York or those states might hold the high ~~level~~ they have. – The advantages of uniformity are great.

(d) Publicity of fact of application for divorce but not of details of trials.

II What can Church do.

(a) Ecclesiastical officers – ministers marry none but those strictly entitled to be married

(b) ministers teaching & preaching on subject

(c) Discipline of improperly divorced persons. – not to be member of church.

Objects of National Divorce Reform League (see report) does 4 things

1. Investigation
2. Legislation
3. education of public
4. practical application of the ideal of family.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34741

re investigation they have instituted best inquiry & got best results.

Negro follows public educn, many indefinables have been secured.

Public sentiment has to be made.

The practical appln is largely personal to our selves —

Membership of League $5 per year. — They deserve aid.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"Independent," Nov. 14/95 C 34742

Labor Movement — F. Herbert Stead — etc.

means labor is moving — from bad to good from good to better — moving towards — food, religious, Literature, Art — a feeling for a sense which includes home &c — religion — reverence for Christ, thro' they may hate churches or parsons. In Eng. ~~the first time~~ after last extension of franchise (79/80/84) — ~~th~~ 1/2 of their representatives in Parlt were local preachers — Henry Broadhurst, 1st public representt. — ~~Rott~~ Later Unionism — head of Indept Labor Party. Keir Hardie — — known Christian — — other leaders Tillet &c — The chosen leaders of Br. labor mostly Christians.

The influence of Drawing, Sloyd, Manual Training & Trade Schools on Economic welfare of wage earning classes

Reports of Bureau of Educ^n

~~Illustrated~~ Annual Reports of N.Y. Trade Schools

McNeil Labor Movement Chap XII

Falman's Bibliography of Sociological References

~~Hand's~~ Manual Training

Woodward Manual Training

Articles in Century 92 & '93.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34743

Chap. I

Prerequisites for our present study of Economic amelioration —

1. We must assume as known

(1.) The history of development of Industrial relations ~~development~~ — Schäffle (1st Ed.) 3 vol. p. 344-57 Ely's ~~Political Economy~~ — Outlines of Economics Mercantile System. Schmoller — Marshalls principles of Economics vol I bk I. Zagubie Industrial Revolution — Spencer "Principles of Sociology" (general unfolding of problem) Cunningham Trade & Commerce — Wright's Industrial Revolution in U. S. — Meyer — Evolution of Industry — Ingram Roscher, Knies,

(2.) The history of the Economic Science. Cossa Introd. to Study of Political Economy, — Vaughan — Mill p. 1-42; Ingram 20 —

(3.) Knowledge of present state of Political Economy — Principles of the Science — Laughlin's "Mill" — Gide — Principles of Political Economy, —

(4.) The social connections of economic activities with other social phenomena have been set in order —

Note Relativity of subject to Pol. Ec.

Pol Ec. will advance most rapidly when it isolates —

Ref. to domestic & religious ends cannot be estimated only with economic condition

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34744

The economic basis of social activities must be noticed, but all must not be treated solely from economic point of view. The more general social phenomena should be studied where higher aims or can be studied

Chapter

The scope & aim of the present inquiry—
(1) to estimate economic ends in relation to social ideals & to test the morality of our economic system by the social ideal & ends. —

(Schmoller Grundriss Pol Ökon &c—
Schäffle Vol III p. 284

The more the conflict is ruled by morals & law—, & in degree it is ruled by generosity &c the more nearly will be reached the nations ideal—according to the quality & quantity of social service there should be indirect reward. The ideal is a proper direct on the ground of value to a community.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34745

Malthusian Doctrine
as stated by Walker

1. Tendency to carry population beyond the limit of adequate subsistence

2. Very few communities are able to check reproduction at the line of highest per capita product of food, clothing shelter &c.

3. If this line is past the procreative force proceeds with augmenting force

4. If economic devices do not stop population increase will fail to do so

5. Thus the dominion of this inferior instinct nearly all communities are in danger of misery

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34746

Sec I ~~Ch~~

Domestic Conduct.—

This manifest that extreme poverty degrades the home — a reasonable aliquot of income to numbers is necessary. (Dogmatic p. 113. Indust. Chap.)

Pressure on the means of subsistence promotes progress, change & enterprise, & promotes progress. France has lost this third a stationary people, India has other extreme in great prolification — Ordinary experience, so show that excessive size of families is one of obstacles to progress.

Economic science does not give practical rules as precepts, it speaks in the indicative not ~~in~~ the imperative.

Economic science shows that the lonely spectre of Malthus has been met by famine, pestilence, war &c. — heavy infant mortality among very poor, (See Dean Swift — recantation — reminder for ends) desertions, prostitution — murder &c — colonizing & emigration, rapid improvements in mfgs & agriculture — These have postponed evil effects of Malthus law.

Growth in trade, transportation & these means have only in part affected the people, (Jim's Baby = Artistic presentation of this problem) Marshall Principles Bk IV Ch. IV

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34747

Remedy suggested Economists
Limitn of offspring by moral means
Mill Principles Vol I p. 212
Appleton; Bk II c 13
Brutti "Population"
Malthus, — "Economy of large towns"
Pol. Economy
Malthus Essay Pop'n
Bonar Essay Malthus
Geddes — Evolution of Sex.
Phenomenal side "Martin" Human Body
W. I. Thomas.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Improvements by Employers.

C 34748

Pidgeon "Old World Questions & New World Answers,

Profit Sharing.—

Schloss —(Sheffield)

Mr. Gilman — ~~Profit Sharing~~

Gladden — Tools & the man.

Report of Commr of Labor, 1886.

Barnes, Labor Problem—

Baskin Social Theory

Bushell

Dodge Just Wel

Drage

Gollman

Godin

Howell. Trade Unionism

Matram (Prof)

Nicholson Strikes & Social Problem

Ramlson

Report

Schloss Methods of Industl Remun

" Report 94

Stimson

Taylor,

Thomson

Whitlet Refs

Woods Eng Social Mom

Wright Profit Sharing

Report

Int Congress Profit Sharing. Paris 89

Labor Reports.

Germany 88

Mass 86, 89

Michigan 93

Minnesota 87-88

Ohio 87

Missouri 86

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Profit Sharing

C 34749

Forum Sept. 1890 "Democracy & wealth Nov.
" March 98
Economic Rev Jan 91
Jan 93
Arena Feby 90
Monthly Magazine May '92
Public Opinion
"Cincinnati" June '96
Jour Roy Agric Soc Dec 91
Cosmopolitan March '92
Amer J. of Ec – '96
Economic Journal Dec 92
" Review April 92
Natl " March 96
Pol Sci Quarterly Jan '96
Contemporary Rev
Independent May 2, 95

Sketch of Hist of Trades Unions – Webb –
Hist in U.S. – Wright –
Economic Theory of Trades Unions,
Achievements of Trades Unions? (Marshall's Economics of Industry)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34750

Banks:-

Offer of [illegible] of passenger [illegible] United States in 1828. - Michel 75-6.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34751

Circulating Medium:-

founded on cost or hours of labor. — Mitchell p. 73
experiment by Mr Warren. failure.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34752

Price: —

Coal the Lemit Q. — experiment of Mr Warren. McNeil. p. 73.:2

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Trade Union Organizn after the war (contd) C 34753

The Internatl Labor Union of America organized about 1877
now large-branches in 17 states of Union.
to form amalgamated Ds. unions.
organize unions.
the natl & Internatl annually conv.n of all labor unions.

McNeil p. 163

During 1878 K of L. becomes known to public.

In 1880 a convent.n of some of the leading natl & Internatl trades unions were held & an organn formed "the Federn of Organized Trades & Labor Unions of the United States & Canada." —
This organizn to do the work of former labor congresses.
In 1885 K of L. became potent factor in strikes &c.
1886 - great progress in unions &c.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

General Labor Assocns

C 34754

New Eng. Workingmen's Assocn Sept 1845 — McNeil p. 100 & 104
by cooperative experiment. (Pol

Movement of New Eng Workingmen 1845 (1000 present) — McNeil p. 102

During 1845 marked organizn of women, & affiliat of women delegates to state & nat'l conventns, & organizn of unskilled laborers under name of "Laborers' Union Assocn" (mn women)

1st Industrl Congress of U.S. held 1845

Female Labor Reform Assocn of Lowell 1845 — McNeil p. 104

Workingmen's Assns establish libraries & reading rooms. Lecture union sum subscribed & per yr. — McNeil p. 106.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34755

Workingmen & Politics.

Pres of American Revolun. ship carpenters &c. McNeil p. 71.

Workingmen party organized in 1828 to get legislun re lien law. – McNeil p. 75.
New York 1829 ticket in field, 1 candidate for State Assembly elected. . .
Hon. Edward Everett commended organizn of Workingmen's Party.
meeting of farmers. mechanics &c at Boston Feby 1831, delegate committee or-
-ganized assembled 6 Sept 1832. in House at Boston McNeil p. 77
points considered &c. McNeil p. 78
Questns social political & economics
Similar meeting in England. & South Carolina 1832 – McNeil p. 79.
An auxiliary assocn – McNeil p. 79.
1833, 2 whigs candidates nominated for State Legislun in Geneva. N.Y. McN. 82
Mechanics Committee at Utica, 1834 to protest against convict labour. – McNeil 92
Reform Labor Associations, or Workingmen's Party. – Mention of McNeil p. 90
New York Workingmen's Assocn organized 1845.
tried to form assocns in various electl districts to get labor
reform candidates in – McNeil p 101 & 102
1st Industl Congress of U.S. in N.Y. Oct 12, 1845 a result of the action of the
Natl Reform Assn of N.Y. & the New York Workingmen's League. – McNeil 104
New York Workingmen's Assocn met at Lowell Oct 1845
strongly recommended to resort to the the folls McNeil p. 105
Large mass meetings held in cities
New York Workingmen's Assocn meet Jan 16, 1846 & strong against slavery McNeil p. 107
2nd Miller Congress 1847 – try to pledge candidates for certain things &c. McNeil p 111
The uprising in Europe of 1848 renewed the agitatn of American Socialism & labor reform
(generally. McNeil p 114
Mass mtg of Michigan 1848 pass resoln re trusting in Western men for fortune &c. McNeil 115
Up to this time agitatn & public discussn of land & labor questns had been conducted
largely by open general organizns – the organizn was forced to secret societies, as leaders
had been boycotted – McNeil 116
1850 demand for legislun of bars of labor contr's. some men elected on that issue McNeil p. 120

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Trade Union organizn after the war - 1861.

C 34756

Many old unions reorganized, natl & International T.U. created, & local unions & labor assocs sprung up everywhere.

Boston United Laborers' Society, organd 1862. - McNeill 125

Garment Cutters Assocn (later K of L.) - " "

In 1864 in some State Legislns, "laws vs intimidation" were passt, practically destroying trade union organizatn (?) McNeill p.127

1866 Witnessed grand reunion of labor mvt. - Isolated unions & assocs common, gtly need of organizn - from 30 to 40 natl & International T. Unions & amalgamated societies were in existence. - long list of organized trades. McNeill, p.129

The trades assemblies in N.Y. city & Baltimore in 1866 issued a call for a national congress. one for delegates mvt - resolved to form a National Labor Party. - to secure shrs. - McNeill p.134 McNeill p.134 - McNeill Labor 67

The history of the mvt is the history of the general organizn from thus on. - McNeill p.135

Natl Labor party think well to organize negro labor - McNeill p.136

1867. "Heretofore the highest form labor assocn has taken is the natl union of some of the trades. Between these organizns, however, there has been no sympathetic or systematic connectn, no cooperative effort, no marching for the attainment of a common end, the want of which has been experienced for many years by every craft & calling." - Preamble, To National Labor Union, formed out of Natl Labor Party. --- McNeil p.136.

Labor Reform Party of Mass formed 1869 (Polt) — McNeill p.137

1868 Workingmen's Benevolent Assocn (Universal) got charter from State of Mass - McNeill p.138

1869. Boston Shr League formed - Grand Nr League having gone out of exis - McNeill p.139

1869. K of L. organized in Phila -

In 1870-71 The International Workingmen's Assocn formed in 1863 & who had held Internl congresses at Geneva, Brussels, Basle & London commenced to form branches in the U.S. - McNeill - p.141 had only a short existence in this country.

Nearing capitalm of 1872 a new form of labor organizn came into existence - the Knights of Labor union of Boston - a short several years. "follow me" - McNeil - p.147

- 1874. Large Indept N. Congress at Rochester union workers chosen strong stand against to trades unions during distress of 1873 in N.Y. McNeil p.149

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Natl & Internatl organizn.

C 34757

From 1857 to 1859 isolated Jr. unions & labor organizns saw more & more the necessity of internatl organizn, & they were organized granting charters to local bodies, & organizing branches from Maine to California — McNeil 6:121

Coal miners Natl Assocn 1861. — McNeil 125

1864 Cigar Makers Internatl formed
1865 Journeymen Tailors form Natl Union
1866. - Shoemakers "Knights of St Crispin" organized

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Early Unions.—

C 34758

Shoe building. McNeil p. 69.
pioneers. "Building Trades".

origin 9. McNeil p. 69-70.

Cartors first to establish present form of trades unions, 1806 McNeil p. 71
hatters 1819
shipwrights & caulkers 1825
printers 1831.

Social unions of diff crafts springing up in diff cities & diff. centres. McNeil p. 74
cotton mill operatives most oppressed, women workers leading in agitat.

Merchants & shipowners in Boston 1832 denounce combination to lower bro. McNeil p. 81
— General trades union formed at Boston. — McNeil p. 82.
In many places employers organized & refused to give work to any person belonging to trades union. — McNeil p. 84

Mr. Holmes congratulates people on failure of trades unions — McNeil p. 85
hat & cap Mfr. issued card strongly showing opposition to trade union " " 86.

1837 Trades Unions recognized by an appeal of employers to induce shipmasters to consent to a reduction of wages. - showing T.U. had gained great strength. McNeil 88.

List of trades organized prior to 1840. — McNeil p. 89-90.

In 1840 - Some of crafts, unions practically controlled the industry. employers complying with conditions & agreeing that none but union men shld be employed. McNeil p. 92.
In others employers sought to break up organizations, & conspiracy laws. &c.

1842 Case of Commonwealth vs Hunt & others "Metcalf's Supreme Court Reports, Vol IV. p. 111.
recognized legality of unions. McNeil p. 92 et seq.

~~Few towns - became the rule in all but a shipyards etc. Boston, 1844.~~ McNeil
Boston in machinists no union - no others
1847 Newport " union - 10 hrs McNeil 109

1847. 3rd Industrial Congress at Utica. Committee of 7 appointed to inquire into extent, objects & means of trades unions in U.S. & report at next Congress McNeil p. 109.

The panic of 1847 ~~tended to demoralize the Trade Mvt.~~ &c — McNeil 114
1848 Trades began to organize as never before, so far west as next Industrial Congress held at Chicago

1851 - 57. local organizations could to increase
— Panics of 1837, 47, & 57 had on organizations McNeil — p. 122

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34759

Strikes:-

no early record — McNeil p. 70.

1st strike recorded for wages - coalers in 1803. McNeil p. 70.

Strikes for 10 hr. work day. ship carpenters & calkers. - 1825 - McNeil p. 74.

no legal rights recognized 1829. Strike on Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, leaders arrested. decisions in favour of McNeil p. 79

Strikes re 10 hrs. Mov't. McNeil p. 80.

Merchants & ship owners of Boston denounce combinations of workmen McNeil p. 80

1833 Carpet factory strike for advance of wages, strikers sued for conspiracy. case lost McNeil p. 82

Strike in New York for 10 hrs day 1834 — McNeil 83.

" " Philadelphia " " " 1835; result some modification, more complete organization McNeil p. 84

1836, longshoremen, waggoners &c. New York strike for increase of wages & less hours. - threaten others. Militia turned out - McNeil p. 87 88.

Story of strike in Cotton Mill, girls &c - McNeil p. 89.

Strike of 2000 people for 10 hrs day at Pittsburg 1845. not a success McNeil p. 103

many strikes during 1847 — shorter hrs & higher wages McNeill 111

Foreigners begin to come in 1847

1850 " operate against strikers, fill place of others McNeill 115

1850. some organized trades begin fund system McNeil 121

1872. Immense strike in New York 10 000 men out. McNeil. p. 143
some trades gain 9 hrs.

Great Railroad Strikes of 1877. McNeill p. 155

Strike of boys &c - McNeill p. 166

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34760

ten hours work day.

Ship carpenters & calkers begin agitation in New York & Atlantic cities — McNeil p.79

Mechanics to meet by themselves re hrs of labor on recommdn of a whigish party " p.79.

ten hr law discussed by Shoemakers & Calkers' Assocn McNeil p.79.

Strikes in many cities - re 10 hrs - McNeil 80

Merchants & Shipowners of Boston denounce combinations of workmen, McNeil 81

immediate success of mvt a failure, resulted however in increase of organizn & increased membership. — McNeil p.81

Strike in New York 1834 for 10 hrs. — McNeil 83.

features of movement - e.

1st gained on ship repairs in Boston in 1836-7. McNeil p.84
on new ship work, in 1840.

many strikes -

Nov, house carpenters in 1836 held meeting, giving notice of their intention to reduce hours to employers. strike followed & failed p.85.

general strike in Philadelphia - 10 hrs. — McNeil p.86.

carpenters succeed in many cities, many strikes McNeil p.87.

Petitions to mayor & aldermen of Boston re 10 hrs. effort to get city govt to adopt 10 hrs rule, its contracts — McNeil p.87.

Baltimore Unions - memorialize Congress (first) to adopt 10 hrs for those working on public works -, laid on table 1836 — McNeil 87.

Martin Van Buren issues proclamation re 10 hr system in U.S. navy yards " p.90.
Movement spread rapidly.

Govr Fort of New Jer the 1st state Exec to recommend legislation McNeil p.91

1841. 10 hrs becomes rule in all ship yards at Balto. McNeil p.96

1845, 15000 people attend convention at Pittsburg re 10 hr day McNeil p.103
followed by strike of 4000 people, employers being opposed

In Philadpa. $100.00 raised by journeymen in 1 factory to aid in 10 hr mvt. — McNeil p.105
petitions with thousands of names presented to Legislr of Mass in 1846

New York Assembly 1847. mvt to investigate hrs of labor — McNeil 108

New York Union of machinists favor 10 hrs — McN. 108

Passage of 10 hr law in Mass Febrt 1847. - mass meeting held in U.S. cities McNeil 112

1847 Law passed in New Hampshire. 10 hrs legal day work — McNeil p.112

1847 Failure of attempt to do away with 10 hr system in Balto. — McNeil p.114

1848 Petitions sent to Washington praying for 10 hr law — McNeil p.116

1850 Riley carried the House of Delegates in Baltimore had 10 hr law McNeil p.117

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34761

female labor.—

Women working in mill. factory girls &c. McNeil b. 88.

touching story of a young girl - McNeil b. 98.

worse condition than men - McNeil b. 100. sewing machine.

1845; the organization of women, & the attitude of women delegates to & at Nat'l connections McNeil b. 103.

females attend large convention in Pittsburg re 10 hrs day. McNeil b. 103

Female Refrs of Female Labor Reform Assn of Lowell at 1st Nat'l Industl. Congress of 1845. McNeil b. 104

base system of procuring girls &c. McNeil b. 106

1868. ? of female labor considered by Nat'l Labor Union — McNeil 138

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34762

Labor Press:—

Papers for Political purposes:—
connected with Workingmen's Party 1828
not supported by workingmen. — Inchiel p 77.

"New England Artisan" recognized as official organ of Workingmen's Party. Inchiel p. 78

Labor literature of 1838 to 1837 was marked by earnestness of purpose, fidelity of principle & more than ordinary ability — Inchiel p. 86

"The Awl" published in Lynn

The "Voice of Industry" oldest labor paper still preserved; published at Washington by an ass^n of workingmen. 1st no issued 1845

List of papers in sympathy with labor movement 1844-5

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Shipbuilding.

C 34763

Volume to great impetus during the war. Mitchell - p.125
1864 with Bldg trades. Shipbuilders, 1866 Unions introduced &c " p.130
1866 Nat'l Labour Party formed to secure 8 hrs — Mitchell p.135
Condensed statement of 8 hrs? - demands &c. — Mitchell p.144

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34764

General Trades Unions:—

Mechanics of Boston & vicinity, 1st general Trades Union. Jan 1834. McNeill p. 82
parent trade assembly or central trade & labor union
'Trades-Union Hall' at Boston 1835; courses of lectures &c. McNeill p. 86.
a city congress of labor organized in N.Y. 1850 — McNeill p. 116

1861 The scattered trades unions in Cal. & other S. states — form amalgamation McNeill p. 125
1866. In principal cities & larger towns, the trades assemblies or central trade & labor councils were cont'd. — & many new ones formed.
1881. Central Trades & Labor Assembly of New Orleans. wrought actively against Negro labor. McNeill 167.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34765

Poverty & distress:—

Boston paper 1826-9. — Mcheil p. 74

In 1826 - 531 persons def'd on charity in Portsmouth N.H.

terrible distress in New York 1845 — Mcheil p. 102

stated that 1/7 city in a state of pauperism

white labor of North more than slave L. of S.

Winter of 1873-4 - extreme suffering — Mcheil p. 147 = 148

depression. Mcheil p. 153

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34766

The Struggle of class:—

paper in 1775 account of the voting power. McNeil p. 71.

Paper in Boston. 1826 - rich smallowing up poor. Massing lands & malitia. McNeil p 74

Mike Walsh in prison, & nessesson mall. McNeil p. 97

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34767

Wages.

Early Unions desires. — McNeil p. 70.
— employers forbidden to pay over a maximum wage. McNeil p. 70.
part of early period demand for higher wages — McNeil p. 72.
Carpet factory strike for higher wages 1832, and for conspiracy, lost. McNeil p. 82
Stone cutters & horse shoers of New York, strike for increase of wages. 1835 p. 84
1836, 21 tailors in New York. punished for striking for higher wages & preventing others to work, except for Union prices. fined $100, to $150 — McNeil p. 84.
Employers ask men in Unions to take less wages. — refused. McNeil p. 88
Shipworkers receiving $3 per day, average 3 days per week
low wages in mills 1845. McNeil p. 98.
1846 delegates from carpet factories protest against lowering of wages — McNeil p. 108

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

legislatn, demands for Workingmen! —

C 34768

Mechanics lien law one of first demands. — Mchell p 75
1828.
led to formatn of workingmens party.
Ten hour questn, hours of labor, oppressive militia system. Mchl. p. 76.
system of long payments, truck system &c. 77.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Cooperative experiments. — various men.

C 34769

1st experiment at community life with common property. McNeill p. 72.
New Harmony Ind. — Mr Warren. 1825.
Mr. Owen., failed in two years.

Brook Farm Community — McNeill p. 73.
centres of radical element &c. famous speakers. McNeill p. 91.
Mid period, the birth or awakening of American socialism

An effort in Boston 1844-5 at time of Rochdale Pioneers in Eng. McNeill p. 99.
New Eng. Workingmen's assoc., coopers for community

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34770

Secret organizns of mar kmgmens:—

Sons of Liberty &c. time of American Revoln Mitchell p. 70

Jnt Industl congress proposed plan for a secret Industl Brotd. Mitchell p 104

Up to 1848 agitn &c. mostly conducted by open general organizns, the boycotting of leaders forced the organizn of secret societies — Mitchell p 116

1861+. Secret assocn "Supreme Mechanical Order of the Sun" — Mitchell p. 125

" Grand Eight Hr League — &c

Wright p. 255

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

March 2nd 47 Dr. Neil C. 24771

Method of Pol. Ec.

Diff of view re Cairnes & Keynes.

Significance of this diff -

Keynes speaks of deductive method, also Cairnes what do each mean. — The difference is a further & wider defin. of the deductive method.

Keynes - deductive method including

(1) an inductive process (presumed by Cairnes) (2) deductive process, proper.

(3) inductive verification of 2nd process

At earlier period writers have not appreciated first step as much as Keynes. - The meaning of this further insistence means that the economists of the day attend more closely to legitimate of premises, than they did in earlier day. — eg. in early day the economic man was assumed, by Jno Cairnes wrote, the economic man did not hold the primacy in economic discussion he had held, this marks an advance in Cairnes. - An advance from individ's point of view to considering economic questions economic life of a collectivity - we find usefully in Cairnes what is higher developed in Keynes - an attempt to take the social point of view - a discussion of the social economic forces. — Economics a social science. — The economic man concept has been taken up in the way of an aggregate of psychological premises by later writers

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

with a view as to what we must reckon these psychological forces to be. — Well that by Keynes is not to abstract certain motives & only blame others - this study to abstract, narrowing in views is less strong today than earlier, - The sagacity of the economists today in defining his point of departure lies largely in a shrewd determination of what aspects of the psychology of the individual is of use in determining the life of a group - a more definite interest, a more decided interest. The result is. — instead of speaking of an economic man who has only certain aptitudes, one speaks of life of individuals from ~~such~~ economic side & purpose. — We may at one point or another disregard some of these phases & always with the reservation that we must go back & see how the premises which at the outside were set aside aside for purposes of the argument will have to be considered an inductive verification. The general character of deduction from premises dominates the economic argumentation according to Keynes.

Now is Keynes work related to learning — it is rather as a later step in the same process - in the historic development of economic

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34773

argumentation.

The classical standpoint as nearly as it may be stated is that certain facts were regarded as economic & others not.

The other for which Keynes is good spokesman is that of the collective interdependence, - life whole. - the entire life process - some parts more important than others. Cannan & Keynes have worked out the implicate of classical policy & have added the interdependence strongly of all phenomena of life in society in its bearing on economic process. The trend seems to be from a standpoint of isolated groups of phenomena to an isolated pointed point of view traceable in the effort to distinguish more closely between the positive, - the moral, ethical & religious phase & the economic and the economic science on the other hand. The later economist does not say we have nothing to do with certain phases but we do not consider them only from certain of their bearings.

The change in method has been largely due to the change in the point of view which is coming more & more to that of the evolutionary, a theory of the process of life rather than a theory of the details of life. - The earlier ones overlooked

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34774

too much general principles, Marginal thinking was used for art of pol. Economy.
The rise of neo-mac is traceable largely to Leonite, but in Eng Economists quite as much to Darwinian theory.

What Keynes has insisted on was of interdependence, all facts economic facts there is occasionally even in Keynes a note of discord in Keynes himself (p. 294) an implication that a scheme of society might be devised in which no economic facts are in existence. (preeconomic) This wd. show that Keynes was not abreast of his own teaching

March 3/97

Keynes does not carry out destructive rigorously, eliminating ethical motives entirely. There is enough left in his writings to show that he still looks a little to the ideals of polit.

We have to pass judgment on a grade economic phenomena as economically serviceable & it is hard to keep out odd of others all discussion of their ethical serviceable. It is owing to this psychological difficulty that we have in Keynes so much reference to the ethical in the normative science

The difficulty seems to be in apprehending phenomena as serviceable in the life process & passing judgment on the serviceability of these

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34775

phenomena. - Possibly a line cannot yet be drawn which excludes all questions of approval & condemnation. - This distinctn is in process among Eng. ~~writers~~ economists more than German group. The Austrian writers have the same definitiveness of definition. - Also in Italian group there is a certain English temperament. - This final step is taken chiefly by the lineal descendants of the classical school whether in Eng or on the Continent.

An appreciation of definitions of Cairnes & Keynes on "Political Economy."

Cairnes. Pol Econ. is science of wealth (formal definition) subject matter :- The laws of production & distribution of wealth.

Keynes. Pol. Econ. has to do with Economic activities the phenomena of which are under discussion subject matter :- He further defines wealth to be useful things which have at least a potential exchange value

Keynes includes everything which has exchange value potentially as a broadening of the defenition & for this reason it would be well to include immaterial things & services. (Senior & Mill were more narrowing) In Keynes there is a tendency to include all things which go to make up associated life. In case of individual

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34776

they would not be so included. Whatever ~~time~~ the collective life purpose in a material way should be included. - The tendency is to look at things from the social point of view, while "exchangeability" may be regarded as a criterion of wealth by Keynes it is not regarded as a measure, which lies rather in its serviceability to the collective life process.

Instead of making wealth consist simply of things having market value & thereby confining economic science to formal economics such as is done by Cairnes Keynes has by inserting "potentially" has widened the science so as to include what he himself excludes when he comes to speak of pre~~dicontrainic~~ communities

March 4/97.

Wealth according to Keynes consists of things useful as satisfying human needs, & insists more on service than his predecessors had done & it is from the collective point of view that these services are to be included & on (page 97) his final definition his definitive statements. pol econ the science which treats of economic activities. - While he starts out with wealth as consisting of things satisfying human needs he brings it up with ~~dealing~~ with economic activities - the dynamic conceptie, the science as a process

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34777

monetary as a life process – the collective human life process. The may Keynes gets to this statement is not explicitly expressed nor does ~~the~~ may seem to be definitely concerned by him. Keynes here is more fully abreast of the scientific discussion of his time ~~than~~ his instincts than he himself recognizes explicitly & in detail at this point.

The Quest^n re meaning of term "potentially exchangeable" as applied to wealth & means of life – The word potentially exchangeable = what is valued what is subjected to valuation process which at a further remove gives exchange value in which the process explains itself. We have to do with means of life that are valued = means on which judgment is past in respect to their excellence in some respect, in this case, as means of life. In this generic sense it may not imply exchange but it does imply relativity. There is always a choice between one line of activity or another & this choice rests always on a valuation process, a discrimination between one or other. We have not here to do with an isolated feature which is peculiar to economic activity we have to do with a specific direction of activity which we call human life. From the economic interest, so far as phenomena are considered as material means of life we have to do with this fundamental process. When we come to a society in which there is

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34778

private ownership it will be a choice between one object & another & may express itself as an exchange. – Since the present competitive regime we shall have ~~the~~ ~~the~~ most obtrusive expression of this valuation process, the exchange value of the goods. This as means of life that the objects are taken up. – The objects ~~as~~ questions come to stand as means of activity. – a choice between one means of overcoming resistance at one point as against a means overcoming resistance at another point. The objects which constitute wealth then, the material things are means of facility, & are the things which we are concerned, we have to do with the larger fact – the dynamic fact. –

Keynes including immaterial things & was not so much an advance in his definition of "wealth" but of "Political Economy" – As a matter of expediency it is well to limit wealth to material things – & understandfully ~~that~~ to meant by economic activities, ~~that~~ ~~not~~ ~~the terms~~ are not coterminous. So Keynes' final definition is much broader than his first.

Lastly

It has to do with the economic activities of man in society. This means simply that we have to do with the valuation of means with

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34779

~~than~~ an appreciation for their service in life generally not in an individual sense, we have here to do with a more generic fact than that which expresses itself in exchange value. We have to do fundamentally with the discussion of these phenomena in the generic & under this we may have to do with the specific feature which comes out in the value of goods for exchange. There is thus a broader significance than that of serviceability to the self regarding individual.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34780

Wright -

Trades Unions. Evolution of Industry.
Webbs, - History of T. Unions.
Brentano - Talks July or Aug - '45
Wetherbax - Sir Clay.
Clubs for working girls - Maud Stanley
Zeyphel. Industrial Revolution
Hobson - Problems of Poverty. "Clifford"
Stimson - Handbook to the Labor Law of U.S.
Thorold Rogers - Work & Wages.
Shultz Gebhardt - "Social Peace" -
Graf. -. Labor Problem
Howell - Conflicts of Capital & Labor.
Trades Unions was a old
Jenoura. "State in Relation to Labor"
Levi - "Work & Pay"
Brentano "Relation of Labor to Law of today.
Ely - The Labor Movement in America.
Laurius - "Pol Econ"
Marshall. Economics of Industry
Clarke - Philosophy of Wealth
Hobhouse - The Labor Movement.
Walker - The Wages Question
Woods - English Social Movement. Problem
Brown - Studies in modern Social Movement & Labor
Geyer - Evolution of Industry.
Mallock - Labor & Popular Welfare
Howells - Handbook of Labor Laws of Eng.
Taussig - Wages & Capital.
Thompson - Theory of Wages.
Thornton - "Labour"
Ludlow & Jones - Progress of the working classes.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34781

Int Bulletin - '96 - "Trades U in Grt Bris & Fr.
Labour unions in China."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34782

Eductl influences -
teach self reliance (Sophie)
business enterprise, eg Insurance.
Marshall - re wages - influence on character of master
Young "Labor in Labor & America"
(Stanley Jones article -
raised stdt of living
moral training, benevolence, socializing
civic training, self reliance, self respect.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 43

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 44

Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)

Numbers 236 - 241

236. University of Chicago - Notes - "Money and Practical Economics." C 34783

237. University of Chicago - Notes - Political Economy (Veblen) C 34968

238. University of Chicago - Notes - Socialism (Veblen) C 35019

239. University of Chicago - Notes - Sociology C 35187

240. University of Chicago - Notes - Unsettled Problems in Distribution (Laughlin) C 35340

241. University of Chicago - Thesis ("International Typographical Union") C 35405

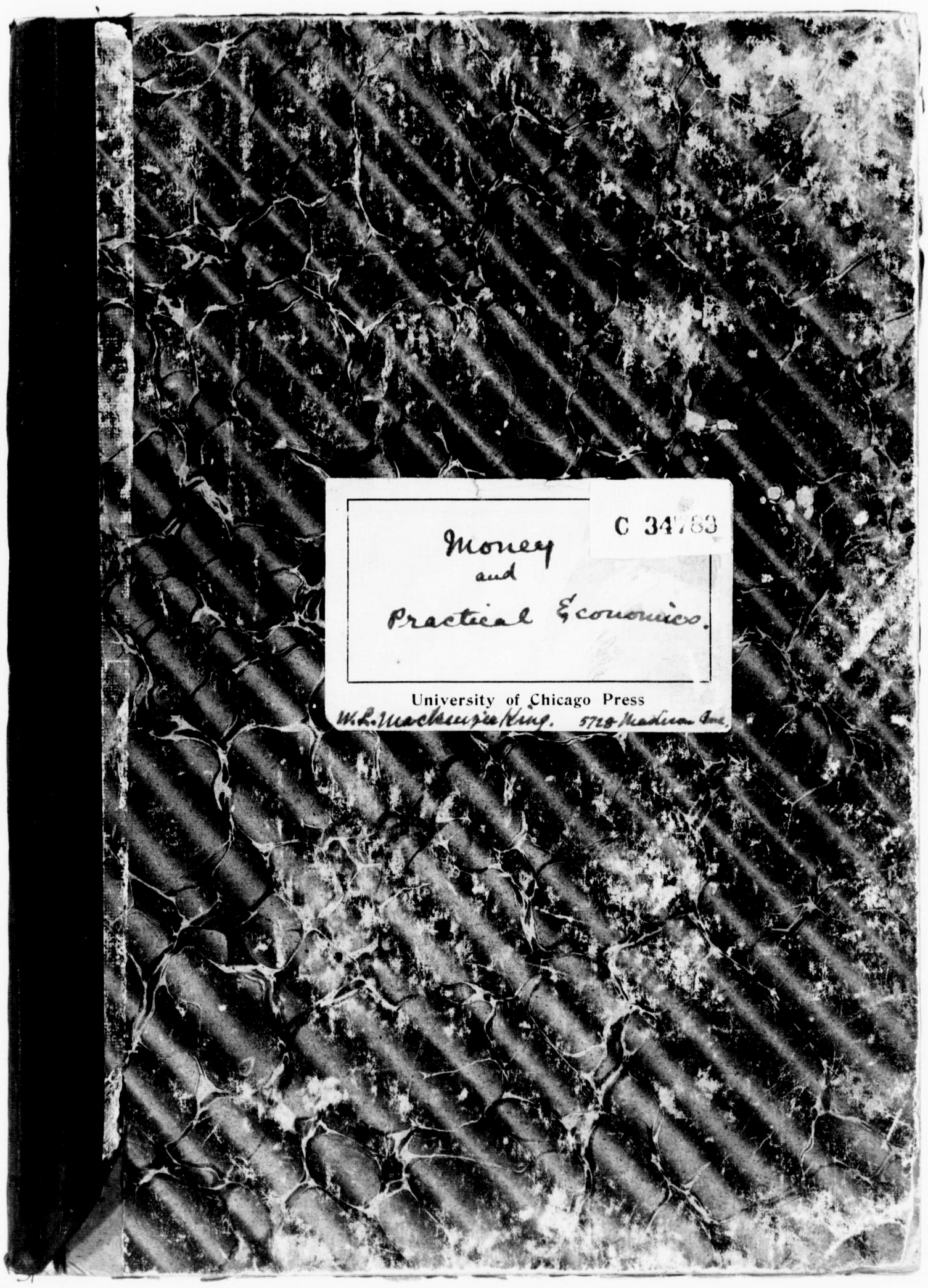
W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 44
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
236. University of Chicago -
Notes - "Money and Practical Economics."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Cleveland & Grant v.
King

C 34784

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34785

Group I. "The Functions of Money" - by Saturday x

inquiry of intelligent person, re.

① medium of exchange

② common denominator

③ Std of deferred payments.

distinguish functions & illustrate

before reaching this

indicate reasons why money

come in, & evolution of ~~need~~

money to economic reasons for its existence.

of labor. - Not too much time on

history - only re modern development

& evolution.

Consider question of money as it

exists today. & differences in functions

if there is any.

indicate the connection with Bi-

metallic question has with money

in its functions as ①. medium of exchange

or ②. common denom.

or ③ medium of ex with ~~different~~ element of

time. - On which relation attach

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

reference.
Jevons. Chap 1 & 3.

—

Horton
"Gold & Silver" & Appendix B & E.
Chap IV
~~note~~

Jevons Chap 25
Mill Bk III c. 24
Walker. Pol. Ec Lk 130-149,
363-368
Newcombe. Journal of Pol Ec.
Sept 93.

on Multiplied Std
on Monday Statement
Jevons
Newcombe. "Pol. Ec
Br. & Com Journal 92

Group II. "Standard of Value"

Inquire whether there is any such. – There is in reality none, – but state case. for & against
? Is Pertinent value in present day discussions & vagueness in public mind re. fundamental conditions. – as a matter of expediency we have to use some standard.

What is standard which has been used, & then, how just is that standard.
The great point re bimetalism & its advocates is that it gives a great stable. re prices.

What is price, it is value of any commodity expressed in standard eg, £ & Br, – exchange in, gold.

Point in bimetalism is to tie 2 metals together to prevent their fluctuations

price is relation of commodities to gold
" " " " " to silver

& bimetalism holds two together. –
granting perfection of theory.
Then price is.
relation of all commodities to gold & silver.
Has bimetalism done anything more

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34783

than to keep two metals together.

The difficulty re money & question is re contracts what is just payment. –

~~Is it just~~ What is true concept^n of Govt to provide re debtor returning purchasing power he rec^d.

Should Govt enforce this & legal standard

Could Govt create legal standard

recapitulat^n

1. Is standard econ

(2) what used,

(3) Is it just to have adjust^n of std so that ~~debtors~~ return same amt of purchasing power

Question of the multiple standard does it satisfy canons of justice you lay down to this point, wd it satisfy all the conditions.

Is it practicable.

Walker makes objections to it possibly not well founded. – Business men object – but weight of the legis

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34789

be permissive & not mandatory.
Consider of unalterable Stat and be absolute justice.
It might not be. — e.g.
10 yrs of money were in hands of borrower, there might be a distinct contract over prod^n, gain in progress &c. &c. some one gets this, as the landowner gets the "unearned increment" — This is a clear gain to one or other, to whom is it justly due. — the return of debtor at end of contract is really less. — debtor finds its easier to pay. What principle permitted that, did the creditor in rate of interest for see this & claim int on that ground x.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Elsewhere "Theory & history" fundamental.

Quarterly Journal of Econ July 1887 "Banking deposits"

idea originated with eccentric writer H. D. Macleod.

Reports of Bourbrot of Currency

McLeods Theory of Banking Elements

J. Pennington raises a point in Lacher History of Process. — 369

Proof III. "Banking Deposits & Circulation"

leave out matter of paper money, take up the deposit currency & see if this is really a form of money we must see what money does walkers defn "That is money which does the work of money"

Here are forms of money e.g. credit, cheques & drafts, which do some of the functions — not used for deferred payments &c paper money simple a title to certain forms of metallic wealth. Here is something different, — ~~any thing~~ The understanding of banking system makes clear what is done

(1) compare case issues & banking deposits as mediums of exchange — When bank of Eng was ~~issued~~ under charter of 1844, there were panics after as before

Mr Ellis says we have suffered enormously from bad bankings & the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

note issue to be blamed for this. – We will see that banks don't need the same function, they accomplish functions of medium of exchange better through deposit than note issue.

(2) State office of Clearing House system, etc. etc. & do cheques depend on amt of metallic money in country. Is any connection between amt of currency & cheques. – If none we have a strange phenomena, never legislated on groundless. Speech

(3) Is correct to refer to amt of clearings as a statement of amt of business. – It is not unfrequent for men to refer to this, business men watch these clearings as

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34793

they are the only quantitative statement of business done. With all clearings experimented and that indicate all transactions, there's evident that many business transactions are done without cheques. Perhaps it is only a general barometer

It has been proposed by some legislators to regulate this thing by legislation eg. Paul Warburg President of Bancetatlan -- said we need have to regulate, Can you legislate so as to regulate this.

The creation of a deposit following the making of a loan - how much will be drawn out cannot be said.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34794

Group IV

Credit —

needs more investigation than any other. can give no statement in books but what is vague &c. More confusion between what credit is & forms in which it manifests itself. — What are the principles of credit —

Get conception of credit in our modern system. — can you make more out of it than a system of future payment. I go to a bank particularly to get credit or a loan fundamentally doesn't get property transferred to me. — property lies as a fundamental idea at basis of credit —,

define & analyze that — Speaking of cheques as form of credit. — man in Dakota sends corn & draws on consignee bill, cheque or draft comes into

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34735

existence because property is transferred, not because of money as in existence — It is the transfer of property. — I borrow at bank & get coin but want to change it at once to wealth or property for which I enter into oblign. credit or form of credit. — paper money this is credit paper. — a bank of ~~credit~~ deposit issues really hands out a promise to pay property — re coining their credit — they could not circulate their paper if there was not ~~credit~~ property behind it. In legitimate banking the resources ~~and~~ should contain cent for cent on liability and

May there not be normal & abnormal credit — Suppose

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34796

persons think they own property when they don't eg. times of speculation either innocently or knowingly, there there may be created a fictitious set of forms behind which property exists, but this is not legitimate. Is it not same as abnormal credit

How far in fact does credit become purchasing power. — in the same sense as money is purchasing power.

How does the offer of goods for goods effect price

How does credit effect price, which is the relation in metallic money to goods.

In credit necessarily liquidated (any business liquidation) in metallic money. & does it thereby effect price. eg. in noticing exchange in balances between Chicago & New York. So obligations

How credit touches money functions, which does it touch: & can it be called money, get exact of money & credit forms

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34797

Bibliography of Money! —
a difference in popular & scientific
mode of treatment
see Laughlin's paper for Scribner for list.

The bibliographies are more or less incomplete
no man could read all, so no bibliography could be
complete, best general bibliography is by
Soetbeer — "Beiträge zur Geld &
1791 — 1892
most complete.
before them no bibliograph, save a small book
by R.R. Bowker & Geo Iles "Readers Guide
in Economic & Social S."
another bibliography is Jevons "Investigations
in Currency & finance" It is the posthumous
volume prepared by Foxwell
A. Alana Horton in "International Monetary
Conference report 1878"
Ad. Zupp has taken that bibliography & added
to it for the International Monetary Confer.
for 1881" p. 376-386

Minor Lists: — Horace White's book gives list
McCulloch's Literature of Pol. Ec. comes
down to 1847 contains scarce pamphlets
& Lord Overstone's "Select tracts."

Recently there has been extraordinary
publication classified in 2 elegant

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34798

(1) Attempts at easy exposition e.g. Coin's book & answers to Coin (40 or 50)

(2) a class of books by people of more intelligence & training though not scientific

Re Documents:- best to get material at first hand. English & American documents.

English Blue Books.- may be purchased any report of a committee or commission & contain not out of material, generally valuable, as men who are chosen on Eng. Commissions are better than men in U.S. a Commission gives not only a report but also evidence. - The appendices contain much -

Special reports

Report of Select Comm of House of Common. 1876 brought out Effance of that year.

Later a Commission on the Depression of Trade & Industry reported about the 80's.

" The most valuable report is the Gold & Silver Commission" 4 vol. 1886-8, ~~[illegible]~~

Subsequently, connected with action of India June 1893. "The Report of the Indian Currency Committee" - Tables re rate of interest European banks re.

Some French Reports

Re Latin Union & Continental use of money

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34799

Re United States:-

The Finance Reports:- invaluable
of late years have almost all valuable
contains
records. The Report of Secy of Treasury & tables accompany
" " of Treasurer " " "
gives denominations of money in circulation &c, tables
of percentages of lands & monies received, The
report of the directors of the United States
Mint - only authoritative documents on
production of precious metals since
Soetbeer's death. He has also collected
figures as to monetary circulation of all
the countries of the world.

The Report of the Comptroller of the
Currency reports on the National
banks, trusts & savings banks

The Journals:- Quaterly Journal of Economics.
complete sets, -
Conrad's "Jahrbuche &c - - Germany.
Soetbeer - also contributed
keep run of a strong financial paper in
Eng. eg. The London Economist got its reputation
under Walter Bagehot - "The Statistical Journal" also
The Journal of the Institute of Bankers.
In France no financial paper runs back far
"Journal des Economistes" goes the farthest.
"Le Economiste Francaise" is best modern
journal.
"Finance & Commercial Chronicle" here -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34800

Watch also the Current Journals - espec. re monetary questions.

Statistical Abstracts - satisfactory re imp.
(a) United Kingdom
(b) Colonies
(c) India

re Belgium, Germany, &c. & U.S. - find compendium in Bureau of Statistics.

Re Legislation
In France - Journal Officiel
In Grt Br. - Modern compilation of Stats
In U.S. - Stats at large
revised Statutes in 1874

On Money - Dunbar's "Laws on Currency & Finance" very useful & accurate compilation
The debates on Money in Congressional documents.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34801

The aim to keep before —
purpose is training, capacity to handle a subject
reasons why you undertake a study
The course ought to have reference to monetary problems of the
to enable one constructively to propose better system: note
characteristics of monetary system, compared with our own & problems suggested., eg. What is monetary system
of Austro Hungary? is it better than Eng^d or Italy? why?
Monetary System of Grt Br.
based on gold standard, unit £ sterling
" as a medium of Ex
" " " G. M
" " " Std of deferred payment

Bank of Eng note is only a certificate of
deposit of gold, & does not differ from U.S. gold
certificates. The U.S. system is a patch work,
of curiosities
In Grt Br, they have there agent of
Bank of Eng a means of adopting their
money automatically to needs of commerce
The Mint merely converts bullion. —
Bank of Eng receives gold in 2 ways
(1) in its reserve
(2) " " issue department

No note is issued except for a deposit of gold beyond
16.2/3 millions, secured by Govt. — There
is no possibility of expanding paper issues
as a credit ~~perpetu~~ mkt allow.
The banking department has no
control over issue of notes.
Now see its bearing on proposition
re money. Grt Br is a great commercial city

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34802

with enormous exports & imports & colonial commerce
The settlement of great exchange, of triangular form i.e.
is in London, a bill on London passes at par
since it is known that it is for specific thing
viz gold. —

Has Grt Br. to use any grt amt of metallic
money on which to do this worlds commerce.
£40,000,000 sterling is the reserve she has to
carry on this & a similar amt. - in —

If there had been a doubt in wh. Eng's stan-
-dard had been disputed Eng could not have
maintained her commercial position with
that small reserve, comparatively speaking.
people do not constantly put the Eng bill to
the test. No uncertainty or doubt.

As a medium of Exp. gold is not used
The gold reserve is only to meet any liability
as a medium of exchange they use deposit
currency.

The Bank of Eng is too, a banker's bank.

Germany 1871-3 had a single silver
standard, down to 1850 silver was used
on the continent, France & Belgium &
Holland &c. had this.

The system of trust in others which Eng is
rise to deposit is confined largely
to Anglo Saxon race, German & French

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34803

do not put their savings in the bank. In France they store away their metals in stockings teapots &c.

Germany now has a gold currency entirely. Germany was siezed with a passion to rival Grt Br in commercial enterprise, as exemplified recently in south african.

There is a banking system highly developed with a method of expanding issues wh. is an improvement on Grt Br.

France at first admitted both metals at 15½ to 1. – by 1830 the gold had disappeared & by 1850 she had only a silver currency. When a later move took place towards replacing silver with gold, France turned face about & slopped her gates against gold going out & i.e. slopped free coinage of silver. So France today has really a gold standard tho' silver is not really redeemed in that form. They are at present trying to work their silver off. The other states of the Latin Union followed France.

Italy & Austria are both in a bad shape. Austria had a paper currency. Italy had great difficulty in defects. Austria has been slowly getting back to a redemption of its paper. Now they seem to have completed Reform.

Russia has accumulated much gold of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34804

late years & has practically taken initial steps to place itself on a gold basis.

Here gold accumulations have been obtained by taking it from great reservoirs.

Russia has taken her gold nominally from Fr. & Eng. but not in reality for this is where ~~all~~ new gold tends to go.

Coinage figures are not reliable. eg. Jewellers make their jewels chiefly from coins because assaying is done for them & they are sure of its fineness, bullion passes through the gate of the mint ~~[illegible]~~ but where it turns up is not certain

We desire to see what sort of a circulation the people of U.S. exhibit in their money system

The monetary system often expresses economic evolution. We have here 10 different kinds of money

1 Gold coins – which is legal tender.
2 silver dollars
3 ~~silver dly~~ silver
4 Gold certificates
5 silver "
6 Treasury notes 1890
7 U. S. " (Greenbacks) legal tenders
8 National bank notes
9 a fractiony of bronze & copper

We must examine the legal status of each of these

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34805

The peculiarities of each

1. Gold coin — Till Feb. 1862 gold coins were only form of legal tender in US. & at present time they are full legal tender. — This expression must be carefully us. "payment of all debts public & private" & private is the point to be noted, if only payment for govt debts &c, it is not full legal tender. The payments re. treasury are small compared to private, so private is the cu-blative thing in legal tender clauses.

2 Gold certificates — are but Treasury deposits in sums not less than $20 under Act March 30, 1863 for which certificates are issued. Share redemption they are made receivable under act July 12, 1882 for customs taxes & public dues. — but gold certificate is not legal tender in sense in wh. greenbacks & gold are.

3. Standard Silver dollar — legal tender at face value in payment of all debts public & private & full legal tender "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contract" its existence in Act of 1878 is superfluous. A contract can be made payable in anything. This clause is behind one of the planks in the Chicago platform, — It was an accident in legislation making & attracted no attention till Coin took it up. A curious extreme of Chicago platform is that they shld direct attention to this. — but an appeal to a class of person in debt that they might get out of payments in gold (?)

4 Silver Certificates 4. Act Feb 28, 1878 to be in sums not less than $10, they are in form like gold certificates. — to be receivable for customs taxes & public dues. & not till 1886 that small certificates of 1, 2, & 5 allowed. Now all small bills are silver certificates

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34806

a silver certificate is immediately exchangeable for silver dollar.

5. Subsidiary Silver — is not a legal tender at full sum, but only in small sums & is directly redeemable, in 1853 £.1. to $5 now they are £1 to $10 In 1879 a law was established allowing them to be redeemed in multiples of $20

6. Treasury Notes — Act July 4, 1890 — vary a little from silver certificates, are redeemable on demand in coin at the Gov't treasury & are legally tender for all debts public & private. They stand on exactly same basis as silver dollar. They were issued in payment for silver bullion bought, not for silver $. Ostensibly behind each note is silver bullion to value of note, but if bullion has fallen in value meanwhile there is a subtraction. At present time there is but 2/3c behind. Act ~~repeal~~ repealed 1893. The treasury notes of 1890 are diminishing in value. Legally they are redeemable in coin, so long as we hold a gold ~~standard~~ gold may be got for them. There is gradually a displacement of Treasury notes & issue of certificates, for if no one objects silver is marked off & when this comes in silver certificates are issued.

$80,000,000 redeemed till close of 1896.

~~Circular~~ Circulary No. 123
Information re money &c. bonds
Treasury Regulations concerning issue & redemption of currency
Secry of the Treasury
Washington D.C.

7. United States Notes — issued during Civil War, came after demand notes, made full legal tender public & private except that they could not be rec.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34807

for customs duties & interest on debt. This exception is insignificant & now they are receivable by customs.

8. The National Bank notes — not a legal tender for all debts public & private, — are receivable for dues to Gov't & debts due to National Banks. — It is redeemable at bank that issues it. To keep a uniformity of value a redemption agency is kept at Washington. — banks leave a fund for that purpose.

There was little difficulty with National money till Civil War, since then we have drifted on all our great monetary system, we drifted in specie payments in & in 1879 we drifted to the resumption

The great questions of banking have been allowed to drift. We have fastened on a banking system because Secry Chase wanted to sell bonds. This is best system we have had, no one has lost a cent by holding a national bank note. This could not be said of state banks before war. This national banking system however is drifting. Politicians have been manoeuvring for position.

The difficulty of our position since 1878 what we had gained by resumption of specie payments was put in jeopardy by an agitation deeply affecting the standard in wh all prices, interests &c. could be expressed. Since 1878 there has been an undermining of our standard & a submission of it. This is most discreditable to our honor, intelligence & to insight of our commercial community. — There should

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

be some fixity or stability. The question is here is the question of a standard. If the agitation are the steps to be kept up we must make up our mind to great commercial distress, we have already lost millions. The panic of 1893 seemed to have settled that, the recognition of this tremendous loss produced the repeal, recovering from that panic, the agitation has still gone on, so that present campaign is an upheaval of same old trouble. Let there be a settlement at once.

The question as to whether the country has money enough turns up – By the nature of things at any moment & at any time on a given level of prices the city has adapted itself to the existing standard. Since 1834 this has been done by U.S. What people really mean is what added amt of money should there be to prevent prices from falling. This has nothing to do with the other question. – There is something honest in the question of an elastic currency, which brings in the whole banking question. Here we have created a novel kind of money, "The clearing house certificate" It is as distinctly a part of monetary system as anything else.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4th lecture

C 34803

Fundamental conceptions of money. –

Under barter there can be no conception of price as we understand it. accepted idea of price can only exist with a medium of exchange & common denominator.

Money has its origin solely in the idea of exchange & in a broad way we can see that in most primitive communities, ~~there may~~ and not be needed.

Money is an index of the general industrl movement of a particular race.

Money has come in only with division of labor & necessity of exchanging commodities at diff places & between diff individs

Division of labor gives rise to exchange, it concludes today not only domestic exchange but foreign adjustments & this lies at foundtn of evoltn of money.

In early communities where desires are limited, production limited, commodities and, before, with this increase money & exchanges have become more necessary. It is not only the material of money that we have an evolution ~~change~~ but also in the concept of money

Re the functions appearing in this process.

Common Measure of value, better than measure of value, walker in criticizing Rogers criticism thus "If you or – not measuring values but expressing them. — "Money Trade & Industry" p. 32

value is not in the commodity or ultimate.

When a coinage system is introduced you

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34810

dont create a unit of value. - when Government law eagles were made = to 10 units & units in relation to a given weight we did not create a unit or value, we merely made representatives of some value & that value behind the thing is something which members of Congress cannot exchange.

Philosophically the idea of a common denr of value precedes that of medium of exchange for it takes place in barter. - Through the mental process of a common denr a medium of ex. is arrived at. The mind must be prepared by.

Common denr of value is a basis for future exchange, the essential idea connected with this function is at what rate is exchange to be made, the whole question of value is at the heart of this

Function of medium of Exchange briefly but transfers the equivalent of value, Here is here that most difficulties are incumbent of barter - indurability in barter
coincidence in exchange &c &c.

Necessity of medium of Ex - is as necessary as need of a common language to express ideas to many different persons.

Tho it is true money doesn't measure value but merely denominates it. - a thing however that has not purchasing power

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34811

could not be used as money. A thing with no exchange value would be out of the category of things of value, ~~the~~ ideal units have been suggested, etc. this connection commit should have been said to be included but this is not true.

The two functions Medium of Exc – & common measure

There has been an evolution of the diff materials used as ~~currency~~, with the evolution of society. The thing cannot be absolutely decided for it depends on the needs & condition of the community. The precious metals fill requirements of present conditions better than any other. eg. precious metals, & durability, cognizability. The very differences between metals make it impossible that they are equally serviceable for money purposes, eg. gold, silver & copper. – the three are not homogeneous for money purposes. The sources of supply of gold & silver are diff.

Gold. – Australia, California & S. Africa

Silver. S. America, Mexico & further of West

The demand arises from diff reasons eg. the physical fact of weights & bulk. Bulk has no more to do with the value of a thing than, a man's fatness determines his brains.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A difficulty of bimetallic theory is that they argue that both can be used alternately also Jevons. Fanon 2 reservoirs considered life assumes that the substances in each are homogenous. — the contents of the two reservoirs are not homogenious therefore the level will not be found. Demand arises from the ~~conditions~~ desires of a people considered in relations to other conditions.

3rd function. Std for deferred payments has come out of evolution of societies needs. It has come to be of importance recently & has grown to importance with development of fixed capital & corporations. — The long contract could only come into existence where people are so settled in business habits that they are willing to make these long contracts × We have thus a different idea of money when the element of time comes in × Almost any commodity may not serve as medium of exchange at same place & time — but the question as to whether the rating can be the same at the end of a long period as at its beginning. 30 yrs may modify the exchange ratios. The

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

problems re this function are now most interesting. The whole bi-metallic discussion has come up with this 3rd function. The essential feature of bimetallism is to secure a scheme which will make payment of indebtedness just - make debtor pay more goods ahead of a time than at its beginning price is a ratio between article selected & commodities, with bimetallists upon hand a ratio to be compared with all commodities. The std of deferred payments change with change on money or commodities ratio. - If anything affecting commodities is done, say prod^n &c. the relative purchasing power of gold has been changed, - nothing has been more marked than industl changes of last 40 yrs. All commodities have been effected & immense change. All parts of a U.K. brain entirely diff than 20 yrs ago, paper funds, &c &c anything of this sort affects the ratio the ratio is affected & anything that affects either side, to talk only of things affecting one side is to take

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34814

only one side of the question. As the outside
two commodities gold & silver will be held
together, a spline of holding together 2
metals but not two metals relatively
to all ~~present~~ the commodities.

Lecture

Note re choice of perfect article to be used as money is
quite a diff^t question than the principles underlying money
They have to do not only with changing commercial habits
of a community, but also with the essentials of money
The question of coinage connects itself with that
change of ideas as - to coin something that will do is
necessary. - This is why coins of large denom^n did not be of silver
we must note to be abrasion - These are mechanical
or physical properties

The Standards of value. -

There can be no wholly satisfactory std
of value: - reasons - (1) a std must be some commodity
& it is apparent that no commodity exists whose
cost of prod^n remains stationary either absolutely or relatively
(2) No commodity exists which
can automically change in quantity & cost as
compared with that
commodities change in quantity & cost

These two reasons are axiomatic. - Just look
at political delirium on this subject - people trying
barrange matters so that prices cannot fall by
regulating money side of price ratio. The point
of view is based on an absolutely erroneous conception
of what money std is.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34845

The idea of a std evidently came through legal necessity of enforcing debts & contracts, e.g. many horse or plough, bargaining to be paid back with horse or plough — but when use of medium of exchange came in it was more convenient to bargain with it, overlooking any possible change in its value or purchasing power, the assumption even in that is that the lender expects to get back a value equal to that lent, — Here we meet a vast mass of public opinion which assumes that gold is stable in value but this is unthinkable! — Yet contracts do exist & they demand a legal recognition of a standard. ∴ something has been chosen not because of a perfect std, but being a matter of expediency, as nearly as possible — Hence the claim of natural stds is absurd. — The selection of a std is a matter of social expediency — any legal std may at any moment be upset by a change in the cost of prodn of the commodities in relation to the std, for it changes the ratio. In selecting a commodity for money it is well to consider if one cannot be chosen which is not liable to affected much by the cost of prodn, owing to the durability of the precious metals, they are but little effected by the cost of prodn, but this applies only to the money side of the ratio instead of but not to the commodity side.

summary:— The durability of precious metals affect their value but this only affects the one side of the price ratio i.e. the money side. This no argument against gold ∴ that its exchange value is changed. — The question now is not is gold? or is silver? but a gold & a silver question. — Re gold the only question is has any commodity served better. Is there anything in gold which makes its demand increase when the supply increases. Is there a prejudice in public mind against. Are commercial countries willing to take gold as it increases & now is this as true of silver — will the commercial world take it as fast as it can be produced.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34816

In brief:- the problem is nearly this $1000 = x \text{ commodities } 1870$
" $= x + n$ " 1890

creditor A in 1870 lends $1000 ~~in 1890~~ & it will then command x commodities in 1890 & pays back $1000, but it then commands x + n commodities is this the same purchasing power, - should not A have given back $1000 + n commodities. -

Lecture VI Oct 15/96

The question above is not unlike that of the unearned increment in land. - no reversion of landowner to new value -. What about the person to whom you grant the n commodities - Is there not a similarity?

What is it that the borrower actually gets from creditor A - you say $1000 - evidently not it is the purchasing power, is that all, - there is more, incessibly every man borrowing with a given amt of capital & labor matters in cooperation with the community re. these things, eg. different knowledge of chemistry known to blast furnace men re. - we have inherited a vast extent of scientific information which community use unconsciously eg re physics re - i.e. the condition of the arts, a diff thing in diff times. - Now when a man borrows from A he gets that
ahead of 20 yrs ~~that~~ the power w/ that $1000 has over nature is a very diff thing. The increase power of produn re the economic machine enables person to control a very diff amt. of commodities. Sld a man: merely return the articles he has borrowed. evidently that is not fair

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

for he did return the same no. of units with less sacrifice or exertion. — Should he not return those goods which indicate a in the same relative industrial position in comparison with the enjoyed in 1840 thro' that capital. The changes are not due to A or B eg. the 500 improvements in process in short time — there are a larger no of changes due to increase in knowledge in life. The methods of prod^n & control of capital over nature have become vastly changed — an increased no of units of commodity & often a better quality can be produced 20 yrs later with same amt of sacrifice. — Here is a difficulty of table of prices — If one exchange value of one of these units & say that price has gone down, but gives no clue of the total product from that industry — price may have gone down because of other double products. It merely shows that for one reason or another price relatively to gold has changed. — The point is — today we are using gold & gold does give back to the creditor X+n commodities

(These "n" commodities are like the unearned increment & not due to creditor, but to society at large)

The debtor is simply at helm of ship he has chartered state in that position he turns over what happens to him outside his own control

The first point of the multiple std is that it cuts the creditor off from the gains thro' the improved cost of production in terms of units. This is why business men object to it

(There can be the same result in ratio, as result of 2 gold moments one creating goods another gold &)

C 34818

If you agree that "x" commodities should go to creditor then gold std must give it to him. — If "x" commodities shld go to "debtor" then multiple std mst give it to him. — —

In favour of multiple std it is to be said it is one easy of adoption by a single state. — It need not be obligatory but possible only, then no one could complain of being cheated on grd of appreciation in std.

~~Mr Keynes~~ put tables of prices at influence of large monopolists. —

The multiple std. sacrifices the creditor ~~Walther finds def~~ We have had a practical lesson re stds in Eng. Numerously. — All Imperial incomes at Oxford & Cambridge have been cut nearly in two because payable in corn.

Minutes of possibility of labour unit as a std.
Oct 29/96.

Lecture

Subject to march on Re prices & quantity of money.

Group 1

Can inferences as to quantity of money be made from changes in level of prices

was the fall in value of US notes from 1861-79 due to increase in the quantity alone (and of suspension to complete of specie payments.)

What determines the value of money? — The question of demand & supply?

? fundamentally is does the quantity theory explain the level of prices

Group 2 Effect of credit on Prices —

extent to which credit devices are in fact used, — study case just after a commercial crisis

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34819

or what is cause of fall of prices following a crisis

If credits introduced does permanent value of money still depend on its cost of production.

This Quantity Question is a fundamental one in principle of money. The whole question of prices is concerned in it.

There are strong statements of the Quantity Theory one of most scientific is.

Nicholson's "Money & Monetary problems" has modified his position in later Eds

Francis A Walker also supports this point of view strongly — His answer to Mrs Hartley's paper is answered in Quarterly Journal of Economics July 1895 — he states French case

Natural history of Quantity theory is given by Mrs Wells in Journal of Pol Ec. — Feb '86.

~~Walker's articles in~~

A paper answering one of Walker is in March '96 by Mr W C Mitchell, Quantity Theory Status of —

— re Fall in U.S notes —
see paper in Journal of Pol Ec — March '95

"The quantity of money & prices from 1861 — 92, by Mrs. Hartley.

— more partic. — re bimetallism
Quarterly Journal Economics April 1887
Mr Evans by Controller of Currency 1881 — 1893

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34820

Finance Rept 1890 p. 381

To divide the subject roughly

Willard Fisher, Money & Credit Paper — Journal of Pol Ec. Sept '95 — he tries to show that credit devices are failing & metallic money needed more

Journal of Pol Ec — July 96 — Credit devices & Quantity Theory, "Wells answers Fisher

Cornwall also Jenons & Hill, Griffens case against Bimetallism (a recent book)

The essentials of the Problem —

Discussion of money & bimetallism has had their origin in prices — it seemed formerly an easy matter to show prices are fixed — Bagehotism ought to have little show — If price be a ratio between commodities & money metal we have a variety of forces that might effect prices, — anything on commodity side which would raise or lower the relation to money metal wd. effect price level, so to on money metal side anything sending it up or down should affect general level, so there are 4 forces which may effect prices level, so none should be challenged when they lay whole claim to anyone force!

There are few fundamental principles of value as it. What is it that determines value of gold, does

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

cost of production does not enter, is it just the demand
etc. shown concretely forces in w.h. these should
operate.

Re multiple std: —

It has been asserted that bankers
men could not strike a balance in their
accounts if they had actual multiple std. —
If multiple units were in use they might
reduce bills payable & receivable to dollars
at a given day. — So far as debtors & creditors
are concerned adjustment of balances can be
made in that way.

The unit of labor as a standard is quite
unthinkable.

Banks Deposits & circulation:

There is a generally diffused body of error
in regard to banking in minds of people in U.S. — In
the Continent there is no such mistaken idea
of banking, as here, it is due to ignorance on
the 3 functions of banking 1. loans
2. discount
3 deposit.

Majority of men think that loans function is
great one, it is however clear that loans
function is not necessary. & here in U.S.
the largest banks in largest centre do not use
the loans function at all. Take the
Chemical Bank in New York, phenomenal success
it has no reason for issuing notes. — The early
hist of money in this city is also responsible
for much, — everybody associated banking idea

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

with early history of money & all attention has been directed towards the control of issues. The circulation of a country so far as banking goes is not connected with issue function. discount & deposit are the essential functions.

Take case of loan:- Bank that it's a loan, its resources are increased by that amt. for no bank lends without proper security. in form of a collateral they have more than enough - The bank then gets a right to receive a certain sum of money at a given time in the future, - it is a case of buying & selling - what does bank give - It gives the right to the borrower to draw at the present moment a given sum. - a simple case of buying & selling - an exchange of rights. Profit of banks come in in the difference between that sum wh. it gives now & wh. it gets back - The giving of a loan creates a deposit. - In this matter of lending the creation of a loan first of all requires the creation of a deposit

Will the borrower take the money out of the bank in actual cash is quite another question. If he distributes bankers or wished money for a particular purpose he may take money out.

Denham "Deposits as a circulating medium" Journal of Econ.

Lecture Oct 20/96

The profit of a bank is unaffected by note issue & credit deposit & deposit is as much a demand liability as the note issue is. - The profit is the same no matter which of the liabilities is used. - Yet this is at the centre of all misunderstanding of early bank history. - an absolute misunderstanding of issue function.

The difference between the diff types of banks

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34823

depends on the use of ~~the use of~~ one or other of these diff forms of liability eg. rough correspondence between loans & deposits in associated banks of N.Y. — almost all large banks of U.S. are types of banks using ~~credit side~~ deposit side & not note issue. — Compare — Bank of Eng. There again deposit system has been highly developed & there is the same relation between ~~deposits~~ & loans. The Bank of Eng. & Assoc banks of N.Y. are one type. The Bank of France is another type; — when they make a loan it does not create a credit deposit in the first instance — Fr. use no cheques, consequently you are made to note the legislation which allows bank issue to be developed — In Anglo Saxon races we are expanding the credit system without any interference of law whatever.

Hence the bank accomplishes its purpose in lending whether it uses deposit liability or note issue.

Note whether one form or other is used depends not on bank but on its constituency. — the customers of the bank, the needs of the constituency determine whether they want note issue or deposit.

Country banks differ from banks in cities because, deposit system depends on easy access to a bank — note issue frees one from the need of this — So in our own system we see the two types, country banks use note issue, but they makes no profit by this. The idea that of the banks issues it makes a double profit is an entirely erroneous one

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34824

Note: re "coining credit" — used as if some-one had discovered lost art of coining necessary. Banks do mark of specie value to commodity by process of loans & credit deposits — banks effect property in terms of money & put in forms where it can be used as means of payment — as Banks enable persons to cross mere gap — between holders of property not disposable for purposes of exchange & payment of obligation & places them in another class where they become holders of means of payment through device of a bank now acceptable by creditors — The banking process converts property into means of payment to the community. —

Such deposits into this operation, in its essence it is an operation changing control over one form of property into control over or purchasing power over goods in general. — e.g. owner of house obtains by a loan claim over capital for production

When seen both of bank "coining credit" as if coining something they did not have — this is ~~not~~ understandable — The bank can't give anything that it has not an equivalent for. The whole theory of legitate banking is that dot for dot there shld be on resource side some-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34825

thing for liability.

In the form of actual money a bank does not begin to keep the whole of its resources. It is only a question of expediency, in what amt they shld keep as ready cash. — The whole profit of banking depends on adjustment of resources of bank

ex (1) coin
(2) gilt edge securities
(3) interest bearing bonds — all are necessary but ~~of all~~ only 1st the bank is making nothing of (2) a little ~~of (3)~~ bringing in ~~cash~~ cash.

The test of bank solvency at any time is in the relation of these 3.

(The 1st process — loan creates deposit
2nd " " ~~conversion~~ conversion of reserve with demand liability.)

This second process acts back upon & determines powers of bank to discount. —

~~Conclusion~~

The reasons why reserves are kept are to meet any panic etc, — the gold is not sufficient to ~~share~~ equal ~~of~~ the property which bank holds as reserves.

Re this function of credit deposit to money —

— They serve only as one function — medium of exchange — a means of transferring property. — Credit deposits will not serve as a standard of value, or std of deferred payments. So when trying to define money credit deposits do not serve functions of gold but they obviate use of money as a medium of exchange

How true is that this whole fabric, or creation which has arisen, depends on the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

quantity of metallic money? Has this form of circulation directly connected with quantity of the standard in which terms of values are expressed?

When gold goes abroad it affects the possibility of banks lending, so does it to return, & this gives ground to erroneous belief that all this credit is based on gold.

How far does this fabric depend on the quantity of metallic circulation.

First note that credit comes from loans & these loans & discounts are consequences of some transaction in property. - Bank is glad to make this paper convenient based on property. Their value have been fixed before credit was created, - after the transaction this property becomes a negotiable thing & appears in form of a means of payment in credit deposit - Has it come into existence because there came any no. of disks of metal in the world. - A credit deposit is certainly not ~~defined~~ created on acct of any quantity of gold, it is a direct consequence of exchanges of valuable goods produced.

But people may want of gold out of city banks banks at its reserves, - this is true in a way but only temporarily. - At any moment if a certain portion of reserves were cut out and check exchanges of credit deposit circulation but it can act only temporarily. - To argue ~~otherwise~~ ~~they may~~ is to argue that one country will not get its share of gold, - we will receive our gold in

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34827

proportion to our transactions, if we have a gold standard.

Lecture IX Oct 21/96.

The Credit deposits, which are a distinct form of medium of exchange - we are concerned with the effect on prices - ~~How~~ much money does a country need when considering these credit deposits as mediums of exchange.

This credit deposit circulation was the conception of transaction, it was coining property into means of payment. - If this method arises from transactions & is based on goods exchanged naturally it increases in proportion to exchange of goods & back of that it is larger ~~in~~ ~~cost~~ ~~of~~ with increased production - So to it diminishes with diminished production. In short it is a machine in which funds are contracted according to the work to be done.

Here is an exposition of a principle, based on an analysis of a certain phenomena, - Now what do we see in clearings - they contract in time of depression & expand when increase. Does this analysis of phenomena go with the system.

It is not true that all transactions are performed by this medium of exchange: all transactions are not represented in the clearings. - But since system is so fully adopted we have really an index of all wholesale & about 50% of retail transactions, so its rise & fall is an index - the nearest approximate statement we have of the total business transactions

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Yes this credit deposit circulⁿ anything to do with population? not necessarily, not unless this increasing population being increasing prodⁿ & exchanges. China with its popⁿ does not relatively produce as much as Anglo Saxon. Industrial activity & enterprise is diff than mere numbers. ∴ the talk of per capita circulⁿ is nonsense, when we know that deposit circulⁿ is not concerned with numbers of people, but with transⁿs.

This is based on fact that the credit deposit system is used in large financial centres & largely concentrated on wholesale transactⁿs. Where credit deposit circulⁿ is in use the only money actually required in exchanges is in the commonest cases of small purchases &c. — the wholesale transactⁿs are not put in metallic money but as a certain amt is carried for retail purchases the denominatⁿ under $20, as popⁿ increases there will be an increasing demand for currency for "large change" corresponding to large numbers. So with increase of popⁿ there is an increase of money, but nothing like the increase in actual transactions.

Does credit deposit "money" have value? — This is real money in all its functions, it is only an addition to the circulating medium. It is the conversion of property into means of payment & thus as much value in this way as paper currency.

If it be true that this form of money increases in nearly exact proportⁿ to goods to be exchanged can it have any effect on prices. — If it has no effect, the old idea of comparison with amt of commodities & amt of money is obsolete

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34829

It has its bearing direct on the quantity theory. In that case the value of ~~quantity~~ metallic money is not reached by all goods exchanged x — If prices depends on quantity of money in circulation, — value of metals can not be obtained by estimate of all the goods exchanged x

Lecture Oct 22/96

Fundamental ideas at bottom of credit. —

Necessary to remember what was said before re. coining property into means of payment —

Lanassenr makes the best defn of credit as the exchange of an actual reality against a future probability. — It is common to take element, statement of credit as from credo — I believe = confidence

There are 2 diff things

(1) speaking of getting credit or getting a loan

(2) " " wrong used of credit meaning forms of credit.

Re (1) — credit being a loan idea seems to be that A gets from B the use of wealth wh. B. controls. usually it is more than wealth it is capital

Re (2) as forms — it is the forms — papers letters by wh. B gets the property

The reason why B will put his property in A's hand is one thing

The forms arising out of the contract is quite another.

Credit enables a producer to ~~seal~~ utilize his resources without parting with them, this is where credit differs from a sale.

A debtor should be made believe credit is thus

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

diff. degrees of use & become two diff things
(1) normal credit
(2) abnormal credit

There is endearity in credit the idea of future dealing
- there is an idea of transfer of property itself.

In any normal or legitimate sense credit is not granted to a borrower unless he holds equivalent wealth. - In normal credit the assumption is that borrower has wealth & want loaned, in legitimate banking no loan to made without equivalent security. If resources not always equal to liabilities this is bad banking. - If in loans something is granted without collateral, this is bad banking. Normal credit & legitimate banking c'e complies existence of wealth equivalt to loan -

Why then shld person who has wealth want loans? - Here we strike essence of credit, - There is large no of forms of wealth which are not convenient as means of ~~credit~~ payment. Tendency of modern communities is to invent as little as possible of wealth in the machine for exchange.

Bankers would have trained from nature, & a scheme has been devised whereby property, perfectly good in itself may be used for the time being as means of payment.

The reason why this form of payment is used is plain in epoch ~~demands~~ of society to get its demands with least resistance.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

When banks grant loan, it renders this service to the community.

There may be abnormal credit:- A man suffers he has wealth, he assures the lender he has wealth & sometimes the collateral is not exacted, & if it should happen that in reality there is no property this is case of abnormal credit. - This has largely at basis of commercial crises. Where men have had wealth, they get this credit & invest it, in productive which destroys it, & if the borrower's judgment is wrong he will get something which is not equivalent to what he has put in, - Can and the lender recoup himself in such cases, In normal credit he has the collateral. - If there has been over trading, goods he thought would have been for longer up to equivalent of his wealth, & a mistake was made, this equivalent does not come. — Cases of this sort exist in over trading - expansion of trade, there isn't actual wealth behind loan, - As long as conditions are normal lender is safe.

If credit is based on the change of future product of goods. -

Whether the pledged goods expressed in terms of money held at any time have to go thru process of being realized in money is another thing.

Ordinarily in time of prosperity & quiet country tight from one form of goods to other as soon as possible.

If there various forms of credit held at any

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

but be realized in money is another question than the causes which brought it into existence.

How credit affects prices ? - note - an offer to buy on the face of it is for money, if the exports or what is behind credit forms is true, money is not what is wanted - If it be true that money is not passing to the extent of 95 - 98% in wholesale transactions, is the demand for goods a demand of goods for money, or is it not rather an offer of goods for goods. - not at bottom anything more than offer of one group of commodities for other group so that if this be true it is not the thing which is affecting prices. - The offer is unmistakably of all goods against all goods, if that be true could there be any rise of prices. - If so much wheat thrown into market against so much furniture i.e. it is a mere problem of readjustment of commodities against each other, tho each are expressed in terms of money

The price is the relation between any of these commodities & one commodity "gold" the "money commodity" So if readjustment is merely between commodities ~~& does~~ among themselves & has nothing to do with the one money commodity how can this credit affect the gold

After all credit is an exchange of goods against goods. – ~~If credit is abnormal,~~

If there is a speculative use of transactions & loans based not on goods, & the offer of goods for money (?) affects it by deceptive & can last only so long as deceptive exist consequently when delusion ends prices break.

In commercial crises the bulging of expanding credit, it ~~only~~ distorts the offer of goods the people do not possess, & when crash comes, balloon is pricked & there is a return to the normal condition.

An exact statement of what a inanes occurs is then expected by a cool & merciless commercial world.

In brief –

The rise of all prices due to abnormal credit is a fatality due to delusion & is sure to collapse

In cases of normal credit we can have an minute of what takes places to abnormal credit –

Suppose that goods are not wanted in proportion to which they are produced, – a demand based on supposition that all these goods were based on full value, is a deception (?)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Kinley interesting re. retail transns. since 50% of retail transns in credit.
- journal - 200 ago

Lecture Oct. 26/96.

Re credit note James Stewart's phrase, where he called an advance by a bank on securities "the melting down of wealth into bank money". This shows prior to Adam Smith the conception of coined property as means of payment.

Contin. of influence of credit on prices –

If credit is normal the offer of purchasing power is merely the offer of goods against goods i.e. no rise of commodity.

If credit is abnormal it is speculative & nature is only affected by deception which cannot continue when fallacy is exposed.

If under normal credit there is a maladjustment of commodities i.e. = abnormal credit.

If credit has come to be a system of refined barter exchange of goods vs goods, all goods appear as purchasing power. This system in so far should not affect prices.

Note analysis learnt made about general demand & general supply i.e. all goods are demand & all goods are supply.

Does this credit system change the cost of prodn of the articles exchanged against money, certainly not. – It affects exchange, does not affect prodn. Looking at it from pt of cost, as regards normal value & normal price credit can have no effect on price, after speculations had adjusted themselves. This system affects the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

demands of commodities only:—

Note also, we have a distinct fact in business world, an offer of an higher price for x commodity coming from y commodity. That there is a higher price this is due to a change relat^n of commodities to commodities, & not to any quantity of metallic money. A change in fashion, a certain taste, fyr brite a x might make a change in a demand for certain commodities. If the price of y rises also, it means that more of the commodities in the country is being offered for y & therefore the price goes up, — can you extend this to all commodities.

In casual observ. it wd seem that this was due to more money which was offered, but it is not it is the offer of something expressed in terms of money.

There cant be a rise of all goods due to reciprocal demand, there must be something wrong. This is what happens before a crisis, there is an abnormal demand for goods, — where all commodities rise this is not due to money, but to the commodities themselves. We have been offering purchasing power which they did not have & which was granted them. The only thing affecting metallic money is whether under these conditi^ns a need or use for more money is created, to the extent to which this process

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34837

has created a distrust, ~~[illegible]~~ money will be necessary & this ~~thing~~ may affect

Note Nicholson p. 74 – "There is no limit to credit. The whole superstructure of credit rests on a metallic basis."

Lecture Oct 27/26.

Normal credit on example that goods exchange against goods could only change relative prices

Abnormal credit might change relat^n of goods to money metal

~~The~~ Price is relation of goods on one side & money commodity on the other – Does the credit system modify ~~this~~ relat^n of goods ~~[illegible]~~ one article or all, for only so far as it does ~~this~~ can the credit system affect prices – The fictitious level produced by abnormal credit does affect prices – The fall in prices after a crisis is the subtract^n of abnormal credit.

Note Re Nicholson where he states that credit rests on a metallic basis? – Question – is this what is this credit, is it based on goods or metallic money – To accept Laughlin's view is to run counter to Bagehot

"The limit to credit is – is mill of bankers ~~[illegible]~~ – We saw that putting property into means of credit, this deposit & loan, is the great act. – The bank slips in a guarantee to the community that ~~this~~ liquidation shall be in legal money if so demanded. The bank stands in the breach behind that act to assume liquidation – Now what do banks really do – The very essence of this system is the exchange of one kind of property expressed in money against another property expressed in money

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

If bank is accurate in always carrying that property into means of payment it is wanted, that property is liquidated in other property changed into means of payment. The liquidator to bank is always in commodities for if there was a shiner there wd not be enough money to liquidate all — The gold is only kept to guard against fright — If there was no fright there wd be no need for reserve at all.

The limit to credit does not depend on will but on the extent of transactions.

Nicholson does not make distn between normal & abnormal credit

In General, when we speak of value of any article it is clear it is dependant on causes affecting itself & also affecting money commodity. & so it is generally that affecting commodities as a whole for what effects money commodities will effect the general commodities.

This a question of the value of the commodity first which registers itself in money commodity. Those changes are often rapid & extreme, they must be due to causes affecting the commodity itself — If you add all these special changes together what does the average represent, it represents the sum total of the shifting of the many commodities, — This concentrate hammer that something may have at the same time been affecting the money metal. — The line of total average of commodities is made up of all. There may thus be great fallacy in index nos

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34839

Lecture Oct 28/96.

Credit based on goods – impossible that all cld be liquidated in money & it is the exceptn when property is liquidated in money. Credit is thus a means of transferring commodities without money & in that may cannot affect the relative relatn of commodities to money & i' cannot effect prices.

As credit is a means of carrying property into means of payment rather it is clear that it acts as a medium of exchange. Yet true as this is it does not dispense with money as a common denom of money. The stability of the common denom of value thus becomes more important than ever, i' any fluctuatn in the common denom itself wd cause a great shock.

Says "Dictionary des Finances" semblar on Bank of France – not fulfilled. Cannot always a means of payment.

Quantity Theory

Value of any circulating medium depends on its quantity & quantity of money determines prices.

some include in money only gold
" & other articles
others

Seignorage:

has to do with fundamental proposn in money.

Walkers advanced course p 143-51 – gives best analysis of theory of seignorage. He points out 2 ideas of seignorage, in technically it is the charge govt makes for coinage. Here after 1875 all seignorage charges were abolished. This is not "free coinage but "gratuitous" coinage.

Leaving out technical questions of seignorage in the point raised that seignorage may become very large. How far can process of debasing coins go on, Can you substract indefinitely certain value not of coins & force them at their par value.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
ADA

C 34840

Walker claims that he is following Ricardo absolutely
— If no of coins remains same even debased they must
pass the same since supply & demand is the same.
This view lies behind whole theory of convertible
& inconvertible paper money. ~~He makes~~
The conditions on wh. Ricardo bases his theory & which Walker
follows.
(1) If actual money is needed in every exchange
(2) If Govt has monopoly ~~over the coinage~~ of issuing
so can regulate amt absolutely
This not a ~~mere~~ expression of present conditions
It is a mere statement based on 2 supposition

The trouble with this theory is that the
supposition on which the theory is founded
do not apply at all today. — These facts may have
applied in Ricardo's day.

(1) Money is not needed in every exchange today
(2) No Govt determines the quantity of coins in
circulation, for as soon as a country has free
coinage the amt in circulation depends on the
business world.
(3) International payments must be made
between diff countries & these must be settled
according to actual weight of coin.
~~Even when there not a case of the metallic money~~
Hence under present conditions the theory will not hold
today, — due to intl relations, lack of control of coinage under
free coinage

Lecture Oct 29/26 ~~The Stg~~

An applic of the principles
The laws of token coins very interesting
coins circulating at a nominal value above value of contents
& subsidiary currency
3 common places — according to wh a satisfactory subsidiary
When coinage could be
(1) reduced in weight
(2) Quantity regulated according to needs of change
(3) diff denominations
(3) some system of redemption

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34841

The theory of the reduction in weight - was to prevent melting ~~exporting~~ &c. whereas gold &c has suffered greatly in fluctuations, & gone out &c.

In 1853 Congress saw all silver had gone out, they denoted almost all their effort to matter of subsidiary coinage & reduced the weight of subsidiary silver coins:- They were reduced in value to prevent their exportation, in nature of things subsidiary coins must be silver:- The fundamental has been to reduce them in value as far as possible so as not to stimulate counterfeiting. - In U.S. we have subsidiary coins worth 45 cts on $. - Eng has subsidiary coinage about 47% of full value. - In ~~shilling~~ 80 8/10 grains pure silver

It is a clear case of seignorage - coins are made to circulate at par when they are only worth 47% -

Nos 2nd pt - The quantity outstanding is supposed to be sufficient for needs for change in diff t. denominations - In adding up sum total of subsidiary currency in U.S. it is about 50 millions the larger denom^ns furnish the larger total. These coins are coined only on acct of Gov't - if there were free coinage of ½ dollars the Gov't had have no control over the quantity coined. Moreover, the universal practice has been to limit their legal tender value. in U.S. to $10. France 50 francs &c. - If the total quantities outstanding are limited to needs, in that case there is no reason for legal tender property. This is only to keep them proper -

3/ Re redemption in U.S. we redeem at when presented in $20. in good coin. This prevents any undue quantity getting into circulation. The quantity & redemption go together & the redemption in turn which most affects its value.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34842

An ideal subsidiary system must contain suff-
for needs & be redeemable on demand — in this
way a token money may be kept at par.
How far does this correspond to accepted
theory. — (1) What money needed in retail trade.
(2) What quantity should be in content of gold
we have practically both of these in subsidiary
coinage
The whole difficulty as to weight is removed by the
silver certificates

Lecture Nov. 2nd/26

Group V. The effect of laws on the relative value of
Gold & silver.

(The compensatory & / or precedes —
How does law act in the form of demand
& what is nature of demand, what are funda-
-mental needs of a community for exchanging
goods
how law enforce a demand and based
on fundamental monetary needs of nations.
of silver or gold Bs.
note case of California where during
gold mines used white paper currency prod.
Recall a league of state members
& fixed ratio between gold & silver — purpose
being to keep to both metals at a fixed ratio & indeed
assumed that prices did be affected
See Walker — Pol Ec — Monetary Study & Ch. — Walker Hamilton
Horton — Report of 1878 — James Mavillo
Sir D. Barber — "The Theory of Bimetallism
E. Benj. Andrews " Honest Dollar
Sidney Nicholson — Treatise on Monetary Problems —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34843

other side. Giffen's case vs Bimetallism
argts advanced in detached pieces - no good work against -
re effect of cost of prodn on price & bimetallism, "Wells" "Recent Econ. Change"
Sumner - in Princeton Rev. Vol. IV, p. 563

Group I. Subject 13. -

The cause of the fall of Prices since 1873 -
Was the " " " " " " due to demonetization
of silver.
1. What was the reason of fall since 73, if not
silver -
the world wide order
1860 to 1870 there was a rise from
to 1873, why did prices rise during that period, what
happened after 73 to make the fall.
Tables of prices for U.S. can out lat
In case of U.S. prices began to fall from 1866 -
(Whatever causes producing rise from 1850 - 66 & unstiffening
U.S. alone) -
Quarterly Journal Economics 1887.
Gold & Prices -

2. Whether demonetization of silver was cause, if it
was how did it have its economic effect
How did it effect rate of interest, or the effect on credit
3. If silver be taken into acct has there been in
fact any withdrawal of silver since 73.
Jevons's Silver Situation (Evidence of gold
Report of Royal Commission on Gold & silver Ind.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34844

Re Seigniorage, contd. –

The principles of money which held at par other denomns of larger kind, & silver certificate.

Were in case of 5, 10, & 20 francs, a clear case of seigniorage, what is it keeps them at par. – Simply denies that ordinary principles of seigniorage & debased coinage do not operate, – This silver money which has been injected into our currency is a curious case of seigniorage – & does it stand on same basis as gold money. incomprehensible

Does not principles governing paper money apply to token money.

note that incomprehensible paper is not redeemable, – no one will be able to know what will take place later on, when people got grumbling they knew not they of what they should be worth in future. The essence of incomprehensible paper is that it is not redeemable into values, speculative dependent on guess & conjecture.

yet there is no limit on the quantity as in the case of token money. & people know it – ditto

The fluctuations by just the quantity is kept down to the need is not present in – redemption.

Ans 3.10.16.
Re Quantity Theory of money :–

There are two groups of Economists on this point – Statement of Quantity Theory – "General level of prices in a country depend on quantity of money" This statement seems clear yet it is not so clear as appears Nicholson in 3rd Edtn of Monetary Problems has limited money to standard money, much same as Cairns statement, re and of redemption money. x Walker in Quarterly Journal of Economics

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34845

makes point that all exchanges by credit &c. do not effect price, as they are merely barter, but he says prices must be fixed by quantity of money actually used in exchanges as compared with exchanges to be made (?)

Jevons has said that quantity of money means all things that can be used as money as against all the transactions of the city, & bonds.

As to history of the doctrine, – its origin Chalmers &c. see, Journal Political Economy, '96 – Wicks. –

Discuss of doctrine! —

It brings us face to face with what price is, what determines price.

Price is the ratio between goods & gold (type of standard) price is a case of exchange value, the idea of exchange value can only exist in considering two commodities, – Exchange value is exchange of commodity vs gold commodity.

Now what is it that determines price, – price is only a case of value. – Any force that acts on gold acts operates, if nothing acted in other will affect its relative position to other. – (1) anything which will increase demand for gold and increase its value

(2) any forces which tend to decrease demand for gold and effect its value

(3) " " " " " increase supply of gold and effect its value

(4) " " " " " decrease " " " " (decrease in cost of production)

Any one of these sets of forces might effect these sets of ratios.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34846

B. ~~(5)~~ Forces which tend to increase demand for commodity and affect its price
(6) " " " " decrease " " " " " " "
(7) " " " " increase supply of " " " " "
(8) " " " " decrease " " " " " " "
(exhaustion of mines)

The forces which ~~tend~~ to increase demand for gold —
When a nation has adopted a certain std, ~~equal then~~ an opportunity to ~~settle differences~~ transactions. It will make forces adjust themselves. — ~~The medium of~~

Demand for gold may have two diff forms
(1) a monetary demand
(2) a non " "

gold was originally chosen for its beauty as an ornament. The monetary demand for gold is a development of industry, business, trade & development of transactions.
The non monetary demand combines to act a factor as to existing supply of gold. 8000 millions to count since 1850, at least 2000 millions more in existence at 1850.
Of total supply we can only find about 2000 millions of gold in all currencies of the world.
What has become of other 2000 millions

~~Anything which will affect supply~~
Any change affecting use of gold in actual exchanges will tend to decrease demand for gold

Forces which tend to increase supply of gold —
These are out of control of any foresight or forecasting. Gold can't be controlled like wheat or iron — it is more accessible we know it is there — not so re gold it has to be discovered. The gold discoveries

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

previous to 1850 there was little new gold came from Nor. but to Russia. — The cost of producing gold after found to not very great. — The additions to supply have been from discoveries which did not have been foreseen.

Taxes which tend to decrease supply of gold — being out permanent of gold in its nature — its durability produces result that total existing supply is part remaining from all points of production with exception of slight abrasion — It is practically impossible for a decrease to take place. See have diff to what, further ~~fluctuations~~. It is almost impossible to have cost of prod. affect supply to any grt extent (?) There is practically no comparison between cost of prod. of gold & its value

Nov 5/26

As to second set of forces. There may be some difficulty. — 1st tendency to take an indirect commodity & in it there is practically no difficulty. & thus we can see that price affects article on gold. eg. process in paper from rag to wood pulp. — Because will increase for demand for a particular commodity so we can see how these forces and affect its supply

Speaking of average line taken many prices together — this level of prices is got from comparing many indirect prices, it is resultant of indirect conditions. In this set of forces we are not dealing with only one commodity but all commodities. If a change took place affecting gold chiefly & produce a change in value of gold it ought to effect a change in this level of prices not of indirect products alone, hence if there is a fall in this general line of prices, a backward

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

assumption is that it is due to a change on gold side, yet since average is made up of indiv. movements in each commodities it is made up of changes up & down affecting commodities so it is quite possible that the number of downward changes in commodities ~~thought~~ have changed the level.

On increase (nominal) of demand for all goods it is evident can only come from an increased supply, such a thing as this in itself wd not affect price. – we touch the question of cost of production just here suppose all these commodities had been affected by cost of prodn, wd it affect its price. It wd certainly unless the same force had not affected gold.

Hence in all commodities, take up (1 & 8) re supply an increase due to decrease cost of prodn which did not affect gold there wd be an effect on ~~gold~~ price, so to decrease of supply due to increase cost of prodn. These two forces most important.

Has the lowering of lowered cost of prodn effected gold? – This is a question of fact. Take the decrease of gold since 1840 – California, Australia, Alaska, Africa, all these have increased the supply & have had effect of lowered cost of prodn. a great increase of gold today wd have less effect than any time before, for we have to take into acct the sum total of all gold, the main thing in effect of cost of gold

(1) effect of fall in cost of prodn of gold

(2) a fall in gold almost equally to those which have affected cost of goods, though probably not so great as effect which has taken place re commodities. – (The quantity of gold since 1850 has been trebled since that time but in the nature of the metal that can produce a result in ~~[illegible]~~ metals increase.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34849

If taking 1880-90 - a period of great cheapening of processes the world has ever seen, - interchangeability of parts in machinery.

The questions are - This phenomenal change must have produced a general decline of prices if same process had not taken place the effect on gold - Soetbeer's tables show prices about same level as 1880 - Something then must have masked the cause of fall -

Note too the phenomenal increase in gold - This goldprodn too has gone on for 20 yrs. Yet these two things are unparalleled in history, - Hold with the 8 forces we have investigated there is no right to dogmatise as Walker does in his answer to Miss Hardy. Imagine a continuance of present force functn to continue next 40 yrs it is evident that there will be a fall in prices other things being the same

The question then arises as one of political justice. Should govt regulate commondities so as to meet this fall in the cost of goods. What ought state to do to compensate this fall. Looked at from labor pt of view, one of the most discouraging things is that each labourer has not got the share he ought to, - Mill holds they wd have got it if not population so increasing, Barnes says they will only get it thro' co operation others hold they have gained as much as wages increased more satisfactn possible - On other hand there are optimists - reason for crisis - they make engagements on their expectation of fall of price which comes is due not to their fault but it is more difficult for them to meet their engagements - Ought the state

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34850

then to ~~change~~ regulate prices as a matter of political justice. There are 3 cases to study.

The question of Govt indebtedness =

(1) ~~Fixed~~ fix prices at some level
(2) decree rise of prices
(3) regulate prices.

These three questions wd only stand if Govt did regulate the commodity side.

Assuming Govt did control supply of gold &c. ought Govt to manipulate measure of value &c. Think of the financial pressure on members of Govt where they have power to make their own fortunes by contracting prices according to issues of paper money.

Conclusion we reach is that in the nature of things gold did not automatically adjust itself to changes on other side of ratio — i.e. be a perfect standard.

The standard problem then is not a gold question. — Is there any other commodity better than gold when we consider the diff forces —

No one commodity is — then we have suggestions of bimetallists — then if we have analyzed price problem accurately — wd two metals automatically adjust themselves if put together — Laughlin cannot see how this cld possibly work — bimetallists he says are thinking of more money but this is not the question it is what will automatically adjust the ratio. — You may keep silver from mobbling &c. wd you ~~best~~ meet the price problem any better — does it help the debtor & creditor case

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34851

Nov 9 1/96

Whether falling or rising prices are desirable for us - Mill's discussion sometimes said not to be satisfactory. - We must admit that rising prices stimulates industry. When a man's property is expressed in units in a certain std, a man who once thinks his property worth $1000 in units of a certain name, now is worth $1500 in " " the same name, so rising prices convey to great mass of community idea of greater wealth than they had before. This idea is false, reason being estimating wealth in dollars ~~not~~ This leads to increase in industry based on abnormal demand - consequently this demand, supposedly normal, will bring about ~~[illegible]~~ addtl. produn to meet this. - So that all the increase is produced which comes in speculative condition. Hence arises the cry "More money will set the wheels of industry going". ~~This is thus~~ The collapse which follows will be just in extent of error & addtl. demand - an example - the condtn of speculn ~~aft~~ 66-73 - the height of the speculn developed in those years was due to inflatn of paper &c. - The community had been through but few experiences re. money &c

This is a limitatn to be noted in considering Mill's idea of ~~produtn~~ effect of rise of price, not amounting to anything - It certainly does aid produn

The first effect of any change of prices is to be connected with the value of money in wh. contracts & exchanges are made. This change of value of money will affect

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34852

relations dependent on value of unit & so affects debtor & creditors chiefly - There is a way in this connection that rising & falling prices should be considered here.

Re Quantity Theory

Under demand for money - note increase of transns to be performed by money - Nathan's and that there is a great increase of transns, there is no doubt there is an increase of incall

Re demand &c - this requires -

A question of statistics

A knowledge of way goods are exchanges -

Re statistics - these are exceedingly difficult to get. - Should take a national census & a human commission with that to get these. - How can we tell how much of total property is being exchanged against other lands - There is potatoes vs. machinery potentially $1000 is used, really only the $100 - It is almost inconceivable to get actual data.

Secondly it involves a knowledge of ways goods are exchanged - e.g. are they exchanged without use of money, or always with the use of money, to what extent cheques used in

Lecture Nov 10.

Even if transactions increased in U.S. the problem is not to be solved by looking merely at one country. The gold in which prices are expressed cannot remain on a different level than in Europe. This demand if affected

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34853

only as the world demand is affected. The US cannot be reasoned about separately.

The quantity of money in banks reserves & the relation to prices — It is often held that this governs the amt of credit & so prices — This is correct & that all credit is based on money. In connection with the act 1884 when Geffen was on bene latter side, he was arguing that there was a lack of money & that it changed the rate of interest. How is it a diminishing quantity of gold could have its effect on rate of int — Is it the amt of money in circulation or amt of loanable capital that determines the rate of interest —

The abundance of capital is the thing that increases the supply of it. — it flows thro' banks to lenders — We have noted method of turning capital into means of payment. It is obviously larger than quantity of money in city. — For what purpose is the reserve in the banks — To liquidate immediate demands — an attempt to liquidate all capital would bring about a panic

The reason why capital is loaned is one thing

The reason why never much actual gold is so another question dependendant on other circumstances.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34854

When we come to immediate detail of a loan, we see that the quantity of reserve has an effect in limiting the quantity at that immediate action. – In that way the quantity of reserve will effect the purchasing power of other commodities

This coining of property into means of payment has no effect on general prices – Walker admits this in a re refined system of barter.

(1) This offer of credit barter cannot effect prices in general but only specie

(2) This so called credit is not based on gold but on goods

When people say that quantity of reserves in bank, regulates credit & so prices, they assume that this whole credit is based on money

(3) The reasons for granting a loan is dependant on the offer of good collateral & not on the reserves.

At any moment under normal conditions of loans increase banks will find reserves, by changing some form of their resources into quick assets. If they have greater business in banks they will provide themselves with more cash reserves – but only there are ability to get in the world although reserves do not immediate business, only so

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34855

far can they limit on the extension of so-called credit —

The historical part comes in here — have the banks ever been unable to get that addtl amt of resources &c — Laughlin says he never saw a moment when they could not. — Up to 1823 the oscillations were greater in Reichs banks &c than they have been since.

The total quantity of gold about 8000 millions 6000 millions produced since 1850 — 4000 " used in monetary systems of world other 2000 part to the arts &c. — This leaves 11 or 12 hundred millions unaccounted for — Laughlin thinks this is because we have no knowledge of amt of goods held in private banks, as Rothschilds keep large amt for discount &c — take letters of credit — refer to many matters which have not public records.

Certainly banks have never been limited for want of loans in not being able to get more metallic money for loans.

Normally than this go on. —

Resume —

claim — This quantity of money in bank reserves governs credit & so prices

— point mechanism of bank is where goods commd exchange against each other claims that this credit cannot effect price.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Nov 11/26

Re Crisis 1873

C 34856

Comparison of clearings credit deposits & prices

	Total N.Y. clearings	Total credit deposits	Total bank loans	Volume of circulation	Line of prices
1872	83.844 3/10 million	1.907 7/10	620 7/10	738 3/10 million	138 1/10
73	35.461	1.314 2/10	616 8/10	751 8/10	137 5/10
74	22.855 9/10	1.749 5/10	649 2/10	776	133
75	25,061 2/10	1.832 4/10	695 3/10	754 1/10	127 6/10
76	21.597 2/10	2.075 3/10	612 7/10	727 6/10	118 2/10
77	23.289 2/10	2.120 1/10	641 7/10	722 3/10	110 9/10
78	22 508 4/10	1.920 0/10	625 7/10	729 1/10	101 3/10
79	25.178 7/10	1.893 5/10	598 8/10	818 6/10	96 6/10
1880	37.182 1/10	2.219 9/10	791 5/10	973 3/10	106 9/10

100 base line 1860.

Deposits of Nation Banks
trust loans
state banks
& savings

representing ordinary forms of money.

After '73 a distinct falling in clearings.
74 a fall
75 slight rise
76 fall
77 "
78 fall – not so great as 74
79 year of recovery rise to pt of '75
1880 full effect of recovery

In this period total credit deposits
~~tot~~ continual rise to 77 –
fall 78, 79, –
1880 rises higher than ever before, like total clearings

In volume of circ^n till '78 it remained about same.
In '79 with coming in of gold strd a steady increase
prices fell till 79.
then increase

There seem to be some inference for Quantity theory here. prices fell with fall in volume of circ^n

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34857

The total transcns pledging from U. Jacks clearings did not increase from 74-79 - The works to be done remained nearly the same.
total volume of deposits not much increasing
volume of circulation about same
prices fall. —

After time of panic is when "necessity more than at any other time is the mother of invention" — goods produced cheap

Re money in bank reserves — The reasons for calling for cash, is diff't than reason for granting loan one to hand on, distrust other on property.

Re Quantity of Money & Bank Reserves.

Resumé; — in normal times of busn increasing ~~increase~~ of increase of prod'n & increasing transactions there can be no cheque on loans owing to reserves, for bank mutt changes securities into specie, this is a form of demand for gold —
Note its connection in distribn of gold throughout world. — Remember Ricardo — Each city mutt get that pro portn of gold, in accordn mutt its proportn of exchange are —
The use of reserves for liquidtn must go on if no increase transns, if credit deposits go on — The bankers increase. Their reserves by what they think will be the demands which their constituents ~~demand~~ mutt make, One bank mout have & doesn't need same reserves as other.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34858

The use of reserves for liquidity must go on this is why reserves exist & they must increase with the increased transactions.

If all nations increase their transactions, credit deposits &c - there will be an increased demand for gold, & with this increase whether in one city or all this increased demand will not be itself felt in ~~an increased~~ proportion of transactions, gold will go & come from one city to another under this general law. The total accessible supply will distribute itself according to relative pressure of demands.

Finally the question of fact remains in any particular period to see if there is any evidence to show that banks have not been able to supply themselves with gold - There is none - Rather - all Gt Br needs could be supplied in exchange for animal produce; if bankers wanted to dispose of securities there was no lack of gold. - No evidence of bank been unable to convert liabilities in normal condition.

Re crisis conditions. -

Taking a state of business like U.S. & Gt Br where much exchange is done by credit deposits a crisis marks peculiarly - In such countries the crisis brings a pressure for the means of payment to meet maturing obligations & even in a panic does not always mean scramble money. - Example -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34859

Before Eng Bank Act suspended - increase of loan ~~in~~ Govt an increase of reserves ~~Bank~~ comes & increases demand for loans, there is a sudden participation of loans for immediate needs — In such a panic to present securities in market for cash ~~&~~ almost impossible - If loans then were limited ~~& all~~ all loans be paid in cash, this would be ruinous to borrowers for they could not supply the cash — So Bank must expand its loans ~~to stop lending~~ would be to bring on destruction but reserves are limited - Bank Act ~~to~~ suspended — They destroy the law regulating the issue dept. — It is permitted to issue notes on Govt security up to a certain amt — The suspension means that directors of bank take some of its resources ~~&~~ going to issue ?? gets notes, — take Govt securities & gets notes — When Act suspended it allayed panic — why — It stops loans why — because it is seen that banks can fill up their reserves. What does this amt to — This is an indirect process of adapting organism of banks — so as to change property into means of payments. — They added certain obligations of Govt on mass property of kind & common

C 34860

that ~~into~~ means of payment.

The offer of goods expressed in terms of money ~~is~~ at a time of panic less satisfactory than other. – for at times of panic the value of goods is often problematical. The path of the questions which concern our domestic currency reform

In time of panic people have property that they old convert into means of payment of normal condtns. If there is time can this be done in time of panic. – In this day the clearing house certificates are a parrell to suspension of Eng Bank System. – If at any time the means of coining property into payment old be made to meet ~~a~~ ~~clearing~~ obligns the case mld be met.

In 1890 securities were sent here to be sold on our market, – banks mld find themselves obliged to send coin abroad so affected ability to loan – But just this people of New York mld want loans. What was done by New York banks corresponding to suspension of Eng Bank Act – They established a committee to issue clearing house certificates, they took over property of a good security, at the moment it cannot be turned into actual cash. – But now we will make it good among ourselves. Do 75% mills will take collateral for

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

clearing house certificate; they convert that unlike property into means of payment — Banks could loan and give as loan the clearing house certificate. This is just as good as any other kind of money or hard on property &c.

Re Quantity Theory —

Nov 16/96 — Walker in refuting Miss Hardy argues that

At 1860 we had little currency per capita to 1900 — 1895 the credit agencies still more confirmed & get U.S. many more money per capita & yet prices do not rise — There is only a guess of facts in 1860 & since 1860 the increase of commodities &c have not given rise to increased price. The Quantity Walker and he have the Bankers who demand the use of money increased as fast as gold —

Since 1850 we have seen the quantity of gold has been quadrupled — have money transactions increased in same amount? — Langlois knows of no fact to justify this; Walker argument he says relates only to "large change" clearings out wholesale.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

transactions — When we speak of increased prodn & possibility of more money being required the point to be raised is what the price lists represent — The price is ~~a relative~~ quotation of a given unit not of total value — Increased product means same capital & labor produce more yards of c — ~~So we~~ It not necessary to have more money to exchange the goods in such a case

e.g. 1860 — 1000 yds @ 10c = 10,000

1870 — 2000 " @ 5c = 10,000

the fall of price is no indication of lack of money. ~~Not~~ Because prices have fallen we don't need more money.

The returns from clearings do not show adminution because circulation in U.S. has decreased. This coining of property into means of payment seems to go on independent of lack

In conclusion re Quantity Theory —

(1) The increased demand for gold arising from credit deposit system need not be a cause for fear in future — The present product of gold is much greater than 2 yrs product and suffly all gold needs behind her branches

(without taking into acct present amt)

2ndly The increased demand for settlement money for retail trans. & large change cannot cause serious fear for it can never be present in very large amts.

3rd This refined barter system has no effect on general price level — for it only produces changes in values of goods between themselves, & not relation to gold.

4th What then determines prices — Before rate of exchange between money & goods can be formulated i.e. price expressed there must have been settled the forces affecting both money & goods. — A comparison between the value of a commodity & the value of gold determines prices, price is the resultant issuing out of this comparison. —

& value of commodity is affected by 4 forces
" " gold " " " " "

5th Prices cannot be controlled by the quantity of money, tho the quantity of money & its supply is one of the factors affecting the value of gold, & thus its affect on value of gold affecting price. The supply of gold

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34864

is directly in any one city is not the essential element in making the total supply of gold — the countries throughout the world must be considered.

Nov 17/96

Legal Tender: —

(nothing written on it —

Edmund Allinson has the idea of legal tender strongly fixed in his head but runs to extremes. — Goes back to case where Solon debased coin in Greece & Ed III to case he pts out in Eng —

A legal tender act belongs to body of contracts. It is a question as to what a court shall decide a proper payment. The existence of a legal tender law may not require its use first

(The kind of thing by wh. indebtedness can be enforced is based on legal tender laws (?))

There seems to be much mystery hanging about idea — Coyne takes a stick at first

Legal tender ~~is~~ enabled to enforce contracts when no definite proof made as to the medium of payment —

Contracts in kind not touched by this question — Common law allows payment in kind of any particular thing. — The courts will enforce these special contracts. — At earlier periods it might be so many cattle — e.g. Greeks

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Saxon feds - a man's fend &c. -
Questions to be raised about legal tender: -
It is not the legal tender that makes a money commodity such that everyone is willing to take it from us. - It is its own value which makes it such - The legal tender legislation can adopt a commodity which has that value = say that it alone shall be a legal equivalent. But the legal tender adds nothing to that value - The law can say how many grains of a given weight shall constitute the unit in terms of which transactions are made. The choice of that article does not increase its value only in so far as it increases its demand.

How far does the legal tender quality change that value or does it at all - Note a gold coin of U.S. is legal tender, it has stamp of U.S. on it - a worn U.S. coin tho' slightly still discount is below change of volume will not be accepted as a legal tender on bank - only as to its weight - But often mean that that the stamp of U.S. stamp is all. - A tattered gold certificate is worth more than abraded gold coin -

Murray Grt Consul's in 93 there was a money famine, it was difficult for

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

banks to get money. - Did it enhance the value of these securities to have legal tender money - If money has its value not for the claim on it but for its own value the claim is insignificant thing, largely for convenience. - A money that does not contain value - it is dependent wholly on condition & within countries geographical boundaries - almost all legal tender discussions depend on this kind of money - money wh does not contain in itself the face value.

Within a country can statute give to money a value wh in itself it does not possess. - Can such laws in practice have more effect than usury laws. - Suppose money not equal to - a some man pleaded law to escape his agt & offered something of less value than contract - he might get there' this may but he wd never get credit from that man or bank again. A man who expects to go on in future, needs loans &c. In general dealing business men they must act so as to give & get what will be satisfactory on both sides. Then keep their engagements because essential to business interests. - They cldn't cheat each other even if legal tender laws allowed. It so that except in exceptl cases this will not be resorted to.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34867

The effect when there are diff monies of diff values, of a legal tender wd be to change the demand from a ~~lesser to a greater~~ dearer to a cheaper article —

If act transfers a legal tender from one commodity gold to another silver, that will create a demand in so far as silver ~~[illegible]~~, wd literally be used, it does not follow that it wd be used as much as the other —

It is submitted that making an inconvertible paper money legal tender wd raise it in value to the coin whose name it bears — There is too much in sentiment & assocn, monetary habits are most persistent habits in world, — the mere assocn of name is great. The assocn of ideas in connectn with names is extraordinary.

The legal tender law may make this appreciated paper pass — but it cannot force put value into it. — The legal tender force does not give value to that inferior currency.

The question is whether the quantity of the depreciated paper relatively to the demand

~~Ord~~ A demand for the money commodity created by the legal tender can only affect its value as the demand ~~wd~~ affect the ~~value of the~~ supply through

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the world — our world value of gold
eg with free coinage of silver and that demand created it would have effected the world level of silver.

Was in fact a legal tender law protected promissory notes from depreciation

Why are our greenbacks at par today — because legal tender — no, because for 1879 they were not — the went as low as 35 cts on $ — since 79 there has been created a reserve to redeem them, & this redemption which caused them to par —

Has about silver relatively to gold — has legal tender manufactured it? has — If it had had no redemption fund it would not have succeeded.

Sherlock puts the fiscal (tariff &c) question from the monetary question. —

Nov. 18/96 (vide — article in last Century — on "Reasons for failure of Confederacy" — aspire incommertable paper.

The report to incomertable paper is always the confession of public bankruptcy, & this is what make paper valueless (!) — The Southern Confederacy did not recognize this — that of the reason why their Cause came to an end was because property was not obtained.

The ? may be raised — If a Govt attempts to make incomertable paper legal tender, & that will not keep it at par is there not a great injustice to holders of past indebtedness, If Govt gives paper legal tender gratis

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or it not bound to keep paper at par – Should not the Govt make some compensation, since by giving paper legal tender it was unable to make it par at par.

The question did not arise of keeping legal tender money at par if it had value itself.

If any paper, or token money whose value in itself not = face value has passed at par, we will find in every case that it remained at par not because legal tender but because of some redemption system w.h. was effective.

Gresham's Law

Got its name from Sir Thos. Gresham – particular in regard to coin of diff't weight & value – Gresham was referee of Queen in Holland & Chancellorship made a report on this subject –

It means any coins or paper w.h. has a value less than another – both recirculate – the lower ~~will go out~~ drive out other –

Melancholy left of coins to be issued here low where Govt wished to get new coins – Govt wanted rid of said a lot of manufactured coins, & got old clipped coins for taxes – The moment that they clipped to receive both kinds at par the difficulty ceased.

Case of Japan when Eng. were admitted they found silver to value of 100 U.S. for every 2 to 1 gold coin & Eng got hold of the coinage – Japan saw this & had a mint of its.

Under what conditions can Gresham Law act or is it dependent on free coinage

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~as it not have to keep the paper at par~~ – Should not the Govt make some compensation, since by giving paper legal tender it was unable to make it pass at par.

The question will not arise of keeping legal tender money at par if it had value itself.

If any paper, or token money whose value in itself not = face value has passed at par, we will find in every case that it remained at par not because legal tender but because of some redemption system w.h. was effective.

Gresham's Law

~~Rod~~ Its origins from Sir Thos. Gresham – particularly in regard to coin of diff't weight & value – Gresham was express of Queen in Holland & the Netherlands made a refund on this most –

If mass any coin or paper w.h. has a value less than another – both circulate – the lower ~~will go out~~ drive out other –

Malcolm left of coin to Sir Isaac Newton where Govt wished to get in new coins – Govt wanted rid of mint a lot of hammered new coins, & got old clipped coins for taxes – The moment that they clipped to become both kinds at par the difficulty ceased.

– Case of Japan – when Eng'rs admitted they found silver to value of 90 to 1 S. for gold & co. paying Eng got hold of the co. paying – Japanese saw this at least & melted them up.

Under what Conditions can Gresham Law act on the defendant on free coinage

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34870

The Bland Elkins act of '78 or Sherman law of '90 did not establish free coinage, so Gresham's law did not operate – There must be the possibility of free mint between bullion & coin, the operation of it depends on the bullion to coin. In spite of mass of ignorance on monetary arithmetic – the two metals rapidly – the money brokers have their eyes open & hawks follow and sheepherders follow, the people.–

This process will work instantly – a small difference is so sufficient to bring this into operation eg 1/4 of 1% of ratio of 15-1 or 16-1

Nov. 23/96

Chili is another instance of operation of Gresham's law adopted in 1839 the doubled at ratio 16 39/100 to 1 down to 15½ gold came into circulation, until 1874 they had a gold – after 1874 silver came in & gold began to be exported.

Another case, operation of Gresham law between depreciated paper & coin in July '62 it operated in a peculiar way – Greenbacks had been coined in Feby & June, Greenbacks had depreciated to 92 by July – subsidiary silver had been reduced about 6% below level of July & July the subsidiary silver had almost entirely disappeared –

other illustrations in case of U.S.
1792-1834 } very noticeable periods
1834-1853

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34871

the forced injection of silver in the early years of this century led to an almost entirely silver currency for that time. - It worked slowly then for the city so sparingly before - It began distinctly by 1807 & by 1814 had been practically completed, by 1819 it was clear that no gold was in circulation, the gold figures on books at this time due to importation by Govt for its own use.

The second period 1834-53 principle operative legal ratio 1-15 9/10 - market ratio diff't gold was worth more as coin than bullion, as estimated in gold silver $ was worth more in cents than gold $, by 1840 all the existing silver $ from outstanding issues withdrawn - a second consequence later 1862 took place; the entire function of subsidiary coin was same as the $ so from 1840-50 the disappearance of all subsidiary silver came about & caused great hardship & the only coinage of our own was gold, all other frgn coin.

The dependance of Gresham's Law on free coinage - It can only operate when free coinage of both metals, - The only reason why one metal displaces the other is that in round from metal to bullion, mint to bullion, the profit can only be made. e.g. if at any moment the coinage value of gold to silver is 16-1 & market ratio 32-1, there would be no chance to take that profit without free coinage - An ounce of gold in mint takes 32

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34872

ounces of silver, if he can take 32 ounces of silver to mint, & get it changed so that he can exchange 16 oz of silver for 1 gold, the lendings and he to hold gold & hold it — The person having the gold knows there is a great premium by turning it into bullion — for in bullion he could get 320z of silver, in coin only 16 oz. — So both sides are idle, one trying to gather in gold, other trying to change coin into bullion & get it out as such — This is done very quickly — This is all dependent on possibility of turning cheaper metal into coin where it serves a greater purpose than as bullion.

Gresham's Law did not operate freely under recent silver experience —

The demonstration of working of Gresham's Law by mint figures raise some questions; Before 1834 in U.S. to retain over value in coinage silver ought to go to mints, — gold under valued & ought not to go — when you point in figures, gold comes small figures, & silver in large.

Why so any of the other metal coined (i.e. that metal which theoretically should not be coined) effect is in habits of jewellers — they know when they take a coin just how many grains it contains.

There may be other reasons also.

The great preponderance, in mint figures is unexplainable, 1803-65-73 & study of mint of coin to & from the French mint is relevant

The limits of Gresham's Law — Old published opinion affect it, — This supposed to operate thro profit — that this law is universal

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in its affairs. The case of California during civil war was most interesting - It had only had gold coin before ~~war~~ war, - the habit of using " " " was so strong as to be difficult to break it. The country of state had permitted use of credit instruments of paper - when legal tenders were issued & national banks in '62 & paper money appeared in Cal it created consternation. They met the case thus - the legal tenders affected the creditors first, (a loss of 3.500 on 10000 ~~due~~ in payment of debt) - It affected laborers contractors &c who had started on gold standard, they had demand all production ~~of~~ on gold basis they found themselves suddenly limited & Nov 8 '62 an agreement was made by merchants not to pay out or receive legal tender notes except at market value in gold - a black list was to contain with names of those who did not agree - This did not work - In '62 Supreme Court of California held that legal tender notes ~~that~~ that need not be accepted as taxes - (on grd that taxes were not debts) Re interest on government bonds country showed its opinion by voting in Oct '62 that these should be pd in gold - There was a feeling of uncertainty that contracts might be pd in notes & result was in February 63 - practical stoppage of loans &c. - They then went petitioning congress to exclude them, but the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34874

did not effect finally they took a son — only course was the enforcement in courts of kind of money specified in contract, — here gold and remained stood of francs & This resulted in a statute amending Stat of 61, & was affirmed April 63, thus allowed contract in specified kind of money & currency — it did not discriminate between currencies but allowed contracts understandingly — Decision

'A contract payable in money generally is indefinitely " " any kind of money made by law legal tender, at option of debtor at time of payment — he contracts simply to pay so much money. & creditor debt fulfilled simply by paying what law says is money is enough — but if he agrees to pay in gold — it is to pay a specific kind of money & a payment of any other kind is not enough' — This decision has value as to all discussions re enforcement of contracts in specified kind of money. — This law in California was retroactive. The result of act was large additions to loanable capital of California. This was an instance where Gresham's law had been effectively evaded.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

in all other states Gold was driven out by greenbacks: California only exception
(See Art by Moses, Quarterly Journal Econs. Oct '92)

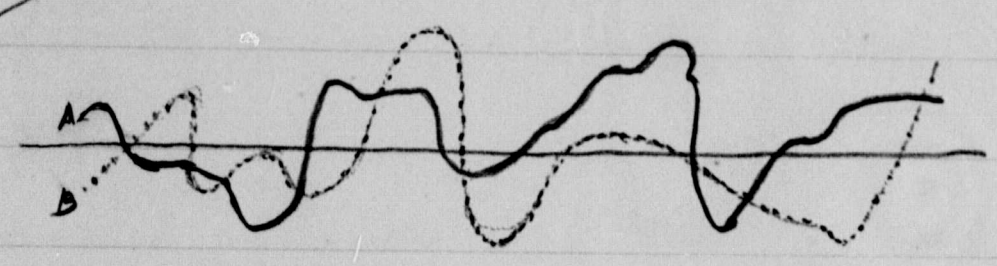
Here ends the study of General Principles —

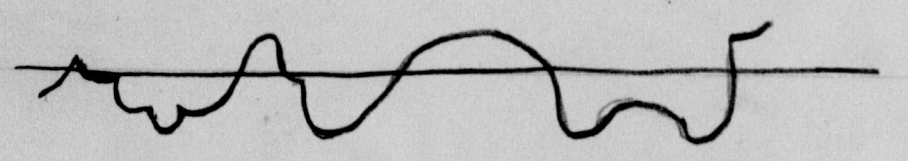
Bimetallism next study — take up first theory of it. — then get by induction & historical material data re prod^n & distri of gold & silver — mainly the problem is involved in compensatory action of the standards.

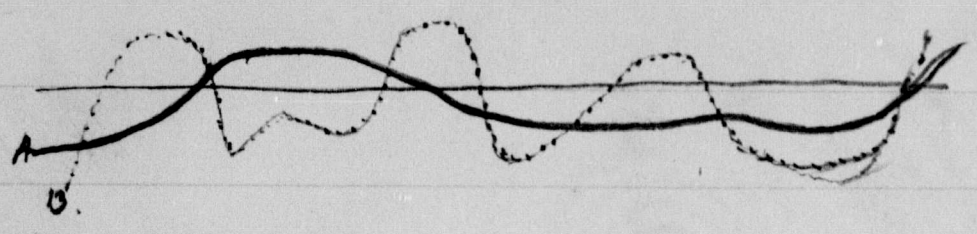
W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Nov. 24/96







The compensatory or equilibratory actn is supposed to automatically transfer demand from one metal to other. demand for cheaper metal becomes dearer, &c. the relative value of one to other is to be left by demand being thrown on cheaper-

The essential theory of bimetallism is this compensatory action. — The demand being put on cheaper metal & withdrawn from dearer will

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34877

cheaper the dearer, & increase value of cheaper

Observe - In its essence this a plan to regulate gold & silver thro' demand alone — who leads us to investigate principles regulating these two commodities

It must be on the face of it that this demand must be a world's demands, since to be effective it must cover the world's supply.

Note what regulates value of gold & silver. — we say that it was total supply in world as compared with total demand — Would such a scheme as this affect the world's demand by affecting the whole world supply — * To make this theory work you must suppose a demand to work automatically so as to take off any great supply e.g. after discovery of gold mine.

Next. — The illustration Jenous gives of reservoirs Jenous is careful enough to note that each reservoirs are subject to independent ~~supply~~ forces of supply & demand. — Let us examine the reservoirs —

1st Gold & silver are not homogeneous for money purposes. — ~~The~~ analogy with matter is absolutely fallacious - since there is not the same thing in each reservoir - & consequently the 2 substances will not mix homogeneously If things are diff't. = they will not mix & illustration will be fallacious. The greater there is

are the two metals homogenous. Can gold & silver be used indifferently for monetary purposes — what is the history & the facts

(1) The supply of gold is obtained from diff't deposits than silver — The sources of supply are diff't

the supply of one is more or less affected by conditions peculiar to itself

e.g. gold from California Australia & S. Africa
silver " Canada Mexico & S. America

2ndly The same bulk of the one metal has a vastly diff't value than same bulk of other.

3rdly There has been a prejudice in favour of gold — a theory in commercial world that gold has been more stable in value. It may be due to fact that where additional supply of gold comes there is likely an increasing demand —

4th The demand for gold is not the same as demand for silver either as money or in the arts ?

The facts indicate that the facts are against the assumption that the two metals are homogeneous,

(note take milk & water two diff't substances, carbly alone tests all will hold yet they mix freely — cannot see that the above is sufficient to show that 2 metals are not homogenous. King

(See Pegnore in Journal of Pol Ec.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Nov 25/26

Granting the premises of the double std theory one must accept the conclusions – but in this theory it is held that the premises are wrong.

So far as the historical incident goes Europe was affording a demand for gold while it was increasing in large quantities – Later however when the other metal had a large profit the theory did not work, the demand was not transferred to the other metal. – The historical incident shows rather than allows the demand to go to other metal every effort would be used, eg. Germany Italy Latin Union & to free coinage.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34880

Money & Banking Econ

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34881

Dec. 2nd /96.

The operation of compensatory action 1880-90 and he diffs thus from 50 on — The total quantity of gold & silver ~~had~~ be very diff — today a demand sufficient to change value of 10 thousand millions of silver & about equal amt of gold and have to be much more considerate than before. — Case of Fr 1880-93 is said to have proved effective operation of compensatory action. — The case do not clear. The compensatory action did not work naturally, for exceptl reasons silver was sent to India, of silver had demanded in Western Europe we and have seen prosperation of it. The compensatory action did not operate naturally. ~~when the exceptl reasons were taken away all Europe refused to share~~

Re keeping of relative values of gold & silver — in later year changing of silver —

If gold & silver did be kept together, — how could a level of prices be maintained

1870-90 when compensatory action was sufficiently working it did not prevent a great change in level of prices — it was not successful in that period nor since

1880-3, when Fr acted as a parachute preventing gold from falling, prices in Europe rose 38%

When compensatory action cut off prices fell 25%

There is a great fluctn of prices on both sides of the line

There is not sufficient evidence to draw inductive inference from.

Reverse of prices by 38% did not prevent gold from falling

(1) wealth or property | (2) 3rd below | (3) credit

The Question how far has credit an effect on prices, so far as it has an effect, (1) & (2) are affected — All their relative values

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34882

Walker holds credit does not affect price, ~~[illegible]~~ Unless (Oxdoc)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34883

The cause of fall of prices since 1873 – relation of prices to volume itself x See Chap. VII, L. L. Price's book on Money etc (Relation to Prices

Maintains fall of prices due to scarcity of money. –

Takes Sauerbeck's paper as a basis

p. 174. – urges absence of reliable data re stuffed goods & raw materials.

re Price & Wages. – (See also Nasseau in Report of Gold & Silver Comm)

Rate of discount not affected by amt of money – but amt of loanable capital x

Gold circulation – has not affected rate of discount

Every crisis shakes the money into its centre – has sent rate of discount bobbing up & down eg. 1866, 1873, 1884, 1890, 1893.

These disturbance which overturn credit system &c – set rate of discount going on acct of the timidity of capital &c

re Prices –

1850-60 there was a rise in price of raw materials eg. cotton, & stuffed goods depd on cotton due to American war –

In later period – the extraction industries were more at mark together with extended transportation – Nassau – spectre of the widely extended area over wh agricl & industrl activities extend x

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34884

the prices before 1850 — during the Napoleonic wars the level of prices in Grt Br. increased — same derangement in prices as we see in Grt Br. after 1850 —

After Peace, from Waterloo, low prices came rapidly. — See Dockes, Hist Prices Vol II, 356

Dec 17th/96

Austria has supposedly been on silver std since 1857. There has been only an irredeemable paper money, std supposed to be silver.

In 1867 in treaty between Austria & Hungary covell expressed that silver old not be maintained

In 1870 gold coins were stamped

In 1876 when Austria & Hungary issued loans they did so on a gold basis.

What principle regulated the value of the std money in Austria. The nominal std in '67 was silver, the notes were irredeemable, & nominally if redeemable then redeemable in paper.

There must have been some assoc with the papers of the redemptn, even in silver

When value in silver began to fall decidedly in '74 the bullion declined relatively to the paper it was supposed to support.

Events in 67, 70, & 76 represented something behind the scenes.

There must have been some assoc between paper & bullion redemptn in gold.

In 1876 the fall in silver brought it to a parity

C 34885

the paper, moreover it fell a little below so it became profitable to send silver into Austria rather than use the paper in which it was redeemable. Silver moreover rushed to mints & began to swarm into the coinage. In 1879 Austria stopped free coinage of silver to stop this. This was a step of a decisive character affecting silver as a monetary metal in Europe. — This was just before Italy adopted — in 82, a year of resumption of specie payment in U.S. — The Govt policy must have been understood by great financiers. &c

It must have been the possibility of redemption which kept the notes up. — Pol. Pol Ec. June 93

Von Wieser takes opposite view

Premium to 79 the possibility of a change from gold to silver basis must have been hoped for & expected. Silver was not really regarded as the std, but as a subsidiary coin, gold was really the hoped for standard

In Aug 92 bills for establishment of gold circulation "Regulation of the Std" was what the measure was known as in Austria "Valuta Regulero"

The average quotation of premium 73 yrs later was gold : 119 paper, this was the std on wh they proposed to go from old gold to paper redemption

The premium on gold as compared as silver gulden in 87, was nearly 24, in '90 it was 13 in April 92. ~~Before this period~~ The final step in Austrian std of going 80 millions of gold has been collected by Austria

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The silver speculation had a curious effect on India. When silver was high they sold their silver for gold. – The demand for gold was increased in India there was great excess of imports of gold to India over excess of exports in 91 & 92. When collapse in silver speculation came a little later the shipments of silver ceased, they began selling their gold for silver. 54d. to 27 pence per oz = the fall of silver in India in 3 yrs. This was hard on her for her ~~[illegible]~~ were in silver & she had obligations to meet in gold. June 26, 93 Govt stopped free coinage of rupees to discourage a tendency away from using silver as money.

The currency committee appointed 92, – Sir David Barbour furnished the memorandum which was the policy later adopted.

Free coinage of rupees has not ceased, but there is an attempt to limit the quantity

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The silver scheme had a curious effect on India. When silver was high they sold their silver for gold. – The demand for gold was increased in India there was great excess of imports of gold to India over excess of exports in 91 & 92. When collapse in silver scheme came a little later the shipments of silver ceased, they began selling their gold for silver. 54 p. to 27 pence per oz = the fall of silver in India in 3 yrs. This was hard on her for her schemes were in silver & she had obligations to meet in gold. June 26, 93 Govt stopped free coinage of rupees to stemmed a tendency away from using silver as money.

The currency committee appointed 92, – Sir Hamed Barbour furnished the memorandum which was the policy later adopted.

Mint coinage of rupees has not ceased, but there is an attempt to limit the quantity

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34887

National Banks.

How they furnished a circulating medium - The notes were issued under a system of banking which denotes a type of bank issues distinguished as having no general resources set aside for protection of note interests, & in direct contrast to type of notes issued by bank of England. Such Banks were in existence before 1844 Bank Act. — They had only one reserve & in this respect were of the general type. — Security of notes must be looked at from this point of view —

Re Indebtedness — note issues might be as large as capital stock & this the only limit — Two main things re note issues — reserve divided between deposits &c — — outside limit to total capital of bank

What was practical security of notes —

promissory notes —

In analysis of charter — it was a faulty system. — (yet no one lost a cent) — The security was dependent on the means bank might have of paying notes on demand.

The Govt was to subscribe for $2,000,000 of the capital & covers its subscription in its own indebtedness. — The bank had no specie of the Govt subscription. — was not thus a bad example on part of Govt said bank not yet had example to state

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34883

banks - The most dishonest thing of ~~old~~ Many of the state banks was the nominal capital which they said they had. - They paid for their own stock by the notes which they borrowed. - The ~~banks~~ U.S. sold its shares to U.S. banks & succeeded in making profit.

The policy of U.S. in giving nothing & taking out something was not legitimate.

Re $8,000,000 subscribed by general public, they were permitted to subscribe for 1/4 in installments 1/4 paid as silver & remaining 3/4 in gov't bonds. - $80 of 1st installment for - barely only 1/4 was of 1st installment was paid in specie. This method was certainly not legitimate. - The system was radically bad as planned to secure a desireable circulating issue.

The amt of cash in N.Y. at one time was $10,000 these notes were in circulation, debates on charter showed there was no specie in circulation only notes.

In spite of this system the cheerful fact is chronicled that bank was exceedingly well managed. The character of this issues of nat'l bank stand out in bold relief against other state banks. Their notes were always redeemable on demand. In case of U.S. banks, their abnormal circ was not expanded.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34889

In 1813, 62
1815-99-110

Accts shd be rendered monthly -
There are only 2 accts in full
a 3rd one in 1801 from Jefferson to Gallatin

Statement of Affairs	Jany 1809	Jany 1811 (omitting 000)
Resources		
loans (60 day paper	15,000	14,578
U.S. 6% bonds & other U.S. indebtedness	2,230	2,760
due other banks		57
real estate	480	500
notes of other banks		993
specie	5,000	5,900
total -	23,510	24,183
Liabilities		
Capital	10,000	10,000
surplus	510	509
circulating notes	4,500	5,700
private deposits	8,500	5,900
U.S. deposits	—	1,929
due to other banks	—	634
bills payable	—	171
	total 23,510	24,183

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34890

Here is a key -
Tho the bank rec'd letter in form of cash at beginning see how well they managed by having 5 millions reserves by 1809, a reserve of pretty nearly 40% - i.e. they had cash to all of their circulating notes & half a million more.
See how they reduced their of U.S. bonds.
In 1811 situation was very much the same,
The letter of Jefferson to Gallatin in 1809 gives much same information -

---

6% loan to U.S. 5 ~~[illegible]~~ 634,000
due from bank 1 - 400 00
specie 5,000 000

Liabilities cap. 10,000,000

---

confirms accts of 1801 & 1811,
shows later they had been able to repent

Re general management of bank, in March 1809 Gallatin made a most favorable report on the bank.
The qualities of a good circulating medium by which to test 1st U.S. bank -
(1) - Security to note holders should be definite & certain - they were entirely protected
(2) elastic - adapt to needs of community. -
The bank exercised such an influence over other

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

banks that it forced them to maintain their notes at par. — The Treasury would receive notes only of a specie paying bank. If other banks had not redeemed their notes in specie the Treasury would not have accepted them other banks would lose their customers for they would have gone to U.S. banks. — The other banks were able to hold their note issue only by keeping up their specie payment, thus "example of U.S. banks. — It was therefore on a whole a financial success 18,000 shares too were held abroad & on 7,000 " were held at home.

Another service the bank rendered. — having branches the banks could make deposits — equivalent to transferring funds ~~forgood~~ of U.S. without expense.

A vote of 65, 64 the House refused renewal, — & in 1811 the Senate " " by a tie vote, settled by casting vote

Liquidation took place in a highly proper manner so finally settled by Sept 1811

Re Constitutionality of Bank — Randolph & Jefferson had reported against it, Hamilton in favour of it & Washington signed the bill.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34892

The country went to war with Govt not relying on help of banks & found this a broken reed, & suspension of banks followed & then came the wildest orgie of issues the country had ever seen, – The most interesting part goes with beginnings of 2nd U.S. bank.

~~Good bad~~!

In Sept. 1814 came the extraordinary suspension, – ~~Gallatin~~

Govt was absolutely helpless – remained locked up in these banks & no fiscal bank to assist in them

In 1816 a 2nd U.S. bank was chartered to go into existence in 1817, – It came into existence because of the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ example of 1st Natl bank & careful consideration of affairs which followed.

Jany 11th/97 (Sketch of Genl Walker)

Jany 12/97

Sumner has most material on 2nd Natl Bank.
Journal of Commerce – on Ephrome
& Sumner's life of Jackson
acct for the Pol. conflict – White Money changing
Boles Financial Hist of U.S. – Genl acct.
Issues of state banks after 1814
State Papers Finance Vol. 3, 414–94
Gallatin "Considerations on Banking & currency 42-4, 84-9.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34893

Madison Message 4th Dec 14 Congress 1st sess no 1.
Re object of Bank Boles Financial Hist of U.S. p 317 & 18
Specie Resumption State Papers 15 Cong 2nd sess No 2 Vol vi
Re. act of gov't to dues April 13, 1816. Statement 26, also
3 Stats at large 343.
Report of Ways & Means Comm 1819, Clarke & Hall 1718
Senate Rept 23 Cong. 3rd Sess no 17, p 24
Congressional debates 8, Appx 41; 70, 71
MacLeffy Report 1830 Clarke & Hall, 1776 1774
Bentons Speech Congres Debates Vol 8, Appx 19.
Senate Exec Doct. 42 - 2nd Sess 23 Congress
Ingers Report Senate Doct. No 17, 23 Cong. 2nd Sess.
Webster. Speeches on Bank of U.S. 25 & 28 Mar 1832
Langdin & Haines Report on U.S. Bank 2 23 Niles p 89.
Benton 30 Years View. 2; 370
Crawford Report on Currency. Finance Report 2, 481 (Feby 12, 1820)
Smith's Report Appendix Senate Doc. No 164, 21st Cong 1st Sess
Spencers " Nov. 25, 1818, 15 Cong. 2nd Sess
McLeffy's Report April 13, 1830, 21st Congress 1st Sess
North American Review Vol 32, p. 65 et seq.

Bad bond & of Currency by state banks, after 1st bank closed, was one cause for opening of 2nd Nat'l Bank. The general disasters to currencies were generally accepted & took away all objections to the bank.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34894

In 1814 Oct 7, the situation so bad, that Dallas, Secy of Treas. proposed a bank. In form suggested by Dallas it was vigorously opposed by Webster, whose opposition defeated it. (White. Money & Banking 273) Bill passed later enacted by Madison 1816. — The reason was state of banking ideas. Madison had banking measles bad, he looked on a bank as a fiscal machine which is not its legitimate banking duty or privilege. Confusion between the fiscal & monetary concepts were great at this time. In Dec 1815 Bank again urged by Dallas, & was carried being a defft scheme. — Webster opposed it originally because it was intended to be a fiscal machine, — when it shld have been only for monetary purposes. When debate came up he opposed the charter again. Finally as best scheme out of immense difficulties, was for Govt to refuse notes of non-specie paying banks. & Webster amended bank bill by requirement that bank shld pay its notes & deposits in spec

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34895

While an unpopular measure it was a very good thing
It caught the tricksters. All thro' this period there had
been the greatest sham in banking. — (Later
Webster had a bill passed making all Govt
dues payable in specie) In March 1816, the
charter of 2nd Natl Bank passed House
80-71, after Senate 20-12 later approved
by Presdt Madison.

Points in External hist. of bank: —

Charter ran 1817-27.

Govt had 7,000,000, 1/5 of capl & about 4/5 of directors

Great depression of business at the time, the management in beginning had not confidence of country, used its power in discounting rashly & perhaps for polit purposes. — In 1st year it was moderate, from making large advancements on its own stock. The public were interested in state banks, & were crazy on the topic. Congressmen were all interested in these banks hence the opposition. It encountered opposition of Presdt Jackson, & in 1829 he brought up the qu. not to recharter the bank, in spite of this Congress passed the charter & Jackson had to veto it. — It resulted in putting the banks into the next election contest, Jackson — opposed to bank
Clay — bank, internal improvements &c

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34896

~~Banks were permitted~~
(XIX 15) Deposits were withdrawn by Govt. – In 1836 the bank obtained a charter from Pennsylvania & became a state bank, it pd back Govt stock of $2000,000. – Then it quit legitimate banking unfortunately & began loaning largely on stocks. It was a speculative period in which land crage. – It suspended in 1837, 38, & 41 – Its liquidation was spread over a period of 15 yrs – Pd all liabilities in full principal & interest except shareholders who lost every cent, Nicholas Biddle lost all his property & died a poor man.

The service the bank rendered, to medium of exchange – How did it manage its issue function, what kind of money did it furnish. In start with paper currency was greatly expanded & depreciated, – could bank stop this & did it remedy this disorders.

The resumption of specie payments 1817–19
By aid of bank specie payments were resumed in 1817, & continued so long as bank existed. This is a record to be proud of, considered the relation to period 1811–17 – & a glorious parallel to period of 1st Natl Bank.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34897

The character of crisis – Bank of Eng. 1817, Congress on April 1816 had resolved that after May 20, 1817 all duties, taxes, debts due gov't shld be pd in legal currency – treasury notes or notes of Bank of U.S. or notes of other specie paying banks. This md impose an obligtn on other banks to maintain specie – How did bank mask this scheme demanding resumptn. The U.S. bank was put in a position where it was its own self interest to compel resumptn. Dallas directed importers to lodge their bonds with U.S. bank instead of other banks. An arrangt was made with U.S. banks to extend discount to importers as far as July 1, which was date when other banks were to resume – If the people were carried that long importers cld get notes of other banks paying specie, hence, it was inducement to other banks to resume specie payments so they cld get notes to U.S. bank – If banks did not resume on July 1 or earlier, all the good paper md go to U.S. bank, which md get cream of business. So on July 1st Agreement was made between banks of New York, Baltimore, Philad & Richmond, that specie payments shld begin on July 20. instead of July 1. So resumptn

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34898

was carried out within a month after bank opened its doors — the other banks had to import specie to do it — as these banks were the principal one's, others were obliged to follow suit. Some 7,000,000 of specie was imported as a result. When it's a necessity, banks are held up to their mark they must be obliged to bring in the amt. necessary for media of Exchange — Looking at Gresham's law at this pd we see the effect of this act in increase of gold coined.

Jany 13th/96.

The Provisions in Charter of 2nd U.S. bank.

This bank was demanded by the city as a regulator of the currency. Hamilton's first bank was imitated in the provisions of Charter of this bank. They were much same, Capital was larger being 35 millions 7 millions by ~~national~~ States, the public 28 millions stock. The govt simply subscribed its bonds i.e. put in bonds ~~charging~~ clock out. — 1/4 of public cap was to be in specie other 3/4 in specie or U.S. bonds. —

Not to issue notes under $5.

If ever suspended specie payment it was to pay a penalty of 12% per annum — a default.

Might establish branches (18 at first eventually 25)

Foreign shareholders not right to vote, by person or proxy

Sec 16 - prov. re deposits of money of U.S. — to be made

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34999

in bank or branches unless Secy of Treas order otherwise

Forbidden to purchase any public debt whatsoever could not buy U.S. bonds.

The notes to be receivable for all due gov't U.S.

so Liabilities excluding deposits, to be not greater than the capital, unless Congress otherwise allow

Re. Gov't subscription - to be payable either in cash or 5% bonds stock.

. Why shld Gov't be a part owner of Capital of bank? It was unfortunate to bring politics into it. Govt was in bad shape. It subscribed stock in a capital when it had no capital bought stock with a stock note, a bad example. - (a note payable at 5% quarterly in a bank that cld not be expected to pay 7% semi annually) If Gov't got something out of a bank for nothing why shld not individuals.

Re Voting - The stock holders to have 1 vote for 1 share or 2 shares, for shares above ~~to~~ 2 and not above 10 ~~ad~~ one addl, 1 for every 4 shares above ten not exceeding 40 &c &c. - no one to have over 30 votes - See what happened. A clique in Baltimore, vice attorney & others got 1170 votes, by taking shares in names of 1170 persons, ~~so Balto~~ a small clique could manage 22,000 votes out of 27,000. - That clique had less than ~~a~~ 1/7 of shares & got over 1/4 of votes.

No dividend on shares not pd up. (notes)

Indiv subscriptns payable in 3 instalments

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34900

at time of subscribing 30%; in 6 mos 35% in 12 mos
35% — i.e. 8,000,000 of the 24,000,000 was to be
pd in on subscription, 1/4 of this shld have been
pd in specie on 1st instalment & in 6 months 35%
Here we strike rottenness of situation. The 1st
instalment $324,000 was all paid in specie in fact
more at time of 2nd instalment than at time of 1st & 2nd
very little specie & 3rd only a trifle. — There
was not a carrying out of charter.

The very things that caused disaster
in state banks was done again by U.S.
bank. — Notes were discounted to amt of
$8,000,000 for permanent on their own
stock, not pd up. — permitted stock to be sold
& transferred before pd for, speculative
scheme also to put up stock & bank was
able to loan more than par. It so so
had than in 1819 there was a Congressional
investign showing bank insolvent. It was
strongly enough to only keep afloat by
the 8,000,000 of Govt deposits

The bank was taken in charge by Mr Langham
Cheaves, & Borrowed 2,500,000 in Europe at
beginning to get actual cash, he then started
in to make a reductn of loans bank had
put bank on its own stock, every one to
reduce loans 5% every 60 days. — From
1819-29 the bank was wisely & conservatively
managed, widely respected as character of its men

above reproach.-
lesson — good management may give life to a wholesome purpose — a good scheme if badly managed may bring disaster.

Re Resumption of specie payments. How bank got such control over state banks as to force them. In 1817 surplus of Govt was so large that Secy of Treas was able to redeem 13,000,000 of Govt stock, - in payment of that Govt and pay out what it had recd. It turned over to bank the currency it had recd which were notes of various banks, thus made the US bank the creditor of the various banks, & it had it in its power to present these notes for payment & break them if not pd. - The process was sure to bring antagonism of banks, - & this and cause fomentation & begin a popular antagonism against the bank.

Re Branch Drafts. - developed into "Race horse bills".
The essence of the difficulty was that Congress and not relieve the president (though) from the sheer physical difficulty of signing all the notes. This was the basis of ground for issue of branch drafts which were to serve same purpose as bank notes. They were drawn for even sums (by cashier of any bank) on the parent bank or to the order of some officer & then

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34902

endorsed by the latter to bearer, any person presenting it could have it cashed. These branch drafts were moreover recd by the Treasury for dues. In 1827 restricted to denomination manly $5 & $10 & in 1821 to $20 — This was a form by which note issue was practically increased. It was not a legitimate thing & had therefore a false position, as a con-cealed issue.

Things went on fairly well, specie payments banks respected & under checks. — No question about the bank, suddenly in a message sent by Jackson 1829 he raised the future issues & services of bank. — saying that bank had failed "in establishing a uniform & sound currency". — It came as fresh news to people in city. The cause of that utterance is to be found in other things. The bank had accumulated hostility of local banks in making them redeem notes. They actually persuaded their customers that U.S. bank prevented their giving accomodation. Jackson was in touch with these feeling — In very truth the bank had done its very purpose. The word "monster" applied to bank arose from it refusing to allow to accumulate with presentation the notes of local banks at its branch in Kentucky. The branches were obliged to check gold & paying funds only.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34903

The bank was merely carrying out its duty & for this was called a "monster" — Then came period known as "Kentucky Relief." The debtor had a regular orgie of fraud followed by intense popular feeling against Nat'l Bank. Legislature Ohio got to the point of frenzy — began suing U.S. bank, resulted in making bank practically an outlaw in U.S. (A similar case was that of Georgia in 1816 when there was a scheme to make state banks pay in specie. When U.S. bank demanded payment it was found that Georgia banks had no specie, & they refused to pay the interest due on default. — The state banks then began to work their legislature against the bank, saying it had intruded into state &c. — & in 1821 Georgia passed a law making claims of U.S. banks on state banks void. — These show what difficulties U.S. bank had to encounter while attempting to regulate the currency. —

Jany 13/96

The function of U.S. bank as a regulator of the currency was only partly performed. — How far this is to be charged against the bank is a mooted question. It is clear that all the evils of state banks did not have been controlled by U.S. bank. Undoubtedly the management was in

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34904

some measure to blame. After a period, betwn '17, '18, & '19 distress & liquidn which did not take place till '23 it seemed to have marched out into a tangle of circulatn banking from '23 - '30. Summer, (p. 78, 79. Hist of Banking) says that out of this distress came Hamilton's system acting as he desired. - The essence of the scheme was the utilizatn of the exchanges - Gouge (Hist. Banking Comm) says it was a system of "alternate expansns & transns." '21, '24, '27, '30-1 - mere years of good times crisis & hard times, 22 -, 25 -, 28-9, -32. The point being that here were operatn of condn of good & bad times due to system of banking. - These heats & chills were a result of its character. The jealousy ~~onette~~ wh, it was matched was tragic ve - -; the banks scorned the storm & left others to reap the whirlwind. - The usury law must be put amongst the evils that added to the distress. - Re relatn of bank to expansn & character of note issue - vide p. 187, Summer - In an essay 1828 Bidell describes operatn.

The Committee of 1818 found that bank charter had been violated in 4 places. (1) public stocks had been purchased to amt of 2,000,000, (2) ma allmnts had not been pd as directed (3) dividends had been pd those who had not pd up installments, (4) & recasting votes more than 30 by proxy.

As a matter of fact the resumptn of specie in 1817 was unreal, - after liquidn of panic, it was

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34905

shown to have been nominal than real, Niles in 1817 says that the right of a dollar was rare then as in when banks were just paying specie. The condtn of currency in 1819 is described by Niles. (Register April 10, 1819) - showing wretchedness of currency. The fact is the bank was unable to keep its own notes in circultn in West & South. An interesting example of Gresham law. The notes being redeemable in specie, they were gathered up & sent home, the poor coin & notes staying in circultn in W. & S. - The system worked so that the local banks got possessn of capital of U.S. bank, ~~they~~ The U.S. branch had get notes of local banks pd in for taxes &c, The branch banks got possessn of property of U.S. bank. The U.S. bank had get the notes & the U.S. branches got capital of U.S. bank. This is the way the attempt to regulate the currency operated. - Niles latter of the banks as one and talk of gambling hells (Niles Register 14, 195; 14, 290)

Re the Internatl Relatns, interesting as it effects foreign situation, - In 1819, 20 specie was coming in thro' West Indies, - Eng was preparing for specie payment, specie was going from ctry to ctry in unprecedented manner. Whole world considered was in state of storm after wars of Napoleon. Reactn came, prices fell, natns bid against each other for supply of precious metals by cheaper prices, A change was going on in relatn

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34906

of gold to silver, & so last gold coin was carried away from this country.

Relative between state issues & the Govt issue - their constit. position. - out of wrongs with Kentucky came decision of "Brisco Case" 1837 re Commonwealth State Bank, Supreme Ct held that a bill of credit is a paper issued by sovereign power bearing pledge of its faith & designed to circulate as money. The act incorporating bank of Commonwealth was notes issued by Commonwealth bank not bills of credit clearly State can charter a bank to issue notes but a State cannot issue notes - a state may grant charters, acts of corporation but not issue bills of credit - Story differed with this decision of grounds of constitn, Kalebushing in 41 & 42, sd that it is an anomaly that state may not issue notes thro' its natural person, the treasurer, but can thro its legal person, the bank - it can & cannot since in each case the state is the derivative source.

Constit decision left. U.S. can issue notes states cannot issue bills of credit, corporations individuals, & banks may. — A great problem still to know exactly what to do with State bank issues.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34907

January 18/97
(Acct of death of Sir J. Innes - remarks on Indianapolis bank)

Re character of note issues of U.S. bank.

In 1830 Senate Commr reports on excellent condn of U.S. bank, notes recd at par in all banks. Boles says notes were recd for all dues & always redeemable uniform throughout country. McCulloch in report 1830 speaks of uniformity of circulating medium of U.S.

Acct Jany 1823

Liabilities		Assets	
circul	4. 3/10 millions	specie	4 4/10 millions
public deposits	2 7/10 "	loans	30 7/10 "
to credit of " officers	1 5/10 "	public stocks	11 "
private deposits	3 9/10 "		
	11 8/10 " immediate liabilities		

– based on reserve of 4 4/10 about 1/3 –

These are the fiscal views in bank accts.

This was not the most substantial banking but was highly respectable & creditable.

(Gallatin's Currency & banking System, pamphlet, has collected statement)

In Knox's history of banking p. 519. – he gives acct of what happened after failure to recharter the bank.

From 1834 a period of vicious fluctuation came about for 8 yrs before bank came into state of regularity.

Jany 19/96.

Re Liberty of State Banks – I opt at a proper principle of what banking ought to be this is an interesting field. –

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34908

Let us group certain points as "banking lessons" to be learned from state banks prior to 1837.

1. The general ignorance of banking functions by public in early part of our history.

2. The note holders were unprotected.

3. Widely scattered circulation of note issues.

4. Too great variety of banking systems.

5. No check on irresponsible issues. by outside forces

6. But one reserve for all immediate liabilities

7. Security of issues depended practically on the character of the paper discounted

8. Good management saved even a bad system x eg. New Eng. banks.

9. The fictitious capital on which banks were based.

10. The depreciated bank notes under Gresham's law drove out specie.

Re (1) The general ignorance of banking functions. – This is the back ground of the failures. – It explains that the banking question at the time was one almost exclusively of issues. – There was no system of the credit deposit system – no banks in the modern sense. – Causes due partly to absence of quick means of communication, a period before R.Rds. & telegraph, slow between places of a few hundred miles. These general conditions helped to mould character of banking.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 84909

Consequently when we think of our dis[illegible] today between city bank with credit deposit circulation & city bank with note circulation we can see that the thing general in that time was the idea associated today with city bank note circulation which did not require recourse to a bank. The nature of things made the bank note more convenient. —

Re (9) The fictitious capital. — It is sometimes supposed that great paper issues produced the crises. — One think above the other which characterizes Yankee American at that time was his desire to get rich rapidly — people went into banking as a speculative thing. — A few people in a new territory, subduing new land, — The general attitude of mind made the banking a system sister of the land speculation.

First they got a charter from state legislature chiefly as a basis for speculation in shares, these shares were oversubscribed as another part of the circulation. The bigger the oversubscription the more easily were people gulled. — If they offered up a risk to raise shares to a premium this was a good scheme —

The general plan was to allow subscriptions to be paid in by instalments of 5 or 10 % at a time, After a few of these were paid in

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

they started business after buying plates for printing notes as parts of the furniture. They then began to discount — preserving the forms of banking & having an almost entirely speculative character.

They allowed a use of unpd shares as a collateral to share holders — They granted loans on them issued notes on them which the borrower pd back as part of shares. — The bank had no capital to loan & the borrower gave no collateral for the loan — The U.S. had set the example in the matter. — This wd acct for fact that capital of nearly all state banks at this time were merely nominal. There are absolutely no reliable figures. This was one phase of the idea of the time to live by speculn & not by labor.

Re(2) Note holders unprotected — has had an immense influence on legsn of this ctry. All the legsn in this early period was the protection of the note holder. — In this period the note obligsn was the only form in which they could serve their purposes & the bank "the young country idea." — The security of this note issue was i the one great thing

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34911

on the lists of early banking. - The fact that note holders were not protected, particularly by state banks, has produced the great evils in the banking history of this country. — Now the credit ~~deposit~~ system is of equal importance, but the attention of the public has tended to keep its attention on the note issue as the thing to which all legislation should be directed

Re (3) The widely scattered circulation of note issues in this connection keep in mind the "young city idea". In a new country sparsely settled as these notes and travel as widely as people travelled or more widely — There was no means of direct redemption & consequently ~~difference in value~~ lack of uniformity of value — This led to excessive issues. A modelling of the systems today needs an understanding of this fact — "The exchanges" cost of taking notes back to get them redeemed ~~was~~ very great.

Connection of this with present schemes. Many of them do not see this. There must be a system of redemption so rigorous that a note must be passed in for redemption anywhere. - In all parts of the country.

Re (4) The 3rd point is connected with (2) that under state systems there were as many systems &

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34912

there were state legislatures – where a state allows each system to establish a separate bank of notes & these are allowed to pass out side of the state there is a confusion simply intolerable. Too great variety under the state systems one of the bases of that period. It is a great encouragement of fraud. – see "yellow dog", "wild cat", "red dog" "coon banks", white p 370.

This extreme phase of U.S. paper issue gave the city a most inevitable repulse. It is illustrate of ingenuity of mankind, & amusing testimony to the eternal gullible

There was no responsibility – lesson for us, is the advantage of being able to concentrate public opinion & criticism on one system or one set of provisions. That was impossible with as many systems as there were states – For a long time there was not even a general banking law in the state.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34913

Re (5) No cheque on the correspondents comes when a Govt regulator letter the U.S. bank was gone. –
Bad banking ~~and~~ might thrive and be protected by public opinion, it certainly did not at that time, it was so weak that it had no influence on results – public opinion even went to making it a mark of bad fellowship to present a note at a bank for specie. The age was full of banking rogueries. In 5 cov. notes were issued to 2 & 3 times nominal capital & this permitted by the charter of the ~~banks~~ states Legislr. This accounts for great demand for charters. It belongs to a great lottery scheme. – The only ~~thing~~ law that produced an effect on the consciousness of these banks was the U.S. bank, it was the only means of con-trolling this wild speculation. – Yet bolshevik & weakness people fell in to crush out that only check, which explains why U.S. bank got into politics & had to give up

Re 6 All banks at this time were of this type only one reserve for all immediate liabilities

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34914

This was type of the U.S. banks. which show that type was not alone responsible for bad banking - yet the management was hard - In later time there came the reaction for a separate security (The Baltimore plan, proposed today goes back to this type of one reserves. In Baltimore plan the essence is that they sacrifice the depositor. the note issue is given the first lien, - It is a question which is best policy to protect note holder or depositor, - First of all the note holder has to get protection but it is not a perfect scheme which allows the depositor to go unprotected, or sacrificed. for deposits are another form of currency. - In 1st U.S. banks the notes were well managed, In 2nd banks no so well managed, but in State banks almost any licence was allowed & there was practically no protection, The Bank of Eng today is the type of these banks. The Bank of Eng. is type of State banks where a bank is set aside distinctly for protection of note issues

Rey. The securities of the issues depends practically on the character of the paper dis-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34915

counted. This strikes practically at the centre of the matter. What is the character of its resources? Legitimately managed specie and be held to meet all immediate liabilities, but when public opinion did not require this everything depended on the other kind of its resources. The best of any banking is the kind of collateral they have as deposits — A bank starts out with a certain amount of capital. — Think of bank as a legal persona, vault as strong box when you put anything into the bank you hold it liable — The capital is a liability to every shareholders.

Liability	Resources
100,000	100,000 cash

What is done with this $100,000 cash Everything done must be recorded, If they loan to A.B. you give him a deposit if he draws the money you have a

But a small part is kept in specie. The question of sagacity is as to how little specie can be got along with. The testing then in the end will be the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 84916

character of loans &c. which can at maturity be changed into money

Re 8. — Good management had saved them a bad system. — This is a corollary of seventh point. It depends on what the property of the bank is, if it is good paper, & easily realized. So the it up in mortgage security is bad for it is long in maturing. — (Eckles referred to this thing in present condition of Illinois bank) eg. Banks of Tennessee & Kentucky. In Tenn. a state bank was established with $1,000,000 capital, had agencies to make loans in every county of not more than $500 to be on real or personal property. — The note issue which the made were based on a pledge of the redemption of their notes by the Tennessee stands. — This was not capital it had no legitimate value, it did not be sold &c. — The directors too were elected by the Legislature. In 1832 it closed up with great loss to state. Kentucky case similar. In 1820

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34918

the specie – They were hoarding the specie. He thus Gresham's law the Govt was at fault. The Govt wrongly rec'd these depreciated notes at par. It was only an encouragement to more notes & certainly no coin end. be fed out so long as notes were accepted – It was same difficulty England had ~~when~~ in time of Sir Isaac Newton when men were hanged for clipping coins & Govt still accepted clipped coins, when they stopped this no more profit & no more hanging

The standard was depreciated & all property was created at fictitious prices this made more frenzy – The standard depreciated with the depreciation of notes

What then was the condition of the currency in this period –

(1) Little Gold or silver

(2) considerable amt of notes of state chartered banks normally exchangable for specie

(3) a much larger amt of notes of State chartered banks not exchangable

(4) In any state were notes of banks situate in other state.

(5) The unauthorized notes of individuals

(6) Post notes, deposit notes, checques state scrip

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34917

the property of the state & its "public faith" were pledged & it had the same fate. The notes were soon equal to only 50¢ on the $. — The most states the security of the notes was nothing but their capital which was a myth. This was a system where notes were being issued on no capital.

In New Eng. a diff^t role was being played. In 1814 they did not suspend. — A restriction was made in putting a fine on failure to redeem notes & restriction ~~given~~ circulation to 50% beyond the paid in capital — They were thus obliged to keep quite in assets, & to have something substantial in ratio of capital

Rem. — The depreciated bank notes had driven out specie by natural operation of Gresham's Law. — Ground claimed for not keeping specie in circulation was that there was no specie in circulation, but this was because the paper had driven out

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34918

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and bills of exchange.

C 34919

January 21/96

In addition to this kind of paper in circulation, note re Treasury notes.

The first issue June 30, 1812, at suggestion of Gallatin. There was an inability to negotiate Eng. Exchequer notes. Had 5 2/10% interest, good each year.

In 1815 smaller notes issued bearing no interest.

Exchange drafts in sums of $100 or less certificates of stock at 7½% Int.

The Treas notes did not take place of currency but they circulated as money.—

The Treasy kept 4 diff't accts with banks where it held its deposits

(1) cash - local currency

(2) notes of banks other than depositary

(3) Treasy notes bearing interest

(4) " " not " "

The Govt in receiving notes at par even for deposits were actively assisting in operation of Gresham's law—

Passing Specie payment of 1814 & rotten condition 1817-19, pass to crisis of 1837 as connected with monetary system & circulation

In early part of '35 thro' Europe there was general monetary ease & prosperity. Thus

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34920

due to improvements of machinery. - Also time of beginnings of RRds - also an extension of joint stock banks. These factors united in producing general commercial satisfaction - & are connected with the growth of the corporation, while this prosperity time of 1853 &c. For, the signs of speculation were observable in US in 1834-5, in a specific way price of cotton had advanced sharply, - there was a marked speculation in cotton lands & negroes as a consequence. - The conflagration spread to real estate in the cities & there was evidence of marked real estate booms - The speculative spirit became evident for speculation in canals, the Erie canal served as a start & model, - The communities had wanted these things but had not the capital to put into them, the mercantile recourse was to credit & here we get to abnormal credit. - The credit operation at this time show what takes place before crisis - After opening of Erie Canal, the land of the western states had risen in value & there came the great speculation in Western lands, important & enormous in its spread

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34921

In the timber lands of Maine a similar speculation began - what capital there was in a country was locked up in these ventures. The pressure for capital ~~there~~ to these speculations was no moment which led to hoarding of capital in Europe. - It happened at this time that the total of any national debt which Govt had was paid off this affected the imagination of Europeans & led them to think this a good country to invest in. — Into this situation must be introduced the bank mania - The W.U.S was not to be rechartered & public deposits were to be withdrawn - So various states banks began to set themselves in position to get these ~~banks~~ Govt depositories. — This meant a contraction of their notes which meant a ~~panic~~ of some severity during 1834 Each particular portion of the city wanted a depository bank that it might get its share of the notes. - If they could not get one they set to work to form one. - this began the riots at time of subscription &c —

After debt had been bd off in 1835 the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34922

first revenues went on increasing rapidly & deposits too increased, as they had not then the capacity to spend as it came in. The various bank issues increased enormously. – These public deposits managed to stimulate the use of credit – all prices were rising under this use of abnormal credits, trade was rapid & profits of brokerage &c were great. In 1836 the demand grew up for more banks & yet capital was scarce.

The best commercial paper at that time was rated at 30 or 40% – with all this issue of banks there was a complaint of a scarcity of money. The general reason is that when you go into a paper money period there is a great depreciation of the standard, the price of goods go up higher than the depreciation falls & so there is actually a greater stringency. The more you issue, the greater the depreciation, the higher still the prices.

In the situation there comes another thing the distribution of the surplus

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34923

revenue. – We had have supposed that customs & taxes had have been reduced – The Compromise bill of 1833 was in force at that time or tariff – The revenue kept coming in, instead of a gift of the surplus to various states it was propos-ed to make them depositories of the surplus revenue – This had never gone back to original taxpayer. – This distri-bution was to be according to the representation in the House – The States never ~~had to~~ paid them back in 1834 The Supreme Court decided they were only temporary deposits & Govt had claim on them – The deposits were nominally only deposited with banks They were really loaned to individu-als and were being used for the worst speculation. The amts that went to the States were squandered. In these depository banks note that a large item was under head "due to & from other banks." – They were thus tied to other banks & their failure must fall of all

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34924

1st June 1836 – deposit banks

Liabilities		resources	
capital	46 4/10	loans	71 2/10
dues U.S. Treas	37 2/10	domestic exchange	37 1/10
" Public Offices	3 7/10	due from banks	17 5/10
circulation	27 9/10	notes of other banks	10 9/10
other deposits	16	specie	10 4/10
due to other banks	17 1/10		

There were then only 10 4/10 millions in specie which were of any good to meet these liabilities. This shows up character of depository banks, a miserable showing. There was probably not a speculation going which these banks had not a hand in.

The public deposits of the U.S. were practically the only capital the banks had.

Then in July 11, 1836 came the "specie circular" in which Govt ordered that only gold, silver or land scripts should be recd for public lands – This circular put in too late was disasterous & precipitated the crisis – The inflation & speculation was the real cause

In 1837, the 1st instalment in Jany, & 2 in April

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34925

of 10,000,000 had been distributed.
The crisis began in March.
Men were buying more than they could pay for, ~~in~~ excessive imports in U.S. –

The direct cause of suspension of specie payments was demand made by Govt on the depository banks for the instalments to be pd in specie to be pd to State Treasuries. – The banks had not specie & had to suspend. The only recourse was for the bank to take the depreciated notes – A most absurd situation, the Govt with no debts &c. having to seek this method –
The pendulum swung back, & the cry was raised for ~~bank~~ to keep its own deposits. prices fell.
Crisis came – May 1837.
~~Withdrawal~~
The panic is usually spoken of as that of 1837-9 as there was an attempt at resumption in meantime. – The banks set to work to put more capital into their banks
The N York banks imported millions.
10 May 1838 the state of N.Y. obliged all banks to resume.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34926

The Pennsylvania bank (Old U.S. bank) refused to aid resumption, when N.Y. banks resumed others were forced to do the same except those in Philadelphia, & by the operation of Gresham's law it is easier to get specie for gold and flow to N.Y. as they and resume other places where no redemption the goods and drive out specie.

In July 1838 the bank of Pennsylv agreed after holding a ~~resumption~~ convention to resume.

The collapse of speculation did not reach the banks in 1837 as they suspended there was a resumption but they had to meet the inevitable in 1839.

January 25/97.

This is a curious crisis because it seemed to spread over first 2 yrs. The first suspension was unpardonable in 1837. The banks thus escaping their duty to pay their liabilities incurred thru land speculation. In fact they made money by suspension & had large dividends

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

IC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34927

~~Wildcat~~ exception of N.J. banks there had been no contraction of other currency by the banks. - Trade remained somewhat in 1838. There were increased investments in American stocks by Europe. In Fall of 1838 trouble came to European banks, banks of Belgium failed. This break down in Europe affected U.S. The ~~Old~~ bank of U.S. (Pennsylvania) became involved in a cotton speculation in 1837 thinking money had gone by. It had been buying cotton for a rise & got caught in May 1839 cotton was 16 c a pound. Sept 40, 12, 42, 9, 43, 8. Thus in ~~that time~~ their collateral had shrunk one half. This meant ruin to U.S. bank. Its post notes sold at 18-24 % discount. Similar conditions brought about failures elsewhere & there were marked discounts especially in Mississippi where notes went down 60 %. - At this time the old U.S. bank reverted to Pennsylvania. By selling

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

IC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34928

bills in large sums & rec'd returns on cheques on London in two forfeit, thus it took to banks & exacted specie, & having withdrawn specie of 267 banks it shifted its specie to pay the payment of its own bills. - This was the trick of a speculator to draw other banks. - Its bills were recklessly drawn & soon its bills from Paris were sent for protest. Oct 10 1839 banks suspended & connected with 4 banks of S. & W. Out of 850 banks 343 were entirely ruined & 62 were partial failures. This resulted practically in the destruction of banking in U.S. & prices came down with a rush. - which did not end till 1843 "a gloomy year." Jany 1, 1844 everyone was reduced to a wholesome condition of caution banks held in specie $46,000,000 & notes outstanding $47,000,000.

Trade was dull factories idle - the exports however were greater than imports by $40,000,000 a situation parallel to the exports of specie greater than imports by $20,000,000

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34929

We are doing now what they were in 43, giving evidence that country was paying its debts. The spendthrift had been living economically to pay off his debts. —

From 93-96 people were buying as little as possible & trying to sell as much as possible. In 1896 we exported $1000,000,000 worth of goods the highest in our country mostly due to increased manufactured product." It md. seem as if there was no reason why prosperity should not now follow, ~~of elements of uncertainty~~ old. bereavement.

(note hosts of govt treasury notes might come in here. —

One result of this smash-up led to the sub treasury system which we have today.

~~Period~~ Period of Reform —

note paper on this prepared for Sir Laurier. 4 kinds of note issues during period,

Suffolk Banks system was in its essence a great redemption system. There must be an obvious clear method of redemption. ~~the subject of redemption~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34930

January 26/97.

See Knox's pamphlet re. Safety Fund & Free Banking System.

Re Safety Fund. — main point a levy of ½ of 1% till 3% of capital paid in —

note too in its original form it was made applicable to other liabilities as well as notes.

While safety fund has advantage of elasticity over the Free Banking system yet it has not same protection. — moreover. Safety Fund means that good banks will carry the bad banks. There is no protection against the mismanagement of bad banks. This is a great difficulty — which however may not be insuperable. A rigid system of examination might help this.

January 27/97

Free banking law contains 2 distinct reforms.

(1) It was an organic under a general banking law which abolished all evils which arose from chartered state banks. — under this last the multiplicity of banking systems was infinite.

(2) It introduced the setting aside a definite part of the securities for the redemption of the issues.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34931

Feby 1/97

General condtn of currency in early prd & connectn of currency with govt down to war –

– 1st The Sub. Treasury system

July 1836 there was the specie circular in which agents were ordered to take specie only for public lands. – This forced connection with the banks, the general movement to keep notes on a specie paying basis was a struggle thro this period. The 1st & 2nd U.S. banks acted as a regulator, the resumptn was real under 1st more nominal under 2nd. Relatn of govt to currency most important. The 1st U.S. bank was used as a depositary of govt money, not regrd to be so by law – In 2nd U.S. bank it was made part of charter. – after destructn of 1st bank govt had to deposit in other state banks & lost some 9 millions of deposits. – after 2nd adminstn came govt deposits in pet banks & in 1837 govt again lost –

This caused the interchange of diffct kind of govt funds. – the reactn from this system

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34932

was in the end the cause of about as much evil as the former — The divorce of the banks & the state was urged & sub treasury act advocating this was brought up in 1834 failed — 1840 & later repealed & was passed, & finally when public attention drawn to Texas & Mexican war it was reenacted in 1846

The powers of this Act.

See 1, 2, 3, 4, establishes as treasury room in Washington & vaults in cities & — (Govt completely cuts itself off from money market & its funds.)

This scheme of a sub treasury system might be more or less satisfactory when Govt income was small, — but when we plunged into great contracts of civil war the degree of its influence was too enormous —

How the system acted re panic of 1857.

The sub treasury system had been in existence 10 yrs before civil war The particular form of the expansion at

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34933

the time was RRd bldg. In 1853 the RR had been thousands of miles

Over trading
Stock Speculn
General extravagnce —

Aug. 1857 came failure of Ohio life & Trust ~~[illegible]~~, bo — a good co, but with an imprudent branch in New York, — This brought a cessatn of the abnormal credit, western collectns became impossible, failures followed —

— March 1857 the tariff Act was passed wh reduced the customs duties to 20%
It was not based on a discn of Free trade or Protn questns but to prevent income from getting too large

— Suspensn of banks in Oct 13, in New York & Boston
Liquidatn ment on rapidly & New York banks resumed Dec. 12,

— ~~Jan~~ 61 the bank circulatn of the loyal states was 130 millions, coin & specie 210 millions
~~There came the first great loan~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34934

The commercial crisis in Fall of 1860 —

The coming of civil war chiefly to acct for crisis, check on produce dealings with south, — led to a falling off of imports, as exports were large people were buying to dispose of extraordinary productions — N.Y. banks had doubled their specie & generally as regards their specie reserves banks were in a good position

Mr Chase met a committee of bankers of 3 yrs citizens who agreed to take 50 millions of govt bonds in the midst an offer of taking 50 millions in Oct & 50 millions in March — Their plan was to sell bonds to gent public & from receipts pass on gold to govt, govt pd out gold on its expenses & so a constant circulation. — Of the first block sales were slow, they had sold only millions out of the 100 millions they had after 2nd block.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34935

Thus put banks in a diff. position, — If they didn't sell the bonds they had to give gov't gold company & salute & and become deposarate. —

At first an attempt was made to have blue leave gold on deposit in banks till bonds sold, but ~~sub~~ treasy and not allow it —

Aug 5-61 - Act suspended Act of 7 year before pr fermenting ban action of sub treasury system. — As a matter of fact blue kept withdrawing — events went against us. (In Dec occurred the Mason & affair. — Shorted letter was written (Jet Bx) drafted —

On Aug 49 9/10 millions specie
Dec 31 39 4/10 "
Dec 28 29 4/10 "
" 30 - banks suspend —

Some say demand notes was cause of suspension, this was not the case, real cause was that money locked up in the bonds &

Effect of suspension — notes of various banks became common currency.

One other marked change in sub treasy system in Act of June 5 1864 — Sec 45, All banking Assoc to be depositaries of public moneys except customs & & & & & provided

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34936

i.e. in 1864 it was but matter powers of Secy of Treas to designate certain banks as receivers of Govt deposits - but there is a curious distinction between 2 kinds of money one which cannot be put into Nat'l Bank but only into Treasury.

February 2/97.

Re the working of the sub-treasury system.—

Just now as one has deficits the sub-treasury system doesn't show itself, but when there is a surplus the system produces a damaging effect. — Note in relation to general condition to banking reserves —

When banks find reserves running low & pressure for discounts they are in a hazardous condition. If there were a run of gold out of the city this would be a great difficulty to banks in time of pressure. The same thing would be produced by the sub treasury system, — e.g. suddenly withdrawing gold or such in into and left treasury & the business interests of the city suffer. — It is an artificial operation on the specie reserves of the city. In proportion

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34937

as duties increase there must be an increasing demand on reserves of banks (?) There is no difference except in ~~amounts of~~ decimals

The act of June 3, '84 – is the evil –

Why does not coin ~~pass~~ out of treasury as rapidly as it goes in? – If there is a surplus it does not. – every day money is being drawn from centres & being fed into treasury for customs, but these do not come out in same stream as they go in – It takes 3 mos. to redeem bonds – & a mos. may make the difference in a panic. – The bad effects are felt daily & relief comes monthly or at long intervals.

When large sums are returned by the Treasury taken out of large centres the return of it depends on one man the Secretary of the Treasury. – Great temptation to speculation

In short, the system in times of surplus is like a highway robbers plan of ~~choking a~~ passer by – It is very inconvenient – (Some men have thought the change of tariff and arrange matters but evil is in system itself)

Our bonds are not now capable of being fed off

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34938

If we had a surplus - we would have to go into the market & buy bonds at popular price -

The question of Reform.

how might this take place -

Can we do as Gt Br - we have not a nat'l Bank, but we have a nat'l Banking system - The skeleton for new method is suggested in Act of 1864 - The Ass. banks of N.Y. & other cities form the principal part of banking system & the clearing house of New York the pivot of whole - Some group of banks like that in N.Y. & in Chicago might be created as a unit, those banks should be connected with the treasury & permitted from drawing a Do ferment goin loaning its funds but it exact its own securities eg ~~bages~~ bonds. - Govt might keep a small sum in its vaults but its own bonds would furnish an absolute security for its own funds - A panic would not seem to effect these deposits. - The Govt deposits would be no more uncertain

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

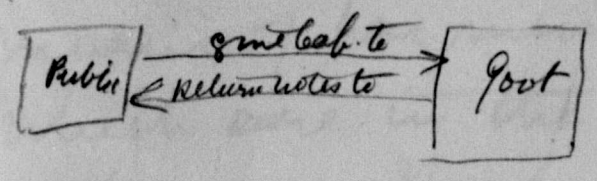
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

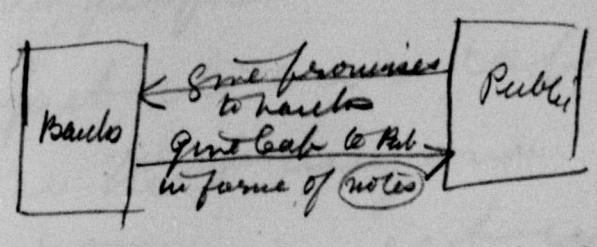
C 34939

these notes of a bank, both bad, be held by the same kind of security.

Febry 3/97

Note question. – Are note issues a loan by the community to banks without interest? The Govt issues are said to be loans to the Govt by the community without interest.





There are marked differences between a Govt issues & a bank issue

The public does give Govt capital to bank for notes given it, – it is true Govt gets that capital without interest.

—

Banks – it goes in with connection with loans. A bank having an ordinary account – borrowers come to bank & what do they borrow – they borrow property which is a promise to pay in the future – collateral – for this sight the bank gives to the public the right to means of payment on the instant.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34940

- say in its own notes, - these give to borrower control over capital, the borrower representing the public has obtained from the bank something which enables him to control capital for something which can not be capital for some time - Now this looks as if the bank had given its assets against the notes, - what has the bank done - it has created property into means of payment the securities of which are in the note issues in hand the people - The bank to do this must first its own capital behind these notes so that anyone who is afraid of these notes may get immediate payment, this makes the notes redeemable dollar for dollar - So bank has to protect the notes with an added amount of wealth - ~~So bank~~ The notes are serving the community as media of exchange & the bank is helping property sufficient to ensure their circulation.

— In reality the bank has only taken certain

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34941

forms of property of the community & coined it into means of payment for the community — Then the bank in order to ensure the certainty of this means of payment does something else, namely putting its own capital behind these notes to ensure their payment. —

— How about the uncovered circulⁿ? — Bank may have only 33. ~~thousand~~ in capital of its own & yet have notes outstanding to 99 ~~millions~~ thousand, how about the 66 ~~millions~~ thousand uncovered? — This 66 thousand is a remand on the hands for the confidence which the community places in them, and for the service which the bank renders the community by enabling it to convert property into ready means of payment with authority and he looked up. This is a payment for bank keeping its assets in readily convertible form The profit is quid pro quo — The govt for fiscal reasons is getting itself into the tools of monetary questions — The govt is not rendering the service for the simple reason that it is not in the banking business.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34942

Feby 4/96

Down to 1860 the ~~attitude of experience~~ evidence between the Scotch banks ~~& the~~ & nos of Parn

The development of the Natl Banking System —
note first the great turn in our Natl policy — the
point again puts itself in very close connection
with the money market & the currency.
How explain this sudden departure from previous
policy? — It was an accident. There is curious
& accumulating evidence that no great financial
question in this country has ever been settled
on its merits.

Re Natl Banking system it is apparent that
it represents a salutary departure of early
experience prior to 1837 & represents experience
of reforms since 1837. & particularly
noticeable is the emphasis it lays on
the protection of the note holder, in this
respect it is to be compared to Bank of
Eng — not to Bank of Fr. or 1st to U.S.
notes. —

New York free banking law of 1838. it did
not accept the policy of the Suffolk Bank
& stands in opposition to Scotch system
& Canadian system re note issues

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34943 White says it was Hon. Merchants

Now we deposit of bonds — Knox says 1st — suggestion came from a writer who wrote in 1815 under title W. in an article on banks & currency in "The Analytic Magazine" — the pamphlet remained ~~as~~ in Boston Library a paper on "A Frenchman" this bank says ~~says~~ ~~says~~

The great changes in all our system came with the Civil War. — How we stumbled on a good banking law is remarkable — Chase first speaks of it in his finance Finance Report, December 1861 x

— 3 Propos Nos.

he had no idea of a permanent system, the original project was a war measure, (Finance Rept 1861, p. 19) & and afford a market for bonds, and this is how we stumbled into the banking system.

Note in title of act - the intention of making a permanent currency for the city - ~~this~~ ~~have fallen~~ form of currency has dropped out & the Greenbacks which were intended as a mere temporary substitute ~~for~~ during the war have been continued x

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34944

Chase attempted to suggest how congress did control this currency - there was a loan from the city to the Govt -

Chase raised the question between Govt issues & bank issues. - 2 diff plans Govt issues & bank circulation, he finds the latter the more desirable. His propositions re this were -

(1) circulation of notes authenticated by some common authority

(2) a redemption fund held their own counters

(3) security by the deposit of U.S. bonds, the main factor.

The plan was again urged by Secy in 62, & finally '63 the same Spalding bill passed senate 12 Feby, & House, 78-64 Approved by Presdt 25 Feby. - matter about 3 months the bill went through.

The first Natl Banks Act didn't work, - had to be amended & practically a new Act passed, so Natl Banking System don't date from passing of 1st act. - Finally another enactment was passed in 1864 - on Jany 1/1866

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34945

the circulation was 280,000 — July 1st ~~day~~ one month after ~~next~~ act it was.
31 million 234,420. & on " 1st-65 - 146,336,030

— First there was the determination to keep out of money market — the Secy ~~going~~ ~~against~~ throughout all precedent of 30 yrs, the past policy was forgotten, & anything Secy suggested was passed helping to sell govt bonds, did not serve its purpose passed again in 64 but by time it got into operation war was over & need for loans was practically over. — Moreover many banks still preferred to do business under state law, & by Feb 1865 issue of state banks notes were taxed 10% to ~~govt~~ a field for U.S. notes, this was a curious way to bring about a good thing. — possibly it was not constitutional — It did produce a good effect. This resulted in a great addn to no of nat'l bank

In Jan 14, 1875 we established free banking ~~under nat'l banking Act~~ Formerly only a limited no. of banks cld be established. After 1875 and group of persons anywhere cld begin business provided they followed regulns of general law. —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34946

Re profits of Nat'l Banks issues
note Knox's mathematical scheme.—

February 8th

Typical form of computing profits

Int on $100,000 U.S. 4% bonds			$4,000
Circul'n issued on alone	$90,000		
Deduct premium	$12,000		
" reserve	4,500	16,500	
		73,500 at 6% =	4,410
Leaving loanable circul'n			
Total income			8,410
deduct 1% tax	$900		981
" cost redempt'n	81		
			7,429
$100,000 cap. loaned direct at 6%			6,000
Difference in favor of circul'n			1,429 - profit -

The method of indicating the profit consists of indicating what total income would be of sum of money were withdrawn into machinery for issuing notes & also what would be the income of sum were not so withdrawn. — difference being regarded as profit on circul'n

Another way of looking at it. — How does Bank get its profits fundamentally. It forces buys right to receive money in future

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34947

a gives present rights to immediate goods - profit is made by buying & selling, payment for service the bank renders by turning into present form what wd be good at a future date; - The bank gives an immediate liability - whether in form of demand note or demand deposit - so here we see it does not depend at all or essentially upon the note issue because the deposit circulation can serve just as well in the machinery by wh bank obtains its profit whatever

The largest banks don't make use of their issue function i.e. the theory by principle on wh banks profit depends receives corroborative proof from practice of largest banks. - They don't use their note circulation however from their own choice, but because their constituents so desired it. - If in city & constituents demand notes then the bank must grant them. - Hence while in some cases note issues may be essential to profits, they are not there the reason for it.

Note too relation of profits to rise & fall in value of U.S. bonds. When the price of bonds

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34948

rise the banks find it to their ~~advantage~~ to have them, ~~if they~~ fall the banks and be better off in having their capital out at interest - in some other form. This fact of the Govt having an influence over banking system which banks cannot control is not a good thing where a proper elasticity is wanted.

Peculiarities June 3/64 as against the act of Feby 25/63. Why success in former & failure in latter.

Diff in essentials here —

(1) Act of '63 made no provn for redemptn of circulatn notes by banks of principal cities

Sec 3 "Every bank to have 25% in — & every other 15% — &c. — — 3/5 of 15% minimum may be deposited in Government securities in Dominion or provincial notes & enforcement by Comptroller of this reserve"

Sec 32 - rebanks in New York.

So in 1863 it did not get lessons of Suffolk bank system

(2) In '63 there was a prohibitn of circulatn of notes of less than $5, removed in 64, & gone back later

(3) Act of '64 required bonds to be registered & not

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

were company bonds

C 34949

(4) Under Act of '63 there was a smaller minimum of capital required.

(5) The Act of 64 adapted itself to conditions of state banks enabling provisions for their easy change into Natl Banks, by preserving their original names &c

Sec 12 was for one particular bank alone. Very few bank of comm.

(6) Act of '63 failed to provide for lapse of bonds by state authorities

(7) Act of '63 omitted the original distinction which act of '63 tried to bring about - between population & actual needs. - & there was a relation

Febry 9/97

Act June 3rd 64 -

Organizn Provs 1.-14 - general re organizn

1st provides for a Comptroller, (Hugh McCulloch 1st Indiana Bank) -

banks to be incorporated for periods of 20 yrs,

incorporators not less than 5 persons.

7th fixes amt of capital - at least $100,000 or $50,000 where population does not exceed 6000

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34950

5 directors

No shareholder whose liabilities pass due can be permitted to vote

Sec 12 Stock to be uniform based on 100 shares - with certain special exceptions

Re liability of shareholders -
each is liable for what he has put in & an additional amt of same amount (par value)

50% of capital of bank must be paid in before it is authorized to begin - & authority of Comptroller must be given

Plan of a security currency.
Sec 16-26 - give name to act. - Act to secure ve -
stand in contrast to old banking system with common fund for all liabilities

This pledge of bonds is only a pledge for ultimate redemption of notes. -
re this ultimate security. - The banks deposit with Treasurer of U.S. bonds bearing interest not less than 1/3 of capital which paid in - & must not now be under 50,000. -
this is minimum &
Registered bonds reqd - for safety.
Bonds still property of banks & are simply held in trust

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34951

The notes are made by the US, but banks pay cost of it (sec 22) that is what 1% on circulation for it & small cost for redemptions — Govt pay interest of bonds. —

The notes are promises of bank & not of US; the US only act as an agent for securing the bonds on behalf of note holders.

The proportion of notes not to exceed 90% of market value of the bonds. — not exceeding 90% of par value of the bonds.

The notes shall not be excess of the amt of the capital — later in March '65 when they were making regulations to distribute notes geographically

Assoc not exceeding $500,000 in cash may issue 90%
but Hdqrs exceeding 500,000 not 1 million 80%
1 million not 3 " 75%
if exceeding 3 million 50%

an echo again of old ideas.

Sec 22 limited total amt of bank issues to close to $300 million. — ~~This is more~~ This disappears in resumption act of 1875.

Sec 23 provides for legal tender quality — This notes to be obligatory promissory notes payable on demand at place of redemption & to be received at par for all dues &c. except duties on

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34952

imports, & also salaries &c - due by U.S. to admits except payment of U.S. debt & redemption of nat currency

Note, It was not a legal tender for all debts between individuals public & private.

~~Redemption~~

Not permitted to issue post notes. - (They had been issued by old U.S. banks)

The denomination were limited to $5, afterwards sums lower were permitted but this was again removed by Resumption act.

General Management

Sec 28, 29, 30.

Sec 28, not to hold real estate.

Sec 29 - total liabilities of bank to any firm for money borrowed shall not exceed 1/10th of the capital of bank fd in - This was what reached Molsons Bank last month

Sec 30. - Allow rate of interest to be charged which law of state authorized, - if no authority by state then not over 7%.

Provisions for securing early disclosure of liabilities of bank

Sec 31 & 32

Points out immediate liabilities, circulation &

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34953

Re Reserves for the

deposits — — 1 It provides 25% of circulⁿ +
deposits for city banks & 15% " "
" " country " — city banks may keep
3/5 of their 15% in city banks in redemption
The city banks can then keep 2/5 reserves in central reserve cities
cities. — The kind of money was lawful
money" & clearing house certificates
Compare Act of 1874 with this statement.
that Sec 31 be amended, so as to allow the Assocⁿ
to keep moneys not on acct of their respective
circulⁿ but for their deposits.
reserves to be defined relatively to
deposits. — If reserve falls below
minimum it is discretionary with
comptroller to close them up.
The plan of reserve is not of great conseq
— hence as regards circulⁿ.

Involuntary Closing
ss 46 - 50

Examns & reports
ss 54 - 61

s63 — re guardians trustees &c (gives out of a condⁿ in Glasgow bank)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Febry 10th/97.

C 34954

Reserve & Redemptn system. –

The matter of reserves in Act of '64 was reckoned originally on amt of deposits & circuln, in 1874 that was changed so that reserves were computed on deposits and circuln – But since '74, Reserves do depend on circuln, In earlier period reserves has practically nothing to do with circuln, only larger reserves kept – since '74 generally a smaller reserves – This is about all it has to do, for reserves are not kept for the notes. Very seldom is a note presented at bank for redemption. – The fact that they are secured by bonds, & redeemable in lawful money & receivable by U.S. Govt for all dues make them generally accepted. – – Originally the reserve was never called for, there was no reason for that machinery due to uniformity of notes – The following the value of the "lawful money" – The system is wanting in a method of redemptn by bk. notes when redundant are redeemed. The redeeming agency does not in fact redeem. There is a practical inability to reduce the amount outstanding.

It was about 1880 – that deposits began to be of much greater importance than note issues. – It is not clear that note issue is at all

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34955

The deposit liability is the most volatile of all kinds of currency, it expands or contracts according to transactions

Note the marking of legal reserve -

25% reserve for city banks
15% " " country "
3/5 of ~~deposit~~ reserves of country banks may not be left in reserve cities
1/2 of reserve cities may not be in central reserve cities.

This results in a contraction of the ~~reserve~~ total reserves held in the country.

It is a serious question whether we are properly marking. - In the Canadian system there need be a reserve behind the deposits in each bank.

Febry 11/97.

The Natl Banking system vs. Prevous banks

Prot'n of note holder -
Uniformity of organizn
Capital of Bank -
Not same loss in exchanges.
Better redemptn - (central redemptn agency)
reserve system

There is a circulation of a kind of paper which has a good ultimate security, practically never presented for redemptn, yet not legal tender, and yet never below par - this is an interesting fact in connectn with the Natl Bank notes. - So it is not the legal tender quality of money which gives it circulatn. This is a striking

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

instance of legal tender not being essential to paper money circulations. Where there is a belief in the security of money there is no need for legal tender.

For uniformity – one system is best for on it all criticism is directed. Everyone has the same chance for getting a good currency.

Extra Reserve for debts to govt, imports, – & payable only govt except for interest on public debt – redeem at par – This was the purpose for which it aimed – as a banking matter – in securing uniformity (It did not succeed in the main reason the selling of govt bonds)

~~Feby~~ 15/97

The French system as compared with US system

" " a limit in amt of notes.
a reserve but not specially set apart for protection of note issues.
However deposit ~~more important~~ smaller than note. – Rate of discount can be raised

German system, beyond 385 millions marks they must pay 5% tax – (for whole system)

Dunbar p. 192. –

The Reichsbank has larger share

The German system the most scientific – made the legal exception the rule but checked it by a tax.

C 24956

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Atlantic Monthly Feby, 1888

Feby 16/97

Elasticity of bank issues -

Note experience of funding bill of 1881-2 - It touches closely anything re deposit of bonds &c - also a system of note issues on general resources -

The Act 1864. Sec 16 - laid down the first arrangement for contraction of notes, it cld be increased by deposit of bonds but cld not be decreased by withdrawal of bonds - notes only of issuing bank cld be presented to withdraw bonds - expansion easy contraction next to impossible, - a bank wd, scarcely ever have in its possession its own notes.

Act June 20. 74 repealed these previous arrangments in so far as it allowed banks to take up its bonds on deposit of lawful money. - The purpose of Treasy was the protection of note holders. - deposit of lawful money to equal amt of notes out standing, but not for value of bonds. $9000 lawful money = $9000 notes, on $10.000 bonds. (Secs 51 - 54. 60 of Revised Stats were repealed) Result was to make it possible for banks to retire their circulation easily. The Act then of 1874 was of a nature to make it easier to expand &c - help in elasticity

In 1881 a funding bill passed. - A Carlisle Sec was added proposing to return to original Sec of 1864 - Banks wake up & rather than have

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIC

C 34959

the Act go into effect before they could clear contracts of their note issues, they immediately deposited in large amts lawful money in large amts. – The act operated so as to produce a panic.

We see how the change in rate of interest on bonds will effect the profit of notes in circulation. – Bonds of any description may be deposited. – It was an advantage to have the 5-20 bonds. – As bonds were constantly falling due so price of bonds were continuously changing. The return upon a bond will fix its price in relation to market rate of interest.

Bonds like U.S. might be effected for 2 reason
(1) term for which bonds to run – time to maturity
(2) change in market rate of interest

Re (1) – as maturity draws near bond must fall in value near to par. If a bond sold be yielding 4% when market rate is 3 its selling value will be effected by length of term it has to run. (note illustration of 2 trees. Which exhaust long or short) the longer term the higher bond will sell even if rate of interest is same. The market value of a bond changes also with changes in market rate of interest.

~~The reason~~ The influences are such as to cause bonds

C 34960

to put in bonds wholly irrespective of the needs of banks
-ing or of the community for loans. - Hence there is an
insuperable difficulty re ~~atipoc~~ elasticity.
How this operated in 1887 is a concrete example of how
the machinery operated ~~at this time~~. - Property belonging
to banks deposited at Washington under Act of 1874 was
by this bill in effect suddenly seized & held, the bill
was passed ~~in~~ but vetoed by Pres.dt. - Banks were driven
to taking the bill they did against their will to
protect their property. Below Feby 19, & March 14, - 18,879,
585 were sent into Treasury. This was drawn out
of cash reserves of bank & legal money of city was
locked up. (Rate of discount ran up to ars hundred %) - The
distress was felt not by the banks but by their
innocent ~~holders,~~ customers.

Feby 17/97

Question of rechartering nat'l bank came up in 1884 - they
were rechartered

Objections to nat'l Banks ~~in all~~

1. Sd to a monopoly. -
   (Any 5 individuals on complying with laws can establish a bank & issue
   notes to any amt - so this argt wd not hold.
2. double profits on issue
   (most hold misunderstanding of nature of note & deposit liability which are the same in their nature) unless
   there machinery gives them control of gold and of capital - which
   ~~it doesn't~~) - notes may get far away & in foreign parts - so they
   dont come back banks need not keep such a large
   reserve to protect them as depositors - & in so far
   they may gain a little by not having to keep so much reserve
3. cant be a permanent system
   basis of ~~bonds~~ reserves, securities, analysis, because last few
   years this was in abeyance there is no reason why the
   question may not come up. U.S. bonds disappear years and cease

(See on 4 pages)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 34961

Subject 28.

The State Banks after 1837 – character of Reform & Remedy after Panic

(1) The Suffolk Bank system
H R Whitney
White

(2) The Safety Fund. –
Knox Report 1876 (control of currency)
1882

White –

(3) The New York free banking law of 1838
(Hamilton) Ragnet on banking p 243
discuss particularly the Redemption
Sumner's Jackson
McLeods Elements of Banking, art on "Banking"

Subject 29

Indicate connection between
Banking ? 1836–46 with connection of U.S. & currency.
Subtreasury question from '46 down
origin of idea of deposit of Govt bonds
Knox report '75 p. 184.
precedent New York Banking law 1838
Nat'l Banking system departure from type previous
of all banks we had had before. – Only one
reserve formerly for all the liabilities
original conception of deposit of bonds was marking
of new type, point out why in nat'l bank system, there
was required the U.S. bonds. – was it a means of
selling U.S. bonds in its purpose ?–
See Treasury Report Dec 61 – Chase's idea
note did not come into operation till close of war

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34962

Taxation of state bank notes. — — bring in ? of issue of notes by state instead of Nat'l Gov't
Free banking Jany 14, 75 —

point to connect this with previous banking system
all of our early legislation was re. note issues.

Subject Part of working of Nat'l Bank Syst
Reserves System
From beginning down —
Denom. of law is 25% to be held by city banks
15% by country banks —
central reserve &c.
How far has nominal reserve been weakened
by this system. —
What is the actual reserve. —
Study the value & working of present system of
immediate redemptn security of bonds is for
ultimate redemptn so good for immediate.

The withdrawal of funds from the money
market. — when notes are to be withdrawn they
must deposit legal money. — by recent law this
has been operative on general —

Subject
Study some reasons why Nat'l Bank notes
are sent all over city.
1. Chicago
Sec 23 - & 34 of act 1864
as to the convertibility of the notes
& system — the machinery for immediate &
ultimate redemptn
Secs 31, 32, & 39.
Operatn of Act June 20, 74. Secs

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34968

issues notes 34 Bytes Bank of Eng., Fr &c, Rucks bank, x

no 33. — Nature of U.S. notes, — (Greenbacks) —
The point of this is anticident to Greenbacks
1 the precedent of interest bearing notes
in time of war 1812 Knox Chapter,
Reasons for issue of this particular
~~[illegible]~~ of issue in
37 – 44 – 3 57

What part this obligation played as currency, &
as precedents,
1st resort to demand notes th. were treasury
notes 1861 Knox p. 80
follows out hist. of demand notes, what
were they, how redeemed &c
Finance Reports &c —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Wo Elasticity of Issues – Re U.S. Nat'l Banks

Chart showing changes in circulation
Most of circulation of Nat'l Banks system
Chart showing general monetary
Get existing reasons for contraction & expansion of issues.
Reports of Comptrollers in general
Finance Report 1880 – 333
1881 – 221

Re. Operation in panic times.
Atlantic Monthly 1882 Feb. p. 195

Discuss possibility of increase of circulation in times of financial crises – as distinguished from normal increase in time of peace
In times of financial stringency how far can banks discount papers &c (?)

Re ideas of elasticity
(1) in normal times of trade, issuing 1/2 & contracting other half.
(2) in times of financial emergency &c.

(Situation paper has been taking place of Nat'l Bank notes being issued

Feby 17th contd.

hence if there is any way in which notes can be protected by general assets, rather than a particular thing such as U.S. bonds.

most of the suggestions re change have been more hypothetical re main evil to be cured
eg. increase comes from 20 to 50
or common tax on circulation.
(This would not effect banks who depend chiefly on entirely on their deposits.

Dr. (missed a lecture Feby 18th on Demand Notes. –

Feby 23rd

Necessity of Legal tender issues. –
Examine of legal tender decisions. – (3)

Analysis & abstract of each –
(1) economic side largely (monetary vs. legal)
(2) constitutl questn involved
note too changes in number & constitn of Court. –

last step which carried us into issue of inconvertible paper – Issuing of paper is borrowing is just as much borrowing as by bonds – but the form leads to other consequences, one slip from the fiscal into the monetary question.
At beginning of war Treasury collected statistics
June 61. report – circulation
202 millions bank notes
240 specie of which there was 88 millions in banks
72 millions to be taken out of bank notes
88 " of specie
34 " out of 88 in banks
deducts

Bank note 125
specie 152 Other

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34966

Prof Bithum made 200 mills —
deductns 50 " for sending states
of Specie banks held 240 —
150

of sec
— 150 mills bills was what was left in ctry
150 " specie

Change in Financial Report 66 made
130 mills — bank circln for loyal states
210 coin.

General conceptn of monetary circln 280 to 340
millions at beginning of war.
Chase's estimate expect to June 62 would be 320 million
This was first time the finance minister of U.S was
called on to consider ways & means — Response
to promote this by 80 mills of taxes } see how
240 " " loans }
small was the proportn ~~adopted~~ raised by taxn.
At this time Chase had suggested the Natl Banking Syst.
He was urging a Natl Bank circln, but did not —
advise an issue of paper. — Banks were overloaded
with danger. condition of Treasy becoming dangerous.
yet Chase never mentioned danger of Treasury —
A great epoch & nothing being done to meet the danger.
Chase had dismissed question of gov't issues
Spalding was preparing Natl bank during Xmas recess
Dec 30, 1861 banks suspended specie payment
Spalding same day introduced into House Legal tender bill
House on Jany 7 were equally divided on it, & bill was
reported to House. — This came in because of suspension
of specie payments & not by plan of financiers
Feby 6 bill passed House by which time affairs were in a
desperate condition. Feby 4 Treasy was nearly empty

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34967

Feby 7. Chase sends letter to senate urging an act of Feby 12 asking for right to issue ~~500~~ more of demand notes.

What is the best record of a bankrupt Govt was established at the very time when a great emergency arose. The question is did they not ~~aggrandize themselves~~ aggrandize things more by so doing than if they had done nothing. Was not Govt credit more injured?

Bill passed House Feby 6 - what went to Senate there was a very long debate (debates during 3 yrs of war were very good on the whole) - Fessenden said no need for it longer held bill in conf. Hazard " " "

See H of Feby 25 1862

authorized issue of $150 millions not bearing interest on credit of U.S. - (Greenbacks) -

such notes receivable for all debts due - (except duties on imports & interest on bonds & notes) - & legal tender for payment of all debts public & private

Must shld be receivable at any Treasury in multiples of 50 ~~notes~~ so as to ~~obtain~~ fundable into bonds - (hopes for Government into bonds) - what happened was when notes depreciated bonds were only thing sent in & bonds were sold below par.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 44
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
237. University of Chicago -
Notes - Political Economy (Veblen)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34968

The Scope & Method of Political Economy

Lectures by Mr Veblen
Winter Quarter 1897.

See. Santayana Sense of Beauty, or the meaning of theory and its relation to fact S. 34 (Scribners. 96. 24)

Malthus.—

Into point of view, unlike the Physiocrats does not try to justify the natural order, or Adam Smith that to justify the ways of God toward man. The further that he goes is a defence, an afterthought to show that the principle is after all a way by which God works out good for man, but it is a higher good not of this present time. This is an advance toward the modern scientific point of view which takes up process with no other aim than to investigate this. This is what Malthus tries.— to understand the process. Still as in modern science also, the principles are made available for practical applications; but this practical application does not guide the discussion. This could not be said of discussions of Mercantilists or earlier natural order writers. In this respect Malthus is far ahead of his time in holding firmly to the impersonal point of view.

Note. Darwin professed to get his hint from Malthus and also obtained much help from the method in which Malthus conducted his inquiry.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34969

Malthus was a pretty close follower of Smith in his Pol. Ec. going so far as to defend him from critics.

The material which Malthus gathered doesn't seem to have been really the basis of his generalization. It had importance in emphasizing the importance of the moral restraint and generally in making his statement of the theory more cautious.

The use of the terms geometrical and arithmetical for the ratios of increase of population and food in Malthus is insisted on in both editions, but it is not essential to the theory. See the statement p. 96.

The law of diminishing returns is implicit in the argument but not specifically formulated.

Objections have come chiefly from Socialistic writers. Malthus declared that equality of property would be a disaster because it would stimulate population too fast. Socialists have therefore asserted that food supply will increase geometrically even faster than population — illustration of ass of corn. This statement is the most naïve, is found even in Henry Carey. Godwin and other Communists were not much more cautious. Later writers have held that every child brings a mouth but also two hands and that its hands are more than capable of supplying the mouth.

(Ronar Bk III. c1.
McGraham 112+22
Malthus —

Henry Carey denies Malthus' facts, but not with success. Henry George's refutation is likewise un-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3.

C 34970

satisfactory

More recent experience has tended to emphasize the importance of the preventative check and has led us to recognize that the working of this check varies from nation to nation according to the different habits of thought.

The question of population is today being discussed from a non-economic point of view but with results of great moment to the economist. This discussion is along the line of Darwinianism taking account of the selective feature of the struggle of population to obtain means of subsistence. The change is thus qualitative as well as quantitative and the former change in population is coming to be regarded as the more important. This discussion has been the work of anthropologists and sociologists

(For succinct classical statement of the doctrine of Malthus see Nassau Senior)

Since Malthus the theory of population has been treated mainly by sociologists, statisticians, & anthropologists. Their conclusions have not greatly shaped economic thinking although it is coming to do so. An example of the expanded manner in which the question of population is now treated is given by R Mayo Smith's discussion of Demography.

This study has resulted in bringing a timely realization of the fact that all men cannot be considered as of one kind & treated in one manner with the same

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4/ results, as the older economists tended to assume. This fact is recognized especially in the U.S. where we have ethnic elements of population so different as the N. European, the negro, the German & the Indian.

(See Hoffman: Race traits & tendencies of the American negroes & Indians (Pub. Amer. Econ. Assoc.))

In Europe where ethnic differences are less marked, little attention has been paid to the question until lately. (For modern work on ethnic differences within western Europe, - Ottokar Ammon: Gesellschaftsordnung Jena 1895 Lapouge.)

This work was founded on a suggestion of Broca the great French Anthropologist, that ethnic peculiarities are permanent and reproduce themselves in pure types. Due to relatively great infecundity of hybrids & their tendency to get back to one of the elements of which they are made. Hybrids are therefore inefficient as a rule. - they do not get along. The two general European types are the dolicocephalic blond & the brachy-cephalic brunette. Lapouge finds that the brunette is gaining ground in France & Germany (?), that it is gaining ground in Germany as a whole, although not so rapidly & perhaps not at all in Prussia. In England the blond is gaining & in English colonies. U.S. doubtful. Both writers give great value to these

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34972

fact for both regard the blond type as the superior. Mr Veblen doubts the rightness of this invidious distinction made by them. Blond type is restless & therefore tends to go to city, death rate of city higher than country. Thus there is a tendency in such a country as France or Germany for the brunette type to gain, the brunette is less adventurous, less inventive, but more steady going & attached to home & community.

Ricardo. —

Introduct. & discussion of Pol. Ch. I. 4. 27, 28

Distribution between 3 agents of production, land, labor, & capital is Ricardo's problem. The discussion of value is preliminary & discussion of taxation an appendix showing how the natural scheme of distribution is effected by the taxing power of government. The taxing power is regarded as a sort of disturbing element outside the natural order of things.

In the discussion of value, Ricardo like Smith assumes premises without exactly stating them. The fact of labor being necessary for products is reason enough for presence of value in the product. Value is therefore a sort of product & make value an absolute quantity. It's the sum of the labor force which a commodity contains & can be used at will

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34973

– a sort of stored up energy. This concept comes out more plainly in the discussion of capital which is a sort of stored up wealth in which the value in it can be realized by consumption. It is an aggregate of wealth concerned in terms of value. Value is an absolute something inhering in the cap. Jeremy Smith's notion that labor is the foundation of value. Ricardo naturally commences with the idea that the value is measured by the amount of labor put in. This naive notion he does not fully get away from although modifying it to some extent. One modification is escaping from the idea of an absolute amount of value.

Utilitarianism –

Based on a sensational psychology. Self is passive. Thoughts are resultant of exterior forces impinging on itself under hedonistic law.

Implies perfectability of human race by education. Man is purely creature of circumstance. Hence have Godwin, Owen etc.

Economic man is a true child of utilitarianism – its logical result. This conception denies any but a mechanical relation between individuals.

~~The~~ Extremity of this position led to a counter position. The sociological of the mid of the century holding the organism theory without getting rid of utilitarianism.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34974

7/.

The organism theory inclined to the other extreme practically denying the individual. Spencer & Sumner are good examples & both are good utilitarians, Schäffle is another.

Utilitarianism neglects the element of habit as an active factor in human life. It can be in sensational psychology only an acquired facility of reaction. It is along this line that we take issue exactly with utilitarianism. On new scheme pleasure ceases to be motive & is the sensation concomitant of habitual action.

Secondary positions developed out of the heart of the Utilitarian position:-

1. Equality of men
2. Natural rights
3. Each man best & only judge of what is right for himself.
4. Greatest happiness of greatest number is attained by letting each man seek his own happiness in his own way.

Thus theory of free trade & harmony of interests, & that remuneration in distribution each factor get his free share made free competition. Theory of marginal utility gives ground on utilitarianism for demanding a distribution of all goods equally among all men. Only because this would ultimately interfere with the productive process can this be objected to.

Utilitarians were consistently nearly all reformers. Ricardo is an exception.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

8/.

C 34975

Grounds of the deductive character of Political Economy as seen in Senior & James Mill

1. Homogeneity of human material

2. A natural order of society i.e. private ownership & free labor this was a practically homogeneous environment. By analyzing these two conceptions a science can be made concerning economic phenomena only within the assumptions i.e. a commercial society. Anything outside of this Political Economy need not take account of. Thus the Science can be strictly deductive.

Senior states the assumptions (p. 26)

1. Every man wants most wealth with least sacrifice

2. Limit upon no. of men in the world fixed only by evils, by moral restraint and by habits of life

3. Power of labor may be indefinitely increased by using present products as capital

4. decreasing returns in agriculture.

Say the whole science is deduced from these principles

Senior

Gives ~~mature~~ system of capitalistic political Econ. The next great writer J.S. Mill departs from that point of view. Senior's book is an admirable exposition of the classical political economy. Has a few points he differs from Ricardo but they are not fundamental.

Smith regards the good of the community as marked

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34976

out by the struggle of each individual for his own good by the intervention of a guiding hand. Senior has no such mysterious deus ex machina !?, but the position is present in the tacit assumption that each individual in seeking to better his position necessarily marks out the good of the whole. Well Senior the good of the community was the greatest excess of pleasures over pains. The sum of pleasures so far as considered in pol Econ according to him was the result of the production of the greatest amount of goods. ∴ the individual producing at the highest pressure to better his own condition inevitably did his best for the good of society.

Senior's book is divided into three parts.
1. Wealth. 2 productn 3. distributn, The latter two are not kept distinct. Later comes discussion of such disturbing factors a combination among employers.

Wealth = exchangeable goods = things having value.

Notion of marginal utility not present. Of the 3 elements of value limitation of supply is most important. Conditions governing value of an article are. 1. intrinsic – those giving it utility & limiting its supply
2 extrinsic – those giving utility to & limiting supply of articles for which it is exchanged.

Senior makes but slight distinction between prodn & distributn. Seeming to hold that distributn. takes place

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

 C 34977

in conformity to the industrial efficiency in pro-duction which each agent by itself exhibits. Untenable at present. Industrial process is a single unified process. There can be no prod^n by an agent without help of all the others. No one man in isolation produces a single article. The notion of a single separate producer is no longer useful. No product is due to anyone apart from the rest. Therefore a definite share of the product cannot be assigned to any one factor in proportion to his share in the production. Distribution therefore must take place on some other ground than this one of Senior's. The interest of a community is in the production of goods, of an individual in getting a part in the distribution of goods. There is thus a lack of identity between the interests of the producer & the community. This comes out a little in Senior, more than in J. S. Mill. S. introduces word "Abstinence" in modern sense — not only refraining from consumption but also actual application of the wealth to production. This made comparable with labor. capital of prod^n being the sum of labor & of abstinence.

The relation between wages fund & capital of prod^n in terms of labor is through a theory of a varying productive efficiency of labor. Labor varies in productive efficiency so that as the aggregate of labor

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34978

11/ increase in proportion to capital each unit is less effective than before & ∴ property receives a less proportion of the wealth produced.

(See. Foxwell - Q. J. Econ. 1887. The Economic Movement in England pp 85-100.

Cohn - Gustav. Pol. Ec of Eng. of today Jahrbuch for Gesetzgebung 1889 pp. 1-46

Bonar, on Mill (in P. E. & Phil.))

John Stuart Mill.

Makes distinction between laws of distribution and of prod^n on the ground that the former were more the result of human institutions & the latter of natural law. The distinction was no new but the special application was. Since Mill's time it has in some degree fallen into dis-repute.

Makes the postulate of free competition more definite. The point is discussed not left as an implicit assumption.

Mill's interest in Economics was a utilitarian interest but it was a sweeter form of utilitarianism than was Bentham's.

To the theory of value Mill made little advance except in the way of giving a more lucid exposition to the subject. Distinguishes clearly between the two facts of capital of prod^n & of value.

Mill approaches Pol Ec rather as a reformer than as a philosopher. Smith's attitude was the contrary.

The charge of eclecticism was frequently made against Mill.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34979

Partly because 1. Quite often introduced into his theory modifications suggested by his humanitarian interest which tended to injure the consistency of his system 2. Mill had caught the beginnings of the evolutionary idea as represented in the collectivism of Comte & his predecessor Saint Simon. Tended to look at the social structure as organic. At the same time his sense of this social feature was not fully worked out. The result was that this bent of his mind was a discordant factor in his system, but it did not suffice to recast his older & more concrete ways of thinking. This led to his lack of confidence in the details of his own system very different from the self-sureness of Ricardo & Smith. In this sense Mill was eminently a transitional writer. Mill's popularity was largely due to the prevalence of humanitarian sentiment in the 3rd quarter of the century of which Mill was a good spokesman. The gain of popularity Mill was more rapid among the laity than the lights of the science. The importance of the evolutionary idea in Mill lies not so much in what he accomplished himself in this line as in what it has led other men to do

Mill treats his subject more on the method of Natural Science than did Smith. Rather deals of it according to causal relations than according to logical unfolding on the old natural rights manner

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34980

13/ Mill further elaborated the theory of profits according to the modifications that had taken place in the industrial organization of the time. Divides it into 1. interest 2. insurance, 3 wages of superintendence. The matter has since been emphasized far more than Mill emphasized it. The old three fold division of the product into wages rent, & profits had broken down. Smith had made the division of the agents of production in accordance with this division of the products. Today the division is fourfold. Cannan well suggests that there is rather a 2 than a 4 fold division of product into 1. remuneration for labor, wages & wages of supt. & 2. interest & rent.

Re. Undertaker's Return.

H.C. Davenport, Outlines of Economic Theory pp. 71-72, undertakers return treated as wages.

Hadley, Economics - treats matter in much the same way see index & chap on profits which he identifies with undertakers wages. Are in nature of differential gains like rent. On side assimilates undertakers returns to wages from point of view of society, from point of view of individual he pays interest for control of industry & whatever he gets above payment for capital is his. A differential gain due to his ability in managing industry.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

14/. Böhm-Bawerk Positive Theory, Bks V, VI, VII, bear on same subject esp'ly VI & VII. Differs more in method of approaching subject than in substance of conclusions from Hadley.

This theory of assimilating profits to rent has been gaining ground rapidly see.—

J.B. Clark's articles in various journals, Q.J.E., Pol. Sci. Q. Annals of Amer Acad. esp'ly Q.J.E. Oct 1892 Insurance & Profits — characterizes profits as "a mercantile margin" This is the underlaborers wages obtained in that he buys use of capt. & sells its product.

Marx has a peculiar theory of much the same sort.

Thus net profits & underlaborers' wages are coming to be identified.

Two questions suggest themselves.

1. What is underlaborers' function? Why does he get any returns at all

2. What is the basis of his returns.

Since J.S. Mill these questions have been kept separate. Older economists answered, by showing that he was of some use in the industrial process. Many socialists deny this holding that the entrepreneur is a parasite. Essentially the position of Marx. This answer is probably true & is a sufficient explanation of the question if it is put under the evolutionary law that anything useless or harmful to collectivity had be eliminated. The older people derived it from the natural rights—

C 34861

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34982

position. It was logical that the entrepreneur should have a return and ∴ he has one. The modern tendency is to say that profits is the gain of the bargainer, not the owner of property.

H. J. Davenport, represents the latest point of view on some points of economic theory.

(See Marshall Bk I, on general tendency of economic thought)

(Keynes Scope & Method of Pol. Ec. Ch 1 & 11.

(Cairnes Character & Logical Method of Pol Ec. Ch 1-IV.

Economics is tending towards becoming a discussion of the evolution of economic institutions. The point of view is that of the collectivity not of the individual. Ideas of the moral worth of different conditions are not discussed as they used to be.

The distinction between static & dynamic is not of great value for the future. In other evolutionary sciences that have preceded economics the distinction has broken down like the distinction between the deductive & inductive method.

An institution is essentially a habit of thought in regard to the manner in which certain actions shall be performed. So much as is expressed in statutory enactments becomes a legal fact, though the enactment does not express the whole fact.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34983

Cairnes.—

Whole discussion eminently within the sphere of value. A very valuable & clear discussion of the theory of value in its various ramifications. Slightly allowed from his predecessors. Shows the tendency to shift the point of view from the individual to the collectivity. In this he has anticipated Hadley & the better element of the Austrian school who insist on the human element in Pol Ec. not the individual idiosyncracy but the genuine man. not goods but the maker & user of goods. Whole of the barren polemic on the identity of demand & supply seems to come of an unreflected shifting of the point of view from the individual to the collectivity. Of course demand & supply have meaning for the theory of value only as affecting persons individually. In all questions of exchange have to do with a process of valuation. Such a process is a psychological fact & any psychological fact is an individual fact. Aggregate demand & supply of a community — as Cairnes speaks of it — means nothing in the theory of value unless the community is regarded as a personality exchanging with another like personality. Cairnes shows clearly that supply & demand are not two distinct facts when taken in the aggregate

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34984

17. Although they may be in particular, but he did not see that there is usually no such thing as an aggregate supply or demand.

The point of view of the collectivity and of a collective industrial process is coming to the front in such works as Hadley, Davenport, Marshall, Cairnes did good work in starting in this direction but he used the collectivity as an aggregate rather than a whole.

The modern doctrine of quasi-rents of invested capital is an extension of the very ancient separate theory of international trade, carried further in Cairnes' non-competing groups.

Competition of individuals exerts an educative influence on them and therefore slowly changes industrial institutions. These changes are adjustments in their relation to environment made by individuals under the stimulus of their interests. The collective motive is increased facility of life. It is a question here for the immediate pecuniary ~~interest~~ motives of the individual work out this increased facility of life for the community as a whole. Thus the means of adjustment at present works out only a fortuitous adjustment. Here Darwinian law of selection comes in i.e. in long run, that industrial structure will survive that best fits the interest

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34985

18/.

of the community. Elimination of unfit members of the structure takes place slowly because there is no close concurrence (?) of interest of individuals & of community. It is thus selective survival of habits of thought most fit, that the industrial structure slowly changes. Non-competing groups are result of features serviceable in the past. If they are not serviceable today they will sometime be eliminated. They stand perhaps on other ground than personal interests, certainly on other ground than collective interests.

Cairnes protests against mathematical method, based on an antiquated notion of psychology. Taken from eg. free will controversy in which individual is taken as a separate unit where choice is treated qualitatively. Such a qualitative fact was not conceived quantitatively. This was done because writers wanted to discuss the moral value of actions. So Cairnes thought motive was not an absolute quantitative fact. For this reason he did not understand Jevons who conceived action as a varying response to varying stimuli. Cairnes belongs under the earlier psychological tradition rather than the latter. So the absolute value of his discussion of mathematics today is slight but its historical value was considerable.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34986

19/. "Tendency" rather discredited Keynes prefers "uniformity of sequence" etc. Tendency implies that things have a spiritual preference or habit of attaining certain end. Implies a teleological purpose in results. Scientific discussion tends to decrease any teleological concept. Difference is ultimately a change of psychological science. Earlier psychology conceived knowledge of things to be an intuition implying an absolute knowledge of things outside of ourselves assigning to them a separate individuality. They even thought of an antithetic entity over against ourselves. So these things habits were imputed i.e. they were conceived of as acting with a preference in certain ways. Of course this was not so stated. Conceiving knowledge as inhibited action is a knowing subject the external individuality is gotten rid of so with it passes the propriety of using the word tendency. Subject now considered as active his life unfolding from himself as a centre. Contributed by Hegelians. From Natural Science get idea of conservation of energy, idea of continuity of process & development. From this comes the notion of habit. This habit comes from natural science side to give standpoint from which psychological activities are now viewed. Agent acts according to habit i.e. owing to character of nerve tissue a process once gone through will be repeated with greater ease,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34987

1st. each action establishes a line of greater facility of action i.e. habit becomes for us a question of relative facility of thought in one way or another. His with knowledge established through habit that we have to do in the psychological side. The resulting concept of theoretical knowledge & of things is very different from the results of the older psychology. eg. in one case. Hamilton, Spencer, J. S. Mill, Reid, Smith. Economic law is essentially a habit of thought.

Question of how knowledge will be systematized becomes in what way is it easiest for him to conceive. the easiest method of thinking the phenomena or relation in question. Our formulation of a theory is a formulation of a method of conceiving things in the easiest way. We have in theoretical knowledge not to do with absolute facts, i.e. idea of relativity of knowledge.

These habits of thought take different directions & knowledge is not all. Man also is a moral agent, has to find a living etc, has to adapt his action to the environment in order to live. Being conscious he reflects on this adaptation. Formulates his knowledge for this also. Have therefore two interests 1. Agent has intellectual theoretical interest in facts which he knows. 2. Also has interest of adapting

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

21/. his ~~knowledge~~ formulation his action to formula. C 34988

Formulation of knowledge made for the two purposes will differ — not in last analysis, for both are functions of the same factor. Formulation made for facility of conception differs from that made for adapting action to environment. Again formulation for moral purposes ~~def~~ would be still different. Phenomena look different as seen from these different points of view. Economic interest is nearest to the practical. Also is the aesthetic point of view and this again gives different colors to phenomena. Over coordination is to take place from the economic point of view. Economic theory is therefore a formulation of method of greatest facility of comprehending phenomena of life as seen from economic point of view.

Evolution is not conceived as bringing about a moral progress. Tendency is to cease approving the coming step or disapproving it. Scientist does not care whether there is an improvement or a deterioration. He wants to know the change. His task is to apprehend phenomena rather than to find whether they are good, bad, or indifferent. Hence scientific discussion is becoming so lawless, i.e. other norms of judgment e.g. moral, aesthetic, ex-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34989

22/. - pedient, other than the facility of apprehension are thrown out of court. Such ~~action~~ alien interests are eliminated from modern scientific discussion Pol. Economy therefore is a science to be dealt with solely from the standpoint of facility of apprehension Question of what should be is entirely beside the point. Subject matter of the science is all facts of human life, for all may have an economic bearing. Destruction is in the point of view from which these facts are viewed. It is the life process. in its economic aspect that is our subject. It is moreover this process as a social fact. In narrower sense of Pol. Economy it is only the collective aspect. Individual and his life interest are disregarded except as a datum for getting at the collective life, as the for in discussing social life process, Earlier the interest was the other way. - the individual being dwelt upon. Now the emphasis is on understanding the life process of the collectivity, without much regard for its well being.

Question, does Pol. Economy encourage greed, Ans. - A question of casuistry as to what influence this particular part of the environment would have in forming the habits of thought of the individual This result would come only in so far as the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34990

23/. individual adopts the older & obsolescent
view of other light – approbation or disapprobation –
other than the dry light of modern science. Of
course economic theory affects all other habits of
thought in an individual. Any factor of the complex cause
being changed the result is inevitably altered i.e.
Political Economy affects art, religion etc.

Have reduced science standpoint to a close
analogy of not identity with aesthetic standpoint
Science & aesthetic judgment contains no statement
of moral dignity, none of expedient, none except
a facility of comprehension (the science) of apprehension
in aesthetic The similarity between the two is
much closer than has usually been recognized.

Trend has been in England lately regarding Pol.
Econ as a positive science. Not so uniformly in Ger-
many. Other interests than the theoretical have
tended to be eliminated. Discussion whether Pol. Ec
should be an art or a science or something else
has not great value. It depends on the purpose
in view & will vary with the individual tendencies
of different writers. Can only say that the present
tendency is in a certain direction. Well to go
with it unless there are special reasons to the
contrary.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34991

Deductive method in Keynes:—

1. Inductive — passed over rather than denied by Cairnes
2. Deduction from the premises obtained by induction
3. Inductive verification.

The emphasis on (1) means that economists are laying more emphasis on the legitimation of their premises. Earlier economists had assumed the economic man although in Cairnes' time and especially in Cairnes' hands he did not hold the same primacy as before. This means that in Cairnes there was an advance from looking strictly to the point of view of the individual to taking that of the collectivity and making the economic man a counter for determining the premises of the discussion rather than making him the whole thing. In Keynes this has gone much farther. He enormously insists on making Political Economy a social science. Economic man concept therefore has been taken up as an aggregate of psycho-premises with a view to see what the value of these premises is in discussing the life process of the community. No longer to abstract certain lines of tendency from the individual and discuss only the remainder. Now emphasis is on point of view from which facts are to be considered. Sagacity of modern economists in defining his premises lies in his shrewd determination what aspects of the psychology of the individual is useful for discussion of collective life process. Premises are thus being sifted anew and and being beaten

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34992

in shape useful for the purpose. The result is that instead of speaking of an economic man we speak of life of the individual viewed from economic side, the whole of his life being viewed. Then for different purposes we may disregard certain phases of the life, always with a reservation that we shall have to go back and make allowance. A large part of the third step is in going back to see how the premises set aside for simplicity call for a recasting of the whole.

Of course in practice there is no hard and fast demarcation into three steps: but the general standpoint of deduction holds.

Keynes work is related to Cairnes as being a later definition that Cairnes rather than as antithetical to Cairnes. It is a step in the historical development.

The distinguishing mark of the so called classical economists is tendency to distinguish between "economic" and "non economic facts" as though there were certain sequences political others economic etc. Bagehot is perhaps the last. Cairnes, perhaps Mill, began change by insisting on the unity of the life process and viewing it from the point of view of the collectivity. The new point of view is traceable partly to the influence of Comte, partly to the Darwinian discussion.

Keynes does not always keep to the notion that all phenomena are economic phenomena. cf. pp. 270-71, Cayton where he implies the possibility of a society without an Economics, i.e. where no exchanges exist and no

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34993

26/. formate appropriation of property. So long as man is a gregarious animal his life can be viewed from the economic point of view. Keynes insistance on exchange as the criterion of wealth & the excilence of Pol. Ec. is a late reverberation of the old notion that the science was a theory of exchange and lettle else. But the theory of value relates only to the adjustment of the social org. to the environment and therefore cannot be the whole of Political Economy.

Def. of Pol. Ec. in Cairnes & Keynes.

Cairnes.— Pol Ec is science of phenomena of wealth subject matter is laws of productive distribution of wealth.

Keynes.— Definition the same. Senior had wealth = things exchangeable, Keynes broadens it by including things potentially exchangeable including services etc. Mill had included services in a somewhat uncertain way. Senior had included productive but not un-productive. Regarding them as generally unpaid he had declined to include them in the general wealth of the community.

Older definitions had made the sum of wealth dexcussed the sum of values. Keynes makes potential exchangeable value the criterion of wealth; but sum of wealth is a sum of utilities.

Objection, exchangeable value should not be taken

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

27/. C 34994.

as criterion of Political Economy, but a subjective valuation process. Interpret Keynes "potentially exchangeable, thus would enable us to include communities of common ownership.

Instead of making wealth = things exchangeable, by including potential Keynes has broadened the science shifting the basis back of the superficial exchange of market to the subjective val. process thus including communities where individual ownership does not prevail, – a thing which he himself expressly rejects later, see above. This is Keynes' improvement on Cairnes in point of definition.

The importance of this definition is that it prescribes the scope of the science. Wealth consists of useful things capable of satisfying human needs. Adds insistance on place of services in this scheme and that it is from the collective point of view that the category of services should be included in wealth. Pol. Ec. = Science treats of phenomena arising out of man's economic activities in society." This is a dynamic conception. Subject matter concerned as a process, a life process and a collective life process. Steps in attaining this definition from his definition of wealth – ie "activities" – not obvious. Keynes seems to give in his adherence to hedonism note p. 92. Then subject can't be accepted as a "center

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

28/. of unfolding activities" C 34995

Mr Veblen tries to supply the connection, "potentially exchangeable, relation to exchange value & to wealth" potentially exchangeable means what is valued i.e. the subjective value process. = the means of life that are valued implying the active phase. Things that are valued = things on which judgment is passed with respect to their value as a means of life. No exchange is implied; but relativity is implied relativity to the end, and to other competing means. May take place on other bases than on serviceability for life e.g. on aesthetic basis. Discrimination on the basis of such a process of valuation is constantly taking place. Man is a self-directing agent, i.e. chooses on the basis of this process. The doing anything means a choice between two actions, not between the line of activity and doing nothing. The valuation process is the most fundamental fact of life. Therefore we have not to do with a peculiar feature characteristic of economic activity alone, but only with a particular sphere of the activity that makes all human life.

When the valuation process expresses itself in a society of individual ownership it is as a choice between the means and another of favoring the life process of the individual, maybe in an exchange

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34996

29/. Each valuation is thus the most obvious expression of the value process, means i.e. channels of greatest facility for individual to unfold his life activity. Therefore in rating one object to another the one line of activity is rated with another and a judgment passed on which is the most facile way of unfolding the life activity

If objects constituting wealth are considered in this way we have the means of considering wealth. Activities considered are economic activities. Wealth is a material means to facility of this unfolding of activity. Therefore Political Economy has to do rather with these activities than with the means of forwarding them. Economic activities is a wider thing than wealth & would make it the subject matter of Pol. Ec. In wealth prefers to exclude immaterial things. No necessity for making wealth and economic activities co-terminous. Difficulty has long arisen from lack of coincidence between wealth and exchange value. Above is an attempt to get around it.

Add that the activities are those of men in society. We have to do with valuation of means in relation to their expediency for the life process in general. i.e. not in relation to the mere individual

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 34997

30/. Have to do something broader and more fundamental than exchange value, with the discussion of phenomena on the ground of serviceability of human life in the generic; as a subdivision may have to do with the individual exchange. Have in the process of valuation a broader point of view than the mere exchange which interests the individual, ~~man~~ a psychological reflex of the biological fact that man is a gregarious animal.

Political Economy discusses life process of community in relation to its material environment as far as it makes use of this environment. Makes use of implies the valuation process. Basis of valuation process is fact that useful things are limited in quantity i.e. individual always has alternative between one or more directions of activity. This shows why unbounded goods are not wealth. Economic interest is an interest having to do with choice between different means of life and therefore with things so far as a choice is necessary between them & therefore has no concern with those things that no choice affects in their relation to our life. Judgements of economic adequacy are judgements ~~of economy~~ of utilization of environment so far as means to it are limited in quantity. In psychological analysis choice is between different lines in which activity of individual may be inhibited

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

31/. It is a discretion of individual as to what lines of activity he will suffer to be inhibited, because he can't unfold all his activities ad lib. i.e. how he prefers to unfold his activity under given circumstances i.e. under impossibility of unfolding in all ways. This is the fact back of exclusion from wealth of things unlimited in quantity. Their relation to psychological activity of individual is essentially different for economic purpose from the limited means of life. Means of life always mean the limited means of life. Unlimited means are not valued, we do not pass judgments on these as more or less serviceable. It is only when we compare them we pass judgment.

The test applied is relative material usefulness. But to individual some things e.g. immaterial things, are valued because they give him a relative advantage as compared with his neighbor. But to the community a relative advantage of one member over another is not useful. This gives legitimation of the distinction between the point of view of the individual and the community. To the individual an invidious advantage may further his life process in a material process & for intellectual or religious or other interest

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

32/. he may gain through an economic advantage — either ~~genuine~~ generic or individual — Thus other life interests are brought into bearing on life process and thus immaterial good enter again. People having advantages of this kind — eg. aptitudes — may exploit the material environment for his gain. Opera singer has high aesthetic aptitude, This makes him valuable but not economically valuable, to the community. People seek an non-economic personal contact with him in order to enjoy his artistic purpose. Therefore this person under a limited monopoly of these aptitudes can command economic advantages. But for economic purposes they are ~~not actual~~ relative advantages only. Are not a part of the economic assets of the community. Thus other interests than economic come to have an indirect economic bearing and count for a good deal even in general scheme of communities economic life. although not integral part of it. Of course does not disparage these other interests. These other than economic interests occupy a very large part in life, much of economic activity has them in view as the ultimate object There has been a reluctance to include consumption in Pol. Ec. for consumption mostly take place for a non-economic purpose.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35000

33/. Economic interest is from point of view of society

Pol. Ec. deals with the valuation process of deciding different means to activity for obtaining greatest satisfaction with least effort (?)

Keynes like Cairnes held that Pol Ec. takes data from other sciences, but he insists more than Cairnes on necessity of testing & scrutinizing these data especially those taken from psychology. He more uncertain about the nature of these processes. They differ more in fact than in form from those of Cairnes. Keynes also holds that historical data will have to be reviewed from economic point of view.

Thus the first inductive step of Pol. Ec. receives more careful attention than before

Psychological scrutiny will deal largely with folk psychology because it gives generic results rather than the psychology of individual idiosyncracies. Folk Psychology is just gradually coming to be a science. Allied to it is Anthropology and Ethnology. This makes back to an earlier & simpler mode of life. This gives by an historical review an abstraction from individual idiosyncracies and gives a better view of what the human animal really is. The advantages of it is the simpler material that it gives. On a basis of the study of these sciences Pol. Econ. may obtain justification for making generalizations

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35001

34/.

as to the nature of the working of man's mind. Lebonne, "the crowd" represents an attempt to work out a psychology of the social organism apart from that of the individual, "Psychologie des foules".

Pol. Ec being thus built on the results of other science requires in the economist a very wide range of knowledge in other departments. Must be acquainted with facts of industrial life, with historical development of the science, also with such ~~sciences~~ as psychology, anthropology, Ethnology &c.

Our Historical School see.

Meyer.
Cohn. Hist Pol Ec, c. VI & VIII
Cossa
Roscher
Wagner in Quar Jour. Econ Vol. 1. no 1.
Dunbar " " " " " "
Menger

Cossa.

A descendant of German Historical school rather than a defendant of it. Knows its literature, that of English classical school, and of Italy most thoroughly. General discussions of historical school seem rather ostensible than the actual organic basis of their conclusions. Explanation perhaps is to be sought in personal peculiarity of Roscher & his influence due to a geniality and largeness of heart and information, with an absence of originality.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35002

35/. So these writers give a survey of the facts & then obtain their conclusions by instinct by a subconscious process. So we get a naive precipitate of thought not a close argument. However these writers furnish abundant materials in their books, rather than anything else.

Cossa is not thoroughly consistent in his definitions of Pol. Econ. but his general scheme seems to be as follows.

1. Social Economics
   as a Science
   as an art
2. Pol. Ec. or Political Economics
   as a Science
   as an art.

In Cossa's discussion there lingers a remnant of the older view that facts can be absolutely separated and divided up between different sciences.

Ethics is conceived to be a study of the formation of causal relation of ideals of action and of how men act under them. It is less a passing of judgment on the adequacy of these ideals. If Cossa had known more of this he would have had less difficulty in separating Pol Econ. from Ethics. The old view is an inheritance from the Historical school - although Cossa has less of an ~~admiration~~ admixture of Ethics than most of them.

Cossa is also a trifle behind the times in not recognizing that the standpoint of modern science is causal sequence. This prevents him from

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35003

36/. getting over the notion that Pol. Ec is a science and an art. i.e. that there is a distinction and yet such inclusion in the science of a pure & an applied part. On ground of causal sequence it is impossible to make an art a coegual part of a science. An art always uses the results of a variety of sciences.

The Germans criticized Manchester school for attempting to subserve an art under the science of Pol Ec. i.e. tried to apply the results of their science with little reference to those of other sciences. It was a strictly pure economic art. But Germans instead of eliminating the art tried to extend their science until it could give all the premises necessary for an art that would suit them.

Jurisprudence has to do with the expediency of existing institutions. Hence historical method was a proper means of legitimizing institutions. But Pol Ec. has not to do with legitimizing anything. But the art of Pol Ec. say the Germans is very important and to this end historical method is proper. The historical school were a group of economists becoming restive under teachings of Pol Ec. up to that time, because it did not fit their peculiar situation. Mainly they were men knowing legal science in which there was a lively discussion

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

37/. differing much from the natural rights of men and therefore from the premises of Eng Pol. Ec. Thus it lay close to hand for Germans to apply the method they had learned in legal science to the study of other institutions of the country. They wanted an economic discipline like the legal discipline, for use in managing the economic institutions of the country as the legal had successfully done. (See Roscher) Object is what use can the Germans make of the generalizations of the science for German purposes. This historical method in Pol Ec. at first was very close to that in legal science

As time went on it came to be recognized that Political Economy had not to do with practical purpose: that it was unsafe to use generalizations made on purely economic grounds. Therefore Roon came out in Roscher and still more in Schmoller that the science must be made wider in order to include all elements necessary to give premises for just practical maxims.

English Pol. Ec. was one formulation of theory, influenced largely by events especially the modern capitalistic system. Germans have treated this as an historical phenomena and hold that it is an one-side Economics making it equal to a theory of exchange value solely, viewed entirely from the point of view of the capitalist undertaker. Objectors have forgotten that there was more than this in the classical school. — although this

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35005

was emphasized. Criticism came naturally from Germans for the political & industrial situation was at an earlier stage than in England and therefore the Eng. Pol. Ec fitting the Eng situation did not fit closely in helping Germans to develop their political & industrial situation, which were very closely related in their minds. This relation caused the Germans to think it necessary to bring the state into all their economic reasoning so word "national" is very common with them. English Economists have paid relatively little and continually less attention to the conception of the state as an integral part of their economic doctrines. Germans took up the Cameralistic doctrine & made it a part of their Pol Economy. Probably with the advance of political development in Germany this element of the state will probably cut a less figure, because then they will have gotten it into tolerably satisfactory shape. By state they do not mean the later development of the state as primarily a means of directing industry. Regarding the state as a correlate of society is an historical fact due to the backwardness of the German institutions so far as they have to do with political & civil administration & economic life. It is developing by making military function auxillary to industrial life as formerly the opposite

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35006

39/. prevailed. In some respects on the intellectual side the Germans had the advantage of the English.

Reasons for prominence of Concept of State in German. Pol. Ec.
Hegel says "the state is the progress of God in the world." This gives the dominant note of the Hegelian discussion and all German discussion was thoroughly imbued with it. Meanwhile we have to do with an inevitable method of human development: that the state is the highest expression of communal action. The great prominence of this view seems an accident due to historical position of the state. Development of Hegelian influence upon economists was along the line of the Hegelianism rather than Hegelianism of the right. They made much of the concept of generic man — overemphasizing it according to their critics. This generic man expressing himself through actions of average life formed the passage for the generically human activity in which individual idiosyncracies disappear. This gives a concretely abstract human activity. With this view in mind the concept of the state is taken up. Later is added to this the concept of an organic life. Hegelians before Darwin used analogy of an organism of society. By discussing the state as generically human & as an organism we come under peculiar circumstances of Germans. We come to view

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35007

40/. the state as the human organism. Thus on the speculative side there is a certain legitimation for the prominence given to the state in the writings of the early historical school in Germany.

Under the canons of the Hegelian dialectic historical investigation had as its object the understanding of existing institutions; it was not to judge them, for practically with them whatever is is right. It does not follow that it will always remain right. Institutions are accepted as legitimated by their historical development. This point of view is essentially an Hegelian or a Natural Rights point of view. While the legitimacy is essentially a logical legitimacy it was accepted also as a legitimacy in ethical or practical or any other point of view. Thus these writers used their logical results as practical ideals for the time being, for a large use of ideals. Thus the historical method is a new method of finding a logical legitimacy for facts, but exigencies of the times made these investigators publicists, they giving advice. This sense of immediate practical importance of their results made them impatient of any discussion that was not capable of application in practical life of the times.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35008

41/.

In Hegelianism, development of thought is logical rather than causal, but bearing a strong resemblance to causal sequence. It's primarily with the logical aspect that we have to do. In historical scientific development in England Darwinianism we treat from point of view of quantitative causation. The Germans by their method came to make the subject matter of P.O.E., the development and historical content of institutions as they exist today.

Writers in England has come more & more to discuss economic life as a process in a more or less organized whole & have come near to making the economic institutions the subject-matter, discussing them with a view to a thorough appreciation to their causal content.

The idea of relativity of doctrine results in an emphasis on national economy i.e. each nation has a body of doctrine more or less distinct from all others the result of its peculiar historical development

(Cossa, McGrahan Bainus, Keynes, Meyer, Mill, Senior, Bonar, Ricardo, Malthus.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35009

42/. A working hypothesis is necessary even in collection of facts. All these purposes in view of a scheme tend to reduce themselves to an hypothesis today to a school of causal sequence Probably the influence of Nat. Science discussion. Insistence on causal connection not so clear in Germans as in English German moral sciences have descended more immediately from Hegelian discipline which had points of view of logical congruity rather than causal sequence. So in Germans we find a much less clear distinction between laws and ideals. This leads them to think the Eng. cold blooded Manchester men, Practical political exigencies in Germany have been pressing & closely connected, This had provided the difficulty in making the clear distinction between the normative science and the apprehensive science. Moreover the two countries are at different stages of development. This makes the generalizations of the Eng. unattractive to the Germans. So they have insisted on relativity of economic laws. – legitimate when confined to maxims for practical action & to ideals. Confusion between these & laws helps the Germans to insist on this relativity too much. The influence of legal investigations has helped the same emphasis & these were almost necessarily confined to natural limits.

Having accounted for presence of what seems to us an excessive emphasis of relativity we have

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

43/ An explanation of why the Germans insist on the National character of Pol. Ec. & of economic laws. Their insistence on continuity in time represents an advance. The denial of continuity in place seems a mistaken emphasis on details. Austrian movement is a revulsion from this. It amounts to this, the various occidental nations are so related - by common knowledge religion ancestry etc of blood & institutions, - that this humanity is one in presence of its economic situation more than in that of political & social situation. The Germans have been imbued with a very lively sense of their political & social peculiarities - not fully seeing the continuity between themselves & other peoples. The Austrians are insisting on this latter. The question of continuity of institutions is one of continuity of habits of thought and this depends upon physical structure of the communities & upon their environment. So they hold the situat^n in Europe of the nations is much alike. Therefore in Pol. Ec it should be possible to find some generalizations that will hold good everywhere & always. To the discovery of these the Austrians have devoted themselves. The Historical school have minimized this continuity of space & have said they want

C 35010

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35011

44/. only facts and that the future will later cure generalizations. But they have had some theories & ideals. How are the ideals accounted for? They make a sub-conscious generalizations to a much greater extent than the English writers, so while they are saying English generalizations are baseless & are wrong, they make these subconscious generalizations or inductions which they wish to see lived up to.

Malthus.

Essay on the principle of Population — Ashley's series of Economic classics N.Y. 1895.

Argument depends on 3 propositions.—

1. Population can't increase without means of subsistence, self evident
2. " does " where there are the means of subsistence. — proved by history
3. Superior power of population to increase can't be checked without producing misery or vice p. 17-18.

Checks to increase of population.—

1. Preventative checks — moral restraint
2. Positive checks — vice, misery, pp. 87-96.

Scientific attitude. Does not attempt to justify the ways of God to man, nor justify the moral order. Limits his attempts to a comprehension of the life process.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

45/. Ricardo C 35012

E. C. K. Gonner, Introductory Essay. Summary of Ricardo's theory of distribution. — The whole efforts of the community embody themselves in commodities, each commodity attaining a certain position in the rate of exchange corresponding to the amt. of effort employed in its prodn. The total value thus created by effort must be distributed or rather by assumption is distributed among the various producers, since it is this distribution which regulates the exchange according to costs of prodn. The payment of rent makes no alteration. Value thus distributed, since the circumstances occasioning rent occasion likewise a ~~concide~~ coincident increase in value p xxxiv.

The Question is how is this value distributed

This remainder is divided among the forces engaged in prodn "These various forces reckoned as so many labor units, share according to their quantity." But all effort cannot be expressed thus in terms of simple labor units, capital & labor are distinct xxxvi.

Now see. 1. Rate of remuneration, whether measured in value or in riches, is not the cause of alteration in price, of in riches still less indeed than of in value

2. Labor & Capital so divide total between them, that an increase in the value obtained by the one implies a diminution in the share of value falling to the other. xxxviii.

Now by applying principle of popln sees that net rate of wages = sum necessary to support laborers at existing std of comfort which is variable. Rest of it goes to profits. Is a roundabout competition between cap. & labor, but not effective. 38-39.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35013

46/. William Senior M.A. Pol. Economy 6th Ed. London: Chas. Griffin

Chs., 1872, 8vo pp. VIII + 231

Pol. Ec. is the science which treats of the nature, the prodn & the distribution of wealth

Wealth = things transferable, limited in supply & directly or indirectly productive of pleasure or preventive of pain; or = things susceptible of exchange or = things having value (6)

Constituents of wealth are three.

1. utility
2. limitation in supply
3. transferableness

Of these, limitations in supply is most important.

value = that quantity in anything which fits it to be given in recd in exchange "So defined value denotes a relation reciprocally existing between two objects; & the precise relation which it denotes is the quantity of the one which can be obtained in exchange for a given quantity of the other" - 14.

Intrinsic causes of value = those which give to it utility & limit it in supply

extrinsic causes of value = those giving utility and limiting supply of commodities for which it is exchanged

Steadiness in value depends on permanence of intrinsic causes of value

Statement of 4 Elementary propositions of Pol. Ec.

1. That every man desires to obtain additional wealth with as little sacrifice as possible

2. That the popln of the world, or the number of persons inhabiting it is limited only by moral & physical evil, or by fear of a deficiency of those articles of wealth which

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Constituents of wealth are these.

1. utility
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3. transferableness

Of these, limitations in supply is most important.

value = that quantity in anything which fits it to be given in recd in exchange "So defined value denotes a relation reciprocally existing between two objects; & the precise relation which it denotes is the quantity of the one which can be obtained in exchange for a given quantity of the other" - 14.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35014

47/. the habits of the individuals of each class lead them to require.

3. That the powers of labor & of the other instruments which produce wealth, may be indefinitely increased by using their products as the means of further produ^n

4. That agricultural skill remaining the same additional labor employed on the land within a given district produces in general a less proportionate return, or, in other words, that though with every increase of the labor bestowed, the aggregate return is increased the increase of the return is not in proportion to the increase of the labor, p. 26

(Senior proceeds to develop these 4 elementary propositions at length. This is his treatment of the 2nd division of the science, viz the produ^n of wealth. Gives a very clear exposition of the Malthusian law of popul^n. Under the 3rd propos^n he discusses produ^n proper, see next page for outline)

Development of 3rd Proposition.

Produ^n = the occasioning or alteration in the condition of the existing particles of matter, for the occasioning of which alteration, or for the things thence resulting something may be obtained in exchange. This alteration is a product.

Products are divided into services & commodities, a service is the act of occasioning the alterat^n. a commodity is the thing as altered.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35015

48/. Consumption. = the making use of a thing. Reproductive consumption = that use of a product which occasions ulterior product. ~~Unpro~~ Unproductive consumption = that use which occasions no ulterior product.

Instruments of Prodn.

Primary: Labor & Natural Agents.

1. Labor = voluntary exertion of bodily or mental faculties for the purposes of prodn.

2. Natural Agents = those productive agents which doesn't derive their powers from man.

Secondary: Abstinence

3. Abstinence. = conduct of a person who either abstains from unproductive ~~of~~ use of what he can command, or designedly prefers the prodn of remote to that of immediate results.

Abstinence in conjunction with one or both of other instruments of prodn occasions existence of capital. Capital = an article of wealth the result of human exertion employed in prodn or distribution of wealth.

The advantages of using capital. 1. use of implements
2. division of labor

Diffrt modes in which Capital can be employed.

Distribution of Wealth.

Society divided into 3 classes: 1. Laborers
2. Capitalists
3. Proprietors of natl Agents

each has a different instrument, conduct & remuneration

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

49/. C 35016

Exchange. Under this head Senior considers "the general laws which regulate the proportions in which .... the results of the diff. productive instruments -- are exchanged for one another p. 95.

C of P. = sum of labor & abstinence necessary to produce. Divided into cost of p on part of producer and cost of p on part of consumer. Latter is amt. of labor & abstinence which consumers would have to undergo if instead of purchasing, they themselves or some of them -- were to produce it." p. 101. These two are same unless the produc^n be subject to a monopoly.

Monopolies are of 4 kinds. —

1. Monopolist has not exclusive powers but exclusive facilities as a producer

2. Monopolist only producer, but cannot increase his produce

3. Monopolist only producer & can increase produce with equal or increasing advantage

4. Monopolist not only producer, but has peculiar facilities which diminish & ultimately disappear as he increases amt of his produce (This is gt. monopoly of land).

Rent = price paid for assistance of an appropriated natural agent. p. 135

Causes on which proportionate amt of rent depends. 135 n

Wages & Profits.

Wages. — Diff between amt of wages & price of labor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

50/.

C 35017

Proximate causes deciding rate of wages, i. the extent of the fund for the maintenance of laborers compared with the no. of laborers to be maintained p. 154.

7. Contrary opinions discussed 154 – 174

Causes on which this fund depends.

1. Productiveness of labor in prodn of commodities used by laborers

2. No. of persons directly or indirectly employed in the prodn of things for the use of laborers compared with the whole no. of laboring families

I. Causes on which productiveness of labor depends.

1. Corporeal, intellt & moral qualities of laborer
2. Assistance of natt agents
3 " " Capl
4 existence or absence of Govt interference

II Causes which divert labor from prodn of commodities for use of laboring families

1. Rent
2. Taxatn
3. Profit

Profit. –

= the difference between value of advance made by capitalist & value of return.

Two facts decide how capitalists & laborers share common fund after deductn of Rent & Taxn

1. General rate of profits for given period of time
2. length of period in this partic case.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35018.

51 /. Rate of profit regulated by proportn which supply of capl employed in providing wages bears to supply of laborers see. pp 193-4.

Causes regulating period of advance of capl incapable of a general statement; are of interest to capitalists & laborers only as consumers.

Causes of variation in amt of wages & Rate of Profits in deffnt employments

1. agreeableness
2. facility of learning the business
3. constancy of employmt.
4. Risk & uncertainty
5. probability of success

Variations caused by difficulty of transferring labor & capl.

(a) from one employment to another
(b) " " country " "

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 44
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
238. University of Chicago -
Notes - Socialism (Veblen)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35019

Socialism

Veblen's Lectures

University of Chicago

1896-7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35020

Socialism

Lectures by Mr Veblen.
Summer & Spring Term 1897.

Free trade strictly means a certain condition of international commerce, but it is also loosely used to designate a theory of foreign trade, and a movement having the realization of unrestricted commerce in view. There is a similar ambiguity in the use of the word socialism. Properly speaking socialism is the name given to a contemplated system of industrial society. It is also less exactly used to mean a scientific theory of the development of society, and a movement directed towards an economic and legal reform of society.

In the strict sense then socialism may be defined as that system of industrial society under which there is common ownership of natural agents and capital, direction of production and division of the product among the members of the community according to some fixed principle of distribution what this principle should be is a moot point.

Socialism is also used to mean a theory of the evolution of industrial society holding that economic development is in the line of public

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ownership of capital and natural agents, direction of production, and distribution of its products.

The propaganda that has the practical realization of such an industrial system as its aims is also called Socialism.

In Socialism ideals and theoretical views run together are not held apart by any writers. The ideals seems to guide the propaganda as well as the theory. There is a scientific theory and a popular movement which are hard to keep strictly apart. The application of the word socialistic to autocratic movements tending toward state control is at present usually made by hostile critics of socialism. The general tendency is to regard socialism as a <u>democratic</u> movement for collective control of product with a view towards greater equity of distribution.

As ordinarily used Socialism
(1.) suggests a secular movement.
(2.) " an economic or industrial movement. It is not industry for state, but the state for industry
(3.) The most prominent motive seems to be a redistribution of consumable goods. Rather negative criticism of existing inequality than a positive doctrine.
Secondly, a distinction of status.

In positive terms it is a demand for.
(1) equality in consumable goods
(2) democracy

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35022

3.

When the socialist has a qualifying adjective, one or other of these features is absent.

References. - Kirkup: History of Socialism. -

Look up early French Socialists. - St. Simon, Fourier, & Louis Blanc

, Warschauer "Geschichte des Socialismus und Communismus" esp. for St. Simon & Fourier.

St. & Individ Ch. XII by McKechnie.

Engel 'Development of Socialism'

Flint 'Socialism' (in Social Science)

Morris & Bax

Bax came into movement from Philosophy. Came into Fabian organiz^n & took care of the phil. side of their discussion. Outgrew their point of view and when a split came went with Morris & a few followers Has developed practically into anarchism.

Flint. - shows bias, contains much information his narative account is reliable. discussion of events of socialistic position to be taken with allowance.

L. Reybaut - "Reformateurs" - a discussion of

Owen - works esp^c - "New View of Society"

St Simon, Fourier, Owen & other early writers from conservative point of view.

Blanc "Organizn de Travaille"

A J Bouck. - "St Simon & St Simonism" not so good as Warschauer but in English.

Janet - "St Simon & St. Simonism" - same comment - in French

Rudolph Meyers "Emancipations Kampf &c." in ed bb 28-29.

Reybaut gives full bibliography for St. S. Fourier & also liberal extracts

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35023 .4

- Weitling – "Evangelium ~~ Gospel of the poor sinner"
- Adler's "Arbeiterbewegung ~~ -
- Max Stirner's "Der Einzige ~~ --

Fourier – "Theorie des quatre mouvements"

Preter discourse gives a notions of Fourier's personal position. Shows naïve comment & at the same time modesty. Makes out that he is the greatest man that ever lived & that his thinking supercedes all other. but he makes no fuss about it, takes it as a matter of fact. — acquaintance with his personality is necessary for a fair estimate of his work.

We are coming to think of socialism as beginning in the first quarter of the 19th century. Kirkup gives 1817, the date of Owen's publication & approximately of St Simon. A new view (!) It implies that socialism is essentially a nineteenth century movement with comparatively little connection with previous thought. Of course this does not imply ignorance of former communistic attempts and of utopias for the reorganism of society on a new social basis. Early Christians, some Jewish societies, monaticism contained some elements of socialism. But the tendency today is to deny a vital connection of socialism with these early attempts and to affirm it with the rest of 19th century life and

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35024 (5

thought. His thought that socialism is one expression of modern life, not an inheritance from the past. Some writers denies that socialism begins before middle of the century. They do not call St Simon, or Fourier or Louis Blanc Socialists. They say it begins in 1847 with the issue of the communistic manifesto. i.e. with the appearance of Marx & Engels as leaders. This date is used merely as indicating the point at which socialistic thought developed from the rest of 19th century ~~literature~~. culture. To the work of earlier men it comes little in their view.

St Simon.

He would use the existing ~~system~~ state to inaugurate a new era. The control of industry to be managed by officials to be appointed by higher officials for fitness. The highest official to be elected by the high officials from among their own number

The motive appealed to is altruism and ambition to rise in the hierarchy, emulation, In his earlier works St. Simon dwells upon the illogical haphazard state of affairs and the consequent inefficiency. In later he puts more emphasis on the humanitarian motive. in the new Christianity this is the dominant motive. Moreover the religious sentiment comes gradually more and more to the front, In his last

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35025 (6.

but so the system becomes gradually a religious system in which officers have almost a sanctity and the motive is humanitarian. The system then is not democratic but rather monarchial. Control is paternal. Would not abolish the state but would use it. The contract between the state & society is not dwelt on. His propaganda was not to revolutionize authority but to use it. Organization is highly centralized much like the absolute government that had come down from the previous century.

The peculiarities of his religious doctrine are not of vital importance, it is a religion of humanity. Can hardly be called a new Christianity.

Born 1760 died in 1825 — New Christianity 1828

August Compte wrote a considerable portion of St Simon's works, & quarrelled over the new Christianity.

Bazard & Enfantin continued the school.

The school tried not only to develop the new doctrine but also to put it into operation. This had to be done on a small scale. The community which they constructed was a place where St. Simon's followers lived up to his doctrines. It was extremely autocratic. Enfantin was the practical leader, Bazard was its theoretical exponent. There were frequent consultations but the authority of the two leaders, especially Enfantin was theoretically unlimited

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Owen)

C 35026

Paternal organizing of a very strict kind. This is evidence to support the notion that St. Simonism is paternal and democratic in any way, largely religious with considerable ceremonial.

References:-

Ludwig Otto Warschauer. "Geschichte des Socialismus und neuern Kommunismus".

I. Saint Simon und der Saint Simonismus.
Leipzig, 1892. pp. X + 106

II. Fourier, Seine Theorie und Schule
Leipzig, 1899 pp. VII + 184

III. Louis Blanc
Berlin. 1896 pp. III + 163.

The monographs are devoted mainly to exposition of the socialistic systems. Some historical matter.

On Fourier, see also.

Charles Fourier, Oeuvres Choisies (Petit Bibliothèque economique) Paris. Guillaumin, Introduct. pp. LVI & ch. Gide.

Consult especially the Théorie des Quatre Mouvements. Mme Gavoni's exposition is among the best, that of contemporary and an admirer.

Owen

Read his works to become acquainted with himself especially see "New View of Society" more detail "New Moral World" In Sociology lib.-

Descussions - Lloyd Jones. Life of Robert Owen, rather old, not critical, sympathetic.
R. J. Booth, later, in some ways better.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Holyoake's. "Hist. of Cooperat^n", not so good as the others.
Robert Dale Owen "Threading my way" gives some information about Rob's activity. An inside domestic view given in a gossipy way, but gives a personal impression of the man.

Fourier. 1772 – 1837.

Theorie des quatre Mouvements 1808
New Industrial World 1829
Continued to write till end of his life. – posthumous publications of some papers.

Theorie des quatre mouvements is a cosmogony. The socialistic part comes in in an incidental way. There is in it a fundamental assumption of a preestablished plan of God, in which an underlying principle of attraction ran through all creation. A pantheistic conception. God being love acts as an attractive force, or rather by virtue of this, universe is under all prevailing law of attraction because of which harmony results. To attain this harmony it is only necessary to let passions have full ~~sway~~ play & this divine attraction will work out the harmony

Somewhat inconsistent in next step. A somewhat intricate organization of men under which the passions will work themselves out. If passions will work out harmony such an organization ought not to be necessary. This difficulty was not seen by Fourier nor

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Schlu)

C 35028

by this contemporary critics.

Fourier like St Simon is giving a comprehensive meta-physical system, both are pantheistic, both opposed to current theological views. although there is a theological foundation underlying the principles of both both work out as cosmogony. In with the social system is a corollary of this cosmogony. Therefore both should consistently say this social system should work itself out since it is contained in the universe, and yet both are trying to find how to assist the world processes in helping this scheme. In other matter - with one exception, see below - they part company.

St Simon's system is autocratic and centralized. With Fourier there is not so much of guidance of world forces by divinity, but instead the blind forces of attraction, which is likened to Gravitation. This attract-ion is rather a logical than a casual feature in the cosmogony. The General force of attraction causes the 4 movements viz. in material, organic, intellectual & social worlds. The latter is not movement in physicists' view. The term is really a figure of speech. Fourier finds this analogy, due part to figurative use of word attraction used in physical and psych-ological sense. between natural & psychological matters. In the whole of it there is no appeal to the law of casual effect in modern sense. The laws of 4 movements is something else than casual sequence

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35029

viz logical congruity. So appeal to Newton's theory is somewhat ludicrous because his discussion is one of cause and effect. This notion of binding force, of logical congruity permeated all the thinking of that time. The point of view was metaphysical. Hence the speculation is non-scientific. While for some details recognition of cause and effect is present, but not for the cosmogony as a whole. This could satisfy the generation then living i.e. ~~to~~ all out any scheme to its source in logical parity in verbal congruity. They could accept any scheme as binding on the physical world if it was based on logical coherence partly made by figurative use of words. While today we should ask why world process had this form, this question did not then present itself.

Some modern socialists are still pleased ~~with~~ if the symmetry of a scheme in logical congruity & are satisfied that it is coming. but within the educated world the use of other than scientific argument has been abandoned. So to any scheme of the world, or the social process ~~one~~ demand the causes and a proof of their adequacy. want proof in terms of kinentic factors, physical force.

This reliance on logical congruity is most generally characteristic of early socialists. In this they were true children of their generation. They had go so far as to think of a general social evolution

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35030

but not beyond. This was an advance over the notions of the former generation which so far as it thought of change regarded it as fortuitous. St. Simon & Fourier had grasped the idea of an inevitable sequence in which each step conditions the one following. Our advance is in a study of the nexus between the steps. We call it causal. they said it was inevitable and appealed to logical consistency as sufficient justification and explanation.

Comte. — father of Socialism, was a disciple of St. Simon and shows indications of being just between these two views.

Robert Owen. 1771—1858.

(See Kirkup. for details of life.

Owen concerned his work at New Lanark quite as much an educational task as an attempt to improve the pecuniary condition of the work people. He continually lays stress on the moral amelioration as the all important thing.

The two terms in his social psy. are (1) the physical (2) the individual. But the spiritual evolution is not neglected. However it is dependent in omniscience in great measure on the physical evolution.

Propositions for Social reform in England

(i.) Discourage sale of liquor
(ii.) Remove the sect character of the established church
(iii) A labor bureau intended finally to provide employment for all who wished to work.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35031

The ultimate scheme was for the a reorganization of industry. The Gov't proposed was more democratic than Fourier's schemes but still somewhat aristocratic. In theory it was to be extremely democratic, but in so far as his experiments had any success it was only as autocratic control of the head of the community was maintained.

Both Fourier, Owen looked towards a democratic reorganization of society. Both have rather loose views of church and society, shunned both, also the institution of private property. One can't say that their great aim is the abolition of personal ownership. However they distrust it. Both believe strongly in the perfectability of human beings. Insist that human nature can be perfected through a very short educative process. St Simon agreed in this. Looked to moral improvement of society. Social schemes are to a great extent educational. These features they have in common with their generation. Conceive of man as a given datum, human raw material, plastic, without heredity, capable of being fitted into any shape & even broken up and reshaped. With child this shaping of character can be carried to almost any extent. Make much of effect of physical surroundings ~~in effect~~ on character. Irreligion is not a personal

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35032

characteristic of either of these men but a feature of their time which was decidedly rationalistic in educated circle. Views on family largely due to same "zeitgeist". The appeal to people "vox populi, vox dei" is an inheritance from 18th cty. natural rights doctrine. Humanitarian tendency is also part of movement of time, part of the utilitarian doctrine.

(Blanc. Organization du Travail.)
(Proudhon Economic Contradictions)

St Simon & Fourier had thought that society might be regenerated in a night by adopting their schemes. Owen held that men's habits and thoughts must be changed before a change in ~~themselves~~ the structure of society can be regenerated. since this structure is a part of men's habits of thought. This difference is significant, it showing the difference between the whole culture of England and France at that time. English then had experienced industrial revolⁿ. France had not speaking in a large way. In England there was a generation whose habits of thought had been altered by contact with this change as the French had not. The latter had not on the economic side of life seen the change from the old to the new. The new factor obliged men like Owen having

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35033

direction of industry to limits solely of the relation between physical facts & to guide their actions accordingly. The older regime had emphasized especially the contest between man and man, the new the contact of man and physical environment. A large share of physical causation thus comes in. In this, man's part is a choice between one & another sets of forces, instead of being the prime mover & working out his result by his personal contact which he could control. Earlier life was a life of status, one in which the dominant factor was personal relation and the chief factor personal action or discretion. Under new life blind causation was added. This change in the scheme of life of the community must have had great effect on the habits of thought of the community i.e. the experience of men in any department of life must have much influence on their views in any other directions. New forces were compelling men to think in terms of causation instead of in terms of personal initiative and thus reacted & gave new views of other things beside industrial life.

The industrial revolution came on the English before the French. At the same time the era of modern science came in. This is distinguished especially by insistence of causation of ultimate & final

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35034

for inhalations has to be explained. Leading spirits feel that when they have pushed analysis back to terms of ultimate causation they have explained phenomena & not till then. This movement has been felt especially in communities that have adopted machines. In this England antecedent France & Germany. Speculation on other grounds than causation has continued in other countries later than in England. So we find the French speculated on Utopias longer than the English. and not so long as the Germans.

It has been in other sciences than the social that the intrusion of causality, the new principle, was accepted earliest & with less protest. Even now we are not entirely past question whether in social science we have to do with something else than causation; something teleological or animistic, or metaphysical. Some still feel that an explanation in terms of harmony or symmetry; others if in terms of i.e. right & good, the explanation is sufficient. But this view has fallen more & more into abeyance, while the elimination of other principles than causation has gone on, the industrial revolution has advanced steadily. The personal element has been more & more eliminated from

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35035

the industrial process, concurrently personal, animistic element has been eliminated from our explanations of society. Habits of thought induced by contact with the industrial revolution has been the chief movement in this direction in science.

This movement, of course, began earlier than Owen. but about his time this fact became dominant for one class of people. From that time it has spread its dominion over an ever wider range of subjects from the simpler to the more complex from physical science to those dealing with man, psychological & social. It has been suggested that it is now extending even to theology. The suggestn comes from anthropological study of religions, inquiry as to why a certain form of religion arose under given conditions. At present we are under the dominion of this point of view. In Owen this point of view became incipiently dominant for social science. He says environment shapes character i.e. physical circumstances & industrial surroundings are most important factors in shaping the habits of thought of men.

This generalization implies the fact that schemes of social reform are the result of the industrial

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Nichols)

C 35036 17.

revolution. That is the industrial revolution so changed men's habits of thinking that they are unable to think in the same way on social questions. This is not so much saying that spiritual phenomena are shaped by physical circumstances as it is saying that all spiritual phenomena are changed or affected by an alteration in any of the exigencies of life.
(Reply made to the ~~theory~~ objection that the theory advanced is "black materialism") This idea of causation is the contribution of England of that generation to social speculation. Of course the period of utopias is not immediately outgrown, Owen was less utopian that St Simon & Fourier. because he saw that the change must be through a process. Since his time the length of the process would be far more insisted upon. Owen would do it in a single generation by educating the children. In psychological terms this means that Owen neglected heredity. Since Darwin, man is held to be born with certain inherited traits and the question is not one of forming new habits in the next generation but one of a very long evolution of such habits through generations. The question is today whether there is an inheritance of acquired traits. the tendency is to day it

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Yet development must be even slower than men of the middle of the century thought. & almost infinitely slower than Comte thought. Aptitudes were checked far in past and are beyond help. What is acquired during life time is largely the result of environment but cannot be transmitted.

French Socialism of 1848

Louis Blanc and Proudhon.

Others were Cabet - a utopian, - author of "Voyage to Icaria".

Louis Blanc.

Stands in the movement of the thirties and forties as a democrat in political and industrial life. In the former he demanded universal suffrage. In the latter the distinctive feature of his programme was the social workshops - to give local self government of industry. From the Government he asked only subsidies to start the shops. Once in motion they would require no other governmental interference.

In 1848 a half hearted attempt was made to establish these workshops. The National workshops were claimed that they were a misdirected charitable scheme foredoomed to failure and intended by the Govt to fail in order to discredit the scheme. It is true at least that the administrators were

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35038

men out of sympathy with the plan even if they were honest in their work this unfitted them for its direction.

Blanc has a large resentment of the utopian notion that society can be reconstructed in a night. He makes more of an allowance than his French pre-decessors, hardly more, perhaps not so much as Owen, for the time necessary to effect the change.

The movement was essentially democratic consciously so. Emphasis was not on the social reorganization of society. In so far as it was ~~not~~ the latter the govt of society was to be more democratic than ~~of~~ in any of his predecessors in France. He saw that he had to start from the existing state of affairs, but he would make a wider breach with it than was really possible in a short time. His works represent a transition from the earlier utopias to the later more scientific schemes.

Kirkup underrates the strength of the negative given to Blanc's scheme by the failure of the Nat Workshops in 1848. His scheme for agricultural reorganization was condemned entirely by the agricultural population, goes to show that they were ready for no such change. Shown too in the vote after the close of this stormy time

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35039 20.

They evidently had not assimilated the socialistic part of the agitation. The movement had more support in the working population of the large cities, country people hardly appreciated the possibility of a change of industrial organization.

Movement in England 1833 on. —

Came to a head in chartism. The starting point was disappointment in reforms of 1832 that had granted extension of suffrage. This had reached only the middle class. This class came into power and this aided to draw a line between them & the still disfranchised class, the 4th estate. The latter gained little if anything from the change. Consequently its members gradually stirred into agitation.

Chartism like French movement was Republicanism (?) but has less lenen of Socialism though there was considerable socialistic talk by its leaders.

Six points demanded in the charter.

1. Manhood suffrage universal
2. Annual parliament
3. vote by ballot.
4.
5. Payment of members of parlmt.
6. Division of country into equal electoral dis-
- tricts

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

From the present point of view this seems a mild programme. But movement failed miserably. Was first exposed as a fraud. Leaders were charged with lying etc. especially the signatures of the charter - millions were found to be bogus.

See - Macarthy, "History of our own times" Wh. a brief account says it died because it became an anachronism

However the whole of the charter demands except annual parliament & payment of members has been carried out although the movement itself failed.

From this time on there is a more clearly defined separation in industrial society, civil & political classes become more definitely than before industrial classes. & founded on industrial distinctions. It was this distinction that made possible Marx's theory of class antagonism.

Nb Chartist movement left as its legatee the Christian Socialist movement, the leaders Slatter Kingsley, Maurice etc, were much interested in Chartism. Christian Socialism proper began in latter half of Chartism & ended with the career of the above two leaders. It had but a slight visible effect either in shaping Socialist Opinions or forwarding propaganda. Therefore spend no more time on it

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

22.

C 35041

See,

Kingsley's novels – Yeast
Alton Locke } contain his exposition

For bibliography full down to its date see,

Seligman. Pol. Science Quarterly. June '86.

Laveleye. "Socialism of today" has chapter by Orpen giving a fair resumé.

Beatrice Potter. Socialism in England. especially latter half. emphasizes close connection between christian socialism & co-operation

Kaufmann – Christian Socialism. Chap. on Kingsley – book not very valuable.

Christian Socialism has been used in a wider sense to include such incoherent variants – as catholic soc. at St. Sol. led in Germany by Wagner in U.S. by Ely. Between the two is a not agressive group typified by Guild of St Matthew in London.

Movement in Germany 1840.

Geo Adler 17–29, 77–95, 137–155.

R. Meyer. "Emancipations Kampf."

Dr. Geo. Adler. "Die Geschichte der ersten Sozial politischen arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland." Breslau, 1885. pp. 333 ~~[illegible]~~ XIV.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35042 23.

Wilhelm Weitling and his communistic system. pp. 17-29.

Weitling was born at Magdeburg 1810, of poor family, had a hard struggle with poverty, went to Paris where he studied Babeuf, St Simon, Fourier, & Cabet. Wrote a brochure "Die Welt, wie sie ist und sein soll". Then determined to go to Switzerland to propogate his communism.

His system had 3 parts.

1. A criticism of existing industrial organization.
2. Picture of future state.
3. Plan for making the change from the present to the future.

Müller. History of Germany in 19th century, for a sketch of political history of the time. For understanding of position of the socialistic agitators.

Weitling

(John Rae. "Contemporary Socialism" 2nd Ed. N.Y. 1891 p. 137 ff)

Weitling was a tailor "who was above his work, believing himself to be a poet and a man of letters, condemned by a hard fate and iniquitous social arrangements to a dull and cruel lot." Went to Paris & then to Switzerland to spread social to Germans. Stopped tailoring and lived as "paid apostle of the dignity of manual lot for which he had himself little mind."

"His ideas are crude confused & arbitrary. His idea of society was a community of laborers with no state, no church, no individual property, no distinction rank or position, no nationality, no fatherland. All were to have equal rights and duties and each was to be put into a position to develop his capacity and gratify

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

his bents as far as possible. He was more of the desire for abstract equality than German Socialists of the humanist or contemporary type."

The new society was to be governed by the 3 greatest philosophers of the age, assisted by a board of trade, a board of health, a board of education. In Switzerland he founded to promote his views a secret society "The Alliance of the Just" which had branches in most of the Swiss towns. Its members were chiefly Germans from Germany for very few of the communists in Switzerland were born Swiss, & they three-fourths of them tailors. It was to some of the leaders of this alliance that Weitling unfolded his wild scheme of a proletariat raid, according to which an army of 20,000 brigands was to be raised among the proletariat of the large towns to go with torch & sword into all the countries of Europe & terrify the bourgeoisie into a recognition of universal community of goods. It is only fair to add that his proposal met with no favor."

German Movement 1840.

was mainly the work of exiles. This fact was due to the reactionary govt of the German states. For this restless spirits even among working people were found to leave to escape persecutions of the police.

Such exiles assembled in considerable numbers in Paris & Switzerland. Instead of a scattering agitation

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

there came to use a chemical phrase, mass action. In these two places they were exempt from German surveillance and could work with considerable freedom.

Such was the situation in the thirties when the influence of St. Simon and Fourier came forward. Their ideas spread in this congenial soil. The earliest of this agitation was perhaps in Switzerland. was almost entirely democratic. Began approximately in 1818, when a certain Friedrich Gall, was sent out to organize a democratic organization among German workmen in Switzerland. This led to little except an aggravation of the hostile feelings of these exiles, scarcely to be characterized as Socialism.

About 1830 an agitation began in Paris among the German exiles, mainly workmen. Impetus was given by the July revolution of 1832 in Paris. They organized for purposes of agitation sentiment. were at first primarily democratic, called it a society of exiles or outlaws. Later the Swiss it was a secret society with sentiment mixed with it.

The chief effect of this was the indirect effect on the people in Germany by the return now and then of some of themselves to Germany. In this way during the thirties and forties a sentiment of discontent primarily with monarchiat rule secondarily with existing industrial conditions

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

spread abroad in Germany. Work was done in secret but its wide extent was seen in the uprising in 1848.

Gradually this movement became more & more socialistic. About 1836 the Communist League was formed in Paris under the lead of certain German University men with the workmen of the old Society called at first "League of the Just". The date of the change to "Communist League" not definitely known. (Herkner & others give 1840. but not certain)

Shortly after the formation of this society a German tailor who had run away from the police came to Paris. W. Weitling. (See. Emile Kaler "Weitling from socialistic point of view") (Adler - Arbeiter Bewegung - impartial)

Weitling formulated and at the same time modified the position of the league. He was a student of St Simon & Fourier and through this knowledge was able to impart a much more definite standpoint & programme. Under his influence the movement became much more socialistic. As frequently happens the democratic side of the movement was lost sight of because it was taken for granted.

Weitling's position was a more or less eclectic restatement of the doctrines of former writers. Popularized & introduced into the ideas of the German

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35046

27.

working class. His programme was somewhat utopian. He thought that society could be reorganized at will that it was only necessary to convince people by logic that certain things are right and then the reform will be ready made & instantly applicable. A scheme still based on the belief in the ~~importance~~ omni-potence of information. He has the naivete of a utopian, though not to the same extent as Fourier. Lays some emphasis on the efficiency of discontent as a means of reform. Would have all men help to make things worse in order to increase discontent. Then things will go to pieces and the following things will happen.—

1. All deleterious things will be done away.
2. All evidences of debt, inheritance, titles of nobility will be abrogated
3. Organization of labor will be effected through free choice of occupation
4. All inhabitants of state will live in common without distinction of rank & status, will all receive same allowance of consummable goods.
5. Taxes will be paid in kind for salaries to officials
6. Goods of emigrants & ground not in use will be confiscated.
7. All state & church property will be taken into collective ownership.
8. Every man can enter organization with same freedom as anyone else. i.e. infirm & disabled will be taken in on same conditions as able-bodied.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (rebellion)

9. Administration shall see to utmost improvement of agriculture & education

10. In every village where three-fourths of the people vote for collective ownership of goods, there collective ownership definitely will go into effect.

Nothing was done about this scheme. Weitling presented it in his books, the chief of which is "the world as it is & as it should be"; it was circulated secretly in Germany as widely as it could be under the eyes of the police.

The chief interest of this movement is because it was the forerunner in one sense of Marx. When Marx took up society in a scientific way Weitling dropped out of sight his sentiment proving less acceptable.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 10.

Lecture No 10

Lecture April 21.

C 35048

1.

Marx outgrew philosophical socialism, & treated the faults from which he departed as the usual proceedings. The Philosophical socialism – details of its positn – Grün &c see Adler.

In general, the position & reasons of Defrecatn on speculative ground of present position & necessitate on transitn of an intellectual sort between present & future, – a characterizing of present conditions & making of an ideal for future, on ground of human nature &c rather than material conditions. The transitn made when Marx came into movement was from speculative to scientific basis. – In this Marx, claims to have made a complete break with his predecessors French Utopians & German philosophers. The man who made the transitn was Ludwig Feuerbach. There is a good deal of the substance of Marx & in Feuerbach's intuitn pure dialectic – to discussn of causalty on material conditions. The Neo Hegelian made generic man the centre of their speculatn. This came more & more to mean the physical man as we find him not distant abstract &c. Feuerbach formulated it in "What man eats that is he" a brief expressn of the positn that material or external causes determine the human result

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 10.

Men may mark themselves out to give the spiritual results which we find in man.

This may be a spiritual conceptn of a material world or " material " " " spiritual " & does not much matter. The neo-Hegelian position got to this pass. We have here the provocatn of transcendtn from standpoint of logical coherence (speculat necessity) to that of physical causatn & make more which Marx did & say we have been talking about spiritual so & so. that is only a pseudo-explanatn & means nothing in point of fact, we want an explanatn like one of cotton spinning &c. some tangible basis.

So far as Feuerbach's disciples did not make the more they were not true to their master. This was the more which Marx took. & on the basis of his superiority in this respect Marx criticizes his predecessors.

As to how it came about that Marx was able to switch the German Socialist thought from point of Hess to his own — It was as late as 1846-7, & at this time the discontent & sense of inadequacy of theoretical position was making itself felt & Marx & Engels were receiving pamphlets from Brussels on German Labor &c.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35050

& instituted a progressively destructive position of German philosophical position. This marked of departing of writing on one hand, & German philosophical on other, seems to have been furthered by discontent already within body which League held. So by end of '46 they were approached by ambassadors of League - Joseph Moll. (a German watchmaker resident in London) to get these men into League to aid them in reconstruct^n. Marx & Engels refused to do this till they came to a clear understanding of what new position was to be. A Congress in London was then instituted, the debate followed, & programme drawn up by Marx & Engels in 1847, (published in Feby, 1848.) & became the position of Scientific Socialism from that time. It is still held as the greatest declaration of principles the Socialists have ever made. The MS. sent to printer in Jany 1848. This manifesto embodied position of Marx & Engels. —

Marx was a man of Jewish descent Mordecai was original name changed under law which made his father change name & become Xtian to practice a profession. Born 1818. Liberal — but not an adherent

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Marx) 10.

C 35051 (4)

of any faculty, educated as a lawyer, took part in democratic agitn on newspapers - left country for Paris, met leaders & took part in agitatn. Most influenced by Proudhon, except his German antecedents writers in philosophy & law. Marx at one time had a great admiration for Proudhon, but later changed & remained his declared enemy & critic. This breach was made in Paris. He removed to Brussels in early forties because of a connectn with radical people in Paris which was suppressed. After the breach came the violent recriminatn between Marx & Proudhon.

Engels was a German (not a Jew) born 1818 son of a manufacturer, father intended him for same, a university man. given special attentn to philosophy & considerable to philosophy. He was sent to Eng as representative of his commercial house & remained there several year familiar with industr. condtn, returned to Brussels in 1845-6 met Marx & both found they had arrived at much same position.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 10.

C 35052 (5.)

So far as effect of men & intellectual influences
we have two special elements to deal with
a German Jew & an exile, on whom traditions
of community had not the binding as not
in sympathy with them. He is intellectually
an outcast & built for a free thinker.
He might be expected with such antecedents to become a leader.
Yet other & alike are in an unequal way.
Engels. had fortune to be educated in
German speculative philosophy & the unusual
fortunate of being put into close contact
with industrial conditions, a man of
social broad humanitarian sympathies
as most of Neo-Hegelians. Even modern
representatives of Neo Hegelians are accessible
with social propaganda.

With these two men are given the
conditions for a new departure of
directions in which the thought of these
men took. Modern Psychology teaches us
to look to this line of reasoning. Engels
has Neo Hegelian conceptn, essentially
a process of development in man, a
process of spiritual growth & growth
of institutions. Engels held this view
strongly in his early days, but it held
only the speculative, dialectic, metaphysical

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 10

C 35053

(6)

as criticized by Marx. Society concerned of as an organized whole, in which the life of it is concerned as a process or development in which each phase prepares the next succeeding. With this sociologic fundamental furniture Engels went to England in the midst of indirect conditions. Blind physical causation & sequence, — the man in contact with mechanical masters must begin to formulate all his theories in terms of this. There was thus superimposed on the Neo Hegelianism of Engels this causal sequence explanation which he saw in England. In this way Engels reached the scientific position.

Marx was loosely bound by any tradition. A man of large general information, attorney-rationally alive to what was being done in physical science & experimental sciences. So he too was influenced by great English realistic movement, this growing sense of the ultimate dominance, or recourse to physical causes as explanation of social development. It was thus his study of pol. economy & economic history rather than this any special line that Marx reached his position. The significance of position of both

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

men in so far as it is a departure from others is to be found in explicit of causal sequence, & absolute rejection of all teleological, simply a colorless passionless explanation of things was what they wanted. The whole method is sometimes carried to such an extreme in Marx's argument that it looks laughable, but the adherence to that position is not always as close as it might be. In Marx's writings there is much anxious concern for regeneration of man. Such all these or noble methods have no meaning to scientific socialist. Facts are simply treated as bearing on actual conditions. So when we find Marx passing from passionless exposition of process of society, he becomes an organizer or propagandist & is no longer a scientist simply. This is true of most social writers. So Marx is not only a scientist explaining process of development but also a citizen taking part in this development, & this is what Marx & Engels conceived as being their duty, to facilitate the process, the attainment of next step in well nigh inevitable development. They do

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen)

C 35055

not concerning themselves as Reformers, when they explain their position they say simply we are members of a community. It is the spiritual development of this community that has to be looked after & it is our duties to see that causal sequence follows in this development by our facilitating the next step.

The Communist document as it left the hands of these men is somewhat obscure, — even they readers somewhat obscure themselves, again the position developed rapidly after. The features we have were implicit in the men at the earliest stage & became explicit as time went on.

(Read Communist Manifesto)

refer. an outline of materialist view of history promulgated for first time in this manifesto.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Socialism) (Veblen) 11

C 35056

Lecture 11. Economic conditions the basis of Pol. institutions

April 22nd

Communist Manifesto.

Proletariat — a slang designation, chosen as being good campaign literature. — effective missing as representing disinherited class — proletarian = (Lat) to breed

This disinherited class to assert its rights.

This implies a class struggle.

Process of development by peculiar method — a class struggle. In Marxian view there is not only recourse to causal sequence, but there added the further detail that the process goes on by a given method of class struggle. History has taught that, theoretically we (Marx & Engels) hold that it is the only possible method.

Read — p. 5, — (preface) re economic development & effect on social & political views

The statement of the materialistic basis of development. & this is all that is meant by "materialism" in Marx. There is no need of imputing the odium of word "materialist" which is generally attached to it, other than is summed up in the statement here.

The socialists argue that the economic agencies exert themselves gradually finally & without recourse e.g. the institution of the family. The family as it exists today may affect men in their industrial relations &c, but, they say, the family is itself a product of the past & in this development out of the past the ultimate force

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) II.

C 35057

has been the economic, — e.g. to feature of selective survival &c. rather than adaptation, — we have to do with a struggle for existence between individuals &c. in which the decisive factor which shapes the life is the physical, economic facts. e.g. Schäffle's expression that all "has been determined by the stomach" — the physical fact, the question of subsistence.

(Discussion as to whether we might not agree back from any standpoint e.g. all assoc. with family, or theology & religion)

The scope of the proposition. —

"consequently the whole &c &c

(1)
(2)
(3)

These three propositions form substance of the position. The Manifesto was promulgated after a pretty severe class struggle which may have colored the views

Read Manifesto —

Adlers discussion of it "Arbeiterbewegung" p. 143 — to end of chap. esp. 143-9.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35058

April 23/97

Discussion of Communistic Manifesto (contd.)

The class struggle criterion. The industrial struggle may be a struggle between groups or nations, or religious groups. As the characterization of history the statement is too broad. "The whole history of mankind has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling & oppressed classes." The generalization of the socialists here is too broad, too little qualification. Yet history of civilization in occidental countries & in Europe, the broader view you take & more comprehensive view taken the more is it true that one realizes that the picture factors in the movement have been antagonism between an upperclass and a lower. The substantial feature marking upper class from lower being mostly all a pecuniary one. The internal sectional struggle, & cultural process seems to have been thus. The struggle takes the form temporarily of a struggle between one group & another or one state & another. As the result of this development, there supervenes a struggle of an economic sort between one group & another in which the proletariat throughs a habits of subservency, called loyalty, patriotism &c. adds unto its exploiter against the exploiter & his proletariat in another country. In this way the national struggle might be formulated

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

There is one feature which manifesto over looks & seems to take little regard of is the religious wars of the past & struggles of the past. It would be impossible to reduce these religious difference to terms of a class struggle between pecuniary classes. At present the difficulty is not so great. — In speaking of a class struggle these men had in view primarily the industrial development of their times. The political facts of the 30's were vividly in the minds of the men who wrote the manifesto, it has an historical origin, made use of in the industrial region.

The third proposition

"The history of these class struggles form a series of evolution in which nowadays a stage has been reached where the exploited & oppressed class cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting & ruling class without at the same time, once & for all emancipating society at large from all exploitation oppression, class distinctions & class struggles."

Socialists limit this to a class struggle on pecuniary basis, development they say will however go on with greater rapidity on other lines. It can only be the class struggle on pecuniary basis which will be ended. Emancipated accordingly.

Since the emergence of private property the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

movement has been of a class struggle between pecuniary classes, & only when this dispute is over will the movement go on as before the introduction of private property.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35061

Lecture No. 13.
April 27th/07 (Communist Manifesto cont'd)

The doctrine which the Communist manifesto stands for is, the materialistic conceptn of history is becoming more & more the doctrine of Socialists & is displacing to an extent the Marxian economics. The theory of value is not so big a fact in socialist consciousness today as twenty years ago or accounts for so much today in notions of socialists as the materialistic conceptn. The doctrine seemed clearer originally & modern standpoints has enlarged the comprehension of it.

For a discussion of doctrine outside the manifesto is Engels's pamphlet "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science" - the preface of Marx's first sketch of his economic writings "Zur Kritik Politische Ökonomie," - untranslated. He presents this materialistic basis of his economics in this book, introductn, & in his "Capital" he assumes the legitimacy of his general position

also late volume of Labriola "The Materialistic Conceptn of History" - Italian & French - good partisan & polemic presentatn

A book connecting directly with nature Science Ferri's - "Socialism & Natural Science" - (Italian & French) attempts to show how this materialism is identical with modern point of view of modern Scientific thought, & to show the indispensibility of this treatment of history for intelligent conception of it.

A further reference more satisfactory to economic students Loria "Economic Basis of Society" "Basse Economie" He does not acknowledge indebtedness to Marx or Engels. Engels however claims Loria, - whether an intellectual descendant of Marxism or not he has made best use of the Conceptn, a man well-informed & thoroughly

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

about with time

Kautsky, ~~author~~ modern socialist, as authoritative popular writer as there is in German. – His work good reading free from asperities, & but little abuse. – "Die Vorläufer-Unsers Volkes erlegtben" – a discussion looking to the settling of question whether societal world to be under patriarchy rule or proletariat – His commentary on "Erfurter" programme is written in spirit of Marxian tradition.

Further comment on the theory – See manifesto itself.

Re whole conception – it must be said it is a theory of survival or selection, this was not recognized at the time, Darwin & Spencer had not yet written & phrases "Survival of fittest" &c. was in the vocabulary then, but the ideas were present, the concept of survival is now unmistakable, in this sense it is a materialist conception, it concerns of survival of the fittest applied to classes perhaps but more especially to institutions & tested as to their fitness & economic fitness. – including underinstitutions even art life of race. – His central position may be criticized & saying that while according to the modern view such a process of adaptation through selection &c. must go on on this materialist basis to an extent, it looks as of the theory as stated were too broad – as that all things should be brought to the test – the economic exigencies. as deciding what the details of social structure may be. While it is true that the physical conditions of life decide what social structure shall be

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to extent of permitting community to accumulate and not follow that economic exigencies must compel an adaptation beyond that point. If as has happened in many periods of history, that there is a large margin between a subsistence minimum & the material product turned out then there could be a correspondingly large margin between the social structure required for highest organizn of industry & social structure as it exists today. Between what is turned out & what is needed there is room for play of other factors which need not necessarily further the industrial efficiency. Veblen's impressn is that the margin is rather narrower than at first blush appears, but such a margin does exist. A close scrutiny might show that Socialists are right.

(Note the connectn to the Malthusian doctrine of pressure of population on subsistence. This theory seems to be based on the Malthusian doctrine yet strangely enough the Socialists have denounced the Malthusian doctrine, - later they have not said so much.

(In noting the margin above we must note that that the problem is a psychological one. - the standard of comfort is a psychological one, varying with time &c. & pressure is from the psychological border. x

x The margin between subsistence & prodn, the position has been shifting from the ancient basis & is being marked out on a different plane today.

(Read Lasalle. - Kirkup:
"Workingman's Programme" G Lasalle.
' Hanson, -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Nolan) 14.

C 35064

Lecture 14

April 28th/97

The Communist ~~Manifesto~~ Manifesto was not as important at the time ~~assumed~~ as it seem from later writings of Engels & Marx. The relative importance which they attached to the positions they took was not as important as is now held by followers of these men. The materialistic conception was the great contribution. The theory of a class struggle is a corallary to this theory. In its time the relation between these two doctrines was rather felt to be the reverse - The notion of a class struggle was most emphasized in propaganda & the materialistic conception was as a corallary under class struggle as method in which it marked clearly out. It is thro' the later development, outside of accidental factors that the materialistic conception got its importance.

Later History of Communist League after Manifesto. —

The Revolution in Fr. & Germany, in 1848 had broken out, the Revolution in Germany was most startling fact in hist of German this cty. This was not a socialist revolution facts must bear it out, & it failed therefore socialists do not claim it on grounds of policy or fact. The Communist League did what it did in secret & public to further collectivists claims whereas democratic claims were put forward. The organized socialists succeeded in putting in a socialist rider on most of the doctrines. The democrats were unorganized. Much of these socialist matter was spurious & did not

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35065

cut much figure. — The revolt failed there; the reaction which set in next year, — a reaction which claimed to have got back to position before revolt, that any revolt in Germany was possible. The reaction was entirely successful, especially true re activity of German Govt thro police & courts. Results was a wholesale exiling & punishment of democrats, particularly those who added socialist ~~[illegible]~~ propaganda to their doctrines, US got a no. of fine exiles at that time. In this over-lifting of revolutionary movement, the communist league ~~was over~~ fared badly. Some of its leaders were killed & Malle, a watch maker, (from London to Belgium to see Engels to get him into league) result also disastrous to Communist League in that as the reaction set in the sentiment swung off to other side again. The psychological situation was not favorable to communist propaganda.

The league had changed its quarters to Brus. sent Marx there to lead it. He did nothing & left for the Rhine Provinces & outbreak came in Germany. Shortly Marx & league went back to London in 1849. Were impoverished in all respects, with scarcely any branches on the continent the Communist league was in London. Reduced in membership & pecuniary standing the league got to fighting internally. Leaders dissatisfied with one another, salaries not enough. Result was questionable procedure on part of Marx, Engels & others following to get control of whole organization. Willig & Shaffer

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 19

C 35066

3.

two German democrats opposed them & became leaders of opposition which represented rank & file of democratic element. (League only 40 members in all) the labor agitation of league stood with Weitling & Schapper. Publicists, readers & writers were with Marx & Engels - Finally Marx & Engels were expelled from league. - Marx & Engels then set up a league of their own in 1849, - for a few months, by end of 50 Marx wrote was almost dead, both had had a precarious existence. In '52 Marx denounced his side of league, in '53 the other side went to pieces - (From League of just & other factional life in London did not cover over 20 years)

The Socialist agitation went to sleep at beginning of the fifties & slept asleep till 10 years or more had elapsed. - The earlier events here recorded were forerunner of modern Socialism. It was not appreciated greatly at the time.

Ferdinand Lassalle.

Had had some part in disturbances of 1848. - Born 1825, (seven years later than Marx) was a Jew. Not like Marx in many other respects except that he had had the German Hegelian training & came thus with same effects. He differed little from an average German student during that time. He came into prominence in early 60's. He began as a publicist & was approached by labor leaders. He ~~was primarily~~ advocated univer-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Socialism (Rebler) 14. C 35067 4-

sal suffrage, but this was to be entirely secondary to socialistic aims, the reorganizn of industry. He was primarily a popular leader in a movement resembling that of 1848 in its aims but with more socialistic or with more insistence on socialistic points of view. The aim was certainly the amelioration of the working class, it is doubtful whether the aim was a full socialistic state. He avows a social reorganizn to the end of a better distribn of goods. He in his public utterances professed that a socialistic republic is what is wanted as the utter abolitn of private property, from other utterances of his it may be held that his ideal was socialistic to abolition of private property, but not for ultimate ~~socialistic~~ state as such. In public he professed he is not a utopian, yet the socialistic ideal seems to have been with him whether a socialist republic, or collectivist monarchy is doubtful. Lassalle is a vehement agitator with a socialist ideal, but his agitatn does not go to extent in public to his convictn in private, due to discretn of opinions at time. His movement & his agitatn are not socialistic in the full sense, is more true than that Lassalle was not himself a socialist (1) Democratic agitatn demand for direct & universal suffrage (2) Industrl side: insistence on state help in formation of industrl assocns, cooperative labor organizn for industrl purposes to have capl aided by state.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 14.

C 35068 5

the production owned with a late credit.

As to Lassalle's theoretical position —

He is not a great theoretical writer, nor is he recognized as such. He borrowed freely, not so much to decorate himself with borrowed goods, but to aid in his propaganda. He gives little credit to source from which he borrowed. His adaptation from Marx Stirner. He gets his iron law of wages from Ricardo, has his theory of conjunctures he has a theory like the materialistic conception — not as an innovator of theory that his theories are worth detailed discussion, but as showing at what point popular apprehension had arrived at this time, for Lassalle's writings were pretty generally accepted. Point to which popular thought old be led by popular leader at this time is shown in Lassalle's theories..

The points of theory are —

(1) The iron law of wages — subsistence wage stated in extreme form without modification. It seems to have found acceptance at time & to have been held after

(2) A theory of property — borrowed to an extent from Proudhon's theory that property is robbery. The wording seems to be Max Stirner's. Adheres in substance to Proudhon's main — that origin of property is seizure & basis of accumulation is exploitation of labor, — thus influence early socialists. — that to labor alone belongs all the product. (This word seems to be taking out of body of socialist language

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 14.

C 35069

6.

(3) The great theory of Lassalle which he makes much of & which has grown since then the theory of conjunctures, is still retal, tho' not under the same name, as in the seventies he fell out of favor & in '75 he was pronounced by public vote only a dreamer prophet. — This theory has grown on Socialists since. It is a Lassallean expression of materialist conceptn of histy. It acts to this, the individual does not make his own fortune, it is due to fortuitous circumstances, the entire industl organy including pol. changes, seasons &c which affect the market. This industl situatn is to be considd as an industl whole. This includes not only nationally of indivl but the entire world community which in its commercial relatn is comprehended as the world market. This is decisive fact in men & groups of men. This fateful industl mechanism moulds each the indivl's fortune without sentiment &c. Indivl can only make a shrewd guess — bin a prize but this guess is usually marked out for him & making him take a partcl position, even decides where indls shall place themselves & what they shall get out of thing. While the theory of conjunctures is not known by that name the concept is becoming more familiar to economists every day. eg. even Prof Hadley & Marshall show a large appreciatn of this fateful character of market of industl events. This was transmitted thro' Lassalle to later socialists & economic writers

Read the "Internatl. Review" Economics of a Dr. 123-126 (Marx) Marx & Engels Philosophers

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 15.

C 35070

1.

Lecture 15.
April 29/97

The International movement rec'd but little attention at the time of its existence in the 60's as compared with the movement of Lassalle. – Even when Congresses met the notoriety was not great. It was known that such a thing existed, manifestos published &c, but little was known of where these came from as the Internat. was somewhat secret & its plans ill defined & not clearly apprehended by the people. The movement of Internat. was exactly against immediate stimulus rather than concerted action for a definite scheme. We exaggerate the Internat. so far as it deserves. – we have too definite a conceptn of it. We exaggerate the clearness consciousness & singleness of purpose. We exaggerate its historical importance also. It was more important as a expression of mind of people than as a great organizatn which effected great things at time. It coincides in point of time with Lassalles first & stronger labor organizn not in Eng. & also in France. It was an expression of a very widespread stirring in labor circles. It together with Lassalles first perhaps marks beginning of modern labor organizn. The Internat. is certainly a sort of vague understanding between the wage-earning classes of Eng. Ger. & Fr. The German cut the biggest figure on paper but came to England in order to cut this figure. Eng. was farthest developed industrially. The sentiment in Eng. at that time was decidedly an industrl economic sentiment

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism, (Veblen) 115

C 35071

The feeling began at this time to grow strong in Germany but Franco-German war nearly kicked it off. In America it was seen in depreciation as a "manifest of the almighty dollar". The movement received practically nothing else, Homeric or even Shakespearian about it. In so far as this matter is concerned the Civil War did for US what Franco Prussian war did for Germany the war for unification did for Italy, the attempts of suppression of rebellion in Russia - viz. a relapse to a state of barbarism from the economic pt of view. The war experience has to psychologically make modern wonder at efficiency of ~~pub~~ organization - the habit of looking at things from the industl point of view enabling things as economic, rec'd a set back during war period. This psychological feature is to be seen. After war period of 66 & 70 were passed the sense of dignity of man, of nations as masses, of man as a fighter instead of an industrial factor, this sense of solidarity is making cause of strength of industl importance is increasing. As an expression of the growing consciousness of an industrial world, the sense of unity within the industl community as contrasted with disparity of differences between nations, this is the significance of the Internatl. Also the growth of consciousness of labouring class

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Noblen) 15.

C 35072 3.

as a class. A class solidarity gives a sense of interest labor solidarity which found expression in the Internatl.

He detacts of Interest

Mazzini, who was first appid to draft constitn is a representative of red-republican, Party Italy Movement proceeding by any means against the constituted authority for a return to ancient republic, favorably inclined to Socialism as radicals of the time were, He was not a Marxian primarily he was a radical, a revolutionary republican & as such he is a spokesman here for the working classes. His programme, as drawn up, did not suit. It was rejected partly because it was elaborately criticised by Marx & Marxists as not what the labor organizns wanted. It was all right for a red-republican conspiracy. Marx came up then as the leader of the Opposition to Mazzini. rather than as first leader of assembly, showing that assembly was rather of Marx's mind than Mazzini's. They wanted a central labor organizatn, distinctly for labor purposes, incidentally some Marxian socialism was thrown in: It was a good natured internatl bureau for conclave of working associations no authority or test of membership. a lax organizn, the constitn adopted provided that Officials were to Englishmen i.e. drawn from Eng. labor organizns showing than Eng. organizns were taken as pattern for International work & propaganda. Extent to which it was a

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 16.

labor ~~Congress~~ at outset was very large. But last year socialistic features added, so by the 60's it was no longer simply a labor organizn. At the time Marx was not a high official nominally. He was secry of the German wing. Shortly he came to be the real leader, tho' nominally the Secry. The Eng. officials largely ornamental. The organn becomes an expressn of Marx's activity. Congress comes to be held on Continent showing that it was not so much an Eng organizn as a continental at outset appeared. Marx found himself unable to use Eng. organizns for his purposes. They were willing to go along way as Trade Union organn but not as Socialistic organizns. So Marx found that as events lay his best appeal was to the Continent.

The positions of Congress.

1st in 1866 - Geneva. — only general socialistic features presented but these not being absent, the assocn was socialistic front outset.

The Socializn of Educn & the Nationalizn of land &c, shows growing tendency of socialism in the ~~movement~~ Congresses

It is worth noticing that Mtt made a strong stand against Marx, & even went to extreme of recommending a universal strike x — It is remarkable how far the now belligerent sentiments of Marx Engels has gone at time x

See. Vieillard Milliard "International" (Guy Iraus) book xcv of much value - gives lot showing how little was known of Mtt. shows average tr. members notion of what Mtt was like

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Nolen) 16.

C 35074

1.

Lecture 16. –

April. 26/97.

The Intl. could, – began as a labor organizn. ended as a socialistic & revolutionary organizn. with battle labor affairs. In 1868 its best days it resolved on a socialistic sentiment. – Its growth has earned since as example of practical socialism.

(1) Notice first name – International, significant. – aims to bring nat'l boundaries eliminate nat'l antagonisms, in this connect it comes out strong for peace

(2) It is an organizn of laborers – a workingmen's organizn recognizes class struggle as basis of socialistic advance. It its name it bears the Marxian characteristic. Its declarn shows it stand for this intnational relat, present divisn are horizontal stratificn rather than perpendicular, – lowers vs uppers class as opposed to one country vs other. In its recognition of peace there is something more both expressed & contained than a mere expressn of sentiment, as will be found in manifesto of Marx & Intl issued before Fr. Civil war & in deliberatns of Congress in 1868-9. Reasons given why this organizn should be peaceful – They recognize fact that war makes them use intelligence feeling & hence the psychology unfoldings of advance along social lines along with war element is recognized. – This is a contribution so far as this sense of war has been instilled into the people. A service to industrl community

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Nblm) 16.

C 35075

2.

work looking to industl progress rather than mere political progress.

In a few features of Intl we find an incongruity. The Intl once & while pretty actively furthered trade-union work, at another time Congress, it passed resolns discouraging formation of trade unions & better their condition as opposed to all. Neg. rd. that it tended to destroy sense of solidarity among the class a whole, also tended to organized trade unionists - skilled class, into a fourth class & leave a fifth class - the unskilled & thereby defeating the Marxian scheme of class struggle.

The Relaln of Intl to Paris Commune in 187 There really was none tell after, only some of the members took part but the Intl as a threatening social development attracted much attentn at the time. Villetard's acct shows how little was actually known of the working of the Intl at the time. The probable guesses contained in his book is very great, the substance of it is slight.

The Intl died of 2 or 3 things,

(1.) Chiefly secession & rebellin of Anarchist element in it which took place as early as 1869. So it was on decline by time Commune came on. When Franco Prussn war came on the sentiment seemed around in favor of war. So French & German workmen came to hate each other as much as other classes (the result that Marx feared) (2) the war feeling shifted the Intl movement

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Allen) 16.

C 35076 3.

(3) A split into disrepute in connection with commun. Result was it disappeared in early seventies

A curiosity of its later days was the nominal transfer of its headquarters to New York. - It virtually had no headquarters, this was giving up of headquarters. The Int^l really meant nothing to America. Marx was really the headquarters.

Anarchism

Read Kirkup. Chap.

Rae's Contemporary Socialism. Chap on Russian behalf

E.V. Zenker "Anarchisms" comprehensive but not an adequate discussion of anarchist theory

Proudhon - the apostle of Anarchism, the great early writers. - rather a man of peace.

Bakunin —

Kropotkin — great agitators (somewhat violent) theoretical writers.

(little violence in Kropotkin) publishes slight matter, papers or lecture

Benj. R. Tucker the Boston translator of Proudhon's book

Writes of "Instead of a book," — a publisher of "Liberty". In his Anarchism, no violent elements

There is a violent dynamiting anarchism, of which there was a little in Chicago — dies recently but not with trial of anarchists. - The representative of this violent wing was John Most — publishes a few wild pamphlets. Parsons in Chicago was a good second. He was probably sentenced against in the final in Chicago.

Preliminary characterization of Anarchism: Standsout as a survival or reversion to "natural rights" views, rather than a going with it to socialism

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Rebellion) 16.

C 35077

"natural rights" has gradually leaked out of Socialist movement. It is still strong in Anarchist movement even stronger than in Proudhon's times. With latter Anarchists the insistance is almost entirely on this abstract justice, absolute impossibility of exercise of authority by anyone. The logic of anarchist position we have to do rather with a development of "natural rights" theory than with anything which is primarily outgrowth of industr. situation, it is ∴ more civil polit. than Socialism. It is primarily a rush for equality in large, subordinately for industr. freedom — absence of property rights.

Russian Nihilism. best expression of this Anarchism

The movt of much importance in its time began in late 60's ended about '76. It was more a polit. or civil affair than industr. It was Anarchism in a sense though not good Proudhonism. Rather a Neo Hegelian naturalism of a crude sort with an infusion of natural rights & somewhat confused theories from French side.

Note historical fact that Nihilism ended its career somewhat abruptly & was virtually dead by time of assn of Czar. for most part it was obsolete after '75

The word Nihilism is ∴ wrongly applied

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (revolu) 16.

C 35078

5

to later radicalism in Russia. The word "nihilism" was with them rather philosophical, but in 70's Marxist ~~parcont~~ got into Russia since then we have a Marxist Socialism of very consistent character rather than nihilism or Anarchism

(Preface Report on German Movt.

Sc.-Russel's "German Social Democracy" Meyers vol I
Ely "Socialism & Social Reform" — "Kirkup"
Development in United States; Socialism.

Waltershausen "Socialism in America" (German)
Ely Labor Movement in America.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Bebel) 17.

C 35079

1.

Lecture. V.
May 7/97.

Development of Socialism in Germany since Lassalle's time.
Report by Mitchell.

Russell "German Social Democracy." London 1896. — — book somewhat slender — some of views based on personal observation
6 lectures.

3 periods of German socialism.

1. development up to passage of Exceptional law 78.
2 " under the " " 78–90
3 " since separation of " " 90 —

Origin of Socialism. —
1st Period
Affiliation of 3 organizations with 3 great leaders: —
Lassalle — Numerical Magnitude
Karl Marx — International Aspirations
Schultze Delitzsch — League of German Working men co-operation
founded 1863 in Leipzig

leading man in Saxon Bebel. — at first far from being a socialist but under influence of Liebknecht he became a thorough Marxian. — League had a pol. object — State help to produce chiefly based on self. — Schultze Delitzsch was rather a co-operator, on basis of Eng. liberal pol. Economy.

In 1869 formed a union with German members of the International, some of these organizations had been affiliated with the International. Congress was held in 1869. The League based a large accession & changed its name calling itself the Social Democrat Workingmen's Party. — It was decidedly Marxian. — Since there was much left of the Schultze Delitzsch organization pol. purposes the new social democracy absorbed

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the Schultze Delitzsch organizn, but as an indirect organizn the Schultze Delitzsch organizn remained on, not so organized than other men came into the new party.

At Lassalles death Becker succeeded, — but Von-Schweitzer succeeded him as Becker was no good as head of Universal Wagner's Hoodlum, he carried the policy of Lassalle too far in coquetting with Bismarck and 1871 he resigned. In 1875 there was an amalgamation of this party with the Marxian party, which was foundation of Socialist Democratic party as we have it today. So the three parties were really brought together. The Constitution adopted in 1875 was not changed till 1891. This programme represents first expression of the United Organizn. Socialist Democracy may date from 1875

The development & growth since '69. —

was much hampered by Franco Prussian war. The leaders of social democrats suffered much for their so called non patriotic attitude. — Liebknecht & Bebel were imprisoned for two years. — The great industrial panic of 1873 was great aid to propaganda of the socialist. So there was a very sudden spread. Result of growth shown in votes cast at imperial elections. An increase in 7 yrs from 125,000 to 3000. 3% — 9 1/10% the percentage of total vote they gained. This rapid growth frightened the conservative element of country & Govt. & Conservative employers declined to allow social democrats to work for them.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 19

C 35081 3.

two attempts made to break up organizn. The German coalition laws were not effective. In 1878 there were 2 attempts made on life of emperor. Ministry tried to attach blame to social democrats. — An electn ordered after 2nd attempt on life of emperor, 221–149 were the votes on the law which this new conservative majority passed. — Why did they get so large a majority? — the two attempts, also the view of democrats on relign & family, advocacy of revolt so frightened the populcn especially in agrl districts.

The law passed in 1878 had as prime object breaking up of Social Democratic Party. — It began first by defining broadly what organizns were aimed at. — forbid existence of socialist societies, literature, campaign funds. — putting a place in a minor state of siege. Police commenced by suppressing socialist newspapers. — they had had 50 before law passed, all but two were suppressed. they had changed their names. Again the clause re "minor state of siege" was enforced in some places eg. Berlin.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Nolan) 17.

C 35082

Hamburg Defeat &c. & a number of social democrats expelled. This rigorous execution of law broke up organizn pretty effectually — still "singing clubs" &c used for distribtn of occulted literature, there vote did fall off.

The Govt played a shifted part — by "Except law" they tried to break up organizn — this was Bismarck's idea, but in other hand he held out a bribe, then the Reichstag was passed a number of measures looking to workingmen's insurance &c — The Govt view of dividing the socialists did not meet the same success as expected. —

The policy of repression seemed to have more effect but after 1881, the socialist vote began to gain rapidly, the places in which the vote grew most rapidly were in those in which a "minor state of siege" had been declared. — On the whole the Govt recognized that Except Law had been a failure. Bismarck wanted to hold it, but it expired in Sept 1890.

This was close of 3rd period of Social Democracy. During this period while the nominal organizn broke up, the secret organizn was kept up & proved very effective in bringing up vote numbers.

Twelve days after expiration of Except Law the Socialists held a Congress at Halle, — great form of organizn came up. The coalition laws of Germany were still in force, requiring the publicity of their constitn, members &c. of police, & also of all parties. Their first problem was to reclaim this organizn.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Vahlen) 18.
Lecture 18.
May 3/97.

C 35083

Vahlen's report (contd) Social Democracy.

Twelve days after expiration of Exceptional law in 1890 – a congress was held at Congress. – point to evade coalition laws. & yet adopt efficient organization. The constitution of the body was not definitely defined. – The central party fund is brought about by congresses held every year. Delegates to congress are elected by local bodies – formed something like primaries here. Not officially stated. This substantially a caucus system in process of development. Women eligible as delegate. This congress elects party Exec. 2 pres, 2 secy. treas, and residents of Berlin. In 1895 despite the illegality of the organizn the Prussian Govt disbanded this organizn. A new organizn – effected almost immediately, & socialist members of Reichstag continue to be leading exec – The party has confidential agents to spread propaganda, depend largely on press, 34 dailies, 37 papers, which appear 1-4 times a week 55 trade journals, 2 comic periodicals, Home papers. Normally 40,000 copies a day. – They depend largely on meetings which are attended by police officer who has discretion to dissolve it. Have meetings for electn, analogous to electoral college – Most effective work done by personal members of organizn.

A problem they have had to solve is what attitude they will take towards State Socialism –

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 18 C 35084 2.

some felt it well to carry their policy of late socialism especially South Germans under von Vollmar. To majority this programme has not been accepted. — They hold to Marxian class struggle doctrine. — The party as a whole has stood out against Gotha programme.

The programme the Socialists adopted framed at Congress in Erfurt in 1891 — they had been following the programme of Gotha 1875. (Appendix to Kirkup) The Erfurt programme reads like the Communist manifesto. Commences with industrial history &c. It is interpreted by German theorists themselves as the exponent of Marxian Materialist doctrine. eg. Kautsky & Opin. some differ from him a little. They have added evolutionist tenets to Marxian position

Present Pol. Status of Party — Pol. Situation in Germany, is diff from most countries in number of small Pol. bodies. There are 8 main one. Classified by socialists according to their economic tenets. Two are very conservative & aristocratic. — (1) landed proprietors (2) Industry & commercial classes; (3) The Catholic Party. — 4 liberal parties, the first two represent commerce, & foreign trade - one German banking & monetary interest & last democratic — last Social Democratic party. Vote is split up between all at present socialist Democrats receive the largest number of votes. They do not get the full value towards proportional representation in force since 1871. A larger

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

number of voters is now in towns, & fewer in countries so that those parties in city districts with fewer votes get larger representation, catholic party got 95 seats as against 43 seats by socialists who had larger % of vote. Socialists hope to change this distribution, but it is difficult to see how they will get it. — The pot influence of Social Democrats cannot grow much under existing conditions. They have now practically all the vote of towns, (industrial) & their only hope is to get the vote of the country. This is the problem they have to meet. — Many of city voters are peasants who hold land in nature of feudal tenure or hold it themselves & they are afraid of it passing out of their possession. Several Congresses have considered the matter. Bebel & Liebknecht made a long report on a plan which however was not logically consistent with the Socialist Democratic scheme. The followers, Socialists of rank & file and not follow plan of leaders — the tendency seems however towards concession to agrarian sentiment.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ely. Pilg. in A. C.² (Socialism & Christ. 19:2 20 May 6 – unpublished manuscript on socialism in America. Hornsby & Chabers)

C 35086

Chap II

Early American Communism. —

Oldest American Charter granted by King James, contained provs for common ownership

Early Pilgrims had forms of it.

Ann Lee & the "Shaking Quakers" in 1774 – Shakers near Albany in 1776, taught celibacy & non-resistance – many cast into prison in Revol. War. – Ann Lee died not established community of goods. Early 1787 religious doctrine. After her death in 1784, communism was established, & since related. (Nat. Reformer, Oct. 1887)

Group & village communism – Very fine moral & socialism. 70 communities. (1842)

most successful & promising orders in US.

The Harmonists came at beginning of 19c from Germany to escape religious persecution, now reside at Economy near Pittsburg. — Geo Rapp is leader. At one time 1000, members now 40 – lots of land.

Germans have other communistic societies, at Zoar, Ohio, & Amana, Iowa.

allow marriage 1897. separate plant of land now

here in Buffalo 1842 Iowa 1854 very wealthy

French community called Icaria – "non religious communism of Cabet "Voyage en Icarie." came to America 1848.

None of these communities were established by Americans.

The Perfectionists, at Oneida N.Y. – under J. H. Noyes. contained many college graduates, believed in exemption from sin, "mutual criticism" – free-love practices within community itself. Students of Hugh & Harmon Noyes had to flee to Canada, died 1886. – loose practices abandoned in 1879, in 1881. it became a joint-stock affair, were economically successful

Two periods of revival of interest in Communism

1826. Robert Owen's visit (11 communities founded)

1842-46 Fourierism extended rapidly under lead of Horace Greely, Albert Brisbane, Chas. A. Dana &c. (34 new communities founded)

Probably 200 communitic villages in US. have been founded free love

Under Fourierism chief were. Brook Farm, North American Phalanx, New Jersey & the Wisconsin phalanx 1840s.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ely. Labor Movt in America. C.8.

C 35087

C. VIII. The beginnings of Modern Socialism in America. —
R. T. Ely.

3 distinct parties of "revolutionary" socialists in America.
(1) Socialist Labor Party (S.L.P.) — peaceful revolⁿ complete
(2) The Intl Working Peoples Assocⁿ (I.W.P.A.) (black)
(3) Intlⁿ Workmen's Assocⁿ (I.W.A.) (red)
} violent tactics — advocated
less moderate in tone & less educated.

They all agree in wishing a concentratⁿ of all the means of productⁿ in the property of the people as a whole, & the distributⁿ of the income (the product of industry) either equally or unequally according to the views entertained of what is most expedient. — proposed to abolish private property in the instruments of productⁿ

They wish to do away with a distinct class of capitalists — not capital
They regard many earners laboring as a slave.
The leaders are mostly materialists
Look upon society as a growth.
Follow teachings of Karl Marx.

—

It is difficult to trace the genesis of Revolt Socialism in America, thus it is certain that it has not descended from early American communism. to which it has little resemblance.

Its first introdⁿ was naturally through the industrⁿ conditions of the country, — the changed relatⁿ of capital & labor after new inventions &c. — The industrial depression during the crisis of 1873, after brief war contrast between fabulous wealth & absolute penury became very marked, populⁿ became denser.

Then came the doctrines of Ground to grow in

The socialism of today may be said to date from the European revolutions of 1848 — German refugees sought these shores, some ardent socialists & communists, who began their propaganda, — among others was Wm Weitling, — he had been imprisoned in Germany & was allowed out only on condⁿ of coming to America. He founded a working mens society in New York the "Arbeiterbund" & a newspaper was published by these men for 4 years called "die Republic der Arbeiter" Mr. Ed. Rock, came here also. He was intentⁿ to start communistic settlement in Wisconsin but not carried out due to dissension. Weitling was for a short time connected with a colony of communists in Iowa

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Eg. L. Mich. 28 C 35088 2.

He finally abandoned his communistic ideas & devoted himself to his trade, to invention on sewing machines & astronomical studies — after law suits over inventions he died in 1871

Wedemeyer, another refugee & disciple of Karl Marx, documented his views with aid of H. Meyer, a German merchant.

The first large society to adopt & propagate socialism in America was composed of the German Gymnastic Unions (Turnvereine) The Socialistic Turnverein of N.Y. drew up a constitn for an assocn to be composed of the various local gymnastic unions & published it in 1850. In Oct. a permanent organizn was effected at Philadelphia. The name "Associated Gymnastic Unions of North America" was changed next year to "Socialistic Gymnastic Union." The platform adopted proclaimed the promotion of socialism & the support of the social democratic party to be its chief purpose. The first intention seems to have been to prepare men to return to Germany & take part in the expected struggles for liberty. In 1851, 17 local gymnastic unions published a monthly organ called the "Turnzeitung" — The local unions occasionally attached to rondels. At time of Civil war they all answered Lincoln's call for troops. In N.Y. they organized a complete regiment. — The operations were suspended during war & shortly resumed under name of North American Gymnastic Union. In 1886-(Eight hrs) it had about 22,000 members, mostly officers no longer normally socialistic — Aims at turning out strong men & a good democracy by the spread of education & morality. — advocates many minor forms of govt — sanity of people, factory & sanitary reform advocated — liberty &c. child labor condemned.

Club of Communists founded in New York 1857. Mostly German refugees. celebrated in 1858. — In 1866-67 a union was effected with followers of Lassalle, an organizn formed in New York 1867. — The "Social Party" was thus formed in 1868-1869 — It became affiliated with the International Workingmen's Assocn, through the General Council of London. Between 1870-73 sections formed in America. A delegate of the Cos Cameron, of the National Labor Union 67-72 attended the Congress at Basle Switzerland & thus an apparent union was effected between European Socialism & an American labor organizn representing half a million

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ely. "C.M. in A" c.8.

The union was by no means real however. – The delegate meeting chiefly on recommendn to cooperate with workingmen of Europe re emigrat

In 1871 a new impulse from French refugees who came to America after suppression of the commune of Paris – more important was the transfer of "General Council" of the Internat to New York in 1872 "Modern socialism" says Ely "had then undoubtedly begun to exist in America" The first proclamn of the council from their new headquarters was an appeal to workingmen "to emancipate labor & eradicate all internat & national strife."

In 1872, at the demonstratn in the section of the Internat. Workingmen's Assocn bearing a banner with their motto "Workingmen of all countries, unite" – The crisis of 1873 aided socialist propaganda & the "Exceptional Law" passed against Socialists & German persecut in 1878 drove many to this city

Socialist Conventions & congresses held 1874, 76, 77, 80, 83, 85 — In 1877 the name Socialist Labor Party adopted at Newark convent — In '83 there was a split between moderate & extremists & conventn held at 2 diff places, Baltimore & Pittsburg. It was a result of the split at the Hague, in 1872 between Marx & Bakounine. John Most was the firebrand that led the extremists (Internationalists), he came here in 1882 & immediately after the factions began, they moderates approved violent measures applauded by the Internationalists as outrages in London in 1888 & finally when the Chicago Internationalists endeavored to resist the police by use of dynamite on May 4, 1886 point action was no longer possible. The

Chapter 18. The Internationalists. — (See Parson's books Stirn. – Bakounine

I. The International Working People's Assocn

Pittsburg manifesto 1892 – 1. destrn of existing class rule
2. free society based on cooperative organizn of industry
3. free exchange of products between organizns
4. organizn of educn on a secular, scientific & equal basis for both sexes.
5. equal rights
6. regulatn of public affairs by free contract between diff communes.

Ph. Phelon of doctrine —
This is laissez faire to extreme, – anarchy, nihilism
neither a state nor laws.
absolute freedom of individuals

Anarchy of Haymarket leaders taken on charge of murder of policeman killed by dynamite bomb thrown by unknown hand. They died a natural death, no union to be held responsible for actions of individuals

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ely. "Ill with." c.f.

C 35090

4.

Economic ideas.
cooperation organizing of industry
free exchange of equivalent products between production organizations
= free lands, free tools & free money

value of goods determined by labor time.

The Internationalists give much attention to external ~~influ~~ circumstances as influencing character.

The individual anarchists believe in "Indiv. Sovereignty" Benj. R. Tucker is the chief representative. A man named Warren is said to have given rise to the school of indiv. anarchists in this country.

The anarchists programme for the present is one of destruct.

The Internat. is made up of "groups" no central or exec authority.
they have several newspapers.

They attack both religion & the family.

A complete picture of their ideals – common property, socialistic prod. & distrib., the grossest materialism, free love, in all social arrangements perfect individualism, — anarchy.
away with private property, authority, state, family & religion.

The teachers of the anarchists.
those who favor laissez faire – Herbt. Spencer, Bastiat,
Edmund Burke – vindicat. of natural society
Darwin, an especial hero, Huxley & other natural scientists.
The Russian thought vs. church & state
The prevalence in places of lynch law.

I The Internat. Workmen's Assoc.

differs little from I.W.P.A., lays greater stress on educ. & less inclined to violence, most of its members state socialists not anarchists – Mr quoting from Report of Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics says – The Internationals do not believe in the ballot politics too corrupt – a bloody & numerical revolt. necessary main strength west of Mississippi. – members few.

Chap. X. The Propaganda of Need & The Educat. Campaign.

Plan of internat. is to sow seeds of discontent now & prepare for coming "agitat." for purpose of organizing – organiz. for purpose of rebellion

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Eg. "L. Mackin" C.H.

C 35091

5.

Chap. XI. The Socialistic Labor Party.

Manifesto of Congress of Socialistic Labor Party, held at Baltimore see 1883. — Labor being the creator of all wealth & enjoys ..... enjoy result of toil. —

equitable distribut. impossible under present system of society.

present system of competit. intensifies this.

Monster monopolies ... supported by class legislat. is subversive of all democracy — ....

To abolish this system, with a view of establishing co-operative product., & to secure equitable distribut., we demand that the resources of life viz land, the means of produc., public transportat. & exchange become as fast as ~~possible~~ practicable the property of the whole people. — Socialists not opposed to state as such, rather want the socialistic state.

The Socialistic Labor Party is composed of local sections, one in a city, may form "branches" — Nat. Exec. Comm — convention & congress. enforce necessity of unity in organizat.

a political party

The Soc Labor Party believes in peaceful agitat. — lawful means in behalf of their principles, until their enemies force the struggle upon them.

The moderates expect the laborers to gain the political power of the state, which they will then use to reconstruct the state, both politically & economically, in the interest of the entire people.

democracy to be real must be economic as well as political

They advocate a number of specific reforms at once. eg. manifesto of 1883.

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Reducti. of Hours of Labor
Abolition of contract convict labor
Employers Liability law

Prohibition of child labor
Compulsory Education
Factory mine & workshop Inspect.
Payment of wages in cash &c

the referendum &c

They form official organs &c
Publish socialistic tracts &c

Nihil — Sir, why
Lincoln, Somerset
Vergers —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ely. "R. M." in 8 c. 12

6

Chap. XII. The Strength of Revolutionary Socialism. Its Significance

C 35092

How to judge strength of socialism in America.

1. Their press. — comparatively extensive, the oldest 12 yrs old in '84

2. General organs of trades-unions advocate principles of socialism
also Eng & Fr. & Ger. socialistic papers are taken here.

2. The ballot — they cannot be judged by it here. — Many times they have started by last election,
women have elected as representative to congress, but have elected Winfield (Prohibitionist)
also to state, senate & House of Rep.

3. In 1883. they reported 38 sections.
1885 — — 58
1886 — — 72 — What in 1886 enrolled 10,000
Ely says there may be 1/2 mill. adherents (to general principles)

4. Members in unions, &c

5. The declaration of K of L. reads like Socialism tho' not interpreted such

6. George's theory — partial Socialism

7. Socialists found in all ranks of society

8 Not many socialists in agric. district

No one knows strength of Internationalists
Socialists at first mostly foreigners.
Nothing to fear from extreme socialism
Counteracting influences 1. The Christian church
2. Republican institutions as fig. leaves in reforms
3. chances land cheap, increasing

Ely seems to think that we have to fear somewhat the Internationalists
a second 1877, local outbreaks &c

The last chapter in the book on "the remedies" is of little practical use, it contains much good advice & truth

(30)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 21.

C 35093

Lecture 24
May 11/97

The socialist Labor Party is not the only exponent of socialism in this country. Some people say the People's party - Populist party is socialistic. I without venturing an opinion on it. It may is true there are many socialistic lines. — In so far as the Populists have a following in towns or there is a socialist sentiment which gives the adherence. — among the farmers this wd. not be so true. The Populists do not avow themselves socialistic, especially the farmers. // The reason for the odium attached to the word socialist in this country is largely due to the carrying on of the perfectionist. In the early '70's when the "internatle" "socialist" made quite a sensatn in this country, the words were borrow & applied to associations in which "free love" was applied. Victoria Woodhull was a leader of it, a wealthy woman (in New York society) (woman suffrage & prolong advertising) her sister equally famous both desirous of breaking up family & by calling themselves socialists they cast odium on the word. To back them up were the perfectionists with their doctrine of free love in profession & practice. Feeling aroused & community disturbed. Neyman were the best known socialists in the American mind they were the typical socialists — common property & free love

The Socialist Labor Party in this city are not gaining this is true as a formal statement, but while this is true the socialist propaganda is not losing its effect

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Problem) 21.

C 35094

There is a marked increase of socialist thought in Modes Times &c.

Discussion as to beginnings of Fabianism in America Blair, Bellamy, Hy W. Lloyd. Mrs. Stetson, &c & paper known as "Fabian" in New York.—

The French Socialist

The secular socialists in France may be said to have reconstructed the Int about '80 when some of the prisoners of the Commune returned. During the seventies there was no visible socialism in France. The 90's was a time of quiet in socialist ment. In Russia the Anarchist or Nihilists was active thro' the seventies but outside there meets the group of Europe it was only in latter 70's that socialism got on its feet again. In other latin lands there is more Radicalism & Republicanism than in France during 70's & Spain & Italy

About 80 the Fr. Socialists began to organize, they tried to make a solid organization but failed. There has thus been no strong executive in Fr. Their following among laboring people has been a personal following rather than a party following. In general Socialism has not had a strong hold in Fr. on the proletariat. They have been socialists of discontentment & personal loyalty rather than of principle

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Problem) 21

C 35095

3.

There are two main lines (1) the Marxists — subdivided it is true, Guesde is a typical leader an extreme Marxist uncompromising, (2) on other hand the Possibilists — the compromisers who are willing to get what they can, in way of Govt concessions. They are not united among themselves as to their pol. tenets. Vaillant was a leading figure just after 70. — Allemane Ben Malon — these the two names lately coupled with, — Malon led movement on literary side. Allemane the practical organizers — — So his followers are called Allemanists. The parties are named from extent of the leaders, rightly so as they are largely personal followings. — It depends much on the orators powers. They will follow their leaders. The Marxists will take only the whole thing. The Possibilists take anything they can get. — The two differ chiefly as to methods or rather their principles. The French movement is not of first rate importance as a Socialist movement.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 22
Lecture 22
May 12/99

C 35096

1.

Socialism in Fr. contd —

Following of personal leaders = tendency to divide into two main branches. There may be many small followings &c. They are less careful to keep anarchy socialism apart from democratic radicalism. The same is true of Latin speaking countries. The word Socialism must there be construed in a more elastic & comprehensive sense. — The anarchistic & democratic radical feeling furnishes most of the ferment for socialist ant in Italy & Spain. — In Latin lands there the text may be sd. to shade off from Paris so as to contain a large infusion of anarchism & the closely related violent radicalism both of the Paris more fleeting sort. — This has consciously defined less & Marxist text or less conscious of it aims or instincts than the German text. — The Russians are called Nihilists or Anarchists. Russian say that since about the middle of 70's have been Marxists. It is a school of educated people rather than a movement of the people who are quite ~~not at all~~ indifferent to such teachings. The dense ignorance of the masses makes them see nothing on any social question, their ideas do not reach that far. They are too ignorant to be socialists, anarchists. The educated school are close adherents to Marxist, but it is entirely confined to the educated classes. There is

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 22

C 35097

slightest outlook for spread of socialistic sentiment in Russia for next generation, they are too ignorant

Where are traces of Socialism farther out in East & South than we have mentioned. Eg. Egypt. East India & China.

As to Belgium there is a socialistic propaganda but now a well founded movement among people. There are good leaders. Belgian Catholic Than Socialist find there centre there at the University of ~~Louvain~~ Louvain, there propaganda continues to be organized in better shape. There economists are more strongly fortified in their Catholic Socialism.

In the Netherlands, the socialistic not is very weak. — It is under German influence. Same is true of Denmark, only there Socialism on the face of it is a strong movement. In Scandinavia it is an exotic growth from German Social democracy & does not fit the conditions it has but a small following. These countries together with portions of Austria are to be included in German Socialism — the other Latin ones as part of France

The English Mvt was late, beginning about 80's due to foreign influence — the External stimuli — (1) Marxism, German Social Democracy & (2)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35098

Georges "Nationalisps of Hand). It was from these two sources that immediate provocⁿ to Socialist propaganda came. It was these the upper class (intellectually not socially) intellect middle class that mostly began. — Fabian Society & Democratic Federatⁿ are two main branches closely to Fr Branches the Fabians being like the Possibilists & Democ Feders the other tho' they too are willing to accept palliatives though they appear to do so as concessions e.g. Hyndman's gutter propositions are of this sort concessions with a little acceptance thrown in. The Democ Feders have extreme feelings — have sort of contempt for "spiritually weaker" brethren, tho' they may help a little more.

The Fabians started out being not very far from Marxists positⁿ, and much of Possibilists positⁿ, by their early writings. Later on they talk in a more conciliatory way less sanguine of immediate results, believing more in continuity of events, possibly a little less sanguine of ultimate success. They have remained a club of educated people for propagⁿ of socialist views, growing less

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Fabian) 22

C 35099

Marxists, trying to act on classes below them, without identifying themselves with the proletariat mass they have had some success. They have in a sense remained outside of the popular movement, have remained preachers of socialism to a peoples culturally, ~~socio~~ intellectually below them. They are not Socialists only, not having only the singleness of purpose of. They are not a potent party, Fabianism is rather a propagandism of socialism from above rather than an organizing of the people.

Apart from the difference in position between Federn & Fabians there has not been much difference in methods. The work of both has been largely that of propaganda from without. Of those who went into Socialist Democratic Federn in 80's a number of them have seceded, among them notably Wm Morris & backed by Ed. Bacho (a Hegelian) — Hammersmith Socialist League. Morris a poet, artist & manufacturer of great success. With these personal qualities gds a peculiar position in ~~Socialism~~ Socialism they are rather anarchists — collectivists of the peaceful sort. They organized a small group "anarchist communists

Socialism (Veblen) 22

C 35100

as the Hammersmith Socialist League. Need represent the scholastic side of Socialism in Eng.

Outside of this the labor movement in Eng has shown a decided coloring of Socialism. It is getting more & more of a socialistic coloring. It is not to be questioned that 30 or 4 years ago the "new unionism" represented more & more of socialism. While they have taken up certain items of the Marxists position & claim of laborer to entire product of industry, & profits of capital hence unearned these two items are traceable in Eng movement today. They have expressed themselves freely on on two occasions, at late congress they expressed themselves in favor of nationalization of means of industry espec. of natural elements. This was in a half-hearted way, discountenanced at the latest congress. The Eng. labor unions then seem to be growing socialistic, with a sentiment for nationalizing or socializing of means of produc. & the growth seems to an extent to be ~~free from~~ independent of the Marxist propaganda or Scholastic mot. How much ~~is due to~~ of the conversion of Mag. is due to Fabians & to hard to tell. It is in cities or industrial centres, towns & that mot has its strength, not in scattered & non industrial ~~areas~~ districts. The

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) re

C 35101

6

movements so far as it has any spontaneous vitality it is making that ~~that~~ many economy modern industry, as against the handicraftsmen or agricultural. It is especially that part of the suffering population which has to do with the more fully organized industries in modern indust. & commercial communities

Re Eng Labour lit —

Read L.T. Hobhouse. "Labour Movement" — small but pithy volume.

Fabians —

Essays & Tracts,

Democratic Federn.

Hyndman's writings. —

Sydney Webb's writings — important Socialists in Eng

Hammersmith Socialist League — Wm. Morris "News from Nowhere" re "Socialism its Growth & Outcome"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Catholic) 23.
Lecture 23
May. 13.

C 35102

1.

Report of Mons Huber on Christian Socialism (more particularly Catholic Socialism —

Ketteler — Meyer

Molanger was first man interested in Catholic Socialism also Father Kolping — a Von Ketteler a great leader made priest in 1844 — got friend of Lassalle, published many pamphlets & books — the industr. machinery & prevention of corporate trade industries be thought responsible for suffering of wkgm — At a meeting of German bishop at Fulda in the 1869 he presided. The principles declared there were prohibition of child labor, short hours, sanitary reforms, Sunday rest &c &c — A great friend of Von Ketteler was Christopher Moufang, a canon of the cathedral — The state he says has right to protect property so it ought also to protect property of laborer — his labor. He differs only from Von Ketteler in as much as he wants state help where Von Ketteler not depend on charity. Canon Hitze is another important figure — in German Reichstag he has been the leader of Catholic Socialism. He is in close touch with Secret Democrats — He wants to return to old cooperative societies adapted to modern times. Most of all of them insist on return to organizing on handicraft system adapted to modern exigencies. They laymen on the hardship wrought by large distributors. Note in his writings a curious inversion of materialistic concep-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 23

C 35103

2.

making religion the basis of capital not materialism the basis of religion — all severely criticize the school of Adam Smith.

Re the clergy in Alsace, Winterer is the leader, he is a strong believer in state interference, "men have in service of machinery we must have machinery of services of men." All the bourgeois of these battalions there has been a set part of the discussion for social questions.

Relation of Catholic Socialist to State Socialist they start with corporative system, reforms advocated the same, State Socialists go farther re restriction on marriage & immigration

Socialism has not had much effect among the Catholics. The scientific socialist have not succeeded in getting ahold of Catholics

What catholic Socialism has done —

— They have furthered catholic journeymen clubs, these clubs remain faithful to teachings of church — catholic crusade of factory girls & workingmen re. frats address them re

The unions among industrialists, to raise standard of educn & religion, create favorable relations between employers & employed, care of employees home, sanitary & insurance schemes, this is interesting, the Catholic industrialist under Abbé Hetze strive to give what other employers ignore

The agrarian, Catholic constituency of Germany is large & Catholic socialism has made much headway among

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

these where social democrats have made none

The first meeting towards organizn of peasants cons in 1868. Three steps were taken to influence moral & economic condtn

Baron Von Aleh was at head of it & Prof Brucker vice presidt — one has to be a member of church to become a member, must possess some rural property have a printed organ — treats of educn instruction in agricult.

The assocn tries to persuade young farmers &c to help to their class, they club together to buy manure, &c. Government lawsuits have a board of conciliators they form a bank of credit; paying a little each year about 130 local banks & central bank. Do Banks They have large membership in diffnt provinces.

The initiative has always come from better classes among Catholic Socialisme.

The French socialists differ in that they greatly distrust state interference. There is a division into 2 parties led by LePlay & Perrin the other of de Mun — the former party is the stronger. They are more for Laissez-faire than State Socialism. The school of Perrin & LePlay is a catholic rehabilitatn of private property rather than Socialist. — Demunn's plan is more for a guild to be Catholic &c he wants a return to old mediaeval condtn of guild, frequent embraces, short hours, non employment of children &c &c Leon Harmel is an important industrialist having latter Omen put his theories into practice

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Italian) 29.
May 14th/97.

C 35105

Huberix Report on Catholic Socialism (contd)

Godin's experiment at Guise – Familistère. – a Fourierist experiment – similar to Catholic experiments conducted by Leon Harmel – the organization divided into 4 sections, (1) Medical aid department – pay for sickness accidents, death benefit (2) department looking after trade purchases. (3) department looking after corporate money.
Since misfortunes of 1870 the Catholic Industrialists have given much attention to social question. especially to morals.
The party of Mamin advocates only state Socialism the 'in theory he denies it
The party of La Play & Rearin do no. deserve title of Socialists
They both agree in believing that the habilitation of church is the only method of ultimate reform.

Leaders in Belgium Anseele, Volders, Beltrand
demands. cooperative industry
& union of suffrage on basis of property qualifn

Francis Huet began his socialist agitation as early as 1840, led into Socialism of a strong type. Not much following now. M. Perrin (France) is the greatest leader in Belgium. He is the champion of economic liberty. Christian Socialism has been brought to its highest influence under Perrin. The Bishop of Liege, M. Doupe has done much to make this Christian Socialism popular. Not a town or village that has not its catholic Assocn. In western districts are many cooperative societies. Though on whole Belgians are poorly informed

Protestant Socialism began first in England after Chartist

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Ireblen) 124

C 35106

of 1848. — Maurice was elected leader of the committee formed. Kingsley was another leader, of Manchester school of economy. Society said made stress on laboring classes. 17 cooperative associations were formed in London — had a paper called Christian Socialist

Three Socialist parties in Eng.

(1.) Followers of Maurice & Kingsley — Miss Hart has successful experiment.

(2) Herr. Stockers (another school) Von Ketteler.

(3) Marx & Henry George (Guild of St Matthews)

German Rationalists, taken up Maurice, with modifications Lutheran State Church socialism

1878 Job

— opposed to Manchester school.

communism, Republicans, atheism

agrees with this as being in accord with teachings of New Testament. — says Marx's theory of value right. — Socialism says Job is impracticable.

Book ends lamely.

Stocker has two organizations. — favors state interventn.

In Germany Christian Socialism has a theoretical side, elevated into a system. Christian Socialists of the chair, esp. Wagner.

French Socialists — Chas Gide most prominent. very active in France.

Christian Socialism has done good in showing men there is other power than mere material satisfactn.

(36)

See Mary "Capital"

Adler's "Grundlagen" — Kirchlich Christl. as far as expression of practical thing

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Nblen) 25
Lecture 25
May 18th/07

C 35107

We can see a difference between diff phenomena of what has been claimed as socialism. It is evident to the historical student that as time has gone on the position of diffth socialistic bodies have become more distinct, each has become more conscious of its own aims & purposes. The general movements of the socialists may be thus classed, disregarding the utopian socialists who are a thing of the past.

1. The Anarchist dimension — collectivist in a way not to be classed as socialist, sometimes (for some purposes included as such but often excluded or neglected. The anarchists for our purposes may be neglected for they are not today as important as they were formerly. They gave less alarm & became less attention.

2. The opposite of Anarchy — State Socialism. — receives little attention at hands of critic of socialism but to be excluded as its theory has little in common with what is known as socialism

3. Christian Socialism which has much in common with State Socialism but more in common with (4)

4. Scientific Socialism. — This group of theories & this line of agitation gives alarm to one portion of the community & comfort to another.

(State socialism means the absorption of industry ~~function~~ by society state
Scientific socialism " " " " state by industry & society)

In the difference between personal & impersonal gov't — lies difference between State & scientific socialism

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 25

C 35108

Scientific socialism is an undeveloped republic; assuming the impersonal fact, & industrial supremacy
State " " " " monarchy — or gov't by statute; — foolishness state structure.

The socializing of material means of life is the common factor of both, & indeed is at the root of all kinds of socialism. The difference between State & scientific socialism is a difference of administration of this socialized means of life. ~~The~~ This a question of the psychology of men, their traditions &c. which vary indefinitely from time to time, which makes a hard & fast distinction hard to draw.

In defining socialism we did not accept paternalism as a decisive characteristic, or even to extend State control as ~~an~~ decisive characteristic, there must be added to this the desire to bring in the republic in a pretty impersonal form, or with recognition of the fact that this republic is coming as the outcome of the industrial republic.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Niblen) 26.
Lecture 26.
May. 19

C 35109

1.

Neither State Socialists or Christian Socialists are regarded quite as harm, neither are very subversive of present order prevailing — His Socialism as a radical, in-
-novating & disturbing movement which we truly regard as such. His a derangement of the present social structure as it stands, but neither Christian nor State socialism con-
-template this.

The history of the development of these movts, & the differentiations or variants of socialism shows an increased definite-
-ness, it is perceptible that scientific socialism or, dem-
-ocratic socialism is confined in a general way within the laboring class. It is dependent for a sense on the factory element, or rather that element in modern industry ~~that~~ which has to do with industry of modern type. — this ind. exclude the agrarian population (industry as distinct from commercial or pecuniary functions the classes concerned in the latter — the upper middle class have little to do with democratic socialists, those of their number who give adhesion to any socialism adhere to state or Christian Socialism. The central gravity of the movement lies within the class of laborers or operatives, while Christian Socialism & State Socialism find their followers in the other classes. Catholic Christian Socialism has for example its chief following among the agrarian populations where their industry is rather handicraft. — The State Socialists find their strength in the middle class — the pecuniary class, including the upper. To an extent these diffe-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 26.

C 35110

2

classes correspond to a certain class animus, or class view. Folk psychology ind. shows that since the indust. revolu. there has gone on a gradual divergence in the modes of apprehension of the diff. classes of the indust. facts. — The lower class eg. has had forced upon them from their exigencies of their every day life ~~has given them~~ the cause & sequence way of looking at things & leads them to look more & more on the world from this point of view & to disregard the personal & lay more stress on the material — the causal factors; so we find a materialistic attitude among such classes, a tendency to disregard status & underrate the aesthetic, ethical & religious. The same causes have not been at work among the agricultural elements, so their intellect. & spiritual attitude has not been found so changed. The result is a prosy somewhat colorless attitude among the agric popl^n. The pecuniary classes again regard shrewd management in personal contact with their neighbors as against shrewd management with machinery as the chief thing. This will make their ~~their~~ intellectual & spiritual diff. They have retained more of the older sense of personal status, personal domination, to remain.

This divergence in the habits of thought of the diff. classes accounts for the divergence of movements put forward & their especially re. any point bearing to the socializn of life.

The pecuniary classes retain a great sense of personal

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Gibbes) 2b.

C 35111

morals, industrial life, on the one side this and gives a basis for State Socialism, relaxing class distinctions class loyalty & the like — on the other hand this development of upper classes has not eliminated from them the personal relat^n, whether as a sense of status between man & man or the classes, or between man & the deity. — So we have also among this class a psychological basis for the dependent attitude or propriety in the naïve form in which it occurs, the earlier form, which the labor class have lost, they have ceased to regard "a guiding hand" — this sense of status between themselves & the deity. So among the upper classes we should have a certain sort of the religious sense, which taken with State Socialism would give us a following of Christian Socialism among upper classes. This should give an explanat^n why scientific socialists have one large class, while the other two variants are in other class & it not also explain why State & Xtian Socialism should be more likely to overlap than either of these over scientific socialism. So in Germany that ~~part which is not~~ part of the State socialism which accords to the credited Christian ideas generally is included in the Christian Socialism — Adolph Wagner on the theoretical side is a good type of the Christian Socialist — Roscher is another who developed a wide State Socialism, with Christian ~~mora~~ cast. He had a wide following "being a vulgarizer of economic theories rather than a initiator" Something

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35112

similar is true in so far as we have State Socialism in this city. The State Socialists are for the most part believers. Something similar is true in England, the State & Christian socialists tend to overlap.

The socialism which is concerned with the workday sentiment of the factory operative is the one with which we have to deal, & Marx as the theoretical exponent is to be considered. The underlying operative motive in his work is this workday, causal sequence - or on this substratum the entire value theory rests. His theory can be construed & contingent only on that basis. The materialistic conception of history is the central fact in Marx's theory.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Adler) 29.
Lecture Mayo.
No. 20.

C 35113

1.

Criticism of Marx "Das Capital."

Opens with a theory of value. It has been counted especially by critics of Marx's teaching as the central part of his teaching. Adler makes this observation. Engel's who may be taken to speak for himself does not commit himself to saying setting up value theory as central fact, nor did Marx himself. Economists today are giving more attention to the materialistic conception as the underlying fact while the value theory is coming to be looked on as secondary. Engels in his translation of the manifesto, does not mention in connection of Marx's great contribution the value theory, but points out the materialistic conception, the class struggle as being the great contribution of Marx. The theory of value is but a piece of detailed work by Marx, an analysis of capitalistic production, a theoretical act of the industrial system as it is today which he calls capitalistic production. It is therefore directed proximately to factory method of industry. A value theory to fit into this analysis.

In first chap. he starts out with the caption "commodities" In "Zur Critik Political Economie" this summary contained in chap 1. is fully developed. — This value theory which Marx here gives is intended to apply to "commodities" "waren" in modern sense. Ricardian distinction of valuable goods gives 3 classes, to only one of these does Marxian theory apply viz the class producible at will without increased cost of production. We have here to do with a value theory

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

which ignores monopoly value, or agric products so far as we have to do with monopolistic elements of diminishing returns, — products of industry in modern system alone is what is here considered.

The capitalistic system as here looked at by Marx is taken as one phase in the social development, the origin of the underlaiter class will go some way to ~~explain~~ assign their share in the productive process. Value used exactly by Marx does not mean exchange value or even value in use, nor anything which economics before Marx had a name for. He used the term ~~to~~ with his usual authoritative assumption that no misconception of his idea could arise.

Use value is independent of labor, — 1st par. p.12.
Use value he says is not basis of exchange value
Exchange value is conceived of as being but a ratio and not inherent or intrinsic, which is characteristic of Marx's value

His in respect of the intrinsic value that commodities stand in ~~relation~~ a ratio to each other which is their exchange value.

So commodities in order to have an exchange value must have contained or inherent in them a quantitative something wherein they equal each other or can be measured in a ratio or proportion.

A good Austrian will say this is all right but it is the "marginal utility" which we are considering. but Marx had say "utility" ~~does~~ is not a measurable thing. Marx says we must look for some other intrinsic fact of which exchange value is the expression. He says the only remaining quantity fact which remains

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

is the labor which has gone into them, therefore exchange value is the phenomenal form in which this labor is expressed. — This method is a method of exclusion. — It is with this underlying intrinsic fact that the theory of value as against exchange value has to do — the intrinsic fact of the labor congealed in, sunk in these commodities.

And, look to a certain as if Marx's process of exclusion is not convincing, it ~~to~~ looks headlong, as if he had got rid too quickly of other properties with which it is concerned.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 27
Lecture 28
May. 21

C 35116

6.

See Böhm Bawerk for criticism
367, 381, 388-7

Marx uses expression use & exchange value in much Ricardian fashion, in regular labor fact. – Marx's position amounts to a denial of degrees of utility considered by Austrians, which is a psychological basis. Marx does not deal in any psychological valuation process. Marx's discussion antedates the invasion of the psychological position into economics. So far then as the marginal utility theory has affected Marx it has done so by improving on the science. Marx's sin for which the Austrians have blamed him was a failing in the common economics of a time. – It may not be a failing

What is included – what excluded in value position of labor. In Vol II it is clear he excludes everything save manual labor in this value producing – much of transportation he includes – under cost of circulation – he includes packing clerking etc. – The retailing function – circulation process is all excluded from the value producing labor. He has a tendency to exclude such considerations as are chiefly concerned with brain labor. The general fact is that it is only the manual labor has concerned directly with the production of goods in narrow sense apart from circulation – to a good extent apart from transportation.

In chap I vol I this is briefly anticipated Vol III p. 105–125

(Read. Chap 6, 7, – Marx)
Discussion in Haller –
(Anelin's Students Marx)
a brief statement in form of propositions

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 29.
Lecture 29.
May 25/97.

C 35117

1.

We find mention made of value coming up in this study we have to do with an organism (used as analogy) a resemblance in function & structure to an organism — we have to do with a collectivity in which it is esp. the economic function which is a collective one. — It is not an exchange value — (can be conceived of as such only as a substitute value between commodities according to Austrians) The valuation takes place not on a basis of what it will bring in an exchange but on basis of its utility for a the purpose — Marx makes it out a valuation in terms of work. Veblen borrows from early English economists. Viewed from the collective standpoint we have a cost of production value, it results that this cost of production must be built in terms of labor & nothing else, to the individual, or collectivity which produces no exchange the question of cost, & consequently question of relative value between goods is a question of what it will cost in effort put forth. — The means of production (land & other natural agents with which carry on life) These being but data coming from the past, things achieved. these do not count in value of product. It is the effort to be put forth which counts. Illustrations today are hard, there being no production apart from the collective industry There are however some communities in which economic calculations are not based on exchange. eg. farm in remoter parts of Norway. — a self sufficing & industrial

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

group of 50 persons. The farm comprises all the tracts necessary to carry on the business. In such a community of self-workers shall we put forward our energies to get a new product, it is now a question of cost of capital or land, this labor cost which makes valuation of new product. It is appraised & passed on in that way. So in other than a capitalistic community it seems probable that Marx's characterization is right.—terms of manual labor and make up the process of valuation, nothing in the way of brain labor in terms of management &c and figure in a valuation process.

How far this position may be still taken is a point of dispute. Much must be said for it. Granted that this and be the case under a primitive collectivist scheme the "value" which Marx speaks of seems right. The difficulty is in transitioning to next step to applying this to capitalist produn. Exchange there becomes the great salient feature, we have here to do with produn by a method in which the owner of means of produn is the autonomous unit of group.—this captain of industry carries on the produn for his own profit & gain. & this gain of his is always expressed in terms of exchange value.—So the value notion changes into an exchange value notion. Value under this system always expresses itself as exchange value. It is the only expression of value under this system. This exchange value to value & this ~~many to~~ the captain of industry has in

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 29.

C 35119

mind when he conducts the process. What decides him is the relative between cost & value of product. — but this man is not a laborer & his valuative is not in terms of labor but in terms of capital. — This is where Marx's statement is weak — It is the capitalists expense, not the laborers effort which makes up the cost in the valuative process under which he undertakes production. The laborer does not decide the valuative process which decides the direction of industry except as one of its conditions. Here Marx has not made the transition in the theory of value which he should have made, he has not adapted his theory as it might stand under the primitive collectivist conditions, ~~but~~ to the changed conditions under the capitalist system — Exchange value under the capitalist system does not take its form from labor. The decisive valuative process is one made by capitalist & not by laborer & should therefore be put in terms of capitalist valuative — & not of labor valuation as under a primitive system.

(Veblen indulges Marx to draw a line between his denunciation and his exposition — As an attack on capital his theory serves a purpose. — It is difficult to tell when Marx is talking for purposes of propaganda & when in genuine earnestness & in sober exposition —)

Marx's own conclusion is that value is essentially the same as it is under the collectivist theory. He finds value in question is labor value. — possibly from

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Coeblen) 29.

C 35120

point of view of the community this is right. The fundamental thing is that we have to do with a social process — collective life process & from this point of view we might say that labor affords basis of valuation process & of which the exchange value of commodities is one form of expression & the only one in capitalist produn.

The discussion in Vol III of Marx came as a surprise to socialists & critics alike — it was a sequel to book one & gave another secret basis to Marx's labor value theory. In Bk III he explains causes of difference in facts between his theory & actually existing capitalist produn which he explains as being pathological from original principles collectivist, grant — Bk III as at beginning neither interesting or lucid but looks like an underhand attempt to take back much of what he says in Bk I. He goes on to show homemen, that the process he has been describing is not the normal process, & divergence from collectivist or variant of collectivism is responsible for its difference from his theory. // Part II shows how in logical sequence rather than in historical sequence how capitalist system arises. It is to be observed that subduing of labor, specialization of function, division of labor that makes the logical step in development thro' which capitalist system arises. It is in the fact of the exchange of goods consequent

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Socialism (Nebles) 29

C 35121

an individual ownership out of which the capitalist system arises. This fact of usage whereby one man owns & is able to buy & sell. The institution of exchange is logical basis of capitalist system. The point where it begins is not with the earliest emergence of exchange. It is after this institution of exchange has so far progressed as to give us a specialized circulating medium — it is out of money that capital arises. Fundamentally then the capitalist system differs from collectivist systems is that it is carried on, on basis of money. This is quite diff. fr. to Adam Smith, to whom exchange was rather incidental, & looked rather to mechanical fact. Many books & psychologist aside, esp. of those men who have the management business. It is a pecuniary fact & not a mechanical fact, the capitalist of industry discriminating on a pecuniary rather than on a mechanical basis that capitalist profit is to be considered. Marx makes it essentially a pecuniary fact, essentially based on exchange. — the mechanical advance he makes ancillary to capitalists pecuniary function, rather than the reverse as was the case under the classical discussion.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Somerville (Webber) 29

C 35122 c.

Read in Mary "Confidential"

Chap IV & VII etc

" VIII.

" IX Sec 1.

Sec 2 less important

Sec 4. unimportant

" XI.

" XII

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Marlen) 30
Lecture 30
May 26,

C 35123

1,

Marx did not properly market the transaction from the collectivist to the private initiative capitalistic production

The premises then for immediate use - in further study of Marx then is

(1) Value is congealed labor in commodities in question

(2) this labor does not mean the particular labor. but socially necessary labor time which a commodity wd. cost in ordinary industry, in ordinarily accepted means of production

Now the capitalist goes to market primarily as a merchant. His as a commercial or financial fact which enters into the process, which is, essentially the whole process, buying cheap & selling dear. Marx explains why this is done & how a profit is possible out of this. This commercial profit proper is due to merchant getting advantage of his customers, a difference between true value of goods & price at which he sells. - the margin is not due to any increased value, or productiveness - except in so far as transformation enters in as productive. The only productive office of the retailer is that little of transportation enters into the goods.

The question is with the capitalist so far as his business goes beyond the naive form is to find some artifice which will increase the value of his stock between the time he buys or sells - this is the only possible legitimate margin - He is still a process of buying & selling, but problem is how can this be carried on so as to increase the buying of goods & selling -

p. 89. Marx points out that it is impossible for goods to increase in value by circulation. "It is therefore impossible ex

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Peblen) 30.

C 35124

2.

The outcome is that there is one commodity in which lies increase of value while in hands of capitalist. This according to many "labor power" — the power of laborer to put forth labor — This is bought in transactn of buying labor, or hiring of labor. (= buying of a slave). (difference to slave is that full control does not go with it) In wage labor the capitalist does not buy labor power for all time or its reproduce the laborer. It is a certain labor power expressed in units of time that is bought. It is a quantity of labor power which is really bought. for convenience sake this quantity is expressed in terms of time & usually also in a given occupatn. The reason why this quantity of labor power is bought is that it has the peculiar virtue already referred to. — Normally the labor power embodied in a given laborer has the value which the raising up of the laborer has cost. The laborer is a commodity a mechanism, a contrivance to be concerned as the product of past labor. It has cost so much to bring him to his present efficiency. He will on the average be able to embody a given quantity of labor in a given time & what is paid for is this given quantity. The normal rate of wages is this cost of labor power bought in labourer. The wages of the laborer are determined with slight variation by the socially necessary labor cost of the labor power necessary. Wages are a price bd. for cost

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35125

of product, in terms of value. How it results that this commodity is like others in that its value is determined by cost, but unlike others in that its consumption results in a larger labor that its cost has necessitated. Say it has cost ~~so many hours of labor~~ Say that the value of the use of this labor power a day is placed at 6 hrs. that is what it has cost of labor. This is its proportionate share in rearing of maintenance of labor, but ~~it~~ results in 12 hrs of labor put forth. Thus there is a margin of 100%. The capitalist has here found a commodity which is bought at what it costs but results in a larger output than what it has cost. (In this later matter there has some thing to say about the elasticity or variability of standard of living, but it is in this bald form that the theory is used & socialist – it amounts to a subsistence minimum wage) This commodity is not only bought & sold but is transformed while under the capitalist. This the difference in value, between labor power bought & product sold which is the capitalists' gains – the surplus value – the amount of value by which the product of labor exceeds the cost of labor bought. While normally the capitalists gain accrues to the whole of this margin

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35126

of surplus value, but at times there may be ~~[illegible]~~ less or more of this surplus value secured. This is the only source of gain from which capitalist gets his gain. The rest of what capitalist buys & puts into product & sells again does not affect the value of product, even by being consumed or ~~pro~~ - transformed because it cannot create value. The labor of the past consumed in the commodity is just on but not increased. These are dead products of past labor. Therefore while the capital, as we usually understand it, is not productive yet it is one of the conditions to be em - - ployed. — not because it produces value however - because it turns out a larger quantity of use values. A margin is here got above actual surplus value.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 31,
Lecture No 30
May. 27

C 35127

If the gains of the capitalists are due to surplus value
+ margin between labor put forth & cost of labor, — then we
can draw a line of distinction there: the capitalists ex-
-penditure, & make a theoretical distinction between
the fact of profits one the source of all gain &
other not the source of any gain. We have there
in the Marxian terminology 2 classes of capital
the constant, & variable (C.8) There is no
surplus value accruing on accct of expenditure
of constant capital. — The variable capital
is that which is put into process as labor
power — normally a gain accrues to it as
surplus value. (Notice difference to classical
classification of fixed & circulating capital
Under many constant will be much of classical circulating.)
So variable capital in Marxian terminology is
represented by wages of manual labor. —

Next we have to consider the rate of surplus value
(C.4) "The degree of exploitation of labor power" this expression
has done good service to socialists, it has been
used as an argument applied boldly to present
conditions — From what then, said the basis of
surplus value is of that portion of capital
which is variable — that which is productive
this variable portions means the labor power

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

consumed at a given juncture or this on this basis that rate of surplus value is calculated. The degree of exploitat^n of labor power indeed means: the degree in which the capitalist gets a gain out of the consumptⁿ of labor power above which the labor power has cost him,

The expositⁿ of "surplus produce" is a slight elaboration of the same thing; so is also the chapter X. on the working day

Socialism (Veblen) 32.
Lecture No 32
May 28/97.

C 35129

1.

Surplus value may be increased by shortening the "necessary labor time, or by lengthening the day absolutely without shortening the necessary labor time. Marx says both of these methods go on. The tendency is to lengthen the absolute ~~b~~ day, not so true now as in Marx's time. As capitalistic system develops Marx holds that capitalists endeavor to lengthen the day. While this may have been true under earlier free competition it is not as true today. It is true that increased efficiency of produc does shorten the necessary labor time, but the latter point will not hold true to same extent. Marx and hold than in so far as shorter workday has come in it is a violation of free competition capitalistic, but is due to action taken by the community &c

Re shortening "necessary labor time" = reducing minimum of subsistence in value, thought not in use. - in capacity to satisfy needs, this value is decreased thru' increased efficiency of labor, or produn

(See part I & II of vol. III. "Capital"
Part I chap. 2, 3. 5, esp. quite discussion
6. less to purpose
Part II chap. 8, 9, 10.)

Concept of relative surplus value means that surplus value may increase relatively by shortening of necessary labor time & ∴ relatively lengthening of surplus time.

P. 187. — Absolute surplus value. = due to lengthe of working day.

The discussion from p. 192–316 is an historical survey of the development & differentiation of industry, largely

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

legacy but still concerning by Marx to be historically correct. Marx does not deny the office of the undertaker, nor overlook the influence of organization in heightening the productivity of prod^n. All persons concerned in pecuniary management including clerical help these are not productive in Marxian sense, while ~~they~~ it is true they heighten the efficiency of industry, heighten the prod^n of means of life, still result is not productivity in Marxian sense, it does not heighten "value" it increases the use values, the aggregate is mechanically & physically increased by in spite of that there is and an increase of "value" unless labor has gone into the goods

Note Veblen, XVIII contains much condensed exposition. it contains in a condensed form much of the whole position "various formulae for the rate of surplus value" p. 332.

"The doctrine of the reserve labor army "the discussion" is found in two pages on machinery & modern industry. The doctrine is substantially to this effect. As capital increases the efficiency of industry also increases. By throwing a larger amt of "constant capital" the capitalist can do same with some labor by substituting machinery he throws out labor, he has less of variable capital & thereby heightens surplus value, thus the efficiency of his industr^l organiz^n to such

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Nelson) 32

C 35131

an extent that the gains he gets from the new machinery &c. that whole mill sell at a price to more that recoup the capitalist, than his gains as calculated on ~~tho~~ former industry had been. The tendency of this effect of lengthening ~~sufficiency~~ of labor by substituting machinery is to increase the army of unemployed. The fact of some being thrown out puts those all at in a harder position, the capitalist is thus able to bargain better, & so again increase ~~effec~~ surplus value — There is thus a great relative surplus value thro' increased efficiency & yet a great absolute surplus value becomes harder bargain is made & time thereby lengthened. Every step gained in absolute surplus value enables relative surplus value to increase ~~vice versa~~ vice versa — The effect of this should be to ~~hasten~~ the workingman down to the physiological subsistence limit, — The reason this has not followed is because system has not had a chance to work itself properly out. — This army of the unemployed is thus to the capitalists interest

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Veblen (Veblen) 32

C 35132

9.

a necessary feature of the capitalistic condition

As his product is for the market however this

does not question whether employer is mere in

purchasing of numbers of those unable to buy.

In so far as capitalist has to depend on home

market the question becomes very technical.

It may lead some day according to Marx to

a catastrophe to the capitalistic system.

The accumulation of capital — however capital

starts out of surplus value it

ends in accumulation, so capital very shortly comes

to be made up out of accumulations of surplus value

i.e. out of the profits of labor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 33.
Lecture June 1,
No 33.

C 35133

1.

Vol II of Marx is little different from what we find in Classical Economists, which describes circulⁿ process. Marx has contributed but little. – The individlᵗ organizⁿ is essentially a social fact not an individual fact – this runs like a red thread thro' all of Marx, & from this point of view the productive process in Marx is discussed.

Bk III. is book to which we have to go for a reconciliatⁿ between the productive process of Value taken in its generic form & the variatⁿ or special features which the productive process has suffered under the capitalist regime. It is to explain where these obvious features vary, that Bk III is written, to show how theory tallies with the capitalist variants of the facts. The point where such a reconciliatⁿ between theory & fact is necessary is in apparent difference between the surplus value of Marxian theory. It has been found incompatible with the accepted theories of profits. – The discussⁿ – is in the first part, Vol III is on transformⁿ of surplus value into profits & " of rated surplus to rate " – he includes in profits all gain other than wages. The first point to be allended to

is to call attention to fact that while in Pt. I he has been talking about value of product, he has been talking of value in social sense, not what appears to capitalist in price, expenses on one side & cost of product on other. To the capitalist what goes into product is either capital (constant) or labor figures with capitalist as cost price, expenses, this not concrete with capital constant & variant, ~~other~~ not necessary cost of labor power, but cost ~~at~~ which he is able to buy the labor, what laborer sells as seen from social pt of view is labor power, what capitalist buys from capitalist pt of view is labor cost as measured in substance. The profit of capitalist is measured in this cost price. That is what actually controls the process under the industrial regime is the capitalist point of view. On this basis then we get instead of surplus value or rate of surplus value as in Pt. I we get here profits or rate of profits. So while mechanical facts are same with which we have to deal, the "spiritual" facts are different. Profit & surplus value are same thing but rate of profit & rate of surplus value are not the same, for rate

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (reblem) 33

C 35135 31

of surplus value is calculated on social cost - cost of labor, while rate of profit is calculated on expenses as seen from capitalist point of view. In order to calculate the rate in surplus value we calculate it on the variable capital, while in profits we calculate it on ~~the~~ entire investment. Normally therefore the rate of profits will be less than rate of surplus value. If we have a constant capital of 50 units & variable cap^l of 50 units & surplus value of 50 units then rate of surplus value depen- dent on variable capital only we have a rate of 100 %. This is how it looks from social point of view. The capitalists however says I have invested 100 units, & there comes out of the investment 50 surplus value & what he wants is the rate of this surplus value to entire investment, wh. is 50 %. This he regards as profits, is rate of profits. It appears that while the rate of surplus value ~~depends on the~~ is based on variable capital, the rate of profits is based on entire investment. ∴ rate of profits is always normally less than rate of surplus value as there is always an amt of constant

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 33

C 35136

capital in the investment — In the end the capitalist will not invest unless he gets the average return so instead of being concerned with the productiveness of industry we are concerned rather with the motives of capitalist in making the investment. — (instead of labor going in determining productiveness) — so re. length of time of production & effect of this on profits, depends on fact that in prodn of diff't lengths the capital is turned over more frequently in one than other. The competition of capital brings this rate of profits to a general level. The industry in which constant capital is small will have to be satisfied with small return, &c &c. — All brings out what was contained implicitly in first volume is that the rate of surplus value has been to the prodn as a whole & not to any particular industry. We will find that theory of surplus value will not go at all as finding profits for a particular industry. Whole use is in explaining social process of prodn & not individual's process of distribution.

The chief value of Bk III apart from its value of a discussion of effect of competition on industrial organization is that it should make us cautious in taking up an question in Vol. I from the naive point of view & as speaking of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Economics (Ashley) 33.

C 35137

Or. Bient - Elle

perceives from pt of view of classical economists, it should also make us cautious of accepting criticisms on it from other points of view.

Re variations of rate of profits on acct of variations in amt of capitals invested — (and later on into a wide field of Bk III.)

Böhm-Bawerk's criticism amts to this: Marx's explanation is not afforded by surplus value descriptn of Marx to accl for profits as source of profits, but Marx in Bk III shows that he was not trying to explain profits at all & so Böhm-Bawerk's criticism must have to stand aside. Technically it does not touch the thing. Here is perhaps no better refutn of Marx theory as vulgarly apprehended, than Marx's own expositn in Bk III. Böhm-Bawerk has not misconstrued Marxism as vulgarly understood & as used in propagandism. — It must be added too that during the time the theory of exploitatn did best service it was construed by socialists as a theory of profits, & source of profits & have confounded surplus value as Böhm-Bawerk has with interest & profits. Marx explains in Bk III that profits & surplus value were not the same with him at all, & never intended to be such. Marx criticism is not against the person, but the system.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 34
Lecture 34
Page 2.

C 35138

1.

See Journal Pol. Ec. Dec. 92 (Veblen) - paper by E. Benj. Andrews' paper on Rhodbertus showing how Rhodbertus is rated by sympathetic economists
~~Rhodbertus~~
Many of these writers act discredit that Rodbertus as real founder of socialism

Rudolph Meyer. a friend of Rhodbertus. - analysis that table of Meyer's Emmanuel —
The writings of Rhodbertus contained in 3 vol.
Letters to von Kirchman - the theories are put forth - re-printed under title of Capital — works of Rhodbertus issued posthumously.
Rhodbertus may be taken as immediate source of socialist writings. — some go farther back to find the labor theory of value — eg. Wm Thompson in "Inquiry of wealth" - about 1830. said by many to be the father of this line of thinking on economic matters, & also of "solidarity of industr. community". It shld not be confounded with Marx's materialistic conceptn, but served much the same purpose
The controversy as to who originated these views does not seem to have much point. Engels says of Marx himself that they are not indebted to Rhodbertus at all but to classical Economists,
The theory of Rhodbertus at least resembles Marx if it is not substantially the same.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Ashley) 34.

C 35139

2.

His letter many in this – there is a theory of social development on which the economic theory is built up. Rhodbertus states that the community is to be taken as a whole in any deduction of the progress. but he does not say like Marx, that this solidarity is primarily an economic one, or that it is controlled by economic exigencies. It is a theory of solidarity in which social structure is concerned in such a way that features in one direction are mutually interdependent ~~between~~ on other features, the national boundary is closely regarded by Rhodbertus, where Marx regards the industrial boundary. It is not clear from Rhodbertus discussion that the economic feature preeminently conditions the others. There is an insistence on inevitable development of economic features which might make us imagine it meant it primarily. This social national organism grows, develops. – The growth of the economic structure most important from our point of view. Rhodbertus has a theory as to this growth, but it is not clear whether he regards his theory as historical or

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

partly historical & logical, the logical basis of. His basis of social structure on which Rhodbertus builds his theory is national – he assumes a national organizn which had much solidarity – on which all socialists must set is for his purposes a specials permanently monarchical organizn. – a social & monarchical structure, – In this second feature of course he differs from other socialists. – He not only national, but of a monarchical cast. – social monarchical, national. –

Rhodbertus' contributions are
a theory of rent
" " " crises – depressn

This as a theory of rent that his theory fundamentally differs from others. He uses rent in a special sense meaning all gain from property whether in land or anything. Rent with him is much same as profits in Marxian sense. This rent or profits is derived by Rhodbertus in Marxian ~~sense~~ fashion. He begins with assumptn that labor is source & measure of value according to positn of Ricardo taken in the naive fashion. From this it follows, the laborer being the only productive agent, the competition of laborers, the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

monopoly position of capitalist leads to such an in-
-dustrial position that labor is sold to capitalist & that
must bring = cost of product = subsistence limit.
Rodbertus leaves less room for an historical
or moral factor to fix the level of subsistence to
come in than Marx did. — The surplus is appropriated
by landlord first, then when capitalist comes in
& then next, we have then a labor value theory
of a slightly less elaborated form than Marx
a theory in which it is safe to say we have to
deal with a surplus value theory not in
the Marxian sense, but in which surplus value
is identified with profits. There is thus here
a great difference between Rodbertus theory
and Marxian theory. In Rodbertus theory
the surplus value is derived in much same
as Marx. but thus Rodbertus identifies with
profits but which Marx refused to identify.
Surplus value is concerned to the profits of pretty
distinct of a given industry in Rodbertus
this is denied in Marx. We have a more naive
surplus value theory in Rodbertus than in
Marx. In this there seems the solidarity of the
industry & solidarity of the nation, — the national

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

indust. community — & in this manual labor is the only productive fact — a tendency to minimize labor of superintendence, though something of recognition is given to it. Rhodbertus gives special attention to position of landlord — & discusses more from landlord pt of view than Marx did.

Having this labor as source of all value we can now see what happens under Rhodbertus theory of produc., value of goods. It is assumed = labor imported in them, this value greatly exceeds the cost of labor, this margin makes up gain of capitalist. There is a given amt of labor goes into produc but this labor, thru efficiency of means of produc the product is much greater than cost of labor which is about its maintenance. Now it happens that according to Rhodbertus the productive laborers are largest part of the modern community & their consumptn is for the largest part of modern community. The demand which comes from laborers is the largest the produc then is in large part a demand for produc for laborers for consumed goods. This labor is consuming little more than its subsistence minimum but is producing more

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

& the margin between the two is under continually the result in the market is an over prod^n which leads to hard times & crisis, which man makes. to match all ~~prod^n cost~~ consumptive capital of with prod^n. The planting consists to a theory that it is not necessarily all planned prod^n which is at the bottom of the trouble, but it is deeper than that. The real point is the relative decrease to labor's share of product - relatively to increased prod^n — For main theory see
— Capital p 159
" Rel ~~Letters~~ Vol 1, 37

In Capital p 51, is a definitive reference to planters prod^n.

Rhodbertus does not go into detail or always make his meaning clear, & consequently has often been misconstrued. "The cause of crises is ~~difference~~ discrepancy between particular demands & particular supplies owing to &c &c"

The capitalist is unable to make the adjustment, to so adjust prod^n as not to turn out too much of staple consumable goods as compared with what he does turn out of luxuries & capital goods.

This theory also explains pauperism &c, & is part of Rhodbertus' theory which has found its way into socialist writings

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 35.
Lecture 35
June 3/97.

C'est une Bible

While the work of Rhodbertus marks a great importance to Economics, it is of only slight importance to Socialism. Veblen has a slight inclination to rend Rhodbertus out of the class of scientific socialist & rate him as a state socialist if he is to be a socialist at all. He has offered a theory of social evolution, which if it has had an influence on workings.

See Kirkup's summary of his theory —

His characteristic of Rhodbertus is tells more of what ought to come than Marx does. He keeps the two ideas more distinct. The ideal according to Rhodbertus is the future

a period of property as dependant on service and desert to which goods are distributed according to economic desert — it is doubtful in Rhodbertus scheme — set out in a letter sent to Congress of Oregon in Sept in 1862 — whether private property is to be entirely done away with, or a modicum of private property left — the latter seems to be the case, like the milder advocates of Henry George's view.

As to method of distribution under his ideal. He takes a position on this point and here differs from the rank & file of Marxians who find the evil of today sufficient thereof. Distribution according to service, desert, to be marked out there's a bureaucratic organization a constant census of supply & demand, a continual rating of economic or industrial efficiency of individuals & household &c. — There's his scheme runs a good deal of the principle of the right of labor to its

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

full product. — Under the future state will be this elaborate bureaucratic system for ascertainment of demands & adjustment of supplies &c. This bureaucratic system is essentially of a monarchical sort, a constitutional monarchy with an appreciable amt of modern liberal-ism in it, an electorate of suffrage, yet not an immediate but ultimate electorate of suffrage esp. female suffrage.

Re statement
a ~~[illegible]~~ specialized labor value theory
" " " ~~[illegible]~~ forces of poverty "

His labor value theory is a theory of profits or what he calls rent, something similar to Marxian theory. The entire feature of an emergence of profits is not concerned to be due by Rodbertus to impetical element involved in labor in goods & value of product. The question is argued on commonsense basis of competitive economy, which throws the capitalist class into a more odious light than the Marxian discussion.

Rodbertus looks for the change in industrial conditions to come later than is expected by the scientific socialists, but who with Rodbertus holds to an evolution of society without giving a primacy to any one factor, and argue from the past that the change will be very gradual. — The Marxian agree that this is all very true but that facts of past show that conditions of industry have been primary in the past —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and these industl. conditions are changing very rapidly. Institutions do not follow a discrepancy will arise between economic & social conditions, & when the discrepancy comes too great there will be a revolution a sudden or abrupt reconstruction of the social structure to correspond to the change which has already taken place in the industl. structure. There is an analogy in the landslide, as opposed to the gradual erosion. When higher lying land gets thoroughly soaked a little shock will give rise to a levelling which will materially change things.

If the change is essentially a change of one factor — the material, industl., & then is changing rapidly, if there is one feature especially formative in human society & this is undergoing change in other respects, it would seem that the man who argues for abrupt transition has more to reason from that others who look to a gradual evolution all round of institutions, as to the abruptness of the change.

Rhodbertus may be taken to be the theoretical beginner of State Socialism. Many of Scientific Socialism Rhodbertus is a spokesman for the modern portion of State Socialism rather than the early State Socialism in Germany which had a ~~strong~~ religious element in it. The average complexion of State Socialists in Germany has been gradually changing. They are today more being Lutheran State Socialists than they were then. Rhodbertus

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 35

C 35147

9.

was an orthodox Lutheran and a pious man. So Rodbertus' was rather a State Socialist of modern type.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Ely) 36.
Lecture no 36
June 8/97.

C 35148

Re practicability of Socialism & hope for future &c.
later Ely's discussion "Socialism & Social Reform."
Schäffle is worth reading on this subjt.
the Quintessence of Socialism } the two must be taken
& Impracticability of Social Democracy } together, bits independently of reading knowledge
his work has been regarded as the std. criticism of Social Democracy.

An Eng grand the able ans, against the Socialists from orthodox economic pt. of view is "a plea for liberty" written in ans to Fabian essays (read in reference to the 90's.) there are several authorities most important being Herbert Spencer.

Cooperative Commonwealth of Laurence Gronlund is not a bad characterization of how the matter looks to a Socialist. something same is true of Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

Ely in Chap IV speaking of Socialistic State, distinguishes between German Social Democrats & State Socialists. He soon later boosts Democrats as typical case.

An insistance on local self-govt Ely finds a strong characteristic of Socialists. the tendency shows itself most strongly in the French. The line of demarcation between the Socialists & Anarchists here is hard to draw. In their insistance on local self govt. it is not as a political feature but the industrial feature,

Ely. c. 4 5 6 8 9.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 37
Lecture 37
May 8/97.

1.

C 35149

Illy G.S.: Some misapprehension of nature of Socialism.

That Socialism proposes to divide all property equal between all persons — this objection does less service than it used to & is not so often asserted.

The fact of the distribution of consumption is very diff't from the distribn of accumulated wealth — There is certainly demand a change in the distribution of product, but among advanced Socialists a redistribution of holdings is not looked to, tho' in a sense this may be expected to be the present redistribution of property rights, to the extent at least that traditionary consumption &c. so far as it is identified with the laboring class they are willing & indeed eager to give a larger share & more of a legal standing in the way of controlling the means of prodn — i.e. extending the property rights of these bodies over the means of prodn, they look to a mitigation in the use or abuse of the means of prodn.

(See Adams' paper at Amer Economic Assn 96-7 as showing trend of thinking in this city among made amateur people — paper deals with law rediscretion and bonds of corporations, corporations)

p. 38. Another misapprehension attending Socialism down as the result of fantastic propaganda. The "crank" theory of the Socialist movement is rather past its utility

Socialism is not a movement of criminals — The dissolute delinquent classes are ordinarily not socialistic

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Rdm) 38
Lecture 38
June 9/97.

C 35150

1.

Re. Socialism & family & household.

In "Quintessence of Socialism" Schäffle is speaking of the minimum requirements of Socialism generally.

In "the Possibility - -" he is speaking of the practical or avowed aims of present Social Democrats - the outcome of their programme. - the Erfurt programme - the description of Kautsky of it is to be taken as most authoritative ~~demonstration~~ theoretic presentation. He has come more & more to be the acknowledged theoretic writer.

Neo Gilt to Socialism as meaning free love &c is in America an recurrence of the 70's, Victorian - - & the Perfectionists at Oneida.

Bebel & Lublanetto in their recent meetings do not urge so strongly the abolition of the household. They say it is dying anyway - they hold it is a private affair & there shld be no state control of it. There is no indication bais they say for state or collective control of the domestic or religious life.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sociology (Kelsey) 39.
Lecture No. 39.
June 10/97.

C 35151

Discussion on the Household.—

result a departure from the French, suggested many factors of present; notably the facilities for divorce in modern industrial communities. Woman too is changing. In looking over these industrial communities of Europe it will not be difficult to construct a scale of location of woman before law being more & more recognized according as industrial community becomes ~~greater & greater~~ more & more developed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 40
June 11/97
Lecture No. 10

C 35152

The household under socialist state. — according to Schäffle the indivisibility of socialism — the outgrowth of modern liberalism — this individualism in the political sphere, the logical outcome of which is anarchistic individualism — Schäffle is wrong as to the theory of individualism which is based on natural rights i.e. is a theory of state. The socialists recognizes no natural rights in the individual, but certain abstractions i.e. the question of the evolutionary one of what will happen to the several units i.e. One cannot say that in the theory of the socialists that they are to be set down as natural rights men so prominent in Eng. history. So far Schäffle's objection is not well taken, but re agitation of today, it is true that much of the natural rights is met with by socialist agitators. There is a tendency for many of them to use the natural rights theory in their propaganda. This has no place in their theory. Thus the family, will labor so far as any coercive feature is concerned, whether coercion be from state or from one member of family to another, — labors in fact solely in thought of people who concern no longer of subjection, obedience &c. — This there is nothing of primitive monogamic family existing

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Niblett) 40
re coercion

C 35153 2.

In first place only relation of indiv. to community is indirect relation & industrially state has nothing to enforce in the family — domestic relations and be out of acct.

Re legalized coercion within family — the whole system of states being done away with the community did not recognize coercion of one individual in other.

Just if an group of say two desire to enter into domestic relations, we the collectivity delegate to me to exercise such discretion as the collectivity does itself not care to exercise.

Re the relation of socialism to art & scholarship & science — Dr Schaffle "Impossibility" 161 — 5

The objection is made & critics of socialism that under socialism where there is no private expenditure for individual tastes, art ind. lapse. this objection is felt to have some force & educated persons. — private patron & enterprise have been bases in past largely of art. It has been rd. that our art life is based on possibility of leisure for a considerable class & and of luxury, or freedom of consumption to leave a margin so wide as not to go to necessaries of life.

An analysis on economic basis of situation mean & art, & how private property has affected it. It is undoubtedly true that today private owner-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

chief dominates life of our culture. It applies too to other taste, denotes code.

The argument on the fact of the authority of taste is present in humanity wherever found. This sense of beauty is essentially of nature of a valuation of external objects that appeal to sense & passing of judgment on them for purpose of beauty. It expresses itself in a variety of ways, the canons of taste vary widely but the fundamental fact remain that pass judgment on things as commanding themselves to beauty. This sense of beauty according to psychology is the faculty of apprehension the canons of taste are essentially habits of apperception, those which can be apprehended with great facility are passed on as beautiful. It results that these canons of taste are essentially result of habit. & effects judgment we judge of things as beautiful or not beautiful that the habits of judging other things will affect this, we will be prepared to find that the canons of taste of a community will be affected by judgment in other lines of religion or e.g. sacred art, beautiful, & an analysis of sense will show that our religious sense will show much of what we regard as beautiful. Similarly the economic life of men & judgments based on

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 90

C 35155

economics should come in also to affect our sense of taste. Let us see what the canons of economic excellency under the present regime are, — & in what degree they are apt to affect the taste & shape art life of the community.

Under present system we have to do with a system of private property & the quest^n is what are the canons of judgment re economic facts under such a regime of private ownership. Individual ownership seems to have originated (psychologically speaking) in the emulative principle, & magnanimed that beginnings of private ownership have been made in the matter of slavery in which dominant fact is domination of one individ^l over other, & so also over things as against persons. It is the desire of distinct^n that has led men to accumulate property, this desire of distinct^n is a relative fact, — in regard to others, there is no absolute quantity of distinct^n to be had, the principle then is an emulative one. In this process of acquiring we have to do with a process proceeding on the emulat^n, In order to gain distinct^n you must not only own, accumulate &c. but you must let your neighbor's know, it results that to gain the distinction & good repute which comes of success, is to be obtained by putting this accumulat^n

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (Veblen) 40.

C 35156 37

in evidence, this may be done in two ways: by abstaining from work, or consuming freely. He is in a strong economic position, he has a claim on relatively large proportion of Nat. dividend. While the basis of this cumulative process is the reward of merit or demerit for efficiency or deficiency we frequently come to point where this principle seems to violate itself. While in one form the competition is in clearing of one man to dominate, it often happens that in putting his wealth in evidence, he has to abstain from putting forth any energy, or vulgarly doing anything. — This ideal position is seldom reached -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism.
Veblen. Lecture 4
June 16/97

C 35157

1.

Art is not a matter simply of sensuous beauty, though to this may be present. — art work proceeds on an interest human as faculty of apprehension. The motive of art is to convey something, suggestion or expression — The art of Renaissance & art of western culture, the sacred architecture, the constructive basis of art on these lines is something more than sensuous beauty —

Letter aims in the way of expression & suggestion have an opportunity to work themselves out. The pecuniary nature may exercise more or less of a selective force, may affect our tastes. This feature is one based solely & strictly on private property. & is the feature which distinguishes the culture of of a community having indivl ownership from the culture of any community without.

Thus under Socialism art life will not cease, but expression of it might change with changing conditions the economic interest or pecuniary one of today might give place to another, but it wd not lapse

It is apprehended that a certain organization of learning will come & science will lapse. Here again we have to do with interests on basis of which knowledge is sought, — the canon of worth in learning in one direction or another. — This thing of conspicuous waste cuts quite a figure in learning to day. — the humanities — the polite learning — Why do we

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Socialism (42) C 35158 21

have them & what will happen if basis of pecuniary emolumt. is taken away. — There is a pecuniary reward for constructing such a yard for more worthy learning e.g. classics. — They are of little industl. value or significance — they argue a good waste of time on part of man who has acquired them. They are evidences of misdirected time in past & ∴ pecuniary waste &c. ∴ highly estimated — Spelling serves as an index or adjunct of the learning of the man who has acquired it. Socialism will mean a change in vulgarization of language, — away from classics & perhaps towards practical sciences.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Workingman's Programme. C 35159

Address by F. Lassalle (trans. by Edw. Peters)
London The Modern Press, 1884.

Speaks on the special connection which exists between the character of the present period of history in which we are living & the index of the working class.

First defines workingman — the class only one of many today existing

Historical retrospect shows same grades & classes in Mediaeval landed interest dominant. It was ruling principle of M. ages. due to domestic & economic constitution of Mkt. Trade & industry but slightly developed, — agriculture (trade) the staple of wealth. — Landed property was alone treated as independent productive property — not so moveables &c.

By — feudal system based on land. (public forces)
the constitution of realm (public rights)
exemption of great landed proprietors from taxation.
social contempt in which persons not connected with land held.

The possession of land fixed its impress on the period & was its ruling principle

The Peasants' War 1524 was a reactionary movement defeated on the same principle. Peasants wanted their landed interests enfranchised the principle was in fact dying out

The movement was not revolutionary i.e. founded on a new principle of thought or it would never have failed absolutely in the long run

The true revolutionary forces of the time were —
the progress of industry
the productive energy of towns
constantly developing division of labour.
wealth of capital.
— accumulating in hands of bourgeoisie.

A gradual change took place 2 centuries after revolution
proclaimed but not created } Fr. Revolution

The revolution was a change de facto not de jure in the relation of these classes. nobles: clergy/& bourgeoisie. The latter became rich thro capital & former became insignificant.

A kind of materialism developed there, in gain for money, & privileged classes.

Causes of development of industry. — rising towns & art of Good Hope & Mounts

discovery of northern & southern magnetic cycle & compass. better transportation greater security of property

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lassalle – (Wagner's programme's)

workers have reached domain of reciprocal cause & effect.

A revolution took place due to large product & cheap sale & a contemporary extension of division of labor, – instead of local product in which demand always preceded actual product, the change was to product, the offer of goods preceding the demand, & forcing it into existence by making good cheap. – Thus there came instantaneously wealth – & very unequal apportionment of proceeds of product.

In this may the possession of land became of less importance – the revolution gained external recognition which gained moral recognition.

The spinning jenny of Arkwright invented in 1775 contained already in itself a complete revolutionary of the social forces in existence during the Middle Ages, product by means of machinery was not possible under the feudal system.

The point is now to make the legal position of the third class, identical with its actual position, instead of 'nothing' 'everything'.

Napoleon's Revolution raised the third class into power – as opposed to the privileged classes nobles & clergy, but this third class in turn contained the bourgeoisie the members of a fourth class. – The bourgeoisie being the citizen who desires to make the property of the citizen, or his capital, the conditions of power over the State, he makes the fact of possession a legal condition of political power & thus creates a new privileged class, which desires to impress the overruling stamp of its privilege on all the arrangements of society, just as nobles did in Middle Ages with the privilege of possession of land.

The truth of this is borne out in subsequent history. – the principle of church taxes, in the census, made the possession of a certain amount of capital essential for a franchise. – Note to electoral franchise in Prussia with 3 classes – practically denies franchising 16 out of every 17 workingmen without property (1849)

The possession of capital has become the controlling factor in the composition of the State

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lassalle (Workingmen's programme) C 35161 3.

by indirect taxation, the bourgeoisie have really thrown the burden on the poor, instead of keeping the taxes direct. — The indirect taxes fall on the poor, & the direct taxes remain the criterion & condition of the right to the suffrage i.e. to political power.

Speaks of contempt in which non-capitalists are held, corresponding to contempt of serfs in Middle Ages

Also speaks of the alleged liberty of press, & shows how bourgeoisie have tried to control it.

Thus history shows two periods in hist. dominated & ruling principles of the ages. — (1.) nobility or possession of land.

(2.) bourgeois or large private property.

Dawn of a new period 24 Feby 1848. — Revolt in France — demand for universal suffrage — The 4th class makes itself heard, it can have no privileges — all can be workingmen; a cry of reconciliation, union & love. The principle of the working class as the ruling principle of the community considered in 3 of its relations. —

(1.) In relation to the formal means of its realisation. — the universal & direct suffrage

(2.) In relation to its moral significance. — He here speaks at length of misconceptions of standard of workingmen. & shows they must feel a common interest in the welfare of all

(3.) In relation to the political conception of the object of the state which is inherent in that principle — The moral idea of the State, according to working class is — that the undivided & free activity of individual powers exercised by the individ. is not sufficient (as Bourgeois hold) but something must be added to this in a morally ordered community viz. solidarity of interests community & reciprocity in development. It is the function of the state to carry on this development of freedom. Its object to place individuals through this union in a position to attain such object & reach such a stage of existence as they never could have reached as individuals, to make them capable of acquiring an amount of educational power & freedom which it had been wholly unattainable by them as individuals — the training & development of the human race to freedom (30)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35162

Notes on Socialism

N. + Chic. ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35163

The Socialist Labour Party

History is ever teaching us that every movement, whether intellectual social or political bears well a comparison to the winds as they reach from shore to shore. Certain marked characteristics become more marked and distinct as the movement grows in strength. Of these characteristics some are more easily perceived than the effervescent nature which exhibits itself in the source within the confines of some small canton or state it sets to overflow its borders and spread its wave into other territories. Often as did the Protestant Reformation, and the Revival of learning, to be subsidiary to the frontiers of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35164

an unfriendly nature. On its surface, and it is regardless of its limits. Perhaps no less noticeable is the pregnance of its being from all sides we see ~~its~~ new its off shoots. The Protestant Reformation many count as its own the many creeds and sects which forthwith had their birth. Lutheran, Calvinism, Episcopacy and the like. Different as they are in outward form they are what they are yet unmistakably to this common parent. Nor is the Renaissance without its many children, many discoveries in arts & science must honour her who brought them to the light of day. Modern Socialism, nascent as it is, forms no exception to rule as we have stated it. In its onward March it

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35165

has but mocked the barriers of nations, ~~and refused to~~ neither ~~did it hesitate to cross the deep Atlantic~~, nor did it unfurl in its onward ~~attempts~~ by waters powerful enough to keep Continents apart. Never is it a barrier forever. For it a child has been born, as yet too young to assert its coming strength. Whether it meets with increase and prong its strength or whether it is destined to early death, cannot as yet be said. The child ~~has already~~ lived. It has nevertheless been at the baptismal font and is known as the "Socialist Labour Party"

With socialism either as Utopia, political theory or existing condition it is not the object of this paper to deal. Neither will the less difficult task

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35166

Of giving in detail a history of the ~~organization~~ genesis, organizing purposes and effects, of the ~~Conceivably unattainable~~ ~~Socialist~~ Labour party would be attempted, ~~it shall~~ if we ~~can outline~~ we can but give in outline a sketch of the early history of the Labour party in Canada where it struggles as yet with all the dangers of infancy our aim will be accomplished. Suffice it then, to say, that the Socialist Labour Party known first in Europe and at a later period raising its voice in the United States evolved into existence, ~~under conditions, circumstances~~ to be ~~related~~, in Canada under circumstances which have marked it as claiming ~~to a double birth age~~. ~~If we might so express~~

The Nationalist Association was ~~first~~ organized in Toronto about 5 years ago, and at that time Arnot Reflburn

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35167

stood forth as he still remains ~~one of~~ a central figure, to him the Association was indebted for its being as in large measure, ~~this~~ successful the Socialist Labour Party ~~has been~~ is indebted for its continued existence, as a ~~mar~~ specimen of the agitator class to so little he belongs he is deserving of more ~~than a passing~~ mention. A scotchman by birth and a shoe maker by trade he inherits beyond doubt the selfishness, attributed in so great measure to those of his nationality, ~~without~~ ~~all~~ and fails to redeem it by the contentment of mind and heart which are characteristic of the cobbler at his last. He wants to be a leader ~~if he cannot be successful~~ and delights in argument nor has he kept himself uninformed nor has he come to the battle without his weapons of defence

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35168

and man ~~Since~~ ~~Being now~~ Rapidly approaching the middle age of life he has, since a boy read much on ~~So~~ a certain amount of Political Economy much of it gathered from tracts and pamphlets. One could not say for a moment that all of it was orthodox, if indeed, ~~orthodoxy is at~~ ~~this he at first had after~~ science at all. The word is applicable at all. The day he found Karl Marx his "all in all had come." "Have you read Karl Marx?" he asks "If so all other knowledge is superfluous or worse than that, is misleading, for he contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Sincerely does he worship this father of Socialism, he would confound common sense and reason to uphold his ~~probabilities~~. Karl Marx is verily his man-god

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35169

for he professes faith in none other, unless perhaps his actions, & he in his own absorbing self conceit strutts like a peacock strutts about displaying to the harmless world his more sober minded animals of the barnyard, the many dazzling colours of his feathered tail, so too this man in the parade of his own conceit boasts with a false pride of his agnosticism, that among his humble followers he may find some who will marvel at his daring and admire. This I feel to be in his underlying lust for praise would laugh to scorn the sleight who has fashioned him, and who in the density of his own ignorance can see nothing in science but a name. Yet Karl Marx has given him a

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35170

cerned and perhaps it would be unjust to say he does not believe it! Now here, and here only would he acknowledge his own weakness where he would be unable to support any of his claims. In following out his reasoning to the utter limit the leanings of this man he has laid himself open to attack, and there are not a few among his party who are loathe to acknowledge that to be the case. In discussion on nature, that great and fresh matter with which Meredith, he fights hard though not gracefully, for he is obstinate, self assertive and not a little irrational. He will yield absolutely nothing he defies many phases but though strength ~~would~~ ~~not conceide a single thing~~ ~~from many sides~~ he will not bender in the last even to cover himself.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35171

'Dis-mell he is not made
thought by conceiving a little
he would hold a less
intemperate position, Here
he has to live or die and
metto living all will see
in value" ~~[illegible]~~
no other property than
the labour ~~[illegible]~~
value of labour, - the work
of the labouring man -
must be synonymous
terms, or the find no
place in the vocabulary
of ~~[illegible]~~ Capitalism
it may ~~[illegible]~~
is ~~[illegible]~~ from hell, but
in the world of Socialism
such forces are unknown.
Neither can private property
in land ~~escape~~ escape a
fierce denunciation, for
God gave it not to individuals
but to mankind. Even
Christ Jesus would
tell you this ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ a thousand times
gift though he would deny
that there was a Christ!

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35172

Still he remains the central figure in this little group, lacking much in sincerity yet faithful to the cause he endeavours to uphold, he is likely so to remain, ~~[illegible]~~ whether for good or ill to ~~[illegible]~~ discontent in the minds of his little band, to talk ~~[illegible]~~ argue & talk yet is but to hear the hollow echo of his own ~~words~~ voice, till someone less fanatical and more sincere ~~occupies~~ the throne he today enjoys in the hearts of a little band of honest thinking, hard-working and light-seeking labouring men and women

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35173

Weitling says no such thing as crime.
crime = disease, criminals to be isolated & put under treatment. No idea of punishment.
The whole tone of Weitling's attitude is of this kind, genial goodhearted, & humanitarian. His agitation has in much of the "milk of human kindness" — The agitation on the whole is a good-natured one. (Weitling on German side & Blanc on French side helped to stir up harsher side of feelings of people & it is this that common people gave vt response, rather than the Utopian side. It is hence on the ~~Radical~~ democratic side that the most radical and extreme measures are advocated. Weitling had the backing of what came to be the Communistic League. — When he was expelled from Switzerland he appeared in England & made a stir there amid the communistic centre. It was here amid a socialistic gathering that the first international Labor organization is said to have been promulgated. — The German element were strongest in Eng — among these were a few French, & some German exile element — Weitling was well known in Germany as a prophet of great merit among socialistic element he was well received in England. — This sentiment in favor of international organizn was need

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35174

not be emphasized (Adler in his review makes too much of it) Originally the movement was Weitling's version of the French utopian socialism was what continued down to early forties in Germany. The communistic league is to be considered as a secret organization made up of workingmen, mostly German, some Eng. led by well cultivated men, mostly humanitarian men, this body was chiefly a German institution though it was on Eng ground that it had its headquarters, –

Gradually they grew dissatisfied with scheme due to sense of inadequacy, on side of workingmen & leaders, the latter found it fantastic, incoherent, the former too mild a flavor. The dissatisfaction was chiefly on grounds of sentiment. The development of thought at time was rapid. & Weitling's scheme seems to have fallen behind the utopian view of the time, Weitling's scheme was a gospel of social regeneration in which there was an

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35175

appeal to sentiment, based on brotherly love
This is an eminently commendable sen
to take of the matter, but this was
not the drift of thought in intellect
circles of so called. The dissatisfac
with so called gospel was increasing
& men did not know what they were
to put in its place. – an inarticulate
dissatisfaction, – (eg Wellington published
"The gospel of the poor sinner – in which
there is the spirit of gospel methods &
form of it, – his other great book "
"Mankind as it was & is & should be")
There is a growing feeling of uncertainty
Along in 1846 certain new characters
come up in socialistic agitation
These men are Marx & Engels. – They
criticise programme of the League
i.e. Wellington's point of view – They were
asked to join the League – but refused
to join saying they could not sub-
-scribe to old fashioned view
which League held. These men being
called to offer a detailed criticism
in form of debate on League, when
they were threw League went over
to Marx, threw Wellington out & League

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35176

mentioned to "communist league" in-
-stead of "league of just" as first-
note ethical ideal name of 1st name
" comparative colorless name
of new league — The transition
in point of emphasis was no
less marked than in point
of name. Socialism came to have
the point which Hess so emphati-
-cally held. The publication
of the manifesto marks the emer-
-gence into active life of "scientific
socialism" —

Development of Marx & Engels.

Both Marx & Engels were German
university men such as are found
in 2nd quarter of this century — Marx
taken course in Law, — Engels in
philology — Most university men of
time were philosophers, the spirit
of speculative philosophy was
rife & colored thinking of men
at the time. They were Hegelians.
Both had given especial attention to

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35177

Hegel's philosophy - especially Marx. This new element, new infusion into communistic league comes in from speculative side. - This is not 1st emergence of Hegelians ~~in~~ into social questions, among educated people there was a marked specu-lative doctrine which was of a neo-Hegelian cast. It ran parallel with popular teachings of Weitling being accepted by people as a meta-physical society rather than as propaganda for reform. Intelligent men outside University circles were well versed in speculative writing. - No much harmony or solidarity among leaders of this speculative philos among social questions. - These leaders - (philosophical Socialism) (dis-tinguished from Utopian Socialism, past, & scientific socialism beginning 1848) (neo-Hegelian speculative philos.) Karl Grün & Moses Hess - These two writers began their agitation earlier than the 40's, though it counted for most in first few years of 40's. These are both professedly neo-Hegelians & take color of their

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35178

socialistic tendencies from this speculative
Ludwig Feuerbach may be taken
as having ~~to~~ do with the speculative
The character of this neo Hegelian Speculation
is that of a critical examination of institutions
as they exist ~~of institutions as they~~ testing
everything with growing insistance
on scope of their own criticism
- logical coherence according to
Hegelian dialects - Feuerbach's work
was chiefly of a destructive nature
to religious topics, applied it in-
-cidentally to social institutions -
The characteristic feature of its
method was an insistance on
the supremacy of man - the person
- the intellectual man, - a subjective
need of everything whatsoever in
which man & man's essential
nature & consonance of man's
essential nature is the touch-
-stone to which everything is
to be put. - According to this the
human intellect is all creative
(It is doubtful in later Hegelian speculation how
far it created physical world)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35179

but everything of social structure ~~as~~ is an artificially human creation, a creation which can be set right — (There is a resemblance to French Speculative metaphysic) — The outcome is a Humanist mind — a study of humanity, a concept of the generic human nature is strong throughout this period. The test of logical congruity with normal human nature is to be decisive, — serves purpose of a propaganda when speculation go before people & sets up an ideal for the future, the practical foreign acceptance of the scheme. In this way Neo-Hegelianism becomes in Social Gnosis a propaganda an ideal for propaganda for human life.

see Adler Arbeitungsmerkmal
" design of Marx life
(Theoretical Marxism)
lecture & discussion
example of Neo-Hegelian Speculation "Der Sinnzieg der Eigenthum"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35180

U. of Chicago

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(1)

C 35181

Society of Workingmen { Trades Union
Cooperative Society
Strikes
Lockouts
Wages &c

Literary Society { Authors & Poets. Shakespeare & Hardy
O. W. Holmes
Dickens &c;
Lucil.

Christian Endeavour { Something bearing particularly on ~~the~~ practical X'an work — work of

Includes all 3 & suitable for any audience { Relief of the Poor.

~~Some~~ different aspects —

(a.) Historical / Mediæval } Masses or Groups.
(b.) Practical / Modern
connecting link. — Carlyle.
(c.) Poetical or Sentimental } the individual
(d.) Philosophical { includes others ?

Subdivisions grouped themselves round the names of well known writers

(a.) ~~Carlyle~~ Ashley
(b.)
(c.) Carlyle
Thos Hood
(d.) Youngblee
(e.) re knowledge
(f.) re. Spirit of God.
(e.) De Quincy

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(2) C 35182

Historical – ~~16th Century~~.

~~Causes. Religious & economic changes~~

(a) Parish Clergy. – from early as 4th cty
duty of the church
12th cty became taken up in rich benefices
in 15 cty "church stock"
church ales &c.

(b) The Monastics. –
many monastic orders.
"almoners"
monks yield to ordinary slippery.
abolished in Henry VIII reign.

(c) Hospitals – for sick & shelterless
destitute, most characteristic
form of Mid charity (foundation)
– looked on to as a source of income &
rich benefice
– grave evils re their management
fraters & proctors

(d) Crafts & Fraternities
relief to members – &
began to have lodgings for destitute
began to maintain alms houses
in 15 cty
alms house in 15 cty = hospital of 14th Cent.

(e) Private Charity.
very indiscriminate
dealing days & parables –
/ to every almoner, legacies for practice of Mercy & clothe
in next world bequest at funeral & mourning

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(3) C 35183

Modern & Pratical :-

Modern Counterpart - each more or less continued

(a) Parish Clergy. - people of church

(b) Monasteries - Religious orders. { Sisters of St John, R.C. Sisters, Deaconesses &c.

(c) Hospitals - indoor poor patients &c.

(d) Crafts & fraternities

Trades Unions - sick benefit

Benevolent Societies { Prot. &c

(e) Private Charity. - (omit.)

Work & Institutions & Indoor Work -

Endless classification

Large Institns by Govt. Hospitals, Home for Incurables, Asylum, H. of Industry, H. of Providence, R.C. Homes

" " " " City Grant, Mostly Sam

& by private Grants.

Institns for children - Infants home, Children Hospital

boys & girls. homes, Shelter.

Fegan boys

Orphan Homes &c.

men & women, Home of Industry, Refuge, Hanen.

aged. Aged women &c

Sick Hospitals &c.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(E)

C 35184

Organization — Salvation Army
Victor Murray
YMCA
YWCA
Guild,
St Andrews Institute
Jewish Peoples societies,
Sunny Boom &c.

Settlement work.

Jewishness &c
of U.S.
— finding
note its tendency — sunny room
clubs &c.
help the poor to make themselves independent
to educate them
note diff. between Charity & Love.
poor need our friendship & advice & guidance.

—

Connecting link.
Masses are made up of Individuals,
read Carlyle. —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35185

How we have got to a single man with his but one life one soul. & how poor should be dealt with.

Myriads of different cases, endless tales of woes, suffering &c.

Tragedy - at end, & at beginning of life. What shall we, -

III Richard Read Hood. -

Sentimental & Pathetic but how cruelly true and real! -

IV. ~~Philosophical~~: This last mention of Sir & Saxon has left us in a mood to contemplate, & we strive to ascertain how God can be in this. - The great problem, &c. How we must begin to reason.

Joyntee - "There is bindation &c

Conclusion: our very doubt & despair should

Spirit is greater faith, ... We must learn to see. where God is in this

"For the S. first of S. — &c.

Through this mire of human degradation & deformity, flows this stream of God. Let us know this is only one answer.

Philosophical. God often gives by seeming to refuse &c Deficiency.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6) C 35186

This the philosophy of all from our own handsoil (loss of friends etc etc) that.

Having surveyed the field our duties now to work in it, and take all God's work the blessing falls on ourselves.

"more blessed to give than to receive" - of our intellects our pays &c

"learn of him pays &c &c of others

our separations enlarged, ~~wonder~~ our of life, more tolerant, broad minded, less petty

Feeling of gratitude cheerfulness

Enables us to take better care ourselves.

in fact - only way. -

and lastly we have the blessed words of the master himself.

"In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren.

Ye have done it unto me.

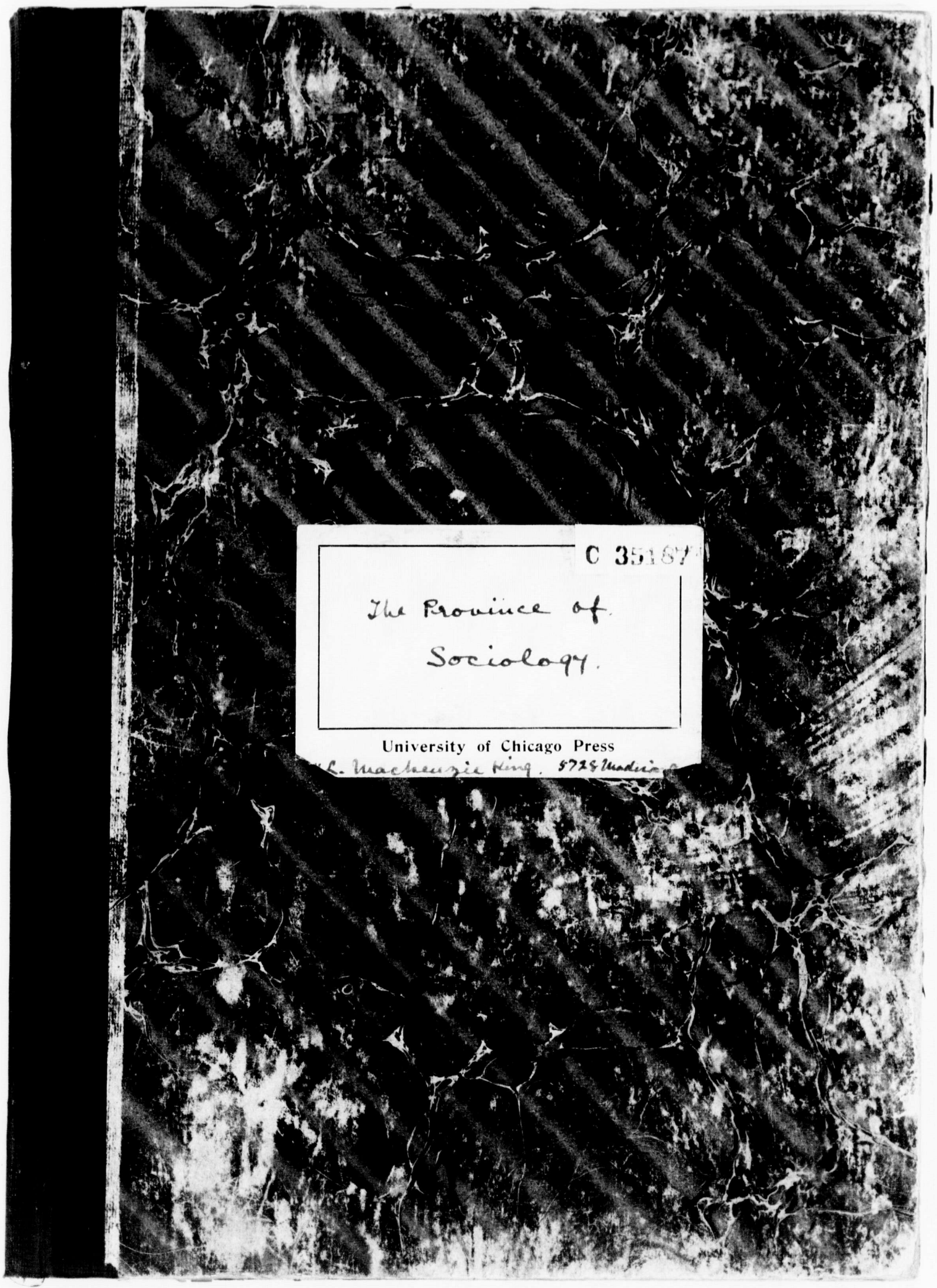
W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 44
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
239. University of Chicago -
Notes - Sociology

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



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C 35188

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Volume C 44

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Individual desires

a = health
b = wealth
c = sociability
d = knowledge
e = beauty
f = righteousness

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35192

The task of Sociology is to find the reaction between Individuals & Institutions.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35193

We must know the physical environment, – as Spencer has formulated. ~~Hence~~ Sociologists ought to be so instructed in primary concepts of diff. sciences & methods of reasoning so as to understand relation of these sciences to vital life or physical environment.

The 2nd phase is the Humanitarian side – beginning with Indiv. psychology. The totem of elements of energy in individuals may vary greatly from time to time. The different desires may predominate.

a = health. In savage "a" is predominate

b

c also a beginning of the aesthetic in labouring

d also religious manifest in fetishism etc.

e

f

In other cases this may be ruled out

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35194

& men go to other extreme & hi all f. — all spirit — between these ~~two~~ extremes are varied elements. The ratios of diff forms of energy may be diverse

The influence of indiv on those about depend on the total of energies & also on the composition or assortment of desires composing total.

Begin with Individual

① a factor within environment

② a force acting on environment

~~Institutional~~

The interpretn of genl formula depends ② on our mind of institution

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35195

The word "institution" may prove a fighting word., eg. and it covers the certain phenomena

by Institutions = recognized & sanctioned forms of human conduct
even thought conduct

① How do Inst^ns change Social Order

② How does social order change (individuals)

Institution so defined is more comprehensive than often supposed.

Thus Inst^ns include

ⓐ forms of thought eg. folklore superstition, mythology.

The Roman mythology at time of Virgil was a Roman Institution, & Greek at time of Horace. These psychical factors in society are as influential in moulding society as unlike in

ⓑ forms of expression eg. gesture language, ceremonial, art

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35196

When 2 continental Empires meet each on frontier if they fail to embrace each other it might result in a rearrangement, the mere gesture has become a matter in civilization

(c) Forms of personal action
eg. Methods of hunting, fishing, tillage
social intercourse, — Social action as distinguished from group

(d) forms of Co-operation
eg. war, market, industry, Govt.

Institutions are accordingly as concerns the nature of their sanctions

(1) customary
(2) contractual
(3) prescriptive.

There is no single classification of institutions which meet across

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35197

de Greef.
"Introduction a la Sociologie
p. 214
or
Journal of Sociology Jany 1896 p. 483
reprint. Vincent's syllabus p. 15

C 35198

as a constantly satisfactory analysis, for present purposes we may adopt by way of illustration rude classifn of de Greef.

According to de Greef social phenomena are divisible into 7 groups according to the immediate aim of the activities directly concerned in each group. Employing his classification tentatively, we may say that corresponding with these groups of phenomena there are 7 great divisions of human institutions

m. (1) Political Institution
e (2) Juridical
K. (3) Moral
I. (4) Intellectual – knowledge
1 (5) Artistic – aesthetic
h (6) Genetic – reproduction
g (7) Economic – industry

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35199

Looking over facts of human phenomena De Greef divides the matter thus:-
- The point is that there are groups.
- Our duty is to find laws descernible between men & under & institutions
All these institutions are based according to De Greef on certain elementary factors., both inorganic & organic i.e. facts of territory & population

Now repeat original proposition re task of Sociology in more specific terms:- - This is form (e) of definition of Sociology.

The task of Soc — is to discover the general laws of inter-relationship between the individual elements in society, represented in terms of desire by the products a, b, c, d & f;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

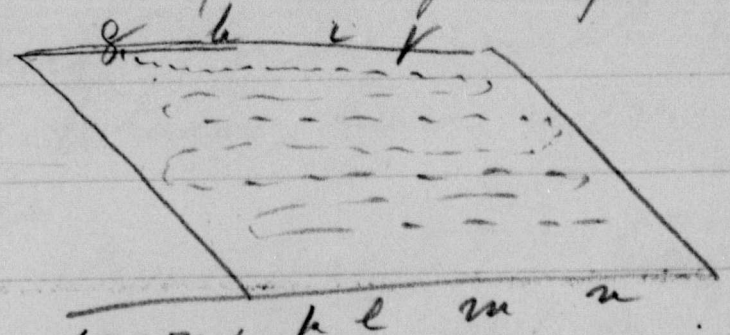
and on the other hand the institution-al element represented collectively by the products g h, i j, k l m.

The person : the institutions is

a b c d e f : g h i j k l m.

This ratio cannot be reduced to a mathematical precision, but it is what we are after. These problems must be made as concrete & studiable in actual life as possible.

We might represent this problem in a graphic form — no representation as yet entirely satisfactory



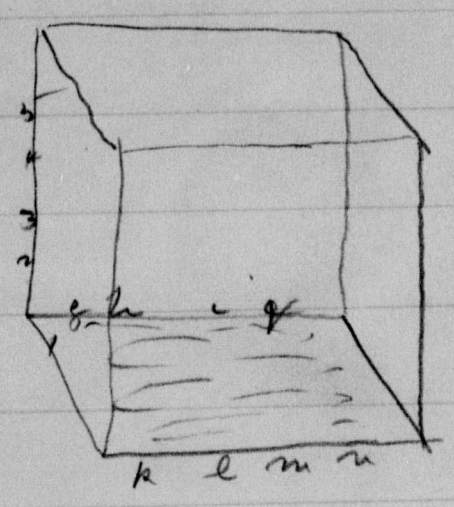
Let figure be ~~plan~~ or ~~cross~~ section of society at any period - 100, 1000 A.D. etc. - Then line from g. and represent ~~the~~ coming institution at that time & of order

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35201

this plain were erected a cube we and have the complication which is complex enough at first growth at top plane it is infinitely complex due to crossing & intercrossing of there institns due to diff desires.



The task of sociology is to study relations of men with institutions in any plain, low intermediate or upper.

① Plain those institns balanced and other in any time past or present

② task to study this diff planes

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35202

together as they effect successive planes. Man civilizes on plane 1, differs from " on plane 2 & man 2 " " " " " 3, etc.

These tasks are distinguished by 2 terms

(1) Static Sociology – forces as they are

(2) Dynamic Sociology – when we study forces which are changing planes

The desire of most men in Sociology is to change society for better &c. Dynamic Sociology is ultimately the most important.

This graphic representn is a chart of the province of Sociology this a very unsatisfactory one.

(6) Alternative expression for task of Sociology

" is the study of the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35203

laws of reciprocal influence between individuals & institutions

how do individuals ≠ make & unmake institutions?

how do institutions make & unmake individuals?

The study may be directed to such reactions in any era, prehistoric, ancient, mid, or contemporary. – each is a section of the social body, & from these we get generalizations. no single section is complete in itself. – Folk Society is most interesting study.

The study of reactions in general is a new one men up to the present day have studied the facts in fragments & not comprehensively certain aspects have always been followed out the relation between rulers & rule have been favorite study of historians, even when writings were on monuments. Other aspects of social facts have of late become subject matter of advanced & mature sciences e.g. Economics.

History up to the present time has not so much as intelligently attempted to map out the field of investigation which the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

must explore in order to get the classes of knowledge needed for the understanding of men in society.

This a common idea that Sociology is such a criticism of Economics, it is rather a criticism of history. People have been erecting philosophies of history without having the facts on which to base their philosophy. A perpendicular line in the cube of society we have exemplified would give us the thin thread of narrative which historians have spun through a great web of phenomena eg. history of political institutions. The Sociologists are arranging a methodology they recognize that the historians have not given the facts they ostensibly set out. The sociologist is more disposed to confine himself to knowledge of the present time.

If we drew similar lines connecting other lines we would see the marks of other historians & see that knowledge for large generalizations is not accessible.

eg. take a list of historians

von Holtz, Macaulay, Froude, Hallam, Gibbon, Hume, Green, Motley, Lingard, Jared Bancroft &c. & analyze in each their works thus

① do they make distinct provision for treating all institutions in the Greff schedule.

② do they give relative proportion to each

③. do they give exhaustive

④ what explan accounts for deficiens under above head.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Greene bears this criticism better than others he wrote in a later spirit, he took a broader view of Washington & did much to make modern sociology & history of the people is what sociology demanded Macaulay first gave a broad outline of Eng before Revolⁿ after it become a history of causes & effects along certain line.

Sec III

Actual & logical methods of acquiring knowledge of these social methods.

A review of the process by which men actually have accumulated opinions about the human individual & human institutions wd require a history of man's intellectual & scientific development. Sufficient to remark that the last ½ century has witnessed a virtual revolutⁿ in the positive study of man as an individual, the points of view from which the individual was previously contemplated did not offer an outlook from which the significant facts could be observed

Small & Vincent's Introdⁿ to Soc

The latter is true of institutions. – certain meta-physical conceptions are no longer taken for granted. – physiological psychology. – We have a chaotic mass of material collected by history but this is not been criticized, & not taken without investigation, reorganization & criticism are necessary & Mill show how meagre it is.

As to the logical method of inquiry re indivl & society note the following preliminary suggestions viz.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35206

If we were to start today without accumulated knowledge of human individ.s & institutions & if we were to attempt to gain the knowledge necessary for the sociological task, the work would not be complete until we had derived (1) a natural history of each of the human desires as it has manifested itself in action (2) a natural history of each of the human institutions as it has manifested itself in action.

It would be preposterous for an individ. to attempt this himself & must be accomplished by an organizn of thousands of workers. Sociologists endeavor to teach each what the others are doing. – eg. The Austrian School of Economics are following out the first of these heads. – The Austrians are working on the ground that men have desires & that there are things to satisfy these desires.

Hadley's Economics is an attempt to give an account of the economic machine as it now works. to do for 1896 what Adam Smith tried to do in 1776. – He has taken institns wh. Adam Smith could not have traced for want of existence. He has shown new spirit of criticism

From facts classified it wd. be for sociology to find reaction &c. Small & Vincent p. 54–71

Some vague conceptn of this process & some desire for it has led men to reflect on the subbored facts of history, it has been an instinct rather than a scientific programme till lately, the opinions men have formed on these subjects have taken forms of philosophies of history.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35207

This has led men to make chronicles & records & then ~~to~~ philosophise on this. – The earliest philos of history might be Aristotle, or St Augustine in "City of God." or later Bossuet, Hegel &c. Where they were so labelled eg. Flint's "Philosophic of history" – these exhibit the desire to find the underlying facts & great truths. Sociology is a protest against the philosophies of history as they are up to date. – The historians have not gathered sufficient facts, that are philosophising on insufficient basis. – Sociology says that larger classes of facts & elements of experience have been brought out

Sec IV The relation of Sociology to the Philosophy of History — The Sociologist are the natural successors heirs & assigns of the philosophers of Hist.,
see, Journal of Pol. Ec – March 1895
"Sociology & Economics" Small
Hereafter the Sociologists will take the task
There have always been 2 types of men working on human action.
① microscopists – minutae
② philosophers
the former have seized on certain elements or sections of facts & dealt with them in detail
the latter have tried to show an order of succession among facts, have tried to exhibit cause & effects – to be interpreters of facts rather than discoverers
There have been men who busied themselves by reflection on certain phases eg. on Gov't eg. Machiavelli – others in religious organizn. eg. Histories of world written in monastic walls history of class interests & procedure — industrial processes, jurisprudence – racial, popular lit & traditions &c — all minute, fractional, & unscrupulous

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35208

Men of analytic turn of mind have tried to straighten out these facts. — ~~Men of the discu~~

Men of the discursive temper have tried to rationalize these facts, discover their meaning & principles of human relationship. These later men came to be known as men who traced the philosophy of history.

The present does more proportionally towards interpreting the past that the past is in understanding the present.

The philosophy of history implies that men have begun to think of human affairs as a whole, the presumption of connection between men & events in one time & place & events in another time & place, gives a platform on which to construct their work. The assumption of a common connection, an affinity & coherence is present, this inclinch marked but into precise form & developed into systematic inquiry is sociology. The preliminary pursuit of those enquiries was the philosophy of history. The sociologist see that a wider view is necessary.

In pursuing investign & make hypotheses we are stating more conclusively & systematically the work attempted by philosophers of history.

The facts recorded by history form a beggarly basis for ~~investign of an~~ generalizns of any extent. The life game of the human race has been reported till today by men who had little knowledge of what to look out for e.g. Small's father, a clergyman, — knows only of inner life & and therefore go astray on giving right prospective to current events.

Hence data for philosophy of history have been practically worthless. — e.g. Hebrew date — gives prominence of "Righteousness over unrighteo

C 35208

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C 35209

The writings of Hebrew historians is very uncritical
Not Political Economy but History is being challenged
by Sociology. - It depends on Pol Ec. as on other sciences
for data &c. History had been retailing facts of
memorable events, but had not categories wh.
go to make up proper life & had no balance
to measure things ~~proportions~~ & relations.

Spencer's acct of what history should contain
"Small & Vincent p. 62"

The conceptns wh have come to Sociology from
the Philosophy of History

(1) The conceptn of the continuity & correlation
of events wh. make up of human race

(2) The conceptn of these events & so of the
race of wh. they are manifestations as
a whole & entity with uninterrupted evolution

(3) The conceptn of the consistency of the
facts & events making up the experience
of this whole i.e. - exhibit principles of cause & effect
which are constant.

The primary addtn of Sociology to Philos
of History; The of superficiality

failure of hist. to trace

consciousness of outlying

facts not brought within record

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35210

THE PROVINCE OF SOCIOLOGY.

[*Syllabus of a course occupying four hours per week during twelve weeks.*]

I. The Nature and Function of Method.

1. Method is mental machinery devised by men to deal with phenomena.

2. The scientific method is applicable in greater or less degree to all kinds of phenomena.

3. There are three modes of scientific investigation: observation, comparison, and experiment.

4. Method is an absolute necessity for systematizing and extending a knowledge of reality.

5. Method is a natural development from the instinctive impulse of the mind to organize its impressions into a consistent unity.

6. The preliminary discrimination of method is the distribution of all phenomena among certain grand divisions.

7. It is of vital importance to discriminate between a division of phenomena for purposes of study, and a *separation of the phenomena themselves.*

8. Since the sciences deal with different aspects of the same objective world, it follows that they must coöperate to give a complete account of reality.

9. Scientific method has been developed historically first in application to inorganic phenomena, then to organic life, more recently to psychical and social phenomena.

10. Is there room for a further elaboration of method? Is there need of another department of investigation?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35211

II. Historical Outline of Social Philosophy.

DeGreef: *L'Evolution des Croyances et des Doctrines Politiques*, Paris, 1895, pp. 19–72.

Gumplowicz: *Grundriss der Sociologie*, Vienna, 1885, pp. 3–50.

Schwegler: *History of Philosophy*.

Bacon: *Novum Organum*, Bohn's Library Ed. Bk. I, p 383, *sq*.

Comte: *Philosophie Positive*. Martineau's Tr., Vol. II, Chaps. i. and ii.

Flint: *Vico*, London, 1884.

Small and Vincent: *An Introduction to the Study of Society*. Bk. I., Chs. i. and ii.

1. The scientific method as applicable or applied to social phenomena has been transmitted and developed from Aristotle, through

a) The theologians of the Church with many speculative modifications;

b) Roger Bacon (1214–1292) "the first encyclopædic *savant* to emerge from the Middle Ages";

c) St. Thomas Aquinas (1227–1274) who prepared for the separation of theology and metaphysical philosophy;

d) Machiavelli (1469–1527) who observed social forces and based rules of action upon the actual nature of men;

e) Francis Bacon (1561–1626) the founder of the modern scientific method;

f) Hobbes (1588–1670) who based the sovereignty of the prince on social need instead of "divine right";

g) Descartes (1596–1650) who by his attempt to sweep away all preconceptions cleared the path for the scientific methods;

h) Spinoza (1632-1678) who announced the theory of the "sovereignity of the people."

2. These ideas thus developed began to be applied to social phenomena systematically by

a) Vico (1668–1744) who announced the conception of a continuous and ordered development in history; a *cyclical* movement through three stages: divine, heoric, human No theological or speculative hypothesis was admitted. The theory was based on observation, insufficient and unwarrantably generalized though it was.

b) Montesquieu (1689–1755) "Laws are the necessary relations which are derived from the nature of things."

c) Turgot (1727–1781) advanced a theory of indefinite and continuous progress.

d) Rousseau (1712–1778) in his *Discours sur l'Origin de l'inégalité parmi les hommes* attempted to solve the economic question which he clearly recognized as fundamental.

e) Adam Smith (1723–1790) was the enunciator of social laws governing the phenomena connected with wealth.

f) Bentham (1749–1832) recognized the interrelation of economic and ethical social factors.

g) John Stuart Mill (1806–1873) carried further the ideal of reasoned intervention. "With him . . . . ends the metaphysical period of political economy and the social sciences."

h) Auguste Comte (1798–1857) the so-called "father of Sociology."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

C 35212

Historical Outline of Social Philosophy

In endeavoring to trace scientific method we - there is a great temptation to go very far back. It is not wise to go back to old Greek philosophy except for here reference - The Republic of Plato & Politics of Aristotle are early Greek ones. The admirers of each find in them the germs of much which we have today. The evolutionary germs are to be found there. It would be possible to trace back many "quotations" etc. but the theories lack in definiteness & are extremely vague. They are interesting as origins.

The old cimelizn virtually gone away during the ages. - so science of Antiquity disappears & continues with great thought of day. - So Theology predominating we have a period where old philosophy was confused with Theology. so that of the later of all fathers we find everything explained in terms of Divine interposition. The interpretation was subjective.

From this period the scientific began to emerge & Friar Roger Bacon was "the ~~Friar~~ Encyclopedic parent" as a result of his practical dealing with things he became ~~aw~~ suspicious of old method & so

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
ADA

he proposed a new method, "There are two ways of reaching religious experience &c &c —

It was custom of old theologians to settle everything by arguments — eg. magnet explained on ground of having a soul.

From the 1100 to 1800 we may say that philosophy was still emerged in theology.

From 12 to 13th cty we have the dominance of scholasticism, a division of theology in which a rational element is permitted, some remain as it in the supernatural sphere alone, this separation of scholastics & theology in 14th cty has carried to a further point, so the chief service rendered by St Thomas Aquinas was the separation of a theology from philosophy. His service was an unconscious service to thought. So from the controlled theology emerged an elementary scientific thought

The first positive social philosopher was Machiavelli — No man has been bitter abused or less deserved abuse than Machiavelli

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35214

If we study his books — not "the Prince" but his most — (Secretary of Florence), he takes the particular side & shows development of a society, appeals to fact & does not rely on supernatural intervention. Machiavelli studied men & things, did not speculate about movement of society. He shows acute observation though he never systematized his observation into a scientific body. Yet his advice is based on experience & not theories. He was really one of the first of moderns to become a student of social phenomena at 1st hand, even in "Prince" his advice is perfectly sound, & even his standard — how a prince may obtain supremacy — at that period of civilization his method was the one to be employed. ("The boss" need not publication written after method of Machiavelli.) He marks a step in advance in social thought. He came under influence of positive mode of thought.

The most prominent figure in progress of positive thought is Francis Bacon — a severe critic of the past & constructive, He was

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35215

disgusted with Aristotle's method & perhaps hence an injustice, he laid down the principle that methods of the ancients was to jump at a conclusion & make things fit conclusions. — beginning of fight between deduction & induction. Macaulay in his essay on Bacon discharges mark Bacon did re, the inductive method. Macaulay shows sight of the art of life & conscious observation. He raised induction from mere empirical method, to a positive — he has been regarded as a forerunner of scientific method. Another service was his classification of the sciences — since Bacon till 1882 (Prof Shields at Princeton) there have been 79 classification of sciences — since then one other Frenchman. This classification was also a great contribution to scientific method, he proposed to take a complete inventory of all phenomena he had — he was intensely practical. Bacon's work was not received at once in Eng. but did receive great attention on the continent. — it did have an influence on Descartes

Hobbes who was somewhat influenced by Bacon was an important social

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35216

philosophy because he marked advance in social thought — up till then divine right of kings had been never questioned — now began the movement which culminated in revolutionary documents. Hobbes shifted basis from that of divine right to that of social need — welfare of the people. He makes respect to king no less important. This dualism was afterwards developed into a more

Our contemporaneous here in Descartes the revolutionary philosopher — he cleared the ground of all tradition he was the arch sceptic of the thought. His famous method of getting down to first principle "cogito ergo sum". I am a thinking being therefore I exist" — there was a great advance in cutting himself off from all bondage to past. The resulting system of Descartes are quite another thing. His chief service is in this emancipation of thought from trad.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35217

Spinoza represents another phase of development. He was influenced by Descartes & tried to correct & supplement defects of his system, & made further step in completing of Hobbes' position viz that actual society was always with people & that order was only applied & imposed to

The whole course of development was in keeping from a theological supernatural method

independent experimental method of dealing with things & in looking on society not as a supernatural growth but as a natural

As to the specific application of this scientific method to society itself.

And he began to say that sociology had its beginnings with the Italian, Vico, who

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35218

was the first to announce a definite theory
or whole definite system, show causes
underlying — He went back to Egypt &
borrowed 3 stages divine, heroic, & human
he also in each described the
economic theological, development & language
in each of these periods, a positive
definite conclusion, What he assumes
is the whole process as a divine process
but has a rational man trying to explain
this process — So he says human mind
associates things with personal as we
Gods etc — During heroic period
language developed with the method of
— not "I am angry but my blood boils" — in
human period, the heroic & divine
age is outgrown & men become more
abstract & yet comes increase of
luxury. — There has been a diff of
opinion as to Vico's theory eg. De Griff
says Vico had an endless night
with no progress & it's like a circle

Flint, maintains that while
Vico regards these cycles
as similar he does not take them
as identical. therefore a
separate word be better may to represent
his ~~idea~~ idea of development

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

This theory of Vico is interesting, - while theory itself is overthrown, yet Vico points out & made clear (1) that it is possible to discover great tendencies in society, yet this conception of ordered progress & continuity has been contributive to social philosophy - so here is a decided advance. His explanations were however in terms of human nature alone.

In Montesquieu there is another step in advance, there is an effort to explain society not in terms of man alone but in terms of nature, perhaps too much on natural environment in "Esprit de Lois." - he had emphasis on what today is so clearly recognized & what Buckle ~~pursued~~ to its farthest point. - Montesquieu thus emphasized.

In Turgot we have a theory of indefinite & continuous progress, - instead of a spiral course there is a straight — advance - This is the basis of all optimism - all coming out good, you hear it on all sides eg. campaign speeches. It is a fortunate economy of human nature, & Turgot with great enthusiasm saw all disorders & horrors of his time behind in this century progress

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35220

while Montesquieu & other social philosophers recognized necessity of economic organization, yet that element was more insisted on by Rousseau than any other up to that time. We think too much of him as an inflammatory social philosopher. Yet he wrote many papers re. among others the disease of origin of inequality among men, which he traces back to economic inequality — goes back to primitive state where all is equality &c. — but opinion — equality in economic distribution and other economic equality developed.

Well Adam Smith with have the 1st definite formulation of economic laws. — The physiocrats in France carried the idea of land to extreme. It is interesting to note that A. Smith's first work was "moral" & not "economic". An examination of his works show that he was not at all hard hearted. — ~~No economic laws~~

Bentham stands as an advocate for Utilitarian ethics & opposed extreme economic abstractions while he recognized economic laws which he said were modified by other factors, in him is a combination of ethic & economic laws e.g. in contemporary life in Society a trust with a commodity tried to squeeze small grocers, by selling of perishables & selling cheap commodities, — high ethical sentiment

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35221

fermented people from Gaul to great conflagrations — Here more than economic law was at work economic law was neutralized & modified by ethical social factors.

John Stuart Mill, the vice-president of the Economic school insisted that not only ethical but other considerations could be at work so economic law requirements were that man does have some control over forces of society — reasoned intervention

Me now come to man who is father of Sociology. — Auguste Comte —

His career lay in that period when the work on the Th of reconstruction social order had been changed by Revolution there was much activity among thinkers at the time. He was son of tax collector & at 18 was in Paris with little cash, later for 3 yrs, went back to Bouchemin life & fell in with Comte St Simon, a strange social philosophy & for 4 or 5 yrs was under his influence & got desire to do something — broke with St Simon & end of 5 yrs, but during this first he got his chief inspiration — Some of his contributions are strange enough, not original, he collected other's material remarked them over into his system of popular philosophy — which system is basis of his subtle he made an unknown

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35222

marriage & had unfortunate domestic
life which perhaps drove him to philo-
-sophical pursuits — He conceived idea
of giving course of lectures, at end of 3rd
he broke down & went almost insane.
From 1830-42 he worked continuously
under Rosalie Bulonoff — His lack of tact
& shown to the abuse he gave to those
who had helped to get him an examinership
He was left alone after this & by the
aid of J. S. Mill got a little allowance from
Jr. He wrote back for another year's
allowance — Separation matter mate-
-rialized & he came under influence
of wonderful woman who is supposed
to have been incarnated in his
system of "Positive Polity" eccentric
etc. — utterly beyond bounds of reason
& very discreditable to Comte's reputa-
-tion. Then work was ended he
had a small school of Positivists
very small no. of followers. — His
dominant idea was that of social
readjustment — "Intellectual anarchy"
he thought was accountable for
all social disorder — He reasoned thus
— we do not differ on certain physical & chemical
laws & as regards these there is no

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

IC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35223

real freedom of thought — ~~man~~ man intellectually
a man is coerced into following certain
laws — He didn't expect all men to be wise
he believed that certain philosophers should
regulate all social order — these philos-
-ophers embodying the chief wisdom
He died in 1857. — after all the only work
with which we are concerned is his Positive
Philosophy. — His system culminated
in consid.n of social phenomena. —

The two doctrines always associated
with Comte's name are

1 Doctrine of 3 stages — foreshadowed by Turgot
2 ~~Classifn~~ Classifn of the Sciences
— foreshadowed
generally including Dr. Bodin

His first propos.n is — that Human thought
or (Philosophy) has advanced through
3 distinct stages —
(1) Theological — fictitious
(2) Metaphysical — abstract
(3) Scientific — positive
at the beginning we have primitive man

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35224

he desires to act phenomena in order & must use some concepts he has at hand — what bits of thought he has, these are the results of his own experience, ~~of course~~ in contact with nature, he is sure that he as a personality brings about results, — when he sees other things happening he must put a volitional agency like himself. so to primitive man everything is peopled by agencies man behind sun &c — here grows up mythology — This is the primitive or theological stage. This term "theological" is not fairly used by Comte as it is better to call the 1st stage the volitional or personal stage — It characterizes all primitive people & is necessary as beginning of philosophy.

The second stage — has no real existence — it is a way of getting men from 1st to 3rd — This transition period is the metaphysical or abstract — Gradually men become capable of more abstract thought, they need no many of a certain density behind each phenomenon, & thus force

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35225

& changed from method to resident forces, abstract entities in this things themselves thus we have the astrology, Alchemy &c of old Greek - where you get from original dimension but deal with entities which ~~have no~~ are not dependant on experience - this Comte calls the metaphysical. Gradually men pass from this metaphysical mode of philosophy to the scientific - or positive.

The diff between scientific & positive method today is " method tries to explain phenomena & causation but we did not find causal relation but only sequence - so Positivism knows only sequence & ~~coincidence~~ analogy - Hence the Comte Positivism Scientific method does seek causation. This distinction is practically ignored.

Apply this theory of the 3 stages (Future) to contemporary phenomena. - It is possible in our life to make out the first stage. - but it is difficult to make out second which must be as a bridge - & the third

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture IV Lect 3/4.

C 35226

Re 1st Stage - Malagenical re. - note, first mind discovers some relation between diff't phenomena, & soon the mind assigns to each of these a personal God - Polytheism - as knowledge increases, these varied deities resign their office & one God - a single Divine agency is assumed to be for all. - Mental unity.

Note. Criticism on 3 stages. (Syllabus. sec 4)

"As to this three stages, it is pointed out by Spencer and Fiske that the movement of human thought is a continual progress, that the three stages are not different in kind, that the advancement is simply from the anthropomorphic to the less." - This general theory is only a part of Comte's system & can only be understood in relation to the others -

The hierarchy of the sciences was the next part of that system - The principle of classification was from the simple to the complex, - from the general to the special. Others had suggested this by the illustration of a pyramid - saying that the upper section could only be known after knowing the lower. This part of Comte's system was related to the first - thus "Of this hierarchy it is also asserted that the sciences pass through the three stages in the sequence indicated, & should be studied in this order." His real service was in attempting to formulate a law of human progress.

The present great divisions of phenomena today are the organic, inorganic, psychical & social

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35227

Comte did not recognize the third of these — the psychical, so to make the hierarchy complete he should insert psychology, between, biology & sociology.

Lecture V Oct 21/96.

Outline of chief attempts to classify the Sciences — beginning a criticism of Comte's classification

Whewell — 2 charts —

Aristotle's classifn had as a criterion, the ends aimed

(1) theoretical —
(2) productive —
(3) practical —

Our classification is on a teleological dim

Stoics had (1) Logic — reasons
(2) Physics —
(3) Ethics — (morals)

The 7 Liberal Arts of M. Ages — ~~had a great~~ scarcely self-conscious effort — all with the exception of astronomy were formal pursuits, knowledge of nature &c. man &c. existing in an empirical ~~& self conscious~~ form

Francis Bacon ~~subjected~~ principal of classifn his classifn is based on a false psychological basis. It is valuable as an enumeration of Science. In a broad preliminary way Bacon made the divisn

(1) Sciences of God —
(2) " " Nature
(3) " " man
(4) " " society

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35228

Descartes makes div (1) Metaphysics
God. man &c
(2) Physics - material thing

The tree of knowledge.
root - metaphysics
trunk - physics
branches - other sciences

here defence is noted:-
Robbes, - div 2 classes
(1) History
(2) Science - facts (?)

Comte's conceptn of Scien as an organism which shows from within is more insist. than his classifn

Hegel attempted to classify all knowledge
philosophy of nature
man & man & nature in
" " spirit
interact

Herbert Spencer - classifies knowledge about nature
(1) natural history -
(2) science or philosophy
including chemistry, physics &c

here is a clear idea of dependence.

The general principles of Comtes classifn -
Abstract -
concrete - combinations of phenomena

Spencer's criterion is a verbal quibble

next step is arranging abstract sciences in a hierarchy, mathematics, physics &c.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35229

This hierarchical plan is adopted also in the subdivisions. Comte admitted that this classifn might seem arbitrary.

The Sciences are in 3 groups

(1) Formal
(2) inorganic nature
(3) organic "

Comte put astronomy in wrong place & gave psychology no place

The placing of astronomy after physics and the better & interpolatn of psychology.

After Spencer has criticised Comte he gives his own scheme in wh. the hierarchy again appears ("Synthetic Philosophy")

The classification

1. Math
2 astronomy
3 physics
4 chemistry
5 biology
6. (Psychology)
6. Sociology

The first distn Comte makes is between general & the concrete –

Gravitation, is taken from a general phenomena & becomes concrete when applied to physics – gravitn is an abstract

C 35230

law taken from real mass of phenomena. & by extension it has been made a general principle.

Comte regarded astronomy as celestial mechanics
Spencer " " " a more concrete, science physics
composition of heavenly bodies is dealt with by chemistry

Comte did not know that it was possible to analyze the heavenly bodies, with the development of the sciences we can see that astronomy is a concrete science

~~Spencer~~ ~~Comte~~ ~~thinks~~ that psychology - ~~could be~~ ~~is~~ is only brain change & ~~that~~ this ~~could~~ can be explained in terms of Chemistry -

Lect VI Oct 22/96

What Spencer's criticism of Comte's is one of detail & yet he makes his point when he says Comte confuses abstract & general. - Return

Abstractness = detachment from incidents in numerous cases
generalizing = manifestation in many " "

& all men are mortal = generalizing
water boils at 212 fahrenheit = generalizing & also an abstraction

Spencer distinguishes 3 groups of sciences.

1 abstract (ideal relations) { 1. Logic, 2 Mathematics } deal with the relations apart from things themselves

2 Abstract Concrete { 1 Physics, 2 Chemistry }

3. Concrete { 1. Geology, 2. Biology, 3 Psychology, 4 Sociology. }

In case of abstract concrete sciences we deal with the elements, we analyze phenomena & then deal with the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35231

certain classes

In 3rd group we have elements of abstract concrete phenom examine them not in isolation, but as in nature.

This division of Spencer is a logical one.

1. Ideal conceptions
2. partially ideal "
3. concrete "

Now how does Spencer come to criticise Comte.

Comte made the point that every science can be divided into abstract & concrete, what he meant doubtless was general & particular where Spencer attaches his terminology.

eg. Comte meant in biology we have great general principles – The main point is for which Comte contends is the order of increasing complexity of the sciences.

Re his own arrangement Spencer says.

The first contributes to one which follows
The 2nd " " " " " "

This is really what Comte says.

None of truths of second can serve as elements for first " " " " third " " " " " second. This again is like Comte

When he comes to place of ~~phenomen~~ astronomy Spencers criticism is strong. It ought to follow physics & chemistry. In adopting this Spencer in order of society really recognizes principle for which Comte stood

So while Spencer is acute & just in pointing out Comte's terminology

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35231

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

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CANADA

Leslie Stephen

Published in many addresses, "Social Rights & duties."

When we come to consider the hierarchy of the sciences with the doctrine of the three stages.

Spencer says these 3 stages always coexist, but Comte has expressly stated that they may exist; Comte applies to each of the sciences the test of Positivity, wh. is simplicity; thus wd. come to mathematics first. - Comte stated that in this order of the hierarchy, the 3 stages marked in each particular step.

From reading Comte me get impression that the linear order was strictly followed, ~~except~~ that all the sciences were interacting to a certain extent. Comte sort first what are the broadest general things to be thought first of mathematics as the only thing in terms of which man can think. He thought thought, of the heavenly body, then to earth, what was on earth &c. - he did not think that men could analyze the substances of the heavenly bodies. - he was out on his "celestial mechanics"

Comtes Theory of Social Progress.

The fundamental conceptn that certain forces are working in an order & definite progress, is still a ~~fund~~ great contribn:

Static & dynamic, were divisions made Comte which still exist.

Chap. VI of Miss Martineau's condensed statement of Comte's 3 stages

First Rudiments of Phil of Hist of Fri. - re Comte

C 35234

What was process Gr. Comte reached his law of the 3 stages
- P. notes his psychology. { Intellectual faculties —
affective "

The intellect developed he thought grew at the expense of the animal, so the intell. he thought was the leading factor, - an intellect growth was a sign of progress.
He admits 3 factors (1) Intellectual - speculative
(2) Industr. - active
(3) Emotional affective
He recognized many factors but regarded the intellect. factor as the chief one.

He started out with his 3 stages.

Theology.	Metaphysics	Positivism
military	defensive war	Industr. "
civic feeling	collective feeling	universal feeling

He recognized - that thought had 3 stages as above but he also recognized that in society war developed so society begins in military then it goes from offence to defence - then we emerge into the indust. regime. He then says it would be an error to disregard the emotional factor & to put this in, he puts in in as a civic feeling, a collective feeling & a universal feeling — when we see these sets varying together there is a connection so what Comte does is to separate them & connect them by causal relation

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35235

III. The System of Auguste Comte.

Comte: *Philosophie Positive.* Martineau's Tr., Vol. II, Chaps. vii–xi.
J. S. Mill: *The Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte*, Boston, 1871.
Spencer: *Of the Classification of the Sciences. Recent Discussions.*
Ward: *Dynamic Sociology.* New York, 1883, Vol. I., Chap. i.
The Place of Sociology among the Sciences. American Journal of Sociology, July, 1895.
Fiske; *Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy.* Boston, 1875, Vol. I., Chap. xii.(?)

1. The doctrine of the three stages.

All bodies of human thought pass through three stages:

a) The theological or fictitious (personal or volitional; Mill.)

b) The metaphysical or abstract (abstractional or ontological; Mill.)

c) The scientific or positive (phenomenal or experimental; Mill.)

2. The hierarchy of the sciences.

An arrangement of decreasing generality or increasing complexity, each science immediately dependent upon the next below: (*a*) mathematics, (*b*) astronomy, (*c*) physics, (*d*) chemistry, (*e*) biology (including "transcendental biology," a sort of psychology), (*f*) social physics or sociology.

Of this hierachy it is also asserted that the sciences pass through the three stages in the sequence indicated, and should be studied in this order.

3. The progress of society from the military to the industrial *régime*.

a) Intellectual progress is the determining factor of social evolution.

b) Intellectual progress passes through three stages to which there correspond three grades of social evolution: military, transitional or legal, industrial.

c) These three propositions (1, 2, and 3 above) together constitute Comte's theory of social evolution.

4. Criticisms.

a) As to the three stages, it is pointed out by Spencer (*Recent Discussions*, p. 124) and Fiske (*Cosmic Philosophy*, Vol. I., p. 185) that the movement of human thought is a continual progress, that the three stages are not different *in kind*, that the advancement is simply from the more anthropomorphic to the less.

b) The hierarchy of the sciences is by the same authorities declared to be weakened by a confusion of "abstract" with "general;" the historical proof of order of development is denied; the evolution is not *linear* but the sciences have advanced together in mutual interdependence (*cf. Classification of the Sciences*, Fiske's *Cosmic Philosophy*, Vol. I., p. 219).

c) As to the transition from militancy to industrialism the causal connection between intellectual progress and the three types of society is not even remotely shown except perhaps in the case of the third.

5. Estimate of Comte's contributions to social science.

a) He should be judged by his general aims rather than by his specific accomplishments.

b) Comte asserted with definiteness the sequence and causal continuity of social phenomena, and attempted to formulate laws of evolution.

c) He grasped the idea of the unity of nature and tried to organize all human knowledge in harmony with that theory.

d) He is the Copernicus rather than the Kepler or Newton of modern philosophy (Fiske).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35236

Now has Comte taken into account all the factors
let us note what he regards as the causes
which accelerate the race. — he recognizes
(1) The environment, (2) the medium (not fully
recognized) he neglected the objective & put too much
attention to subjective. — (3) The duration of life
is another cause assigned. — he points out
that if men lived many ~~and~~ longer lives
it would retard progress — old people tend towards con-
-servatism — (4) Increased intensity of population
is another cause of progress he mentions — pressure
of competition, affluence of contact & so on.
These are the chief causes assigned to
rate of progress. — now how is the rate
determined.

Comte shows that gradually military organ-
-ization passes from offensive to defensive warfare — &
illustrates by reference to the ages. — (the metaphysical
period) he does not recognize the influence
of great wonders however — which was an objective
physical influence of greatest importance

When we come to Positive field there does
seem to be a relation between this positivism &
the Industrial R. — When men were freed from
the theological & the scientific field had asserted
itself, & phenomena no longer under a
supernatural divinity, they became subject of
positive study & with the growth of scientific
pursuit we have inventions &
what Comte was trying to do was to state

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35236

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35236

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pursuit we have inventions &c

What Comte was trying to do was to state

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35237

principles which underlie social development. If he did not fully succeed he did exceedingly well.

Some of services of Comte:-

(1) he should be judged by his ideal rather than the way in which he carried out that ideal

(2) He asserted with definiteness the sequence & causal continuity of social phenomena. — this was most important. — No recourse to outside things, rights &c. If all does not go together

(3) He grasped the idea of the unity of nature & tried to organize all human knowledge in harmony with that thing — he thought all nature after all is a unit that all phenomena are related to each other

(4) He is the Copernicus rather than the Kepler or Newton of modern Philos. (Fiske) — the revolution of orbit about sun was Copernicus discovery & so with Comte while his laws are not the exact ones yet he is to be credited with giving the great impulse. The Kepler & Newtons in Sociology are to be looked for.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35238

In this next div^n we reach an important transition point. – The process towards definiteness was going on during Comte's ~~actual~~ ~~actual~~ exist^ce & until his death

– Chief book "Spencer's first Principles"
work Spencer's chief Sociology, &
biography with Sec 100.

The Development of Biology & Evolution:–

It is a mistake to believe that there was any mechanical or methodical introduction of Biology at this time (the representing Fr Rev by lines showing forces) up to time of Comte the mechanical idea had predominated in speculative thought – The current had been closed with mechanical thought. The tendency was to explain the higher phenomena in terms of Physics. It was natural that have reached ideas of mechanical react^n that these forces rlld be carried over to higher phenomena Psychology & Biology – Man was a clock, when he died the clock had clotted up. Descartes' ideas.

Comte went further than those dominated by these physical conceptions & recognized a new science biology, but speaks of it as formulating its propositions & does not grasp its great relations & reactions of environment &c – It cant be claimed that he grasped this subject so as to make it an organic part of his system

The term evolution was first employed in first half of 17th cty, – a cty before Harvey had presented a theory in which he maintained that the living ones came from a germ which developed &c –

Bonnet theory overcame Harveys – He described his theory of development – he held an embryo to be an entire adult in miniature – contact with Cuvier –

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-ment made & expand into visible form then contracted
this theory was held for many a cty
Forward middle of 18th cty. experiments of Wolff
(Theory of Evolution) Von Baer, Lamarck, etc established the
, evolution. This theory was
substantiated & given a definite form at end of
last cty & beginning of this
Von Baer carries over this idea, to all
sides, cosmic evolution, Spencer adopts his
impulse from Von Baer.
At end of 19th decade there were certain
materials collected which seemed to concentrate
at this time, & we have an example of how diff
things were brought into one, by evolution
Huxley sets down lines as follows:
(1) Descartes theory of physical universe
recognizing unity & relation of parts, was a great
stimulus.
(2) There had been collection of material of
observation of plants animals etc. & it had been shown
that there were gradations of structure which have
relation to each other
(3) It was pointed out that there was
an analogy between the development of the individual
& a series of these structures - all in embryology
(4) Not running thro' these organism
there was a common structure eg. digestive system
(5) There had been observed many
rudimentary organs in diff animals - what were they
they were eg. old rudimentary toe of horse.
(6) It was observed that varying physic-
-ical conditions modified animals.
(7) It was strikingly also that in diff animals
the organs which were different in their functions
yet in structure & original form there was a funda-
-mental unity.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35240

(8) with development of geology many fossil remains had been found which could be arranged in series.

All these points constituted a series of interrogations yet all the independent seemed to be part of one conception.

The conception was the term "evolutionary hypothesis"

The original impulse came from the embryologists. It seemed to show the relation which existed between diff species &c — what was the relation of these stages to the other — Comte recognized this ladder of life, but thought all species were independent. Darwin & Wallace (1858) Natural selection advanced the theory of natural causation, offering explanation in terms of environment, heredity & survival.

The work of Treviranus & Lamarck laid the foundation of precise evolution — & secondly this work introduces the idea of heredity & transmission of characters

This work was followed by "Origin of Species" —

Haeckel, representative in Germany of modern evolution modifies old idea of the ladder into that of the branching tree — instead of one species always growing into next, the theory of tree allows for branching of species which apparently have no causal connection with others.

The work of Darwin was confined to strictly biological development —

Spencer assumes the credit for extending this theory of evolution & extending entire cosmos on this evolutionary basis.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35241

a theory so wide & unifying has to have grand curbing
at height of ~~closing~~ Spencer's popularity another
circle closes. Spencer & his disciples behind a
a synthetic philosophy

The circuit of thought has been opened again
we have passed that closing – e.g. Can acquired
characters be transmitted. – In this discussion
there are many articles in contemporary reviews
much social theory is being held in suspence

What has been influence of this ~~social~~ evolution
idea on Social phenomena

From Vico on we have had idea of continuity
in development – Comte made this clear. – There is
an attempt to state this continuity in a
cosmic law of evolution, this is Spencer's work –
(It is now popular to laugh at Spencer but this has been
carried too far. Giddings is decidedly under influence of
Spencer) Spencer has closed circuit with Biology we
are now opening up that circuit with Psychology

In the First Principles Spencer develops his
law of evolution & applies it to whole range of phenomena
from nebular phenomena to whole of society. – Without
going into his philosophy it is necessary to know
his postulates

1st the knowable, & unknowable
" science " religion

Describes cause back of work
we can't go.

When we come to analyze the knowable, we have to
assume certain postulates – matter & motion
& these in final analysis may be reduced to
the persistence of force. –

In law of Evolution we are concerned with the
redistribution of matter, dissipation of matter & taking up of motion

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Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35242

The universe first being organized then dispersed &c
How does this apply & under what heads discussion

Evolⁿ is process from incoherent matter to coherent matter conjunct by dissipatⁿ of motion & integration of matter. – eg nebular phenomena to social phenomena.

Some social illustratⁿs:–

consolidatⁿ of diff^t families into a race diffused matter containing motion, brought together & motion dissipated, inducts are the matter, the nomadic life required expenditure of much motion which in consolidⁿ and he taken up in industry &c &c.

Spencer not only applies his propos^n to society but to the products of society eg. in educⁿ matters, eg. teaching of classical languages, made a mechanical application of the truth of language as registering life of people and lost interest in it. – The idea of growth is dominating over whole theory of life & the products of life.

2nd clause of Spencer's general law of evolⁿ & applying it in particⁿ to Society – "The change is from a homogeneous to a heterogeneous state" eg. The people in the Tennessee mountains, where people spin their own clothes till today, each family being practically self-supporting – also note in language growth from nouns & verbs to all parts of speech &c!

Spencer further limits this & so gives 2 propositions to be read as subordinate, – corollaries –

The progress from the indefinite to definite characterizes evolⁿ in its many forms, from nebular phenomena to complex phenomena of society eg fire department

The contained motion undergoes a parallel transformation

The causal part of this defⁿ is the corollary of the persistence of force. Mr. Spencer shows results in the instability of the homogeneous. The matter cannot remain

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 95243

in a homogeneous state, — The charge against Mr Spencer in the causal part of his defn is that it is so remote from experience — yet this result of the persistence of force shows the innate force which tends to bring about a multiplication of effects, — Vincent has never been able to get a clear conceptn of the causal process

As a philosophical description of secondary causes it has little relatn to social Philosophy which is more concerned with proximate causes or —

Fiske :—

(1) Social Progress is a continuous establishment of inner relations in conformity with outer relations i.e. in other the adjustment of consciousness to the environment — the psychical & physical —

Fiske makes a good deal of the psychical environment & the physical environment.

(2) In the course of this the community increases in internal heterogeneity

(3)

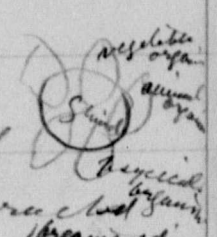
(4)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35244

Mackenzie's theory: –
conception of organism:
true to cut out of all the general & leave the particular



what are general truths which represent the abstract idea
which are true of social organism as of life –

(1.) There are intrinsic ~~relations of~~ relations between parts ~~from~~ and the whole
each part gets its meaning from the whole
the whole " " " " " parts

this is true not only of social organism, but mechanical combinations, eg. a watch

(2) development from within – true of all organisms.
eg. electn & U.S.
development from without – and result from invasion & superstructure of other form of govt.

(3) development with reference to an end which involved in its own nature –

Mackenzie says society is an organism only so far as these 3 things are true.

Spencer unconsciously ignores the preponderating influence of the physical force. – i.e. the end which is due to physical elements.

Thus there is an advance in 3 ways: –
(1) abstraction of organic idea. & making it general – & getting away from particulars.
(2) in recognizing the physical factor as largely determining the end.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35245

What does we mean by the social mind. —

generally established facts of " "
guard against analogies — there can be no social consciousness outside of individual consciousness

social self consciousness is exhibited when a group have before them an end or aim & strive to conform their actions so as to attain that end. As each group in time of bitter war, two social personalities, opposed to each other.

The self consciousness of a trades union is shown when an end is suggested & measures taken to gain that end.

Social self consciousness is based on social consciousness & can only come in advanced groups. It is evidence of social maturity. There must be some aim.

The phenomena of social self consciousness are clearly marked in activities of government, but here comparatively small groups — democracies differ from autocracies because of difference in area of self consciousness, — extending possibly to every one in one case — & 30 in other. For purposes of strong minded & executive action a group of few is often better than of many.

The social tradition does not grow from social consciousness of society as a whole, — but from groups which represent the self consciousness of society in in a less major.

The exhibition of savage mind shows little self consciousness, there may be social consciousness but little self consciousness till homogeneous becomes more differentiated & purposeful.

Social tradition may thus explain the development of the organic life of a community.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35245

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35246

Prof Giddings proposes as another criterion, a fundamental principle, — social protoplasm.

This original principle is consciousness of kind.

In one paper he discusses 2 animals in the sea — one feels around & feels himself & knows it is himself, because of 2 sensations. He then feels another thing but experience only one sensation & knows that the other thing must have same consciousness & there is a consciousness of kind.

He then shows how members of church & labor unions are drawn together by consciousness of kind — which forms a basis for association.

— Westermarck does not see much in this principle — for he looks on association as only meeting those who have something in common

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35247

Classification of Phenomena

The Question is of me have social phenomena, — can these phenomena be classified.

De Greff has attempted a hierarchy of social phenomena — order of decreasing generality & increasing complexity & especially

his scheme begins at the bottom & goes to top

Economic phen most general
political phen " complex & special

He claims to be social order.

(1) that this is order of decreasing generality —
(2) conscious attempt of society directed at these phenomena in that order.

Phenomenes
" Economique
" genesiques
" artistique
" relatifs aux croyances
" moraux
" prudentiques
" politique

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35248

168-213.
(p 214.- -

I Phenomena economiques

Products { agricole (moyen circulating organic product)
industrielle

Consumption { reproductive
unproductive

Circulation { des signes fiduciaires representatifs des produits
des offres et demandes des produits
des produits et producteurs isolement
des " avec producteurs.

Not only are economic phenomena fundamental but certain of these economic phenomena are fundamental to others.

According to Deloff the first conscious efforts economic, towards society begin with circulation or exchange — by cross roads, markets or then comes money &c. — These are the first conscious social arrangements, they are for exchange.

Next men give conscious thought to economic consumption, conscious organization of things men's desires thinks they want &c.

Next comes production & historically he says utensils &c. were made & therefore industry comes before agriculture. He even goes further & says our particular &c today show industry first.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35249

We would assert that we find a higher degree of intelligence in circulation &c than in consumption or production, while in our money systems well organized &c, our production is still in a chaotic state

When a certain stage has been reached in economic phenomena then men turn their attention to genetic phenomena.

II Phenomena genesiques
La famille
Le mariage
Le Amour.

The most primitive relation of the sexes and be first thought. There would then be a conscious attempt to organize the relation of sexes in order out of that and arise the family. Where a primitive society one might have mere promiscuity, tho this is not certain. In forms of marriage, in cities where women resources limited and might have polyandrous family, later we " to the polygamous family.

(Remember to Hegel there is dependence on lower phenomena ab) He wants on determining influence of lower on higher, but he also admits the reaction of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35250

other.- so with the family there is a reaction
down.

unsettled

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35251

Nov. 12/96

The economic, genetic, artistic & religious belief. — When these have emerged in a regular way we see moral phenomena, they go through stages of growth, customs — i.e. unstable ways; & morality i.e. ethical sanction —

These phenomena pass thro' these 3 stages in same hierarchical order.

economic manner
family "
artistic "
religious "

This hierarchical order is subordinated in each case to the head —

These moral phenomena pass over into juridic phenomena — certain forms of conduct etc. are seen to be useful. — social conscious action determines our choice. — eg. system of managing traffic in London, — duty to return to right, not a mere custom but a law — the custom has passed into law. — Henry Maine has pointed out that law is but the rationalizing & sanctioning of customs, see Graff and add a higher social consciousness.

This again is extended in the hierarchical order — eg. economic — industrial, commercial
family —
artistic — (main point)
religious

In highest juridic development we have a system of public law.

The highest achievement of social consciousness

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35252

consists in political order of society — Society when it becomes politically organized reaches the point of maturity where it knows what it wants & tries to get it. — Before these there has been chaotic, reflex activity. These become organized in political phenomena.

De Greff says all phenomena may be regarded from 3 points of view
(1) dogmatic — eductive — order of instruction
(2) genetic — developmental. — chronological order
(3) logical order — in harmony with operations of human mind — natural order.

De Greff claims when we reach right point of view only when these 3 coincide — & he claims for his hierarchy that this order is followed, — in teaching then we begin with economic & go to political — &c —
This is reassertion of Comte's view

Only half the story is told when it has followed the hierarchy from economic to political, — since each step reacts on the other, e.g. genetic on economic, artistic on genetic & economic, i.e. decorative of tools, — phenomena of belief — scientific conceptions reacting on productive &c — &c moral, on relations of family, ~~economic, circulation~~ legal react on ~~both~~ all of these also. & political phenomena react on whole range. political activities often modify the others. This is the supreme effort

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35253

of social consciousness — but the last structures built up are easiest to change eg. political phenomena easily changed, eg. make & unmake constitutions. — Juridic & legal phenomena can be easily changed — The list of modificability is non social ostracism. — Extremists are reacted against by society. Phenomena & beliefs, — here we find attempts at modification encountering the strongest opposition, eg doctrine of evolution. Society instinctively tries to protect itself

Nov. 13/96

Mr Greff claims that change in economic phenomena ind. gave rise to strongest opposition — consider what adjustment socialistic played in last campaign = to socially dangerous, anarchic tendencies.

Dr Greff accepts the organic conception. He differs from Spencer & especially when of sustaining distributing & regulating.

There are functions of society homologous which built up their organs & system of organs eg. ~~function~~ genetic function, belief function &c.

Practical value of this hierarchy.

How it may be applied to social problems eg how to deal with an abnormal family.

several ways of looking at problem

"old fashioned" — purely religious — go preach to them & convert them, all evils come from social environment. Dr Greff will say to this that regard for the hierarchic value of society and leads us to examine family

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35254

on that ~~democracy~~. first - he and say let us look at the economic condition of that family & see whether this ferments of the fluctic relations which are dependant on them, - clearly the Greeff and attempts having tried to modify the economic conditions, and try to prove relation of family, & then consider the value of the aesthetic. & Together Hall people welcomed into a hall with beautiful pictures lots of statuary &c This is where receptions are held. - so note exhibitions of paintings &c - & Hull House best taste displayed in simplicity - classic sculpture, photographs reproductions of best paintings &c

Next comes an elevation of their moral standards & more conscious recognition of their legal status & next taking an interest in political matters.

Now how is this being recognized in Philanthropy - The correlation of the social question is one of the great questions of the time. It applies as yet difficult.

This hierarchy cannot be applied in a machine like way yet it is full of suggestive material. & a change in the life of a community large or small takes many agencies

What's place of this hierarchy in philosophy of society (1) His too complete & doctrinaire

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(2) It does emphasize a certain dependence of economic activities which must be made the basis of intelligent analysis & modification of social activities. Never was an attempt to grow on the true principle of classification the diff. factors (simple or complex) The continuity of the classification is of value as indicating the relative importance of these diff activities in social function or structure.

Another point is the gradual preeminence of the rational factor as we advance from the phenomena closely related to organic life to those which are essentially the product of psychical life — this progress from the preeminently animal to the preeminently psychical. — eg. of our society with such as society as in Greenland &c.

Must see how these diff phenomena are dealt with by the sciences according to the diff. kinds discovered. These natural divisions would have sciences corresponding to them — We find such corresponding — eg. Economic phenom — Economic science

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35256

(2) Genetic phenom — Demography (Distribution) Pop Sec — "The Family" — Anthropology — Ethnology (incidental)

(3) Aesthetic phen — Science of Aesthetics. Folk Psychology (Aesthetic Faculty) Races origin (Aesthetic)

(4) Rel Belief " — Philosophy — Religion

(5) Moral " — Ethics.

(6) Juridic " — Jurisprudence

(7) Political " — Science of Politics

So these phenomena have been classified and are beginning to be discussed separately.

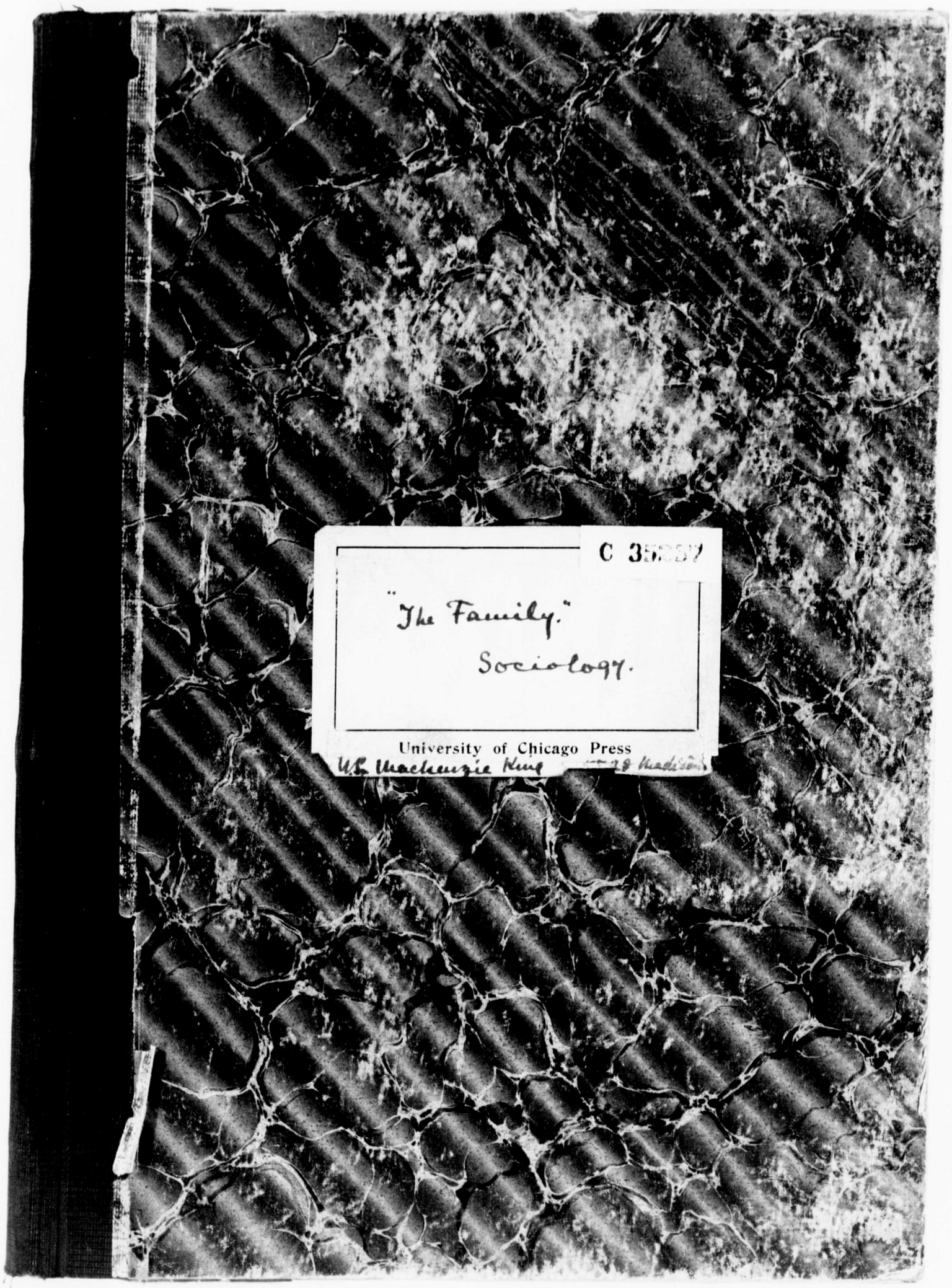
Nov 17/96

How far do these phenomena include all phenomena — The history of Philosophy ought to be included, & might come under Folk Psychology

The other phenomena are developed from Pol Sc. which is the fundamental science — Pol Sc has been differentiated only in comparatively recent times. Journalistic phenom, too only in Univ — as ethics we have practically no science of ethics

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35258

urpose of course; —

① Historical aspects —

to determine truth as to theories of origin of family

to discuss modern questions, e.g. family

sociologist modern factors

object of study ① theoretical ② practical

Christian & ethical teachings re family.

in what respects do present institutions fail of these ideals & how may they be bettered. — The beginning of the betterment of all social institutions is the reform of social conditions.

Part I.

The Origin & development of Domestic Institutions

Introduction. —

Sec. 1. There are 2 theories of the origin of domestic institutions

① traditional

② evolutionary

There is the popular view that earliest

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35259

family's were purely monogamic, i.e. just as now, there was one man living with one wife, that promiscuousness of savage tribes is degeneration, the popular idea too that the domestic virtues are part of this

The evolutionists hold that promiscuousness first, & that the ideal family like ideal state is an achievement of humanity, by a long painful & costly struggle

Sec 2. Sources & methods of investigation. How to get at truth re nature & origin of institutions

a. Written history & language — latter serves us only a distance.

b. Earliest marks of human beings, utensils &c

c. Customs of lower races, — described by travellers

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35260

d. - habits of the higher animals

e. known biological, psychological & social forces acting as causes

f. known direction & tendencies of development, — as as known determinants of state &c.

Bibliography. re sec 2

Westley Mark's History of Human Marriage

Morgan's Principles of History pages 18 & 19.

E. Bernheim Der Bach der Historischen Methoden

Topinar Anthropology. p. 154

Quatrefages Histoire des Races Humaines

We must not begin with preposses-

Note Coleridges meditations & reflections

"He who begins by loving Christianity better than truth, will end by loving his own sect better than Christianity & end by loving himself best."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35261

we may pass now on facts, but in the ends facts will judge us, let us be confident in our religion.

Chap I

Origin & early development of domestic institutions

See Drummond "Ascent of Man," Chap 2, Outlined in Spencers "Principles of Sociology" p 621 & following

Foster's Discovery of America Vol I. P. 56

Bachhofen Das Mutterrecht

McLennan Studies in Ancient history & Patriarchal Theory

Morgan "Principles of Consanguinity & Ancient Society

Lubbock "Origin of Civilization" & Other

Starcke "The Primitive family"

Sir Henry Maine "Early History of Institutions" Early Law & Custom

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35262

Reffert "Cultur geschichte der Menschheit"
Letourneau "Les Mariage
The evolution of marriage
Lalouche. "La Famile"
Paschelle "Races of man.

Summary of argument:-
Shurmans Ethnical report of Hawaiian
Paulsen "The Ethics" p 77
Tylers "Anthropology" Chap 16.
Giddings "Principles of Sociology" p. 267
Schaeffle "Bau & Leben" 2nd Edn
Ratzel "Völkergeschichte"

Introd. remarks:-

Sexual unions among animals-
does not fall under definition of human
marriage. - lack elements characteristics of human life

Human domestic relations can
best be understood by origin
Indivts not exempt from biological
Espinas "Des Sociétés Animales"
"Biology" Encylop. Britannica 684-690
Martin "Human Body"
all the forms which ach in human
find their place in man

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35263

Brehms "Thierleben"
Wachtmeister's "Leben
Zeigler. "Naturwissenschaft &c.

Various types reproduce themselves in higher order

In proportion as organs become higher there is less sacrifice to species. The sacrifice of indvl life to life of species is enormous in ~~of~~ fishes among higher orders of animals we find

① a prolongation of infancy - Prof Fiske was first to point out the relation of this fact to doctrine of general selection this phenomenon appears among higher animals, with growing complexity of structure. The offspring have produced the family, - the needs of the offspring have

② the law of natural selection by survival of fittest implies that only those species in which the parental bond was formed continued to exist

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35264

The parental bond has been strengthened because those families who did not develop the parental instinct have perished & been unable to hold their own. We are still in the region of biology & nearing the region of Sociology

(c) This tendency to form a family bond in order to care for offspring appears in the higher vertebrates.

(d) There is a presumption that the domestic order of the first men was not entirely promiscuity but perhaps generally monogamic —

Drummond says that along with a struggle for existence there is a struggle for others

Sec I of Chap I

The factors influential in Savage domestic Life: — The undoubted Social life, as

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35265

contrasted with above subsocial

(a) The biological factor. — The end that nature is the maintenance of the species — the means to secure this end are the elementary sexual & parental instincts — Ward "Dynamic Sociology" vol I p. 468
Spencer's Principles of biology sec 319.

Wards argument is — that maintenance of species are effected by the desires in regard
① nutrition
② reproduction.

The biological basis is laid in instincts inherent in human race. The materialistic pt of view emphasizes the

(b) The economic basis of early domestic institutions — certain fundamental wants — eg. food, habitation, clothing etc. which requires division of labor in men & women. — In re. family & industry in early races the two had not yet become differentiated — The family at first is an industrial order
Mason's "Woman's share in primitive culture"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

IC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Subjects to note re the origin of family & report of.

Essential arguments of McLellan
Morgan.
Spencer, "principles of sociology"
Westermark & conclusions re form of original family.

Bloss's monumental work, - 1891 (German)
deals with organism of woman
psychological concept of "
comparison of women their life &c.

In early conditions we must think of people living in groups in one room of long house of Iroquois, a castrum Romanum, — Feathers' travel.

There is an early spiritual bond, — one of the first (a) is the intellect. or educational of intell. form of which language is a means of transmission eg. of mythology. - This communication of knowledge connects parents & children, & gener. & genr.

(b) The aesthetic interest is another bond. - This is evident in birds, & insects, sexual selection is influenced by this aesthetic.

(c) Religion too has been a bond from early time, Its origin is lost in antiquity. This belief has assumed monsterous forms eg. worship of shades of dead, behind mask of worship of dead is to be seen a worship of the great unseen.

See - Sully vol II, "The Human Mind."
Wundt, "Physiological Society" vol II c. 18.
Hoffding "Outlines of Psychology.
Tylor "Anthropology" C. 14
" "Primitive Culture"
Spencer "Principles of Sociology" part I.
Morgan "Ancient Society" p. 61.

"The family bond is something more than merely the biological bond even in primitive days." Henderson.

Darwin "Descent of Man, Part I C. 4
Lubbock "Origin of Civilizn." Chap. VII
Sidgwick "Methods of Ethics" Bk IV c. 3

(d) The political element — none in savage society distinct from domestic.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

sec II The earliest & lowest domestic Institutions

"Westermark's definition of marriage "a more or less durable connection of male & female lasting till after the propagation of offspring. Zeugler" (German) "The marriage is a connection sanctioned by morals or law as a sexual relation simply between two individuals & which is both psychological & physiological"; on first ground he excludes animals "no law or morals. - marriage purely human Institution

Taking Westermarks definition - note problem

(a) Promiscuity & its prevalance — diff^t positions. note 3 classes.

1. Theory that many lived originally in a state of promiscuity or communal marriage - Westermark flies goes with this view the opinion that there has been a regular ascent from promiscuity thro. pro landry, ~~to polygamy~~ to monogamy.

eg. Lubbock Fiske Bebel &c

2. Theory that while earlier marriage relations were very unstable & irregular, that promiscuity was by no means universal & that a uniform order of development can by no means be made out. — eg Spencer.

Contrast between two, — 1st a development thro' stages
2nd as we find all existing

now so in early stages of civilzn all forms have existed there is a difference as to degree "Westermark" p. 51 Spencer "Principles of Soc. Sci. 2nd ed. diff^t position

3. The Traditional theory, — numerical monogamy, with falling away

Topics to prepare on: —

"Fisher's travellers in America"
Sir Henry Maines Ancient Institutions
Sherman's "Ethical aspect of Darwinism"
Roberts & Smith "Kinship & marriage in Early Arabia"
Lafourcade "Les Mariage"

Note to each.
① form of marriage in relation to society
② order of development from promiscuity &c
③ significance of hexagomony &

We may perhaps be able to come to a clear view of what the family really was. "Westermark" ~~seems~~ seems the best.

Against the theory of original promiscuity — implying most degraded forms, may be urged. —

1/ fact of jealousy of males among animals & savage ~~men~~. — If higher animals will not tolerate promiscuity then higher men and ~~the~~ less apt to prevail, we know among savage men they have certain rules.

2/ The evidence that earliest families lived apart on account of scarcity of food which is not consistent with communal marriage.

3/. promiscuous intercourse is unfavorable to the maintenance of the species & so under law of the survival of fittest, and die out.

Wellemark chap 4–6. — concludes that perfection of promiscuity is unscientific

The only general conclusion safe to state is, — each society has had a history of its own, there is no uniform & universal order of development, but the prevalent form of marriage must have been in all ages a more or less stable union of one man with one woman

Spencer p. 640 "Principles of Sociology".

all forms may be found today — e.g. even promiscuity exists in our great cities, there is no uniform order, polygamy is in the minority however even in polygamous countries e.g. Turkey. — In New York & Chicago by force of necessity many poor live in lodging house, — return to savage condition have led to a communistic philosophy, & see there communistic views

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIQUES

C 35271

have become semi-popular a return to this life is a return to Savagery not to the ideal state rot. Rousseau prayed for. — The questions too are connected with those of property, private property & private wives — from common property & wives. This view is becoming very popular eg. Abel. —
The monogamic family, however, does not rest at all on these conditions.

(b). Bearing of the customs of early courtship on origin of family
Westermark p
Darwin Descent of Man Vol 1 p. 344 - 357

1. Generally the male seeks the female, natural selection ~~secures~~ this rule & secures it
2. the fighting for the bride either to rest her from a rival or to show strength was general, still a custom among uncivilized races.

3. (a) Means of attract^n by cylers^nl decorations
The aesthetic feeling prevails in man, used chiefly by males to attract females, — among lower animals bright colors prevail among males, almost among savage. S. wear paint, feathers among Indians & tatooing decorations appeal to the aesthetic tendencies
Westermark p. 9.

4. The liberty of choice on part of woman — while restricted in lower orders yet not absent. — Mason thinks that the degradation of woman & her subjection has been exaggerated. We are ~~returning~~ approaching to a liberty of a higher form, due to religious ideas &

5. Sexual Selection
Westermark
Darwin —
In ~~animals~~ sexual colors, as the colors in flowers, sexual selection is but a form of natural selection. — In men the selection by women tends towards keeping physical development.

6. Causes of forbidden degrees. —
Westermark c. 13 & 14
Mercier "Sanity & insanity"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35272

Strahan "Marriage & descent"
Darwin "Origin of Species"

There is in human beings a repulsion against marriage with next of kin, - Westermark p. 532
consanguinity to more or less injurious &

7. Sexual selection is influenced by affection & sympathy & calculation
Westermark -
Spencer Principles of Psychology Vol 1 P. 487

The variety of motives tend to increase with higher complexity of life - many cases
eg. fertility of woman, woman as a successful character, - There are marriages of convenience

8. The method of securing a wife & origin of domestic service.
here consider marriage by capture
" " purchase
& rites & ceremonies connected therewith.
As early dealings between tribes was of a predatory character so this wd, apply to wives, & later by purchase,
Spencer "Principles of Sociology" Vol I P. 623
Marriage by capture may be due to desire to display courage, probably it is due to aversion of marrying a member of his own family in the tribe
Marriage by purchase is higher
Westermark p. 390
Spencer.
It is effected by exchange of kinsfolk.
or render service the father eg. Jacob for 7 yrs. for 2 wives.
There is no evidence that this stage was passed thro' by all.
Marriage by purchase wd. decay.

9/. The significance of wedding ceremonies among early ~~ta~~ - It marks a rising respect for marriage & woman, so act becomes a social & religious ceremony. - When capture & purchase ceased

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

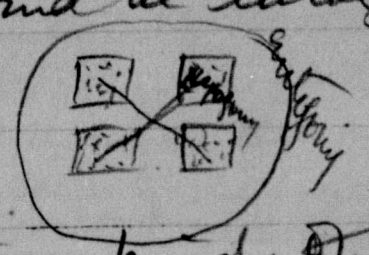
C 35273

these ceremonies often symbolized these. eg. father gives wife to son-in-law, or husband lays wife's ears

Sec III Discussion of Entogomy & Hexogomy — or the Sources of wives & social Relations established by marriage —

Given the fact of repulsion against marriage of those who live together & we shall have some kind or degree of Hexogomy —. If a group is small we may have Hexogomy " " " " large " " have Entogomy. — They are not real contraries

If 40 persons live in one house eg. long house it is not likely there will be marriage among them. There may be another group, or two or three eg. & marriage might be with these, tho' of the same clan, this wd be hexogomy. Yet if all groups were included in one it wd be entogomy melting this one eg



Sec IV Various kinds of marriage

Westermark Chap 20-2

Chief forms have

(1) Promiscuity
(2) Polyandry
(3) Polygyny
(4) & Poligyny.

The prohibitules as to general promiscuity Westermark wd not allow it.

but note Henderson

1. In many parts of the world promiscuity

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35274

is found - eg. in low level of civil societies ...
2. In no society is promiscuity unqualified by more enduring forms of domestic relations
3. So far as promiscuity does obtain one have resultant ideas of kinship - eg. recognition of female line, father being unknown.
The practice of hexogamy when passing from external to internal form with have kinship

ex. Spencer.

Promiscuity affects social relations, eg. of community as a whole
1. It would enfeeble family, clan tribal, relations
2. Wd tend to retard ancestor worship.
3. It leads to the neglect of children, wh wd be very important re extension of culture in race. - the culture of society depends on culture of children
4. Overburden mother with care of children naturally there should be a division of labor with father - Natl selectn wd root out societies practicing promiscuity before societies with more settled domestic relations

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35275

Social Advantages of monogamy —

Ancestor Worship is helped by monogamy.

Decreased mortality of children & superior care of children
the law of natural selection and take hold of this fact

Monogamy produces affection & aesthetic feelings which enrich family life — the more permanent relations the finer feelings & tastes. — as soon as ethicodor.

Monogamy furthers the preservation of life after the reproductive period is passed — a longer time of union of father & mother with their children which adds to happiness of life — In savage race with loose marital relations there is nothing left for old age. —

"Monogamy is the natural form of sexual relation for the race" Spencer, physical psychical & other forces make this clear.

Destructive influences have effected other forms in lower orders.

"It is manifest that monogamy has long been growing innate in civilized man all the ideas & sentiments that have become associated with marriage having as their necessary implication "the singleness of union" — This is an illustration of the way in which ethical ideals have been obtained. They are not springing on human mind, but have grown.

It is evident from Hebrew history that Christian idea of marriage i.e. as taught by our Savior have been developed.

Sec V. The Duration of marriage among lower races. — Westermark p. 63.
Annals of National Institute of Society

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35276

Henriker & others "Primitive Family Life"

C 35277

Permanence is rare but not unknown — In unsettled conditions of savage life, tribes change & life is uncertain & precarious & has affected savage. All degrees of stability have been known in history. The character of savage itself is unstable, want of reflection &c.

The causes of change of mates and be

(a) unsteady emotional nature of savages
(b) want of foresight of consequences
(c) absence of rational restraint over appetite
(d) love of variety
(e) inefficiency of woman as a laborer — and the thrown aside
(f) a low estimate of woman
(g) sterility

Modifying causes tending to permanence

(a) personal affection & rising regard for woman
(b) care for offspring
(c) common property interests — dower & purchasing power
(d) custom & law

Sec VI The Social Relations of family among lower races: —

The husband, father & children is bound up with community. There is a reciprocity of causation between domestic & other institutions. Division of labor in a savage family is really undefined & simple — woman has care of tent, clothing, & cooking. Mason brings out that all art have been begun by woman (except war & chase) & have been continued by men whether industrial or fine art. — The conception of barter & property to modified domestic life

Ecclesiastic &c too determined by family & ancestor worship, early fractures

C 35278

In conclusion note — Is there in all this mass of conflicting material is there any order. The scientific problems are to collect materials & put them in some kind of order. ~~This~~ phenomena in discover (1) order, then this order must be put in (2) time relations, & this must be put in (3) Space — relations one at right & left & then (4) Cause — for the order, time & space and be accounted for. While this is the supreme problem what is (5) Tendency — & the scientific problem is of interest in passing from causation to end. — This may not be accomplished all at once — We cannot prove a universal order of development in a straight line yet we can see the following order —

(1) Original variety
(2) Many forms of sexual unity
(3) Monogamy more clearly defined with increasing definiteness
Development seems to have been; — in Homeric family.
from a relation incoherent form to a more definite form. Governed by sentiment, regulative custom & finally law.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Other works:
Kittle
Vol I p. 151+
Vol II p. 168+ 254+
Wellhausen "Hist. of Israel" – p. 425 – Rightly take
McCurdy is first writer who shows an appreciation of the domestic life – institutions.

Chap II

Lecture VIII Oct 16/96

The Family Life in races which have influenced our eternal ideals
(1) The Hebrew race
(2) Greek & Latin races

Chap II

The Development of Family life in Ancient Civilized Societies. – from higher barbarism to Christianity –

purpose to trace – actual course of development in Hebrew, Roman & Greek life.

Sec I Hebrew Family Life:–

See "Ethics of Herbert Spencer." – "Hebrew & Other Descriptive Sociology"

For time of Christ:–
Edersheim "Sketches of Jewish Social Life in time of Christ"
Stapfer "Palestine in time of Christ"
Reichler "Aspects of the Christ of Jewish times"
Ohrelles "Antiquities" (a little) Vol I p. 81+
Saalschutz "Mosaisches Recht"
"Archäologie der Hebräer"
J. F. McCurdy "History, Prophecy & the Monuments" Vol II C. 2
(now will need revision)
"one of the clearest pictures of primitive institutions"
Smith's "Sinai & Palestine in Early Christian times"
J. L. Burckhardt. "Bedouins & Wahabys"
Nowack – Hebrew Archology
Well to go back to primitive times
∴ see Slatkey.

Consider –
Hebrew life interesting because of length & fulness of records. –
Also Hebrew & Christian elements are very closely connected – The old testament moulds not only us but many ancients –
By studying the historic movement in one people we can better understand parallel movement.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

C 35281

Outline of study:-
different social forms
general marks of time order.
(1) The Patriarchal Period — time of Abraham, (2) The Royal Ages.
(3) Exilic & post Exilic (?)
(4) Time of Christ.

The essential details may be found in tables by Herbert Spencer. — Economic, domestic, political & Eccl. relations of family life to be considered in each of above period

I The Economic basis of family life:-
property & industry
at earliest time note (a) family circle
(b) household group
(c) clan
(d) tribe.
family to here considered along with household

(a) An increasing division of labor with less drudgery for women & more household dignity — eg. take picture of Abraham entertaining heavenly guests — wife cooks flaunty. In Proverbs is higher divn of labor. In Chronicles rise of trades organizn with common commercial interests. — This increasing division of labor was a mark of advance in social life

(b) A continuous presence of slaves in the household — eg. Abraham with his slaves in his clan, (this clan, by the way, seems domestic unit). This leads us back to origin of slavery, which was clearly war. — Cannibalism seems an advance on merely killing enemy on ground, eat him — next stage, make slaves with protection &c. — eg. servants in Abrahams household.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35282

(c) Property was at first moveable – corresponding to nomadic state of clan. – tent & its belongings, tools, flocks & herds – a stage higher than mere hunting stage, represented by Esau, Jacob represents nomadic state. – a time of our Saviour residence still very simple – With a growth of fixed property in land houses &c there was a corresponding growth of family feeling, affection for places & growth of associations.

(d) The processes of Industry: – in early ages carried on chiefly in the household: – grinding of flour by stones &c. – baking, cooking, &c. – These groups of clan were self sufficing. With later division many industries became public & localized apart from the homes – This had have its effect, in making a specializatn & differentiatn in the household. –

(e) Inheritance – In early ages inheritance was all in the male line, gradually women acquired some rights of separate property, the tendency may be here noted – The household father supposed to be the progenitor of the stock was held to be responsible for stock, laws meant a growing recognitn of personality. – So woman comes to be recognized as a person & not as a chattel, the growth of personal property denotes growth of soul & character

II The Domestic Members & their relations

(a) Marital Relations: – a repugnance to marriage with aliens – The forbidden degrees were fixed at first by custom & later by law. – No objn to early form of marriage with cousin or sister – forbidden degrees were intended to forbid marriage with aliens, then relatns ascending & descending

In re marriage – The wife in early times is

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35283

sold by the father but gradually this price becomes nominal & in post-Christian times it is the father who gives the dowry. – This shows a higher concept of relation of women.

The betrothal was almost equivalent to marriage –

The wedding was a social festival, but there is no clear evidence of ecclesiastical ceremony. The most religious people had no religious ceremony. Same is also true of Puritans, who did not allow ministers but magistrates to conduct the marriage ceremony. The wedding festival was large & important however. Probably they were so intensely religious that they were not ecclesiastical as John & heavenly temple, no church in it.

The wife holds a relatively high position in the respect of her husband & her rights of person & support are guarded by custom & law, she is regarded, however, as morally & religiously inferior to man. – Growth of sentiment hardens into custom which becomes a code oral then written. – Occasionally in outburst of enthusiasm a woman like Deborah came even to general.

The pathological elements in domestic institns among Hebrews – i.e. those things repugnant to domestic institns today & to some of the Hebrews of that day.

Unnatural sexual vices were always held in abhorrance. Harlotry existed from early times but the harlot never had the high social position given her in Greece.

Polygamy was permissible by custom & law in all ages. was confined principally to great men & gradually disappeared. – The facts are obscure largely in Royal period, yet kings carried polygamy to a large extent.

Concubinage was permissable in all ages but became less common in later times. – Common with the kings.

Divorce was permissible from earliest

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35284

historic periods esp. with secondary modes. It was a great evil in the first century of our era, but the later prophets protested against it as did many rabbis.

(b.) Filial & Parental Relations:— note relation between sentiment & custom, they correspond but are often broken down by particular acts. In all ages children & especially sons were regarded as blessings. Childlessness was regarded as a curse. — children were part of industrial & military strength & also religious sentiment —

Paternal power was absolute in the patriarchal age & was gradually limited by custom & law under political institutions. — This "Patria Potestas" is a feature common to many nations — In early conditions of society this is relatively necessary to hold family together — necessary as a militant head to protect from without, the household must be on a militant basis in order that it might exist — eg. right of Abraham to kill his son. In earliest Hebrew legislation this right is modified to extent that father must first consult with other men of state &c. The rights of wife & child & slave come gradually to be recognized they are no longer only elements in household but units in the state.

Ancestor worship is unknown in Hebrew state, — Henderson thinks, however, that Abraham up to a time worshipped images of his ancestors. — This remark applies to historical period &

In earlier times the responsibility is a family responsibility but in later ages it becomes individual, father & son. — Responsibility was financial but it also referred to blood revenge eg. in Mosaic legislation, Judges &c — one family is responsible to family injured. This dates back beyond time of political institutions, it was outside right extended into a community feeling. — The

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35285

cities of Refuge were but a recognition of the blood revenge — It is proof of transition between household responsibility, & individual responsibility. — Here note the historic prospective of the Old Testament.

There is no adoption of children — There may be many reasons for this. — In the historic period there was no cause for it. — The Romans & Greeks adopted children from want of heirs, the Hebrews provided for this in another way — by polygamy or the levirate of marriage, wh was practically the same thing. — It is alluded to in New Testament, where Sadducees who bring woman with 7 husbands to Xt & say that mosaic law commanded it — woman died — her husband's brother to marry her &c.

Children are regarded as property & a father can sell his daughter, this limited by custom sentiment & law — son — then daughter recognized

Human sacrifices are forbidden — abhorred through the whole historic period — Jephtha is cited as a case to contrary, so of Isaac by Jacob, — perhaps in early period they were not known.

Reverence towards both parents & to the aged is required. —

Parents are required to teach & chastise children. — The moral training of children belonged to family from earliest times.

III The Political Relations of the Family in Hebrew life

In patriarchal age there was no political organization apart from the household — included slaves &c. The father was military & civil ruler. & in indust matter was the regulator also eccl &c.

In later ages white elders are usually

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

local rulers the domestic spirit is limited & civil & religious laws administered by central authorities - slowly to time of Saul & David there groups of elders are important as regulative groups — under David & Solomon there is a greater interferences, Judges are sent out — (?) Under the kingdom the most vivid examples of domestic life are those of the royal house where political factors obscure patriarchal customs Solomon's Court is illustrative of conflict between of polygamous custom between King's household & monogamic instincts of the peasants — There is a feeling of hostility against this polygamic of courts.

IV Ecclesiastical Relations

In the patriarchal period, there is no priesthood, the father performs the religious rites. The mention of Melchizedek(?) is an exception. The organization of Society was on this basis.

There are traces of household gods in patriarchal times, but domestic worship of idols is a foreign element & is finally excluded about the time of the Exile.

With the growth of the people as a nation a priesthood develops & with it religious rites. — It is the mark of historic critics of this city to trace the growth of this distinct class & forms of religious rites. — Our Religious rites the father & the sons attend on behalf of the family, the women & girls in a subordinate way.

Domestic rites, as circumcision, presentation & purification are provided. There is no ecclesiastical ceremony in marriage

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35287

V Educational Relations

The educ^n of children, physical, industr^l, moral intellect & religious is imparted by the parents — primary schools were not established till just after the time of Jesus Christ, — something corresponding to them connected with the synagogue may have existed before. Higher educ^n was given by parents prophets & scribes, later by rabbis.

Biblical data well arranged in Spencer's Descriptive Sociology.
Patriarch ages — Job & Genesis
Regal — " Bks of Samuel & Kings
Epochal " — Prophets.

An analysis of a bit of literature — to show
31 & last Proverbs 10 - 21 verses to show ideal of woman & economic relations of family life
Treating this as an historical document not as a poem

The industrial & economic factors — a good description of life in Clay place — not in
all the sphere of husband is in politics &c.
he brags about his wife to neighbors —, to
wife as head of household spins wools,
strong in body, shrewd in making bargains — must have come into public life of street.

The industries are largely agricl & house-hold ~~life~~ Mfrs.
The maidens are slaves of house & divide the work with her. — cf. Shiller — Germanic ideal.

Note now family relat^ns
Marital relat^ns — affection between husband & wife, & evidence of monogamic.
It was the ideal towards which men were strong

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35288

There is no hint of ever polygamy could not have been General, — the ideal no longer patriarchal

Parental Relations — Children blessed

Sex Love " = scarlet, cushions, order propriety &c, — mention in this chap. of beauty &c shows that she was beautiful, of ugly the words and not have been used

Intellectual life — This woman has knowledge & tastes, — hands on her deposit with interest, her home is a training school, her philosophy is practical wisdom fond of proverbs & maxims real life, not time for free speeches. She had a father & mother — no taught her & children her mothers counsel

The moral sentiments, virtue & duties, economic duties, independence, in form

also domestic duties, — charity, &c

social relations kind to poor & neighbors pay her debts &c.

Religious life, climax of her character found in verse XXX. — what she believed about wisdom she taught, — she had a good set of working rules, letter to her husband.

Her world is the world of the family — This poem makes her a queen in the domestic circle. — This poem shows in highest ideal.

Family life in 1st century: — (2)

In course of evolution family somewhat changes its forms. —

In orient customs more fixed than in west

Household property in 1st cty. — Romans

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35289

property, chattels &c — most people were poor. — In time of Xt at cities we find with growth of taxn &c — there was a general prevalence of poverty. — now & then blind man, cripples, &c begs alms. — this almsgiving a product of Hebrew history.

Samaria's ideal was to put a man on his feet make him whole —

Re domestic relatns — little change — aversion to marriage of frgns, perhaps intensified by persecutn of Jews.

The Position of woman — the Jewish woman was respected, — the law of Moses protected her rights, — adultry punished, women in civil life ill regarded, — At time of Jesus, the prostitute was treated much as now — The mother & father to be reverenced. — The rabbis taught that women were morally & intellectual inferior to men, — not boys introductn to public life &. At time of Jesus Saviour women were living to an extent in seclusion, espec in towns, which were garrisoned by foreigners. — Women were not expected to join in public worship, — her legal subjectn was absolute & woman was not allowed to give evidence in crt of justice except as to the death of her husband. Ordinarily the man disposed of his daughter in marriage

Re Pathological conditns — excessive of prostitn, the evils of divorce were great & this our Saviour combated strongly

Re Filial & parental relatns — no change in sentiment or custom, children were not exposed to die as in ~~Gr~~ antiquity

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35290

the educn of children still largely domestic & limited to worship reading & torah, Boys were taught trades of Jesus, - Paul tent making,

re household classes, slavery was common. A was regarded as servant in own household.

Sec II Greek & Roman Family Life: -

{ Boulanger "Ancient City"
Fearnes "Aryan Household"
many Histories
Grant
Monsoon
Mahaffy
Meyer "Geschichte

Period of 1st cty
Friedland " Rome
Mahaffy "Social life in Greece"
Schmidt "Social results of Xty"
Manies "Ancient Rome", Early Institn
Becker - 2 vols.
Gallio (Roman)
Ballakes (Greek)
Later parts
Lecky "Hist European morals"
Starrs "Divine Origin of Xty"
Brace - Christ"
Collection of Roman Law
Ivo Plong "Influence of Xty on Roman Law

Outline of subject:

II) Economic Conditions

(1) economic conditions shaped family life: - note the changing conditions of their countries, - increasing density of popln, struggle for land between races & tribes. In early ages the Aryaans were scattered, nomadic lived in small groups, largely by hunting & fishing. We followed herding & agric - at this stage the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35291

family was relatively self contained — very little trading as judged from language trade &c, — agric — lower cities then towns

With condensation of population & migration, conquest, growth of cities & empire, the family became subordinate to the state. — This is developed last two centuries.

Might be occurs when growth of population compels to go abroad & this necessitates conquest, — emigration, alien race, &c. growth of cities giving central position — then state.

With this economic change is change in ~~state~~ status of family

(2) Marital Relations in historic times were effected by ~~prehistoric~~ tradition & customs from prehistoric customs eg. wife capture & rape of the Sabine — confarreatio, eating together a custom of marriage. — sometimes form remains when meaning lost.

(3) The effect of a wide intellectual outlook, — migration, travel, colonization conquest & commerce tended to modify the Aryan forms. — functions became socialized which formerly belonged to family alone. — family brought into more intimate relation

(4) Changes in Political Structure, partly result of foregoing tended to break down the early Aryan domestic form the state becomes supreme, the family became dependent on the state. — eg the Patria Potestas changed

(5) Influence of Religion on domestic life — Lowlands has dealt too strongly on ~~[illegible]~~ ancestor worship

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35292

This fifth point is the critical one, as domestic institutions were regulating in this the diffly understood them now

May Miller developed the phrase of morality of nature, &c

Boulanger's order of thought is:—

They believed (1) in existence of person after death — e.g. the shade hovering over place where person died.

(2) & that person was unhappy unless buried in a tomb with offerings, e.g. food & drink & sustain shade

(3) that the dead would torment the living if left without funeral honors — a strong part of belief of the Greeks generally. The dead ancestors thus became sacred beings & were worshiped, based &c. had an interest in family could help & harm. (4) The sacred fire was identical with the spirit of the dead, the symbols we have got of fire, was something real though intangible

(5) The worship was domestic — the object of worship place of worship & members who participated were members of household the rites hereditary & exclusive, the tomb a part of the home, the priest was the son, a stranger could not mingle with them, to do so would have been sacrilege

(6) Domestic Religion was the constitutive principle of the Ancient Greek & Roman family. e.g. a daughter might be married or adopted into another family & no longer belongs to original family — The enforcing bond was the religious not the blood tie

(7) The sons were to conduct the rites, espec. the oldest son. — The ~~wife~~ is transferred from family to family ∴ the wedding was a religious ceremony, marriage was made almost indissoluble by these sacred rites, by misconduct or sterility

(8) It excluded polygamy tho' not concubinage — & forbade divorce except for mis-conduct or sterility

Celibacy was contrary to religion

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35293

custom & law since it prevented family worship of ancestors

~~Adoption~~ Emancipation & adoption were devised to provide for ancestor worship where there was no legitimate son.

Morality begins with domestic virtues.— for all outside the domestic circle were strangers. Certain virtues necessary to this clan or group have become universal by extension of social sympathies, the subordination of woman with respect for her as priestess.

Filial piety, mutual affection of father & son was bases of the higher & filial piety. (I believe in family that religion is expansion of the filial piety the child looks to father & consanguineous comes there back of this human relation is a vague & undefined feeling of a God-Anderson)

(6) Social & Political Relations of the Family

The gens, united by a common worship, lands & lineage in the male line, business interests mutual responsibility & defence & succession in property. (before cognates & after agnates) — The gens believed they were descended from a common ancestor the highest consideration was the common worship.

(Grote History of Greece Part II, c. 10

The relation of slave & clients or dependants. — All these had a common burial place. Among dependents were (1) slaves — position better in earlier times, when he had the same duties but not the same rights. (2) There were refugees from other tribes. — If man fleeing refuge can get to hearth & set in the hearth he was home to be defended. (3) persons belonging to remnants of a conquered race — every man felt he must get into some household (4) The stranger from abroad trading in Athens came under the wards of a

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C. 35294

household father – Thus there arose the clientage in later times, the most beggarly class

Relationship was determined by community of worship & must be in male line – agnates were religious relations & cognates were blood relations so in early sense of word cognates were not relations at all, but while agnates were in ascendant early yet this tie of blood becomes stronger & stronger.

What is the principle of inheritance – while the religious theory held in lack the property went only to agnates, but with growth of political life cognates ~~only the~~ came to be recognized – The right to make a will did not exist under the early system. – ~~This~~ struggle is going on among German lawyers today. The inheritance was determined by custom & property belonged to the family. – Patrimony was not divided

The Question of Authority – It was represented in the father but rested with the domestic diety. Therefore his ~~fath~~ authority was not arbitrary & capricious, the father was master of fathers goods, was judge under existing laws. – but these laws have come down & bind him as well. There is no state, or human authority, homo, before whom father can be brought

(7.) ~~The~~ Transition :– passing from early times to decadence of belief – With the growth of political government, the rise of cities & the consolidation of groups & the rise of the Plebians at Rome we notice the following changes:–

(a) the paternal power is gradually shorter
(b) " right to make a will gradually enlarged
(c) " " of woman to hold property " "
(d) " " " of children as persons " " "
(e) " " " " plebians to have a legal marriage (Thierry & Zachariae)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Special Subjects to be preserved:

applied methods of family monographs (?)
Factory work for women — Hist of Illinois Law — the Sis Spell
Housing for working people —
Relation of Church to home life & home depart of S.S.
The Murab Family.
Hist of Church on teaching & discipline on divorce
Modern divorce problem — leading, causes & reform
The Rent Collecting & introduction into Chicago — Octavia Hill
The relation of public relief to maintaining family life & proper
— Educ & discipline " " "
Reforms in the law of property rights of women
The legal rights of children

The state is rising the gens were pseudo genealogical bodies, but when these people came into city states the bond was a common political or indentic bond.

The rise of Philosophy & International Relations widened the ranges of religious & moral.
The Household was formerly the centre, — but

(8) The decadence of Greek & Roman Family Life & morality, first premised to pt.
There is no doubt that family life did suffer decadence in later Roman life.
Mommsen "Rome" I

The first cause of decadence was the change of the economic condition espec at Rome, — Rome had built up military organiz, they had conquered the world, a complete change follows Roman conquest, they live on the provinces, they become a nation of paupers dependent on largesses — the ruin of the nation — the extreme luxury of the rich & poverty of the poor

(b) destruction of domestic religion. & growth of nature worship, stoicism, philosophy, Mithraism, & finally Christianity
(Lombroso Crime p 416)
The ancient virtues were sustained by belief in presence of head of family &c.

(c) Breaking up of old political condition destroyed the indivd sense of responsibility. — formerly household guarded domestic responsibility, & gens had a larger morality on

(d). All this was accompanied by the growth of divorce, harlotry in Greece & degrading & destructive vice noted & Paul in Roman Chap IV, 018.
Bachers — "Gallus" & "Charicles"
Schmidt "Social Results of Xty" p 44.
Romans. Chap I

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

C 35297

Farrar's Story. "Darkness to Dawn"
"Early Days of Christianity"
Lecky Hist. European Morals
Vol II Chap V.
Brace. " Christi
Early Christ
Freedlander " Life & Times

(9) The Bright side of Later Greek & Roman Life.

(a) There were survivals of the old ideals in the literature & customs. – There were instances of pure domestic life.

(b) There was a wider view of moral duties including a wider range of men & a wider range of duties – So long as Patria Potestas controlled everything our ideas of morality could not hold. So conceptn of tutelage of woman had to be broken down.

Illustrations from Greek Poetry: –

The Alcestis of Euripides, 5 cty B.C. fairly represents the ideals of the time – The idea of this tragedy re hospitality. – carry in mind the religious sentiments re sacred spirit re –

Alcestis is willing to die to save her husband's life – 'This brings in her death the best of life re re – a ready will to die for him.

almost every element of domestic life is brought out

The filial feeling is brought out in remark of son to father "when thy mother died then sank thy house in ruin"

signs of mourning for dead – King commands –

(Other reference on the carry
O Mellinger "Greek & Jew"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

References

American Journal of Sociology — Jany 96 — Prof Mallum.
Development of Doctrine in Epistles
Smiths' Bible Dictionary — art. on marriage
Stopford. Jesus the Life in him of Christ
Unity of the Family & Christianity — Hyde —
Strong — Philosophy & Religion p. 431-42
Wolsey — Divorce & Divorce Legislation
Crafts — Practical Xty — P. 446.
Fling — Family Chap 18.
Newman Smith — "Xtian-Ethics"
subject Reforms in the law of property rights of women.
The legal rights of children.

Contribution of Christianity to the Institn of the Family: —

Chap III Teachings of Jesus & Apostles in Reference to the Family: —

comes up occasionally — is not systematic
Christ's position was that wh. he took in relatn to other institns, his function was not to create, but to regen-erate. He found the institution of Society & marriage & in so far as they were right he sought to conclude them. —
His teachings in ref. to family are more explicit than in reference to any other institn, even the church. It indicates that the greatest of all ethical teachings was that family relatn was most essential to all other institns — We have only a fragment of his teachings, gathered up from oral tradtn after his life. —

Particular teachings: —

Sect I. Teachings of Jesus & Apostles require supreme purity, in thought, impulse & action — teachings of Jesus conduct from begining all that is wrong. but this negative aspect is the smallest part

Matthew V. — 27-28 — "I say unto you whoever looketh at a woman that — — the very start of temptn is guarded.
Hebrews XIII — 4 —
motive for spiritual purity
1 Corinthians V — 9 & 10
VI — 9. — The body is temple of God conformity of any kind is a sacrilege. The faith in the ~~for~~ God was

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35300

Sec II Jesus & apostles decide absolutely on the monogamic family –

At that time polygamy was legal in the East – yet Jesus rebukes " on ground that monogamic family is the divine institn " – As to this far as a divine instn there is no doubt –

Matthew XIX – 3-5 – 'Pharisees saying is it lawful for a man to put away his wife

Leaves that man should have but one wife,

1 Timothy III – 2 – Bishop to set the example & have but one wife –

Sec III Jesus & Apostles recognize only one cause justifying divorce – Adultery –

Matthew XIX – 7 – "Why did Moses command a bill of divorce & to put her away" – This is a case where too much is assumed – did not command" – Jesus replies "suffered."

Matthew V – 31 – everyone putting away his wife saying for fornication.

Romans VII – 3 – woman who has a husband is bound by the law to her husband – &c.

1 Corinthians VII – 10. – wife depart not from her husband, & that husband has wife.

Sec IV Re Domestic duties & virtues in family Relations. –

Marital – little on this point except as shown re forbidden degrees Jesus seems to have accepted current Jewish teaching Paul 1 Corinthians V, 1. Paul apparently seems to adopt to Jewish teaching (?). The allusion to Gentiles shows that Paul regarded marriage & nature

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35301

The position of woman in the Christian Church.—
(Matthew's book shows position of Jesus to woman, born of woman educated by woman, revealed some of his greatest rivals to woman, they were among his last at cross, at sepulchre — received & concealed some of his most important teachings —

In epistles there are two apparently conflicting positions

Galatians III, 28 — dominating principle stated — "For ye are all sons of God — & there can be neither Jew nor Greek (national relation) no bond or free (industrial relation) — nor male nor female —

While temporary external distinction may be manifest there is no essential difference between souls. — The initiatory right wh. ~~influenced~~ inter-

Note other passages:—

Ephesians V, 22 "Wives be in subjection, be unto your husbands, let wife see that they fear her husband" (very mean reference)

1 Timothy II-11 — "as becometh women, women learn in ~~subject~~ quietness, woman not to teach — — doctrine of subjection

1 Corinthians XIV-4 "Let woman keep silence in Churches" — It is important to note that this letter is written to Corinthians & not to Hebrew Church — "If they wd learn

1st How reconcile these passages with those which speak of the sacrements equally in Kingdom of God

2nd How to reconcile these with woman's mission as in Christ

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Explanation given by some:-

(1) For struggle in life - physical & mental condition for men better.

(2) Ideal qualities lead to superior efficiency in public matters &c.

(3) That this must give man leadership - Official superiority, - not necessarily, spiritually or ethically superior

— at that time - in actual condition, woman's moral condition.

There are deep lasting differences in physical & psychical condition of men, which with external conditions make men best to lead, without any conflict in moral & ethical —

Paul in many respects was not above the spirit of his age, he was certainly not above the sins of his age. — & his position regarding - he was quoted before anti-war in support of slavery. & he was also quoted against women in public life.

& re woman being veiled, it was necessary for woman to conform to certain conventions & being veiled for purity, to mean to community

The teachings in respect to parental & filial duties in Epistles &c

(1) Example of Jesus - deed & words, deed especially explicit

Luke II, 51 - his obedience, subjection, to parents

John XIX 26-27 tender care for mother in sorrows

This merely hints at much that has been enough but in symbols of art, sculpture &c &c influence

Mark VII, 10 Jesus places care for parents on a level with an act of mere tribute to God.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35303

"Moses 3rd honor thy father & mother — — — Je say (brother) his time — — — "fact is, they had if you go to God Him it doesn't belong to your parents, what he says is that this is not true, claims of father & mother comes first.

If you come to alter & think you have a quarrel with your brother — leave altar gift waiting, till real effort made to be reconciled to other & Celestial, — Give to father & mother first —

place to begin is not with church, but with the family the claims of church.

Paul, Ephesians VI — 1-3 — teaches parents are child

Matthew XII 46-50 — Jesus refuses his relatives for interfering with his duties. — When Jesus was trying to select the strongest figures he chose the domestic relations..

Re dignity & moral worth of childhood

Matthew XVIII — 1-6

" XIX — 1-3

Luke IX 46 — Which is the kingdom of Heaven

notice next domestic relation. Slavery. - fundamental

Relation of slaves - more closely related to family — Slave was only in a measure inferior to son, no one in ancient world had a place unless he belonged to some class. Jesus & his apostles did not seek to overthrow the system by teaching slaves to run away. Historical material will show us what would have happened in 1st century if slaves had attempted to rebel, — it would have been a great slaughter.. (See Hoffman in Slavery in U.S.)

Nit slave is treated as a man. religiously he is essentially the equal of his master. He could have the highest position in the church —

Ephesians V, 6-9

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35304

Mr King

Relation of Family Life to Crime

16th Year Book of N.Y. State Reformatory.

Morrison, Crime & Crime Causes

" Int. to Lombroso's Female Offender. pp. XIII - XIV.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35305

There is no bond or free — teachings of master

~~Mystical~~ ~~Ideal~~ Relations of the Church to Christ

Ephesians V

These mystical Relations are set out

Ephesians the relation

In old testament the relation is set forth

as marriage, apostacy = adultery &c

Fidelity to God = conjugal confidence denote

In new testament same symbolism employed

Ephesians V, 23 — "husband is the wife &c —

"Thus marriage is into itself the church in miniature"

Marriage is an earthly & temporal institution, ~~but~~ & merely symbolical

Matthew XXII - 30

Mark XX (7)

~~The facts in Luke 1 & 2~~

Luke 1st & 2nd chap

~~Hastors~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

C 35306

Chap IV

History of the Family (in Christendom)
influence of Church on ~~teachings~~ domestic life, &
relations of family to society.

Bibliography:- Thing "The Family"
Schmidt. "Social Results of Xty"
Bingham's "Antiquities of the Christian Church"
Church Histories - some but a little material.
Lecman (?) Hist of Xty. & Rationalism (American Ed. see index)
Lecky - Hist of European morals,
Lea - Ecclesiastical Sketch of Sacerdotal celibacy.
Uhlhorn - "Conflict of Xty with heathenism"
Storrs "Divine origin of Xty".
Brace -
Paume - Histoire de la société domestique

Note we have seen teachings of Xty - what has church done with these - the teachings of church have never been quite identical with teachings of pure Xty. Many good influences came from Stoicism

Sec I The Salutary influence of Christianity on Domestic Relations:-

(1) on sentiment & custom by means of teaching example & church discipline

What were agencies by which church affected sentiment & custom - teaching, example, & church discipline ~~of these fundamentals~~ The agencies acted immediately on sentiments, these

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35307

gives into habits & these into social ~~relat~~

The church had no way of forming people from without. — The laws did not have been changed by priestly influence unless convictions of people had undergone grt change

(2) Elements favorable to recept^n of Xtian teaching economic, political, philosophical & domestic

Recommendation to trace influence of Stoicism on the Christian church — the attitude of mind w^h engrains this is that all that is good in ~~Xty~~ comes from God all that is good in other things is not from the same God — exactly the same cause produces the same result.

During early centuries there was a development of peoples morals due to Christianity, Stoicism intermingling with other peoples &c.

Lecky "Hist of European Morals" Vol II c. 7 p. 274
Schmidt "Social Results of Xty" p. 380
Boissier "Religion Romaine" (best of all
Thierry "Fabliau
Renan "Hibbert Lectures 1880 p 230
Storrs "Divine origin of Xty,

A. Two directly Christian factors here! — Church sentiments & customs regulating relations of sexes outside of marriage — proselytn & concubinage rec'd a check in consequence of church influence & discipline.

Lecky vol II p 344.
St Jerome —

B. The Church has steadily sought to abolish divorce & all the false sentiments & unsure morals connected with it. — With divorce exceptn this statement holds out a true history of efforts of church.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35308

influences helpful re domestic morality & life. —
Mills' Chivalry
Froissart —
Bullfinch — age of Chivalry
Scott's "Ivanhoe"
New American Encyclopedia Vol IV
art on Chivalry
Guizot's Lectures on Hist of Civ
Lecky vol II p. 346.
Guizot — Hist of Civilization p 90.

(3) In the middle ages we see the conflict of pagan, barbaric, monastic & fermenting Christian ideas & customs, — but out of this conflict arose chivalry closely connected with the family. The favorable aspects are shown by Scott. Lanier Symphony — the songs of woman, knight, poor, Mark Twain's "Yankee at King Arthur's Court" — humorous but thinking — Le Fournet gives clearer side. Lecky's Eng Hist —

Bright side — Fen. developed in privileged classes intensely of family feeling, respect for the importance of woman

Chivalry within the same class limits, taught elements of honor, devotion & romantic love.

Dark side — The feudal & knightly morality overlooked the rights of the poor, both men & women & the rights of foreigners.

There was a new form of household growing up during M.A. out of older life.
Household first having its own worship — then expanding into clan — These organs then drawn into larger unit & breaking down by means of subjugation & extermination, congenital population crowded off to corners, then better leaders building castles & establishing themselves over certain areas, — These lords

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

constitute a peculiar family - there life is more intense - time not yet come of great cities - In the feudal family we find bright features developed. There was a spirit of hardiness yet of deep & earnest affection growing up within walls of the castle. respect for ~~woman~~ the ladies during winter life represent all that is refined & helpful. - The dark side - there are the peasants looked on as a subjugated race ~~[illegible]~~ respect, while there is ~~than~~ a respect for ladies, woman as woman is lessened.

Tennyson shows how we may regard these bright elements "Dedyles of the king
In that fair order of my table round".

There were certain elements in the enobled life of the Feudal time there was ground for these remarks,

Chaucer "The knight's tale" to be learned
prologue to Canterbury tales
"a knight there was -

The peasant man & woman suffered from this narrowness. - Even yet in Germany &c - the peasant woman is not respected within the old feudal family

(4) The influence exerted by the adoration of the Virgin Mary :- "Short Hist of Xian Church Vol II p. 409
Lecky Vol II c V.

This added much to respect for woman.
(note the picture in Herculaneum "Madonna" - men always take their hats off before this picture of sacredness purity &c - The mother with her child & bowed before her, - angels & cherubs above. This picture needed the brighter side of chivalry, mingled with Christian belief to make this - no age with men combined again the elements to produce a like picture again

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sec III The Renaissance & the Reformation
Dunning Chap IV & V.
Symonds Renaissance in Italy.
Robinson(?) Hist of Reform
Geo Eliot's Romola -- spirit of Renaissance
(Savonarola & puritanism)

The intellect, aesthetic moral must affected domestic

The Renaissance & Reformation broke the power of the Ecclesiastics & were attended by

There is a close connection between Reformation & the home, & no doubt Renaissance greatly broke power of clergy - In Italy & Germany there was a breaking of family moral bond, - wh resulted in a certain licence - On the whole the breaking of the clerical life has been better in the long run, it was based too much on the personal character

(2) The Reformation in Protestant states abolished the required celibacy of the clergy. - Numeries & monasteries broken up - It resulted in a particular kind of family - the protestant pastor's family, while there were perversions, we owe much of our spiritual gethart to it.
Take out of Switzerland (Calvinism) Fr, Eng, & Germ Eng, the influence of the manse & the parsonage without the spiritual life would not be what it is. The home of the minister has been necessarily a home of learning. - (note no of ministers & ministers sons early men)
plain living & high thinking (Wordsworth) is characteristic of the homes of vicars & ministers have not furnished many men of natural science. (this is interesting in comin

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35311

with ~~the~~ predatory influence &c) — due to literary tradi-
-tions &c.

One direct consequence of this Reform was the counter Reform beginning about middle of 16th cty. — discipline & purification in R.C. church — the influence of this on family ~~morality~~ morality is evident

(3) The Humanism & Reformation compelled a separation from civil & eccles-law in respect to divorce & marriage — The effect of previous union of the two was to increase levels of morg — The Eng protestants did not follow continental followers. Luther was more liberal than Calvin.

Sec IV Modern tendencies & teachings in respect to family life: —

all the forces hitherto studied are still in force paganism in nobility, asceticism, going to extreme & perversion ~~City~~, ~~all the~~

McMasters Hist of People of U.S. Vol i
Jemain LeTamile — preface &c
Parkman Puritans as men of business
Thwing Chap V
President Eliot Forum, Oct. '94

Improvement of Economic conditions of home! — better than in other times: —

Rogers (Six Centuries Work & Wages) Introduction
Giffen — Progress of the working classes."
Carroll D Wright Forum Vol XVI p. 67 (Part 30 yrs)
" " & Growth of Industry in U.S. (figures too elaborate)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35312

weights judgment to right as to general tendency, but by omitting some of classical features he has put rate of progress to high — Rubinow & Jones, — Progress of working class
McMaster —
Malloch's Progress of wealth
Classes & masses (Plunkett)

The tendency in economic life of full development of industry is gone

(b) tendency to abolish the right of primogeniture, has caused a profound change in relations of brothers & sisters to each other.
Jolma (3) Preface to Fortunile —
Has a tendency to individuality — Le Play regrets this but thinks it not be practicable in France.

(c) The household & the family are more nearly identical than formerly — when household mean father mother children, dependants slaves clients &c — The tendency is now to differentiate the family from all other community life, & with factory system apprenticeship become impossible apprenticeship where apprentice lives with master,
Schiffle Bau & Leben
Marshall Principles of Ec. Vol I p. 354

(2) Re Parental authority — Arbitrary parental authority has declined — The old absolute authority has almost died out — The idea that a child has rights in minority is a good thing — also defence of children by the state

(3) Ethical & Religious conceptions have been modified re educ & nature of children — The recognition of necessary incompleteness in childhood — Studies of psychology humanity

(4) There has been a radical change as to the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35313

equality of authority between husband & wife. the ancient view subordinating wife of wife to husband established largely on both sides.

(5) Legal changes especially in reference to marriage &c — these look to direction of woman rights re person & property.

There is a tendency to relax, bonds of marriage further from better authority

Our seeing of all the forms of marriage set before us the world of experiments of all forms of marriage. humanity seems to have attempted every experiment re marriage — Monogamy alone seems perfect ideal, whether tested by influence of family, child, state or society, or the intellect, physical, moral & spiritual development of all indivls

We must thus understand why a perfect holy God permitted these many experiments. so let men learn in every way in what they must not forget the sacredness of monogamy — also perhaps to impress on us the sacredness of the revelation of holy scriptures

History Philosophy & Revelation all appear to be confirm monogamy

Schaffe Bancroft Vol II

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35314

Historical forms of household & family

There are two tendencies

1) to trace that state grew exclusively out of household & thus "organic household"

2) we cannot show that state grew chronologically out of household

eg. Posadas "theories of origin of family

This is yet a litigated point –

The necessities of war doubtless led to first strong organization like the state.

Many times people being well cognizant with household they will carry this form to a political organization &c – eg. have a marshal &c.

The first govt were more advisory than determinatory. – ~~&~~

A further bond in the state was that of territory

The first definition of bounds of territory was the household & its own lot, then communal property &c.

This raises origin of property –

There never was a time when there was no indiv property eg implements, feathers &c.

But when land came to be used for hunting sea for fishing &c – It was communal.

The property denoted to household, effect hearth & tomb were inalienable & went down, –

Individual rights of all bonds person & property were originally rights of household

Origin of Voluntary Assocns.

Certain organizns, burial societies, mutual aid, – guilds &c – had origin in sensual needs of society were ~~founded~~ modelled on form of household, had patron saint.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35315

Part II

The Theory of the Family.—
an historic study leads to a chapter on social ethics — what a family ought to be.

Janette, La Famille.
Newman Smyth's "New Ethics", re family
Le Play re Family Stock.
Paulsen — Ethics —
Hoeffding —
Catholic view
Reilly "Right Church" chap on family
Wallens "Moral Science"
Gnis conservative view of church

Chap II

Ideals of domestic welfare. — Statement of the problem.

Sec I The essential factors or elements of domestic welfare:— (elements here are those of society at large — cf. summary in Pol & Soc) Health wealth beauty sociability & righteousness — There may be a difference in relative estimate of these —

Sec II The theory of ideals includes not only the ends but the means.
(1) What is good to be sought — elements
(2) Does actual organizn. tend to secure those
The element as welfare as an end } go together
" " of organizn as a means }

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35316

~~Chap II will be devoted to~~ Socialistic ideals liberal & ecclesiastical & test them to find whether they are true or false. – They are social forces so let us see how they are at work in actual conduct.

The Socialistic Ideal of Family life (as from the literature of socialism)

Bebel. – Die Frau – a plausible & dangerous book.

Bosch – Ethics of Socials

Engells – Die Ursprung

Most ardently ~~Fleur~~ Socialism. –

Theorists socialist Germans are attacking this very strongly.

Kautsky – 'Effort programme'

Many socialists do not believe in the dissolution of the family as suggested by Engells & Bebel – Mechanical principle of Socialism is re property.

~~The ideals of the family~~

The most characteristic elements in the Socialistic theory of the family (now most powerful among those Socialist nations in Germany & Austria & Italy – very Eng. –)

There is a difficulty – in that there are so many socialistic ideals.

H. Socialistic theory of the origin & history of domestic institutions. –

The books of Engells & Bebel – typical

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35317

representative of one strong current in contemporary socialism

Ziegler - "Naturwissenschaftl & demokratische 1893 -

"Natura - der Gesellschaft.

The socialists think that primitively can first - - - last monogamy resting on father right & connected essentially on private property. - The basis of this Ziegler says is that family in early times was monogamous, Amen confirms Ziegler -

Engels re origin of family - Individual marr not its highest forms - It enters as the subjection of one sex over other, - first class antagonism & oppression came in man over woman."

Bebel - "Original primitive & later came into existence to make man able to hold property & wives exclusively"

"The woman & laborer have had this in common from ancient times that both have been oppressed". - (I believe this to be gave sympathy of woman for socialism Henderson) The slave & woman were dependant on men for property & so robbed them from all other rights" - This is contradicted by fact re fathers right to make a will only by an emancipated

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35318

to have offered

B/ Bebel to the theory of the nature of woman

There is a marked tendency to regard differences between men & woman as slight — the psychical differences they place on educn ~~heredity~~ &c — (The theory of evolution in west — is that both shld have same advantages

Bebel says "men & women are essentially equal" —

Zeigler in contrast places liability of natural science — "In primitive times men & woman were alike in body and as he says, this is what the socialists claim to time — perhaps they are more unlike now than they used to be —

Zeigler says — in most of the other animals male & female were different in size & power — The socialists says present disabilities are due to repression of female power & oppression by men — Zeigler denies the effect of this & says sexual differences are due to natural ~~contin~~ selection & not artificial nature

"It is natural for men & women to be on same plane physically &c — Zeigler argues that labouring in mines &c is not natural, — woman to look after child &c

Mill on subjection of woman held that it was due largely to lack of opportunities

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35319

C. Theory of marriage bond — an inclination to make mge. bond personal & dissolvable at will. — That society has no interest in this "The proletarian mge is monogamic in the cloud-logical sense but not in the historic" — This easy dissolⁿ of mge is a dangerous feature

D. mette this doctrine of inclination goes a theory of sexual relatⁿ a debased theory — Babel "Letters" &c. — a laxity of principle & looseness of judgment, — a fancy materialistic

E. Theory of family property — all property as an instrument of productⁿ to be common, the idea of inheritable property wd not be great socialism allows the gift & transmission of property but not of public property.
(Babel Letters p 346) — Any radical change in family wd make a radical change in property.

F. Theory of nature & care of children — Socialists are returning to ideas of Plato, to have a state care for children — This wd be a consequence of easy dissolⁿ of mge. bond — we have tried this in Russia & it is a failure —

G. Influence of actual conditions of living on the theory of marriage — our conduct influences our condⁿs & our condⁿs influence our conduct — Note Gerⁿ's "3 mos in a German monastery"

H. The Elements of truth in the Socialistic teaching — Exposure of evils in present society. Babel & Liebknecht have been looking into these things —

The extension of public functⁿs in re the family

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35320

is good in many ways eg. eductn.
The extension of household on certain sides of
drudgery is perhaps a good thing — eg. public wash
house & cooking rooms, where people live in three
or four on a flat, instead of hot air in the house
this is a good thing. — also sewing & cooking.

Schäffle's unfoscibility of social democracy.
130 —
Maurice Kay Socialism
299 — 300
Flint Socialism p. 281
Nathusius — Vol II p. 291.

What wd be the probable results of this binding.
Socialists are human. — they love their mums
& children, tolerably perhaps. &c
The leaders are saturated with proletarian views
& degradtn & already beginning to show itself.
The Socialistic theory so far as it goes is hurting
family & family life &c

Chap III.
The ideals of liberalism — or philosophical
Ethics —

Paulsen
Grizyzki.
Hoffding
Spencer
J Stuart Mill (Subjectn of women)

This liberal theory of marriage. — certain
incidents. — (1) the liberal accept the present
domestic relatn as legitimate historic
product, relatively adopted to present
condtns, as Spencer "monogamy has now become mate"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35321

(2) Changes for the better must proceed in the direction of historic tendencies. — evolⁿ rather than revolⁿ

(3) The principle of authority is denied.

(4) Agree as to elements of welfare already stated — ie, good to be sought by family —

Hoeffding 188-192 — Ethics

Chap. IV The Christian or Ecclesiastical Ideal. —

Wallace —
Jaurès
Smyth (human)
Hatch (able work)

(1) Principle of biblical authority is accepted — ie teaching of Christ — Revelⁿ not creates duties but reveals duties. — it will not conflict with reason or experience —

(2) The principle of reason is accepted as a basis of commands to our duties &c.

(3) The principle of welfare is employed as a criterion, "Love our neighbour as ourselves" institⁿ for man, not man for institⁿ

Chap. V Applicatⁿ of these ethical principles &c

~~Among the social institutions are~~
the fundamental arrangements of family which determine welfare
(1) dwelling
(2) protective arrangements
(3) household economy — getting income & economic

some of these have to do with external world.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35322

(4) Technical side - provn of utensils & processes
(5) Arrangements for spiritual activity - religion, intelligence &c

Chap VI - The relations of persons within household - marital family which condition well being - - Note applied Ethics - chapters on:-
An outline of topics to be studied

Sec. 1 Law of marriage - & duties of.
Sec 2. Relatns of parents to children - command & obey, &c &c -
Sec 3. Duties of brothers & sisters (Geschwister) Jaunet - works on family - French ideal at its best
Wordsworth's poem of his sister - an ideal of same kind.

Sec 4. Relatns of blood relations. not as significant as it was in patriarchal family - obligtns & powers go together
Sec 5. Nature of relatn & its bearing
... Mason - Woman's share in primitive culture.
Newmyer) Wheeler Social & Comm Hist of New Eng
LaSolen - art in New Eng Magazine April 1893.
Paulsen "Ethics" p 623
Powell's "Altruria"
Mrs Phelps story of "Avis."
American Journal of Sociology March '96
& Miss Adams "Related Industry"

Relations of these relatns
In primitive household labor much divided, men providing materials & women having care of materials after they came into household. For both men & women

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35323

condition of labor never hard.

Where slavery has existed, it performed certain duties of domestic household & gave opportunity for under range

The early colonial period - marks important of new immigrants - redemptioners, - served out a time like contract laborers.

From Revolution 1776-1850 - system of hired help developed at north, with social classes became more important. In South during this period 1850 slave labor was developed. - In north hired labor lived in home.

Social events between 1850-70 have brought in new elements

Irish famine 1845 - drove out many Irish who came to this country & became laborers, servants. - Opposition against them

The German Emigration of 1848 - due to revolution of 1848 - important brought in desirable elements - The German first comes here

Treaty with China 1844 introduces another factor, on pacific coast, new element Chinese man, cook in home, waiter etc.

Abolition of slavery 1863 - changed relation to N., slaves became wage earner, more in house men in N.

Scandinavian, Italian & Bohemian Emigration not so important as they are not employed to so great an extent as household servants

Industrial Changes effecting households

About 1850 labor saving machinery

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35324

transfers occupations from home to factory
(weight - industrial -
Mr Gompers - Mr Sichel
(the rebat -
(splendid reports)
ready clothing, etc made in factories, food - -
It was necessary that many women had to follow this industry - smoking system came again.

The general result was production of certain factories, eg shop girls, cash girls, factory girls etc office workers - Social stratification has come and eg girl in tobacco factory worker says she is in a store to save her from being despised. - This great class has been produced without any organization, they may have informal organizations in churches etc -

The need of domestic help - There is a need of domestic help in some form, at present the physical need of the mistress anything like a modern household - a woman with care of children cannot perform all the duties of household - if home is an order who permits of spiritual life

There is an economic need, where wife can earn more eg if a literary woman or teacher

Social sentiment & custom. - The domestic is a bridge of social rank - This a social need - but to some people a woman without a servant has no rank, - others 30 or 5 - others 300 or 40 to get social rank

The growth of wealth & new wants & the need of leisure.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35325

The sources of help come from city re-
largely now from foreign nationalities. -

Chap VII
The normal relations of the monogamic
family to Society
Sec I The family is the agency for repro-
duction, maintaining & primary educn
of the constituent members of society.
The normal relations indicate the duties
these functions from ethical aspect
become duties

Sec II normal relations of monogamic
family to economic organizn of Society
Cohn "Natural Economic"
Sec 230-1,
268-
323
Marshall Principles of Eco Pol
Book IV Chap IV
Gunton "Wealth & Progress" p 167.

(a) family is a producer of wealth. — in 2
respects (1) it supplies the labors.
(2) performs such of functions of social industry
(Shultz Nicholson — Chap on Slaves
Trades Union re.
estimates economic value of labor at 21

In primitive society family was a closed
economic circle not so now — household
industry as a source of product will have to
continue.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35326

The introduction of factories machinery may help to give more to women who have care of households.

(b) The family as a consumer of wealth — His or family that goods socially produced are used to satisfy of needs. — The

(c) The normal relation of the home to public industry — Is seen in how husband supports his family by his social service in industry. — The social labor of women & children is abnormal — espec. young children & women with families should be tolerated only on grounds of necessity.

(d) Under normal conditions all adults and be married & settled in monogamic families. — This is an ideal ~~possibility~~ impracticable — yet the possibility yet should be held before us.

Sec III Relation of family to School & Social Educat agencies of all kinds. —

(1) The family is a school, — of industry & skill — A training to certain duties, — training in occupations of housekeeping & trade — a school of intellect & aesthetic culture, speaking correctly reading writing — a school of moral ideas, sentiments customs —

(2) The relation of school to family — The teacher is an assistant & representative of the parents & within limits has rights duties & powers of parents — The school

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35327

should give special direction to the broad & general teachings of home — This relation continues during minority, diminishing more & more as we approach majority

(3) Children as educators of parents; —
Paulsen Ethics — p. 530

parents to teach must learn, exercise care in speaking, etc. — an example in case of Pateltolyi. — a gift of son he said gave him under influence of social reform. — "a little child shall lead them."

Sec IV Relations of Family to the State & Law
Paulsen Ethics p. 579

Walkers American Law — a summary — The state is the expression of a social unit in relation to a particular relation (?)

The tendency increases to protect women & children as — This relation is of great importance — Study of domestic law important.

Recalling the fact that relation of family to Social Govt was very intimate, we see the natural connection to Govt. —

(1) The State is a regulator of the family in the interest of social welfare, in respect to marriage, parental & filial relations & the rights, duties & responsibilities of women in society.

The welfare of the state depends on the relative permanence of the family. — So to interests of women & children are social interests & they come to the Govt's interests —

(2) The family is a training school of civic virtues —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35327

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Sec IV Relation of Family to the State & Law
Paulsen Ethics p. 579

Walkers American Law — a summary —
The state is the expression of a social unit in relation to a particular relation (?)
The lawmaking measures to protect woman & child &c — This relation is of great importance — Study of domestic law important.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35328

obedience, order, self restraint, regard for others, & self sacrifice (come first in home - to parents, to bro's & sisters, & playmates ~~[illegible]~~)

(Addams history of ~~[illegible]~~)

(Sociology is the community science & the family holds the key)

Sec V — The Ethical Relations of the Family to the Church — & religious life

Paulson "The Ethics 580.

Jennyson — "The angel in the house)

Dyke's Report — National Divorce Reform League

& the Maker has phrased "God has made the family to supply the type" of theology

Fatherhood of God — brotherhood in church &c.

The lessons, symbols & experiences into which a child's religion are drawn from family. —

1. In its origin & growth the family is a religious group.

2. The service of the church to the family piety is indispensable —

Case — family is first educator but when education specialized it is well for family to need help of religion — specialized in church

3. The family is an agency for promoting morality & piety —

4. The family presents the religious ideals as & progressively realizes ~~that~~ it — father, God, brotherhood, love, choice, heaven &c — take out of these words the element of home life & they will be meaningless

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35329

Friend of Alexandria — "two or three gathered together — where are three first father mother & children — the true church" —

Robt Burns "Twas left at a Trembling house
"Oh thou dread power who art
Collins Sat^d night — Scotch home life
Alf Cunningham — "Home — —

The moral ideals of the family — what do they signify — meaning out religious explan^n of theology explains how they began & were sustained — These ideals which appear as duty & virtue are organized race instincts, which protect race — they are growths out of human experience. — Their purpose in life is self preservation of all life of all men. — In struggle for existence the races with these ideals prevail — they are real laws of life —

How apply these ideals to actual condition

Part III

Pathological Phenomena.

(see book of St Denis)

The more important evils which threaten society thru effecting the family —

Chap I Defects in material provisions for normal life of in home —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35330

Sec I in dwelling,
(a) inadequate room — injurious to health & morals
(b) neglect of sanitary — light heat, sewage &c
Hull House map & photo
Insights & Reports & Sheppard
Gould's "Housing of the City"
Reynolds' "Housing of the City"

Sec II Defects in the ~~furnishing~~ for household industry — cooking utensils, sewing &c —

Sec III Defective materials for spiritual life, intellectual aesthetic &c — no book, good paper &c — no musical instruments or good pictures (decorations)

Chap II — Abnormal Economic Conditions, affecting Family life

Sec I Inadequate income from accident or illness of the natural supporters of the family.

Sec II a consequence — child labor under conditions which impair health & morals & deprive a person of education — a man's own children often become his competitors

Sec III — Evils connected with the public industries of women

(a) inadequate wages — often an unequal wages in modern life — wages shows evils are not so great as often represented, but there is a fact — the competition of girls who have homes of those without is the peculiar evil — those latter have to support themselves & often a dependent

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

mothers,
(b) unsuitable occupation & surroundings — on these grounds many factories &c. must be condemned, — later of women — work with certain machinery — too heavy & dangerous —
(c) neglected homes — mothers being compelled to earn bread & living — here enemy thing suffers — food bad, clothing dirty &c.

Chap. III Abnormal relations & conduct in respect to life of home & its members.

Cf. Part II Chap. VI.

Sect. I. Violation of the law of monogamic marriage

(A.) Physiological & biological unfitness for marriage.

marriage of consumptives & defectives —

(a) Essentiality relative of unmarried — Social Evil problem — cannot get accurate data — some in

Von Bathegen — Moral Statistics
Fiullée — La Tare
Paulsen — see Ellwood — p. 621
Forster — In the Inner mission (German)
Crafts "Practical Xtian Sociology"
Evangelical Alliance Conference at Washington 1887, Paper by J. L. Green

(c) Prostitution (organized social evil)

(d) Marriages in which the mutual rights & duties above are habitually violated — infidelity, only efforts & practical & moral dissolution of family.

(e) Divorce — other than for overt acts of adultery this is contrary of Neo Testament & history — legal separation for security person, property or separation to moment of offence necessary & desirable

see Report of Commrs. Dr. Wright for 1889.
Wolsey Divorce & Divorce Legislation
Crafts "Practical Xty"
Report Public of Nat. reformers
Mayo Smith — p. 118-9
Divorce Problem — Walker
Pol Sc. Quarterly 92. —

Mayo Smith shows difficulty of obtaining statistics,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35332

note the significance of these figures:- Nebs 88 - as prepared with 28/100 of 1.
In Ireland, - 66 in Switzerland, 4 in Canada
divorce less frequent among blacks than whites (?)
" " " foreign born " natives
city divorce rate more rapid than country.
divorce has been rapidly increasing in U.S. - & rate to higher in U.S. than any other country.
There were few divorces before Revolt. in colonies
with Revolt came in doctrines of Rousseau :- e -
There was a general shaking which broke up religious bonds
Rise of factory system so - set men free from local influences,
Growth of great cities so - gave rise to shifting population
reaction - gold rushes in new Eng & elsewhere.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35333

Chap. VII

Sec. I. The abuse of clubs – church institutions &c.

Sec. II The saloon

Chap. VIII Dangers to domestic health, sensual art, –
Paulsen. Ethics 619
Nordau – degenerate

Chap. IX Relation of family to crime.

(1) defective inheritance of qualities as the biological basis of crime

(2) the anti-social habit caused & aggravated by the disordered family.

(3) The surroundings of the home act upon & influence it & perpetuate the anti-social habit –

Jean Charles of Elmira Reformatory
52 % of inmates came from homes poorly kept
27 % good.
91 % left home after 14
87 % were surrounded by whole – some conditions at home

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35334

Part IV – Remedial & Ameliorative Measures.

Chap I methods of procuring precise knowledge of domestic conditions – adequate knowledge of facts.

References to La Play, author
Annals of American Academy Vol IV No 1 July '93
" " " " No 2 (March) 1894 p. 620

Metrinke of Obscure Social Facts – Facillon (best thing)
Society of Social Economy
174 Boulevard St

La Play – European Workman,
Chamson – (comparative budgets of monographs of – families –
G.W. Mayr, Statistik & Gesellschaft.
Small & Vincent – Introdn
Die Konnaltung der Arbeiter Classen
E.R.L. Gould in Contemporary Rev. May '93
"Social condition of Labor."
Maurice Vignes "La Science Sociale de La Play"
must be published in '96 – Celebrating of Society in Paris –
Higgs – Journal Royal Statistic Society Vol 56
June '93 (Part II
Journale des Economistes – Italian study
Bulletin of Labor. No 1. – Washington dept
Booth, Life & Labor of People
"Pauperism & Old Age"
Mayo Smith Statistics & Sociology p. 361
Schönberg – Handbuch der Politisch Economie
p. 678. Vol II
R. Graham Statistics of city Parish – (New York)
"Church Temperance Society N.Y. 84)
Hull House Maps & papers. –
Report VI & VII Dept of Labor 91 & 92.

La Play – studying mat. human
– collecting budgets
Gould – sending out schedules

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35335

Le Play's plan of monographs

I. Title of the monograph

(a) occupation of the workingman — e.g. carpenter
(b) the population to which he is a part — e.g. old inhabitants of rural parts
(c) the nature of the contract of the workingman under which he is employed — e.g. system of piece work
(d) the position he occupies in the social organization

II Preliminary observations defining the condition of the different members of the family

(a.) description of the locality, of the industrial organization of the family
  (i) state of the soil, of industry of the population
  (ii) civil status of the family
  (iii) religion & moral habits
  (iv) hygiene & attention to health
  (v) social ranks of the family
(b) manner of existence of the family
  (i) properties
  (ii) subventions (aids received)
  (iii) labors & industries
(c) manner of existence of the family
  (i) food & meals
  (ii) dwelling, furniture, & clothes
  (iii) recreations.
(d.) History of the family
  (i) principal phases of its existence
  (ii.) Morals, & institutions assuring the physical & moral welfare of the family.

III Budget of receipts for the year

Sources of receipts	Receipts
Section (i)	Section (i)
properties possessed by the family	Resources from properties
Art. i. Real estate	Art. (i) Revenues from real estates
" ii. Personal property	" (ii) " " personal property
" (iii) Rights & allowances from societies of mutual insurance	" (iii) Allowances from societies of insurance

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35336

Sect 2.	Sect. 2
~~Sub~~ Subventions recd by the family	
Art i. Properties received in usufruct.	Art i. Products from properties recd in usufruct
" ii Rights of usage over the property of others.	" ii " " rights of usage over property of others
" iii Allowances for objects & services	" iii " " allowances for objects & services
Sect. 3	Sect. 3.
Labours performed by the family	Wages
Sect 4	Sect 4.
Industries undertaken by the family	Profits of the industries

IV Budget of Expenses for the year.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35337

Clothing, – for men, wife, children
outergarments
inner garment
shoes.

expenses for moral ends, recreative health

" " praying, " instructn of children, " Religious charities, " recreatn, festivals
pew rents, books,

expenses of Industries, 95 health
debts, taxes, insurances &c.

Engels Method! (See 28 budgets of Br. Household)

based on the books – It differs from Ravenstein in that gain do not live with the family – It depends upon gains being able to get the very best books

Report of Labor 1889
Working men's budgets
Cost of prodn No. 3
Nurpow.

Conclusns from budgets.

The poorer a family – the greater the expenses goes for food

6th Annl Report "Commr of Labor" 6.24–76 – re American Population
The Mormons have highest income, pay highest rent live better & save less, a fifth of laborers families are supported by father alone. No drink bill rises a man old add rooms to his house & he increases total abolumer.

Chapt II

Available social agencies thro' which the welfare of the family may be promoted.
In case of any health, families the most pathological features are found. – want of stimulus to activity

1st Resource – The Government.
growth of domestic institns is now available source of market.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35339

(1) Schools ~~voluntary assocn~~
(2) School systems. – here relatn of disordered household to school. ~~system~~
(3) Church – modifn in belief of people is showing that ~~school~~ school must be subordinated to home.
(4) Voluntary assocn particularly for
(a) study of conditns, research & deliberatn
(b) experiment. –
(c) formatn of public opinion.
(d) promotn &c. & admin action in church, school & state.
(e) criticism

Chap III. – Economic Reform, re Household.
(1) Improvement of income, fundamental economic & social question, the ends of reform –
ameliorative economic agencies must be directed to increase of net income, real wages –
decrease of strain formerly material means of doing only shortening hours (b) amelioratn of intensity of doing
important of conditns under which work is done, physical, moral &c – neatness, light, ventilatn, cleanliness & surroundings &c
use of 100 a hour.
(4) the more enlightened use of income & devotn of goods consumed to higher welfare of family.
(Nitti – Popln)
the saving of means for emergency of family –
– ~~to meet~~ the dead of future, sickness, unemployment, old age & death. "It cannot be at expense of health & spiritual growth & to a failure"

Nullification of Economic Reform! –

Chap IV. – Primary problem one of Improved Dwellings
(1) The house has a profound influence on physical & moral health of home – what is significance of home – It means little to the Indian, to a city the house is a question of life or death.
– Objects to be sought – comfort & dwelling –
(1) healthy environment to dwelling (Smith Commn)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35339

air, light space for movement & wholesome surroundings.
2. Essential conditns of domestic peace - separate rooms
members of families even of families Paul Geres - 3 mos in German
Theories reflect of our conditns. Communistic living - communistic thinks

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 44
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
240. University of Chicago -
Notes - Unsettled Problems in
Distribution (Laughlin)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35340

Unsettled Problems in Distribution

Lectures by.
J Laurence Laughlin
University of Chicago
1896-7.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35341

Unsettled Problems in Distributions

Lectures by J. Laurence Laughlin

University of Chicago

1896-7.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems. C 35342 1.

"Lectures by Prof. Professor Langelaan.
Spring Term 1896-7.

Lecture 1.

April 5/97.

The Questions of distribution are immediately concerned with questions relating to returns to (a) labor (b) capital (c) entrepreneur etc.

Study. Smith, Ricardo, Cairnes, Marshall and Say, re. their views on distribution.

Are the conditions of rich or poor inherent or acquired?

There are two different ways in which writers approach the problem of distribution i.e. the distribution of the product.

I Adam Smith sees one principle governing the distribution of the shares of ~~both~~ all

II nd class roughly speaking — represented by Walker — the author finds a separate independent principle governing the share which goes to each element.

Guiding points in reading author. —

Look up.

1. Principle governing interest
2. Is capital an essential element in modern industry
3. What is effect of an increasing or diminishing output of product in an industry on the wages and interest given in a particular industry
4. Is there any principle of division of the product between capital and labor? Any general principle.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1.

5. What regulates the absolute rate of wages to individual workers not as a class? Cf. in this connection the demand of labor organizations for equality of wages.

(2.)

C 35343

6. Are laborers in fact remunerated according to their industrial capacities?

7. Is there a separate principle governing the reward of the entrepreneur.

In this connection think carefully whether entrepreneur should be placed by himself or whether as a laborer or whether in a class himself as manager of capital and hirer of labor. Is distinction between laborers & other classes conventional or

8. Are large fortunes the rewards of interest on capital or of the profits of the entrepreneur? Is an actual fact that interest has been falling great percentage of whole going to others than capitalists per se.

Look up Adam Smith. Chap VIII. Bk I.
" IX Bk I.
" X Bk I

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 2.

C 35344

April 6/97.

Smith's Chap VIII. is the first considerable treatment on the wages question in economic literature.

The discussion of distribution in the forms in which it is now understood begins with Adam Smith. He gives in introduction to the subject a careful and detailed consideration of division of labor. The division of labor led him on necessarily to the discussion of exchange of commodities. Modern economists might take a hint from Adam Smith in this respect. Then he passed on to wages, profits and rents as the component parts of the price of labor. Having given a discussion of division of labor he is then led to make the remarks he does as to the necessity of accumulation of stock in order to maintain laborers. ~~Then~~ The division of labor brings ~~with~~ into consideration the idea that the finished product is not ready for consumption until it has passed through a detailed process, this draws attention to the element of time and the necessity of capital. He was not however consistent in pushing this to its logical conclusion.

Introduction to Book II. treats of question of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35345

division of labor, shows integration of industry as soon as division of labor introduced and thus lays down elements of time in production [George in his work neglects this element of time.]

In Smith's chapter discussing the wages question the Wages Fund Theory is to be found in embryo.

He misses the point that the increase of the product would have some effect upon the returns to capital & labor.

He gives us a suggestion that in new colonies where industrial conditions are favorable on account of rich fertility the returns to capital & labor will be greater. But he goes no further in this connection.

In Chap IX of the Profits of Stock he connects the principle governing the rate of wages with the principle governing the rate of interest.

Shows that he possessed the idea that if wages increased it would be at the expense of capital. He did not grasp the fact that the total product is the source whence the recompense of both is obtained.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 3. C 35346 (5.)

April 7/97.

Collate the passages from Adam Smith under each head;

Smith's statement as to the necessity of capital is about as good as any given in more recent text books, Connect with this the idea that division of labor necessitating or rather enabling the extension of the productive process over a period of years brings in the element of time & necessarily the function of capital.

Smith assumes the unequal distribution of wealth but does not give any explanation of the fundamental cause of it.

The unequal distribution of wealth has been assumed & taken for granted until the recent assaults of socialism. But little discussed by earlier economists tho' a question of importance today.

Smith's view was that there was one principle of the division of the product between the various elements not a principle applying to each factor.

Increase of wages conditioned by increase of revenue & stock, together with number of laborers applying for work,

Re Chap IV. on Profits of Stock:- Increase of stock which raises wages tends to lower profit. That

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3.

(6.)

C 35347

competition of capital against each other lowers interest paid. He says in another passage that demand for labor increases with increase of stock whatever be its profits. Implying that the returns for labor increase if the laborers themselves do not increase in the same proportion as the stock itself increases.

Re Interest – Smith says, that as usual market rate of interest is followed by a variation in the profits of stock that is the pure interest rate. States again that the market rate of interest is controlled by variations in ~~the~~ clear rate of interest on capital invested.

Chap X. Takes up causes affecting wages in diff employments.

[Laughlin doesn't think Mill was so vigorous a supporter of the wage fund theory as some other writers]

Laying down a general principle of wages doesn't indicate what the individual rate will be. Mill laid down Wage Fund Theory as a certain general principle but in case of individual rate of wages we have to consider conditions affecting the individual

Remember presupposition of over competition by Adam Smith in speaking of causes which go to determine the differing levels of wages.

Consider in Chap X. under 3rd Subject his treatment of domestic labor & its connect^n with sweating system what he says re labor unions. & also re principles of monopolies & trusts.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 4.

April 8/97.

C 35348

Mill in his discussion as to conditions affecting rate of wages did not get much closer to the matter than Smith.

The matter of the difference in efficiency of agents of production did not seem to him to clearly suggest that there was a connectn between product and rate of wages.

Cost of labor from the manufacturing point of view (according to Mill) varies 1. efficiency of labor. 2. Real wages, 3. cost of real wages. That is that cost of labor is a function of three variable

The proportion of the share of capital to the share of labor is the other thing that is the principle of division which he saw. Adam Smith touched another question on which he threw little light. So also Mill i.e. influence on rate of wages due to place in scale which the wage-earner occupied. What light do we obtain as to the actual rate of wages paid in any industry at a particular time — not in proportional rate of wages.

Cairnes in his discussion of non-competing groups applied to industries frequently bit the principle he referred to, also affected the laboring class. There is a stratification of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4.

C 35349

(83)

labor in the industrial group itself

Mill states that in his discussion of wage fund theory that he was considering labor as fairly competitive.

Note in this connection.

1. Are wages fixed by employers?
2. Is supply of labor to be taken in this question
3. If so could employers be held directly responsible for such rates of wages or in the places in which such labourers exist?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 5.

C 35350 (9)

April 12/97.

Adam Smith & his views re domestic labor.

Mill gives as an instance re. Swiss farmers who spend part of time in farming & part of time at wood ~~cutting~~ carving, under such conditions the commodity would be sold much cheaper than otherwise.

Smith gives as an example re domestic labor, the making of stockings in Scotland by people, servants etc who are engaged in other work. Such commodity therefore is sold at less rate.

Read Ricardo's Principles. Chap. V. & VI

influence of

Excess of Low Prices of Corn on Low Prices of Stock.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 6.

C 35351

(10)

April 13/97.

In Chap IV Smith says that increase of wages increases price of commodities, i.e. on the face of it he accepts the principle that high wages mean high prices. Later he says that low rate of profits in many industries may compensate the high rate of wages. In the close of his chapter on profits he states that while manufacturers complain because of high rate of wages they leave out of consideration the evil effect of the high rate of profits.

Smith, Bk I, Cap 10. Question of labor unions comes up. Not more than one half of U.S. labor in labor organizations. Mill has shown that principle of labor unions has that of limitation of the members engaged in the industries. e.g. K of L. have had to face throughout their career the difficulty of the large amount of unorganized labor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 7.

April 14/97

C 35352

Between Smith & Ricardo remember Malthus' writings, which show the influence of Smith's writings. Doesn't however carry the discussion of wages problem much farther. Malthus held that wages of labor came from real funds destined for wages of labor. To him the real funds were mainly food. He produced great effect upon discussion of distribution by drawing attention to the question of standard of living. Ever afterwards the question was treated in a different way.

Notice how much Ricardo speaks of minimum rate of wages, the point down to which wages are continually going.

Carnes in a memorial on J.S. Mill, attracts attention to the dreary aspect of earlier economic writing.

Wages determined by Ricardo in terms of two principles.—

1. demand & supply labor
2. the supply of commodity which constitutes the real wage of labor. But the second proposition can work only in terms of the first & is rather a part of it

Ricardo thinks that there is a single principle of division. Labor is dear when it is scarce and cheap when it is plentiful (Chap V.) In proportion to the work to be done will be the demand for those who are to do it. But when he says there can be no rise in real value of labor except at the expense of a fall in profits he concerns himself with a condition of mutual exclusion.

Ricardo sees the principle of determination of wages in terms of supply & demand.

Ricardo's proposition that wages vary with the price of food presupposes a condition at which wages are at the minimum of subsistence, under such conditions also profits would vary with difference in price of food.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

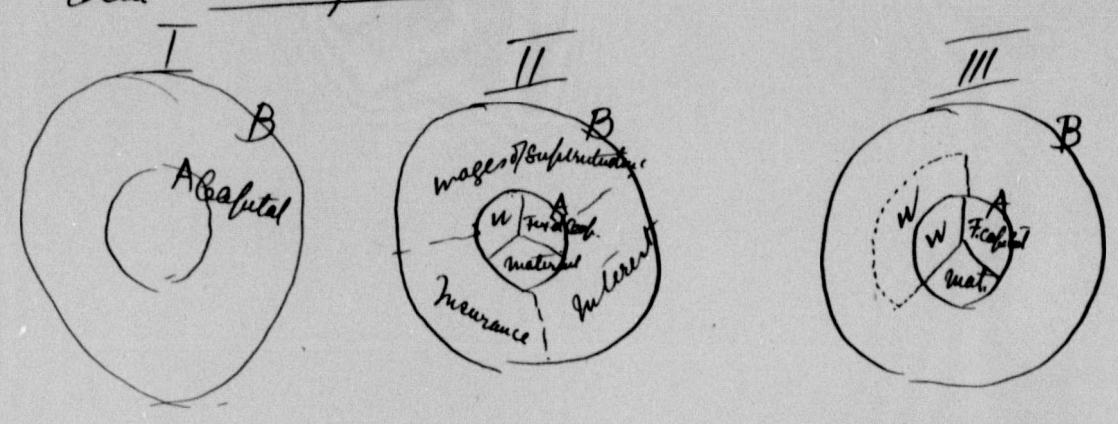
Lecture 8.

April 15/97.

C 35353

In speaking of question of principle of division of ~~labor~~ between labor & capital we are not discussing wages Fund, but it is fundamental to it. Taussig in his book on Wages p. 71.

Ricardo looking at the matter from the point of view of the capitalist emphasized more than Adam Smith what was really contained in the idea cost of labor.



Diagrams intended to bring up question of productivity or wages as a whole.

B represents value of total product
A. represents capital.

Not all of B is to be divided between capital & labor for the amount advanced has to be replaced

All of A must be reproduced & repaid to the capitalists for their advances.

Ricardo not so far wrong.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 19.

~~April 2'30.~~

C 35354

1

Re. Ricardo's proposition re remedy for low wages.—

The problem of wage earners.—

There is a practically untouched field of practical Economics—(Re ~~sharing~~ closer ra.) — we are concerned with practical schemes which will touch lower strata so as to move them towards a different industrial strata. — where they can obtain greater material rewards — not necessarily excluding the ethical moral side. There is no scientific study of various schemes tried touching labourers as suggested. There is nothing on permanent influences — it involves psychological ethical & economical considerations. The pulpits & publications of today give us a lot of stuff on labour or social question. Following the fundamental principles there is no treatment. A preliminary of economic study is absolutely necessary before going into the applied field of economics. —

Re dealing with this problem — note the points at the outset.

The human race is not created equal

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35355

we have brought this over from the political field. Human beings have not equal capacity ~~from~~ creating equal amount of ~~material~~ wealth, — If there are these non-competing groups & capital must discount the future &c. note what effect these would have Is there any help from psychology & ethics as to method in which we are deal with these people? Can men be improved simply by education? So far there has been only empty declamation on the subject. Economic principles gives an analysis of the subject. Unless you can get at the principles which modify the springs of action in the classes it is impossible to permanently help them.

Influence of Malthusian doctrine: —

Re Period between Ricardo & Mill

The Malthusian doctrines pre-dominated. The reference back to doctrine of Malthus colored everything during that period — No other economic teaching

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35356

got such a hold. — population was increasing faster than subsistence therefore wages was low & consequently check on population was necessary to raise wages — Shown to McCullough this thinking held. Shown to Mill minders were absorbed in question of production & exchange to the exclusion of distribution. In wages it was only the Malthusian doctrine & repression of population that was considered "dependence of wages on capital — (2) relation of capital to population & (3) population to stock of comfort of people were points alone considered — In McCullough takes for granted that wages depend on capital &c. So all Darwin —

Senior was first to show careful thought on this — but little till we come to Mill.

(Get outline of Mill's Scheme of distribn

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10.

C 35357

4.

2. Principle of divn between Labor & Capital in Mills Scheme

3 Analysis Bk II. Chap 11 & 14 taken together

4. Passages that show wages are affected by amt of Capital
wrydn collate

5. Places assigned Entrepreneur in Mills Schem

6. " of cost of labor idea (Chap VI.

Sec VII

7. After discussion of value & Exchange Bk III
the Conceptn of Interest &
Ch. 23. Relatn of Interest to Profits.

(Conceptn & Custom - chap 11 & 14 Bk II)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 11.

April 21.

The dependence of wages on profits was the general form of wages-fund doctrine. But in time of strikes it culminated in 1853 the uniform recapitulat claim was put in such a way by ~~cap~~ employers to show they they could not raise wages. No wonder has caused more continually about the General proposition That wages are paid out of capital than that trade organizn. or cannot raise wages.

Mouron to Mill. wages paid out of capital and of cap. of mills depend on number of laborers

was the "wage fund" theory. There was no detailed explanation not even in case of Senior who criticized Ricardo.

Because it was used by employers at that period to show why they did not increase wages, despite the avidity. The idea of a "fixed" amount does not appear in classical writers. They did not think of "fixity" "rigidity" as an analysis of wages fund. They merely stated the problem and did not give an explanation of it.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Decrease of Mill.

Mill was a clerk in India Office, gave much of his time to duties of his clerical position. Was writing & studying outside his official position. His book was written in evenings of two years. Mill never melded his economic system to his social & philosophical system. Neither had he melded his economic system itself. The book of Mill's was not a creation, it was a beautiful reflection of the accepted views of his day, his exposition ~~neither~~ does not hang together. It was not a perfect system. Its value as a piece of exposition has caused it to be used so much since then.

Note title "principles of Political Economy with some of their applications to Social Philosophy"

Mill begins more distinctly than any one the ethical school. – desire to bring ethical considerations to apply & bring about a diffn. condition of things.

points have therefore to be collected in Mill

Marshall's statement as to Mills treatment says Mill purpose was to call attention & compel[illegible] consideration to influence on human

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

conducts. & Mill's separatn of distribn & exchange very wrong — Mill speaks of distrib as good by human will, Laws of exchange as almost mathematically fixed. Therefore Marshall holds that Mill could not bring to bear his theories of exchange on distribution & : could not explain wage problem but only assert it. Marshall arrays his general principles in exchange & carries them on into principles of distribution. — a close connection.

Observing lines of Book II. — (having discussed of Productn & laws of distribn) he starts out "the principles . . . .

States case strongly in regard to productn. — "inevitable laws" "must be so"
"It is not so with distribn, it is a matter of human institutn solely." — writing of "distribn depends on customs &c. of society."

Criticisms of Mills attitude or proposition.

Re Productn. Mill does not allow for effects on character of labourer, moral & educat considerations, improved methods &c &c, all things that modify our economic desires are at back of productn. His proposition re productn could not be held today

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35361

redistribution. Almost a Macaulayan turn to such a fine antithesis. - Could that proposition hold, does human institution regulate it all. Mill assumes that human initiative can regulate distribution, would this hold as against the theory that in fact there are difficulties innate which would prevent this distribution according to human initiative.

He devotes many chapters to Private property & Communism, Socialism &c. - because he regards private property as being human institution which regulates the consequences of distribution of labor.

In Chap on Competition (64) & Custom Mill begins phase of pol. Ec which we regards as modern. Read opening words of chap. - on "Competition".

His chap gives background on which he approaches ques^n of distribution. Mill points out that Competition is not generally the force & that custom stands its ground as against competition. - (No charge has been made that Mill & others based their system on competition) In approaching a problem Mill lays down a simple case then explains it, but it is not a case in complex society, then he adds one condition then another, then another &c, - gradually approaching the complex condition. Many men

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

11. C 35362 (5)

So wrong in quoting him on preliminary only. —
In approaching wages question he does same thing
He says competition and he simplest case. Chap
XI. Wages. — He separates his subject on the first
paragraph in which he approaches it.

1. causes affecting wages generally
2 " " " in diff't employment.

Most quotations from Mill are from first statement only without giving second part. Thus Walker has taken "wages-fund" from first section alone. The statement of the simplest case has been quoted for years as that of the "wages fund" believed by Mill & by economists. A great injustice to Mill.

(Morston shot his gun into a tree & was as much surprised as any one else to see Mill fall out of it. — Whitaker's article in Fortnightly. Mills recantation of wages fund. — Cairnes took up Mills crushed form & nursed it. — "wages fund" as explained by Cairnes. — See Laughlin ed).

Longe. Morston. Walker Cairnes
North American Rev 1876

Walker kicks at wages-fund theory as he thought he was really kicking only the first statement by Mill

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 12.

C 35363

April 22.

Note Mill's method of approach. of wages questn.
He makes supposn in general language, re. demand he got no farther than other writers. In his earlier chap. in productn, & in Bk II. Mill takes for granted that capital is an advance to laborers. He does not seem to understand the time element. He did not linger on causes in complex productn. which makes back product necessary for labor. He confuses amt of money in hand of employers as what is necessary to put laborers to work.

Mill's first statement based on supposn of competition is only the general background. In chap XIV he went on to add conditions as he saw them exactly to exist in practice, so questn of wages with Mill cannot be settled till after his chapter on Profits.

In Chap XIV. 1st sentences. – notes hitherto discussed only re wages in general – in ordinary labor. – then examines differences, he finds you can't reason on free competitn & sameness of employments. – he then adopts Adam Smith's 5 diff causes & makes his discussn on this. There is much economic theory in this chapter.

"Within competing groups these things holds, but in practice it is diffct." Labor is not settled in that way. – The natural monopolies re. he says alter it. If all labor were of same kind the proportn of Cap & Lab wd be same, but this is not the fact. There are diffct classes. There are natural

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35364

& artificial ~~groups~~ monopolies which make non-competing groups. and it is on the diff. strata that the relation of labor & capital hold. — beyond this Mill does not go. He does not explain the demand. or ~~operation of labor~~.

We have yet to see that that demand is a thing operating differently on with diff. pressure on the diff strata — e.g. as Mill suggest the mass of people are kept out ~~in regard to~~ thro' a lack of a little knowledge of arithmetic. — An artificial barrier is thus created making an artificial monopoly — Then there are barriers due to nature instincts &c. e.g. dislike of school, binder — (He thus throws over in Chap. XIV the free competition idea).

We see the development of another consequence that there is unmistakable competition among labourers of diff. classes, e.g. those higher in scale are willing for those beneath to come up & lower their wages — Then there is the pressure between the skilled & unskilled.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35365

Lecture 13.
April 26th/97.

Genl Walker has given the entrepreneur more prominence than other writers on distribn. whether he was wrong in giving a particular theory is uncertain.

The entrepreneur is practically a modern performer, nothing of him in Smith & Ricardo & practically nothing in Mill. The Entrepreneur has come in with the development of the Joint Stock Co. — & corporations. The prominence given to him has only come out with the development of the corporatn, not saying that his function did not always exist before. whether he was noticed or not before does not matter. What was his consequt performance in prodn & the consequt principle governing his share in distributn

In majority of peoples mind the managerial capitalist were one, it is so in Mill, — he does not consider corporations. The owner of capital & the manager are the same with him.

He speaks of equality of profits, gross profits net profits. he includes under profits, interest rent, wages of superintendence, — these are easily separable. rent might go with interest in degree. but is there not a difference in kind between wages of superintendence & interest. It is absolutely necessary to differ-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

- entitle between these two. The service which capital renders & service of ~~entrepreneur~~ management are surely to be differentiated.

If in product^n risk falls on capital & not on entrepreneur, this may put the latter in a diff^t position. The residual claimant is generally the one who takes the risk. In Mill's system the entrepreneur is the manager, & is the residual claimant because he takes the risk. — Mill gives practically no help on this because he does not explain interest properly. He mixes up in note interest Bk III. The principle of demand & supply in the loanable money market is the only principle there laid down.

Re interest on capital according to Mill. Is it right that the large amt of capital already used in produc^n should have its returns regulated by the comparatively small amt of loanable funds seeking investment & which determine the current rate, which Mill says shld be the return to capital in industry. Again new capital in an old country may exercise a diff^t influence on rate of return to capital than in a new one. Shld there then be a diff^t principle governing the return in the two countries?

Re Entrepreneur when Adam Smith spoke of the "master" was he merely speaking of the capitalist

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or did he unconsciously also have in mind the entrepreneur?

What is the entrepreneur function, & is it a permanent function, — Bagot speaks of the entrepreneur as being the one who "edits the industry". The editor is the entrepreneur. — eg. Century Magazine a good line of articles supplying wants — Pullman Co. sleeping cars satisfying public wants.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35368

Lecture 14.

April 27th/97.

In Mills division between capital & labor. — he says given the outlay, profit depends on the return. — what is the outlay. It is a relative thing dependent on the return

Just what is demand for labor — This is weakness in Mill's system, too often he means money, the funds in the hands of the employer. (probably the ~~expect~~ amt, wages fund was lurking in Mill's mind)

If we have division of labor, it is not on subsistence that we depend for supply of labor — Mill leaves out of account all these machinis &c.

Mill was laying down a principle of division — In wages — he gives an advance to laborers in relation to capital, as = amt but does not show what this advance was.

He works out his theory very clumsily. — What is wrong with his stand?

When he defines interest & profits we see a very confusing chapter. — We see the advance we have made since Mill's day.

Profits will not tend to equality as Mill states they differ in same employment, & in diff't employment & in diff't countries — we see how wrong Mill's idea was. In profits you cannot include interest, & entrepreneur's returns, diff't principles govern them.

Mill does not always use profits in same sense he talks of gross & net profits. (leaving out Entrepreneur) this

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35369

chapter is childish ludicrous.

Re risk, — is it the risk which capital as capital undergoes. Is there a risk apart from capital cons who owns it. — does not a higher rate of interest mean a greater risk, — a low rate that there is practically no risk, cf. Woman's Bank in Boston 8% monthly — leading. —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35370

Lecture 15.
April 28/97.

Mill Bk II. C. 15 speaks of matter of profits thus.
"After indemnifying him for his outlay there commonly remains a surplus which is his profit"

The idea there is idea current in discussions on residual claimant. Somebody is always a residual claimant just as there is an oldest graduate. Economists fixing wade out wages as residual share. Mill certainly was not for wages as having residual share, it was capital with him. — Who is practically put last, as the residual claimant? Walker puts the laborer there on entirely diff process than Economists put him there.

There are differences in way in which general problem is approached. — So far in chronological order we have seen authors who saw a primitive dominating share of labor & capital. — Walker represents other way of approaching it. — finds a separate law governing each & finally to laborer is left the residual such.

Mill represents general state of opinion but it hangs badly together when examined with critical eye. — It has no coherence — When we examine Mill's option of interest for example it won't hang together & it raises the suspicion that Mill may have had a diff theory in his mind as governing interest.

Bk III c. 23. He takes up study of interest: "The

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

interest of loans being a question of exchange value" he says. thus taking a diff departure to one in distribution. He seemingly corrects later on the discussion here with that preceding — profits having including risk, wages of superintendence, & interest. He now, then tries to determine what it is that determines rate of interest, as distinct from gross profits, he has given no principle for gross profit except cost of labor. He now gives a separate acct of interest. Interest in Mill's mind is what goes to capitalist for his abstinence, — & he makes rate of interest such as will equalize demand of loans with supply. Walker gives no more to his theory of interest than asking in a question "Can it be other than demand & supply?" Mill stands on same footing, discussing it as demand & supply of loanable funds." Is there a satisfactory explan of capital actually used in prod^n & not capital in loan market? Is the rate fd for immediate new supply of capital a rate which determines the return to capital per se in prod^n? Can you lay down a principle of old capl^t by what comes to this new only. Can old army be measured by new recruits seeking employment in army?

Is it not rather what can be got for capital in Prod^n which determines what will be given for capital which is brought into prod^n fr money market.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Is it not the new accumulⁿ of capital coming into market considered in relatⁿ to the demands for addⁿ to industry &c. which determines the rate of interest. Then again is not captⁱ already in produⁿ which determines what demand for new captⁱ shall be, what then is it that determines what capital in forcedⁿ gets in return. — It is true that market rate is a thermometer of rate of vested captⁱ in produⁿ what is then determines rate in vested captⁱ in produⁿ?

In produⁿ we have two things not comparable in kind, human beings labor (intellⁿ or manual) and consumable goods enough to carry on the process (capital) & these two things not comparable are brought together to make the product. What principle underlies the division afterwards.

The inevitable opposition of the two things in produⁿ in kind, brings in the questⁿ of justice. e.g. magnificent ought to get more, he receives [illegible] wages &c. Admitting two things not comparable in produⁿ can you say that one has ~~not~~ a right to a certain share when you can't define the part it brings to the joint result. As a matter of fact both forces has set in opposⁿ their selfish forcedencies to get all they can of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

given product, there acting in this may is there anything else which actually determines what each gets beyond the mutual competition? Any internal forces acting on one side? as against anything on the other side. Make an excess demand for labour & you increase its return, same with capital — the play between these forces tied together, — the question of reciprocal shares depend on reciprocal competition.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 16.
April 29/97.

Fth Longe is man who deserves credit of first writing attack of writing economic world to shock comings of wages fund theory. Longe a Barrister, little leisure for economic workings except this pamphlet "A Refutation of wages Fund theory of Mdrn Pol Ec as enunciated by Mr Mill & Mr Fawcett"
He begins by saying that "average wage" is indeterminate. but Mills statement was on supposition of all wages being of same kind — Longe refuses to believe that there is any wages fund necessary to labor. Longe asserts that employers and try to get wages as much below the aggregate fund as possible &c. the " " " cld not effect wages. — He says wages depends on demand for commodities. it determines employment of labor "It is sent of work to be done which determines".

He next tries to find out points at issue. He says Pol Ec has been trying to find out causes determining price of labor — he says immediate cause is contract & it effected by scarcity of condition. Next he says the material condition of laborer depends on quantity they receive for labor

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

We next finds out what Tancett says that wages fd out of circulating capital, from this Longe says the employers are relieved from responsibility & labourers cannot in any case enforce the hand of employer. That as in Eng, the demand of labor was less than supply there could be no help to wages. He says Adam Smith's 'natural wage' depends on competn of labourers & combin of employers cld raise wages & he says according to A. Smith, & combin of wage earners cld raise wages. Under certain circumstances more wages are fd.

He takes up what is the wages fund & lays down 3 propositns. He quotes from Mills & contradicts himself

That amt of labourers earnings is determined by causes prior to

1. that labourers can gain as great before

He ∴ holds Mill to mean that there is a fixed amt before (Bk II C. 12. Sect. – end)

In analyzing concepts of Mill & Tancett he finds 3 points

1. wages fund a fund distinct from general wealth of ctry & destined for wages of labor

2. wage bo[illegible] body among whom fund is distributed by competn

3. wages limited by amt of wages fund

4. that law here introduced is applcn of supply & demand

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~Regard it for the~~
Rouge denies this principle on 3 propositions

1. The capital or wealth denoted the payment of labor is not a fund distinct from gen'l wealth.

2. The laboring popl^n is not a body among whom wages fund cld be distributed by compell^n.

3. If the wages fund cld be distributed among the ~~wkgly~~ of wkgmen by compell^n it would ~~not be a~~ ~~wrong notion~~ ~~ligh~~ contradiction of law of supply & demand.

Re prop 3. –

Thornton also says most alters on supply & demand. –

Rouge says that of wage fund is dependent on supply & demand by Mill & Fawcett. He finds a fallacy. He thinks demand does not remain unchanged of supply of labor changes according to Mill & that his own theory of demand refutes the theory of wage fund. He says demand in will equals the demand for commodities wanted. (Cairnes has removed this obscurity)

He says wage-fund limits the amt which laborers can receive, but employers want to get wages for less, so aggregate amt and not determine wages.

Re prop 1. – That fund is not distinct from gen'l wealth. Rouge finds wage fund consists of according to Mill & Fawcett capital (funds bd of produce bd remunis re (" " " use " ") but then finds Mill to say that capital is set apart

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

& devoted to payment of wages. — The existence or prospective existence of a purchaser is according to Fonyo the incentive to produce & goes on to show that demand for commodities is what determines amt to be paid to wages. The laborer's wage fund is limited only by whole amt of wealth. The points that he makes in this connection contain the germs of suggestns made by George & Walker.

Re Pro of 3, he holds that even if there was a fixed wage fund it wd be impossible to distribute it by competition among laborers. He says amt of work is the thing. — He says there is no competn among workers (meaning non-competing groups) shoemaker & tailors

'The funds for laborers are really distributed by purchaser's demand — demand for commodities'

(The Marxian's — view.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35378

Lecture 17.
May 3/97.

Thornton "On Labour – Its wrongful claims & rightful dues. Its actual present & possible future". first edn written in 1868 in 1869. Mill in Fortnightly Review made his reply

The book. contains a local introdn.

Bk II. Labour & Capital in relation. – Theory
Bk III Trades Unions.

With exception of Bk II. rest is practical discussion of organizn at that time. ~~Its~~ After Thornton in Bk II examines demand & supply. he throws it aside & says competn regulates price. he then proceeds to determine how rate of wages is determined.

He states wages fund throughout pages 2, 83, – He quotes Fawcett. "The circulating capital of a country is a wage fund &c

Fawcett actually uses money wages.

"Then he quotes Mill." – a sum unconditionally devoted to payment of wages ... a predetermined amount"
(from Fortnightly Review"

Mill certainly here, though not in his books, directly speaks of a "fixed" wages fund (Taussig here practically has to recant)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 18.
May 4/97

C 35379

Mr. Thornton contd

after summing up wages fund theory, he speaks of the "nat'l fund" as being total amt of individ. &c., he shows that, an individ. will not be governed by any law re. amt which he will pay to wages &c. — a limit be fixed is variable & therefore the total no. of units in nat'l fund also not variable.

according to Thornton the price of labor is defined in same ways as any other commodity — viz. competition, but this difference that price of labor fixed by those who are buying " " " commodities " " " " " selling. the former (labor) being sold subject to reservation of price & latter not. — labor suffers because (1) it must not keep (2) it is generally found in union with poverty, customers for labor on other hand have extraordinary powers for bargaining as against the laborers themselves. — So combination of employers in end determines rate of wages — & consequently rest of Thornton's discussion is on Trades Unions to show how they meet this combination of employers.

Cairnes

Leading principles —
Part II, C. 1, 2 & 5.

On principle of union did Cairnes get at anything. In Part II. C 5. (p. 263) he speaks of the principles operating in distribution " may be classed

On p. 149 he bases his study on general premises. "producers are in effect remunerated out of the values of their products . . . --

When he comes to discuss shares of the factors in production he starts out by making a clear distinction between commodities

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems. 18.

C 35380

2.

& human wants (as against Marxian) diff. motives for supply of both — p. 157. he discusses principle of diminish. effectiveness he gives attention to merger fund. The supply side has solved by Marshall — & denotes himself to other side. Here he gives a more careful analysis of capital, or demand for labor.

Summarizes his results.

The demand for labor (wages fund) is determined by 5 things (p. 169)

1. Total wealth of country (outside limit) ~~for~~

2. By effective desire of accumulation which determines amt of capital out of total wealth

3. The extent of the field of investment i.e. opportunity of profit.

With Mill's proposition of all capital merit to wages the problem had been solved, but he raises point wages constitute but a portion of the capital, & bears no constant relation to the aggregate amt. So he goes on to narrow points of issue — the demand for labor.

4. Is determined by nature of country's industries, which determines amt of wages fund to capital — esp. more in primitive times

finally 5. It depends upon the supply of labor. — for things which "effect the rate of wages will effect the wages fund." This point has been most criticized e.g. state of arts.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Miscellaneous Problems. 19.
Lecture. 19.
May 5/97.

C 35381

What is the thing on which labourers are today subsisted? What is the limit to that? — Note in this connection the continual process of production, at which labourers are working while they are subsisting on the finished product with the making of which they may have had nothing to do.

The quantity of available consumable commodities at any moment depends on the continuance of this complicated process. If at any time you break down any portion in this set of processes, all other processes are affected. — There is a slippage in this delicate machinery which ends in final finished consumable commodities. — There will be less there if this slippage occurs. Why retailers are living from hand to mouth after a panic is because somewhere in the process behind them there has been a break — When prosperity comes it shows that this process has again started. — Does this not show that there is a limit to the amount which can be given to labourers in consumable commodities, so as to furnish them with employments.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35382

The quantity of available things in the hands of retail merchants is at any moment what limits our productive power. There is thus a limit to the total amt, or fund which is open to the employ-
-ment of labor. It is the total available con-
-sumable commodities at any time which is the outside limit of demand for labor. What the amt really is will depend on the field for investment i.e. this will make a further limit to the field of employment.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Unsettled Problems.)

Lecture 20.
May 6th/97

C 35383

Cairnes (contd) – page 215: – check on Economics he raises question of Wk. & wages fund & in Sec 2 he defines subsist. relative to Wk. then & points out that there are limits to wages fund almost physical in their nature. He points out that at any time wages fund falls much short of total wealth, for much of wealth must be in form of fixed capital & raw material, the balance at most is what wages fund can get, & to be offered in form of demand – physical limits, observable even under communism. He then proposes to consider whether within these quasi physical limits there are not economic limits set. He says such limits do exist & furnish obstacles to indefinite extent of wages. In brief they are those things ~~which effect~~ of a the mental & moral sort which effect the inducement to save – the value they set on a future enjoyment as against a present indulgence. Within this is the field of investment. These cannot be modified unless the causes which produce them can be modified.

These lead to conclusions on p. 284 – most interesting. Where does Cairnes system lead the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35384

wage earners (such as Rockefeller landed him in defiance) barrier exists that salvation of wage earners depends on the industrial system at present not being maintained. The separation of laborers & capitalists as we have it now shall cease to be maintained. — The wage earner will cease to be a mere wage earner & part of profits will go to swell the wages fund. At present wage earners are not getting what they should of the advantages gained by control over nature. The question is how to operate on this situation. Reformers and agree with socialistic schemes in so far as they tend to raise laborers. but the things means suggested by socialist is unfair. He says the socialist idea is of lifting indent from dependence on market by throwing on state burden of raising ~~the wage money~~. the means of production. Her schemes and demoralizing indirectly by releasing them from ~~reading~~ sacrifice necessary to obtain capital. The obstacles to this saving are not physical

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Industrial Problems.
Lecture No 21.
May 9/97.

C 35385

Cairnes p. 264 raises questn of the justice according to wh the shares of persons engaged in produn shld be regulated by agents of diff't principles advocated —
"wants" "wages" "sacrifice".

remarks:
On what principle of justice can you say that "effort" & "waiting" are to be measured alike.
— p. 267. 8. — clear statement.

(note here importance of the principle underlying distribution — justice vs. economic laws)

Hadley tendency some principle of justice underlies what theory is the division made. Bastiat. thinks there is absolute justice. Atkinson & Perry follow him.

Page 269 — certain (1) physical, physiological & mental conditions
he sets out the principles of division
(2) the attitude towards accumulation.
(3) the annual productivities.

There is nothing in this to ensure that the result shall be morally just. The agencies are out of moral regime.

Political & moral forces may be brought to change & influence the direction of these forces, but the things themselves cannot be changed.

Cairnes justification for existing things this is practical utility — not abstract right or natural law.

Note here Mills idea that the laws of distribn are all of human institution — as against Cairnes. —

Adam Smith to Cairnes 100 years represents a sort of unified discussion

Walker on the other hand is a voice of the new dispensation he felt himself the prophet.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

so it is well to see how he approaches the subject, his point of view re methods.

The distinguishing thing in Walker as against writers we have so far considered is that wages are not paid out of capital. In this George unites with him, they both get near to class of writers known as socialists, the arguments which go to show that wages are not paid out of capital are the arguments at basis of socialist. Though Walker's fundamental point is that "wages are paid out of the product" — not out of capital.

Is this an essential point? Is a mere question of how wages are paid, does it omit the question of the amount of wages relatively to other factors. Simply to say they are paid out of ~~capital~~ product is not enough. Is it not a mere detail to get away from the real principle and merely to discuss out of which it is pd.

We find it necessary in modern prodn at least the labourer's productive consumptn be can in perhaps wait for the rest, the unproductive consumption

Walker, Pol. Ec Part IV. C 1.
Chap III.
" IV profit
" V. VI wages
" VII VIII other shares

North American Rev. Jany '75
1st Article

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems, 21

Quarterly Jour Oct 1887. " McNaus — Burnins project

" Jan & April, 1888 Walker reply on Source of burners profits

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problem (22)
Lecture 22
May 11.

C 35388

Opening state: Walker gives an artificial appearance of reasoning to the subject of distribution, there is an example in which distribution is argued on the basis of an allegory – the web of cloth. – He grants everything in the supposition the orders of the claimants would be supposedly accidental. Does Walker not avoid, in speaking of contract in the allegory, the whole principle of division. What is the fundamental thing under the contract is what we are after – In opening of the case he find fault with him first for using contract, but further he finds he makes the employer the residual claimant, not at all what he later tries to prove. Note in this connection the bad method of opening up the problem.

He next speaks of the contest between diff factors. (p. 191) contest not a destructive one

Next chap deals with rent & gives reasons for leaving it out

Next deals with chapter on Interest. & makes it depend on demand & supply of loanable capital. This is the last word he gives on this grt factor of distribution. He does not give us as much light on the subject as Mill.

Walker wrote his system as occasion arose, it shows the lines of stratification. He began on wages & when he wrote his POT &c in 1883 he had added interest

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems. 22

C 35389

Walker has stated his whole theory of distribn on a question of fact. — does profits depend on price set by the profiteer entrepreneur. Lately it was shown that in the iron & steel industry the Carnegie & Rockfeller were really setting the price. — or take case of Sugar trust or

This method is necessary to show that wages are fd out of product & not out of capital. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest part, & in this theory of Walker's if interest, or profits break down how can the rest hold.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems 23
Lecture 23
May 17/99

C 35390

Some consequences flowing from Walker's theory are interesting. — In examining cooperation in his images question Walker was forced to examine the entrepreneur. — he says he is at once the "difficulty & the reason for cooperation". that cooperation is unsuccessful unless it has the entrepreneur function in it & the managerial quality is necessary for success. — again as cooperation the whole difficulty is for the management person to get greater wages for his work than the ordinary laborer. Admitting Walker's point of view the trainees' suggestion for cooperation as ultimate ideal of laborers will be of no value.

Walker's constantly discussing the contract system. If whole function of entrepreneur is that he takes risks in his contracts with laborer, who puts all risks on to entrepreneur, how is it possible there to make the wage earner a residual claimant. Admitting Walker's fundamental conception of ~~labor~~ entrepreneur how can the residual claimant work out to laborer. Whenever you bring in the "contract" Walker's scheme falls. — Leaving out contract idea, there is the element of risk which must be seen by capital or entrepreneur. — cooperation is a method of escaping the contract system, under this how are you to treat distribution, Walker would be obliged to admit here that entrepreneur must be the residual claimant because he takes the risk. The truth is we must be careful to narrow down what kind of distribution problem we are considering

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

23

C 35391

Walker again speaks of "cost of prodn" but under this extra efficiency of labor and cost entrepreneur should labour ~~has~~ be a residual claimant.
"Walker has given no absolute proof work of distin between labor & capital" Sedgwick Fortnightly 75. In 1883 Walker brought out his theory of Business Profit to complete his theory –

Walker's contribution however has been in identifying the function & place in prodn of the entrepreneur.

Note position of entrepreneur – he is a bringer of human services to prodn – so is the unskilled labourer, there are human services of different kinds. does entrepreneur not differ in function but only in degree from other laborers. The contest in industrial life is it a struggle of lower laborers to get into this higher grade – entrepreneur where large returns are to be had.

How can you acct for fact that rate of interest is not increasing while great fortunes have been accumulated by those who have this managerial ability – Rockfeller. Gould –

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems 24.
Lecture 84.
May 12/97.

C 35392

1.

Subalterns of North American Review Article Jany, 1875 –
F. A. Walker. – p. 84–114

First two pages state wages fund theory
p. 85–88 give the literature of wages fund.
88–93 give the natural history of " " theory
according to Walker in 5 steps of evolution

(1.) Concerned of us regard to the need ~~not~~ of a
share to be accumulated out of results of past
labor. to us Adam Smith & Malthus we find
need for maintenance of labor

(2.) As yet this has not assumed form of wages
fund – ~~this only~~ As yet laborers are not held down
to mere subsistence

(3.) If laborers are shut off from ownership
of lands & dependence on employers is related
& established then it becomes that subsistence
fund is identical with the wages fund

(4) Here comes a development of Malthusian
– law ~~fr~~ where under increase of population
produces a pressure on subsistence, depend
ability of capital to furnish subsistence –

(5.) Here develops into a claim for a predetermined
fund irrespective of employer or employed

pages 93–101 begins the literary history of
the wages fund. Longe 93–97 Thornton 97–99. Mill
& Cairnes

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

p 101-108 he approaches his own point of view & lays down proposition ~~that~~, in the beginning that it is not true that wages are fd out of capital making clear that by wages he means real wages. With employers he says reason for employing labor is for individual profit. ∴ wages bear direct relation to product; it is thro' the profit he gets his wages. — So he argues that prod^n is the limit of wages. & that consumption is the limit of production. So far as wages are fd before product is marketed capital merely advances wages ~~capital~~ wages are merely borrowed ~~from~~ capital & paid out of the product

Next raises question of fact, following theory from historical examples. In U.S. he says wages are generally fd by farmers by prod. also true of suffers for a time, then states as a fact that mostly in northern states were only introduced into middle states about time of civil war & in 1870 not yet in West. So if wages are not fd out of capital as a fact how can it be said that wages are fd out of capital in theory?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unemployment Problem 29.

C 35394

p 108–115

makes a positive attack on wages Fund theory in that it makes the no of laborers an ill eliminatable element — he says the theory and takes no acct of diminished produc to diminished no. of laborers. He says time might come when increasing no of laborers and reduce wages but this not be due to the diminishing returns of produc — He says often addtl laborers with the same capital brings addtl product wages are affected by ratio of ~~cap~~ product not capital

115–118 he makes statement that efficiency of labor affects the sum of possible wages. If produc high it makes possible high wages.

Note in this connect. Walker's statement in his Wages Question in 1889.

Walker has taken a diff departure than Longe & Thornton who directed their attack to the predetermined amt. Walker goes further & approaches the question from the product claiming that wages are bd out of capital at all. In this George & he stand together.

He says in wages? that employer purchases labor with a view to the product of labor &

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the kind & amt of that product determine what wages will pay & not to disperse a fund which he has. — We not consent that the motive of purchasing labor is in the future prodn., but is it the measure, which limits & determines the rates of wages? ~~He~~ The motive determines whether an employer will produce at all but does it determine the rate of wages? His expectation of profit does not determine for the employer the amt which he has in hand to pay for labor. The expectation of profit will determine whether he puts capital in or not. The withdrawal of this capital prevents the employment of labor. If you have not capital with all the expectation of profit enable you to pay wages?

Prodn says Walker is affected by other things than amt of capital. Rate of wages does not depend on capital but prodn. Into all his arguments Walker introduces assumption that wages in first place are advanced from product. He assumes that capital in first place is granted.

In his next chapter his assumption of the thing to be proved runs there. Most of his arguments that there can be an increase of product without increase of capital

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems 24

C 35396 5.

He also urges are in almost every city to a considerable extent advanced out of capital but by a philosophical view paid out of product.

"It is the anticipated value of the product which determines how much employer can pay his men"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems, 27.
Lecture 27.
May 18.

C 35397

George's definition of capital — all wealth in process of exchange
Oldbluestag " - " — wealth devoted to further production of wealth.

Take lace. — so long as lace has not reached its consumer — it is regarded by George as capital. — the other definitions have to do with the consumption of the article itself in order that it may issue in the reproduction of another article — the fact then is if the lace when consumed is in reality helpful in aiding in reproduction of some other thing.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems.
Lecture 25.
May. 29/97

C 35398

1.

On page 72. "Has called the division of labour an"
entirely contradict what he has said previously re wages
not being paid out of capital.

On page 160 2nd paragraph. George has altered his pre-
-vious reasoning in Howell's edtn. (a later ed.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems. 29

C 35399

May 24/97.
Lecture 29

George could — increase its capital produces one c. above that which cld be produced by labor is interest, accdg to George — Nature ex. therefore a thing like a plane is not cause of interest. George distinguishes between inanimate & animate things. Land this can't see an elemental difference.

His law of "equalization" cannot hold on account of the very different nature of labor & commodities —

His summary of law of interest by George is much same as proposition laid down by Stuart Mill in discussion in — Quarterly Journal of Economics — article by McNamee
Marshall
& c —
cont'd by Sidney Webb, & Hobson

His theory, p. 183. — p. 137.

As fall in margin of cultivation goes down wages & interest fall — thus his single tax theory based on this reasoning is inconsistent. as a matter of economic reasoning it is not worthy of much consideration.

His theory of interest is on a strange analogy of capital.

General considerations re Georges system

His theory of capital & wages depend on propositions with inherent difficulties

(1) his assumption that primitive society is start proper type of present industry, i.e. capital not result arising from parsimony to guard here is omission of land element

(2) that wages are measured by value which laborers themselves add to product. difficulty here

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(unentitled problems) 29

C 35400

to distinguish results of labor, from results of capital in final product.

(3) his general assumption that that is not capital which is in hands of consumer. — difficulty as it changes hands, changed nature of goods to further produce.

Walker & Carver many very prominent that wages were not put out of capital but out of product. In form of an actual experiment examine this last. Let us try this.

(1) pay men by day — much but avoid using savings

(2) attempt any industry but avoid use of other men's savings

(3) In exchange to offer only finished goods.

(4) to make no concealed use of savings & advance from dealers through discounts

(5.) To wait until the product goes to the consumer & the returned goods come back to him.

Taussig "Wages & Capital", 1st 5 chaps.

The value of 1st chap is in its brutal or falsely exciting conditions

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problem (30.
Lecture 30.
May 25/.

Taussig's book most recent & persistent discussion of these questions, follows naturally after Scope.

Capital is wealth in process of exchange — Taussig's conception

His first chap. describes effectively existing industrial processes. He makes clear how there are different processes in actual connection. The interdependence of modern industry is made clear, — it is shown to be there marking in two points of division of labor the contemporaneous & the successive

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lecture 31 – an exam.
Unsettled Problem 32
Lecture 32
Mag. 27/97

Jaussig's conclusion re wages & capital —
"wages derived from capital"
wage = all income from all labourers
capital = includes goods, nearly finished.
He points out that wages being derived from capital in this sense has diff meaning than when we are thinking of capitalists & hired labourers.
Even tho' the employer pays them by a claim on present enjoyments yet these enjoyments come out of previous labour.
George with a similar definition to capital shows that wages are not put out of capital while Jaussig shows that they must be.
In speaking of "predetermined" fund, he refers to this indicate quantity – of this cannot be suddenly changed & is dependent on conditions operating in the past then it is predetermined within certain limits. (relatively but not absolutely fixed)
He shows elaborately that capitalist does not really determine the amt of business. but bankers, ~~& ~~ (~~relatively but not absolutely fixed.~~
Note page 72 – re entrepreneur, he regards him as a mere instrument.
It is difficult to see why Jaussig draws a distinct of primary & derivative in re. returns to independent & hired labour

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

No lecture Monday

Unsettled Problems. 33
June 1st 197.
Lecture 33.

C 35403

1.

Mr Dawning's idea that machinery by which rent & interest gets into hands of owners is the same. The national dividend he regards as source of interest, rent & wages.

He is not laying down any principles of distribtn in chap. on machinery of distribtn, this mere description of machinery, charmedon. The pitfall of descrptn is that everyone must draw his income from dividend of the community. He does not go to the sources.

The distinctn between hired labourer & independant labourer is not pregnant, the fundamental principle must be same whether a man works for himself or another.

In chap 4. on Elasticity of wages Trend.

p. 86 1st paragr. - the eventual outcome - "The forces which permanently determine distribtn and come into play. To follow their working is not within the scope of the present inquiry" — This is saying that machinery rather than principles has been the difficulty which is by no means the case.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Unsettled Problems 36 Lecture 36 - exams.
Lecture 36.
June 3/97.

C 35404

1.

In case of improvement in arts to whom do the gains go? —

does the labourer gain,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 44
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
241. University of Chicago -
Thesis ("International Typographical
Union")

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1896-7 U. Chicago C 35405

Their: "International Typographical Union"

Notes

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35406

The National Typographical Union

Year.		Total No of Unions.	Lost No.	Total membership	Remarks re membership	No of unions refused.	No of delegates.	General remarks.
New York.	1850						18	1st Nat'l Convention
Baltimore (Sess. Annual)	1 54						28	2nd Nat'l Convention from 11 cities & 8 states. 1st annual session
Cincinnati 1	52					17	29	14 drew nos. & apportionment
Pittsburgh 2	53	18		2.112 (12 unions only reporting. 1.315 from N.Y. & Philadelphia		17	35	Fres statement — receipts 70. Expen $25. (Mc&P.14)
Buffalo 3	54		20	1.512 (11 unions not making returns.		13	29	
Memphis 4	55		23			11	15	Nat'l union much at this time crippled, little legislation delegates come & go
Philadelphia Memphis 5	56					11	19	
New Orleans	57		28			13	18	(Proxy system begun & held in vogue till 1869 (B) Letter of parting the convention &c.
Chicago 7.	58					20	33	Some proxies
Boston. 8.	59		39			18	29	The first salary voted. 100 for pres't & 125 " secy Treas. ($331.07 total cost Treas)
Nashville 9.	60	48				25	41	Largest in point of no of delegates & running up to that time. 1st full report of pres't (N. G. Smith)
	61	Civil War prevented Meeting in '61						
New York 10.	62		58	Secy reported that unions gave no of printers in U.S. = 10.000 unions only 3.900 of these were represented in Nat'l Typ. Ass.		17	33	(no southerners present. The 4 unions were separated from parent body
Cleveland 11.	63		61	The drain upon the unions in furnishing soldiers & the increased activity in the manufacture business owing to the anxiety ever present to hear from "the front" & the advanced prices for labor & the back bones of members or new unions - 5 added to list during '63		23	33	Amd was also helped — N.T.U. formed to prosper & flourish proxy system rejected,
Louisville 12	64		75	(14 new ones within a yr.)		23	35	proxy delegates refused.
Philadelphia 13	65		78	The Southern unions still silent		37	55	1st business sess & detailed statement from every Treas. of the finances and transactions
Chicago 14	66		91	The books of N.T.U. still out. 18 unions reported chartered since previous session, 13 new charters, 2 old unions (St John's N.B. & Toronto) came in	22 unions not reporting 34 [illegible] 22 unions in good standing	45	71	19 unions from lately estranged southern section
Memphis 15.	67		101	72 unions reporting. showed total membership of 8.761 must 8.224 in good standing		37	55	Complete sett of annual report for first time.
Washington, D.C. 16.	68		113	Pres't report stated that the 9000 members were not of the printers in every union.		64	90	Good pres't & Secy. — good work done
Albany N.Y. 17 (Birth of Int'l Typo. Unions)	69			The leg method of making returns by subordinate unions was shown by reports of three years, aggregating 7.495 members in all, while 7.863 reported in good standing in the subordinate unions reporting		61	104	proxy delegate allowed - but held for after. unions of 100 or less 1 delegate " " 500 " " 2 " " " 1000 " " 3 " " " over 1000 " 4 " each delegate 1 vote. 2 sub unions delegate representing
Cincinnati. 18.	70			Returns the incomplete showed 9.425 members		60	83	
Baltimore 19.	71		148	No of members reported at 10.210		70	84	Pres't salary made 300 Secy " " 600
Richmond 20	72		156	The inaccuracy of returns of sub. unions with more unions than previous year but 9.504 members were reported		57	75	profit & loss 530 [illegible] 709 balance in Treas 72 — $1.709.86
1st in Canada Montreal 21	73		165	Total membership of subordinate unions 8.476 of whom 9.797 said to be in good standing. (Lay accts)		61	88	printed 450 secy Treas 650 corr Secy 200
St Louis 22.	74		171	10.748. reported membership		63	79	
Boston 23	75			Corr. Secy. Statistics. 12.846 printers in U.S. 10.046 union men 2.840 non " " "rate" — 6.879 union men employed 1.534 "rate" employed 9.113 employed. 4.773 unemployed.		58	72	figures for from correct. Corr. reported as having 500 union men & 100 non union men all employed. 3000 apprentices, & 2/3 dis.
(Centennial) Philadelphia 24.	76					80	98	
Louisville 25	77			Pres'l report — speak of 125 subordinate unions		31	40	fees nos perhaps because there was to be no entertainment
Detroit 26	78					36	48	
Washington D.C. 27.	79			accomplished little or nothing for union cause in fact lost down something that had been done as a step forward.				Secy Treas had a surplus of $87.38. 1st surplus for several years.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35407

The National Typographical Union

Place of Meeting	Annual Session	Year held	No. of Unions represented	No. of delegates	Last union chartered	remarks re unions chartered	General Remarks
Chicago	28	80	49	66.	185.	Comm. secy reports made up from statistics of 63 existing unions. 1/3 of 185 were inactive unions. 11 unions rechartered & 4 new ones added during year.	"The Brotherhood of the Union" made this session lively. Only 1/3 of Unions represented in report, making statistics unreliable. Finance committee recommend better bookkeeping, hitherto unsatisfactory
Toronto	29	81	42	61			
St. Louis	30	82	56	70	196	8. pressmen's unions had been organized. 121 unions reported in active operation. 42 charters issued for year.	Secy could not get replies to circulars, &c. some unions recommended personal visits
Cincinnati	31	83	69	85	215	Last typog. un. being 215, & latest pressmen's union, no. 14. 54 unions chartered during year but no new nos. issued, the nos. being given	Secy report showed balance in Treas. of $2.958.29. Total of members. 12.273. Secy Treas balance $3.094.66
New Orleans	32	84	55	70			
New York	33	85	77	103		68 typog. unions with 97 delegates, & 9 pressmen unions – 10 delegates	from those of previous, & other unions. Secy reports receipts $11.000 & expenditure of $10.000. A representative of the German Allgemeiner Typograph. Verein was also admitted. Chairman's total membership, 18.000 – 4.000 in Comm. on returns. " " 16.183. of 68 typog. unions. The system was defective: statistics unreliable, owing to lack of necessary centralized power & authority
Pittsburg	34	86	92	120		81 typog. unions, 10 pressmen, 1 stereotypers' & electrotypers' union	Childs & Albright gave $10.000. (with advance under organizer)
						remarkable growth – reports showed 39 new typog. unions organized during year. Unparalleled in the history of the union. 53 organized: 11 pressmen & 3 stereotypers & Electrotypers' unions but one chartered had been surrendered. & older unions reported prosperous.	
						Report of head of pressmen's branch showed 27 pressmen unions with membership of 1.462, & 121 pressmen in typog. unions, an aggregate increase of 996 pressmen members for the year. Secy has union returns made total membership 21.214 (41 unions reporting here did not report in 1887)	
Buffalo	35	87	129	172		4 new pressmen unions. Total membership of 2.032 union pressmen. 220 of whom were in the typog. unions. – an increase of 944 for the year. No of members reported of returns 20.558 (31 unions reporting that did not report in 1886)	
						Of those reporting in 1886 & 58 unions showed losses aggregating 1.339; 77 " " gains " 1.960; or a net gain of 124. Unions not reporting in 1887, that reported in 1886, reported in 1886, 2.572; " " " 1886 " " 1887, " 1887, 998. These figures show inadequacy of system for registering strength of union membership – 2.572 members in living unions do not appear.	
Kansas City	36	88	120	159		But organizers report 42 unions chartered during yr & only one surrendered. 226 unions active & recognizing the authority of the International President Salary $600, – Secy Treas $600. 33 pressmen's unions with grand total 1.895 members, decrease of 139. 352 non-union pressmen reported. 36 new charters issued, 2 charters surrendered. 302 subordinates working under laws & decisions of Int. Typ. Un. Letters rec'd showed 19.025 members. Laws & decisions of Int. Typ. Un. made up, to be forwarded to be promulgated.	
Denver	37	89	94	129		New Phase in organizing. Reorganizing takes a step forward (Oct. 1887) 15 new unions chartered during yr, 4 charters surrendered, – a falling off in membership of pressmen from 1.895 in 1888 to 1.598 in 1889.	
Atlanta Ga.	38	90	111	148		An official journal at last. "Home" after 32 years – Total membership reported 23.950. 34 charters granted during yr. " " revoked 15 surrendered (12 were pressmen's because an alleged secede from the Int. Typ. Union). Total membership April 30, 1890 = 23.395	

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 44

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 45

Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)

Numbers 242 - 246

242.	University of Toronto	C 35408
243.	" " " - Debates	C 35593
244.	" " " - Essays	C 35670
245.	" " " - Examinations	C 35758
246.	" " " - Lecture Notes, 1891-1892	C 35944

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 45
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
242. University of Toronto

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35408

centralized administration. The weakness of such a system, however, is freely discussed, and the new Education Act of Fisher with such reforms as the extension of the range of compulsory education, the abolition of public school fees, and medical inspection, etc., is amply set forth.

The French educational system as it stood before the war, with its over-centralized machinery, its inadequate technical and commercial instruction, its primary and secondary schools lagging far behind its universities in pedagogical method is examined in the light of recent legislation for a sweeping re-organization.

The fifth chapter deals with the Canadian problem, the difficulties of organization contingent upon far-flung territories with their sparse populations, upon the status of the country as a pioneer among the nations, upon many issues like foreign immigration, bilingualism, etc., and is, together with the chapter upon England, the contribution of Professor Sandiford, the editor.

The final chapter illustrates how Denmark is setting before her schools the task of the reclamation of her sand dunes and barren regions, and of serving the vocational interests of her people while at the same time ministering to their cultural requirements. E. J. PRATT.

Harbor Tales down North, pp. 282 and *Battles Royal down North*, pp. 269, by NORMAN DUNCAN. Published by Thomas Allen, Toronto. $1.35 net each.

Readers of THE MONTHLY should be specially interested in Norman Duncan because he was an undergraduate of the University of Toronto. He entered in '91 in honour science and made a second class. Apparently in the following session he appeared only at the examinations to remove a condition in Latin. He took his second year in 1893-1894; but academically it was a failure. Science it would seem had no overmastering hold upon him as it had upon his almost equally distinguished brother, Robert Kennedy Duncan. He left the University without the degree; but perhaps his experience there enabled him the earlier to discover that his proper field was literature; for which we should be grateful.

Norman Duncan will probably be most widely known as the author of *Doctor Luke of the Labrador*, but many would base his claim to literary craftmanship upon his shorter tales, and this review deals with two posthumous volumes of them—*Harbor Tales down North* and *Battles Royal down North* referred to by the publishers as "Norman Duncan's Final Stories". One would fain believe that had their author been spared to make the selection some one or two would have been omitted, several would have been recast and the dialect would in many places have been rid of words and phrases obviously out of place in the speech of such simple folk as those of whom he wrote. However, the reader will find in these two books much for which to be very thankful. They abound in incidents of dramatic intensity. Take among these the fight on the ice pan in *A Grim Lottery*; another from *Snow Blind* where Rime and Calk starving and sightless, "all taut for the leap and the onset" to one another's throats, are suddenly stilled by a low growl that reveals to them that their famished dogs, cut loose from the komatik when it fell through the ice, are stealthily closing upon them; and still another from *Madman's Luck* where Tommy Luck rescues Sandy Rowl.

Here, too, are many examples of Duncan's descriptive power. From the *Art of Terry Lute* we take "a foreground, then, of slimy rock, an appalling nearness and an inspiration of terror in the swirling breaker below. But not yet the point of dreadful interest. That lay a little beyond. It was a black ledge and a wave. The ledge still dripped the froth of a deluge which had broken and swept on and there was now poised above it, black, frothy-crested, mightily descending, another wave of the vast and inimical restlessness of the sea beyond." Limitation of space must make us content with one more from *A Grim Lottery*. "It was nearly dark now of a thickening night. The light was gray and thin, the last of it flowing from a cold, silver streak, low in the west; and the wind had whipped the floe underway toward the land in the south. Sandy Lee and David Rumm fought to the death. An equality of exhaustion prolonged the struggle. The light failed altogether. It was dark. They fell, squirmed, rose, staggered toward the hiss and flash of the edge of the pan, revolving, each in a forlorn effort to swing the other into place for the last push. And they stumbled and fell again—and rolled off the pan together."

The lighter vein is not much in evidence, but we have marked one passage in *Old Man of the Sea*. "What you doin' with a book?" "I'm pretty near readin' it." "What say? Readin' it?" "Me? No. I been *pretty near* readin' it. I can't read nothin' but some portions o' the Holy Scriptures. My mother teached me the Twenty

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35409

third Psalm an' the Thirteenth Chapter o' First Corinthians by rote. I reads un free an' easy t' this day. What I knows by rote I reads well enough with my new spectacles. I isn't been readin' this here big book. I jus' come *pretty near* readin' it. I been lookin' at the pictures." This piece of literature, by the way, was a seed catalogue.

The outstanding characteristic of all these stories, however, is a sympathetic insight into the life of the Labrador seamen. Dr Grenfell has written an appreciation which prefaces each of these volumes and with a quotation from his tribute we shall close. He said of Norman Duncan that "his love for men who embody characteristics developed by constant contact with the sea—fortitude, simplicity, hardiness—died only with his own passing."

A. T. L.

A former student of University College, Newton Wylie has recently been appointed Secretary and Assistant to the President of the National Thrift Bond Corporation, a corporation which is composed of leading bankers and financiers. For five years Mr Wylie was connected with the *Globe* staff and during a part of that time was editor of the agricultural page. He has taken a great interest in the Prohibition Campaign in Canada and Great Britain and was responsible for the organization of the Committee of One Hundred. He executed the Press Publicity Campaign in connection with the recent Victory Loan.

It is gratifying to note that there is a response to the appeal made by the Government Commissions in England to private persons to aid in the endowment of learning. It is reported in the *Times* that Mr Arthur Serena has made the splendid gift of £20,000 to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for the establishment of a chair of Italian Studies in each of these seats of learning. Mr Serena is head of an important ship-building company and son of a Venetian refugee who came to England in 1848. The world of learning is indebted to Mr Serena for the noble example he has set. When will the rich men of Canada follow that example? The University of Toronto has need of many forms of endowment, large and small, for the encouragement of serious work in all its departments.

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Volume C 45

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C 35410

I have the greatest pleasure in testifying to the fitness of Mr. W.L.M. King for a Fellowship in Economics in the University of Chicago. Mr. King has from the beginning of his course in Political Science in 1892, maintained an excellent place in the class lists. He has been throughout a most diligent student and he has been moreover thoroughly interested in and enthusiastic about his work. No student of his standing has evinced more aptitude for the study of Economics than Mr. King, and I am confident that the opportunity of special study which would be afforded by a Fellowship in Chicago University, would be availed by him to the fullest extent

Mr. King is extremely energetic and conscientious and would I am sure be very helpful to younger students. Indeed it is an indication of not the least of his good qualities that he has been in the habit of assisting in the most unselfish way younger students in the department during the later years of his course

Mr. King's position in the class ~~lists~~ from year to year will appear in the lists.

(sd) James Mavor
Prof. of Political Economy and Constitutional Hist.
University of Toronto

Univ of Toronto
Toronto
April 2nd 1895.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35411

Q—Let me know what he did say? A—I would not like to say the words.

Q—Repeat it, if you please? A—No, I would not like to do that.

Q—I wish you to do it, if you please? A—Well, anyway he got up and he said he could devote his time to better interest than sitting here chewing over this Jackson & Cochrane exemption year in and year out.

Q—What language did he use in expressing himself? A—I could not just say the very words.

Q—You know very well what he said, do you not? Never mind if it is in Court. A—I could not say just the very words he said. If I am taking an oath I would want to put it just 10 as it was.

Q—Was it mild language? A—Well, of course, it is a matter of opinion.

MR. NESBITT—What difference does it make?

HIS LORDSHIP—This matter has not been pleaded. There has been no suggestion of such a defence.

MR. GUTHRIE—As near as you can give the words.

HIS LORDSHIP—It cannot be gone into.

MR. GUTHRIE—We charge him with being a crank.

HIS LORDSHIP—If it is objected to?

MR. NESBITT—We strongly object.

20 HIS LORDSHIP—You cannot spring a thing of this kind upon a Plaintiff all of a sudden; you have to plead it.

MR. GUTHRIE—No, my lord, that is not so. In Wills v. Carman it is expressly settled that in an action against a newspaper that reflected upon a County Treasurer—

HIS LORDSHIP—Is this by way of mitigation of damages?

MR. GUTHRIE—No. It is by way of showing that there was just foundation for the comment.

HIS LORDSHIP—Then you have not pleaded that?

MR. GUTHRIE—We did not require to plead it.

HIS LORDSHIP—We will see Wills v. Carman.

MR. NESBITT—How does that affect "Honesty is the best policy?"

30 HIS LORDSHIP—Where is the case?

MR. GUTHRIE—It is sent for.

MR. ROWE—I may say we rely entirely upon Wills v. Carman upon that point.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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C 35412

Concert and Social

Yourself and Friends are cordially invited to attend a Concert and Social

TO BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

SOCIALIST ÷ LABOR ÷ PARTY

Room No. 4, Richmond Hall

Wednesday Evening, May 1st, at Eight O'clock

GOOD MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS

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CANADA

C 35413

Rev Mr. Shorts
Phillips Thompson.

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C 35414

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PIC-NIC

To be held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, at

Victoria Park

Saturday, July the 27th, 1895

Meet at the entrance to Park at 3 o'clock.

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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C 35416

The Movement of Sound, such as will reach the Soul for the Education of it in Virtue, we call Music.

—PLATO.

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C 35117

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35418

Places of Interest
...and...
Announcements.

Concerts

First concert commences in the West Hall at 8 p.m.

Second concert commences in the West Hall at 9.30 p.m.

Physical Display

ROOM 16.

Experiments in Color, Chromatic Polarizations, Electric Discharges through Acrified Gases, Projection of Academic Cartoons.

Natural Science Display

SENATE CHAMBER

Microscopes and Microscopic display, Physiological Instruments and Experiments, Bacteria Culture, Spectroscopes, and other interesting Biological material.

ROOM 9.

Photomicrographic Projections by Electric Lantern.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ROOM.

Chemical and Mineralogical Display.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35419

Psychological Display

The Psychological Department, which is to be found at the head of the West Corridor Stairway, will be thrown open throughout the evening, and Psychological experiments in color and other interesting experiments will be made.

School of Practical Science Display

ROOM 3.

Electrical and Mechanical Display with Stereopticon Views.

ROOM 2.

Photographs, Drawing, Pen-sketches, and Water-colors. This work is done by S. P. S. Students.

ROOM 4.

Civil and Mining Exhibit.

Art Exhibit

In the Elementary Physical Laboratory will be found an Exhibit of Representative Work by the leading Artists of the city.

Band... By kind permission of Col. Hamilton and Officers of the Regiment, the Band of the Queen's Own Rifles will play throughout the evening.

Refreshments

Will be served after 10 p.m. in the Ladies' Parlor, and in the Elementary Physical Laboratory.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35420

...First Concert...

1. **Huntley** - - - "Varsity" Galop
University Banjo and Guitar Club

2. { *a.* **Pinsuti** "In this Hour of Softened Splendour"
{ *b.* **Sprague** "The Boy and the Tack"
University Glee Club

3. **Verdi** - - - "Infelice" from *Ernani*
Signor Pier Delasco

4. **Gounod** - - - "Reine de Saba"
Agnes Thomson

5. **Tosti** - - - - - - "Suzon"
Mr. Walter H. Robinson

6. **Glenn** - - - - "Altruria" Valses
University Mandolin Club

Guests are requested to leave the hall by the western door.
Second Concert will commence at 9.30 p. m.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35421

...Second Concert...

1. **Dudley Buck** - - - - - "Annie Laurie"

University Glee Club

2. { *a.* **Brahms** - - - - "Hungarian Dance"
   { *b.* **Delibes** - - - - - - "Ballet Music"

(Mandolin and Piano)

Messrs. George F. Smedley and W. Daunt Scott, '95

3. { *a.* **Wickede** - - - "Hertzens Fruhling"
   { *b.* **Dolores** - - - - "The Song of a Nest"

Agnes Thomson

4. **Adams** - - - - - - "By the Fountain"

Mr. Walter H. Robinson

5. **Gounod** - - - - - "Vulcan's Song"

Signor Pier Delasco

6. **Glynn** - - - - - - - - - "Gloriana"

University Banjo and Guitar Club

Accompanists:

MRS. H. M. BLIGHT MR. W. DAUNT SCOTT, '95

MR. WALTER H. ROBINSON, MUSICAL DIRECTOR

The Knabe Grand Piano used on this occasion has been kindly loaned from the warerooms of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35423

....Orchestra....

Bid me discourse ; I will enchant thine ear.—*Shakespeare.*

			RENDEZVOUS
1. *OVERTURE*	POET AND PEASANT	*Suppe*	
2. *MARCH*	HONEYMOON	*Hall*	
	Miss Hunter		1
3. *VALSE*	FLOWER OF ITALY	*De Stephano*	
	Miss McDonald		1
4. *MAZURKA*	LA ZARINA	*Gaune*	
	Miss Dory Shelton		1
5. *DEUX TEMPS*	LIBERTY BELL	*Sousa*	
	Miss Bascod Dun		4
6. *VALSE*	JOLLY FELLOWS	*Volsedt*	
	Miss Hamlock		4
7. *OVERTURE*	DAWN TO TWILIGHT	*Benett*	
	Miss Fauvel		W.
8. *GAVOTTE*	L'INGENUE	*Arditi*	
	Miss Ethel Hulock		4
9. *POLKA*	BRUNSWICK	*De Stephano*	
	Miss Thompson		4
10. *MARCH*	AMERICAN CADETS	*Hall*	
	Miss Graham		2

EXTRAS:

1. Miss Berkele — W
2. Miss Humphrey — W
3. Miss Walker — W
4. Miss Langrell — 4
5. Miss Blanc — W

Glionna Marcicano

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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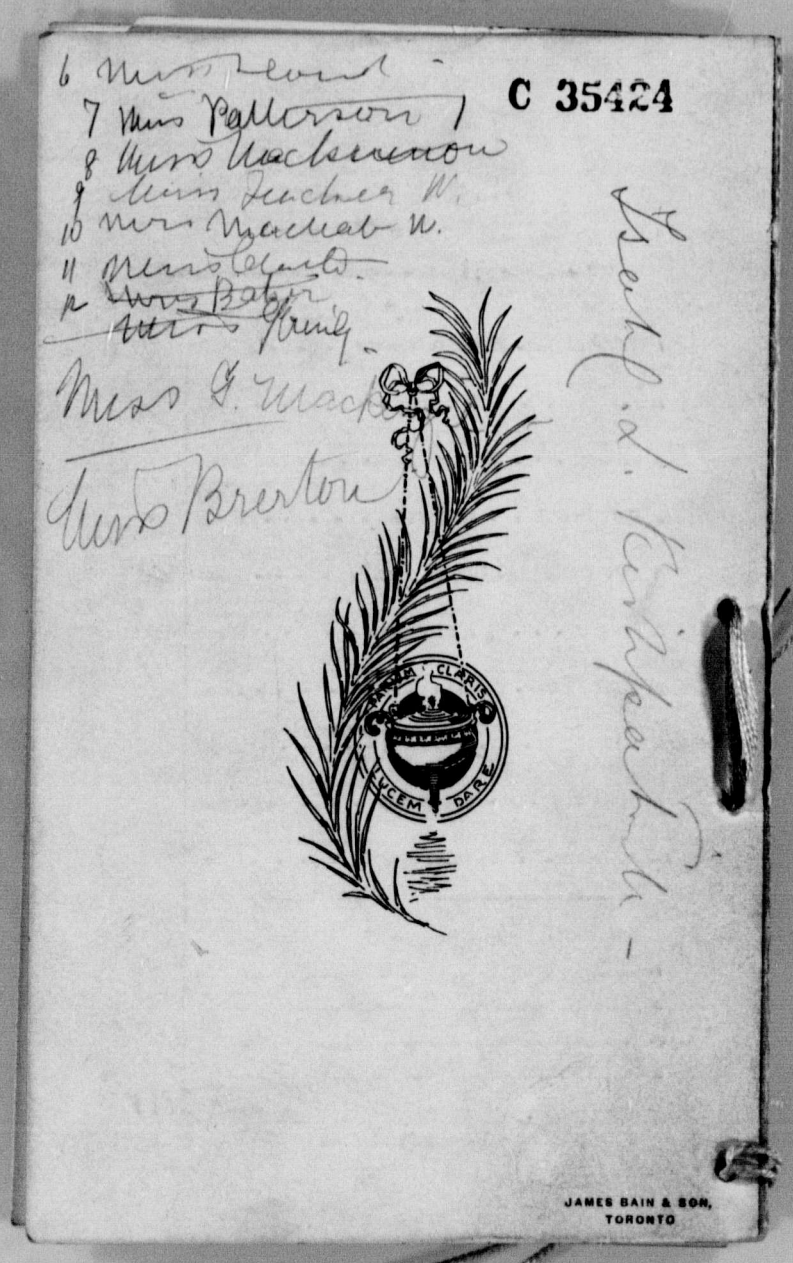

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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Annual Games

AT ROSEDALE ATHLETIC GROUNDS

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

OCTOBER 18TH, 1895.

AT 2.30 P.M., SHARP.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35426

Programme . . .

1. *100 YARDS RUN (Trial Heats).....2.30
2. RUNNING BROAD JUMP.....2.35
3. 100 YARDS (Final).....2.50
4. *PUTTING THE SHOT.....2.55
5. 220 YARDS RUN (Trial Heats).....3.10
6. RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP.....3.15
7. 220 YARDS RUN (Final).....3.25
8. *HALF MILE RUN.....3.30
9. *HIGH JUMP.....3.35
10. HURDLE RACE.....3.50
11. GRADUATES' RACE.....3.55
12. *BICYCLE RACE (1 mile Inter-Collegiate Championship).....4.00
13. POLE VAULT.....4.05
14. *MILE RUN.....4.20
15. 440 YARDS (Preparatory School Championship).....4.25
16. FATIGUE RACE (50 Yards and return)...4.30
17. *440 YARDS RUN.....4.35
18. STANDING BROAD JUMP.....4.40
19. OBSTACLE RACE.....4.50
20. *TEAM RACE.....4.55

'99—Green. '98—Light Blue. '97 Dark Blue. '96—White. S.P.S.—Yellow. Victoria—Orange Residence—Black. Med Fac.—Garnet. Dental—Pink. Knox—Grey. Pharmacy—Brown.

Events marked (*) are open to Queen's, McGill, R. M. C., Trinity, Dental School, Pharmacy, Pedagogy, Knox, Wycliffe, McMaster, Agricultural College, Trinity Med. Coll. St. Michael's Coll.

Winners . . .

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. .....

Championship Prize awarded to one taking greatest number of points: 1st, 5; 2nd, 3; 3rd, 1.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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C 35427

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J. P. EDWARDS, ESQ.

Clerk of the Course :

J. C. BRECKENBRIDGE, B. A.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35428

Programme of Events....

THURSDAY AT 4 P.M. ON THE LAWN.

1. STANDING BROAD JUMP
2. STANDING HOP, STEP AND JUMP
3. RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP

FRIDAY AT 2.30 p.m.; Sharp, AT ROSEDALE.

*1.	100 YARDS RUN (Trial Heats)	2.30
*2.	HALF-MILE RUN	2.35
3.	100 YARDS (Final)	2.40
*4.	HIGH JUMP	2.45
5.	220 YARDS RUN (Trial Heats)	3.05
*6.	PUTTING THE SHOT	3.10
7.	220 YARDS (Final)	3.30
8.	GRADUATES' RACE (220 Yards)	3.35
*9.	MILE RUN	3.40
*10.	BICYCLE RACE (1 Mile Inter-Collegiate Championship)	3.50
11.	HURDLE RACE	3.55
12.	FATIGUE RACE (50 Yards and Return)	4.00
*13.	440 YARDS RUN	4.05
14.	RUNNING BROAD JUMP	4.10
15.	TEAM RACE	4.30

'98—Green. *'97—Light Blue.* *'96—Dark Blue.*
'95—White. *S. P. S.—Yellow.* *Victoria—Orange.*
Residence—Black. *Med. Coll.—Garnet.* *Dentals—Pink.*
Knox—Grey.

Events marked with an asterisk (*) are open to Queen's, McGill, Royal Military College, Trinity, Dental School, School of Pharmacy and School of Pedagogy.

Winners....

1.
2.
3.

1. Morrow 10 3/4 Reid 1/
2. McMichol 2.10, Hodgins, Grant
3. Morrow 10 2/5 Campbell
4. Parker 5/3 (7/8) 5 ft 4 in
5. Morrow 22 3/5 Reid
6. Bradley 37, 6 1/4 McArthur 36.9
7.
8. Berry 24 sec Reid
9. Hodgins 5 0 6 Grant
10. Moore 2.34 Livingstone 2
11. Merrick 20 McCartney
12. Perry Bryant '96 21 Reid & Perry
13. Morrow 5 3 4/5 Campbell
14. Dave Smith 18 ft 8 1/4
15. S.P.S
Pole vault 9 ft 1.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

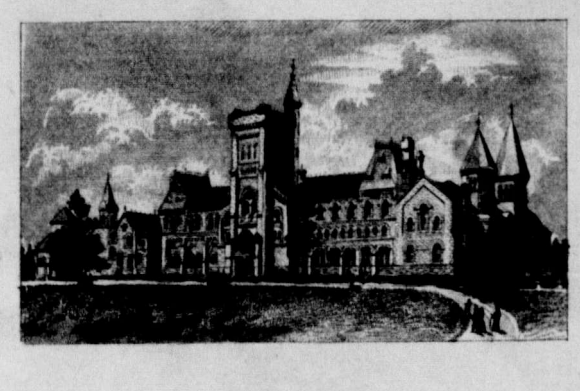
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. King C 35420

"Hoc forsitan olim meminisse juvabit."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

GRADUATION ..DINNER..



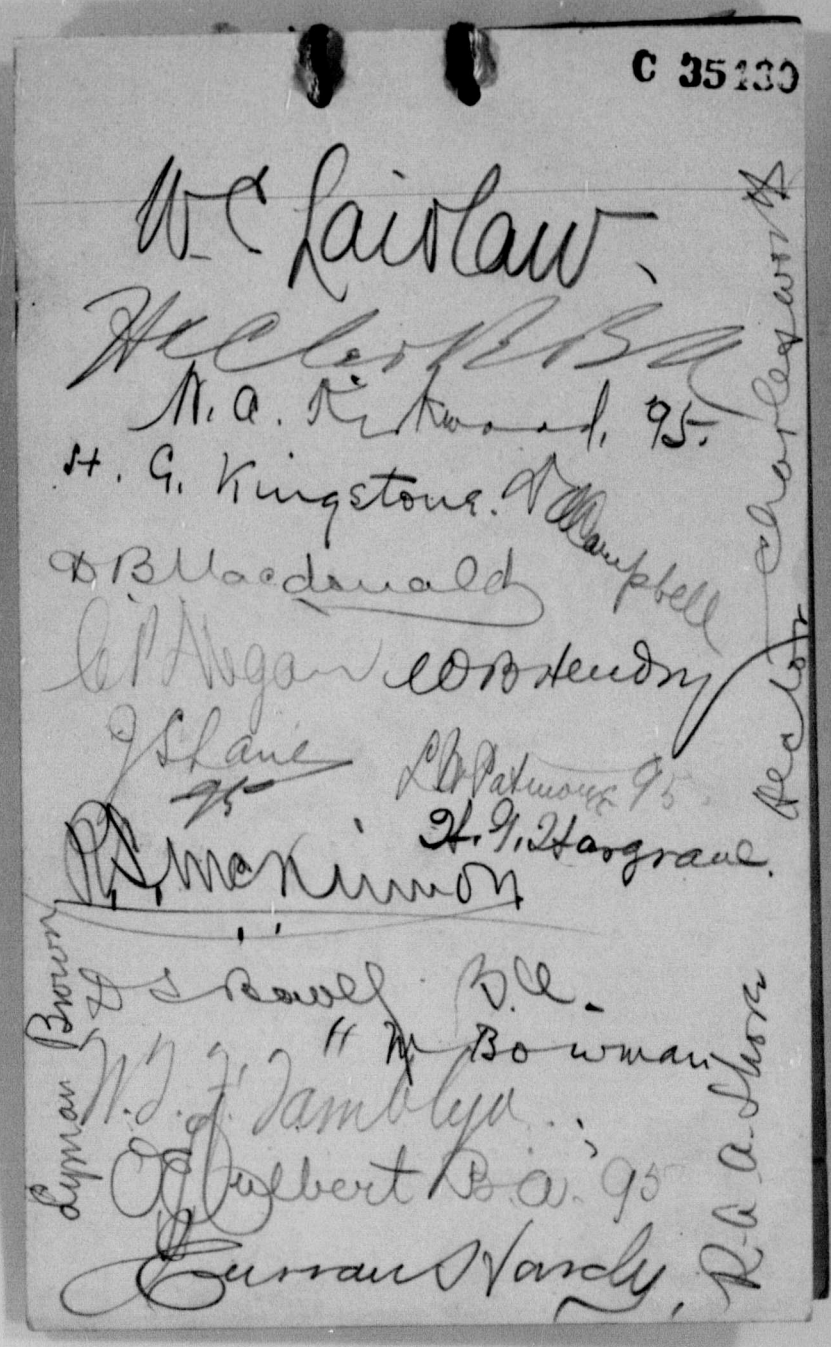
ARTS - CLASS OF '95

"That all-softening o'erpowering knell
The tocsin of the soul—the dinner bell."
—BYRON.

JAMES BAIN & SON, STATIONERS

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"Some hae meat an' canna eat,
An' some wa'd eat that want it,
But we hae meat an' we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit."

Menu

Puree of Asparagus.

FISH

Boiled Salmon, Cucumbers.
(*Pommes de Terre a la Parisienne.*)

ENTREES

Lamb Cutlets, aux Petits Pois.

JOINTS

Sirloin of Beef, Horseradish.
Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Salad

ENTREMETS

Champagne Jelly. Velvet Cream.

DESSERT

Ice Cream. Strawberries and Cream.
Fruits.
FRENCH COFFEE. LEMONADE.

May those smoke now who never smoked before,
And those who always smoked, now smoke the more.

C 3541

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Arthur R Hamilton
Newton S & Brown Phm. B.
W J Rusk
N. A. Mawson
Wyndham Brown qe
Edward Sellers
Hume Robinson
W. G. McCaughey Trinity
S. P. Fitzgerald 95
Frank Johnston
C M McKay
Wallace A. Scott
G. F. Dowd 98
C W. Cross
Hugh Burbridge B.A. 95

F. C. Pedersen B.A. Trinity

C 35432

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Zu viel kann man wohl trinken aber niemal genug.

Toasts

•

QUEEN.

"A noble type of good, heroic womanhood."
—LONGFELLOW.

CANADA.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said
This is my own, my native land."
—SCOTT.

ALMA MATER.

"Be to her virtures very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind.
—PRIOR.

With all thy faults I love thee still."
—COWPER.

UNDERGRADUATES.

"The neighbor stared and sighed
And blessed the lad,
Some deemed him wond'rous wise
And some believed him mad."
—BEATTIE.

LADIES.

Man was the connumdrum of the 18th century; woman is that of the 19th; we can't guess her, but we'll never give her up.
- CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

PRESS.

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An,' faith, he'll prent it."
—BURNS.

Wi' merry sangs, an' friendly cracks,
I wat they didna weary;
An' unco tales an' funny jokes
Their sports were cheap an' cheery"

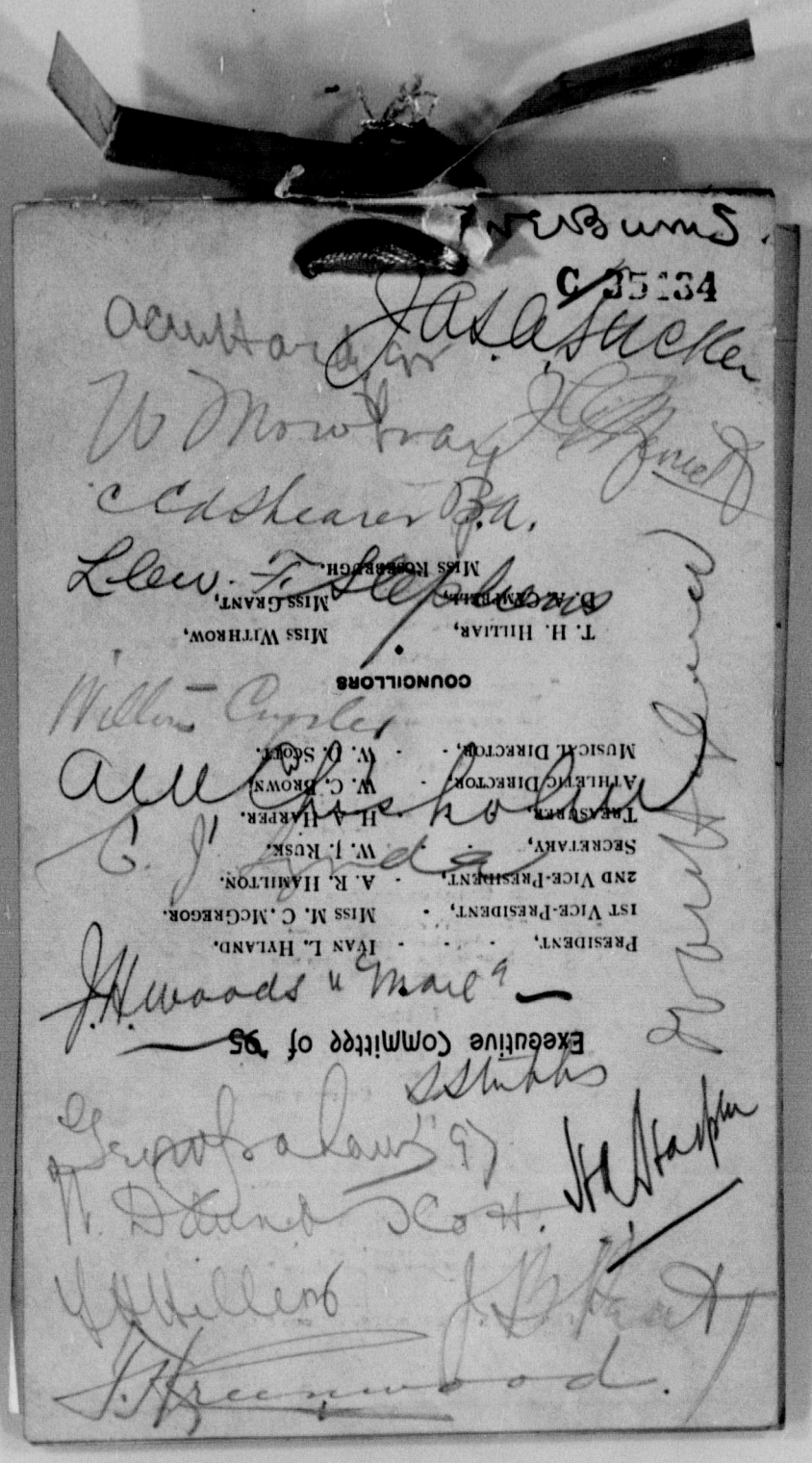
Piano used here is from R. S. Williams & Co.

C 35433

JAMES BAIN & SON, STATIONERS

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35435

..Menu..

Stuffed Olives

Green Turtle Soup

Salted Almonds French Olives Saratoga Chips

Restigouche Salmon, Parsley Sauce

Sliced Cucumbers Sliced Tomatoes

Cream of Chicken, Truffled

Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce French Peas

Tenderloin of Beef, Larded Asparagus Potatoes

Rock Punch

Game

Canary Pudding, Madeira Sauce

Calf's-foot Jelly Charlotte Ruse

Cheese Biscuits Radishes

Neopolitan Ice Cream Wafers

Fresh Strawberries Fancy Cakes Maccaroons

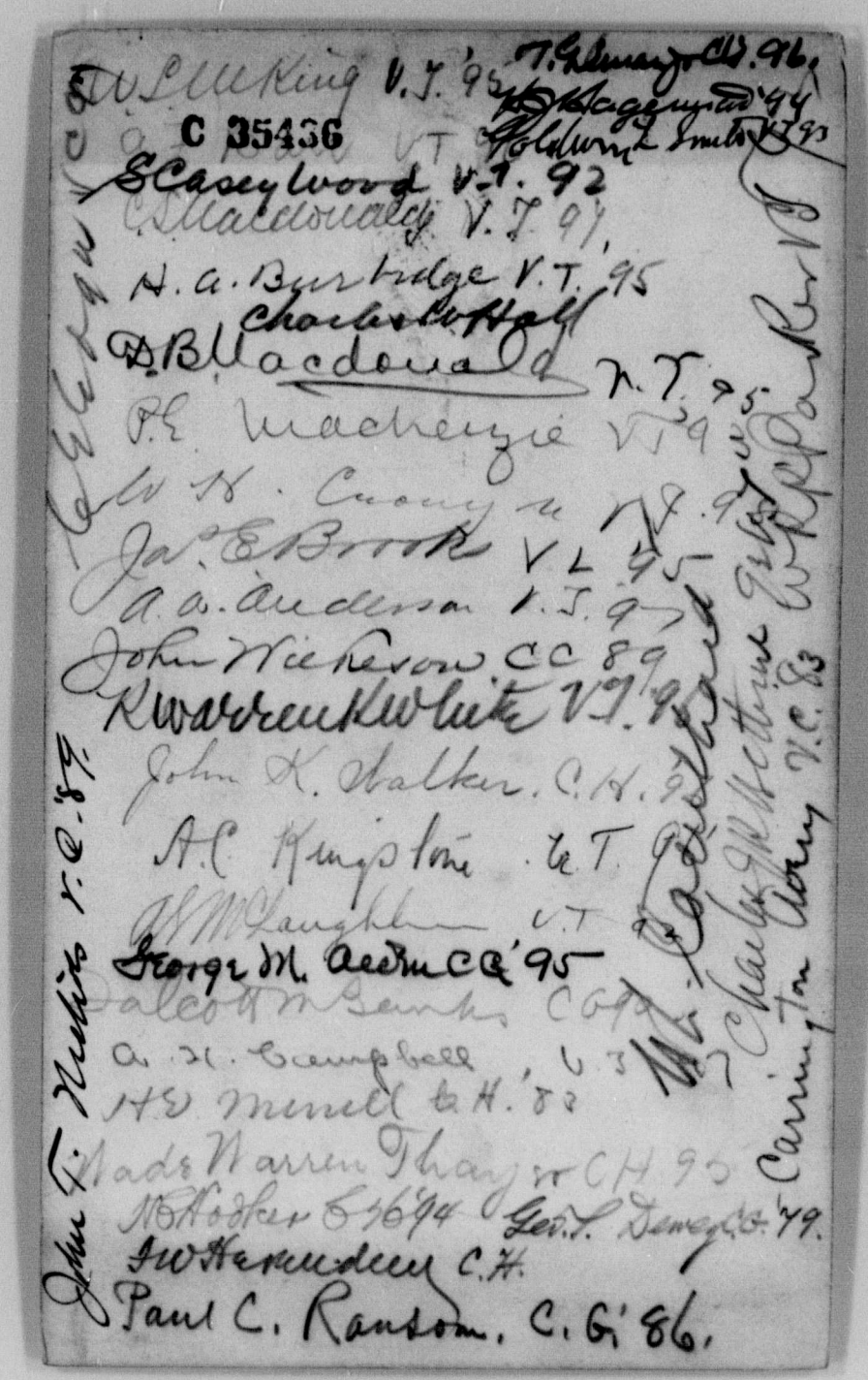
Dessert

Fruit Coffee

KAPPA ALPHA CONVENTION
TORONTO, JUNE 2, 1894

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35437

Menu.....

OYSTERS.

Blue Points on the Half Shell. Brown Bread and Butter Rolls.

SOUP.

Consomme, Macedoine.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

French Olives. Salted Almonds.

FISH.

Boiled Sea Salmon, Anchovy Sauce.
Pommes Parisiennes.

ENTREES.

Chicken Croquettes with French Peas, Cream Sauce.
Braized Sweetbreads, aux Champignons.

JOINTS.

Roast Tenderloin of Beef, Larded, Brown Gravy.
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.

VEGETABLES.

Mashed Potatoes. Cauliflower.

ROCK PUNCH.

GAME.

Partridge, Bread Sauce.

ENTREMETS.

Canary Pudding, with Wine Sauce.
Celery, Cheese and Biscuits. Neapolitan Ice Cream.
Assorted, Fancy and Mixed Cakes.
Chocolates and Bon-Bons. Fruit. Coffee.

KAPPA ALPHA SOCIETY,
October 22nd, 1895.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35438

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35439
W. King.

Menu

Rockaways on the Half-shell

Clear Green Turtle

Salted Almonds — Olives

Cream of Lobster

Pommes Parisiennes — Bread and Butter Rolled

Sweetbread Cutlets — French Peas

Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce

Fillet of Beef, aux Champignons

Haunch of Venison, Brown Gravy

Rock Punch

Roast Mallard Duck, Red Currant Jelly

Canary Pudding, Wine Sauce — Lemon Pie

Celery — Cheese and Biscuits

Neopolitan Ice Cream — Cakes

Oranges — Grapes — Bananas — Pears

Nuts — Raisins

Lemonade — Coffee

Kappa Alpha Dinner

Toronto, Nov. 7th, 1894

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Goldwin Smith VT 93 C 35440
H. M. Rand U.S. 94
A W Anderson V.T. 97
Frank H. Berry V.T. 97
H. G. Kingstone V.T. '95
W A Richard C.G. '96
Theodore Higgins Simmons C.G. '96
J. H. Richmond C.G. '94
E. W. Macloth S.P. 96
R. S. Hooker C.G. 95
George M. Adam, C.G. '95
E. R. Street V.T. 98
Paul C. Ransom C.G. 86

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35441

KAPPA ALPHA.

You are cordially invited to attend the Fourteenth Annual Boston Dinner of

K. A.

Wednesday, April 26, 1899,

at The University Club, 270 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., at 6.30 P. M. Tickets, $3.50.

JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, '68.	M. M. KELLNER, '81.
FRANCIS H. DAVENPORT, '70.	S. JOHNSON, 2d, '82.
J. FOSTER BUSH, '71.	D. D. ADDISON, '83.
S. B. GRIFFIN, '72.	C. D. WHEELER, '88.
FISHER HOWE, Jr., '72.	W. H. GRAVES, '90.
JOHN C. DEWEY, '78.	F. W. HERENDEEN, '92.

Please reply at your earliest convenience to

WOLCOTT H. JOHNSON, 33 Summer Street, Boston

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35442

NEW YORK, April 8th, 1899.

Dear Brother in Kappa Alpha:

On February 25th, 1899, the Executive Council of the Kappa Alpha Society met at Albany; and, after an exhaustive examination of the question, voted to grant a charter to certain undergraduates of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. The Committee sent to investigate the petitioners and University, reported unanimously in favor of granting the charter, and their investigation warrants the highest expectation of future prosperity for the new Chapter.

The petitioners are financially able to put the Chapter on a firm basis as soon as it is placed in their hands, but there are a great many expenses connected with the initiation and preliminaries which will have to be met.

C. G. has offered to take charge of the initiation on April 21st, 1899, and to have the Annual Convention of the Society on April 22d.

We hope the Alumni of every Chapter will appreciate that the financial responsibility of this matter rests on all alike. It is necessary to raise between $400 and $500.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Assisstant Treasurer of the Society, George M. Alden, Troy, N. Y., who is Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the arrangements for the initiation.

Sincerely yours, in Kappa Alpha,

JAMES G. MCLOUGHLIN, V. C., '84,
President of the Executive Council,
HENRY ALLEN TENNEY, V. C.,
THEODORE LEWIS PETERS, C. G.,
CHARLES BEEBE, V. C.,
JAMES EMERY BROOKS, V. L., '95,
Committee on Finance and Extension.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35443

TROY, N. Y., April 8th, 1899.

Dear Brother in Kappa Alpha:

For the past two years the attention of the society has been turned toward McGill University in Montreal, Canada, with the view of establishing a Chapter ot Kappa Alpha in that institution. No active steps were taken, however, to realize this project save by our Toronto Chapter, until last December at the regular meeting of the Executive Council held in New York City, when a petition for a charter, signed by six undergraduates of McGill University was presented to the Council by the delegates from Toronto. The Council voted to accept the petition and referred it to the Standing Committee on Finance and Extension, which was empowered to appoint a sub-committee to visit Montreal and report on the advisability of placing a Chapter in McGill University.

This sub-committee, duly appointed, visited Montreal in February and, after spending two days with the petitioners and carefully considering every phase of the situation, returned unanimous in favor of establishing the proposed chapter.

For the purpose of hearing and acting upon the report of the Committee, President James G. McLoughlin called a special meeting of the Executive Council, to be held in Albany, N. Y., February 25th, 1899. The Council received the committee's report, which gave in detail all arguments for and against the proposed extension.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

After due deliberation the Council unanimously voted to grant to the six petitioners a charter for a Chapter of Kappa Alpha in McGill.

The Council then accepted the cordial invitation of the Williams delegates to hold the inauguration of the new chapter at Williamstown, Mass., and empowered the Committee of Finance and Extension to appoint a sub-committee to make all necessary arrangements for the establishment of Kappa Alpha in McGill.

This sub-committee was soon selected, and we who have been chosen extend to you our warmest Kap. greeting, and bid you come to Williamstown to attend the inauguration of Kappa Alpha in McGill. On Friday evening, April 21st, 1899, the six petitioners for the charter will be initiated into the mysteries of Kappa Alpha, and there will be the usual banquet at a cost not to exceed $2 per plate. On the following evening, April 22nd, the first officers of the new chapter will be installed and the charter and books will be presented to its members. On both evenings these ceremonies will be conducted by alumni of the several chapters.

In connection with this gathering will occur the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Society, at which time the Executive Council will hold its regular spring meeting, to which all the Chapters will send alumni and undergraduate delegates.

It is the desire of the committee to make this celebration the grandest in the annals of the society, and it is hoped that the program will cause the attendance to exceed that of any former occasion.

Enclosed you will find a card, which we ask you to complete and return in the accompanying envelope, stating whether or not

you expect to be present for this occasion. If you so desire, and will kindly mention how long you will remain in Williamstown, accommodations will be secured for you and meals will be furnished at the Lodge at the rate of $3 per day.

The success of our new chapter rests not alone with its own members, for without the support and co-operation of the whole society their efforts will avail but little. Much depends upon their first impression of Kappa Alpha and the influence thrown about them by the assembled brothers. There is no better way of showing your love and devotion for Kappa Alpha than by attending the inauguration of our new chapter, and the committee in charge of the arrangements urges you to be present in Williamstown April 21st and 22nd.

Trusting that your loyalty to our dear society will cause you to send, as soon as possible, a favorable reply, we remain, in the bonds of our brotherhood,

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE M. ALDEN, C. G., '95
Asst. Sec'y and Treas. Executive Council, Chairman.
FRANK W. OLDS, C. G., '76
NORWOOD M. LASH, V. T., '94
ALBERT S. COX, C. C., '95
ARTHUR A. VICKERS, V. T.
ALEXANDER D. FALCK, C. G., '99
Sub-Committee of Arrangements.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35446

TIME TABLE

Trains, making connection from the South and West, leave Troy, N. Y., for Williamstown, Mass., via. Fitchburg R. R.

7.45 A. M.	2.35 P. M.
11.00 A. M.	5.00 P. M.
1.35 P. M.	11.35 P. M.

From the East, leave Boston, Mass, for Williamstown, Mass., via. Fitchburg R. R.

6.45 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
9.30 A. M.	7.00 P. M.
11.30 A. M.	11.00 P. M.

Two trains each way leave Williamstown Sundays.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35447

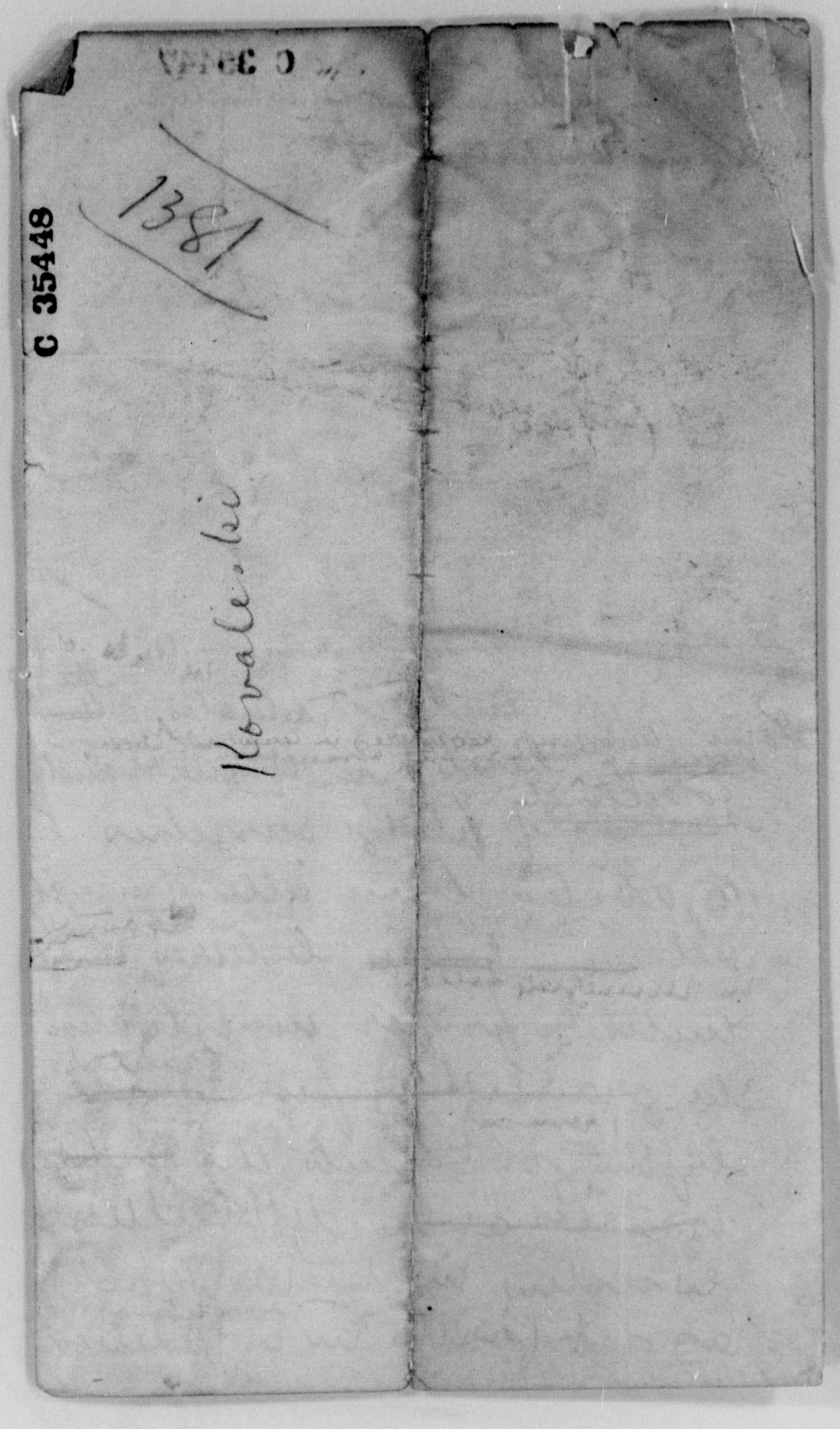
We the undergraduates of Queen's College, desire to express our

C 35447

We the undergraduates of the Queen's University registered in Queen's College in Arts of the Queen's University individually and collectively pledge ourselves to abstain from attendance at all ~~Queen's College~~ lectures ~~until~~ in Queen's College until a proper investigation be ~~granted in future~~ granted by the Prominent Govt. into the ~~recent troubles at the~~ difficulties existing in the University as set forth in a recent petition

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35449

Lieut Gov. ~~Praying for a commission~~, signed by a large number of undergraduates and ~~the other difficulties~~ which are known to you ~~especially as regards the dominion~~ ~~[illegible]~~.

Moved by W. L. M. King.

Seconded by J. H. Greenwood.

And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Provincial Secretary and to the University Council

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35450

woman killed at
Brewery Hollow on
Queen street west
by trolley car about
9 o'clock A.M. Please
get particulars
J.E.a.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Born. December 17, 1894.
Matriculated July 1891
Rec'd "B. A." degree June 1895

J. S. WILLISON, Managing Editor.

C 35451

The Globe,

Toronto.

Political Science Honors.—

Year. Subject	%	with honors.	remarks.
2nd year, 1892-3			
Political Economy	94	2nd highest class of 70.	Awarded 2nd Blake Scholarship.
English Const. Hist'y	83	1st place (& G. 1st place. 96)	
Canadian Const. Hist'y	86	1st place	
Mediaeval History	70		
3rd year.—93-4			
Hist'y & Criticism. Econ. Theory	83	(3 papers. Sick on last one)	Within a few marks of Scholarship, but for Mary's illness.
Eng. Const. Law & Colonial Law	72		
Hist'y of Eng. Law.	84		
Hist'y of Roman Law	70		
Modern History	65*		
4th year.—94-5			
Economic History	90	1st place. with highest 84, 90, 78.	1st place in graduating if contracts not counted in. 2nd place by 3 marks, if contracts counted in.
Public Finance	87	average of other 3 subjects 1st place	
Political Philosophy	92		
Jurisprudence	62*		
Federal Const. Law.	82		
International Law	92		
Contracts	76	optional with Ethnology.	

passed examinations in general work including 1st yr. (Mathematics, Ancient History, French, German, Geology, Latin, English) 2nd yr. Latin, Eng. German, French, Psychology 3rd yr. French

First Class Honors throughout in Political Science from 1891

Rec'd degree of "B.A." with 1st class honors

Awarded a Fellowship at Chicago University April 1895

Purpose writing for degree of "LL.B" in April 1896

Possibly for degree of "M.A." in 1896.

Anxious to obtain degree of Ph.D. at University in U.S. (?) Intend to follow academic career

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

J.S. WILLISON,
Managing Editor.

C 35452

The Globe,

Toronto.

Economics & Social Science

At present studying in a practical way. Original research
Pauperism & relief of.
dependant children
Charitable Institutions, public & private philanthropy
Criminal classes,
Penal Institutions & prison methods
Housing of the Poor &c.
Factory systems, hours of employment &c.
Labouring classes, Trades Unions & Societies &c. &c.
System of Local Government. & taxation
Banking system
collected a large amount of data, but too busy
to put in to final shape for publication.
Spoken frequently on Economic subjects before public audiences
Re Finances – Obliged to support myself.

Testimonials. – Wm Mulock M.A., LLD, Q.C. M.P. Vice Chancellor, Univ. Toronto
Jas. London M.A. L.L.D. President of Univ & University College
Rev. G. Burwash, M.A., S.T.D., L.L.D. Chancellor of Victoria University
Hon. G.W. Ross. Minister of Education Ontario
Jas. Mavor. Professor of Political Ec. Econ. Hist.
Hon. David Mills. L.L.B., Q.C., M.P. Professor of Constr & Int Law
Hon. Mr. Justice Prendergast. Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Law
J.M. McEvoy B.A. L.L.B. Sometime Lecturer in Econ. Hist.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35453

DEAR SIR,

At the present crisis we feel it is all important that those interested in the University should know how the students feel about the situation. We are anxious only for an impartial consideration of our case. A consideration that might be justly claimed for the unanimous plea of seven or eight hundred young men and women not of immature years. We are even more anxious to have you know just how highly we value Prof. Dale and how deeply we believe his loss will be fraught with irreparable injury to the University. At the same time we desire to do justice to Mr. F. B. R. Hellems, who has been unfairly abused for his manly action in resigning his position rather than refrain from expressing sympathy for the honored head of his department.

Accordingly we take the liberty of placing in your hand these copies of the College Journal clothed in the garb of mourning, not for dramatic effect, but because the times of sorrow are upon the institution we love.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD GILLIS.

JAS. A. TUCKER.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35454

John King, Q.C.,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
Imperial Chambers, 32 Adelaide St. East,
NEXT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.
TELEPHONE 2277.

147 Beverley street.
Toronto, Ont. apr. 27th. 1898.

Dear Sir;-

In support of my application for a Fellowship at your University, kindly permit me to add a few facts which may be helpful in determining the matter.

I received the degree of B.A. from the University of Toronto in June 1895 with first-class honours in the department of Political Science. I have taken the whole of the honour work in that department, which is entered upon in the second year of the Arts course at the University. In that year I was awarded one of the Blake Scholarships (the gift of the Chancellor of the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2/.

C 35455

John King, K.C.,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
Imperial Chambers, 32 Adelaide St. East,
NEXT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.
TELEPHONE 2277.
Toronto, Ont.

University) in the department of Political Science and History. In a class of over seventy I obtained the first place in Canadian Constitutional History and English Constitutional History, and ninety-four per cent. in Political Economy.

In my third year I also obtained first-class honour standing in the Department of Political Science, and was within a few marks of winning one of the scholarships. From the returns sent in by the examiners, I have reason to believe that I would have been a scholar in that year had it not been for the interruption of my studies by serious illness in my father's family immediately preceding and during the examinations.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3/.

C 35456

John King, K.C.,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
Imperial Chambers, 32 Adelaide St. East,
NEXT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.
TELEPHONE 2277.
Toronto, Ont.

In the fourth year I really had first place in the graduating class in political science. If the subject of Contracts which has since been struck off the list and was then an optional subject is not included, I have first place by ten or fifteen marks. If it is included I would have second place, having obtained seventy-six per cent., and being but three marks behind the candidate who in this subject gained over ninety per cent., and who pressed me hard for first place in the others. As to classification by subjects I was easily first. My percentages were as follows;- Economic History ninety per cent.; Public Finance eighty-seven per cent; Political Philosophy ninety-two per cent; Federal Constitutional Law eighty-two per cent.; Public International Law ninety-two;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35457

John King, Q.C.,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
Imperial Chambers, 32 Adelaide St. East,
NEXT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.
TELEPHONE 2277.
Toronto, Ont.

4.

Contracts seventy-six per cent; and Jurisprudence

I presume you have a calendar of the University of Toronto, shewing the subjects of study and the works in each subject recommended to be read. I may mention that I have read carefully the works so prescribed, some of them a number of times, and in several of the subjects have taken up work outside of that laid down in the curriculum. I have also passed, as the records shew, creditable examinations in the general work of the Arts course, including Mathematics, Ancient History, French, German, Geology, Latin, English, and Psychology.

In April 1895 I was awarded a Fellowship in Political Economy at the University of Chicago, but was unable at the time to accept it on accoun

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35458

John King, K.C.,
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE:
Imperial Chambers, 32 Adelaide St. East,
NEXT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.
TELEPHONE 2277.

Toronto, Ont.

of financial reasons.

I ~~purpose writing~~ wrote for the degree of LL.B. ~~in~~ at the University of Toronto last month, & feel that I may ~~April of this year,~~ I ~~am~~ may possibly ~~also~~ confidently assert that I have succeeded with honors, complete a thesis for the degree of M.A. I am anxious to obtain the degree of Ph.D. from your University and intend to devote myself to an Academic career if I can possibly do so. This has been my desire for many years, and I have kept it constantly before me in my work.

At present I am on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe, and regret exceedingly that since graduation I have had little time to put in final shape for publication a lot of material I have collected & arranged on Economic and Social problems. I have used every opportunity afforded in studying in a practical manner such matters as the system of poor relief, public and private

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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CANADA

John King, Q.C.,
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Toronto, Ont.

C 35459

TELEPHONE 2277.

philanthropy, charitable institutions, the criminal classes, penal institutions, and prisons methods, the housing of the poor, the factory system, the labouring classes, hours of employmen trades unions in the city, &c., also our system of local government and taxation, and our banking system. In all, or nearly all, of these subjects I have collected a lot of material, and have given addresses to audiences of different kinds in the city, sometimes to workingmen, at ~~others~~ ~~as~~ other times to societies and clubs of different kinds. I have tried to learn as much as possible of the mode of life of all classes. It is because of the time thus spent that I have not, as yet, been able to complete any work for publication. I hope soon to have something of the kind ready. I submit with my application

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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CANADA

7.

C 35460

John King, K.C.,
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NEXT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

TELEPHONE 2277.

Toronto, Ont.

a number of testimonials from prominent gentlemen who are competent to speak with confidence of my qualities, attainments, and promise. The testimonials speak for themselves. All the gentlemen who were kind enough to give them to me have known me personally for some years past, and are personally aware of the work I have done. They are;- Honourable G.W.Ross, M.P.P., Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; William Mulock, M.A., LL.D., Q.C., M.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto; James Louden, M.A. LL.D., President of the University and of University College; Rev.N.Burwash, M.A., S.T.D., LLD., D.D., Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto; James Mavor, Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional History; Honourable David Mills, LL.B., Q.C., M.P., Professor of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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TELEPHONE 2277.

8.

Toronto, Ont.

Constitutional and International Law; Honourable Mr. Justice Proudfoot, Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and Professor of Jurisprudence and Roman Law; J.M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B., some time lecturer in Constitutional History.

I can assure you that ~~I~~ should I be successful in my application my time will be spent most faithfully in discharging the duties of the Fellowship, and in a sincere endeavour to accomplish some work which would be helpful to others and reflect credit on the University or College to which I would have the honour to be attached.

Believe me,

Yours respectfully,

W. L. Mackenzie King.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35462

I am able to say that I know Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King and that during the time he was a student at Toronto University and attended my lectures he impressed me as being one of the ablest men in the Department of Political Science. In devotion to his subject and ambition to accomplish something in the work of Political Science I considered him easily first among our students. I believe he would accomplish something for the science if he were enabled to pursue his studies at a post-graduate University.

London Feb 7 1896.

J. M. M. Kay
Sometime Lecturer in
Political Science
University of Toronto

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35463

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London Feb 7 1896.

J. M. McEvoy
Sometime Lecturer in
Political Science
University of Toronto

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35464

Copies of Testimonials of W.L.Mackenzie King, B.A., LL.B.

Applicant for University Fellowship.

Education Department, Ontario,

Toronto 18th. February, 1896.

To All Whom It May Concern;

Having learned that Mr.W.L.Mackenzie King, B.A. of the University of Toronto is desirous of pursuing an academic life, and for that purpose of securing a position in one of the Universities in the United States, which will enable him to take up post-graduate work in the Department of Economics, I have great pleasure in recommending him to the most favourable consideration of the authorities of any University to whom his application may be forwarded. I have known Mr.King for a number of years personally, and as a diligent, successful, and popular student, who has distinguished himself in the Department of Political Science in Toronto University, and especially in the subject of Economics, in which he is an enthusiast. The records of the University shew that he took a high stand in his general course, and that he gained high honours and a Scholarship in all the subjects of the Political Science Department from the beginning to the close of his under-graduate career in June 1895, when he was admitted to his degree. During that period, Mr. King's services were, I believe, frequently called into successful requisition as a tutor to his fellow students in the work of his honour subjects. I feel assured from what I know of Mr.King that any University which may secure him as a post-graduate or a Fellow or an Assistant in his special subjects of study will gain the services of one whose abilities, love of his work, and aptitude in imparting knowledge to others will be in the highest degree satisfactory. His affable manners and gentlemanly bearing, will also I am sure make him very acceptable in any position to which he may

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

be appointed. Mr.King is a son of Mr. John King, M.A., Q.C., a graduate of the University of Toronto, an old member of the Senate of the University, and one of the lecturers ~~at~~ the Law Society in Ontario.

Signed 'George W. Ross,

Minister of Education.

House of Commons, Ottawa, February

7th. 1896.

Mr. W.L.Mackenzie King concluded a brilliant under-graduate course in the faculty of Arts of the University of Toronto by graduating with first class honours last June. During his course he obtained high honours in English and Canadian Constitutional History, Political Economy, Mediaeval History, History of English Law, History of Roman Law, Constitutional Law, Economic History, &c., in one of his years winning one of two scholarships, competed for by an honour class of over seventy candidates, and in his final year attaining second place in Political Science a Department embracing the honour subjects of Economic History, Political Philosophy, International Law, Federal Law, Public Finance, and Law of Jurisprudence, being but three marks behind the first man. In addition to the subjects above mentioned, Mr.King passed most creditable examinations on the general work prescribed by the curriculum, and read ostensively works on Political Science, not required by the curriculum.

His able addresses on Economic and Social questions delivered from time to time before public bodies, show that he has been a close observer of industrial and commercial movements. I understand that Mr.King desires to enter upon post-graduate work. Being a man endowed with mental gifts of a high order, and possessing the industry and ambition necessary to success, I anticipate his attaining a foremost place in the ranks of the teaching profession should he

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35466

devote himself to an academic career.

Signed "W.Mulock",

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

I have much pleasure in stating that Mr.W.L.M.King, who graduated here in 1895, was an able and hard-working student during his whole under-graduate course. He is, moreover, very enthusiastic with regard to continuing his studies in Economics, and I shall therefore rejoice if he succeeds in obtaining a position such as a Fellowship which would enable him to devote his talents exclusively to this particular line of work.

Signed "J.Loudon"

President Toronto University.

February 27th. 1896.

Victoria University,

Toronto, February 17th. 1896.

I have known the bearer, Mr.W.L.M.King, B.A., for some time as a student of our University of Toronto, in the honour Department of Political Science. In that Department, Mr.King won an honourable place in the first class.

Outside of this work he is known as a young man of most promising abilities, of high aims, and moral character, and of earnest practical work in the political and social problems of our country.

Any advantage which may be afforded him for the further prosecution of his studies in these lines, will, I am sure, be most worthily awarded.

Signed "N.Burwash",

President Victoria University in federation

with the University of T...

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35467

University of Toronto,

Toronto, April 2nd. 1895.

I have the greatest pleasure in testifying to the fitness of Mr. W.L.M.King for a Fellowship in Economics. Mr. King has from the beginning of his course in Political Science in 1892 maintained an excellent place in the class lists. He has been throughout a most diligent student and he has been moreover thoroughly interested in and enthusiastic about his work. No student of his standing has evinced more aptitude for the study of Economics than Mr. King and I am confident that the opportunity for special study which would be afforded by a Fellowship would be availed of by him to the fullest extent.

Mr. King is extremely energetic and courteous, and would I am sure be very helpful to younger students. Indeed, it is an indication of not the least of his good qualities, that he has been in the habit of assisting in the most unselfish way younger students in the Department during the later years of his course.

Mr. King's position in the class from year to year will appear in the lists.

Signed "James Mavor",

Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional History, University of Toronto.

University of Toronto,

Toronto February 27th. 1896.

Mr. W.L.M.King, B.A., who graduated at this University in the Political Science Department in 1895, was a diligent student during his course in the Department from 1892 till 1895. His examination papers and essays invariably shewed hard and conscientious reading,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35468

and his enthusiasm for work manifested itself in a variety of ways. I understand that he has been working upon a monograph on the charities of the city of Toronto. I believe him to be peculiarly qualified for such investigation, and should be glad to know that he had obtained a Fellowship in a University where these powers could be more fully developed and trained.

signed "James Mavor",
Professor Political Economy and Constitutional History University of Toronto.

House of Commons,
Ottawa, 11th. February, 1896.

To Whomsever it may concern.

I am informed by Mr.W.L. McK.King that he is an applicant for a Fellowship in the Department of Political Science. I have much pleasure in recommending Mr.King to the favourable consideration of those by whom the appointment is made. Mr.King was a very excellent student and took a high standing in his examinations at the Toronto University. In my subjects of the fourth year International Law and Federal Constitutional Law, he obtained a percentage of 92 in the former and 82 in the latter.

sd. David Mills.
Professor of Constitutional and International Law.

Toronto 6 April, 1895.

I have much pleasure in stating that Mr.William L.M.King has attended my lectures in the University of Toronto on Roman Law the History of English Law, and Jurisprudence, and in the examination in these subjects, he took honours, and had a very high place in the honour list.

Sd. W. Proudfoot,
Professor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35469

I am able to say that I know Mr.W.L.Mackenzie King and that during the time that he was a student at Toronto University and attended my lectures he impressed me as being one of the ablest men in the Department of Political Science. In devotion to his subjects and ambition to accomplish something in the work of Political Science, I considered him easily first among our students. I believe he will accomplish something for the science if he were enabled to pursue his studies at a post-graduate University.

London, Feb. 7th. 1896.

Sd. J.M.McEvoy,

Sometime lecturer in Political Science

University of Toronto.

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 35470

Copies of Testimonials of

W. L. Mackenzie King,

B.A., LL.B.,

Applicant for Fellowship.

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Volume C 45

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CANADA

2nd and extra copy

C 35471

Copies of Testimonials of W.L.Mackenzie King, B.A., LL.B.

Applicant for University Fellowship.

Education Department, Ontario,

Toronto 18th. February, 1896.

To All Whom It May Concern;

Having learned that Mr.W.L.Mackenzie King, B.A. of the University of Toronto is desirous of pursuing an academic life, and for that purpose of securing a position in one of the Universities in the United States, which will enable him to take up post-graduate work in the Department of Economics, I have great pleasure in recommending him to the most favourable consideration of the authorities of any University to whom his application may be forwarded. I have known Mr.King for a number of years personally, and as a diligent, successful, and popular student, who has distinguished himself in the Department of Political Science in Toronto University, and especially in the subject of Economics, in which he is an enthusiast. The records of the University shew that he took a high stand in his general course, and that he gained high honours and a Scholarship in all the subjects of the Political Science Department from the beginning to the close of his under-graduate career in June 1895, when he was admitted to his degree. During that period, Mr. King's services were, I believe, frequently called into successful requisition as a tutor to his fellow students in the work of his honour subjects. I feel assured from what I know of Mr.King that any University which may secure him as a post-graduate or a Fellow or an Assistant in his special subjects of study will gain the services of one whose abilities, love of his work, and aptitude in imparting knowledge to others will be in the highest degree satisfactory. His affable manners and gentlemanly bearing, will also I am sure make him very acceptable in any position to which he may

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Signed "George W. Ross,

Minister of Education.

House of Commons, Ottawa, February

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His able addresses on Economic and Social questions delivered from time to time before public bodies, shew that he has been a close observer of industrial and commercial movements. I understand that Mr.King desires to enter upon post-graduate work. Being a man endowed with mental gifts of a high order,and possessing the industry and ambition necessary to success, I anticipate his attaining a foremost place in the ranks of the teaching profession should he

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35473

devote himself to an academic career.

Signed "W.Mulock",

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

I have much pleasure in stating that Mr.W.L.M.King, who graduated here in 1895, was an able and hard-working student during his whole under-graduate course. He is moreover very enthusiastic with regard to continuing his studies in Economics, and I shall therefore rejoice if he succeeds in obtaining a position such as a Fellowship which would enable him to devote his talents exclusively to this particular line of work.

signed "J.Loudon"

President Toronto University.

February 27th. 1896.

Victoria University,

Toronto February 17th. 1896.

I have known the bearer, Mr.W.L.M.King, B.A., for some time as a student of our University of Toronto, in the honour Department of Political Science. In that Department, Mr.King won an honourable place in the first class.

Outside of this work he is known as a young man of most promising abilities, of high aims, and moral character, and of earnest practical work in the political and social problems of our country.

Any advantage which may be afforded him for the further prosecution of his studies in these lines, will, I am sure, be most worthily awarded.

Signed "N.Burwash",

President Victoria University in federation

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35474

University of Toronto,

Toronto, April 2nd. 1895.

I have the greatest pleasure in testifying to the fitness of Mr. W. L. M. King for a Fellowship in Economics. Mr. King has from the beginning of his course in Political Science in 1892 maintained an excellent place in the class lists. He has been throughout a most diligent student and he has been moreover thoroughly interested in and enthusiastic about his work. No student of his standing has evinced more aptitude for the study of Economics than Mr. King and I am confident that the opportunity for special study which would be afforded by a Fellowship would be availed of by him to the fullest extent.

Mr. King is extremely energetic and courteous, and would I am sure be very helpful to younger students. Indeed, it is an indication of not the least of his good qualities, that he has been in the habit of assisting in the most unselfish way younger students in the Department during the later years of his course.

Mr. King's position in the class from year to year will appear in the lists.

Signed "James Mavor",

Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional History, University of Toronto.

University of Toronto,

Toronto, February 27th. 1896.

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35475

and his enthusiasm for work manifested itself in a variety of ways. I understand that he has been working upon a monograph on the charities of the city of Toronto. I believe him to be peculiarly qualified for such investigation, and should be glad to know that he had obtained a Fellowship in a University where these powers could be more fully developed and trained.

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Professor Political Economy and Constitutional History University of Toronto.

House of Commons,

Ottawa, 11th. February, 1896.

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Sd. David Mills.

Professor of Constitutional and International Law.

Toronto, 3 April, 1895.

I have much pleasure in stating that Mr.William L.M.King has attended my lectures in the University of Toronto on Roman Law the History of English Law, and Jurisprudence, and in the examination in these subjects, he took honours, and had a very high place in the honour list.

Sd. W. Proudfoot,

Professor.

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Volume C 45

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London, Feb. 7th. 1896.

Sd. J.M.McEvoy,

Sometime lecturer in Political Science

University of Toronto.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

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B.A., LL.B.,

Applicant for Fellowship.

C 35427

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

The Settlement Idea C 35478

On the "Settlement Idea" address delivered by Miss Adams Superintendant of Hull House Chicago, before the Pan American Congress, assembled in Toronto July 1895.

One of the most interesting and instructive addresses ~~delivered~~ during the session of the Pan-American Congress was that delivered by Miss Adams, Superintendant of Hull house Chicago, "on the Settlement idea" Miss Adams who has been connected with the settlement movement in Chicago since its inauguration in that city over ten years ago gave ~~in a few~~ briefly ~~words~~ an outline ~~of~~ the ~~underlying~~ social and ethical ~~for~~ demands ~~which gave rise to its~~ ~~it endeavours to supply~~ which such a movement is calculated to supply, the motives which ~~have~~ prompted its inception, and which have led to its extension to many cities in the United States. She also gave a most interesting account of the pratical working of the settlement idea in the ~~nineteenth~~ ward of Chicago where Hull house is situated. After pointe

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35479

out the obligations imposed upon individuals by what Mrs Adams termed the "new ethics" she proceeded to point out the benefits of association which lie at the centre of the settlement idea. That we have learned the benefits of association is seen on all sides; among the capitalist class there is a practical example in trusts and combinations, among the ~~labouring~~ working classes there are trades unions and benefit societies, men politicians have their political rings. But ~~the~~ ~~ideas~~ ~~the benefits~~ the idea of association so long confined within the ranks of men of like classes has become expanded and is now exerted for the benefit of the community at large. Men are no longer satisfied that the benefits of association shall be reaped only within their own class they have begun to extend its benefits to others, as was seen in the case of Jno Burns who for the first time had ~~extended~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~the benefit from~~ applied the principle ~~of association~~ to unskilled labour, among ~~in the case of~~ the numerous dock-hands employed at ~~the~~ London ~~docks~~. But in order that this social power might be ~~used~~ retained, it must be used for the benefit of the community at large.

Miss Adams continued,

A settlement was a concrete example of this spirit of association. People who have gained a little knowledge desire that others of a different class may ~~have~~ ~~the~~ be helped by it, and for this purpose associate with them and taste human life in all its forms. This desire to know the ~~but~~ conditions of different people had been gratified in many through the medium of literature, yet strangely enough the same people would shrink from the idea of associating with the masses of all classes ~~such people~~ as they might be found crowded together in

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35481

large centres, still preserving national customs & prejudices, and thus have their conclusions verified in the most practical manner.

To undertake the settlement work required large human experience, and conception of human character embodied in the mind.

A settlement was a group of people who had selected particular neighbourhood in some quarter of a city and had decided to throw in their lot with the people of that locality, giving them in every way possible the benefits of their superior knowledge and ideas. A settlement does not commit itself to any one line of social ideas as was well illustrated from the fact that within the one locality many different economic doctrines and theories, such as socialism and the single tax had their earnest supporters who were enabled through means of associations provided, to meet together and discuss these exciting topics in a becoming manner

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35482

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Hull house social science club was composed of socialists, anarchists, and men of all shades of political opinions. The settlement tried to give an historic perspective to all these views.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35483

Miss Adams then went on to describe the nineteenth ward ~~in which Hull House is situated~~, and to point out what had been accomplished in the way of improvement ~~by lighting~~ in conditions ~~and~~ she also enumerated some of the more complex difficulties which had to be dealt with. When first the settlement had undertaken to work the streets and tenements in this quarter were quite uncared for, lighting and drainage had been neglected, ~~there were~~ ~~people~~ no less than nineteen different languages ~~each of which~~ were represented by groups of people who had no conception of neighbourhood life or association. There was a question to solve, How to amalgamate these various elements divided by religion, race, and speech. The first thing necessary was to establish social intercourse among them, this was accomplished by the formation of clubs, the giving of concerts festivals and the like, at such gatherings these ~~separate~~ different classes were drawn together and taught to feel that they had a common interest. In connection with the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35484

Hall house some fifteen hundred people had come to these gatherings, fresh for the benefits of social life which they afforded, and afterwards ~~then~~ ~~formed~~ from the higher motive, of seeing what they might accomplish for those around them. For example the women's club had formed a social extension committee to find out, all the poorer and perhaps degraded members of their class with an object of giving them a glimpse into a higher social life. In ~~the~~ time of depression they gave of their earnings as one friend ~~to~~ another. They pooled their funds and lived upon the proceeds of the common chest, thus all ~~idea~~ dislike of charity was removed, and they ~~would~~ were ~~not be~~ put under personal obligations to any one.

The men's club organized in a similar manner made diligent efforts to put down gambling dens and the like, they sought to elect an alderman, as representative who would have the interests of their locality at heart. In this they had been successful

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35485

Every effort was made to elevate the thoughts of the people, by literature, art and music of the best description, in this way they try to permeate the Riverdale ward with the most ennobling ideas.

Miss Adams then gave a very touching description of the effects of poverty in this district, her remarks on the poor, whom she ~~discussed~~ ~~with~~ constantly helped each other in time of sickness, the very poor being invariably cared for by the poor of the grade above them, ~~much~~ appealed strongly to the hearts of all present.

The settlement also formed an important factor in municipal life through the elaborate reports which ~~they~~ were prepared and which from the statistical point of view were very valuable. Many cooperative experiments had been tried and had proved successful especially in the case of a number of working girls who by pooling their savings had been enabled to live together in a very happy manner ~~together had~~ the settlement moreover was not indifferent to the many economic

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35486

evils which had grown up as a result of the industrial situation of today. Being in the midst of the "sweating system" they had raised their voice against it, an effort had been made to limit its outrages. A reduction in the hours of labour and a prohibition of the employment of children of tender years had been made among other reforms the settlement had endeavoured to bring about believing that unless some leisure be granted to the working classes, but little can be done in the way of material benefit.

The reward of being associated with the working people, beyond the many lasting friendships which are formed is that you know yourself to be in the midst of a moral movement which is transforming your age. Equality of opportunity must be gained and industrial oppressions lifted before a nation could be truly great.

We had assumed through our churches hospitals, and other institutions the burden of securing to every man what in economic phraseology might be termed "a right to live"; but this was not enough

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35487

We must not forget that man has intellectual and moral needs as well. The settlement tries not to desert others when astray in their industrial ideas but rather to lead them into the proper path. It is a protest against the animal conception of life, it believed that gifts of civilization are ours to give and spread. The settlement was a new form of colonization for bringing out the better and higher form of life. Work was done through institutions already existing, by cooperating wherever possible and antagonizing nowhere. The basic principles were sought after and the non-essentials allowed to disappear.

Miss Adams closed her address by stating that the settlement hoped to be a factor in civilization, great in its power in proportion as it was humble in its endeavours.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35488

Unemployed

Oct 15th

lath matter men working on roads. City should not let out by tender but undertake the job themselves. Now tenders are given, and contractor has a following of men, he appoints certain bosses, who will not keep men unless they give them a commn out of their wage earnings. There are many exceptions. In this particular ~~instance~~ men spoke highly of their boss & said that if he were offered a tip he would probably reach the man, not the contractor. The foreman responsible. Too much society influence E. Sons, Eng, etc. If men are known to oppose anything they are black-balled by all ~~institutions~~ employers. They would not tell me their name, when I told them confidence they were willing to give

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35489

the information, one man gave an hour address to have a talk with him

The majority of bosses are drunken worthless men.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

— The Unemployed — C 35490

How much of unemployed is due to fact that the men are not willing to keep at any one occupation steadily. How many are deserters, tramps etc?

Married or single?

What occupation

Have not they usually the cash?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The unemployed

C 35491

Are they faithful
" " efficient
Has idleness become a habit.
Is labour skilled or unskilled.
Is the individual or his environment at fault?
Are any too old to work

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35492

Evils of Munitions Profits

Chiefs seated there in church, eg. Immediate case, family living on 1.75 per week, wife taking in washing &c, & have to feed a child 1 week old, – then makes weak children &c.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Unemployed: — C 35493

Talk with Andrews Smiedie Oct. 10th/95. — Married. wife & children.
address. 689 Bathurst St.
4000. unemployed; cause — new machinery &c.

have to bribe foreman to get work from city hall.
a worker made this declaration in public.
Began go to outskirts of city and to hiding places
that they may not be seen idle.
suffering often of children in stories, or little working
House with 40 Italians only 5 of them have work.
J. A. Simpsons men work only 5 hrs per day. soon
to relays.

Smiedie has lived this week — on $1.50 (5 days) with his family
has scrubbed floors, cleaned cellars. &c.
reads a certain amount.

House, $6 rent month, very plain furniture, — a couple
of pictures, no carpets on floor, Nice young
about in day time, — belongs to Socialist
Labour Party. —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Unemployed. C 35494

J. Attwood, 496 Clinton St. Oct 10th/95.
Hodcarrier — McEng. mass fish & game drover.
Married man. — 6 children
has lived on $1.75 for a week
has had to sell furniture in part for rent,
fined in police court. $1 & costs for assaulting a man.
trouble arose out of fellow accusing him of being
supported & Munson he gets nothing from it. Had
rather have fd. $50 than be taken up in police ct.
Is terribly discouraged
been without work for a year & 3 months.
Says there are 4000 unemployed

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35495

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

To the Editor of the

Sir/-

The adjourned meeting of Convocation, which did such a good stroke of business last Friday evening, inpels me to call the attention of our University graduates to a number of matters which may usefully engage attention at some of their future meetings as a statutory body. The discussion on the residence question and the resolutions of Convocation, which were practically unanimous, took a wide range, for the reason that the abolition of residence involves a number of vital issues and raises the question of University reform generally. One of the leading morning papers described the meeting as "a most harmonious one", and said, that "throughout the whole discussion there was noticeable an earnest desire for the preservation of the high reputation which the institution at present enjoys". Another leading journal said, that Convocation "strongly favored the retention of the present residence, and just as strongly condemed the action of the authorities in closing the residence as retrograde in character, and highly prejudicial to the present and future welfare and prosperity of the college and university." An independent evening paper summarized the action of this " influential meeting" as "endorsing the residence principle, the retention of the present residence, and the necessity of more vigorous financial aid to the University from the State," and added significantly, that "the agitation seems to be broadening from a residence question to the whole subject of University reorganization."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35496

Everyone who was present wil concur in these judgments of the Toronto press. The meeting dealt with the question in the right spirit and along the right lines; it sounded a note which is likely to be ~~prolonged~~ heard for some time to come.

Another indication of public opinion may be found in the leading article of the "Westminster", of the week previous, on what it fitly terms "The University Crisis". The "Westminster" is a high-class weekly publication, edited by one of our own graduates, ~~and~~ which may be fairly said to voice the opinions of a large and importabt constituency, most friendly to the University and University College, and most desirious of seeing them maintained in the highest state of efficiency. With what the "Westminster" said in the article in question about the present residence, and the mode of raising funds for building a new residence—which it strongly favors— I entirely disagreed, and I ~~have~~ said so in an open letter addressed to its editor. But what the same paper has to say about the University and its entourage, in other respects, is worth consideration. The "Westminster" says:—

"What about the finances? Those who know say it is starved. The Government certainly has not been lavish in the expenditure of money in its maintenance and extension. For this the Government is blameworthy and is severely blamed by University men. But what have the University men done to create public opinion in favor of the thorough equipment of the Provincial University? Nothing. The great mass of the people are no more interested in the University of Toronto than they are in other universities not belonging to the system of education or under Government control. For

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

this the University authorities are to blame, and because of this the Governmant has found it a wise policy to make small grants."

Then again we are asked "Does the institution at all meet the highest ideal of a university? A University man of outstanding prominence as an educationist, a loyal friend of the University and one who has studied in other universities, made this statement deliberately, in the "Westminster" for August: "The fact is, that as far as the general curriculum is concerned, the University of Toronto, as a whole, is doing high school work. That is to say, while dealing largely, though not wholly, with subjects beyond the high school range, it follows in the main the methods in vogue in our secondary schools." Is that statement true? Most graduates will confess to its truth, and some high school teachers will resent the insinuation that they adopt the unpedagogical methods of professors in the University. Cetain it is, that the University of Toronto holds no leadership in the intellectual life of Canada, and has made comparatively small contributions to the knowledge or the literature of the world. xxx There are other matters quite as pertinent [as the residence] pertaining to the methods and quality of the work, the lack of intellectual atmosphere, the poverty in what makes for real culture, the absence of any college spirit among students and graduates, and the separateness of many of the professors from the educational life of the country."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35498

Under these Acts the control and management of the University and its affairs are intrusted to the Crown, the Board of Trustees, the Senate, Convocation, the University Council and the Council of University College. Each of these bodies has its separate functions, which, in certain matters as we shall see, are not well defined. The supreme authority is vested in the Crown, in other words, the Government of the day, who are of course ultimately responsible in all matters. All the property of the University and University College is vested in the Crown in trust. The Lieutenant Governor is the Visitor of both Institutions, his powers ~~are~~ as such being exercised by commission under the great seal.

The money appropriations for carrying on the work are made on the authority of the Lieutenant- Governor in Council, as are also all payments out of the endowments ~~endorsements~~ the latter subject to approval by the Legislature ~~Legislators~~. The statutes of the Senate and the regulations of the University and College Councils must be ratifed by the Crown, which has seldom, if ever, exercised the veto power. The Crown also makes all appointments in the University and University College. Any moneys required for repairing the present ~~private~~ buildings, or for the erection of additional buildings, must be furnished by the Crown, and no appropriations for these purposes can ~~could~~ be made without its sanction. So that funds for repairs of the college residence, or for its enlargement, or for a new residence on the "house plan" or any other plan, would have to come from that source. There is none other available. The main building of the University (leaving out for the moment the extraordinary repairs on account

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of the great fire) have been repaired, whenever necessary, by the government, but with the exception of a new roof to the corridor, and some plumbing work that was indispensable, practically not a dollar has been spent upon the residence during its fourty years existence. The college council, who have had charge of it, have been expected, rather unreasonably one would say, to pay for all other repairs out of any surplas moneys realized in their mannagement of the residence. And, as a matter of fact, they really did so, until the constant wear and tear became so great that they could not overtake ~~controlle~~ it. The inevitable result was a marked diminution ~~distinction~~ in the number of resident students and a deficit ~~difference~~ of several ~~some~~ hundred dollars. That is the present situation, and it is quite plain what the remedy should be, and by whom it should be applied. There is all the more reason for this from the fact that the original accommodation of the residence has ~~have~~ been diminished in order to meet the other requirements of the college and University. The building opened in 1859 with fifty rooms, and a large general reading room or study immediately adjoining the ~~mai~~ main building. Some years ago that room was absorbed into that part of the building allotted ~~was adapted~~ to the department of Physics, and eight of the other rooms were ~~also~~ taken for other purposes, thus naturally reducing the resources of the residence establishment.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35500

3.

The Board of Trustees consists of ten members, viz. the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the President of University College, who are Ex-officio; five members elected by the Senate, and two by the Council of University College.

The seven elective members are not necessarily members of the bodies who elect them, although, as a matter of fact, three of the present trustees, Messrs. Walker, Hoskin, and A.T. Wood (of Hamilton), are also members of the Senate. The Board has general advisory powers with regard to the management and disposition of the endowments and income of the University and College, subject to the control of the Crown. It also has to do with the investment of funds, the leasing of University properties, the letting of contracts, the insurance of the buildings, etc. The only graduates of the University, in regular course, who are members of this Board are the three ex-officio members, of whom only one, the President, attends the meetings of the Board. How many of the seven elective members attend, I am unable to say, but I fancy that as they are all very busy men, there is rarely a full attendance. Without in any way depreciating the gratuitous services of these gentlemen, for which we are all very grateful, there seems to be no reason why our own graduates, amongst whom are many experienced and capable business men, should not be more largely represented on the Board. That is a matter which Convocation might well consider and pass upon.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Language like this needs no comment; it speaks volumes coming from a friendly pen. The abolition of the residence and the abandonment of a principle and policy, which have prevailed for nearly half a century, the remarkable action of Convocation in regard to it, the proposed enquiries into the finances and financial management of the institution, and these outspoken utterances of the press—what does all this mean? It means that there is real dissatisfaction with ~~the~~ University affairs, and that a remedy must be found, and found speedily, if the institution is to deserve and retain public confidence and support. What the remedy or remedies should be may give rise to diverse opinions. At the risk of being considered meddlesome and presumptuous—and some of us who, in times past, had no object to serve but the ~~interest~~ good of our Alma Mater were adjudged worse than that by "the powers that be"—permit me to indicate a few things that seem to require amendment. The first is the University Act itself, the very charter under which the ~~University~~ institution is working. An eminent English lawyer, Sir Frederick Pollock, once described a certain statute as "curiously

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

framed", and as being "almost a reductio ad absurdum of modern abuses of parliamentary drafting?" This remark is ~~quite~~ not in applicable to the statutes governing and regulating the University federal syatem in its various ramifications. We have in the Seante some lawyers, and I do not believe there is one of them who does not think that the Act is defective and capable of. This Act, which is now twelve years old, was an experiment; but as an experiment it has failed in some important particulars, and should be radically reformed. One of the principal features of the Act is that it creates, under the superior authority of the Crown, which means the government of the day, three distinct governing bodies, each with its distinct and separate jurisdiction, viz. the Senate, the University Council and University College, the latter being an independent corporation having exclusive jurisdiction over the college residence. The President of University college is Head of the University Council and President of the University, and there is the same Registrar, or Secretary, for all three bodies. This, I think, ~~as we shall see~~ is objectionable. Under ~~this~~ such a triple-headed organization, the lot of the undergraduate is not a happy one. If he offend in residence, he is amenable to the College Council; if he offend in relation to some society or association in connection with the University, he is subject to the University Council, if he offend in the examination hall, he is amenable to the Senate. A case might arise where he might run the risk of being hanged, drawn and quartered, metaphorically speaking, by all three authorities. under their separate jurisdictions. These authorities are morbidly ~~preternaturally~~ sensitive about their powers, and the Senate, in which they are

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

all reprsented, is the place where it is usually exhibited. If you want to raise a hornet's nest in the Senate, just attempt to legislate in a matter which the University Council assumes to regulate. In an instant there will be half a dozen angry Richmonds in the field. The same thing is likely to happen if the Council, ~~overreac~~ ~~ches~~ encroaches on the Senate preserves. I am not saying this is wrong; it is the inevitable result of the ill-defined jurisdiction of these bodies in the University Act, the language of which is obscure as to their ~~distinct~~ various powers. Let me mention one or two instances of the difficulties to which the statute as a whole has given rise. Some years ago a number of Fellowships were established by the University Senate, the regulations for the tenure of which were, with the Senate's consent, framed by the University Council and published in the Calendar. One of the regulations was, that the Fellow should give his whole time to the work. This regulation has always prevailed in both the English and American Universities, and was adopted for the encouragement of higher academic work, and as a guarantee of faithful service on the part of the Fellow. It having been discovered that the regulation was systematically violated, and that large sums of money had been and were still being paid to men who were engaged in other occupations when they were supposed to be, and ought to have been, employed in the Fellowship work alone, the facts were laid before the University Council, who had the recommendation of ~~the appointment of~~ those Fellows for appointment by the Government. The Council ignored the facts, and per-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35504

sisted in recommendations contrary to the regulations. The facts were then laid before the Government who declined to interfere. They said it was a matter for the Senate to deal with and confirmed the appointments. The Senate did deal with it through a special committee who made an investigation and reported that the facts were as stated—the tenure of certain Fellowships in Political Economy by men engaged in other occupations and in receipt of University moneys in defiance of the law. The investigation was pretty much a farce, as in fact any investigation by a committee of the Senate must be, because there is no provision in the University Act to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of books and documents, or the taking of evidence under oath. The Act in that respect is greatly in need of amendment. Such information as was elicited on the enquiry in question was obtained in spite of these statutory defects. Had there been facilities for a more thorough enquiry, the results would have been far more satisfactory. It is needless to say that this investigation, as to the proper application of the Fellowship moneys, caused considerable friction between the Senate and the University Council. The friction was increased when the Council, without consulting the Senate, changed the regulation in question—which, in my opinion, was a very salutary one—so as to permit the holders of Fellowships to engage in any other work they pleased while employed as Fellows. Such is the present regulation. This action of the Council was regarded by some of us in the Senate as a usurpation of authority on the part of the Council. The Senate having established the Fellowships, it was very natural

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Mean on over)

especially when it is considered that the Senate has power to inquire and report concerning the conduct, teaching and efficiency of members of the Faculties of the University of Toronto and of University College.

Q.—How do you know them? A.—Well, I think I know pretty well the Planet staff.

Q.—You never saw Mr. Hutchinson at a committee meeting? A.—I don't think I ever did.

Q.—There were certain clauses, and the expropriation clause was one? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then another clause was in regard to damages? A.—Yes, the idemnity clause.

Q.—Mr. Douglas has explained that. That was another clause. A.—That was a clause.

Q.—Then there was a third clause. This is the agreement that was produced. Just look at clause six. Isn't that the clause which gave rise to opposition? A.—Yes, that is a clause, about which there was a great deal of discussion.

HIS LORDSHIP—Were these clauses discussed before the council and before the committee? A.—Yes, my Lord.

Q.—All of them? A.—All of them were discussed there. They were discussed very fully in committee. Mr. Douglas was appealed to from time to time for his advice, and there were two, I think, on which we could not agree, and they were left over to the council, and the agreement came up before the council and was taken up clause by clause. Alderman Arnold explained two or three clauses on which we could not agree. Mr. Douglas was asked his opinion and expressed it to the council. I argued the matter over before the council, and in the face of Mr. Douglas' advice before the council, the council carried it over his head.

Q.—Then clause ten. A.—I am not speaking absolutely as to the accuracy of that clause. If it compares with mine I will.

Q.—(Reads clause ten). A.—That is correct.

Q.—There was a good deal of discussion over that? A.—A great deal.

Q.—So that there appears to have been at least three clauses of this agreement in regard to which there were objections made? A.—I won't say as to the other clause being made so much of before the council, but I do distinctly remember the indemnity clause and the expropriation clause being discussed very fully before the council, and the indemnity clause being carried over Mr. Douglas' objection.

HENRY SMYTH, sworn—Examined by Mr. SHEPLEY.

Q.—You were mayor of Chatham last year? A.—I was.

Q.—Do you remember the meeting of council at which the proposed agreement with the Natural Gas Company was discussed? A.—I do.

Q.—You remember Mr. Douglas being present? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you heard this evidence to-day? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you agree with that? A.—I do.

Q.—As to what he stated at the time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Hutchinson being present? A.—I do.

Q.—Did Mr. Douglas, so far as you judged as mayor of the city, discharge his whole duty with respect to the agreement? A.—He did, in every respect.

Q.—Then about the monument question. You remember the complaints made about Whitebread? A.—I do

Q.—Did you have any conversations with Mr. Douglas upon the subject before he prosecuted? A.—I did, frequently.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35505

that its members should desire to be consulted as to any changes in the regulations affecting the Fellows before such changes were made, or at least before they took effect. In the case in question this was not done. The regulations were changed and put into force by the Council without a word being said about it to the Senate, who knew nothing of the changes until they were discovered in this year's calendar.. It must be remembered, in this connection, that the Senate is the only one of the governing bodies connected with the University in which the graduates are entitled to representation, and therefore to a voice and vote in University policy and administration. They have no voice or vote in the University Council, who thus assumed to change important regulations affecting men—graduates of the university— who, when wrong and injustice were done, could alone be heard through their representatives in the Senate. The action of the Council, in thus altering the tenure of the Fellowships without consultation with or notice to the Senate, was properly made a subject of inquiry by the Senate, because, although not in itself a large matter, it involved the important question of the legal jurisdiction of the two academic bodies. The special committee, to whom the reference was made consisted all the lawyers in the Senate, and four other of its prominent members not of the legal profession. The question to be determined by the committee was: Which body, under the University Act, has power to frame regulations for the University Fellowships—the Senate, or the University Council? The whole matter was very carefully considered, the issue, in brief, being a majority report of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the committee, which was adopted by the Senate, declaring that it was doubtful which body had jurisdiction, and a minority report declaring that the Senate, and not the University Council, had jurisdiction. The result is, that some men are now holding Fellowships, and drawing University money, under regulations the legality of which is doubtful. No further comment need be made on this anomolous and unsatisfactory state of things, except this, that a statute which, in so simple a matter, could puzzle legal minds trained to unravel the knottiest questions of law and fact, is not a work of human wisdom, and, like the residence, is sadly in need of repair. The University is said to be prospering; perhaps so; but if such things can be done in the green tree, what can be done in the dry?

Other instances might be given of the practical difficulties produced by this piece of legislation; but, from what has been said, it is quite clear that the Act should be so amended that the respective powers and jurisdictions of the Senate and the University Council, if these bodies are to be retained in their present form, should be more clearly and precisely defined.

But should these bodies be retained in their present form? That is a question which is fairly open for discussion. The popular idea is, that the Senate is supreme in everything, but this is an entirely false idea. The Senate is very often held responsible for acts of administration in regard to which it has no responsibility whatever. University College, although represented in the Senate by ~~three~~ members, is virtually independent of the Senate, which has no

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35507

control whatever over its affairs. It is equally independent of Convocation. Every affiliated college is in the same position. The Senate cannot interfere in any way in their interior economy; nor is it desirable that it should. The University Council is in some things equally independent of the Senate, and it is as independent of Convocation as if it were in another planet. It has occasionally assumed coordinate jurisdiction with the Senate, and, through its principal reprsentative in that body, has warmly resented any claim of superior jurisdiction on the part of the Senate. There is, however, a strong feeling in our graduate body that the Senate ought to be supreme, and one reason for that feeling is, that it is the only academic body, directly concerned with University policy and administration, in which the graduates at large are represented, and over which as electors they have any direct control. I sympathize with that feeling. There should be, in our system of University organization, a court of final resort, so to speak, in everything pertaining to University policy and administration, and that tribunal should be the Senate, only with an authority and powers much greater than it at present possesses. On the other hand, I think the jurisdiction of the University Council might, with advantage, be increased in some matters purely academic. Of recent years there has been a disposition, on the part of certain members of the Council, to belittle the authority of the Senate. During our discussion of the Fellowship question we were gravely told by one of them that the Statutes of the Senate establishing them were mere "opinions"!

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35508

The State control of the University is another phase of the question that will bear discussion. In the first letter which I gave to the press, protesting against the abolition of the residence, I said that,

QUOTATION.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

These opinions are shared, I believe, by many loyal graduates,. For a number of years past there has been a feeling amongst a considerable section of the graduate body that it would be better for the University if it were either absolutely independent, or, at least, far more independent than it is, of State control. Independence is the rule in this country, and so far from being ~~who can say it is~~ a failure, it has been a pronounced success. It is the rule in Great Britain; and, both there and in the United States, the greatest and most flourishing seats of learning are those which are absolutely independent of the State. There is no benefit which the University has now which it would not have on an independent basis; while there are present drawbacks ~~defects~~, and disadvantages which would certainly disappear. Amongst our own graduates this feeling in favor of independence is due to ~~the~~ a multipilcity of causes. The growing and unsatisfied needs of the institution, the hampering of its work and service through want of funds, the annual deficits, which, if continued, must speedily eat into capital, the constant going in forma pauperis to the Legislature for aid, the unsatisfactory character of some of the appointments, the impression, rightly or wrongly, that, in some cases, merit has had less recognition than the political or professorial "pull", the system of life appointments, which is objectionable for a variety of reasons, the absolute dependence of ~~members of~~ the faculty, both of the University and ~~the~~ College, as "members of the civil service" on the government of the day, the defects in the organization and government of the University due largely to defects in the University Act, the passivity and supineness of the Crown in the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

exercise of its undoubted authority in matters of policy and administration, the apparent indisposition to ask the Legislature for a broad measure of reform in these and other matters affecting the welfare ~~and efficiency~~ of the institution, all these things have, in a greater or less degree, developed the feeling of restiveness under State control. Why should a great school of learning be in that position? Why should its efficiency depend on ~~the state of~~ the political barometer, the rise and fall of parties or administrations, the Ins being ejected, or the Outs getting in? So far, happily, this climax has not been reached; but it may be reached almost any day. The occasions have been few when the University has been obliged to seek aid from the Legislature; but, with the necessarily growing expenditure, the appeals for help must multiply. A deputation to the Executive the other day was told that the last occasion was a "finality". If so, heaven help us! Sir William Meredith nobly supported the Government in its generous proposals for aid at the time of the great fire, and so did Mr. Whitney at a later period. The Present Minister of Education is a strong friend of the University, and so is every one of his colleagues. Would that the body of legislators behind them were animated by the same generous impulses! But they are not, and that is the crux of the whole situation. When a Government is tramelled by political exigencies, or when its working majority is small, it cannot do its full duty by an institution which is not a vote-maker, and is not in the political ring. We have had periods of weak governments, and we shall have them again. There was a time in this country when the life of the government of the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

day depended on passing round the hat for one or two needy supporters before each division bell! What consideration would the University receive from the State with its rulers in a condition of political decrepitude, or trembling on the ragged edge of dissolution? What guarantee have we that the leaders of the opposing parties will always join hands in support of higher learning? Where is the pledge that, if the fate of an Administration depended on the giving or refusing of a liberal grant to the University, ~~that~~ the grant would be made? Does any sane person who has watched the fierce struggles in the political arena doubt that, in such a contingency, the University would be "turned down"? This species of uncertainty must always exist so long as the University is under the "powers that be". It is ~~impossible for~~ hard for a great educational institution to flourish in such an atmosphere of incertitude and unrest, hanging like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth,, not knowing what the morrow may bring forth. If the University is to prosper, it must be freed from this absolute and precarious dependence in some way or other; it must have surer and more solid ground to stand upon. There ~~is more ever a growing~~ is growing conviction, and, indeed, everywhere, in the graduate mind, that the connection between the University and the government of the day is mutually embarrassing; that each is open to attack, and, indeed, may provoke attack, for that very reason; that a criticism of the educational policy or administration of the one, however honest it may be, is a criticism of the other; and that the motives and opinions of the candid friends of ~~the~~ University revival and reform are thereby

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

exposed to misapprehension. Could there be better evidence of one phase of this embarrassment than the recent declaration of members of the Government that they favored a residence for University College students, but that they could not get a grant for the purpose through the House? The best educationalists in the world favor the residential system; they believe it is essential for college life and vigour and usefulness; the tendency is to extend not to abolish it. The Council of University College profess the same liberal views, but they prove their sincerity by acting upon those of reactionary old fogyism. The tension of the State connection, as it at present exists, should be relieved in some way. If the connection is to continue, and I for one would say continue it, if the State will undertake to do its whole duty in the premises, there should be an Act of Settlement which will give the governing bodies under the Crown a stronger and more permanent guarantee than they have at present of needful and comfortable maintenance for the whole establishment. Some understanding of a settled and binding nature should be come to with the State in regard to the University's means of living. The University and College must keep pace with the rapid development of the province, and the increase of its population. Its present endowment, crowned with an annual deficit, is clearly insufficient; it will be still more insufficient ten years hence. You may say "sufficient unto the day is the evil"; but the evil is every day and every year; the poor scholars are with us always; perhaps, also, the poor teachers. We hear glowing periods occasionally on "the people's University"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Another phase of this ~~embarrassment~~ is seen in the ~~argument~~ cry of the Minister of Education, that our graduates do nothing to educate public opinion in favour of larger ~~grants~~ grants to the University. I know at least one graduate of ~~whom~~ whom that shall not be said. But are not ~~foreman~~ foremen as that fact only further evidence of the ~~perfidious~~ weakness and mutual ~~profiteering~~ jealousies of the State connection — ~~and control~~ that you must encourage hide-bound government partisans, ~~many~~ many of whom believe only in the Throne, God, R.S.O. and the ~~Devil~~ to be ~~degraded~~ government hangers-on hanging and thirsting for office and ~~praise~~ praise knowing ~~for the~~ fruits of office ~~effectively~~ effectively that the University is in need of money and must have it. Believe the public opinion in this matter through a jaundiced eye. They underestimate the ~~kin~~ very kindly feeling and grateful feeling that prevails every where in this country towards the University. But where ~~friendly~~ public opinion is in favour of larger grants, it clearly ~~that~~ the ~~men~~ faculty of the University and College — the men who live on the University, who are "on the ~~hog~~" on the ~~one~~ of their ~~establishment~~ ~~emoluments~~ and who are paid for helping ~~the~~ ~~University~~ the Minister in ~~every way in their power~~. Is there ~~have~~ the Government a better right to ask for the education of public opinion than these men? Why should it be left to ~~the~~ those who have received from the University and the Government ~~and~~ tuition, coffers and trustees? ~~I said in a recent letter to the Westminster~~ I said If public opinion is to be educated the Government has the remedy in its own hands. In a recent letter to the Westminster I said —

(and of timid friends of the Government, heard)

(Counsel address the Jury.)

Mr. KING—I don't remember, my Lord, because Mr. Young says he did not tell Mr. Greener to come.

HIS LORDSHIP—You asked him that before.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Greener to go with this information to Mr. Young who declined to lay the information? A.—I did not.

CROSS-EXAMINED—By Mr. KING

Q.—Did you know when you served your notice of action that Mr. Stephenson was out of town? A.—I did not.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS sworn—Examined by Mr. SHEPLEY.

REPLY.

20 Mr. KING—I ask time to get their evidence. That is all the other evidence.

HIS LORDSHIP—I do not care what they thought is being considered.

Mr. KING—They thought the case would hardly be closed to-night I suppose.

HIS LORDSHIP—Then you have your remedy.

Mr. KING—Yes, my Lord.

HIS LORDSHIP—You had been subpoenaed.

Mr. KING—If your Lordship gives me an hour I shall have to go home. I would like to have secured the evidence of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Rankin.

HIS LORDSHIP—Your case must go on without.

Mr. KING—I would have liked to have these two witnesses.

(Messrs. WILSON and RANKIN, called.)

HIS LORDSHIP—They are going to prove anything of consequence in the case, I would adjourn it, but here we have a shoal of witnesses who do not prove anything that is material to the determination of the case. We must go on without.

53

Q.—You have heard the evidence given here as to the complaint made by Mr. Rankin, with respect to the prosecution of Whitehead; is there evidence substantially correct? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Has the application been asked for before? A.—No; there was.

Q.—By this year's council? A.—Yes.

Q.—Has Mr. Rankin's bill been paid by the council? A.—Yes.

being before the council and Mr. Rankin appearing there on behalf of Mr. Whitehead? A.—Yes.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

5 (a)

C 35514

Another phase of this embarrassment is heard in the wail of the Minister of Education and the timid friends of the Government, that our graduates do nothing to educate public opinion in favor of larger grants to the University. I know at least one graduate of whom that shall not be said. But are not jeremiads of that ~~part~~ sort only ~~further~~ additional evidence of the mutual weakness ~~and mutual risks and prejudice~~ of the State connection — that you must convince hide-bound government partisans, most of whom believe only in the three R'S, or exasperated government opponents hungering and thirsting for office, and with their knives ready for the political throats of the Ministry, that the University is in need of money and must have it? I believe the Government regards ~~the~~ public opinion in this matter through a jaundiced eye. They underestimate the very kindly and grateful feeling that prevails everywhere in this country towards the University. But ~~those~~ whose duty primarily is it to raise public opinion in favor of larger grants? Clearly that of the faculty of the University and College — men who live on the University, who are "on the job for life", as one of their ~~enthusastic~~ journalistic champions terms it, and who are paid for helping the Alma Mater in every way in their power? To whom have the Government a better right to ~~ask~~ look for the education of public opinion than these very men? ~~Why should it be left to others who~~ They would surely not expect it from those who have received from the University and the Government only ~~books~~ cuffs, coffers and small beer? If public opinion is to be educated, the government has the remedy in its own hands. In a recent letter to the Westminister I said:-

QUOTATION.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and the "Premier colonial University". When shall the people and the premier colony prove their words of praise by their deeds? Surely some measure can be devised by which these panegyrics can be really justified-by which the only State University in Canada can be lifted, once for all, out of its financial slough of despond.

Now can it be forgotten that, in all these things, the government is ultimately, though none the less really, responsible. It is a responsibility that cannot be shirked. So long as the University is tied to the State, so long as the painter is not cut, and, above all, so long as we have, as a member of the Administration on the floor of the Assembly, a Minister of Education who is accountable to the people for the thorough efficiency of our educational institutions, the government must bear the full onus of responsibility. It cannot be shifted to other shoulders; it cannot be imposed on intermediate bodies or authorities as sort of buffers between public opinion and those who are at the head of the State. If these intermediaries fail in their duty, the Government will be expected, and justly so, to intervene, and to insist that duties that the people pay for are properly discharged. That is the principle that prevails in the government control of all the great institutions of this country, and why should it not prevail with respect to the University of Toronto and University College? There is, I fear, some mis-apprehension on this point, on the part of the Ministers, in regard to thesecollegiate institutions. When, the other day, a deputation of our graduates sought a friendly interview with the Executive to present a complaint and remonstrance against the abolition of the residence, what were we told? That the Council

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35516

of University College was responsible, and not the Government. That is a plea, I respectfully submit, that is very demurrable True, the Council is responsible in the first instance— and their responsibility is a grave one, because their reasons for closing the residence are simply inexcusable— but their hasty and unjustifiable action comes back, beyond doubt, upon their superiors in office. The Council, I presume, gave the same reasons to the Executive that they afterwards gave through the press and to Convocation, but surely the reasons must have appeared as palpably flimsy to the one as to the other. We should have been glad to hear that, instead of formally accepting such excuses for reversing the policy of forty years experience, and pigeon-holing the extraordinary resolution of the Council, the Executive had paused in its judgment and instituted an immediate and searching inquiry into the whole matter. Had it done so, it could not have failed to learn, what is known to us all who have investigated the question, that the determination of the residence was due to neglect and mis-management, and that the action of the Council was simply indefensible. And, if so, what then? That the Council should have been told very plainly that the Government—who would certainly be held responsible for such an injurious and retrograde proceeding— could not justify it, and that the residence must be

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35517

DIRECTORY A.

Members of the Class who Graduated

in 1895

Name	Year	Degrees	Address
Abbott, Albert H.		Ph.D.	46 Howland Ave.
Albarus, Miss H.S.	Vic.		Central Hindu College, Benares, India.
Asman, Henry O.E.		ad eundem	114 Balmoral Ave.
Bailey, Rev.John		M.A.'96	53 Inglewood Drive
Baird, Rev.J.W.	Vic.		71 Emerald St.N.,Hamilton
Barber, Rev.J.		M.A.'98	17 St.Clair Ave.,Niagara Falls
Barnes, Rev.Joseph	Vic.		Wooler
Beach, Mahlon W.			Iroquois
Bell, Benjamin C.		M.B.	143 Market St.,Brantford.
Bell, Rev.R.H.	Vic.		Sydenham St. Methodist Ch., Kingston.
Bowes, Miss M. (Mrs. John Robinson)			Ob.
Bowlby, David S.		LL.B.	16 Margaret Ave.,Kitchener
Bowman, Harvey M.			Kitchener
Boyce, Rev. John F.W.	Vic.		P.S.Insp., Calgary,Alta.
Braun, Wm.A.		Ph.D.	Barnard Coll.,Columbia Univ., New York.
Brown, Clarence H.	-,2,3,4	M.D.	222 Somerset St.W.,Ottawa.
Brown, Lyman		M.A.'97	9/C Third Ave. W.,Owen Sound
Brown, Wm.C.			Tillsonburg
Burbidge, Henry A.		LL.B.	356 Aberdeen St.,Hamilton
Burns, Miss H.K. (Mrs. John W.McIntosh)			698, 12th. Ave. W.,Vancouver
Burns, Wm.E.			1594 Angus Ave.,Vancouver
Caesar, Lawson		B.S.A.	O.A.C., Guelph
Campbell, Daniel A.			Principal, Collegiate Inst., and Technical Sch.,Sarnia
Campbell, Louis C.			---------- --
Campbell, William A.		M.A.'96	Stevenson
Carroll, Wm.S.			413 Peach St.,Erie,Penn.
Chaisgreen, Chas.			----------
Chant, W.A.McK.	Vic.		132 High Park Ave.
Chapman, Rev.M.R.	Vic.		Somerset, New York, U.S.A.
Chase, Miss Rachel W.			Orillia, or Presbyterian Mission,Indore,Cent.India.
Chisholm, Arthur M.		LL.B.	Windermere,B.C.
Clark, Herbt.A.			44 Foxbar Rd.
Clarke, Wm.G.	Vic.-,2,3,4		Honeoye Falls, N.Y.
Clubine, J.O.	Vic.		Ob.
Cockburn, Miss M. (Mrs.Barnfield)			100 Walmer Rd.
Conn, Henry			255 Vidal St.,N.,Sarnia (P.S.I., Lambton)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Name	Year	Degrees	Address.
Conoly, William J.	Vic.		Ob. 1918.
Cowan, Miss Julia S.	-,-,3,4		1 Baker Ave.
Crawford, Rev.A.W.	Vic.	M.A.'98, Ph.D.	948 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Cronyn, Wm.H.		M.B.	580 Dundas St.,London,Ont.
Cross, Charles W.	-,-,3,4	LL.B.	12729 Stoney Plain Rd., Edmonton, Alta.
Crysler, Wilton S.			Ob.
Culbert, Oliver E.			330, 804 A.1st.St.W., Calgary, Alta.
Cummings, Miss Louise D.	-,-,-,4	M.A.'02 Ph.D.	Assoc.Prof. of Math., Vassar Coll.,Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Darling, Miss Jessie (Mrs. A.W.Henshaw)		M.A.'96	5 Douglas Rd., Schenectady, N.Y.
Davy, George H.	-,-,-,4		Iroquois
Dolmage, Fred.W.			Hermon, N.Y.
Dingle, Miss G.M. (Mrs. A.H.Abbott)			46 Howland Ave.
Dowd, Miss Jessie (Mrs. F.A.Stafford)			102 Hamilton Ave., Columbus, O.
Field, John M.			P.S.I., Goderich
Findlay, W.A.		M.A.'06	143 Bottingham St. or St.Andrew's College
Fitzgerald, James P.			Ont.Boxing & Athletic Comm., 46 Richmond St.W.
Forbes, John W.	-,2,3,4,		Normal Sch.,Stratford.
Ford, H.E.	Vic.	M.A.'00	c/o Victoria College
Fowlie, David A.	-,-,-,4		Midland
Fraser, Miss Margaret E.N.		Ph.D.	Randolph Macon Coll., Lynchburg, Va.
Gillis, Edwd.	-,-,3,4,	M.A.'96	Ob.
Graham, Miss G. (Mrs.J.J.Ross)			c/o Rev.J.J.Ross, 2nd.Baptist Ch.,Chicago
Grant, Miss Louise			908 Broughton St., Vancouver, B.C.
Green, Leslie A.			P.S.I.,177 Pim St., Sault Ste.Marie
Greenwood, Thomas H. (Sir Hamar)			58 Onslow Gardens, S.Kensington,London,S.W.,Eng.
Griffith, John (Rev.)			Chang-Te-Fu,Honan,China.
Hall, Alfred	-,-,-,4	M.A.'96 LL.B.	
Hamilton, Arthur R.		LL.B.	Ob.
Hannahson, John J.			Ob.
Harding,Miss N.M. (Mrs.Percy D.Harris)			140 Evanson St.,Winnipeg, Man.
Hardy, Arthur C.W. (Senator)		LL.B.	2 Court House, Brockville
Hargrave, Henry G.		M.D.	325 Parliament St.
Harper, Henry A.			Ob.
Harris, Percy Dewart	V.,-,-,3,4		140 Evanson St.,Winnipeg,Man
Hazen, Rev. G.N.	Vic.		Listowel

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35519

Name	Year	Degree	Address
Hendry, Wm.B.		M.B.	154 Walmer Rd.
Hewson, John W.		LL.B.	
Hilliar, Thomas H.			Weyburn, Sask.
Hillock, Miss Janie S. (Mrs. W.L.T.Addison)			431 Broadview Ave.
Hollinrake, C.E.	Vic.		c/o Maclean and Hollinrake, Barristers, Saskatoon, Sask.
Horning, Miss C.I. (Mrs. G.M.Jones)	Vic.		780 Keele St.
Horning, Mistress Lilian N. (Mrs. L.E.Horning)	Vic.		Ob.
Hunt, Theodore A.			43 Middle Gate, Winnipeg, Man.
Hyland, Ivan L.			330, 30th. Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.
Ivey, Thomas J.	Vic.		Harbord St.C.I. or 103 Constance St.
James, George M.	-,-,-,4	LL.B.	H.S.Teacher. 221 Albert St., or 104 Catherine St., Belleville.
Jones, George M.			780 Keele St.
Kerr, Miss Anna K. (Mrs. Secord)			44 Leopold St.
King, Wm. L.M. (Hon.)		LD.B; Ph.D. (Harv.) '09;	Roxborough Apts., Ottawa.
Kingstone, Rev.H.G.		LL.B.	c/o Miss Kingstone, 325 Kendal Ave.
Kirkwood, Wm.A.		M.A.'05; Ph.D. (Harv.) '09.	Trinity College.
Laing, Rev.A.A.			Thornbury.
Laing, Miss L.A. (Mrs. Harper Gray)			521 Brunswick Ave.
Lane, James S.			166 Osgoode St., Ottawa.
Law, Elmer E.			Weyburn, Sask.
Lynde, Carlton J.		Ph.D.	Macdonald Coll.P.O., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
McArthur, Neil J.			
McCool, John		M.A.'98	Walkerton
McCulloch, Harry			Rosetown, Sask.
McDonald, Neil A.	-,2,3,4		Sutton West.
McEwen, Martin W.			26 Palmerston Ave., Brantford.
McDonald, John H.		Ph.D.	Univ. Cal., Berkeley, Cal.
McGregor, Miss Margaret C.			Walkerton
McKim, Wm. A.			416 Scarborough Ave., Calgary, Alta.
McKinnon, Robert L.		LL.B.	College Heights, Guelph.
McKittrick, A. D.			Orangeville.
McLeay, Dr. C.W.			Watford.
McLeod, Wm.			Baldwin, Fla.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35520

Name	Year	Degree	Address
Hendry, Wm.B.		M.B.	154 Walmer Rd.
Hewson, John W.		LL.B.	
Hilliar, Thomas H.			Weyburn, Sask.
Hillock, Miss Janie S. (Mrs. W.L.T.Addison)			431 Broadview Ave.
Hollinrake, C.E.	Vic.		c/o Maclean and Hollinrake, Barristers, Saskatoon, Sask.
Horning, Miss C.I. (Mrs. G.M.Jones)	Vic.		780 Keele St.
Horning, Mistress Lilian N. (Mrs. L.E.Horning)	Vic.		Cb.
Hunt, Theodore A.			43 Middle Gate, Winnipeg, Man.
Hyland, Ivan L.			330, 30th. Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.
Ivey, Thomas J.	Vic.		Harbord St.C.I. or 103 Constance St.
James, George M.	-,-,-,4	LL.B.	H.S.Teacher. 221 Albert St., or 104 Catharine St., Belleville.
Jones, George M.			780 Keele St.
Kerr, Miss Anna K. (Mrs. Secord)			44 Leopold St.
King, Wm. L.M. (Hon.)		LD.B;Ph.D.	(Harv.)'09; Roxborough Apts., Ottawa.
Kingstone, Rev.H.G.		LL.B.	c/o Miss Kingstone, 325 Kendal Ave.
Kirkwood, Wm.A.		M.A.'05;Ph.D.	(Harv.)'09.Trinity College.
Laing, Rev.A.A.			Thornbury.
Laing, Miss L.A. (Mrs. Harper Gray)			521 Brunswick Ave.
Lane, James S.			166 Osgoode St., Ottawa.
Law, Elmer E.			Weyburn, Sask.
Lynde, Carlton J.		Ph.D.	Macdonald Coll.P.O., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
McArthur, Neil J.			
McCool, John		M.A.'98	Walkerton
McCulloch, Harry			Rosetown, Sask.
McDonald, Neil A.	-,2,3,4		Sutton West.
McEwen, Martin W.			26 Palmerston Ave., Brantford.
McDonald, John H.		Ph.D.	Univ. Cal., Berkeley, Cal.
McGregor, Miss Margaret C.			Walkerton
McKim, Wm. A.			416 Scarborough Ave., Calgary, Alta.
McKinnon, Robert L.		LL.B.	College Heights, Guelph.
McKittrick, A. D.			Orangeville.
McLeay, Dr. C.W.			Watford.
McLeod, Wm.			Baldwin, Fla.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35521

Name	Year	Degree	Address
Macdonald, Wm.J.(Rev.)			413 56th.St,Brooklyn,N.Y.
McNeice, J.	Vic.		Box 6, Welland.
Macdonald, D.B.(Rev.Dr .)		M.A.'97 LL.D.	St.Andrew's College.
MacDougall, Isabel J.			H.S.Clinton
MacMillan, Herbert C.			34 Cooper St.,Ottawa.
Mason, Miss Ruby E.C.			Dean of Women , Univ. of Illinois,Urbana,Ill.
Megan, Chas.P.		M.A.'96	1953 Conway Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Merkley, Walter A. -,-,3,4			487 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Millar, Miss Margaret G.			Pembroke
Mills, George K.			Dept. of Educn., Parliament Bldgs.
Moir, Rev. John A.		LL.B.,B.D.	Woodbridge
Montgomery, Joseph			413 Brunswick Ave., or 12 King St.E.
Mowbray, William			U.C.C.,Toronto.
Murray, Miss Helen R. (Mrs. D.G.Revell)			9105 ,112th. St., Edmonton,Alta.
Murray, John L.(Rev.)		M.A.'97,D.D.	Director, School of Missions,16 College St.
Northrup, Miss Florence (Mrs. Wm.A.McLeod)			Box 295, Sudbury
Northwood, Miss Margaret A.			Ob.
O'Brien, F.J.V. -,2,3,4,			441 Lake Ave.,Rochester, N.Y.
O'Rourke,Miss Mary (Mrs.W.J.Fulton)			Ob.
Paterson, John L.-,2,3,4		LL.B.	Ingersoll
Patmore, L.W.	Vic.	LL.B.	c/o Patmore and Fulton, Barristers,Prince Rupert, B.C.
Pearson, Alex.			Prin.H.S.,Weston.
Pearson, Frank L.			Canterbury St.,Woodstock
Piersol, Wm.H.		M.B.	35 Dunvegan Rd.
Richardson, Rev.Wm.G.			Arthur
Robertson, Wm.A.			1531,54th.St.,Brooklyn,N.Y
Robinson, Samuel H.B.		LL.B.	
Robinson, Rev.Thos.R.		Ph.D.	9 Barton Ave.
Rosebrugh, Miss Alice (Mrs.Alec MacGregor)			33 Lytton Blvd.
Rowsom, Miss Alice (Mrs. J.G.Inkster)			407 Brunswick Ave.
Rusk, Wm.J.		M.A.	1415 Park St., Grinnell, Iowa.
Russell, Geo.E.		ad eundem	
Saunders, Fred. A.		Ph.D.	7 Waterhouse St.,Cambridge, Mass.
Scott, Rev.Peter E.			Portage La Prairie,Man.
Scott, Wallace A.		M.B.	627 Sherbourne St.
Scott, Wm.D.			

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Scovell, Holland R.			P.S.Insp.,Bracebridge.
Semple, Hugh A.	-,-,-,4		Ob.
Service, C.W.		M.D.,C.M.(T)'99.	c/o Can.Methodist Mission, Chengtu, Sze, West China.
Shannon, Sam.			H.S.,Bracebridge.
Sharpe, Samuel S.		LL.B.	Ob.
Shearer, Charles E.			First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Shore, R.A.A.	Vic.	M.D.	Security Bldg.,Los Angeles.
Silverthorne, Wm.Leslie			107 Elgin St.,St.Thomas.
Simmons, Hon.Wm.C.	-,-,3,4		Judge Supreme Court of Alberta, Calgary, Alta.
Sinclair, Rev.Geo.S.			Ob.
Sinclair, Rev.Peter F.	-,-,3,4	M.A.'97	Director of Industrial Relations, Imperial Oil Co., 56 Church St.
Sipprell, W.J.	Vic.		225 ,14th. Ave.W.,Vancouver.
Smith, John C.			Ob.
Smith, John Jos.			2224 McIntyre St.,Regina,
Soanes, Percy R.			Aurora
Spence, Miss Frances			Ob.
Spence, Rev.Hamilton Stoney		Vic. B.D.	Newcastle.
Standing, George M.	-,2,3,4		Ob.
Steen, Miss Christine A. (Mrs.George Thompson)			Apt. 1, 4114 Western Ave., Westmount,Montreal, P.Q.
Stephens, Llewellyn F.		LL.B.	60Stanley Ave.,Hamilton
Stevenson, Wm.E.			Balcarres, Sask.
Street, Miss Janet A. (Mrs. E.C.Jeffrey			47 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Stubbs, Sam.J.			360 Indian Rd.
Sutherland, Miss M.H. (Mrs. L.F.Stephens)			60 Stanley Ave.,Hamilton
Tamblyn, Wm.T.F.		Ph.D. (Col.)	Western Univ., or 314 Grosvenor St.,London,Ont.
Terrill, Rev.AJ.	Vic.		Stirling
Tier, Wm.		M.A.	Univ. of Manitoba, or 72 Arlington St.,Winnipeg.
Toye, Rev.AJ.	Vic.		Meaford
Varley, Rev. F.W.		M.A.	Barrister, Kincaid, Sask.
Warren, Rev.H.E.	Vic.	M.A.'96	82 Elm St .,St.Lambert,P.Q.
Watson, Miss L.L.	-,-,3,4		499 Palmerston Blvd.
Welwood, D.L.L.A.W.			
Werrett, Miss Anna (Mrs.R.B.Wells)			10328 Connaught Drive, Edmonton, Alta.
White, Rev.F.W.	Vic.		Plainfield.
White, Sir Wm.T.			39 Queen's Park
Wicher, Rev.E.A.	Vic.	M.A.,B.D.	San Francisco Theol. Sem., San Anselmo, Cal.
Wickens, Arthur E.		M.D.	80 Duke St.,Hamilton, Ont.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35523

DIRECTORY B.

Members of the Class who did not Graduate in 1895

Name	Year	Degrees	Address
Addison, Rev.A.P.C.	1,2	'96 Vic.	112 Scrauren Ave.
Aikens, Miss F.D.	1	'98	Grimsby East.
Allan, Miss J.L.	1,2		
Allin, Cephas D.	1,2,3,	'98(Vic.) M.A.,LL.B.	Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Allingham, T.D.	2	'99,M.A.'05	C.I. ,Hamilton
Amy, W.B.T.	2	D.D.S.'00	190 Avenue Rd.
Anderson, F.	2		
Armstrong, W.C.	1,2		
Ashdown, C.R.	1,2		
Atkinson, W.L.	1		
Balfour, G.C.	-,2		
Barker, Miss R.	-,-,3,4		102 Robert St., or Victoria College Library.
Bayne, Miss M.W.	1,2		
Beavis, R.B.	-,2		
Bergey, A.E.	-,-,3	Dpt.Sci. '94	Edgewater Farm,Warren, Ohio .
Bonis, Miss S. (Mrs. R.L.Codd)	1,2	'96	Caithness, B.C.
Bourne, C.K.	-,2		Nipawin, Sask.
Bowman, D.	2,3		9917, 114th. St.,Edmonton,Alta.
Boyd, Rev.R.	-,-,3	'96	64 West Randolph St.,Chicago.
Bradshaw, Miss M.	1		
Bryant, J.L.	1		Barrister, Regina, Sask.
Buckton, T.L.		'98 Vic.	Ob.
Bunner, W.A.	2		
Burchill, J.	-,-,3	'96 M.A.'97	Ob.
Burns, Miss M.	-.-.-,4		17 Roxborough St.E.
Campbell, Miss A.V.	-,-,3		Cobourg
Campbell, J.H.	-,2		
Carroll, Miss L.	1		
Carveth, H.R.	-,2	'96Vic. Ph.D.	Niagara Electro-Chemical Co. or 118 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Caven, Miss J.	-,-,-,4		49 St.Vincent St.
Chapman, A.R.	-,2	'96 Vic.	Ob.
Cheswright, R.C.	-,2		
Chisholm, G.W.	-,2		
Christie, D.M.	-,2		P.S.I.,Sudbury
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Volume C 45

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Ferguson, W.A.	-,2		
Field, H.	-,2		
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Volume C 45

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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Volume C 45

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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C 35529

John King, Q.C.
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Solicitor for the Canadian Bank of Commerce
and County Solicitor.

Office.
Queen Street.

Berlin, Ont. 189

Borden, 23/32. –
wife's father died.
" "

Wimbledon.
found of military life x
at age 16 left military college x
Was thought of Civil service
class x
In 1871 – sea coast –
At 21 started on his career x
after degree. after tutor to Indian
Civilian
taught Pol Ec.
made college honour
Secret of influence – sincerity.
Last part of his life 4 yr – new Pol Ec
reform of class
his position not a socialist or a democrat
in party politics, had a strong natural
sympathy for life of that class, & a student of history
Whitechapel –
college prof of Pol Ec 1880. lectures – married 1889 address, died March 1890

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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CANADA

C 35530

Historical

Ashley

Parish clergy
church state
ales &c

Monasteries
almonry monks office
abbots deny

Practical

Hospitals – charitable quasi foundations
fraters &c

Carlyle

Poetical
or
Sentimental

The Hood.

Philosophical

Arnold Hughes { Re. Imitation
Re. Spirit of God

De Quincey

C 35531

Historical

Ashley.

Parish clergy
church state
ales &c.

people's school

Monasteries
almonry
monks office &c
abbots deny

Hospitals
mid charity
fraters &c

Alleyn
St Cross
St John
Bedemen

Crafts & Fraternities
relief to members
almshouses &c

Alms houses
Patents

Private Charity
indiscriminate
dealing days..
bequests for works of many
other world,
funeral gifts &c.

Johns
Hundred
sectis

Unit

Modern. Practical

– Combination of M.A.

Endless classifications
according to cause
by Govt
by city
by Indiv

Hospital
Emigration
asylum
Ch of Industry
Ch of London.
Homes

Classification
Infants
boys & girls
men & women.
Aged. – man & woman
People,

Infants Home
Children Aid
Home. Shelter
Tegan boy.
Orphan &c
Home, Refuge
Home of Industry
hospital
Ch for unmarried mothers

Organisation.

Salvation Army
Victoria Home
St Andrew's Mot
Y.M.C.A.
Y.W.C.A.
Urban Guild
Young people's Society
Sewing Room.

Settlement work. Toronto.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35532

Poets tendency.
self pass to be independent.
diff between Charity & Love.
a friend not alms.
connecting link — to Emerson's
Carlyle.
a crisis again, cant se, every case diff.
Tragedy, at end & beginning of life

Poetical. Hood —
Sentimental & pathetic but here
cruelly true.
last mention of sin & shame left
to contemplation
Great Problem.
same reason
Dryden "There is a Lentator
than Love
For the Spirit of God.
Philosophical — as the rather.

only one Ans —
"God of his goodness & mercy to us
Redeemer
Pluto for all pain, misery & death

Conclusion — our part. —
admiration of merits.
good to others.
more blessed to give & receive intellectual
feeling of gratitude affection
sympathetic alone enlarged.
broader hearts
live better lives our selves.
only way.
desires lessened.
truly blessed marks of master
himself.
love of other heart &

J. S. WILLISON,
Managing Editor

C 35532

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1. various agencies – C, 35533

Christian Church.
revenue divided (6 cty)
tithe (1/10 cty) – Eternal judge
bishop administered revenues.
now parish priests (bless)
parochial system romanism
non residents get richer
gracious out pouring (benefices
clergy & impoverished
Church stock or store
Church Ales & whitsuntide

By monasteries
advocated by founders
almoner
wrong impression of destruction of (monasteries

Ratzinger
love for poor grew cold.
indiscriminate
without 1st requisite
professional beggary. of Italy

Evidence proves same & historical
(read Eulogists)
no necessary implication that
Church taught indiscriminate charity
that theory was all right
Real effect of dissolution
rendered apparent pauperism
agrarian changes – monastery
lands held by prendite indio
it abolished a nat. centre
of pauperism.

By Hospitals –
true nature of –
rules of. – master forests
scattered all over Europe – cottage to
mansion Hotel Dieu, New York
foundations
What became of them. Ratzinger
– rich benefices
to frame a lack of nature

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35534

In Eng. same. at first good, -
endowments, mills
with wealth came decay
ordinary appeal
revenues monopolized market
"this fab of the whole foundation"
Indian instance - Hirando hospital
few bedsmen (throw on the world
Fread Crowley)
hospitals doing good work
other gens guilds, proctors, fraters
large hospitals fed every one.
conv. entrance to continental cathedrals

By crafts & trades
occasional aid to members
common bag.
these payments not like sickness
"with benefit" - contributions
gives to secure spiritual benefits
relief by bequests
began to provide lodgings
almshouses - like hospitals
this practice spread from religious
guilds to crafts. - into London
Fred of courtiers got almshouses
all good on preserved
endowments in land of guilds
revenues administered by trustees
seizure of endowments not affect
guilds :: of contributions
conclusion as to poor law.

By Private Charity
of obnoxious kind, emphasis of church
exemptions auto by prelates
smaller hospitals fed 100 persons
Bequests
of landlords & tenants

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3. or education of kids encourage of
hortionless, or to be distributed
among poor of district, or of
clothing & food
35535 favourite form - to poor without
any condition - ab. dirge

predominate motive to secure
adv. in next world; sure to
be indiscriminate
Dread story of man of Kent)
a parallel today in Turkey.

Legislation re Vagrancy

Poor law grew out of stat of L.
from 1350. - red. introd. - 1536
significance of stat of L.
Stat 1349 - to work at old rate
allowing vagrancy punishable
1360 - runaways to be
branded.
1388. Letters patent.
" certain artificers to work
in harvest time
kids 12 yrs.
beggars to be put in stocks
- impotent beggars
this law remained for 150 yrs.
crude ordinances of same purpose
idea on which this legislated
sufficient work for all
problem of unemployed not yet
presented itself
The interpretation of these
stat. diff. 2 trends.
Labour irregular temptations of the
beggar. dole, Black death

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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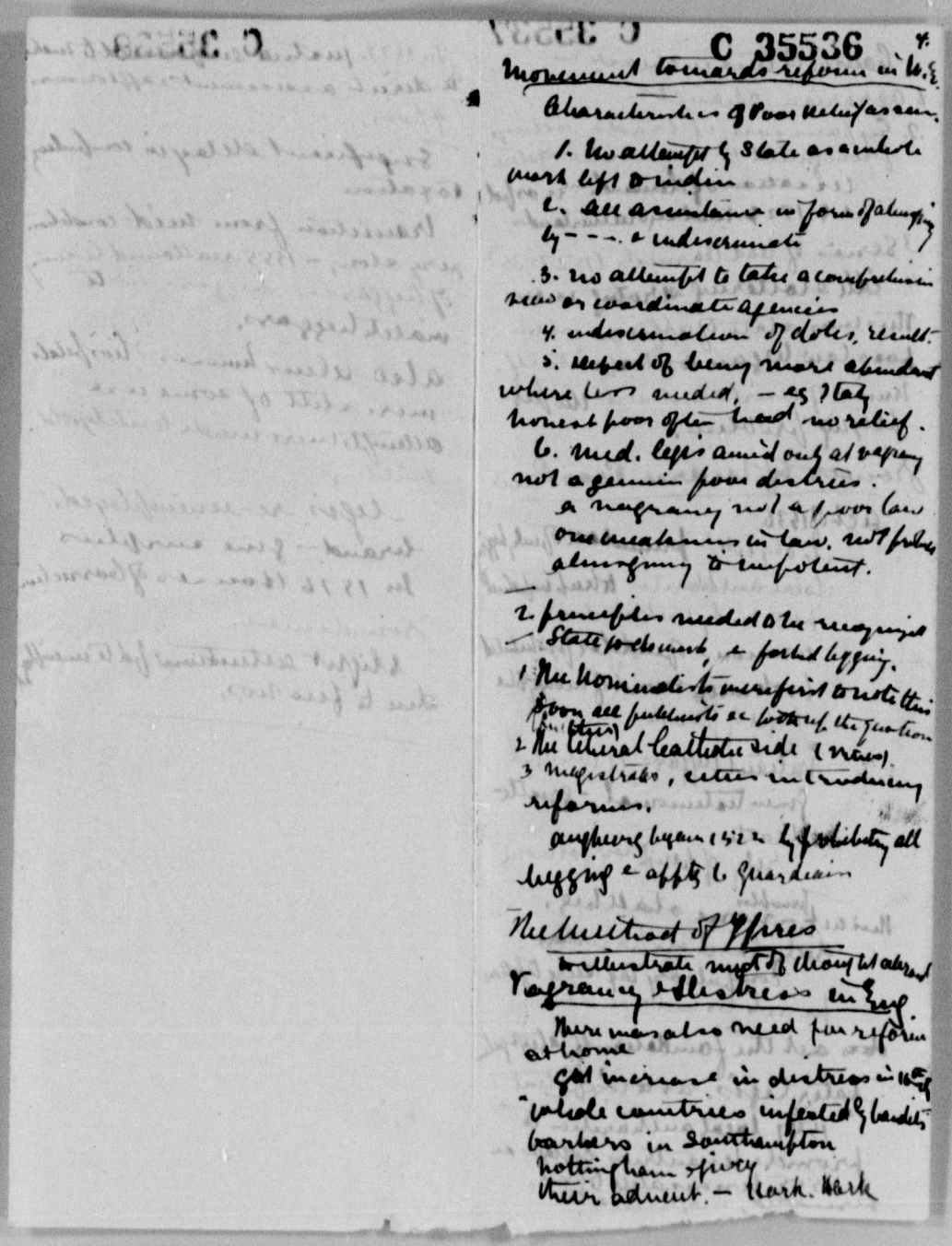


C 35536

Movement towards reform in 16.c.

Characteristics of Poor Relief as seen.

1. No attempt by State as a whole work left to indiv.

2. All assistance in form of alms by — — & indiscriminate

3. No attempt to take a comprehensive view or coordinate agencies

4. indiscrimination of doles, results.

5. effect of being more abundant where less needed, — as ? tho honest poor often had no relief.

6. Med. legis aimed only at vagrancy not against poor distress.

a vagrancy not a poor law

one mischaracters in law. not fitted almsgiving to impotent.

2. principles needed to be recognized State responsibility, & forbid begging.

1 Rec Nominal to merit & note this poor all problems as bearing of the question (stress)

2 Rec liberal-leaftist side (stress)

3 Magistrates, critics in tendency reformers.

anything began 1532 by prohibiting all begging & appt b. Guardians

The Method of Effres

to illustrate much of thought at the vagrancy & distress in Eng.

There may also need for reform at home

Get increase in distress in 16th cy

"whole countries infested by bandits"

barbers in Southampton

Nottingham spicy

their admint. — Mark. Mark

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 35537

Causes of this increase —
1. Agrarian changes.
2. Expansion of trade — change from guild to domestic system
cessation of demand. — Ex. or fed. c. 1529. in Netherlands
3. Series of bad harvests (1527-36)
4. idle loitering ~~[illegible]~~ men
This was state of affairs when poor law began to shape itself.
Union of deserving & undeserving — the perplexing problem.

Growth of Tudor Poor Law

Act of 1536
its object to prevent all of such by local authorities — relief of impotent poor. by contributions
common & pensioners prohibited
book meets record of money the help of parish
Vagrant beggars. of whipping
from testimonial, — gaol — death
relief of parish lost for work
This act — simplicity — none shall beg.
duty laid on parishes.
compulsory tax — sure to follow
harsh too hard to find work
does act the foundation of later poor law
later legis. as to impotent
1547 local authorities to provide tenantless cottages or
1555. persons able of mind.
hermaded, magistrates

C 35538

In 1572. justices empowered to make a direct assessment — affloverness of poor.
Significant delay in compulsory taxation
transition from mid-condition very slow, — 1555. reallowed licensing of beggars — beggars set to match beggars.
also alms houses & hospitals were still of some use
attempts were made to utilize old buildings
legis. re-unemployed. — brand — gave surplus
In 1576 houses of correction roundsmen.
slight attempts fed to unemployed due to free wos.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35539

J. S. WILLISON,
Managing Editor.

The Globe,

Toronto.

Outline of the book x.

3 divisions
(1) A. Smith 1760 – the case of the Indust. Revolu.
(2) Malthus. 1798 – Population Indust. Revol.
(3) Ricardo, 1817 Principles of Pol. Ec. – Eng. in power

Smith's book –
Illumined by the passion for freedom.
Everywhere signs of an obsolete system of restriction,
Combination illegal
Laws of settlement
Emigration forbidden

Surgol. governor of a province, labouring for the down trodden peasants

A. Smith, the professor, was shielding from the effects of obsolete privileges the greatest mechanical genius of the age
– story of Jas Watt refused by Corporation of Glasgow

Eng. of A.S. day differs more like Eng. of Ill. A. than Eng. of today – Wool still woven by spinners in scattered villages by families who subsisted by agriculture.

"Manufacturer" meant not the owner of power-looms, steam engines, factories buying & selling in the markets of the world, but the actual weaver at the loom the actual spinner at the wheel.

Read A.S. condemnations of restrictions p. 115.

Show what this freedom real was. –
He sought to establish free compt. of a Industrial Unity
He was in fact helping to " " of wa " "
He never dreamed that freedom the instrument by which monopoly was to be destroyed, might become the means of establishing monopoly.

The old industr. system obtained
No great mechanical inventions intrd.
Agrarian changes still in the future.
It is very hard for us, which we have to contrast with England in 1760! – [Eng. of today]

Population
difficult to determine. In 1750, about 6 to 8,684

increase in popn. 17% – 52%.

distribn. of popn. from E. to W.
greatest increase in Lancashire where cotton & woolen manufs. – coalfields of W.
& potteries & hardware.

growth of towns, in one half.
they grow out of proportn. to rural districts &
Estimates of occupatn. p. 37.

Agriculture
Proportion of cultivated land to waste.
Large amount of common land – here a very great diff. today
with enclosures of 2 cents. prior to 1st half
also 1st half 1,338,974 acres – 1710-60
7,000,000 – " 1760-1843

describe Agrarian system of Mid. A.
unselected cultivation of common fields
& beneficial effects of enclosures
(1) rotation of crops.
(2) time saved, scattered strips
(3) Quarrels.

few improvements in 1760
agric. implements very primitive
& wooden ploughs.
between 1700-60 progress in agric. slow
yet the average produce was larger

Manufrs. & Trades
Great importance of the woollen manufr.
there from an early date &
held to enclosures.
Next from industry – famous iron works at Rotherham, iron works at Newcastle
Cotton trade mention only A. Smith

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35540

(3)

In 1760 not more than 40,000 persons employed.
— annual value of stuff = 600,000
exports growing but only = 1/20 of wool

Hardware trade — Sheffield & Birmingham
not concentrated as now,

Hosiery trade — only in process of concentration
In 1800 still many looms round London,

Linen — chief stuff of Ireland

Mechanical arts — in a backward state,
only 4 inventions, since Ed IV reign
(1) exchange of rock & spindle for spinning wheel
(2) machine to arrange warp & woof
before passing into loom
(3) fulling mills for thickening
cloth, instead of treading in water
(4) fly shuttle, & key which
revolutionized the woollen industry

Division of Labour — little little of —
due to (1) limit of market, & bad
means of communication
(2) absence of internal customs barriers
(as in France

Means of Communication. bad,
water routes.

Organization of Industry — capitalist
employers yet in infancy
Stuffs only partially concentrated in
towns & little separated from agric.
a lot of small masters — manufs
relatively independent
See p. 54 for states by D.

System of Exchange — simple
Each trade its centre in a provincial town
clothiers with staple,
7 bellman &c
inland traffic at fairs
famous Sturbridge, Aug — 3 weeks
& 4 great annual fairs
travelling merchants furnished
link
Ready cash, cassette, banking little developed
foreign trade was about to make a change

4 kinds of trade in Eng

(1) inter-communal ~~trade~~ or municipal commerce
(2) trade of Eng. vs. — Each partic city & France
(3) " " vs world market

Decay of Yeomanry

Their position in 17th cty, 120,000 freeholders
problem. Their decay seen in Eng.
" relative in Germany.
Their want of pol. initiative
Effect of Revolt upon them
"a Revolt in agricultural life was the price paid for pol. freedom"
The aristocracy & monied class
absorb the land &
Hence mercantile origin of trade
Jews notability & see p. 63.
The Rule protected & land of settlement
& primogeniture
result — common — full & free
(Rothamsted

Also Economic causes.
(1) Small farms not paying
(2) large farmers more experienced
(3) gradual destn of domestic industries
(4) loss of markets as farms & industry
become consolidated

"It was the political conditions of the age, the overwhelming importance of land, which made it impossible for yeoman to keep his grip on said

Condition of wage-Earners, & the
Agric. labourers.
had improved since beginning of cty
due to increase in real and only in money
corn fallen 1870, wages seem often doubled
middle of 18th cty has had time
then decline.
Cottages free & built on waste
with common rights

In 19th cty, wages lower, rent & necessaries higher
many old privileges lost
but in stuff districts of N. be more better off
The Artesan, — lower than now, — in spite
of gulf between Cap. & L. — his status has improved, & his
nominal wages doubled or trebled
but disadvantages now very great.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35541

J. S. Willison,
Managing Editor.

The Globe,
Toronto.

(5)

while wkg. in city behind closed doors
this means employment more regular
not subject to uncertainties from commercial fluctuations
relations closer between workmen & employers.
distribution of wealth more equally
no of trading industries still in hands of
small capitalists.

The Mercantile System of A. Smith.

Change of the spirit of commercial
policy. Eng in 1760 still to a
grt extent under the Mid. system
of minute & manifold industrial regulation
The Mid. idea of state.
Regulation of internal trade & industry
restrictions on movement of labour
law of apprentices.
wages & prices fixed by authority.
Regulation of foreign trade.
The mercantile system & protection
~~Evils of that system~~
bounty.
bullion clause, strong, & made goods
protect industries.
bn of most evils of system was
struggle of rival interests at home
injustice to Ireland & the colonies
Nothing contributed more than this
commercial system to the declaration
of Indep — drove some yr as W of Nation.

"There were dark patches even in
A. S. age but we now approach
a darker period:— Referred as disas-
-trous and as terrible as any through
which a nation ever passed, disas-
-trous state became side by side with a
great increase of wealth was seen
an enormous increase of pauperism
— And prodn on a vast scale, the result
of free competition led to a rapid
alienation of classes and to the
degradation of a large body of
producers

(6)

The Chief Features of Revoln

The essence of the Revoln — the substitution
of competition for Mid. regulations &
European ones w/ growth of a grt system
of thought.
(1) Economic Science
(2) Socialism

Economic science
grt landmarks.
W. of N. 1776
Malthus Essay Pop 1798
Ric — Princ of Pol Economy 1817
Mills " " " 1848.

Competition
(1) In prodn, good for community
(2) In distribn, wrong & hurtful
to be lessened by
(1) combination — & Unions
(2) Regulation — Factory Acts,
At this period — it came to be looked on
as a gospel.

Next fact. —
Rapid growth of population
It increased in decennial prods.
In 1751 — 3%
Next 3 — 6%
81-91 — 8%
91-01 — 11%
01-11 — 14%
11-21 — 18%, largest ever known
bn acct of immigration
Relative decline in agricl popln
density of popln shifts from inland to sh.

Agrarian Revoln
agricl changes reduce rural popln
(1) destruction of common field system
(2) enclosure of waste land
(3) consolidation of small farms
between 1770-80, some 300,000 acres enclosed
in 1760-1793 nearly 7,000,000 "
but there was advantage in that it brought
substitn of scientific for unscientific methods
prod one of agricl advances, breed of cattle, rotation of
crops, plough introduced, agricl association

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(7)

Ind. in manuf.

Substitution of factory for domestic system

There are stages in development of industry

(1) family system
work of members of household, for household
no outside demand, no sale

(2) guild system.—
industry carried on by small masters
employing 2 or 3 men,—
were skilled handicrafts as well as artisans
there was a market, tho small & stable

(3) Domestic system, —1450—1750
Still masters artisans, journeymen & apprentices
but master had lost economic
independence, no longer a skilled
handicraft or merchant. He gave
finished goods to a merchant,
factor or middleman who took
risk of fluctuating demands on the market

(4) Factory system
Workmen gathered in large
usually in large buildings
under control of capitalist employer
Workman lost his independence
market increasing & more fluctuating

The Subst. of (4) for (3) was the consequence of
mechanical discoveries of time,
& immediate change character of cotton manuf.
(1) Spinning jenny, — by Hargreaves in 1770
(2) Water-frame by Arkwright 1769
(3) Crompton's mule — 1779
(4) self acting mule by Kelly, 1792.

but in 1769 Watt took out patent for steam engine
16 yrs later it was applied to cotton manuf.
in 1785. Boulton & Watt made an engine for a
cotton mill at Papplewick in Notts & Arkwright's
patent expired, 2 facts taken together
mark introduction of factory system,

Most favourable destruction machine
power loom by Cartwright in 1785,
not come into force at once

Iron Industry Revolutionized, by invention
of smelting by pit coal brought into use
in 1740—50, & by application in 1784 to
the steam engine to blast furnaces,
in 9 yrs pollum iron exp. doubled,

(8)

C 33[illegible]

"by these discoveries & mas[illegible] popln
was drawn out of cottages in distant
valleys by secluded streams & driven
together into factories & towns."

Further growth of factory system
due to expansion of trade:—

Canal system developed. In 1777
S.J. canal connecting Trent with Mersey finished
Roads improved under Telford & Macadam, between 1818—29 over
1000 additional miles of turnpike road
constructed, 1830 1st R.R. opened
1 brought people together
prds of over & under prodn & different
produce for distant markets

a Great Social Revolution

a change in the balance of
political power, & in the relative
position of classes.

The farmers— used to work
side with labourers, became a
distinct class, the man brought in
good luck, but the labourer lost
It is from beginning of this cty, that
the alienation between farmer & labourer
may be dated.

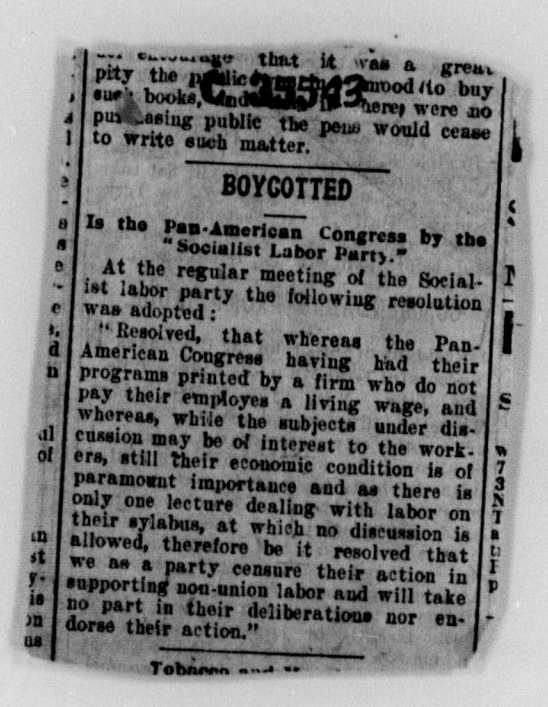
Analogous phenomena in manuf.
world, new class of capitalists & employers
made great fortunes, took no
part personally in work of their
factories, old relations between
masters & men disappeared
a "cash nexus" was substituted for
the human tie. —Workmen wanted
to combine cf. Tolly,

The effects of the Indl. Revolution
prove that free competition may
produce wealth, without
producing well-being.

I read closing of Address
this secret of his work

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



that it was a great pity the public [illegible] mood to buy such books, [illegible] there were no purchasing public the pens would cease to write such matter.

BOYCOTTED

Is the Pan-American Congress by the "Socialist Labor Party."

At the regular meeting of the Socialist labor party the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that whereas the Pan-American Congress having had their programs printed by a firm who do not pay their employes a living wage, and whereas, while the subjects under discussion may be of interest to the workers, still their economic condition is of paramount importance and as there is only one lecture dealing with labor on their sylabus, at which no discussion is allowed, therefore be it resolved that we as a party censure their action in supporting non-union labor and will take no part in their deliberations nor endorse their action."

Tobacco and

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C 35544

John King, Q.C.
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and County Solicitor.

Office.
Queen Street.

Berlin, Ont. 189

Various agencies.
~~[illegible]~~
Revenues divided (6 cty.)
tithe (8 cty) Eternal judge.
Bishop administered revenues
now parish priests (Chaos)
parochial system soon gave way
non residents get richer benefices
gracious outbouring
impoverished clergy.
Church stock or store
Church ales at Whitsuntide

Monasteries.
advocated by founders.
almoner
wrong impression of destruction
Ratzinger
love for poor grew cold
indiscriminate
without pre requisite
professional training &c. Ref
Evidence prove same true in
Eng. (read eulogist)
no necessary implication that
church taught indiscrim alms.
the theory all right
Real effect of dissolution.
rendered apparent pauperism
agrarian changes – Monastery
lands going into private hands
abolished centres of pauperism.

Hospitals.
true nature of
rules of master priests –
scattered over Europe. cottage
to mansion 460, – 16.
foundations
what became of them?
Ratzinger
rich benefice
In France a list of abuse
in 1415 cty placed in hands of magist
In Eng same. at first good –
endowments, mills.
with wealth came decay
ordinary apptd
revenues monopolized
"the fat of the whole foundation
Modern instance – Herrand hospital
other grand mills.
proctors.
fed everyone
com. entrance to Constituted Authority

Crafts & Trades.
occasional aid to members.
common bag
not like modern "sick benefit"
contributions, spiritual benefit
relief by bequests
provide lodgings, almshouses
like hospitals
practice spread from religious
guilds to crafts. Co's of London
greed of courtiers got almshouses
good ones preserved.
endowments in hands of guilds
administered by trustees
seizure of endow. not affect
guilds :: of contributions
conclusions as to poor law.

Private Charity:
obvious point. Emphasis of church
enormous sums by prelates
remitted hospitals fed 200.

Bequests.
landlord to tenant
education of kids, marriage, fire
poor of district, clothing fuel
favourite form – poor
without condition

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C 35545

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at Dirige
predominant motive, secure
order in not world.
> (read story of man in Kent)
all today in Turkey.

Legislation re Vagrancy.

Poor Law grew out of Stat of L.
from 1350, real introd 1536
Significance of Stats. of Lab.
1349 — work at old rate
abusing to vagrants punished
1360 — runaways to be branded
1388 — letters patent
certain artificers to work
in harvest times.
kids 12.
beggars to be left in districts
impotent beggars.
law remained for 150 yrs.
civic ordinances of same purport
idea on which legis rested
sufficient work for all
problem of unemployed not yet found
The interpretation of these Stat.
2 views,
temptations to be a beggar.
labour irreg., doles.
black results

Mount Toward Reform in W.E.
Characteristics of P.R. as seen.
1. No attempt by state as a whole
work left to indiv.
2. All assistance in form of almsgiving
... & indiscriminate
3. No attempt to take a com.-
- prehensive view or coordinate
agencies.
4. indescrim of doles, & result.
5. Effect of being more abundant
where less needed & vice versa

as State, honest poor
often no relief.
6. Med. legis aimed only at
vagrancy — not a poor law
but a vagrancy law
one weakness, not pro-
hibit almsgiving to impotent.
two principles needed to be recog.
State to take work, & forbid begging
Nominalists first to note this
Soon all public & tech ed?
(Luther)
Liberal Catholic side
magistrates,
cities introduce reforms
Augsburg begins 1522 &
prohibits all begging. &
offers 6 guardians.

The Method of Vives.
illustrate growth of thought
abroad.

Vagrancy & distress in Eng.
need for reform at home
Grt increase in 16th cty
"whole countries infested by bandits"
harbors in Southampton
Nottingham & Jury
their advent — Mark Mark
Causes of increase
1. agrarian change
2. Expansion of trade, guilds — domestic
creation of demand — Economic.
1528 Netherlands.
3 series of bad harvests (1527-36)
4 idle clattering serving men

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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C 35546

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Office,
Queen Street.

3/.

Berlin, Ont. 189

this was a state of affairs when P.L. began to shape study.
union of deserts & undertook the problem.

Growth of Indru Poor Law

act of 1536.
object to prevent all open begging
local authorities to keep impotent poor by compulsion
common & open doles prohibited
book with record of money to be kept by parish.
valiant beggars, rubbed, testimonial gristle, doll
rely on parish tax for work
principles of this act.
none shall beg.
but laid on parishes
compulsory tax sure to follow
parish too had to find work.
this act the foundation of later system.
later legis. as to impotent.
1547. local auths to provide benevolence collapses
1555 persons able to give, instead persuade,
practice ceases.
1572. " powered to direct arrears. &
provide overseers.
Significant delay in compulsory taxation
transition from feud. conditions very slow
1535 reallowed licensing of beggars, beggars out of
aliens houses & hospitals still used, old buildings
utilized
legis. re unemployed
brand, fine surplus, 1576 houses of correction
roundsmen, slight attention due to
few unemployed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35547

Dent: organized with Bruce. 1782.

1797 petition made to Geo III - waste lands.

1827 Royal charter - King's college. - "Crown reserves to the religious denomns

1837 charter amended.

1842 Univ legislation with faculties arts, law, med & theol.

1843 1st matric, ~~begin of hist~~.

1849, divinity discontd, Senate abolsd
name changed to the Univ of Toronto

1853 Faculties of medicine & law abolished & funds devoted to new university organized corporation "university of Toronto" & Univ Coll" - senate given power over courses.

models followed in reorgann Univ of London - & Univ Coll.

changes in local habitat - in early years

Oct 1858 - new colly finished - "Edn Head.

For 34 yrs constn remained unchanged.

other collegiate bodies Univ Trinity coll. Victoria affiliated

1887. Univ of Toronto & Univ College were remodelled by the University Federation Act -

Since then Vic - came in.

Also the theological colleges before affiliated have become federated.

Faculty of medicine established on passing of Act of 1887.

1888. Ontario agricl. college affiliated to Sc of A.

Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

Roy College of ~~Dental Surgeons~~ Pharmacy "

College of Music "

School of Practical Science "

Medicine & Sch. of Pedagogy - 1887. Veterinary Coll. affi

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35548

Univ ~~college~~ univ -
Yorkinly -
McMaster.
New College - Wycliffe. Knox.

Organizn of Univ
Crown
Board of Trustees
Senate
Convocation
Univ Council
Council of Univ Coll — students
Arts - 870
Medicine 306
Applied Sciences 146
1,322

degrees. - BA MA. PhD.
entrance -
Examns method of
Instructn - — Univ act of Faculty

Buildings - main bldg. Library. Biology bld — Gym.
Labs & Museum

Univ Publications
"Univ of Toronto Studies.
"Varsity"
Schools & Colls -

Students Societies. Athletic. Lit, Class, & Gym. -
Gymn & athletic Grounds
Residence — life of Coll.
Greek letter — Lit Elections. Hallow

2 events 1890 fire
1894 Strike

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35549

Classical Association.

University College, Toronto,

February 19th, 1895.

Dear Sir,

The dismissal of Prof. Dale and the trouble in the University therefrom resultant have no doubt already come under your notice through the public press, but in their anxiety for united action, looking towards the settlement of the difficulty in accord with the highest ultimate interests of the University, the members of the Classical Association venture to lay before you personally an impartial statement of the present condition of affairs.

Into a discussion of the merits of the student agitation preceding the present crisis we need not enter. It is plain that the students believed, rightly or wrongly, that there was something fundamentally amiss in the University.

After the trouble had reached a certain stage Professor Dale evidently felt that it was his duty to protest against what he believed was a radical defect in the present system of appointments, with only an incidental reference to the movement of the students.

It is manifest that Prof. Dale himself had everything to lose and nothing to gain by his course. It could only be an honest and intense desire for the best interests of the University that would have driven him to this action. This unselfishness and singleness of purpose will be particularly clear to those who know Prof. Dale's unwavering integrity of character, but it is surely patent to all who have given the matter the least consideration. The letter in the *Globe* of the 9th inst. may have been characterized by a lack of the *suaviter in modo*, and an excess of the *fortiter in re* but it was manifestly the honest expression of an honest man, and in the present crisis of affairs in the University it would seem to be in the public interests that those who are qualified to speak should have liberty freely to express their opinions.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

It is urged that Prof. Dale should not have had recourse to the press ; it may, however, be pointed out that prominent University officials had already discussed the actual situation ; furthermore, that the press has always been more or less the medium of discussion of University matters, the violent Senatorial controversy of three years ago affording ample evidence thereof. The University is a public institution and has always been so considered.

Apart from any error made by Prof. Dale in his methods—for there can be no doubt of the purity of his motives—there is the question of the incalculable loss that would be sustained by the University in the dismissal of one of its most competent Professors. With the ability and acquirements of Prof. Dale you are probably well acquainted, but it may not be out of place to recall that he is recognized as a pre-eminent scholar in his special department, and as liberally versed in general subjects. As an instructor he has in an exceptional degree the gift of inspiring his students, a gift which is more appreciated as it is less common. We believe that the loss of a man combining Prof. Dale's scholarship and inspiration would be irreparable.

It is on these grounds that the students are urging the reinstatement of Prof. Dale, and without his reinstatement there can be no satisfactory settlement of the present difficulty. The Classical Association as representing that part of the student body most deeply interested is circulating a petition looking to that end. It is being signed by the members of the Association ; and we are anxious that by signing and returning to us this circular you may express your sympathy with us in our stand on this matter.

It is with a proper diffidence that undergraduates request the support of the graduate body in their troubles with the authorities. It is a thing not lightly to be asked nor should it be lightly given. But to such as are acquainted with Prof. Dale, a movement on the part of the Students to retain him in the University will need no words of justification. Such as do not know him we can assure that in this matter we look only to the best interests of the University.

We appeal to you as graduates of an institution which we all deeply love, and we feel we shall not appeal in vain.

Yours very truly,

C. P. MEGAN, *President.*

E. D. CARDER, *Secretary.*

Kindly return this circular with your signature and with such expression of opinion as you may care to give.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35552

STUDENTS

OF

Toronto University !

We are refused the use of the STUDENTS' UNION at the eleventh hour and hence are forced to POSTPONE our

MASS MEETING

... until ...

FRIDAY, 22ND INST.

The Meeting will be held on that day at 4 p.m., in

Wardell's Hall

SPADINA AVE.

It is the duty of every man and woman to be present.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35553

THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Programme of Business for the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting,

HELD IN THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD & 4TH, 1892.

THURSDAY MORNING.

10.00 A.M.—Welcome by the Mayor of Ottawa.

10.15 " Opening Address by the President.

10.30 " Reading of First Report of the Executive Committee.

10.45 " Report of Committee on Plate Matter, T. H. PRESTON, Chairman.

Reading of Correspondence.

11.15 " Report of the Delegates to National Editorial Convention at St. Paul U.S., Messrs. PIRIE and PATTULLO.

11.30 " Reception of American Delegates.

12.00 " Address by W. A. SHEPARD, President United Typothetæ of America.

12.30 " Appointment of Committees and volunteer business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2.00 P.M.—Reports of Secretary-Treasurer and Auditors.

2.30 " Address by H. BEAUGRAND, *La Patrie*, Montreal.

3.00 " "Things one would like to be Different."—JOHN CAMERON, *The Advertiser*, London.

From 3.30 to 6.00 p.m. members who wish to see the city will be driven about as the guests of the City Council. Among the points of interest visited will be the new Eddy paper mill.

The Executive and other Committees will meet for business.

At 9.00 p.m. there will be a reception at Government House. The Electric Cars provided for the Association, will leave the corner of Wellington and Metcalfe Streets at 8.40 p.m. sharp.

FRIDAY MORNING.

10.00 A.M.—Consideration of Report of Executive Committee on Revision of the Constitution.

10.30 " Report of Committee on Resolutions.

11.00 " "The Smaller Dailies."—J. S. BRIERLEY, *The Journal*, St. Thomas, Ont.

11.30 " Newspaper Subscriptions and how to collect them."—ROBT. HOLMES, *The New Era*, Clinton.

12.00 " "A Decade in the History of Newspaper Libel."—JOHN KING, Q.C., Berlin, Ont.

12.30 " Address by R. S. WHITE, M.P., *The Gazette*, Montreal.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2.00 P.M.—"The Advertising Rates Schedule."—J. S. BRIERLEY, Chairman of Special Committee.

2.30 " "The Legitimate Profits of a Newspaper Office and How they are Curtailed."—J. C. JAMIESON, *The Intelligencer*, Belleville.

3.00 " "Office Management."—C. W. YOUNG, *The Freeholder*, Cornwall.

3.30 " Report of Committees and volunteer questions.

4.15 " The Election of Officers and uncompleted business.

At 8.00 p.m. there will be a PRESS BANQUET at the Russell House. Every member is requested to attend.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

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CANADA

C 35554

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

No. 2693

Toronto, 27 5 189 4

3 Year No.

Received from W L Mc King

the sum of 15 Dollars,

for Fees 1893-4.

Fee 15

15

J Brebner Registrar.

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Volume C 45

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CANADA

AGENCIES FOR RELIEF OF POVERTY.

To the Editor of The Globe: C 35555

Sir,—It may seem strange that anyone should object to the opening of a new channel through which the liberality of our citizens may flow to the needy; yet those who have to do with the relief of poverty know well how great is the harm resulting from the multiplication of agencies for the administration of relief. I make these remarks in view of the appeal in your issue of the 17th inst. for subscriptions in aid of the work done by Mr. Yeigh's "Fred Victor Mission Bible Class." I am sure that the members of this class are trying to do their work wisely, as well as earnestly. I would beg of them not to raise a separate fund for the cases coming under their notice, but rather to call the attention of either the visitors for the House of Industry or the visitors for the Relief Society to such cases. They may rest assured that help will be given in all cases of real need. I would make the same observation about the help given by the city missions. I have sometimes seen an appeal from my friend Mr. Robt. Hall for money and clothing to help needy cases coming under his notice. I am thoroughly satisfied that with the best intentions in the world it is impossible for either Mr. Hall or the members of the "Fred Victor Bible Class" to avoid doing a good deal of harm in the way of helping unworthy applicants for aid, simply because they have not the information which is in possession of the two societies referred to above.

The House of Industry and the Relief Society have the whole city mapped out into districts for the purpose of visitation and inquiry, and the visiting is, on the whole, thoroughly and systematically done. The two things required, in my judgment, to improve the present state of matters are:—

First—That the House of Industry and the Relief Society should combine their resources and their work under one set of visitors (ladies and gentlemen); and,

Second—That the citizens should put money far more freely than they have ever done into the hands of this organization, and at the same time firmly and uniformly refuse to give to mendicants whose circumstances they do not personally know.

If the agencies for the administration of outdoor relief could be reduced to (1) the several Christian churches, each of which has a definite constituency of members, and (2) this general society on the other hand, with its thorough system of visitation, a great check would be put on the development of pauperism which is going on among us with alarming rapidity.

D. J. MACDONNELL,
St. Andrew's Manse,
Toronto, Jan. 23.

THE MONEY QUESTION

Capt. Bennett.

C 35556

AWAITING ACTION.

University Council Will Meet To-day to Consider the Dispute with the Students.

The students at the university are all agog to know what action the council intends taking with reference to the college journal and the lecture delivered at Forum hall last Saturday evening. The council met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned until this afternoon without taking action of any kind. Prof. Mavor's statement, wherein he explains the whole situation from his point of view, may not be made public after all. President Loudon is opposed to the continuance of what might appear a controversy between the faculty and the students. There are other members of the council, however, who would like to see the matter thoroughly threshed out in public now that it has gone so far. These men feel confident that the students' position is becoming more untenable every time they attempt a defence. Prof. Mavor says that it is a matter of indifference to him whether or not the statement is made public by the council. He simply wrote it out to place the council in possession of all the facts. Many of the students of the third and fourth years are as anxious as President Loudon that the statement shall not be made public. They are most anxious that matters shall rest where they are.

Interview with One of the Students.

Speaking to an Empire reporter yesterday, one of the fourth year men said: "It simply amounts to this: some of our fellows have gone too far and if the matter does not drop right away there will be an order of dismissal for some of us. This will at once bring about divisions. The great mistake was made at that meeting of students where the alleged facts were made public regarding that meeting at Prof. Mavor's house to arrange the programme. Prof. Mavor claims, I understand, that the names of Messrs. Jury and Thompson were not to be placed upon the programme until he had had time to pave the way for it with some of the members of the council. He claims, also, that the matter was not even to have been mentioned until he could find time to take such action, and also that a proof of the programme was to have been supplied to him before any action should be taken upon the part of the students. Now, if Prof. Mavor publishes a statement he will most likely include these facts. This will lead to a counter statement upon the part of a large body of our fellows and then will come the split. I was not at Prof. Mavor's house, and don't, therefore, know which story is true, but I do know that there are at least two of the men who were there who will corroborate Prof. Mavor in his statement should there be any trouble about its publication. I think that the council can afford to let matters rest where they are. If they take action, it will mean that the editor of 'Varsity will be expelled and probably a number of others. This would be a serious blow to the university, since it would only add fuel to the fire."

PERSONALS.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Prices in cents, computed at ..... the £, are as follows:

Finest steers, 11 1-2c.
Good to choice, 11c.
Poor to medium, 10c.
Bulls, 9c.
Inferiors, 7 1-2c.

Receipts are heavy, but prices hold steady. Best are quoted at 13c; secondary, 11 to 12c; merinos, 10 1-2 to 11 1-2c; rams, 9 1-2c, and inferiors, 8c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The run of live stock at the Montreal yards at Point St. Charles since last Thursday has been light, consequently the offerings this morning were small, but, notwithstanding this fact, an easier feeling prevailed in both cattle and sheep, and prices were fully 1-4c per lb lower than this day last week. In cattle, business was quiet, which was due to butchers having ample supplies on hand, and for the same reason local speculators held off, in consequence of which a few changed hands at prices ranging from 2 3-4 to 3 1-4c per lb, live weight. The demand for sheep was also slow for export account, owing to the fact that none were wanted to fill space from Portland this week, and we did not hear of any sales, but holders were asking for this class of stock 3 1-4c per lb, live weight. A few small lots of butchers' stock were picked up at 3c per lb. Lambs were fairly enquired for, and prices ruled steady at 3 1-2 to 3 3-4c per lb, live weight. In live hogs trade was very quiet, there being only 20 offered, which sold at 4 1-4c per lb. There were 325 head of butchers' cattle, 450 sheep and lambs and a few small calves offered at the east end abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, and although the prices of cattle were higher all round, trade was fairly good, as the receipts are expected to be light for some time owing to drifted roads. A considerable proportion of the cattle and one-half of the sheep and lambs were held over from last week's markets. A few choice cattle were sold at 4c per lb, with pretty good stock at 3 to 3 1-2c per lb, and the rougher animals at 2 to 2 3-4c per lb. Good lambs were somewhat higher in price, selling in lots at 4c per lb, with mixed lots at 3 1-2c per lb. There were not many fat hogs at the yards, and prices are 4 1-4c per lb.

East Buffalo, Jan. 28.—The cattle market to-day ruled strong, the demand being good and the receipts not very heavy; about 17 cars were on sale. Prices were as follows: For extra fancy steers, $5.10 to $5.25; choice export do, $4.80 to $5; good shipping, $4.65 to $4.75; roughs, $3.50 to $4; oxen, common to fancy, $2.75 to $5; cows and heifers, $3.50 to $4; export bulls, $3.75 to $4.25. Stockers and feeders—Enquiry good, and all were taken at the full strength of the prices quoted. Fair to choice stockers, $2.40 to $2.75; do, feeders, $3 to $3.50. Fresh cows and springers—Receipts were not over a dozen loads and for these the market proved strong. Fair to fancy cows, $32 to $48; do, springers, $20 to $45. Veals and calves—With about 350 head on sale, the market was somewhat more active and prices about a quarter higher than at the close of last week. Fair to good lots sold at $4.25 to $5.50 and choice to best at $5.75 to $6; heavy fed and buttermilk calves sold slow at $2.25 to $3.25. Sheep and lambs — On sale, 103 cars; market, 15 to 20c higher for prime stock and strong for all grades. Best wethers, $4.15 to $4.50; fair to good mixed sheep, $3 to $3.60; common to fair, $2 to $2.45; choice lambs, $5 to $5.50; fair to good, $3.90 to $4.40. Hogs—Receipts, only 70 cars, and with this limited supply the market ruled stronger. Mediums, heavy and choice yorkers, $4.50 to $4.65; roughs, $3.50 to $3.75; stags, $3 to $3.50.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Common to extra dressed beef and shipping steers were quoted today at $3.25 to $3.50; cows and bulls at $1.40 to $3.75; and stockers and feeders at $2.25 to $3.75; prime heavy hogs were saleable at $4.50 to $4.60, and there were sales as high as $4.25 to $4.30. The bulk of the hogs were weighed above $4 or $4.25 for common to good [illegible] about $3.25 to $4.45 for average [illegible] 200 lbs. Common to extra sheep were quoted at $2.25 to $4, and sales of lambs were at $3.25 to $4.85. There was [illegible] Receipts Cattle, 11,000;

C 35558

THE UNIVERSITY TROUBLES.

The Globe has said that it would be well if the council of the University would find it consistent with the preservation of discipline not to proceed against any of those who may take part in the meeting of students which will be addressed by Messrs. Jury and Thompson this evening. We are glad to learn that there is no probability of any such action being taken. Though there is, so far as we can discover, no authoritative declaration on the question, our information is that the authorities have never had any intention of suspending or expelling or in any way proceeding against the participants. It is unfortunate that a different impression has got abroad, as it must have materially enhanced the ill-feeling which stands in the way of a settlement of the difficulty. With that misunderstanding removed, the authorities and the Political Science Club can begin with a clean slate, and surely it ought not to be difficult to devise a good working arrangement for the future. Why not have the whole subject of the relations of the University with students' societies and students' journals considered, and a policy framed which shall preserve discipline while allowing reasonable freedom to the students? As to the past, we do not think that any of the rather numerous disputes are worth the ill-feeling they have aroused and the injury which they are causing to University interests.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

much sleep at night in consequence.

Later on I became very excitable and sensitive to outward influences. The least noise unnerved me. As time went on I grew weaker and could barely walk about. The doctor's treatment failed to relieve me and I became very anxious and discouraged. In November, 1889, a friend of mine living at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester, told me of the benefit he had derived from a medicine popularly advertised as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and advised me to try it. I did so and after having taken three bottles of this preparation all the pain left me and I was completely cured. Since that time (now nearly three years ago) I have been strong and in the best of health. Had I known of and used this medicine at the outset I should have been saved two years of suffering. (Dated) Urmston, near Manchester, October 10th, 1892."

If our clerical friend (above alluded to) please, we would remark that energy is compounded of physical and mental health—or rather, is an outgrowth of it. When one is radically ill he is incapable of any continued effort; and any effort at all is made against nature's protest and at heavy expense to the man who makes it. There is nothing under the sun so good for the energies and to prevent or cure indigestion and dyspepsia as Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. Keep up the fire and the kettle will boil. Fruit grows on trees, not on the tip of a conjurer's wand. Nature has but one way of doing things. It is good to be ambitious and pushing, but the stomach commonly decides what amount of success will come of it. If the "D.D." please (again) the secret of happiness lies in a perfect digestion.

We can give the addresses of hundreds who have used Dr. Mason's pleasant home treatment, and we are willing to let them tell for themselves what the remedy has done for them. Send 6 cents [illegible] Mason's treatise on

CANCERS AND TUMORS.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35560

147 Beverley St.,
Toronto, July 1895

Confidential

Dear Sir:-

Having been requested by a Committee of University graduates to take an interest in the coming elections to the Senate, I take the liberty of enclosing you a list of candidates - already printed for convenience sake - to represent the graduates in Arts in that body. With two exceptions (Messrs Northrup and Thompson) all the gentlemen named have already had ripe experience, and have rendered excellent service as members of Senate. Mr. W.B. Northrup M.A., M.P., is a prominent graduate representative of the easterly part of Ontario, and is an enthusiastic University man, while Mr. R.A. Thompson, B.A., is distinguished as a teacher, and is a capital representative of the Collegiate Institute and High School Masters of the Province. None of these candidates, I believe, has any interest to serve save the welfare of the University. The Committee without disparaging any other candidates, can confidently recommend all of these gentlemen to your support and influence, and will be glad if you fill in all the blanks in the voting paper, except the date at the foot, and return the paper to me (at above address) as soon as possible. Your execution of the paper in that form will, I am assured, be perfectly regular, as its execution will not be complete till the date is also filled in. That will be done here at

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35561

147 Beverley St.,
Toronto, July 1895

Confidential

Dear Sir:-

Having been requested by a Committee of University graduates to take an interest in the coming elections to the Senate, I take the liberty of enclosing you a list of candidates - already printed for convenience sake - to represent the graduates in Arts in that body. With two exceptions (Messrs Northrup and Thompson) all the gentlemen named have already had ripe experience, and have rendered excellent service as members of Senate. Mr. W.B. Northrup M.A., M.P., is a prominent graduate representative of the easterly part of Ontario, and is an enthusiastic University man, while Mr. R.A. Thompson, B.A., is distinguished as a teacher, and is a capital representative of the Collegiate Institute and High School Masters of the Province. None of these candidates, I believe, has any interest to serve save the welfare of the University. The Committee without disparaging any other candidates, can confidently recommend all of these gentlemen to your support and influence, and will be glad if you fill in all the blanks in the voting paper, except the date at the foot, and return the paper to me (at above address) as soon as possible. Your execution of the paper in that form will, I am assured, be perfectly regular, as its execution will not be complete till the date is also filled in. That will be done here at

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35562

To ~~Miss H.~~ R Kathleen K.

It has been written as you know
that "no thing useless is, or low" *
and in your words to me you've taught
the loving harmony of thought.

For ~~from your words~~ in your mind
so filled with grace
the magic of that thought strange
since all the moments seem to change
the background of the thoughts that *

may every hour ~~of pain~~ of darkest gloom
be as a halo over a tomb
~~and~~ every hour of ~~good~~ accord
~~purely sufficient~~ ~~be as a blessing~~ of your life afford

thus joy & joy will play this part
as life unveils your inmost heart
and fears and doubts & trials prove
but shadows in a life of love.

— " —

Longfellow — "The Baddle of St Augustine"

* what was said by Miss K.R. when I spoke of the much time I wasted and misspent and I was told it would form a background for nobler thoughts.
Aug 13/25.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"Oh. dear"

C 35563

I was a ~~windy~~ beautiful day in Summer
And the wind blew through the trees
As she lay in a swinging hammock
And rocked to the tune of the breeze

A little maiden of sixteen
With eyes of an ocean blue
And hair as gold as the sunset
And cheeks of a ruddy hue

And so when she was told of her beauty
She laughed full hearty & long
And said that her heart was not cold
That false was the voice of this song

Her eyes were like of the ocean
~~Too~~ ~~unlike~~ they would better compare
Of her years she had seen more of sixteen
And earnestly she said was her lay

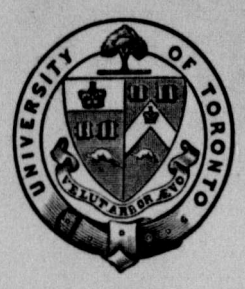
And then she says I am a poet
And beautiful calls she my verse
So I think I will drown in the ocean
To save cost of a coffin & hearse

Aug 15th/98

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35564



Compliments of

The Students

On Behalf of the Committee:

W. L. M. KING, '95
O. E. CULBERT, '95
R. A. TOWERS, '96
C. W. MACPHERSON, S.P.S.

Hallowe'en, 1894

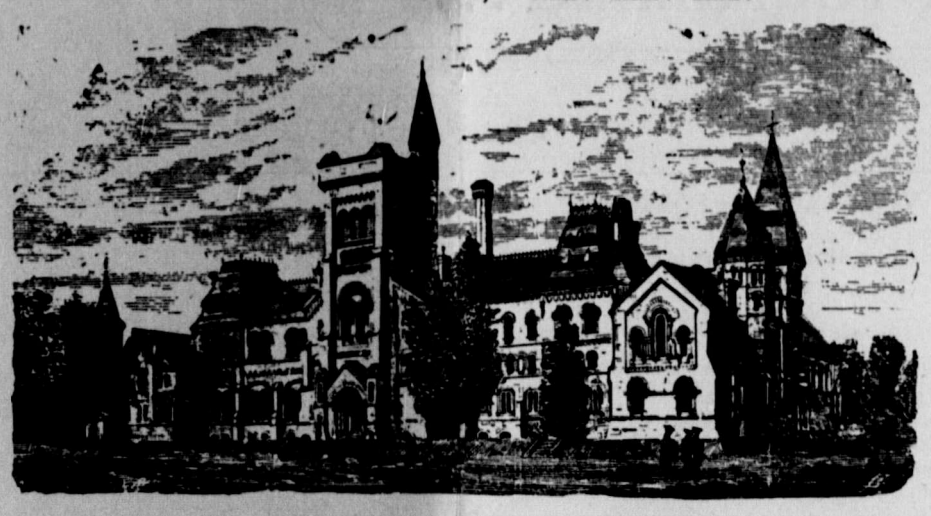
TORONTO.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35565

'Varsity, 'Varsity, V A R S I T Y—Varsity, Varsity, V A R S I T Y—
V-A-R-S-I-T-Y—VAR-SI-TY,—Rah! Rah! Rah!



'VARSITY NIGHT

AT THE

...Grand Opera House...

HALLOWE'EN

- 1894 -

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.....Cool Smoking Mixture, specially fit for Students.....

Also ALIVE BOLLARD'S Special 5 cent Cigar, nothing made to equal it.

☞ Student's WALKING CLUBS on presentation of this, only 10 cents.

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at DUNLOP'S

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Green Houses: Cor. McKENZIE AVE. & BLOOR ST., W. 'Phone 5125.

THE EVENING NEWS, Largest Circulation in Ontario.

One, Two, Three, Who are we? O C P. Pharmacy—PHARMACY
Rah! Rah! Rah!

WHO ARE WE: CAN'T YOU GUESS? WE ARE FROM THE S. P. S.

Toronto, Toronto, T-O-R-O-N-T-O, MEDS.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35566

Programme...

Before Act I:

1. VIVE LA COMPAGNIE.

Bring hither a beaker and fill it with wine,
And pledge Alma Mater with ninety times nine.

Chorus: Vive le, vive le, vive le roi,
Vive le, vive le, vive le roi,
Vive le roi, vive la reine, vive la compagnie.

Here's to our friends in the bald-headed row,
And what they sit there for, Oh! don't we all know.

Here's to the Artists to "Paradise Lost,"
Let them come to the "Gods," we own it—no cost.

Here's to the Ladies regardless of age (?)
With their hats they shut out *our* view of the stage.

Here's to the fellow who sings out of tune,
We'll choke him right off, for he can't die too soon,

Here's to ourselves—we're the best of the crowd,
We're too modest to mention our praises out loud.

2. THE FRESHMAN'S FATE, or the Perils of Co-Education.

Come youths and maidens all,
Just listen while I tell,
Of a 'Varsity undergrad,
And what to him befel.
He was a merry lad,
And laughing all the day,
For thus it was he strove
To drive dull care away.

Chorus: Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!
Laughing all the day.
Oh! what fun it is to laugh,
And drive dull care away. (*Bis*)

But one bright day there came
A maiden to the college:
Her face was full of charms,
Her head was full of knowledge,
He looked and looked again
Upon the lovely sight;
He watched her all the day,
And dreamt of her all night.

And so it came to pass
She stole his heart away;
He grew quite thin and pale,
And pined the livelong day.
He worse and worse did grow,
Until—most awful doom,
The skeleton he became
In the Biology room.

3. Selection: BANJOS & GUITARS

4. THE MAPLE LEAF.

In days of yore, from Britain's shore
Wolfe the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag,
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together.
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf forever.

Chorus:

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf for ever!
God save our Queen, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf for ever!

Our fair Dominion now extends
From Cape Race to Nootka Sound;
May peace for ever be our lot,
And plenteous store abound:
And may those ties of love be ours
Which discord cannot sever,
And flourish green o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf for ever!

Chorus:

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf for ever!
And flourish green o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf for ever!

Between Acts I and II:

5. ALOUETTE.

Alouette, gentille Alouette,
Alouette, je te plumerai,
Je te plumerai la tête, Je te plumerai la tête,
Chorus: [et la tête.
Aloutte, gentille Aloutte,
Alouette, je te plumerai
La tête, et le bec, et le nez, et le dos,
et les pattes, et le cou.

6. MOLLIE & I & THE BABY. *by S.P.S.*

I've a nice little cottage and in it does dwell
Mollie and I and the baby,
And I'm sure that for comfort no king can excel
Mollie and I — — —

My dear little Mollie is just twenty-three;
The baby's turned one, and between you & me
We're the nicest young family you ever did see,
Mollie and I and the baby.

Cho.—Mollie, Mollie, always so jolly,
Always laughing chuck full of glee,
Living as happy, as happy can be,
Mollie and I and the baby.

Now we care not for riches, nor palaces grand
Mollie and I — — —
For I'm sure we'd not change with the best in the
Mollie — — — — [land
When I get home at nig't with my babe on my knee
I sit in my arm chair while Molly gets tea,
Then we dine at a table that only sits three,
Molly and I and the baby.

Good Night Ladies.

Faculty.

Every bright Sunday morning to church we will
Mollie and I — — — [go,
As we pass down the St. all the people they know
Mollie and I — — —
Now Mollie's a girl you would all like to meet;
Her ways they are charming, her smiles they
[are sweet,
If you chance to come our way just drop in and
Mollie and I — — — [greet

7. MOUNTAIN TOP.

Hark I hear a voice
'Way up on the mountain top tip-top
Descending down below.—
Chorus.—Let us all unite in love
Trusting in the powers above
Merrily we roll along
Over the deep blue sea.

Little Jacky Horner
A-sitting in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie;
He stuck in his thumb,
And pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a big boy am I!"

Old Mother Hubbard,
She went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there,
The cupboard was bare,
And so the poor doggy got none.

8. SAILING, with Banjo & Guitar Accompaniment.

Over the river, over the Dee,
Dwells a maiden fair,
Oh! laughing lips and eyes has she,
And rippling sunny hair,

Chorus:

Sailing, sailing, sailing,
Sailing down the stream.
Sailing, sailing, sailing,
Sailing down the stream.

Up to her window, sunshine or rain,
A clambering rose-vine goes,
And over the river my heart would fain,
To climb with the climbing rose,

Ever I dream of one sweetest word
I to my love will say;
Oh, my heart is like a singing-bird
On a swaying hazel spray,

Between Acts II and III:

9. LITORIA.

Ye blooming freshman dons his gown,
And walks ye earth with awful frown.
He sees ye maidens' glances sly,
And rolleth his magnetic eye.

This baby-despot we despise,
We'el elevate him to the skies,
Deep in ye mud we'll stick his nose
Ad evertendos Tyrannos.

To 'Varsity men this tale I speak,
For making men and killing cheek,
Stick up for your formalities,
Up with the Council, down with the fees.

† No more sheds and no more hose,
For Residence Cream apply to the Dean,
Registrar hustled, Freshman lost on Campus,
Reward $15 and Chest Protector. Alfie Bene-
Wrong appointment. Is this true? [dict. John*
(*Varsity*, 2nd Number.)

*Dyspepsia.
†Not to be sung. Free Supps in French to the man who sets this to music.

'Mid ev'ning's dusky shadows,
In morning's rosy light,
Cheerily ring our footsteps,
Right, left, right.

We wander by the woodland,
That hangs upon the hill,
Hark! the cock is tuning,
His morning clarion shrill.
And hurriedly awakening
From his nest amid the spray.
Cheerily now the blackbird
Whistling greets the day.

We gaze upon the streamlet,
As o'er the bridge we lean,
We watch the hurried ripples,
We watch the golden green.
Oh, the men of the north are stalwart,
And the woodland lasses fair,
And cheerily breathes around us,
The bracing woodland air.

10. Selection--BANJOS & GUITARS

11. TRAMP SONG.

Way down in yonder valley,
The mist is like a sea,
Though the sun be scarcely risen,
There is light enough for me.
For be it early morning,
Or be it late at night,
Cheerily ring our footsteps,
Right, left, right!

Chorus: For be it early morning,
Or be it late at night,
Cheerily ring our footsteps,
Right, left, right!

12. MARCHING SONG.

Come listen to our hearty song.
Heigho, heigho, heigho, heigho,
We'll sing it as we march along,
Heigho, heigho, heigho, heigho.

Oh! we're the boys of 'Varsity,
We're out to-night upon a spree.

We do our best quite willingly
To fill the "Gods" with melody.

We know right well its very wrong
To keep the cops awake so long.

Good night! next year we'll come again,
We must inspect them now and then.

The Piano used by the Students on this occasion is from the warerooms of HEINTZMAN & CO. 117 King St. W.

God Save the Queen.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35566

Programme . . .

Before Act I :

1. VIVE LA COMPAGNIE.

Bring hither a beaker and fill it with wine,
And pledge Alma Mater with ninety times nine.

Chorus : Vive le, vive le, vive le roi,
Vive le, vive le, vive le roi,
Vive le roi, vive la reine, vive la compagnie.

Here's to our friends in the bald-headed row,
And what they sit there for, Oh! don't we all know.

Here's to the Artists to "Paradise Lost,"
Let them come to the "Gods," we own it—no cost.

Here's to the Ladies regardless of age (?)
With their hats they shut out *our* view of the stage.

Here's to the fellow who sings out of tune,
We'll choke him right off, for he can't die too soon,

Here's to ourselves—we're the best of the crowd,
We're too modest to mention our praises out loud.

2. THE FRESHMAN'S FATE, or the Perils of Co-Education.

Come youths and maidens all,
Just listen while I tell,
Of a 'Varsity undergrad,
And what to him befel.
He was a merry lad,
And laughing all the day,
For thus it was he strove
To drive dull care away.

Chorus :Ha ! Ha ! Ha ! Ha ! Ha ! Ha ! Ha !
Laughing all the day.
Oh ! what fun it is to laugh,
And drive dull care away. (*Bis*)

But one bright day there came
A maiden to the college :
Her face was full of charms,
Her head was full of knowledge,
He looked and looked again
Upon the lovely sight ;
He watched her all the day,
And dreamt of her all night.

And so it came to pass
She stole his heart away ;
He grew quite thin and pale,
And pined the livelong day.
He worse and worse did grow,
Until—most awful doom,
The skeleton he became
In the Biology room.

3. Selection: BANJOS & GUITARS

4. THE MAPLE LEAF.

In days of yore, from Britain's shore
Wolfe the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag,
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together.
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf forever.

Chorus :

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf for ever !
God save our Queen, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf for ever !

Our fair Dominion now extends
From Cape Race to Nootka Sound ;
May peace for ever be our lot,
And plenteous store abound :
And may those ties of love be ours
Which discord cannot sever,
And flourish green o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf for ever !

Chorus :

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf for ever !
And flourish green o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf for ever !

Between Acts I and II :

5. ALOUETTE.

Alouette, gentille Alouette,
Alouette, je te plumerai,
Je te plumerai la tête, Je te plumerai la tête,
Chorus : [et la tête.
Aloutte, gentille Aloutte,
Alouette, je te plumerai
La tête, et le bec, et le nez, et le dos,
et les pattes, et le cou.

6. MOLLIE & I & THE BABY. *by S.P.S.*

I've a nice little cottage and in it does dwell
Mollie and I and the baby,
And I'm sure that for comfort no king can excel
Mollie and I — — —
My dear little Mollie is just twenty-three ;
The baby's turned one, and between you & me
We're the nicest young family you ever did see,
Mollie and I and the baby.

Cho.—Mollie, Mollie, always so jolly,
Always laughing chuck full of glee,
Living as happy, as happy can be,
Mollie and I and the baby.

Now we care not for riches, nor palaces grand
Mollie and I — — —
For I'm sure we'd not change with the best in the
Mollie — — — — [land
When I get home at nig't with my babe on my knee
I sit in my arm chair while Molly gets tea,
Then we dine at a table that only sits three,
Molly and I and the baby.

Good Night Ladies.

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Toronto

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 1 1

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They Foregather in the Opera House and Provide an Excellent Entertainment—Thousands in the Procession Which Marched Through the Principal Streets—Lots of Fun and Little Mischief.

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"Good thing; pass it along!" was every one's attitude, and the whole city seemed anxious to help in the festivities.

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In his speech after the second act of "The Lost Paradise," Manager Sheppard explained how it all came about. He said that what he had always maintained was proven by the audience before him. He had always believed the students of Toronto to be gentlemen. In the past on Hallowe'en, it had been the custom to admit all-comers to the gallery, and the disturbances that had resulted were due to the presence of outsiders, he felt convinced. The students had been blamed wrongfully, and this year they had vindicated themselves. The two galleries had been entirely sold out to them; they occupied them exclusively and the result was that a more gentlemanly or intelligent audience had never assembled within the doors of the Grand Opera House.

Manager Sheppard was loudly applauded for these evidences of aldermanic appreciation.

1500 Students Among the Gods.

There were fully 1500 students in the house and for the first time in the history of Hallowe'en their friends were there too. The boxes and the galleries were full of young men in the pursuit of knowledge, while fully a thousand people filled the ground floor. They came to see the students as much as to see "The Lost Paradise," and the students admirably filled their obligations.

The theatre's interior was decorated as for a festival. Hundreds of yards of bunting were festooned about its galleries, its arches and its dome. The red and black of Trinity, the white and blue of Varsity, the yellow, scarlet and black of the Pharmacists, the yellow, white and blue of the Practical Scientists were hung about in the most reckless fashion. It was quite evident that all the institutions tried to rival one another as to which should put up the most color.

Brought Their Weapons Along

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In the opinion of the older hands, the lovers of riot and disorder, last night's "fun" was extremely tame; but the boys, judging by the noise they made, seemed to be enjoying themselves immensely. The only damage done was the destruction of the Queen's Park fence in Bloor-street, and the smashing of a pane of glass in a street car.

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Stopping Street Cars.

The chief amusement along Yonge-street was the stopping of street cars by snatching the string attached to the pole out of the hands of the conductor and dislodging the trolley from the wire. Every car was served alike. The boys swarmed on to the footboards and the conductors were helpless. At an early stage of the game one of the venturesome lads was nabbed by a policeman; but the word being passed around his colleagues surrounded the man of law and compelled him to set his prisoner free.

At College-street the crowd divided, one half going along that street and north into Bloor, the other continuing along Yonge. The latter turned west in Bloor, along which it proceeded as far as Avenue-road. The fence at the north of Queen's Park here attracted their attention. With a loud cry the lads rushed at the paling and in less time than it takes to write it was down. This proceeding greatly pleased the crowd and they turned back, serenading the Presbyterian Ladies' College on the way.

"Go Home, Like Good Little Boys"

Proceeding as far east as Moulton's Ladies' College the boys serenaded that establishment. From the grounds of the college some person delivered a speech, in the course of which he advised the serenaders to "go home like good little boys," a piece of advice which was received by the singing of "We won't go home till morning."

From this time on the excitement decreased, but it was revived for a space when returning down Yonge-street the other half of the procession was met. The route was continued south to Carlton-street, where the procession divided into sections, and the boys wended their way home, still shouting and singing.

Knox College fence suffered considerably at the hands of the students, a large portion of it being torn down by one contingent. The sign of Broadway Tabernacle was also torn down and carried away and taken to the lecture room of one of the colleges. A crowd of boys who followed in the wake of the Pharmacy students played havoc with gates and fences in the northern part of Ontario-street.

PEACHED ON HIS PAL.

C 35567

HE EMPIRE, TORONTO, THU

STUDENTS' HALLOWE'EN

SPENT RIGHT MERRILY AT THE GRAND THEATRE

Witnessing the "Lost Paradise"—Artistes Known and Unknown to Fame Literally Loaded Down with Flowers from the Right-hand Stage Box—Mr. Morriss' Happy Characterization of the Demeanor of the Students—Never Played to an Audience Which Caught the Fine Points of the Drama So Quickly—Musical Accompaniment by the Students and Songs Entr'Actes.

The eve of All Souls has become a high carnival night in this academic city, and the college students have evidently marked it as their own. Hallowe'en and "Hollere'en" were synonymous terms last night, as far as Toronto was concerned, and the rallying point of the noise and bedlam was the Grand opera house. The students took possession of the theatre, and, though during the progress of the play order was preserved, between the acts the scene was like not only a "Lost Paradise," but a "Discovered Hades."

Bought Out the Upper Gallery.

For Hallowe'en the students had bought out the whole of the upper gallery, so dear to them, and several boxes. They had draped the house with bunting and ribbons of their college colors, as it had never been adorned before, and from pit to dome the balconies, boxes, pillars and railings were a mass of blue and white, 'Varsity colors; red and black, Trinity, and red, blue and yellow, the medicos' hues. The theatre was not only packed as to the gods, but all seats and standing space were taken up on the lower floors, and the Grand contained the largest audience it has held this season. To the credit of the students, it may be said that the play was listened to with attention, and was not interrupted in any unseemly way, as has been done in former times. Between the acts, of course, the orchestra had a practical holiday, as the college songs and cries drowned all else. The end of the second act was chosen for an ovation to the players. The whole company was called before the curtain, and the ladies were literally loaded down with flowers by the Celebration Committee, who occupied seats in the right hand stage box.

A Speech by Mr. Morris.

Mr. William Morris was called upon for a speech, and presented with a handsome silver souvenir of the occasion. He thanked the audience, referred to his being a Canadian actor, and paid a compliment to the students by telling them that he had never played to so attentive and appreciative an audience, and one which caught the fine points of the drama so quickly. He would like to take all the audience away with him, if he could afford it, but he would carry away the pleasantest memories of the occasion.

Ald. Sheppard's Happy Remarks.

To vociferous cries for "Sheppard," the manager responded amid loud cheers. The alderman told the young men in the gallery that, while they occupied elevated positions, he had no doubt they would be still further elevated in their after careers, but if capital punishment was not done away with, he hoped never to see them elevated in a physical manner.

AMONG THE "GODS."

The Scene Described by One of the Crowd—Some New and Novel Songs.

The scene in the upper gallery was one never to be forgotten by one who had the good fortune to occupy a seat, or standing room, among the "gods." It was undoubtedly the best Hallowe'en celebration that 'Varsity has ever held, and the students have reason to be proud of their achievement. Although, as Mr. Sheppard said in the little speech which he made in the interval between the second and third acts, there was no rowdyism and the play was listened to with interest throughout, nevertheless before the performance and between the acts the "gods" re-echoed with cat-calls and college songs.

Occupying the front rows in the centre was the University Banjo and Guitar Club, who aided materially in the musical performance of the evening, both by selection and accompaniment to the singing. The banjo and guitar club, however, was not the only support the vocalists had. By the kindness of Messrs. Heintzman & Co., a piano had been placed at the rear of the gallery for the use of the students. One of the new departures of the evening, the printed programmes, were a great success. They were neatly gotten up, with a cut of the 'Varsity on the outside page, and the inside containing the words of the songs sung, relieved by humorous illustrations.

The songs were mostly the old standby college glees, but many of them wore a new dress or carried an additional verse or two for the occasion. "Litoria," of course, was on the bill of fare, and with a new and altogether unsingable verse, which if any one were to succeed in setting to music, the programme announced, he would receive a reward. This verse talked about the virtues of $15 as a chest protector, and declared boldly:

Up with the Council;
Down with the foes.

"Mollie and I and the Baby," by the S.P.S., was a favorite and called forth a tumultuous burst of applause. "Sailing" was rendered with an accompaniment of the banjo and guitar club. "The Tramp's Song," "Vive la Compagnie," "The Maple Leaf" and the "Marching Song" of the 'Varsity boys had their place too, and were rendered with a gusto that almost shook the roof. The stalwarts of 'Varsity felt that they were indeed singing the truth when they sang:

We are the boys of 'Varsity,
Heigho, heigho, heigho, heigho.
We're out to-night upon a spree,
Heigho, heigho, heigho.

And no doubt a fact was stated in another verse of the same song, where they sang: "Good-night, next week we'll come again." Other songs, too, which were not on the printed programme, served to fill in the blanks. The general impression seemed to be that "There are no flies on us," and when the excessive temperature of the gallery is taken into consideration, it is hardly to be wondered at that the student broke forth into melody with the strain: "There's a place where they don't shovel snow." The festive "undergrad" also warbled forth in liquid tones the soul stirring melody, "Good morning, have you used Pears' soap?" and the audience tried to think whether it had or not. Many of the students were furnished with shillalahs, in many cases gaily decked with college colors. The "swagger sticks" were especially thick among the dentals, and assisted in no small degree in the applause. All the actors and actresses wore favors of college ribbon and in the last act these were most extensively displayed. Miss Etta Hawkins, who played the part of Cinders, thoroughly captured the hearts of the 'Varsity men by appearing in a shirt made entirely of the blue and white of their alma mater. Mr. William Morris, in his address told the boys that he had a young son whom he would send to be educated at Toronto University as soon as he was old enough, and the students laughingly assured him that they would "hustle him gently."

After the Play Was Over.

Long before the performance at the Grand was concluded, the students who were not of the theatre party began to gather on Adelaide street, to await the appearance of their fellows of the "gods" within. The general public, in the expectation of seeing some fun, also rendezvoused in the neighborhood, and Yonge street upon both sides was soon a black mass of humanity, the police in the interval finding their hands fully occupied in keeping a passage clear for pedestrians.

The vanguard of the theatre contingent finally appeared. The boys, as they filed out, fell into line in regular order, and, 600 strong, the march up Yonge street commenced, the crowd at the corner of Adelaide and Yonge streets opening up as they swept past. A double-quick and a bee-line the boys made of it, too, so much so that the attending police contingent of the heavyweight type panted painfully by reason of the exertion entailed upon them in maintaining the pace.

At College street the boys turned west, still going the same merry clip. Some desired to halt at the Bishop Strachan school, but the leaders hurried on, and those in the rear stayed with them. "Right wheel" was the command at St. George street, and the files swung north. The progression was now more leisurely, and the 'Varsity yell and song, which before had been of the rather subdued order, were given vent to with gusto, and the residents of the street, as, aroused from their slumbers, they popped their heads out of upper storey windows, had indeed reason to know that Hallowe'en had arrived. On Bloor street the contingent commenced to dwindle down, the members dropping out of line in twos and threes, as their respective boarding houses were reached.

Serenade at Moulton College.

Enough there were left in the throng, however, to give the young ladies of Moulton College a right royal serenade, and with this, the last act in the most orderly and best conducted students' celebration that has perhaps ever been held in Toronto, the boys dispersed.

Ontario Ladies' College.

...ess-meal Breakfast Bacon. We have compared this bacon with the finest bacon prepared in America. Regular price 18c; special, this week only, 16c per lb.
No. 3—Fancy Maple Syrup, absolutely pure, regular price $1.20 per gal., this week only $1 per gal.
Something new—Golden Wafers—Prepared largely from cornmeal. They form a perfect health food and the flavor is fine; biscuits are beautifully thin and crispy. 2 lb. packages, this week only, 21c.
MacWillie Bros.,
Grocers, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

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Stopping Street Cars.

The chief amusement along Yonge-street was the stopping of street cars by snatching the string attached to the pole out of the hands of the conductor and dislodging the trolley from the wire. Every car was served alike. The boys swarmed on to the footboards and the conductors were helpless. At an early stage of the game one of the venturesome lads was nabbed by a policeman; but the word being passed around his colleagues surrounded the man of law and compelled him to set his prisoner free.

At College-street the crowd divided, one half going along that street and north into Bloor, the other continuing along Yonge. The latter turned west in Bloor, along which it proceeded as far as Avenue-road. The fence at the north of Queen's Park here attracted their attention. With a loud cry the lads rushed at the paling and in less time than it takes to write it was down. This proceeding greatly pleased the crowd and they turned back, serenading the Presbyterian Ladies' College on the way.

"Go Home, Like Good Little Boys"

Proceeding as far east as Moulton's Ladies' College the boys serenaded that establishment. From the grounds of the college some person delivered a speech, in the course of which he advised the serenaders to "go home like good little boys," a piece of advice which was received by the singing of "We won't go home till morning."

From this time on the excitement decreased, but it was revived for a space when returning down Yonge-street the other half of the procession was met. The route was continued south to Carlton-street, where the procession divided into sections, and the boys wended their way home, still shouting and singing.

Knox College fence suffered considerably at the hands of the students, a large portion of it being torn down by one contingent. The sign of Broadway Tabernacle was also torn down and carried away and taken to the lecture room of one of the colleges. A crowd of boys who followed in the wake of the Pharmacy students played havoc with gates and fences in the northern part of Ontario-street.

PEACHED ON HIS PAL.

C 35567

HE EMPIRE, TORONTO, THU

STUDENTS' HALLOWE'EN

SPENT RIGHT MERRILY AT THE GRAND THEATRE

Witnessing the "Lost Paradise"—Artistes Known and Unknown to Fame Literally Loaded Down with Flowers from the Right-hand Stage Box—Mr. Morris' Happy Characterization of the Demeanor of the Students—Never Played to an Audience Which Caught the Fine Points of the Drama So Quickly—Musical Accompaniment by the Students and Songs Entr'Actes.

The eve of All Souls has become a high carnival night in this academic city, and the college students have evidently marked it as their own. Hallowe'en and "Hollere'en" were synonymous terms last night, as far as Toronto was concerned, and the rallying point of the noise and bedlam was the Grand opera house. The students took possession of the theatre, and, though during the progress of the play order was preserved, between the acts the scene was like not only a "Lost Paradise," but a "Discovered Hades."

Bought Out the Upper Gallery.

For Hallowe'en the students had bought out the whole of the upper gallery, so dear to them, and several boxes. They had draped the house with bunting and ribbons of their college colors, as it had never been adorned before, and from pit to dome the balconies, boxes, pillars and railings were a mass of blue and white, 'Varsity colors; red and black, Trinity, and red, blue and yellow, the medicos' hues. The theatre was not only packed as to the gods, but all seats and standing space were taken up on the lower floors, and the Grand contained the largest audience it has held this season. To the credit of the students, it may be said that the play was listened to with attention, and was not interrupted in any unseemly way, as has been done in former times. Between the acts, of course, the orchestra had a practical holiday, as the college songs and cries drowned all else. The end of the second act was chosen for an ovation to the players. The whole company was called before the curtain, and the ladies were literally loaded down with flowers by the Celebration Committee, who occupied seats in the right hand stage box.

A Speech by Mr. Morris.

Mr. William Morris was called upon for a speech, and presented with a handsome silver souvenir of the occasion. He thanked the audience, referred to his being a Canadian actor, and paid a compliment to the students by telling them that he had never played to so attentive and appreciative an audience, and one which caught the fine points of the drama so quickly. He would like to take all the audience away with him, if he could afford it, but he would carry away the pleasantest memories of the occasion.

Ald. Sheppard's Happy Remarks.

To vociferous cries for "Sheppard," the manager responded amid loud cheers. The alderman told the young men in the gallery that, while they occupied elevated positions, he had no doubt they would be still further elevated in their after careers, but if capital punishment was not done away with, he hoped never to see them elevated in a physical manner.

AMONG THE "GODS."

The Scene Described by One of the Crowd—Some New and Novel Songs.

The scene in the upper gallery was one never to be forgotten by one who had the good fortune to occupy a seat, or standing room, among the "gods." It was undoubtedly the best Hallowe'en celebration that 'Varsity has ever held, and the students have reason to be proud of their achievement. Although, as Mr. Sheppard said in the little speech which he made in the interval between the second and third acts, there was no rowdyism and the play was listened to with interest throughout, nevertheless before the performance and between the acts the "gods" re-echoed with cat-calls and college songs.

Occupying the front rows in the centre was the University Banjo and Guitar Club, who aided materially in the musical performance of the evening, both by selection and accompaniment to the singing. The banjo and guitar club, however, was not the only support the vocalists had. By the kindness of Messrs. Heintzman & Co., a piano had been placed at the rear of the gallery for the use of the students. One of the new departures of the evening, the printed programmes, were a great success. They were neatly gotten up, with a cut of the 'Varsity on the outside page, and the inside containing the words of the songs sung, relieved by humorous illustrations.

The songs were mostly the old standby college glees, but many of them wore a new dress or carried an additional verse or two for the occasion. "Litoria," of course, was on the bill of fare, and with a new and altogether unsingable verse, which if any one were to succeed in setting to music, the programme announced, he would receive a reward. This verse talked about the virtues of $15 as a chest protector, and declared boldly:

Up with the Council;
Down with the foes.

"Mollie and I and the Baby," by the S.P.S., was a favorite and called forth a tumultuous burst of applause. "Sailing" was rendered with an accompaniment of the banjo and guitar club. "The Tramp's Song," "Vive la Compagnie," "The Maple Leaf" and the "Marching Song" of the 'Varsity boys had their place too, and were rendered with a gusto that almost shook the roof. The stalwarts of 'Varsity felt that they were indeed singing the truth when they sang:

We are the boys of 'Varsity,
Heigho, heigho, heigho, heigho,
We're out to-night upon a spree,
Heigho, heigho, heigho.

And no doubt a fact was stated in another verse of the same song, where they sang: "Good-night, next week we'll come again." Other songs, too, which were not on the printed programme, served to fill in the blanks. The general impression seemed to be that "There are no flies on us," and when the excessive temperature of the gallery is taken into consideration, it is hardly to be wondered at that the student broke forth into melody with the strain: "There's a place where they don't shovel snow." The festive "undergrad" also warbled forth in liquid tones the soul stirring melody, "Good morning, have you used Pears' soap?" and the audience tried to think whether it had or not. Many of the students were furnished with shillalahs, in many cases gaily decked with college colors. The "swagger sticks" were especially thick among the dentals, and assisted in no small degree in the applause. All the actors and actresses wore favors of college ribbon and in the last act these were most extensively displayed. Miss Etta Hawkins, who played the part of Cinders, thoroughly captured the hearts of the 'Varsity men by appearing in a shirt made entirely of the blue and white of their alma mater. Mr. William Morris, in his address told the boys that he had a young son whom he would send to be educated at Toronto University as soon as he was old enough, and the students laughingly assured him that they would "hustle him gently."

After the Play Was Over.

Long before the performance at the Grand was concluded, the students who were not of the theatre party began to gather on Adelaide street, to await the appearance of their fellows of the "gods" within. The general public, in the expectation of seeing some fun, also rendezvoused in the neighborhood, and Yonge street upon both sides was soon a black mass of humanity, the police in the interval finding their hands fully occupied in keeping a passage clear for pedestrians.

The vanguard of the theatre contingent finally appeared. The boys, as they filed out, fell into line in regular order, and, 600 strong, the march up Yonge street commenced, the crowd at the corner of Adelaide and Yonge streets opening up as they swept past. A double-quick and a bee-line the boys made of it, too, so much so that the attending police contingent of the heavyweight type panted painfully by reason of the exertion entailed upon them in maintaining the pace.

At College street the boys turned west, still going the same merry clip. Some desired to halt at the Bishop Strachan school, but the leaders hurried on, and those in the rear stayed with them. "Right wheel" was the command at St. George street, and the files swung north. The progression was now more leisurely, and the 'Varsity yell and song, which before had been of the rather subdued order, were given vent to with gusto, and the residents of the street, as, aroused from their slumbers, they popped their heads out of upper storey windows, had indeed reason to know that Hallowe'en had arrived. On Bloor street the contingent commenced to dwindle down, the members dropping out of line in twos and threes, as their respective boarding houses were reached.

Serenade at Moulton College.

Enough there were left in the throng, however, to give the young ladies of Moulton College a right royal serenade, and with this, the last act in the most orderly and best conducted students' celebration that has perhaps ever been held in Toronto, the boys dispersed.

Ontario Ladies' College.

Meal Breakfast Bacon. We have compared his bacon with the finest bacon prepared in America. Regular price 18c; special, this week only, 15c per lb.

No. 3—Fancy Maple Syrup, absolutely pure, regular price $1.20 per gal.; this week only $1 per gal.

Something new—Golden Wafers—Prepared largely from cornmeal. They form a perfect health food and the flavor is fine; biscuits are beautifully thin and crispy. 2 lb. packages, this week only, 21c.

MacWillie Bros.,
Grocers, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA
W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C 35568

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Miss Frances Gaunt, the pretty and decidedly effective ingenue, who appeared in "The Lost Paradise" at the Grand during the first three days of this week, dressed her sunny tresses in what I have been assured is the season's most fashionable coiffure. Parted—of course—with a light fluffiness environing the forehead, the black hair carried up into a most emphatic knot and fastened, not low, but upon the very crown of the head; the remaining hair being wound about the knot in a shining coil.

It is the Psyche knot carried to the crown—that is all—a difficult coiffure for the many, but rarely becoming to the woman of cameo features.

C 35570

THE STUDENTS' NIGHT.

Theatre-goers who attend the Grand Opera house to-night will have a double treat. For this is 'Varsity night, and at no time in the history of their Alma Mater have the students worked together so earnestly for the success of any of their undertakings. In the Hallowe'en nights of days gone by many young men and boys who had no connection whatever with 'Varsity were admitted to the "gods." The students blamed these outsiders for the unseemly interruptions to the plays which occurred on those occasions. In order to avoid a repetition of such scenes a general meeting of students of the University of Toronto was held and a committee appointed and instructed to negotiate for the purchase of every seat in the gods. The negotiations were attended with success, and to-night only such persons as the students care to sell tickets to will obtain seats in the top gallery. To further add to the success of the plan the students will have a piano in the gods, and this, accompanied by banjos and the members of the Glee clubs, will lead in the songs and choruses which the boys will sing. Four selections will be given before the curtain goes up, and four between each act. Special programmes have been printed for the occasion, on the front page of which is a cut of the university, and a translation of the university and class yells. The whole of the house has been tastefully decorated with the college colours, and this of itself will prove quite an attraction. The students' plan will enable those present to enjoy the performances from the stage and the "gods" without any fear of friction between the principals in the plays.

C 35571

And oh it was gay at the Grand last night, with the lights all ashine, the colors all aglow and the voices all atune; 'twas charming to view from this side of the footlights; 'twas prettier still from behind the scenes. The 'Varsity boys did themselves and their city proud by their enthusiasm and their conduct, which was not one whit less jolly because it was gentlemanly.

"The Lost Paradise" is a fine play, and in this instance was most finely presented; and that great mass of young men realized its merits and responded instantly to the finished efforts of Mr. Morris and his company.

While behind the scenes the pleasure and appreciation was felt in equal measure.

When the great posies of starry chrysanthemums came across the footlights to the ladies of the company, until they stood a flushed, laughing group in the wings, with arms full of fragrant blossoms; and when that clever young Mr. Morris stood in his dressing room looking with honest delight at the pretty meerschaum pipe, with its silver inscription: "'Varsity students," saying "Now, isn't it good of those fellows. I like Toronto"—even the boys would have been content.

* * * * * *

Mr. Morris, and that mirth-provoking Cinders, Mrs. Morris, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra at supper after the play.

One of the large King street firms have just received a new supply of pretty things in five o'clock tea kettles and chafing dishes.

The black ironwork is gaining favor as a mounting for both kettles and lamps.

Both kettles and chafing dishes are in fashionable favor, and are almost indispensable equipments of the tit-bit menage.

There are toddy kettles, also, of cosy shape, but one must not mention *them* although they are really the most inviting little bits of burnishment, and, of course, they are only intended to hold the harmless hot water wherewith to dilute the nightcap.

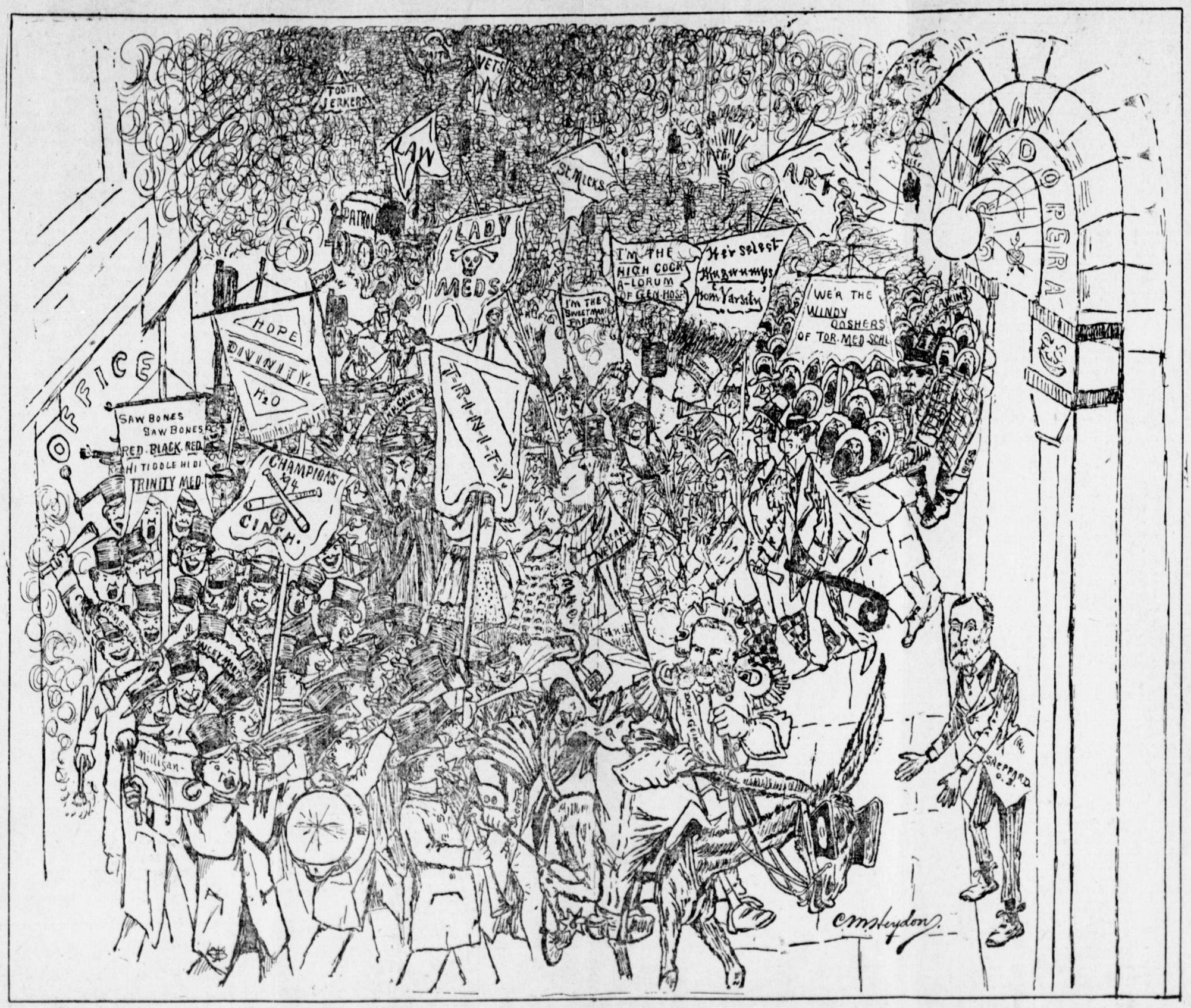
Hesitly Fenton

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE STUDENTS' HALLOWE'EN.

C 35572



This Cartoon, apropos of last night's festivities of the students of the various colleges, is the work of Charles M. Heydon, one of Trinity Medical College's young men, which explains why Trinity leads the procession. The students will readily recognize the prominent faces.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35574

WERE MERRY

Students Celebrate Hallow E'en in an Orderly Way.

THE GRAND OPERA VISITED

The Subsequent March of the Boys Singularly Uneventful—Dispersed About 1.30 in the Morning.

THE students owned the Grand Opera house last night. No one disputed their claim to the proprietorship, and the result was that everything went off without a hitch, and the odium which had been cast on them for disgraceful scenes at such celebrations in years gone by was at once removed.

As early as 6.30 did the first arrivals put in an appearance, and when the doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock the ticket-takers had a stormy time of it. In a short while, however, the "gods," which had been reserved for the 'Varsity boys, was packed so closely and compactly with wearers of the blue and white that even the proverbial one more could not gain admittance.

'Varsity Was in the "Gods."

When it was discovered that the balcony and pit were the only places where seats were obtainable, a wild rush was made by Trinity, Dental, Pharmacy and other representatives for tickets. Quickly were they bought up, and when no seats remained a large number paid for the privilege of standing in the back of the theater.

Henry Irving himself could not have drawn a better house for the simple reason that the full capacity of the theater was utilized in the accommodation of the crowd.

Lavish Decorations.

Yards and yards of colored bunting indicative of the different schools were tastefully hung across the theater, while the boxes were lavishly draped with the same material. And each individual member of the audience—and the players too for that matter—had an abundance of their favorite colors either pinned to some part of their wearing apparel or flowing in long ribbons from the end of a small tree, which a great number of them carried.

Those Awful Yells.

College yells of all sizes, ages and descriptions permeated the humid atmosphere before the commencement of the program and at frequent intervals during the evening. It was about 10 minutes to 8 when something like order had been obtained and a rather weak but sweet-voiced young man tempted fate with the first two lines of "Vive La Campagnie." A deep basso profundo, as the musical editor would call him, helped the first singer out and the balance of the song went with a swing.

There was a brief wait, and then W. J. Knox stood up and began to sing as follows:

"Come, youths and maidens all.
Just listen while I tell—"

There was a slight pause. Then the singer called out to the accompanist to play the tune in a lower key, which request being complied with he rendered the song, which was called "The Freshman's Fate," with delicacy. As a sort of a "divarshun" Will Carroll gave a very good imitation of Madge Ellis as "The Bowery Girl." He accompanied himself on the mandolin. Just before the curtain rose the entire audience sang "The Maple Leaf" with feeling and heartiness.

They Paid Close Attention.

True to their word as gentlemen the students did not offer a single interruption during the entire show. They paid the closest attention to the working out of the play, and one young man was heard to remark that "The Lost Paradise" was a long way more interesting and instructive than "Paradise Lost." Keen appreciation of all the good points was evidenced by the tumultuous applause which greeted them and when William Morris in a speech before the curtain said he had never played before such an enthusiastic and appreciative audience he spoke the truth. He received a great reception, as did all the members of his company. He was presented with a meerschaum pipe, and when he stepped in front after the second act one loud cheer shook the building to its foundations. It lasted for fully ten minutes, when Mr. Morris got a hearing and said some very nice things which were duly appreciated. The ladies of the company were made the recipients of many beautiful bouquets.

The Program Concluded.

During the intermission between the acts a program of songs was rendered. W. S. McKay and W. J. Knox were the soloists. Accompanist Scott did wonderfully well under the circumstances, while the Banjo and Guitar Club did not get a chance to tune their instruments, so their numbers on the program were filled in with choruses. When the play was over a rush was made for the street and it was just 11.10 when the last man got out.

An Uneventful March.

Singularly uneventful was the march. Augmented by a crowd of perhaps 3,000 which was waiting patiently outside, the parade moved in a northerly direction by way of Yonge street. There was no organization and the participants tumbled over one another in helpless confusion. No definite program had been arranged on and as a consequence the crowd broke up long before anyone expected it.

Police to the number of about 20 lined the way and saw that property was not disturbed. The principal amusement was the stoppage of street cars by pulling the pole off the wire. It was costly amusement for the conductors, for if one of the poles should have snapped they would have been out $1.50.

Pulled a Fence Down.

At Bloor street the majority went west and at the southwest corner of Avenue road a picket fence was levelled to the ground. Returning back along Bloor street the Ladies' Moulton College was serenaded, but instead of the lovely girls they expected to see an apparition loomed up in the front yard and advised them to go quietly home, which advice was received with derisive cheers and singing of "We won't go home until morning." The speaker was Inspector Gregory, who had charge of the police in the north end. Down Yonge street went the rapidly diminishing crowd, and at Alexander street Dr. Fotheringham was roused from his slumbers and forced to make a speech from an upstairs window.

The Final "Break-Up."

Carlton street was reached, where everybody appeared to be fagged out, and at Church street more divisions were made, which practically broke up the parade. A few divided bodies marched the streets for an hour afterwards, but the procession proper terminated about 1.30 this morning.

C 35575

lower stage box handed him a handsome meerschaum pipe, which would be as welcome to him as a dozen bouquets. He thanked the students for their kindness to himself and the company, and said that he had never played to a more appreciative audience. Only for the expense he would take them along with him, so as to play to them every night. Ald. Sheppard, the genial manager, was also called on to speak his mind, and he gave the students full credit for their orderly conduct. Both he and Mr. Morris were cheered to the echo.

After the performance the be-clubbed and be-ribboned crowd lined up quickly and marched amid a cloud of dust and policemen up Yonge street to Bishop Strachan School, where some dismal serenading was done. They divided into two sections here, one party going west to serenade President Loudon and the others up Yonge street. The College street party serenaded the President and other professors and called on them for speeches, but as a rule men are not in suitable attire for speaking in public after midnight, so the boys got little satisfaction out of this. They divided into smaller parties and marched in different directions, discordantly serenading ladies' schools and professors, but there was no organized plan of operations and no mischief was done beyond breaking down a few old fences. Some of the crowd who always accompany the students threw mud at the policemen, who by hard walking and occasional running kept just in the rear of the crowd, but there was no serious trouble between the students and the police. It was several hours after midnight before the students had ceased to be audible on the streets.

At College street contingents from the Q. O. R., School of Practical Science, and a small number of 'Varsity men left the main body, proceeding north on Yonge street to Bloor street. On Bloor street the Presbyterian Ladies' College, near Avenue road, was first visited and serenaded. There were a large number of bluecoats at this point, however, and their presence considerably dampened the demonstrations. While the main body entertained the policemen with choice selections of husky melody, a valiant mob of energetic scientists succeeded in entirely demolishing the picket fence surrounding the northern portion of Queen's Park. When the fence was totally destroyed the policemen became aware of some movement in that quarter, and rushed through the crowd in time to see the last post tottering before final destruction. At this point the only incident which disgraced the evening's programme occurred. Several policemen in private clothes attempted to clear the sidewalk, when some person in the crowd threw a stone which slightly cut one of the officers. From that point the students went east to Moulton Ladies' College. After the usual songs complimentary to the ladies, cheers were given for the "cops." The sergeant in command of the battalion replied in suitable terms, stating that the students were becoming more "gentlemanly and harmless" every year.

The University men are to be congratulated on the success of their celebration. No one who attended the theatre could in any way object to their conduct, and the after performance was not at all objectionable. They will be sure next year of even a finer house than that of last night, and there can be little doubt that the boys will maintain the high standard of last night's celebration.

STUDENTS' NIGHT.

The Boys Celebrate Hallowe'en Their Own Way—Over a Thousand Turn Out—Proceedings Orderly.

The Hallowe'en celebration of the University students last night was a success of the most pronounced kind. In past years the performance at the Grand Theatre on students' night has almost invariably been interrupted by shouts and cat-calls from the gallery. The students have claimed that they were not responsible for the disturbance, which they attributed to outsiders who took advantage of the presence of the students to cause trouble. This year the University men decided to justify themselves, and arranged to take entire possession of the upper gallery and to be responsible for the order of the "gods." Their vindication last night was complete, and Manager Sheppard declared that he never had a more satisfactory house.

Before 8 o'clock standing room was at a premium in any part of the house, and hundreds were turned away. The boxes were all occupied, four of them by students, and the audience was a fashionable one. The upper gallery was entirely occupied by University students and their friends, and the first gallery was occupied principally by other students. The theatre was profusely decorated with the colors of the University and of the various colleges affiliated with it.

"The Lost Paradise" is a strong and fascinating play, but it is only fair to say that the audience enjoyed the musical and other selections by the students almost, if not quite, as thoroughly as they did the playing of Mr. Morris' fine company. The singing was of a rather higher quality than in previous years, perhaps the best number being the fine old German song, "Drinking," by De Alquin, which was sung by Mr. W. S. McKay of the Toronto Medical School, and the Glee Club, with very fine effect. "Mobile and I and the Baby," by the School of Science men, was a distinct success, while our old friends, "Litoria" and "Mountain Top" and the modern Doxology rolled down from the galleries with the full force of over 1,000 young voices. During the acts the best possible order was maintained, and the boys' behavior throughout the evening was in every way gentlemanly. At the conclusion of the second act the entire company were called before the curtain, and the ladies were given bouquet after bouquet of handsome flowers. Mr. Morris was compelled to make a speech, and he made one that was exactly suitable. As he came modestly before the curtain one of the committee who occupied the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

MUSIC AND DRAMA

VARSITY STUDENTS INSPIRE THE ACTORS AT THE GRAND.

A Remarkable Night—The Theatre Packed to the Doors—Rehearsal of Sardou's New Play in Paris—"The Amazons" To-night—Hamilton Jottings—A New Irish Play For Next Week—Nellie Ganthony—Puccini's Latest Opera.

The University of Toronto students celebrated Hallowe'en last night by attending the performance of "The Lost Paradise" at the Grand Opera house. The whole of the gallery had previously been secured for their use, and when the curtain rose was packed by between seven and eight hundred young men. The fact that the students had not only made arrangements to preserve order during the progress of the play, but had prepared a programme of songs for performance by themselves between the acts, had become pretty generally known, and had much to do with the presence of the immense audience which crowded the balcony and main floor. It is estimated that there were many more than two thousand people present, and the company congratulated themselves that the celebration had happened during their engagement here, for it is probable that they have not played to a larger attendance this season. Four of the private boxes were occupied by leading spirits among the students, and were decorated with the 'Varsity colours. The gallery and balcony were prettily decorated with festoons of bunting, so that the handsome little theatre presented a very bright and attractive appearance. Thanks to the precautions taken by the students, the performance was undisturbed by any of the wild disorder which unfortunately has characterized their Hallowe'en visits to the Grand in past years. The general audience consequently enjoyed the play, and took some pleasure in the musical selections given by the students during the intermissions. The company was given a right royal reception; all the points in the dialogue were given appreciative recognition, and the principals were enthusiastically applauded and called before the curtain. Then Mr. Morris, the leading man, was presented with a pipe, and the ladies of the cast with so many bouquets that they would have, if put together, filled an ordinary waggon. Mr. Morris had, of course, to come forward to make his acknowledgments on behalf of the company, which he did in a neat but brief speech. He said he had heard elsewhere of the disorderly meetings at the Grand on Hallowe'en nights. All he would say was that he wished he and his associates could often secure the patronage of so appreciative an audience as had so graciously received them that evening. He would like, indeed, to carry the audience with him on tour, but was afraid the undertaking might be too expensive. He thanked them heartily for the generous favours they had bestowed upon him and his associates. Mr. O. B. Sheppard, the manager of the theatre, was then called upon for a speech. He said that last year he had expressed the conviction that the disorder complained of on Hallowe'en nights was caused, not by the students, but by outsiders. Well, outsiders had been barred out that night, and the result proved that he had been right, for the students had proved themselves to be gentlemen. Their intelligent appreciation of the play had, he might say, stimulated the players to do their very best. He concluded his remarks with a joke in reference to the elevated positions in society some of the students might expect to occupy.

Among the songs contributed by the students between acts were "Vive la Compagnie," with some original verses; "The Freshman's Fate, or The Perils of Coeducation," a humorous production; several well-known students' songs; and selections for banjos and guitars. Altogether the evening passed very pleasantly; the students enjoyed themselves, and the company were delighted with the patronage they obtained. Not to be outdone in complimentary courtesy, the members of the company wore conspicuously the colours of the university and even decorated the stage furniture with them.

TORONTO OPERA HOUSE

year.

HALLOW'EEN IN TORONTO.

Many of the Old Traditions Observed—Scenes on the Streets—The Students' Parade—An Orderly Observance of the Occasion.

Hallowe'en was duly celebrated in Toronto last night. Human nature is a slave to tradition, and when a day comes round upon which, according to custom from time immemorial, it has been thought the duty of mankind to break out into a fit of temporary insanity, as it were, human nature will always respond to the call. So it is with Hallowe'en, and no lapse of years can affect the power with which its ancient customs and homely but wholesome games have fastened upon the hearts of the people. The burning chestnut, upon whose speedy crackle depends the future fortune of the young girl who bends over it in eager expectancy; the ducking apple in the tub, or the ten-cent piece at the bottom, to be picked up with the teeth; the taffy-pull, and the bonfire of dried maple leaves, all these form pictures in the recollection of every Canadian man and woman. Nor are these recreations a thing of the past, for still, as the night comes round, the children gather in the kitchen to compete for the apples, or read their futures by the pictures in the fire; while their elders indulge in quiet rubbers of whist in the library, pausing at intervals to listen to the sounds of merriment floating through closed doors from far off regions in the back of the house.

Last evening saw all these familiar scenes in many Toronto homes, while the streets were also lively in their appearance, and thronged with good-tempered crowds. The small boy was out in force; he stood in groups opposite the store of the candy merchant, and yelled "Shell out," in twenty different keys. If the man shelled out he departed, satisfied and happy; if the man didn't he considered everything within reach his legitimate prey, and took it accordingly. He rang bells and stole doormats, but no one got angry with him, for he did it so cheerfully and so openly as to defy wrath. It was a great night for the father of the man. But his big brother was out, too, and his amusements, if not so boisterous, were as a rule less innocent. He went to the theatre—every theatre was full to the doors—and he disturbed the performance to some extent; he would have lit bonfires in the ward, but everything was wet, and so he could not do it. He then followed the students, and saw the chief feature of the Hallowe'en celebration. In some cases he formed processions, and marched to the tune of some popular song through the muddy streets of the city, and sometimes he walked up and down Queen street in quiet enjoyment of the scene.

The students, however, were the great attraction of the evening. They gathered at the Grand Opera house, to the number of over 1,200, and at the close of the performance they marched into Adelaide street and formed in line. For an hour before their exit a crowd had been waiting to greet them, and their appearance was the signal for a burst of applause. The street was packed with people from Yonge almost to the corner of Bay, and a cordon of policemen, drawn up in front of the main entrance, gave evidence of a determination that the law must be obeyed. The boys came out, and a period of wild confusion immediately prevailed, broken by the college cries of the various university branches as they organized their portions of the parade, the hoarse shouts of the marshals, and the enthusiastic cries of the multitude. The line was formed, and a regular procession organized which proceeded up Yonge

Every bright Sunday morning to church we will
Mollie and I — — — [go,
As we pass down the St. all the people they know
Mollie and I — — —
Now Mollie's a girl you would all like to meet;
Her ways they are charming, her smiles they [are sweet,
If you chance to come our way just drop in and
Mollie and I — — — [greet

7. MOUNTAIN TOP.

Hark I hear a voice
'Way up on the mountain top tip-top
Descending down below.—
Chorus.—Let us all unite in love
Trusting in the powers above
Merrily we roll along
Over the deep blue sea.

Little Jacky Horner
A-sitting in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie;
He stuck in his thumb,
And pulled out a plum,
And said, "What a big boy am I!"

Old Mother Hubbard,
She went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there,
The cupboard was bare,
And so the poor doggy got none.

8. SAILING, with Banjo & Guitar Accompaniment.

Over the river, over the Dee,
Dwells a maiden fair,
Oh! laughing lips and eyes has she,
And rippling sunny hair,

CHORUS:

Sailing, sailing, sailing,
Sailing down the stream.
Sailing, sailing, sailing,
Sailing down the stream.

Up to her window, sunshine or rain,
A clambering rose-vine goes,
And over the river my heart would fain,
To climb with the climbing rose,

Ever I dream of one sweetest word
I to my love will say;
Oh, my heart is like a singing-bird
On a swaying hazel spray,

Between Acts II and III:

9. LITORIA.

Ye blooming freshman dons his gown,
And walks ye earth with awful frown.
He sees ye maidens' glances sly,
And rolleth his magnetic eye.

This baby-despot we despise,
We'el elevate him to the skies,
Deep in ye mud we'll stick his nose
Ad evertendos Tyrannos.

To 'Varsity men this tale I speak,
For making men and killing cheek,
Stick up for your formalities,
Up with the Council, down with the fees.

† No more sheds and no more hose,
For Residence Cream apply to the Dean,
Registrar hustled, Freshman lost on Campus,
Reward $15 and Chest Protector. Alfie Bene-
Wrong appointment. Is this true? [dict. John
(*Varsity*, 2nd Number.) [redacted] *

*Dyspepsia.
†Not to be sung. Free Supps in French to the man who sets this to music.

10. Selection--BANJOS & GUITARS

11. TRAMP SONG.

Way down in yonder valley,
The mist is like a sea,
Though the sun be scarcely risen,
There is light enough for me.
For be it early morning,
Or be it late at night,
Cheerily ring our footsteps,
Right, left, right!
CHORUS: For be it early morning,
Or be it late at night,
Cheerily ring our footsteps,
Right, left, right!

'Mid ev'ning's dusky shadows,
In morning's rosy light,
Cheerily ring our footsteps,
Right, left, right.

We wander by the woodland,
That hangs upon the hill,
Hark! the cock is tuning,
His morning clarion shrill.
And hurriedly awakening
From his nest amid the spray.
Cheerily now the blackbird
Whistling greets the day.

We gaze upon the streamlet,
As o'er the bridge we lean,
We watch the hurried ripples,
We watch the golden green.
Oh, the men of the north are stalwart,
And the woodland lasses fair,
And cheerily breathes around us,
The bracing woodland air.

12. MARCHING SONG.

Come listen to our hearty song.
Heigho, heigho, heigho, heigho,
We'll sing it as we march along,
Heigho, heigho, heigho, heigho.
Oh! we're the boys of 'Varsity,
We're out to-night upon a spree.
We do our best quite willingly
To fill the "Gods" with melody.
We know right well its very wrong
To keep the cops awake so long.
Good night! next year we'll come again,
We must inspect them now and then.

The Piano used by the Students on this occasion is from the warerooms of HEINTZMAN & CO. 117 King St. W.

God Save the Queen.

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C 35577

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C 35578

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT

—OF THE—

Toronto Library Fund

Under the auspices of the Berlin High School Literary and Musical Society,

TOWN HALL, BERLIN,

Friday, May 9th, '90.

JOHN KING, Esq, M. A, Q. C., Member of the University Senate, Chairman.

PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE—"Lucia di Lammermoor," ..... *Donizetti*
   Berlin Amateur Orchestra.
2. VOCAL QUARTETTE—"Silent Night," ..... *Barnby*
   Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mrs. E. Hoffman, Mr. G. M. Wedd and Mr. C. Ruby.
3. INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE—Overture zu Ruy Blas..... *Mendelssohn*
   Misses Martha & Eveline Fennell, Messrs. Shaw & Mueller.
4. SOPRANO SOLO—"Cavatina," from "Robert le Diable," ..... *Meyerbeer*
   Miss Jaffray.
5. TABLEAUX—"Statuary," .....
   High School Pupils.
6. BAS SOLO.—"Friar of Orders Gray," ..... *Shields*
   Mr. C. Ruby.
7. SERENADE—For Flute and Cello with Orchestra.....
   Messrs. Illing and Mueller.

MY TURN NEXT!

A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

Taraxicum Twitters, a Village Apothecary	Mr. A. Mueller
Tim Bolus, his Professional Assistant	" Fr. Green
Tom Trap, a Commercial Traveller	" W. King
Farmer Wheatear	" P. Winn
Lydia, Twitter's Wife.....	Miss E. Hodgins
Cicely, her Sister	" C. Webb
Peggy, Twitters Housekeepers.....	" H. Downie

The Piano used has been kindly supplied by the Rainer Piano Company of Berlin.

ADMISSION, 25c. **RESERVED SEATS, 50c.**

Plan of Hall at Becker's and Kumpf's Bookstores.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

(Berlin Daily News Print.)

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Volume C 45

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CANADA

C 35579

STUDENTS

OF

Toronto University !

We are refused the use of the STUDENTS' UNION at the eleventh hour and hence are forced to POSTPONE our

MASS MEETING

. . . until . . .

FRIDAY, 22ND INST.

The Meeting will be held on that day at 4 p.m., in

Wardell's Hall

SPADINA AVE.

It is the duty of every man and woman to be present.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35580

MOCK PARLIAMENT

1892--1893.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

It affords me great pleasure to welcome the members of this new Parliament to the consideration of the public affairs of the Dominion.

I congratulate you upon the healthy condition of trade and upon the sound state of your financial affairs. It also gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to announce to you, that, negotiations have been completed whereby a great part of the financial transactions of the country will, in future, be carried on by a Canadian banking institution.

You will be asked to consider means by which the Dominion of Canada may attain independence.

It will be the aim of my Government to extend our trade relations wherever possible upon equitable terms.

A bill will be laid before you, providing for the ultimate control by the Government, of all the Railroads of the country.

A measure will be submitted to you to bring about a reform of the Civil Service.

Your attention will be drawn to a bill providing for the establishment of a Court for the trial of Divorce cases.

You will be asked to take the necessary steps to have the appointment of Senators placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Govenors-in-Council of the several Provinces, and for their appointment for a term of years.

Your consent will be asked to a bill simplifying the working of the present Franchise Act.

Members of the Government:

Premier and President of the Council	A. T. BOLES
Minister of Justice	J. O. PHILLIPS
" " Interior	W. P. BULL
" " Marine & Fisheries	N. McDOUGALL
" " Customs	E. A. HENRY
" " Public Works	S. B. WOODS
" " Finance	W. P. REEVE
" " Railways & Canals	J. CHALMERS
" " Militia	B. A. C. CRAIG
Secretary of State	F. DEW. FRY
Minister of Inland Revenue	J. MONTGOMERY
Solicitor General	W. L. KING
Minister of Agriculture	E. BOVD
Postmaster General	R. W. ALLIN

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35581

Literary Society Elections---1896.

UNIVERSITY PARTY.

C 35582

Questions

Which the Students' Party are Afraid to Answer.

1. Why in the name of consistency, they were unwilling to limit the members of their Brute Force Committee to students of their College and the School of Science?

2. Why they have lost all interest and enthusiasm in the coming election?

3. Why their announced "Big Rally" was attended by no more than a baker's dozen of half-hearted supporters?

4. Why some of their candidates have found it necessary to demean themselves by making a personal canvass?

5. Why their leaders excluded Wycliffe—an affiliated college from the list of the colleges on their proposed Debating League?

6. Why, since the opening of the campaign, they have not scrupled to use every device, fair and unfair, to secure mere names of supporters for their platform; why they have shown so little straightforwardness in the discussion of the respective principles at issue, and why, being aware of such despicable conduct, they have had the temerity to hope to win the esteem, confidence and support of the undergraduate body?

Clippings from our Exchanges.

Gorrie Vidette:—What might have been a very *fatal* accident occurred one day last week when Anson, the little son of Mr. John Spotton, of this place, who is going to school in Toronto, fell on the side road near his boarding house, injuring himself severely. He had been working with some slippery schemes for something they call the Pupil's Party down there. He writes home regretting that he ever fell into such bad company.

Brantford Expositor:—The many friends here of our young fellow-townsman, Charlie Paterson, will be grieved to hear of his serious indisposition. It appears that he attended a meeting at Toronto, last Friday evening at which, by some strange mishap he lost his head. A small reward has been offered, but as he had been inveigled into the company of a Party of Sharpers it is not likely he will recover it for some time.

Windsor Evening Record:—The Record desires to congratulate Mr. Malcolm Wallace on the high reputation which he has attained at Toronto University, for the use of Figurative Language, Rhetorical Questions and Evasive Answers. We predict for our clever young townsman a prosperous career in the thicky sphere of political warfare, in which these qualities are indispensable.

Lucknow Sentinel-Review:—Special cable. (Saturday, Mar. 21.) "Pupils' Party annihilated. Am only survivor. Escaped through kindness of Mr. Burwash. Don't tell the folks!"

(Signed) ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

The Students Party at Sea.

TUNE—"JONAH AND THE WHALE."

In the year '96 A.D.
A painted ship put out to sea,
To weather the port of a distant land,
Of a great society.
But when the winds began to fail,
The winds of perversity,
The crew set up a dismal wail
A regular sea-sick wail.
Their wail! their wail! their sea-sick wail
The land we seek we'll never reach
For we never practise the things we preach
And with all we've got we lack the grace,
The grace of consistency.
But Captain Spotton answered back
We'll reach the wind by another tack,
"All hands stand by to come about
We'll catch the breeze we lack,"
So Doc came aft and took a turn
To split the vote of the school
And signalled "offices to burn"
To the men of *the grand* old school
The school! the school! The grand old school,
But all Doc got was the marble shake
For the wind from the school he couldn't take,
So that "hoodoo' ship is still at sea
And we know they'll never come back.

What Harry Weizman said to Johnnie Bleau.

Harry Weizman is a quiet young fellow, having little to recommend him but common sense and, of course, Johnnie Bleau does not think much of him, as Johnnie is empty-headed and nonsensical. One day, however, Johnnie asked himself the question—"would'nt I be doing the square thing by Harry if I were to ask him to join our Students' Party? I am sure he wants to join, but he is so quiet that none of our leaders thought it worth while asking him, and he is afraid to make the proposal himself. So Johnnie made up his mind to ask him the next time they met at the restaurant.

When they sat down to breakfast together the next morning Johnnie opened the subject by saying—"Dont you think, Harry, old boy, the Students' Party have got out the best platform.?" I trow not"—was the laconic answer.

'Why don't you think' asked Johnnie again we should have a universal debating league?; it would be such a fine circus ring for our few good debaters?" I trow not" replied Harry, disdaining any further comment. "Well, continued Johnnie, nothing abashed—"What do you think of making every man pay his fee before allowing him to vote? wouldn't that be a good scheme?" I trow not" responded Harry once more.

By this time Johnnie was somewhat disappointed with Harry's answers, and began to feel something getting tight around his neck. But he remembered that Harry always struck him as a sort of a guy, so he said to himself "He always makes the same answer I see, so I will fool him this time aad he queried finally with joy; well do you think thd University Party' Candidates will be in it when the election comes off? Oh! I guess yes! replied Harry much to the disgust of Johnnie, who, has never been seen sitting at the same table with Harry since.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35582

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Volume C 45

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C 35583

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Vice-Pres.....T. Laidlaw, 96
Sec.....J. A. Jackson, 97
Treas.....G. Cooper, 97
Curator.....N. Munro, 98
4th Year C's.....J. A. Decew (S.P.S.)
W. Burnett (Dental)
3rd Yr C's.....T. Gibson (Arts)
H. Morrison (S.P.S.)
2nd Year C's.....J. Wrenn (Vic.)
J.M. McKinley (Arts)

Rugby Foot Ball.

Pres.....D. B. Macdonald
Vice-Pres.....N. J. McArthur
Secy.....W. R. Hobbs
Treas.....J. L. Counsell
Curator.....J. N. Hobbs
Committee.....A. C. Kingstone, A. H. Campbell
L. Bain, J. Mallock, R. W. K. White
L. Burwash.
Delegates to O.R.F.U.....G. Clayes, T. McRae

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Pres.....C. J. Lynde
Captain.....W. E. Burns
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Volume C 45

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C 35584

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3rd Year.....W. W. Nichol, S. H. Westman
2nd Year.....T. Gibson, G. Campbell
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Volume C 45

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C 35585

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Pres.....J. G. Merrick, 96
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W. Burnett (Dental)
3rd Yr C's.....T. Gibson (Arts)
H. Morrison (S.P.S.)
2nd Year C's.....J. Wrenn (Vic.)
J.M. McKinley (Arts)

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Vice-Pres.....N. J. McArthur
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Volume C 45

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C 35587

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The Varsity is published every Wednesday during the academic year, under the joint management of the Societies of the various institutions in affiliation with the University. Annual subscription $1.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35589

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[1 1st Yr. C. to be elected in October.]

Established 1891. Annual Fee 50 cents.
Meetings every second Tuesday, 4 p.m.

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Meetings Fortnightly. Annual Fee, $1.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Young Men's Christian Association

THE OBJECT of the Association shall be to promote growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for students; to train them for Chrtstian service; and to lead them to devote their lives to Jesus Christ, not only in distinctively religious callings, but also in secular pursuits.

THE MEMBERS are of two classes—Active and Associate. The first class is composed of members of evangelical churches. Students may be nominated for membership at any regular meeting of the Association.

THE ANNUAL FEE is $1 for both classes of members.

THE BUILDING is open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Its privileges are open to all members. The reading room is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals and magazines. The parlor is very comfortably furnished; and members will always find at their disposal a piano, an organ, college song books, hymn books, checkers and chess.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mus. Wl-94-5
C 35590

THE LIBRARY of the Association is composed chiefly of works on missions. Books will be let out on application to the General Secretary or any member of the Rooms Committee, and should be returned at the end of two weeks.

REGULAR MEETINGS

Thursday 5 pm. Devotional Bible Classes. Subject: First Year—Life of Christ. Other Years—Teaching of Christ.

Sunday 3 p.m. Meetings to be addressed by prominent Christian workers.

Year prayer meetings to be afterwards arranged for.

Executive Committee.

President.....A. Pearson, 95
1st Vice-President.....T. R. Robinson, 95
2nd " " .....P. J. Robinson, 96
Treasurer.....T. Dodds, 96
Rec. Secretary.....F. H. Barron, 97
2nd Yr. C.....M. N. Clark, 97
S. P. S. C.....R. G. Black
Gen. Secretary.....J. H. Brown, B.A., 94

Conveners of Coms.

Devotional / Bible Study .....T. R. Robinson 95
Membership.....J. Montgomery, 95
Rooms.....
Finance.....T. Dodds, 96
Music.....R. G. Scott, 95
City Missions.....W. L. M. King, 95
B'rd'g House.....P. J. Robinson, 96
Foreign Missions—Chairman Volunteer Board

[Two 1st year C's to be elected in Oct.]

C 35591

Association Football Club.

Hon. Pres.....Dr. W. P. Thompson, B.A
Pres.....W. E. Burns, 95
Vice-Pres.....W. N. Mackay
Sec'y.....W. A. Kirkwood, 95
Treas.....T. Gibson, 97
Curator.....T. Laidlaw
Councillors.....P. F. Sinclair, 95 C. E. Macpherson, 95 T. Bier, 96 A. Burnett, 96 H. Ward, 97 T. Walker, 97.

Rugby Football Club.

Pres.....T. McCrae
Vice-Pres.....K. D. W. MacMillan
Sec'y.....D. Macdonald
Treas.....A. F. Barr
Committee.....H. Kingston, 95 W. Cronyn, 95 R. A. White, 96 A. C. Kingston, 96 A. Campbell, 97 J. Counsel, 97.

Lacrosse Club.

Hon. Pres.....Prof. Alfred Baker
Pres.....C. W. Cross, 95
Sec.....C. A. Moss, 94
Capt.....W. E. Burns
Committee.....J. W. Gilmour H. C. Kingstone W D. Keith.

The Club holds the Intercollegiate Championship of America, defeating Lehigh University Team, June 3rd, 1893.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

94-95 C 35592

Cricket Club.

Hon. Pres. ..... Prof. James Mavor
1st Vice-Pres. ..... Benj. A. C. Craig, B.A., 94
2nd " ..... W. L. M. King, 95
Captain ..... Aubrey Bond, B.A., 94
Sec.-Treas. ..... W. R. White
Curator ..... J. Counsell
4th Yr. C. ..... W. M. Lash, B.A.
3rd Yr. C. ..... H. G. Kingstone
2nd Yr. C. ..... J. Jennings
1st Yr. C. ..... W. P. Moss

Base Ball Club.

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2nd Vice-Pres. ..... R. J. Somers
Sec.-Treas. ..... A. R. Hamilton
Captain ..... J. P. Fitzgerald
Curator ..... A. E. McCosh
4th Yr. C. ..... W. J. Knox, R. B. Wells
3rd " ..... W. E. Burns, A. F. Rolls
2nd " ..... L. J. Westman W. W. Nichol
1st " ..... T. D. Woodworth, W. K. Stewart

Hockey Club.

Pres. ..... W. P. Thompson
Captain ..... W. A. Gilmour
Sec.-Treas. ..... A. F. Barr
Committee ..... Bradley, J. Gilmour, Burbidge, Sheppard.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 45
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
243. University of Toronto - Debates

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35593

"Resolved that the French Revolution had more justifiable grounds than the American war of Independence."

Inter-year '95–'94

Debate

affirmative.	negative.
'95	'94
F. Montgomery.	Barnum
W. L. M. King.	J. H. Brown.

Literary & Scientific Society of Dunnovsity College. Nov 3rd 1893,

Decided in favour of the affirmative.

Debate Nov 3rd 1893.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35594

let American history
in so doing while
he gave but little
time to the causes of the

justify a revolution
from its basis must
have a historical basis
The historical basis of the
American Revolution would
~~also~~
~~far from being an~~
have given no grounds
for revolution but
rather would have
tended to bring them
under obligations to my
~~because~~ American ancestors
on Methodist grounds!
It was justifiable

~~American nation~~
Honolulu was justified
by the course of events
See U. E. Loyalists

He moved us to pity
those who suffered
ask those who suffers
from American Revolution

~~A Rev justified by its results~~
He gave a lot of
records of the Rev

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35595

Subject. No justifiable grounds and obligations — no ground of constitutional redress — bankrupt politicians

Condition of colonies — House of Assembly — no interference of home gvt — privileges secured by Royal charters — legislation — In matters of trade supremacy of mother cty not galling — smuggling — commercial privileges enjoyed as British subjects.

ties of race language feeling

Obligations — debt — relations of Br & Indian If not for British armies fleets &c — New Eng invaded — U.S. thank Eng for fate — Braddock's soldiers — for colonies that Walpole did — Eng proved conclusively her love for colonies — States began to reap benefits — was it wrong to ask Americans to share burdens — Was gvt Br to defend colonies? — tax = defence, stamp act = revenue for colonial army tax ∴ justifiable.

Reasons to believe that Eng wished to guard their interests. — It was Eng's interest to do so. — trade in 1772, — aim of Br statesmen American knew of gvt leaders Burke, Rockingham, Grenville Pitt.

Representation — their assemblies. diff. of distance, election, common interests

That the cause of Revolt was not general oppression seems clear, Bradford John Adams, Jefferson, Washington, New York, Virginia Carolina, New Hampshire New Jersey Pennsylvania &c

Did Authors ~~aimed~~ Revolt aim at indep. If not — no systematic oppression — only ground — If they did — Eng was absolved since they sought a thing which the people abhorred a duty of gvt. Historians cannot agree on this.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35596

Samuel ~~Henry~~ Adams, Pat. Henry fomenters — heart set on overthrow of Eng rule. both had failed in business both took politics as a trade — we see the greatest inconsistency & hypocrisy Pat Henry, Liberty — slaves, other patriotic orators — words speak louder than words — not resolution for liberty. — Was he cause colonies were free, — Eng got profits — Defeat Stamp Mar.

Clergy angered at concessions of legal toleration.

The Restrictions of trade — protection era, commercial privileges & bounties — of redress had been refused — not mentioned as a ground for revolt in Decl — Stamp act had just been repealed — all duties but tea removed, tea only issue, not sufficient to overthrow Eng Ground. right — must for peaceful redress. — Cabinet carried rebellion & have majority

a large party opposed to Revolution — was unorganized — 25000 — conflict of parties — Shows that American people were not in favour of Rev. — was it just to Pillage as were not the loyalist Americans — their heroes. exceed

Declar — equality of man, universal right of self govt. — Govt derives just powers from will of governed — Abhorrence — nonsense — particular Ground

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35597

Subject — no justifiable grounds — rights and obligations — no grounds of constitutional redress — bankrupt politicians desire —

Condition of Colonies — House of Assembly. no interference of home govt. — like our constitution privileges secured by royal charters — taxation in matters of trade supremacy of mother country not galling. — smuggling — commercial privileges enjoyed as Br. subjects.

ties of language, race, feelings, &c.

Obligations — debt owed — relations of Br & Indians — Fort for British armies & treasure — New England marched — United Ulster Eng. for saving them from fate. — Braddock and his soldiers — far colonists — much as Eng that Wolfe died &c. Eng proved conclusively her love for the colonies. — States began to reap benefit. — was it wrong to ask them to share burden. — was it Br to defend colonies &c? tax = defence. Stamp act = general colonial army. tax ∴ justifiable

Reasons why line Eng. must to guard their interests — Was Eng. interest to do so, trade in 1772 — sum of British statesmen — Americans — of great leaders. Burke. Rockingham. Grenville Pitt.

Representation — their assemblies diff of distance, election, common interests

That cause of Revolt was not general oppression seems clear. Franklin. John Adams, Jefferson Washington. New York. Virginia Carolina New Hampshire. New Jersey. Pennsylvania &c

Did authors aim at Revol? If they did not — no systematic oppression, — only ground for Rev. — If they did Eng was absolved — since they thought a thing the people abhorred & duty of Govt

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Historians cannot agree. They did not resolve for constit redress.

Samuel ~~Adams~~ Adams, Pat. Henry, fomenters, hearts set on overthrow of Eng rule, both had failed in business. Lost fortunes as a trade.

We see the greatest inconsistency & duplicity of hypocracy. Henry. - Liberty slaves! - other patriot orators, Heads speak louder than hands. Were not rebelling for liberty - It was because colonies were free as despot. If slaves had revolted! -

Clergy angered at conversion of legal establishment

The Restrictions of trade - protection & commercial privileges & bounties. If redress had been refused. - Not mentioned as a ground for revolt in Dec - Stamp act had been repealed - all duties on tea remained tea only issue not sufficient to overthrow a govt - hard for peaceful redress. - Cabinet had carried it by bare majority.

A large party opposed to revolt, 25000. (was unorganized)
- conflict of parties - the American people were not in remains of Rev. - Was it just to pillage &c. ---- Were not the loyalist Americans & their wrongs exceed Dec - equally great - immortal right to self govt. Patriotism comes from God, Liberty &c &c. no mock patriotism grounds.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Debate (1) C 35598

In speaking on this subject I will endeavour to show that in the first place the Americans who declared their Independance did so on no grounds whatever that would justify a Revolution. That besides there being no ~~ground~~ reasons for which they might desire to cut themselves off from the mother country there were, on the other hand, the closest ties and strongest obligations which should have held them to their mother country. That in declaring their independance they did so on no ground whatever of constitutional redress, and even granting that they might have felt a twinge of oppression that every thing tended to its removal. In short that Independance was ~~nothing more than~~ the desire ~~of a few~~ not the general wish of the country but was the great desire of a class of bankrupt politicians who could see no other road to fame.

First of all let us see the condition of these colonies prior to the time of Revolution. The first of each colony lay in a house of Assembly elected by the people at large with

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

a council sometimes elected sometimes nominated by the governor, and a governor either elected or appointed by the crown. With the appointment of these governors all administration interference on the part of the government at home practically ended. The colonists were left by a happy neglect to themselves. We find a very similar instance in our own constitution of today. There was little room for any interference within the limits of the colonies. Their privileges were secured by royal charters. The assemblies alone exercised the right of internal taxation, and exercised it sparingly. Even in matters of trade the supremacy of the mother country was far from a galling one. There were some small import duties, but they were evaded by a well understood system of smuggling. The restriction of trade with the colonies to Great Britain was more than compensated by the commercial privileges which the Americans enjoyed as British subjects. Thus the Americans were left almost entirely to themselves and were almost as self governed as they are today.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Were were the greater ties to bind the colonists to the mother country. They were of the same race spoke the same language and had at heart the same feelings as ~~the mother~~ their fellow countrymen at home. But besides all this there was a debt which they owed to England, a debt which they ~~did not acknowledge~~ ungratefully disregarded and a debt which had they acknowledged could not to this day be able to have paid. We all know the ~~state~~ ~~position in which the~~ of the colonies & their relations to the French and the Indians. The French in Canada were fighting men but they were few. The Indians were mainly on the side of the French. To secure the protection of the Eng colonies the Fr had to be dispossessed. The colonies had no bond except this common allegiance to England to unite them against such a foe. Certain then it is that had ~~not~~ it not been for British armies fleets and commanders the colonies would certainly have fell a prey to this seeking enemy. G.B. says as it was New England might not have been wasted in the struggle with New France had not the protecting arm of old England been stretched over her. I say it again

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(4)

that the United States may thank England today for their present existence for had it not been for England they would certainly today have been in possession of France. England saved them from such a fate. The fact remains that Braddock and his soldiers were there at England's cost to defend her American children against the French and their Indian allies. Not for great Britain alone but for the British race and for its ascendancy on this continent the Red Coats conquered on the Heights of Abraham & Wolfe died. England merely had to pay for her protection of the colonies by entanglement in European quarrels. Had not England in this one act alone proved conclusively her love for the colonies and her desire to guard their interests ~~to~~ ~~[illegible]~~, ~~the~~ Being freed from their common enemy the states soon began to reap the benefit of this great victory. The wealth of the colonies was growing even faster than their numbers. Was it wrong then to ask the colonies to help to share the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35602

burden of expenses which had been contracted in their defence. Was yet Britain bound to defend the colonies and the colonies not bound unless they chose to contribute to their defence? The tax was merely to make the colonists contribute to their defence. The stamp duty was a revenue for a colonial army. Surely the great service and protection that England had rendered the colonists would justify any temporary request made on them to relieve the exhaustion of such oppression.

The colonists moreover had every reason to believe that England was most anxious to guard their interests. Why it was to the interest of England herself to do this. The trade with America alone was in 1772 nearly equal to what England carried on with the whole world at the beginning of the century. To guard and preserve so great and lucrative a dominion ~~was~~ became from this moment not only the aim of British statesmen but the resolve of the British people. This little

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

short of an absurdity to think that England had not always at heart the interests of her colonies. What is more than this the Americans knew that in the British House of Parliament the foremost leaders of the day were on their side. Men like Rockingham & Burke, Grenville and Wm Pitt the very fact that the latter expressed himself as he did shows how sincerely he had at heart the interests of the colonists. With such men as these, to back them up no other man could long hold out an attempt to enforce any former which was not perfectly just.

It has been argued that representation in the British parliament was most desirable and was what the Americans wanted but when we remember that they had their own assemblies and begin to recount the obstacles in the way of representation in the Imperial Parliament we see how as a matter of fact it was almost impracticable. The difficulty of distance would have been very great. That of apportionment of representatives still greater especially as the House of Commons was then constituted, that of total want of community of interests

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35604

Atlantic station opposite sides of the Atlantic would have been greatest of all.

~~Next~~ That the cause of revolt was not general oppression of the colonies by the mother country seems clear. Franklin, John Adams, Jefferson, Washington, the Assembly of New York and the New York Congress, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, New Jersey & Massachusetts all within a year or so of the Revolution declared themselves ancerse to Independance. Did the authors of the Revolution aim at Independance or did they not. If they did not they could hardly have been groaning under systematic oppression, nothing less than which moderate men would say can justify a revolution or civil war. If they did the British Govt apparently may be claim to be absolved so far as they are concerned, since what they sought was a thing which by their own showing the vast majority of their own people abhorred, as well as a thing which by its recognized duty the British Govt was

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35605

bound to refuse. As a matter of fact historians cannot not agree as to this point in the one page they applaud the patriot for aiming at independance in the next they represent constitutional redress as his sole aim. We must bear in mind then that the Americans who revolted were not aiming at constitutional redress. Men like Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry were the chief fomenters of the quarrel in their respective parts of the country, and these men had both set their hearts on the overthrow of English rule. Both had failed in business and had turned to politics as a trade, which if properly matched, offered many lucrative moments. They saw in a Revolution their own persons glorified and accordingly did not hesitate to strive to bring it about.

Perhaps in this connection we see the greatest inconsistency and display of hypocrisy over honour. Patrick Henry in the Assembly, proclaiming liberty from the house tops and being at the same time one of the greatest slave owners in the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35606

United States a man who did not hesitate to
sell his slaves with his cattle at his death.
Other patriot orators when they launched
the terms slave & slavery in their revolutionary
harangues might have reflected that they had
only to look round them in order to see what
real slaves and slavery were. Do not
tell me that men like this had a heart any
conscious feeling of slavery. Deeds speak louder
than words. Had these slaves resented he
might have found grounds for revolution
similar to those in France. That liberty, though
being then greatly was not what they wanted
is self evident, as a matter of fact it
was because the Colonies were free
and the British Govt fearing that they were
inclined to revolt, had the King been a
despot as they claimed he might have
done as other despots had done, sent
a necessary who would put an end to the
clamourings,

As to the clergy they were angered by the
concession of legal toleration to Roman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35607

"Catholicism in Quebec and more always in dread of Papal invasion.

The resolutions on trade might have been excused by the dominant fallacies of a protectionist era, and palliated by the commercial privileges and bounties which the colonies enjoyed. These grievances, if redress had been obstinately refused might have justified revolt. But they are not even put forward as a ground ~~for~~ of revolt in the American Declaration of Independence. This proves again that constitutional redress was not what ~~the~~ was sought by the Americans. The stamp act had been repealed, all those except the duty on tea had been removed and a pledge against this reimposition had been given. The tea duty was the sole remaining issue, and even in this instance they had every reason to believe that it would be removed. But ~~supposing~~ they did not see its removal as clear at that time was this a sufficient reason for overthrowing

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35608

a government under which all admitted that general liberty was enjoyed, would it not have been the proper thing and in fact the only lawful thing to be sure before resolving that no hope of peaceful redress was left. Why would not this duty have been repealed as the other duties and the stamp act had been repealed. The Americans unanimous knew that its retention had been carried in the Cabinet but by a bare majority. & they were ~~assured that~~ assured by a circular from the Home Secretary, that the duties would not be re-imposed.

There were without doubt a party opposed to revolution and at the outset it included a large portion of the wealth and intelligence and probably a large majority of the entire people But it was unorganized and when the royal governors had been expelled it was without leaders. Still in the struggle which ensued as many as 25,000 loyalists at the lowest computation according to the best authority were in arms for the crown a number sufficient to give the conflict the character of a civil war between the parties in America

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35609

as well as between the British and American sections of the Anglo-Saxon race. Does not the conduct of the United Empire Loyalists show ~~how utterly wrong and illegal were the grounds for revolution~~ that the American people, as a people, were opposed to Revolution & separation from Britain. Was it just that they should be outlawed, pillaged, driven from their homes, maltreated, condemned to the death of traitors, by men who had only yesterday been conspirators, outwardly confessing allegiance to the government to which the Loyalists adhered and were still without any recognized government of their own? Were not the loyalists Americans, and did not their wrongs exceed any of those done to Americans by the King?

The Declaration of Independence when applied to the conditions of the Americans is simply absurd. They base it on the equality of man — and where was there a nation that ever showed so blatantly by their actions that equality of man'

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

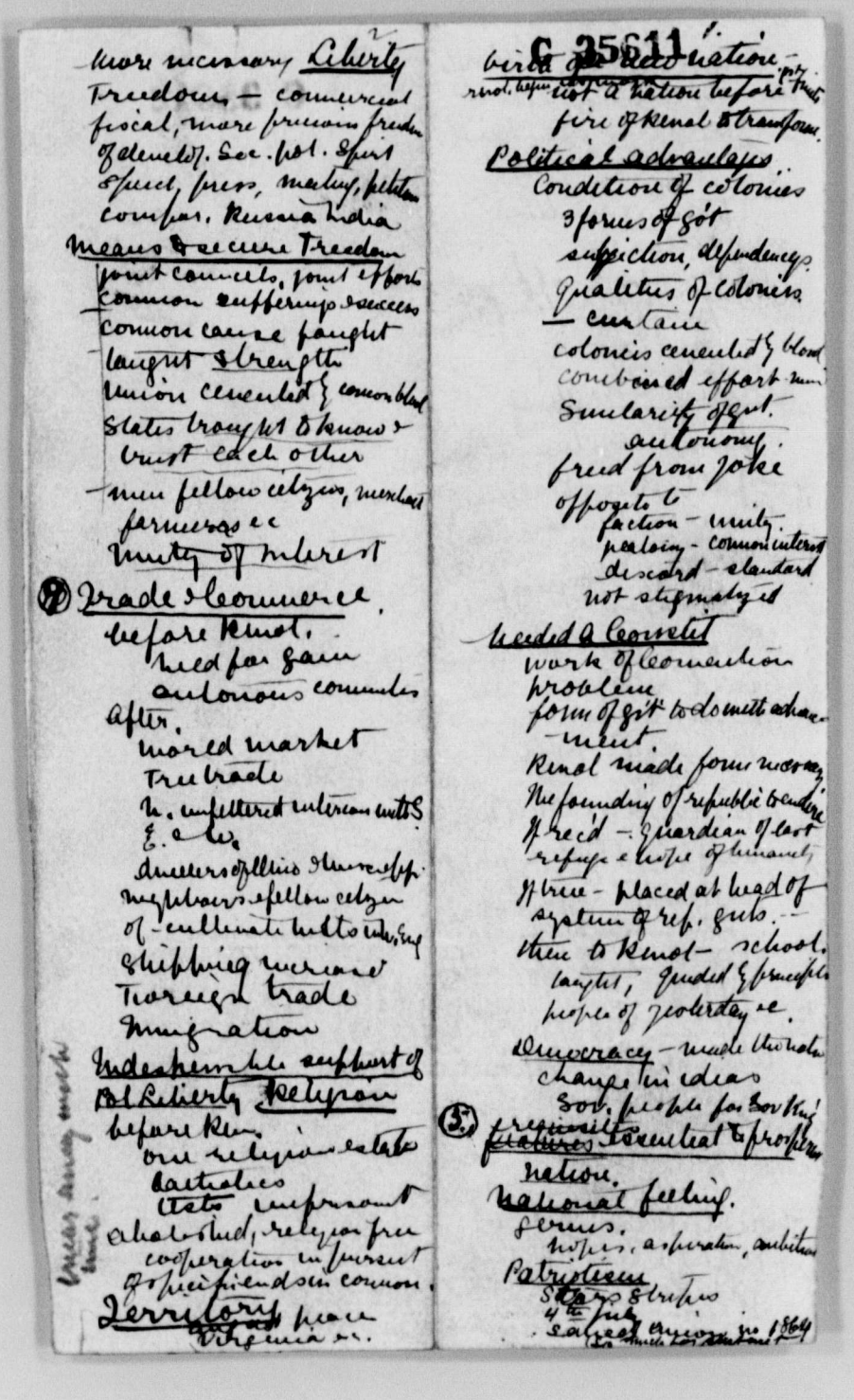
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35610

was the last thing which they desired. They assert the universal right of self govt, and had nearly as great a degree of self govt as they have today. They assert that all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed' and at the same time they were belonging to a country in which this principle has ever been foremost and at a time when Englishmen themselves refused to have it trampled down. Apply these principles to the condition of affairs in France and they cease to be an apparent mask they become justifiable grounds for revolution.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



more necessary Liberty
Freedom — commercial
fiscal, more previous freedom
of elected. Soc. pol. Spirit
of press, press, meeting, petition
compar. Russia India
Means to secure Freedom
joint councils, joint efforts
common sufferings & success
common cause fought
taught strength
union cemented } common blood
States brought to know &
trust each other
men fellow citizens, merchants
farmers &c
unity of interest
(4) Trade & Commerce.
before Renol.
need for gain
autonomous communities
after.
moved market
Free trade
N. unfettered intercourse with S.
E. &c.
dwellers of this & those of
neighbours & fellow citizen
of — cultivate ties to intercourse
shipping increased
Foreign trade
Immigration
Indestructible support of
Pol Liberty Religion
before Ren.
one religion state
Catholics
state impersonal
Catholic, religion free
cooperation in present
of prei friends in common.
Territory place
Virginia &c.

Unless strong enough
Union

birth of a nation
renol. before not a nation before
fire of Renol & transformed.
Political advantages
Condition of colonies
3 forms of govt
supiction, dependency.
Qualities of colonies
— contain
colonies cemented by blood
combined effort
Similarity of govt.
autonomy.
freed from yoke
opposite to
faction — unity.
jealousy — common interest
discord — standard
not stigmatized
needed a Connecter
work of Connection
problem
form of govt to do with achievement.
Renol made form work
The founding of republic to endure
If rec'd — Guardian of last
refuge & hope of humanity
If true — placed at head of
system of rep. govts. —
then to Renol — school.
taught, guided & principle
hopes of posterity &c.
Democracy — made thinkers
change in ideas
Sov. people for Sov. ends
(5.) prerequisite
features essential to prosperity
nation.
National feeling.
Terms.
hopes, aspiration, ambitions
Patriotism
Stars & Stripes
4th July
Salvaged [illegible] no. 1864

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

claimed by U.S. as territory
won by common effort
& sacrifice of the Kind.

Law —
Immigration
enlists
memorial fund
compensation for injury
Judiciary
creation

Army & Navy
first contribution to
palladium of security
resort in case of hostility
right to have army & navy
In 1776 — Congress had 13
states
80 yrs after Webster
said we have no
make no law for
superior force.

Would like to tell more
what gained by Abol. of Slavery
what reaped — efforts of Lincoln
whom Lincoln made
what his example & action
of tragedy — alma Christ of
nation
what oratory inspired
by momentous —
influence upon minds
& characters — judge
— but their rays
reflecting in part
through the ages — the
shadow of the free & blood
the blessings — growing
ever, that American study

C 35612

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

as shadow of the affirmation it shall be my purpose this evening to endeavour ~~too~~ point out ~~a few to few of the effects the Independence~~ some of the effects for time prevents my giving more than a very few of ~~the great~~ many hundreds that might be named which the War of Indep. has ~~brought to the too~~ brought to that Great nation across our borders and to which must be accredited ~~the~~ the advancement of the American people as a nation, ~~with the Question of the Civil War~~ I do not purpose to deal ~~at~~ the present of its supposed claims on the advancement of the American people you will hear much from my worthy opponents as to the validity of their claims and the true ~~bearing~~ significance of this war my supporter Mr Clarke will ~~speak~~ tell you

It is not my purpose ~~Mr.~~ Chairman, to ~~carry~~ ~~bring~~ go into the history of this Revolution, nor to deal with the question of justifiability or injustice of Result. ~~embracing~~ We are dealing tonight with the war as an established fact and it is ~~its~~ its effects and not ~~both~~ its causes or the course of its progress that concerns us here. Nor will it be necessary for me to describe to you the conditions of these colonies before the war though passing reference to this will be required for the sake of comparison. — "We will leave the ~~old~~ ~~where history has placed it~~ — ~~Transformation~~ — ~~considered only now life~~ ~~which the change may~~ colonies behind the dark curtain

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35614

of revolution when ~~meet them again~~ they meet no they are transformed, so that this transformation has done for the advancement ~~of the~~ American people we shall endeavor to ~~learn~~ disclose.

~~The Declaration of Independence called into being a new nation~~. Before the war they were defendant under Imperial rule not a nation, ~~America entered the community of nations. From American settlements Englishmen, not mere colonies, ~~indep~~ but to this union under one general government constituting them a nation, gave birth to a new ~~powerful nation~~, word America unknown before.~~

Prof. Shupe

Nation

The Declaration of Independence announced to the world the birth of a new nation. The Revolution had begun its mighty work and its first fruits was ~~too make possible, the acted to possible that make possible the first step necessary for advancement of the American people in their corporate capacity~~, lay open the path for advancement. Before this time the american people could not advance as a nation, for as a nation they did not exist. There was the necessary elements but these elements had to undergo the fire of Revolution ~~before they could be welded and welded into~~ transformed into ~~their new and permanent~~ their corporate capacity, as a nation. The elements of a University may be present in every city or country but until those elements are brought into their proper relations, ~~until~~

The regeneration of the nation the new birth of the Revolution

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~they are~~ not only within themselves but in subordination to a common name & purpose their usefulness ~~are in harmony~~ ~~their~~ for universal purposes is lost. advancement not only is impeded but is absolutely impossible. The parts of the machine are no more necessary to its ~~usefulness~~ services than their proper adjustment. So ~~to~~ with the American people ~~by the man of Indep~~ the great national machine formed out of the elements ~~of the~~ that existed was rightly adjusted & set in motion. It has progressed surely much is due to the initial stroke!

But let us see ~~what this new birth of this new nation meant~~ what may be the political ~~effect~~ advantages of this great change brought by this ~~the~~ Revolution ~~and~~ to understand its supreme significance it will be necessary to push aside the curtain and see the relations existing between the different colonies, we find that in the 13 ~~colonies~~ states existing no less than 3 separate forms of government ~~are set up~~ may be found i.e. Charter, proprietary and provincial: one part of the people governing themselves according to charter, another part being probably subjected to the rule of a governor and his more immediate friends, tell this difference in mode of government was indeed among advancement was impossible. Moreover all these colonies are dependant, are in a state of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~they are~~ not only with themselves but in subordination to a common name ~~so~~ ~~is wonderfully~~ ~~their~~ their usefulness for universal purposes is lost for universal advancement not only is unfitted but is absolutely impossible. The parts of the machine are no more necessary to its ~~usefulness~~ services than their proper adjustment. So ~~to~~ with the American people ~~by the year of order~~ the great national machine formed out of the elements ~~of the~~ that existed was rightly adjusted and in motion. If it has progressed surely much is due to the initial stroke!

But let us see ~~what this was birth of this new nation meant~~ what was the political ~~effect~~ advantage of this great change brought by this ~~great~~ Revolution ~~and~~ to understand its supreme significance it will be necessary to push aside the curtain and see the relations existing between the different colonies, we find that in the 13 ~~colonies~~ states existing no less than 3 separate forms of government ~~are set up~~ may be found i.e. Charter, proprietary and provincial: one part of the people governing themselves according to charter, another part being proprietary subjected to the rule of a governor and his more immediate friends, but this difference in mode of government was wiped away advancement was impossible. Moreover all these colonies are dependant, are in a state of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

retaining like rights in the management of their more immediate concerns, and allowing a common allegiance to the Federal power. Where difference in form had ~~bridged~~ hindered advancement, similarity now gives to it a smooth path to march upon. The fact that in all 13 states the same general form of Gt prevailed shows how active and strong was the principle and fact of union among those commonwealths whose conduct in the jealous assertion of their autonomy seemed ~~to be~~ during the early period to jeopardize the success of the war. The yoke of subjection had been removed and the young nation freed from its shackles was ready to launch forth with its new life. Instead of factious unity had been established, ~~for~~ instead of jealousy ~~we find community of interest~~ ~~not~~ men are now bound together by a common interest; ~~the~~ discord has been quelled by the planting of a common standard ~~for~~ instead of being alienated with a feeling of uniformity of purpose ~~feeblenessof~~ action we see the young nation zealous as to its future welfare and putting forth every effort to bring about the consolidation of ~~a long~~ people. Surely the nation has advanced, and what has been the cause?

~~how this~~ But for this nation merely springing into being there

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

6./

was indeed a constitution ~~or form~~ an established mode of government. The Convention of 1787 was perhaps one of the most immediate & necessary results of the war of indep. and its successful issue. To the war & its success must be attributed the calling together of the Convention and its great work. What was this work. ~~That~~ "The ~~result of the~~ Revolution left a problem to be solved, this problem was "to reconcile a ~~strong~~ national government, with ~~with~~ the claims and susceptibilities of separate states. There was to be "a nation with a federal structure" That the Convention did this work & did it nobly the ~~present~~ government in the United States at the present day bears witness. To each of the ~~colonies~~ slaves was left &c. 'discretion constit

Now ~~since~~ in every country the form of government has ~~never been as much as~~ ~~as much as~~ anything else to do with the advancement of the people. Well sir if the Government of the U.S. the boast & pride of every American, has been a drawback to that country I must admit that the war of indep is responsible for it for that war rendered ~~such a fo~~ some form of it necessary. And, Sir, if on the other hand, ~~the American people have~~ ~~as a nation have advanced~~ ~~under the guardianship of this~~ the founding of what, if it is not the first national republic was

for it is to secure the rights of life liberty & property & pursuit of happiness that governments are instituted

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Democracy
Sov people

the first Republic destined to endure has been beneficial to that people. If they read what Americans have to said "~~the last~~ that guardian of the last refuge and hope of humanity the constitution of a free and independent Republic. If it is true that they" are placed at the head of the system of representative governments, that the principle of free government adheres to American soil that it is bedded in it, is as immoveable as the mountains". Then sir I must claim that it is to this great Revolution, in whose school the framers of that Const were taught, by whose principles and teachings they were guided and at whose command they acted that sir it is to this ~~school~~ Revolution that the American people of yesterday, today and tomorrow must raise their praises and bestow their ~~encomiums~~ encomiums

Democracy, Mr. Chairman, has made the American nation. If the change of ideas, caused by this Revolution as to the origin foundation and authority of government, a change which, in the fourteenth century, ~~suggested~~ the Sov. people for the sovereign King, If this change in ideas, Republican government has ~~advanced~~ had any effect upon the advancement of the American people as a nation then sir let honour be given where honour is due".

Turn
Paste here

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35619

Now Mr Chairman, there are certain ~~elements~~ features which are essential to a prosperous nation, which have a very great effect upon the advancement of a people, and as in this instance we are speaking of the American people as a nation I would like to mention as one of the first of these, a strong national feeling and sentiment. I think Mr. Chairman if we look closely into the effects of this war of independence that we will find ~~there~~ that in it are to be found all the germs of what is ~~fairly~~ "national" in the American people ~~to begin with the word and the idea were unknown before the war~~ not being a nation until after the war, ~~the~~ nothing national could apply to this people. This ~~they~~ were wanting in a most essential element. The war of independence stirred in them a national feeling national hopes and aspirations. A national ambition. ~~Almost~~ almost synonomous with this national feeling is ~~the feeling of~~ "patriotism", the lack of which quality in a people would soon ruin them as a nation. Here I would remind my listeners that it was ~~first~~ during the war of independence that the Stars & Stripes ~~was~~ first unfurled. That the love for this flag, inspired in the hearts of the American people has

never ceased to burn from that day to this. I need not remind you I need but mention the 4th of July to an American audience and I am silenced in a tumult of applause. Where is a date from the Civil War? Has ~~such~~ such love for country inspired by the War of Indep. done nothing towards the advancement of the American people as a nation. My opponents cannot do better than to say it saved the union in 1861 (?) George Washington in his Farewell address says "The name "American" which belongs to you in your national capacity must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discrimination". I would ask whence came the name. Such an arduous struggle for liberty has left its marks on generations yet to be born ~~to be inherited~~ on children yet unborn. As an illustration of the reality of this feeling I will read to you a short passage from an speech by Daniel Webster at Bunker hill 50 years after Indep. After speaking of this war as the prodigy of modern times at once the wonder and blessing of the world he says "In a day of extraordinary prosperity & happiness, of high national honor distinction & power we are brought together in this place by our love

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35621

of country, by our admiration of exalted character, by our gratitude for signal services & patriotic devotion to keep alive similar sentiments and to foster a constant regard for the principles of Revolution".

Well Sir so much for patriotism & sentiment (one of the strongest ties & bonds of union) but of the most helpful influences to advancement. There is one thing more necessary almost than these and this element the American people claim they enjoy more of than any country on the face of the globe. This element they claim has made the nation. Freedom, Liberty: whence came this freedom whence this Liberty? (whence came the mainspring of this country) The colonists by their emancipation won commercial as well as fiscal freedom, and the still more precious freedom of development political, social and spiritual; freedom of speech and press was granted to them for ever; together with the liberty of public meeting and petition. Has this liberty done nothing for the advancement of the american people as a nation

~~But sir if a nation is to prosper its people~~ But sir it ~~was~~ has much the endeavour and means taken to procure this liberty as the liberty itself that has helped on the advancement of this people. This independence and liberty was the mark of joint councils and

what has been the result of this liberty? The nation coerced into secession & civil war. Not only in Virginia but in Pennsylvania & Ohio & other states. Not only in Virginia but in other states. Not only in Virginia but in other states. Not only in Virginia but in other states.

Mr. Washington of Pennsylvania & Mr. Ellis of Ohio speaking in support of the resolution to every European state except Russia. - This is the boast of liberty as the foundation of the most perfect & free nice is in Russia or Russia is in nice. It is a state in which free nice is in enemy nobility. So "the learn of your structure" said a Russian to Prince Gortschakoff. Having a never of parliament for politics

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35622

joint efforts of common dangers sufferings and success. It was in a common cause that this people had fought & triumphed. Here sir lay the secret to the future success of this nation, but its very beginning the force which brought it ~~into being welded together~~ the different units fairly placed each man beside his brother man. The war to begin with taught them their strength it made the bonds that were to hold this people together. Men had fought for their country & liberty & this was the best stimulus to make them preserve it. The Union had been cemented with their common blood. By their united efforts the states were brought to know ~~each other~~ and trust each other. All men became fellow citizens merchants, farmers aristocratic planters, men of all classes were drawn together by revolution and came out of the fight as brothers. All had learned the lesson of acting together. That "Unity is strength" was learned by the American people at this early date of their existence as a nation. Unity of interest which men had sought before was now to form the secret to much surprised advancement of the nation.

12 min to here

Now Mr Chairman, perhaps nothing is more essential to the welfare

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35623

spring board

and advancement of a people as powerful a large nation like the U.S. than trade & commerce. Here the influence of the war of independence was extremely beneficial to the nation. We must remember that before the Revol. the colonies were held by the mother country in such a way as to prevent their trading with any other peoples or nations. They were moreover autonomous communities each ~~practically~~ confining largely its trade to within its own borders, now that they were made one ~~people~~ nation they were freed from this yoke & the world not only land alone became the market for their produce & industries among themselves. Free trade was secured, the greatest of all measures of free trade in commercial history. The North had an unfettered intercourse with the South and was provided by it with the precious materials of manufacturing industry, the south in return benefiting by the same intercourse sees its agriculture grow & its commerce expand. Its navigation is to bring this. The East too is in like intercourse with the West & here a great market was being opened up to its commodities and the West too finds an ~~outlet~~ sale for its commodities and has a secure outlet of farm produce on the Atlantic Coast. The great forests of the west in the words of Daniel Webster lay prostrated beneath the arm of successful industry, and the dwellers on the banks of the Ohio & the Mississippi, become the fellow citizens and neighbours of those who cultivate the hills of New Eng. As a result we have

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

a commerce that leaves no seas unexplored. With this ~~extension~~ great freedom of commerce & brisk interchange of products the country became very prosperous, its shipping increased and its foreign trade too ~~began to develop~~ increased steadily.

In this connection too might be mentioned the stimulus given to immigration came in hundreds bringing their wealth with them to this great & prosperous land.

Now a word as to that indispensable support to political prosperity: religion. What was the condition before the war & what the change that it effected? We find that in one state one religion was established in another another, In some states religious tests were required before obtaining office or obtaining municipal rights. In Rhode Is. Catholics were debarred from voting. In Mass. Catholic priests were liable to imprisonment for life, fine and imprisonment was the penalty to be paid by one who dared speculate on the teachings of the holy church. Such differences ~~would~~ must be most hurtful to a nation, but along with the new breath of freedom which came after the Revolt came ~~religious liberty~~ freedom in religion. Church ~~& Establishments~~ were swept away, religious tests & parish rates also vanished. Catholic & protestant alike enjoyed liberty of ~~conscience~~ opinion together with political freedom. This change was

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35625

most helpful especially as in this instance it brought citizens of different states into cooperation in pursuit of specific ends in common.

Another result of the Revol was in the nature then chance gain to the union of almost unlimited area of territory. By the treaty of peace Eng. gave the colonies unlimited extension westward over the territory which her arms had won from France. The citizens of America became sole lords & proprietors of a vast tract of continent comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life. Virginia Mass & Conn. yielded any claims they held to western territory north of the Ohio River, the U.S. claiming the whole region as territory won by common effort and sacrifice of the Revolutionary War. Thus from was made for a vast empire, the magnitude of the adv. to the American people it is almost impossible to estimate.

One other point we must notice and this is the advance in Law certain changes in the law which have been of great advantage. Just the U.S. people did adopt the Common Law of Eng but their training during the Revol, and its successful ~~issue~~ ending gave them an opportunity to make certain changes deemed to be most helpful. Among these I will only mention one or two. 1st change in law of Inheritance

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35626

the claim of the eldest son to double if not all the share of his father's property & to all the prerogatives of primogeniture was prohibited, it was too contrary to the republican spirit fostered by the Revol. The others I will only mention, they were ~~abolished~~ doing away with entails and all manorial privileges. Here too let me point out that trial by jury was secured as every man's right. There are many instances of this having been denied him prior to the Revol. (private property was not to be taken without compensation) The judiciary of the U.S. too might be mentioned as a natural sequence of the ~~establishment~~ of happy union of this great people.

Let me just mention 2 other permanent results of this Revol. They are the creation of the United States Army & United States Navy. It was in this Revolution that the first continental army, ~~with its officers wearing the commission of a~~ was formed. Has that army helped any in the advancement of this people by being to them the palladium of their security & the first effectual resort in case of hostility? This respect to have an army of their own was secured to them by Revolution. In 1776 Congress had a navy of its own numbering 13 ships. Within 50 years from that date Webster said the law navies which make no law for superior force.

I would like to tell you more Mr. Chairman but I find my limits

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35627

almost up. What the country has gained by the abolition of its aristocracy what it had suffered through the efforts of men like Washington, when the Revolution made. What this example has done and the example of the chief actors in this great tragedy has done to keep alive the spirit of nation, what the oratory inspired by this most momentous & most wonderful event in the nations history has done towards influencing the minds and character of this great people I leave you sir to judge. I only humbly conceive that these are but dim rays of reflecting through the ages that have passed the splendour of that great fire of Revolution the blossoms of which shall ever crown the head of every true American subject.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indefinite union.

A.

1. ~~Strength~~
~~Leading~~
~~Pol effect~~
~~Nation~~
~~National~~
~~Patriotism~~
~~Army~~
~~Must be adv.~~
~~National~~
~~Executive body~~
~~Constitution~~
~~Leadership~~
× ~~Democracy~~
2/. Washington
~~Patriotism~~
~~Leadership~~
~~Secretary~~
~~Freedom~~
~~Politics~~
~~Quick~~
~~Spirit~~
~~Trade~~
3/. ~~Liberty~~
old evils
aristocratic
~~Court~~
~~Law~~
4/ ~~Pol. effect~~
× ~~Religion~~
~~Govt.~~
~~Nation~~
examples to nation
~~Responsible~~
~~Repts.~~
5/. ~~Govt~~
~~Trade~~
~~Court~~
~~Pol effect~~
aristocr.

A.

~~Religion~~
~~Press.~~
Liberty
Intelligence & publicity
Law
Jury
Confederation
Army & navy.
6/. ~~Pol effect~~ ×
~~Nation~~
~~Pol effect~~
~~Govt. formation~~
7/. ~~Pol effect~~
~~Liberty~~
~~National~~

B.

1/ ~~Secretary~~
~~Freedom~~
~~Politicians~~
~~Cabinets~~
~~Liberty~~
2/. Nation
~~Secretary~~
~~Pol effect~~
× ~~Govt~~
× Judiciary
~~Commerce~~
~~Democracy~~
3/. ~~Pol~~
~~Intelligence~~
~~Election~~
~~Minister, army~~
~~Cabinet govt~~
× ~~Constitutional govt~~
~~Patriotism~~
4/ ~~Patriotism~~
~~Liberty~~
~~Pol. effect~~
~~Trade & commerce~~
~~Pol. Religion~~
~~Aristocracy~~

B.

~~Religion~~
Principles established
Indemnity
~~Law~~
Suffrage
~~Liberty~~
~~Nation~~
~~Govt~~
~~Press~~
~~Speech~~
× ~~Religion~~
~~Constitution~~
~~Country~~
~~Pol effect~~
6/. ~~Pol effect~~
Suffrage
~~Law~~
~~Religion~~

G.

1/ ~~Nation~~
~~Relig.~~
~~Nation~~
~~Liberty~~
~~Union~~
~~Constitution~~
3/. ~~Republic~~
~~Limiting legislation~~
~~Pol effect~~
~~Constitution~~
~~Patriotism~~
~~Sentiment~~
~~What institutions fit~~
4/. ~~Govt~~
~~Constitutional~~
~~Commerce~~
~~Army~~
Revenue
~~Peace~~
5/ Examples of statesmen
~~Nation~~
~~Liberty~~
~~Govt~~
~~Govt~~
~~Commerce~~

D.

1/. ~~Commercial~~
~~Army~~
~~Democracy~~
~~Instinct~~
~~Pol effect~~
~~Liberty~~
~~Pol effect~~
~~Must be adapted~~
2/ ~~Law~~
~~Democracy~~
~~Suffrage~~
privileges of aristoc.
~~Secretary~~
3/. ~~Commerce~~
~~Pol. effect~~
~~Commerce~~
~~Industrial~~
~~Admin~~
4. ~~Judiciary~~
taxation
~~Commercial~~
4/. ~~Army~~
~~Limiting legislation~~
~~Pol effect~~
~~Control~~
× ~~Religion~~
~~Pol effect~~
oratory

5. ~~Wars~~ war
~~Nation~~
Patriotism

6. ~~Relig~~ion
~~Accumulation~~

9/ ~~Govt~~
~~Law~~
~~Industry~~
~~Wealth~~
~~Aristocr~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35629

Stock argument. immigration

Without the Rev. Mr. would have been impossible

C 35629

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35639

If slavery due to feelings of humanity then it is to humanity not civil war that its abolition is due.

They have shown that slavery was abolished but have not shown that this abolition led to advancement.

Slavery at first an adv. to nation for economic reasons.

The true question re slavery: only a name was abolished. ~~Slavery~~ as bad off today as ever. – The problem not yet solved. so that the abolition of slavery by civil war was not an advantage in solving the problem which might have been solved ~~more~~ satisfactorily as Clarke points out. – e.g. slaves in West Indies, serfs in Russia.

If slavery was dominant in U.S. why did it not win in civil war.

The principles which led to the abolition of slavery & to the preservation of the Union were the direct result of the war of indep. & the training which the nation rec'd in that war.

If abolition of slavery was to preserve the Union: in 1876 as necessary to make the Union. It was an adv. – one of a compromises for sake of union

If Confederation not a result of War of Indep: Why does Goldwin Smith emphasize its work in the chapter Revol. Indep. Union, & inseparable links.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35631

"patriotism identified with rebellion" ie — If such the case then civil war must be attributed to war of indep.

X If distress led to commotion war was primary cause — —

X as to dearth of trade &c. but ripples on the stagnant water

* Washington & plans of preserving the Union. p. 115.

X

Strong argument:
War of indep — positive, advancement
~~Robert~~ Civil war — negative, avoid retrogression.

watch out for "nation"
"advancement"

"This radical change in the opinions, principles, sentiments and affections of the people was the real American Revol"
J Adams 1818.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

If they take up point re. C 35622
arguing that this particular kind
of Government. - Republic was outcome
of Revolt. - What else could have come
to, no rebellion of any importance.

Stock argument - Without Revolt
this would have been impossible

That North fought so hard in
Civil War go to show that the
influence of War of Indep. was real
& gave no advancement of Civil War

Yes say the record was
not real

The Civil War was a great
drama in which was personified
or exhibited many of the influences
or advancements of War of Indep.

The War of Indep. great experiment
of universal liberty but for that
Civil War could not have carried
on its little part.

North would not have had an
opportunity to defend union but for
War of Indep. which made it.

The Civil War would not have
been possible but for the War
of Indep. which gave it the
parties. This good re.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35633

That these changes are a result of W. of 2. – they would not have come about but for that war. The war made them possible. "a light hid under a bushel cannot be seen."

If state not a lemon-but people. they place their judgment against that of all European nations & U.S. – Int. Law they would be fighting to preserve ~~for something~~ that did not exist – nothing to do with this subject which states a nation

Is it better to save part of a house than make the whole of it.

They say these changes would have come but do not prove it but we are not dealing with possibilities we are dealing with what is.

The war caused no pol. change in the const. save negros freed.

The apparent prosperity after the war was but the natural course. what about the debt of this war

Civil War led not to advancement but was in many cases a hindrance

what the North were fighting for was to preserve the principles &c.

Mills Opinion.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35634

Ludlow - American War of Indep.
C 227
Secret War in America
C. 279
Gossaert - 1776 - C. 899

C. 125 Y

References for literary
Workers
(80)

This radical change in the
Union, principles & feelings
& affections of the people
was the real American
Revol. J. Adams

I know no North, no South,
no East no West, I only
know my country, my whole
country, & nothing but my
country" John M. Botts

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35635

It is unprecedented to separate the Union from the Const. – What would the Union end, the other

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

11 Results of Confederation.

Relations before was hundred advancement C 35636

before advancement was possible they had to be freed from Eng. & Indep. —

Nation did not exist as a people till Confederation —

Patriotism

C 35637

Henry, take up point re Govt. I am arguing that this particular kind of Govt was the outcome of the Rebellion —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

strength
combining
local effects

man cannot know their strength. ~~the bond of the nations – what was to hold them together as a people.~~ ~~Distribution of the U.S. depended on the national relationship of the colonies.~~

~~As to justifying of revolt we need say nothing. We dealt with the state only from the time it became a nation – suffice it to say that the cause of revolt was not general oppression separation was inevitable. – a whole nation in slavery~~ As far as national existence was concerned, ~~a nation left decl. of indep.~~ ~~as a whole a totally~~ national was inferred in the people at large ~~numerous & properties, a common interest needed the idea of indep.~~

distinction

national

1776

Patriotism

Armies

~~State debts after imposed upon Federal government at the time.~~ 1st continental army ~~assumed~~ wearing officers bearing its commission, & wearing its uniform bearing U.S. flag ~~& army of armies~~ – then beginning here.

State trade while it existed was a benefit to the state helped in advancement.

~~The action of the great trade~~

Whatever necessary for advancement

~~what is necessary for advancement freedom & initiative.~~

Rationale

~~all that is just reason at cause at the time~~

Essentials to advancement

rationalism

law religion

territory

Democracy

~~Where does strength of a nation consist Sol – arms, – sentiment, & all had their beginnings here, & then poetry, & national literature its beginnings here~~

~~Democracy, the Americans pushed themselves will lead the world, founded here.~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A.

2

C 35639

all things then beginning here – progressed – Cement was checked there for a time but then after progress was lent the natural course resumed.

first feelings against slavery found in denunciation of the treaties by Pat. Henry & Samuel Adams.

Washington topic

The War produced Washington

Cornwallis defeated 1781 ended the story

Patriotic oratory

~~"An conflict in history has made more noise than the Revolutionary war. At Bloomington 4th July a torrent stream of panegyrical rhetoric."~~

No mind objection of not all being in favour &c. Mr. Loyalists &c – yet there would have been no American nation – & hence no advancement.

Territory

~~By treaty of Peace Eng gave the colonies intended extension westward over the territory which her arms had won from France~~

freedom

~~Per contra~~

Commercial & religious

Trade

~~No colonists by their emancipation won commercial as well as fiscal freedom, and the still more precious freedom of development political, social, & spiritual. Their inheritance laughed to the ignorance of their own destiny which degraded them, indeed from that of a monarchical & aristocratic rule. Their trade increased & their ships share of it.~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

a chicken

The civil war itself would not have been possible had it not been for the American War of Indep. — which gave them the nation with its purpose. So what of food & drink ~~& that~~ men lived thro' many of carrying on. the work began.

Liberty

~~When did they get the word "Liberty"~~

Be ready to meet "Patriotism was identified with rebellion, and the young republic rec'd a revolutionary bias." — If such was case, then the civil war must be attributed to war of Indep. and the good of the civil war must be attributed to Indep.

remember but for these things, — a dism of my ancestors &c, there would have been no American nation

What were principles underlying civil war, Democracy &c. all inherited from Indep.

aristocracy done away with — expelled monarchical aristocratic — hereditary elements & leaders of the community. ~~Their court, the church & land, would go with the [illegible] of the hereditary element.~~

civil wars aristocracy abolished

Court T.

Law

Our law got its beginning at this time — opponents have to defend the judiciary. Based on my common law — without territorial aristocracy, primogeniture and entail — the manorial system departed

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A possible further change constitutional legal, etc.

Religious freehold farms everywhere prevailed. Church Establishment passed away. (Congregationalism Anglicanism) gave place to religious equality

quit — also a change of ideas as to the origin foundation sanction of Govt. Instead of the king now the sovereign people.

nature — before war they were dependant under Imperial rule. — now a nation.

Argument by way of distress, etc. after war which led to Revolutionary Convention being called. War was the primary cause — as to dearth of trade, gambling, spirit of malcontent, etc. they were merely momentary, & did not effect the great advancement. 1. They were but ripples in the great advancing wave

The Convention of 1787 — they may try to attribute it to Annexing Shays rebellion etc. A convention was also by necessary. It was the nature sequel of the successful Revolution.

Examples of the Revolutionary Republics

Washington President of Convention the men of the convention all products of the mate "Neat their work proclaims their wisdom the world declares. They founded if not the first national republic the first that was destined to endure what has been good as well as bad is due to their constitution.

Legs.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Note for other chapters which did not see the light

~~problem to the round – to reconcile a strong national Govt, with the claims & sole exclusive of separate (sov) states "Creation with a federal structure"~~

No peculiar relation of colonies made fed Govt necessary could not have come about but for expectations of Imp

~~Internal Free trade was secured.~~ The greatest of all the measures of free trade in Commercial history

Trade

~~refusal to be bribed or intimidated presented to states~~

for other provisions

~~no titles of nobility to be granted~~

~~no religion to be established~~

~~no religious tests for office~~

~~Speech & press for free~~

press

~~liberty of public meeting & petition secured~~

Public meeting petition

~~trial by jury means right~~

Jury

~~no excessive fines to be taken & the state without compensation~~

compensation

all freemen permitted to carry arms, that military usurpation may be rendered impossible

carry arms

The clauses re slavery were necessary to satisfy the South, & make up the Union. Sort of Franks charge against Slavery it was a necessary evil to make the Union as its abolition was to preserve the Union. North fought against it, it had economical advantages which to more great for the advancement. Its abolition then would have kept back the nation. It was part of 3 great compromises with slavery for the sake of Union – the only ground the Fathers can advance for

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A

6/.

C 35643

its abolition at that time was is to preserve the union. We balance this exactly be drawing that 1867 it was as necessary to make the union, we enter the Section of them in proving that slavery ~~[illegible]~~ have passed away without but was, in fact that question is not as yet settled.

— If they held that Confederation was not a result of war & relief — why does Goldwin Smith embrace its month in the chapter headed Reconstruction Independence & Union, 3 firm & inseparable units as simply as Relief followed Revolt, so surely did Union follow Relief.

~~Confederation was made possible for states to enter the union as they became great enough — some all U.S. been taken the admiralty & the great door for admission was left open.~~

A

7.

C 35644

The true test of the historical importance of events — their permanency — the greatness of consequences which flow from them

Pol. effect

The American Revol. called into existence a new state, — at that time not large in pop. though large in territory. It has advanced steadily, & is now superior not only in territory but in pop. also to every European State except Russia — This large state which in extent it belongs to the same class as India or Russia, is in point of liberty at the opposite end of the scale. — It is a state in which free will is most active & alive in every Indian. (inherited from Chief of indep.). ~~Nowhere in a community was so ann~~

Liberty

Note

That principle which led to abolition of slavery & reconstruction of Union were principles inherited from Wars of Indep.

national

~~all that has national tend throughout~~ here

If they speak of before the Union they contradict themselves

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(2) 1 C 35645 13

Washington's Letter of congrat. - address to Congress.

- The magnitude of the prize we contended for

Territory

the citizens of America - sole lords & proprietors of a vast tract of continent comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world and abounding with all the necessaries & conveniencies of life are now possessed of absolute freedom and independency.

freedom

- heaven has crowned all its other blessings by giving a super opportunity for political happiness than any other nation has ever been favoured with

happiness

The dawn of indep - gave to the citizens of U.S. an opportunity of applying the treasure of knowledge acquired by the labours of past sages & legislators to their forms of govt

Retrospective

~~Liberature~~

~~Government~~

~~[illegible]~~

liberality & sentiment.

"Tho' according to the system of policy the states shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall; and by their conformation or lapse it is yet to be decided whether the revolution must ultimately be considered a blessing or a curse."

Liberties

~~Liberty is the basis of our structure~~

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35646

Constitution

Term "American" supplants "Englishman"

Declar. of indep. — the date of its adoption is, by the decision of the Supreme Court, the date of the legal existence of the US. in matters of municipal law

~~Territory — note section on territory & man~~

Pol. Effect

~~Evolution of states, fed. govt &c. all results of war of indep. The Ordinance of 1787 is the foundation & almost everything which makes the North American system peculiar.~~

Govt.

~~Popular Sovereignty in the cases of the American system~~

Federal

Reorganization of the Judiciary

~~Vote ready to meet argument on union & nationalism~~

~~Industry & commerce.~~

Commerce

~~Communication & mutual~~

~~Western Steamboat~~

~~Intercolonial~~

American

~~Revolutionary — Prince Edward Island — & Canada &c —~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35647

all advantages of government are secured
have accrued nothing to US but for them
indeed
results not to be found on ~~next day~~

~~a union of states under one federal head~~
~~with further to happiness~~

"whatever measures have a tending to divide
the union, ought to be considered as hostile to
the liberty & indep. of America"

~~a form of gov't free & uncorrupted necessary~~
~~to happy freedom~~
~~perfect security.~~

The maintenance of this city must be considered
as the palladium of our security, & the
first effectual resort in case of hostility
— formidable
~~national spirit — never had fought for liberty~~
~~this was but a shadow to what the fri-~~
~~ends of~~

~~patriotism — as citizens struggle for liberty~~

The war of N vs S. was carried out in fulfill-
ment of Washington's advice. See P. 116 Great Rebellion

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35647

all advantages of foreign aye ee would have availed nothing to US but for them selves

results not to be found on ~~next day~~

~~a union of states under one federal head under further Confederacy~~

"Whatever measures have a tendency to divide the union, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty & indep. of America"

~~a form of gvt free & uncorrupted necessary to safety of states~~

~~freedom absolute freedom perfect security.~~

~~The militia of this city must be considered as the palladium of our security, & the first effectual resort in case of hostility~~

~~national spirit — men had fought for liberty this was but a skirmish to what the first~~

~~patriotism patriotism — & citizens struggle for liberty~~

The war of N vs S, was carried out in fulfillment of W's prophetic advice. Sect. 116 Greatheart

C 35648

"farewell address"

Patriotism

The name "American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discrimination. Let them stand as shades of diff. you have the same religion, manners, habits & principles. You have in a common cause fought & triumphed together. The indep. & liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts — of common dangers, suffering & success."

indep. liberty

trade commerce

Sect 118 on commerce trade &c

Set for whole success for Union

Preserving part of a building better than making the whole of it.

Religion

~~Religion & all interests & affairs to fold not prosperity~~

army

The army — what procured the Union? Not but the power of the mortto

Union ~~Govt. heavy, people were for once united~~ 5/. (Eliot)

Principles & Gold Indemnit States set up many a great principle
eg. indemnity voted by Pennsylvania to the prosperous family of which she had cast off
the dominion £130,000 Sterling)

Law ~~Law of inheritance also new — the claim of eldest son to double share of father's property, & not to all the property of a nonagenarian was ~~finally~~ prohibited~~

Suffrage Suffrage extended in many states from holders of property to all taxpaying freemen.

Liberty of Religion ~~Personal liberty obtained extension & protection~~

— States joined to some states. (eg Mass. Jews Penn. Rhode Is. & Conn.

Relig. ~~Nothing more full of promise than the religious privileges which states conceded, Rh. Is. struck out the prohibitory statute against Roman Catholics — in many other states most states allowed entire religious liberty~~

Amend abandoning ~~Union commenced with so much of Union common to land~~

Pol. effect ~~Before Union difficult by colonies. charter broken. proprietary~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Role of Fiske

~~Note the power of slavery before war.~~

6. (Fiske) 13 C 35650

Suffrage as to suffrage American opinion more advanced than England

Abolition of ~~foreign~~ slave trade, extracts & marginal ~~remarks~~

See

The foreign slave trade immediately abolished
Gradual abolition gained. American thought
in this respect was more advanced than Eng.
Ed Burke thought slave trade an incurable evil.
no hope of stopping slave trade. In 1789. Newton thought
it wrong to prach of abolishing slavery. Geo III was
against abolition In 1769 Virginia legis enacted
against importation of negroes. (See p. 73,
slaves for raising rice & indigo. cotton.

Religion ~~The religion Sep. 76~~

all the essentials for national advancement

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35651 C

Indep't union

Union & independence

The Revol. made the colonies indep. ~~and led to their union under~~

~~the general pol. constitutn. there thus a nation~~

Constitutn & nationhood

~~gave birth to a new & powerful nation, embodying~~

~~most of the modern spirit~~

Liberty

~~Its ultimate aim liberty — war for indep. in order~~

~~to liberty — indep. brought a larger liberty. It firm.~~

~~gave the opportunity of trying on a grand scale, without~~

~~interference under the most favourable conditions~~

~~the experiment of universal human liberty, of allowing~~

~~all men the free & full exercise of their natural~~

rights. (had revol. not first introduced the exper-

iment war would not have succeeded in it)

Union

~~Union as the result — the common~~

~~effort & aim of the combined effort of the contest~~

~~prepared the way for the formal & constit-~~

~~union which followed.~~

(preservation of part of a house of

more benefit to its inhabitants than its making)

Must the argument

Canada war defended union — i.e. carried on work

begun — it would not have had an opportunity

to defend had it not been for American indep.

Constit

~~Supremacy of national & not one state — no Const.~~

~~not changed.~~ Const. not changed

Slavery — only reason material? i.e.

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35652

was a proof of patriotism of people & was its signal trumpet — it was a proof of how great was the influence of the American war of Indep in inspiring patriotism into minds & natures of the subjects.

Showed the strength of the conservative element, here again it was but an exhibition of the very great & real influence of the war of Indep.

These are not ~~advantages~~ advancements but exhibition of an advancement in this line caused by war of Indep. ~~Made~~ advancement was real & that the American war of Ind. had really made this advancement.

These exhibitions of patriotism, conservative strength &c. go to prove, but they don't show any advancement on acct of Brit war. It had not had time to show its influence. The civil war was a great drama in which was personified & exhibited many of the influences & advancements of war of Indep.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Boston Massachusetts 253.

C 35653

perfectly Neg recd that guardian of the last refuge and hope of humanity. The constit of a free & united Republic

Sunday together

~~united effort of a people & rulers for the maintenance of their rights~~

Dorchester Heights

~~before union 13 diff states with diff forms of gov & states learned about the others & gov & from them~~

Daniel Webster at Bunker Hill (1825) (50 years after)

"The prodigy of modern times" at once the wonder and blessing of the world is the American Rev. — In a day of extraordinary prosperity & happiness, of high national honor distinction & power, we are brought together, in this place, by our love of country by our admiration of exalted character, by our gratitude for signal services & patriotic devotion.

Patriotic feelings on minds of people

Sentiment to keep alive similar sentiments, & to foster a constant regard for the principles of Revol. — [illegible]

What Webster designed per

a memorial of our conviction of their unmeasured benefit which has been conferred on our own land, and of the happy influence produced on general interests of mankind

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35654

Mr. Webster at Bunker Hill 1825

Our Revolution has been achieved, 24 sovereign states created; and a general gov't established over them so safe, so wise, so free, so practical that we might well wonder its establishment should have been accomplished so soon, were it not for the greater wonder that it should have been established at all. 2 or 3 millions of people have been augmented to 12; and the great forests of the west prostrated beneath the arm of successful industry; and the dwellers on the banks of the Ohio & the Mississippi, become the fellow citizens and neighbours of those who cultivate the hills of New Eng-. We have a commerce that bears no sea unexplored; navies which make no law for superior force; revenues, adequate to all the exigencies of govt; almost without taxation; and peace with all nations, founded on equal rights & mutual respect.

In addressing remarkable men present - "All is Peace: & God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness, ere you slumber in the grave forever. He has allowed you to behold & to partake the reward of your patriotic toils

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35655 C

The best proof of Adam caused by the war of today. in the nation today.

and he has allowed us, yours sons & countrymen to meet you here, in the name of the present generation, in the name of your country, in the name of liberty to thank you.

Exemplified Statesmanship Note example of these men — got elevation in North.

Birth of Nations ~~Lord Cecil America has been before~~

colonies ~~slavery, side by side to triumph or to fall~~

binding ~~together~~

community ~~of principles & brotherhood among men,~~

Liberty ~~Mr President, I have taken as "I am a Scot" — go down down to town today.~~

~~religious & civil liberty~~.

SNT "~~We are placed at the head of the system of repres-~~ ~~entative & popular govts. The principle of free govts adheres~~ ~~to American soil, it is wedded to it. — immovable~~ ~~as the mountains.~~

commun. bind Men of Medicine ~~made for mankind France~~ — to develop resources of land. — ~~advance arts of peace, protect institution~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

181

commentary.

1.

binding together

~~men of all classes drawn together & revolt – it was the bonding together of these peoples: merchants farmers, aristocratic planters~~

army

~~retrospective very hard held Washington's rights to cross before~~

territory

~~Vote boundary gained – St Lawrence River system from western end of Lake Superior to 49 parallel~~

~~(Claim of England to the navigation of the Mississippi was yielded)~~

fishing

~~as to rights of fishing claim flatly refused~~

~~Every thing the U.S. could fairly demand was obtained.~~

~~Political effect~~

Political effect from defeated colonies to victorious

~~7 yrs America had advanced from the condition of a band of subordinate colonies to that of a nation~~

binding together

~~Further the people who at the beginning of the struggle were scattered & separated & who scarcely knew each other, were now united under one flag~~

~~The confederation was the struggle of federation then in existence, the people had learned the lesson of acting together in a great national crisis~~

comparison with other colonies

~~The system of colonies was a system of union – the laws & of state were very nearly similar (not so diff to be overcome in 3 months of colonies) the states were one in language, religion, tradition~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35657

D

2/.

a common struggle & unfolded a common interests. The Mass of people did not expect before, [illegible] to celebrate [illegible]

~~a great political principle had been struck by the success of the Rebellion. Republican spirit.~~

government

~~The spirit of Revolt looked towards abolishing all legal distinctions between man & man: and the foundation of later democracy, with its universal suffrage was already laid.~~

democracy suffrage

privileges worked out

~~The success of Revolt was a shock to system of privilege & class exemptions from common burdens — into aristocracy of the, government~~

territory

~~Territory Ohio River & new Lands ceded into 2 regions the North part was granted to Virginia Mass & Conn. The S. claimed the whole region as belonging to the common effort and sacrifice of the Revolt war. & from was made for get & peopling of the West. which was to become so great~~

Emancipation acts passed in many states.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3/

Statement made that Eng. drawing as shown in Const. It was the war of indep. that brought it there. These things would have been useless without war! Eg. ~~took~~ "light hid under a bushel" commerce was no light!

~~Commerce of North, Effect of the~~

Slavery could not have been abolished sooner. War of indep. made it possible to abolish it

Political effect

~~Stateright before & after Rev~~ diff ~~since~~ ~~[illegible]~~ former advancement

~~Centres of mfg. Sort of origin in~~

~~Industry upon North~~

Industrial action & reaction

Judicial system substantially as it now stands

Taxation Import duties were almost sole form of taxation although indirect tax this burden was not felt

Commerce Commercial benefits of new Union were seen from North to South, trade between the States was absolutely unhampered and a brisk interchange of products went on. The City was prosperous, its clubbing increased, foreign trade was growing steadily — before Union states could not get advantage of each others products

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(See what bread edale 4/ my salmon Mdef)

C 35659 D.

heavy — The American navy by 1776 Congress had a navy of 13 ships numbering 13 ships

~~Men of all classes of all religious denominations and of all country — were selected on the conduct of a strong band raised contributions to the final result.~~

~~The gains of the kind were affected & accumulated mainly to establish state institutions demanded from royal or Britain control but slightly changed to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~.~~

Religious ~~Entire religious liberty~~

~~The Puritans of New England had imposed religious tests for the exercise of political rights.~~

South adopted slave labour on account of climate

not upon ~~There was some general form of gov't in all 13 states. These shows how a strong was the formative fact of union among these commonwealths whose conduct in the jealous assertion of their autonomy jeopardized the success of the war.~~

Oratory ~~Writings of men at time do more to shape sentiment~~

C 35660

Sort

~~Refusing assent to laws wholesome & necessary for the public good~~

Laws

Laws wholesome & necessary had been refused to be passed by governors.

Sort ~~Legislation~~

— legislatures before a farce, king could dissolve them at most edd

Population

Population had been discouraged colonies were held only for purpose of gain.

Justice

Administration of justice had been obstructed by king refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

aristocracy

Officers sent to eat up substance of people.

~~trade~~

~~Trade had been cut off with other parts of world.~~

taxes

— Taxes imposed

jury

— Trial by jury often deprived.

Sort Abol.

— taking away charters & altering the form of Govt. Houses unforseable for nation Endurance under such circumstances

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

T1

T1C 35661

Re religion

Rh. Js. citizens debarred from voting

M Mass. citizens prevented hearts to worship for life

fine & imprisoned for speculation on things in Bible

Religion

The Epsc & Methodist churches were separated from the Eng. establishment & placed on an equal footing in this new world

assimilation news for adv.

These changes tended to assimilate the state to one another in their pol & social conditions, all favourable to union esp in case of a federal union which brought citizens of different states into cooperation in pursuit of specific ends in common.

Church of Eng disestablished & parish rates abolished. Religious tests done away all forms of marriage legalized

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35662

subjection, one of the greatest examples in history of national slavery? How was advancement likely to come about under such conditions? ~~Let us consider~~ Indeed we find that the distinguishing qualities of the colonies and their government previous to the Union has been described as "faction jealousy, and discord, infirmity of purpose, feebleness of action, faction" It requires little knowledge of the colonies to be aware of this, note the quarrels with the aristocracy, "jealousy" into the exclusiveness of these little settlements!, "discord" we hear it in the fights with the governors and the continual appeals to Eng. "Infirmity of purpose" what was there to stir in them a desire to aid or those whom they believed were oppressing them!. "feebleness of action" there was no occasion to ask till the national spirit was aroused within them! But the scene changes when ~~darkness~~ the curtain falls and the light is thrown upon the colonies cemented by the blood of Revol. into one great & mighty people. The common spirit, aim and combined effort of the contest had prepared the way for the formal and constitutional union which followed, no longer held apart by differences in forms of government they are brought together by the similarity of ~~government~~ forms and ~~Constitutions~~ Legislatures, each

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35663

Carlyle - Liberty Chronicle

When I say that these changes &c. religious &c are a result of the war I mean. I have my argument on the ground that they would not have come about but for this fact, but would have been same if not perhaps more before.

Note - if say abolition of slavery was due to feelings of humanity &c. then it is to humanity & not to Christ was that its ~~success~~ abolition is due.

They have shown that slavery abolished but have not shown that this has been an advantage

If states not a union - but separate states then they place them

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35664

judgment against that of European nations & Federal Gt. North would have to violate principle of Int Law.

– They would be fighting to preserve something that did not exist – a confederation in contemplation proposition.

Is it better to save part of Canada than to make the whole slavery at first an adv to union.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35665

"a light hid under a bushel cannot be seen" these things form of liberty we could be of no avail to them till an entrance opening was found in them by this war of mind.

Yet that slavery was not without a good use, was done to the nation

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Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Slavery confined to South. North free from

The problem to be settled — What relation could the 2 races, brought together under an existence of radically unequal capacity be placed towards each other?

Slavery was the one before the Court, but this problem has hardly yet been solved. So Court was cannot hold claim anything

— Neither forbid emancipation the slaves in the last moiety.

An auto-crat emancipated the serfs in Russia

"Slavery was dominant in US." If slavery was dominant why did it not win in Court was?

Note Justice vs Slavery. 9 U.S. 229-230 emancipation was pure & come.

— The North retained bits of principle of Great Liberty

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35667

Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation freed no slaves on policy the Court
at this day negroes in the States are being lynched
alive.

P. 283.
all but the fanatics said that the
object sought was the restoration of the Union
slaves indeed have been abolished
brimstone under Reconstruction found no sense of indep
real freedom restored
hence abolition no great adv.

P. 286. The Court, came out of the ordeal
uncattied. The negro had been
emancipated, and ~~[illegible]~~ otherwise
there was no fed. change

A stranger would not have suspected he
had been in a country engaged in civil war
they turned after as before

When peace came American property
seemed to bound forward more
vigorously than ever. This due
to great non-only applied bound. - natural
course of events - South wrecked

Notes P. 290 for evils -
Reconstruction - war costs
Liberation dead
cost of war - S. P. 291

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C/35668

Will have to insert the fact that
southern Confederacy was formed
the south seceded from the north
Slavery was the cause of secession.
— See G.S. p243. Free Trade vs Protection
agriculture of the vs manufg N. must be
the cause
— vs the rest to show

Note G.S. Page 247.
What north was fighting for
to limit war were the principles
granted Union by Declar of Indep
So so far the Civil war only
carried on work of War of Indep
p.s. 249
Lincoln presented himself as the servant
guardian of the Const. not to save slavery
or any minor matter would be permit
the wreck of Govt country & const.
The S. had inserted into the const. a re-
nunciation of the African slave trade

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C 35669

Standing
War of 1812 did not produce union.
Union dissolved into its constituent elements
Unity result of other forces. —
contradiction
Convention 1787 made unity
"discard of eagle" "dot of arrow head"
no union if war for union
it was to preserve the union
Slavery must be abolished to give union"
3 sort compacts for sake of union
Slavery not to be abolished except by war
Gave story
Civil war was sure to come, we are not dealing with gladiators
combat in a hot pot.

Good effects of civil war. —
proposals.
or good enough which could have come without civil war of 1812

Grant
Railways
Murders &c
not due to war
but natural causes
he did not

Said nothing about advancement
Montgomery
Religious spirit
Gave nothing to war
— we are not talking about nothing spur

Montgomery
fundamental principles we are talking about
advancement
debt
World Liberty sort
not fighting for rights
"miserable threat legislation"
Kyle brought out contrast
democracy forced through war without submitting to an absolutism. Showed strength of democracy.

humanity in civil war
persons in South
&c

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C 35569

War of Indep. ~~Slavery~~ did not produce union,
Union dissolved into its constituent elements
Unity result of other forces, —
contradiction
~~Unity of~~ Connection 1787. made
Unity
"discard of Eagle, did not overcome
no union until war for it was to preserve the union
Slavery must be abolished to give union"
3 Sept. compact for sake of union
Slavery not to be abolished except by war
Gave story
Indep. was sure to come, we are not dealing with Confederates
Confederates in a hot pot.

good effects of Civil war. —
proposals.
or good energy which could have come without War of Indep.

Grand
Railways
Miners & c
not due to war
but natural course
he did not

Said nothing about advancement
Montgomery
Religious spirit
Gave nothing to war
— we are not talking about nothing spur

Montgomery
fundamental principles we are talking about
advancement
debt
Wd Liberty expt ~~Wd~~ fighting for rights
"miserable spread of slavery"
— Kansas brought into contrast
democracy passed through war without submitting to absolutism. Sound strength of democracy.

Humanity in Civil war —
persons in South
&c

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 45
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
244. University of Toronto - Essays

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35670

The influence of the Socratic ~~Doctrine~~ Idea upon the Platonic Concept.

Before it is possible to obtain a correct idea of the importance of the philosophy of ~~Plato~~ Socrates or to trace its influence upon that further development of his Master's teachings made by the ~~of~~ disciple Plato, it is necessary to hold in view the philosophy of the pre-Socratic era, to see in how far it was at variance with the Socratic and the Platonic doctrines and to what degree it may have affected them both. ~~In a word the~~ To state the matter briefly, the pre Soc phil was simply a philosophy of Nature. ~~Were~~ Had been concerned with the external, the visible, the variable. In the new philosophy of which Socrates may be called the ~~founder~~ originator ~~or entirely new~~ things were looked at in another light. Nature, instead of being the all and in all of the Greek philosophy had now to take a second place; the philosophy of Nature had developed into a philosophy of conceptions; ~~it begins with the study of self rather than of Nature~~ whereas in the old philosophy the ~~essence~~ causes and ~~causes~~ essence of external things were sought after through a careful consideration of Nature, ~~they are now~~ phenomena is now to be explained by means of conceptions, idealism has been ~~to~~ substituted for materialism. ~~The new science deals rather with begins with the study of self rather than of Nature~~

Compared then, to the pre Socratic era the age of Soc is characterized by the dimission of phil from external nature to thought or to ideas. Nor does the significance of the Socratic doctrine lie in a new view of things, ~~it is rather in having an~~ ~~the~~ new conception of knowledge that this doctrine has ~~attained~~ such great importance

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35671.

The significance of the secret doctrine lies in the new conception of knowledge and in the way in which this conception is formed, so that the character of conceptions constitutes the germ of the whole teaching of Socrates. Hermas distinguished clearly by his theory of virtue for which Socrates may be classed. he states that virtue consists in knowledge. and ignorance was the only cause for vice. He maintains that all true knowledge must proceed from correct conceptions and it is in the formation of true conceptions that the germ of all his teaching.

It is impossible to state in what degree a mind so great as that of Socrates could have left its impress upon the teachings and beliefs of one with whom he was in constant intercourse. If we were to judge from what we know of the doctrine of Plato, it is indeed our only means, we must say that the most deep, most lasting and decisive impression was assuredly produced. The two men drawn together by strong intellectual sympathies, continued the greatest friends for a period of about twenty years, and nought but death itself, broke the bonds of this constant affection. During all this time Socrates in the capacity of a master had by means of his conversational method imparted his views and beliefs to the ready disciple Plato implanting within him new ideas of life

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and its duties and influencing him to such a degree that we must say when speaking of the Platonic doctrine that it is but a development of that new field of philosophy which Socrates had ~~opened~~ discovered and of which it was the mission of Plato to explore.

"The distinctive character of the Platonic phil is expressed in the word idealism as opposed to realism, materialism and sensationalism." In this quotation we get in the most concise form a correct statement of the nature of the philosophy of Plato. Socrates had given an impulse in a certain direction and had furnished a certain method. Plato accepted the method and through it sought to develop his master's teachings and to give to the world, in a more highly developed form, what during his long apprenticeship he had ~~imbibed from his master~~ been communicated to him. Plato's philosophy may be divided into three parts: Ethics, Physics and Dialectics. Of these dialectics is the division with which we are chiefly concerned. Dialectics in a word, is the science of Ideas. It is round ideas as a centre that the whole of Platonic philosophy turns; they are the alpha & omega, ~~in the~~ the key note to the philosophy of Plato. To begin with, he maintains, they are necessary for our simplest knowledge without them thinking would be impossible. Furthermore they enable us to abstract from the singular or particulars to the idea or the universal. Furthermore they constitute the specific & primary subject matter of philosophy, for they alone contain true Being, the Essence of things. A man may possess Ideas and yet be unconscious of the fact, and it is not until great difficulty has been surmounted that the mind ~~becomes conscious~~.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35673

makes itself cognizant of these ~~ideas~~ possessions and begins to understand their nature. So great an importance does Plato believe to be attached to ideas that in the 10th book of the Republic he represents the ~~Deity as fabricating all things having as a~~ ideas as the models or archetypes according to which the Deity fabricates all things. ~~Plato sums forth in the book of Plat. To sum up what Plato has to say regarding Ideas he regards them~~ He attributes to ~~them~~ them the following characteristics, necessity, immersibility, uniateness, objectivity and reality ~~also~~ accredited them with the power of giving certity to our multifarious cognitions. The basis of the Platonic doctrine therefore is Dialectics and the subject matter of dialectic consists of Ideas.

The theory of Ideas is primarily connected with the Socratic Platonic theory of the nature of knowledge. Plato begins by showing that perception is not knowledge for if it were that which appears true to any man must of necessity be true; moreover Opinion is not knowledge ~~cant~~ as we know that opinion ~~may~~ be either true or false. Knowledge is only true. If right opinion were to be regarded as knowledge we would be unable to explain false opinion. ~~In the Socratic point of concepts Plato finds~~ to Plato the reality of Ideas seems to follow directly from the Socratic doctrine of concepts and to deny the reality of Ideas is to destroy entirely the possibility ~~then~~ of any scientific inquiry. He grounds his theory ~~of Ideas~~ on the ~~true~~ statement that neither true knowledge nor true Being is possible without the reality of Ideas. Socrates had maintained that the seeds of all rational knowledge pre existed in the mind and developed from within but could not be imported from without, and further that the true art of education consisted in educing

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35674

from the pupil's ~~other~~ mind its own natural treasures. He believed that no science could be taught; only drawn out. For this reason the Sophists, who pretended to teach everything, could teach nothing. In these particulars Plato followed precisely ~~in~~ the teachings of his master and in adopting the Socratic Method he gives self-evident proof of his sodoing. The pursuit of knowledge through conceptions is the common peculiarity of the Socratic as well as the Platonic Phil ~~plato~~ in ~~his grandeur~~ of the. The ~~grand~~ transcendent conception of Plato is so well described ~~by one who has~~ by one writing on this subject that I take the liberty of quoting here the entire passage. "The highest Ideal, which is the foundation of all existence and all knowledge, is the Ideal Good or Goodness, personified in God. He as Creator formed the Universe by imprinting the ideas on formless chaotic matter. - the highest good is the being made like to God; and this is effected by that yearning after the Ideal which we know by the name of Love. As the sun is the source of life and light to visible things, so the Ideal Good is the source of being and of knowledge in the intelligible world. The use of education is to turn the mind from that which is visible and temporal and to fix it on the invisible and eternal."

2d° ~~[illegible]~~ The works of Plato give us ~~a truer understanding~~ a truer understanding and a more comprehensive treatment of the Socratic Phil. ~~Plato~~ Among the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

years of their intercourse he had made his teacher's spirit his own. He now sought by the addition of elements and place upon them a basis to enlarge ~~upon the ideas, and to~~ expand the doctrine of Soc. which being as yet in a nascent condition afforded him great opportunities. Socrates never went beyond a formal treatment of his acing, he had no system. It was enough for him to be convinced that true knowledge consisted in ~~acting~~ acquiring conceptions and that true virtue ~~could~~ may only ~~result~~ attainable in acting according to ~~conceptions~~ them, but the seed sown by him had fallen into good ground and is recognized soon after as ~~also~~ bearing fruit in the systems of Plato & Aristotle. Plato's views concerning the problem & principle of Philosophy rest entirely on a Socratic basis but what had been with Socrates only a universal aspiration has developed, with Plato, into a system the Phil of Plato while it is a completion of the Socratic is also an extension and advance upon it. Socrates was equally concerned about the moral as well as the intellectual life and ~~upon~~ in conceptual knowledge ~~he was~~ he finds the ~~rule for~~ measure of all intelligence and conduct. So ~~Dr~~ it is Plato the contemplation of universal ideas is ~~the~~ to him the foundation ~~of~~ of all beliefs. The cognition of ideas Socrates has said, is the condition of all true knowledge & right action. Plato from this concludes that logical thought is alone true knowledge ~~and~~ and furthermore maintains that this true knowledge ~~can~~ is ~~only~~ but a knowledge of the idea, the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35676

idea being, according to ~~Plato~~ Spir, a knowledge of the Real. We thus see that from the Socratic demand ~~for~~ for a knowledge of conceptions Plato derived a system of the most decided Realism. He perfects the conceptual philosophy into a system. But we also recognize the deepening the purification and the progress of the Socratic philosophy in the scientific method ~~adopted~~ of Plato. While adopting the Socratic method he goes farther than his master who contented himself with developing the concept out of mere enunciagement. To him conceptual science should be drawn out by methodical classification into a system. By thus making a system ~~the chief aim of the~~ necessary part of his philosophy he ~~made it~~ gives it larger outlines and a more fixed form. The greatness of Plato consists in his having been able to draw forth the result of the whole previous development, and shape from the given elements an entirely new creation. Moral education, intellectual teaching and in science itself the formation of concepts and their development in spite of partial separation are yet internally held together and united by their common aim, the contemplation of the idea ~~Plato was led to a reason for every Socratic universal a corresponding unit~~

With Plato objective thoughts or ideas are the only real things, and things are only real in proportion to the part they have in the idea. This is an advance on the Socratic view but it is equally certain that it

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35677

follows logically from that view. Aristotle understood the Platonic ideas as the general conception which Socrates arrived at, only separated from the world of appearance. The conception is separated by Plato from the appearance. Like the Socratic concepts the ideas of Plato are abstracted from experience. They represent primarily a particular: and thought can only ascend step by step from the particular to the universal, from the lower concepts to the higher. Like Soc, Plato starts as much as possible from the known & universally acknowledged, and by through the instrumentality of examples he tries to enable us to understand the unknown from the known, and teaches us to recognize in the unknown characteristics elsewhere familiar to us. Soc had found that this mode led to our concepts representing only particular sides of the object in question and had sought to avoid this danger by that dialectical comparison of the different cases, so well known in his method. Plato was no less conscious of this serious evil and in seeking to avoid it by requiring each assumption to be developed in all its positive and negative consequences, he again proves himself, not only a faithful disciple of Socrates but one capable of augmenting & improving the doctrine which he had undertaken to expand. From what has been said it will be apparent that the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35678

doctrine of ideas is a purely Greek creation ~~and~~ ~~which~~ the seeds of ~~which~~ ~~were sown~~, more particularly, is a ~~product of that union~~ by Plato of Socrates and ~~reacted~~ ~~upon~~ which ~~gave birth~~ ~~to the~~ ~~Platonic~~ ~~plant at the hands of Plato~~ and brought forth its fruit ~~at the hands of Plato~~ ~~the Socratic idea was developed into the Platonic~~ ~~concept~~ ~~idea~~ ~~was a greater perfecting of~~ ~~the Socratic idea~~ ~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~of~~

Doctrine of ideas is a purely Greek creation ~~the~~ ~~which had been~~ ~~provided by Socrates & Plato forming~~ ~~all into a well shaped & compact whole~~ ~~fashioning & moulding~~ brought into existence by the creative mind of Plato ~~discovered by the keen insight of Plato~~ and ~~fashioned by the intellect of Plato~~ ~~and moulded shaped~~ wrought out and fashioned by the keen intellect of Plato. The Platonic concept was a further development and a greater perfecting of the Socratic idea.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Ancient Germans.

C 35679

Their Social Customs.

"The most civilized nations of modern Europe issued from the woods of Germany: And in the rude institutions of those barbarians we may still distinguish the original principles of our present laws and manners." Such is the assertion made by Gibbon in his account of the ancient Germans and it will be the object of this essay to outline, in some detail, the social customs of this people who comprise the race from which we are descended; who are the forerunners of our modern governments; and to whom the historian will ever look for the sources of earliest information regarding the history of our own race.

The ancient Germans were a tall and vigorous people, with long fair hair and what Tacitus calls "fiercely blue eyes". It has been stated by some that the keen air of Germany formed the large and masculine limbs of the nations who were in general of a more lofty stature than the people of the South; But at the same time it fitted them rather for sudden exertion than for steady labor. Heat to them was unbearable and no doubt the severity of their climate inspired them with constitutional bravery which is the result of nerves and spirits.

Their clothing was very similar to that worn at the present time, with the exception that the men and women were dressed alike. They wore mantels of fur or coarse woolen stuff thrown over their shoulders and fastened by a pin or thorn. By way of observation, it might here be stated that from the ancient Germans mankind has received the present type of dress.

Their dwellings were wooden huts of slight construction the inner walls of which they roughly colored and in which cattle were sometimes accomodated with the family. These huts were thatched with straw and pierced

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35680

at the top to leave a free passage for the smoke.

The game of various sorts with which the forests of Germany were plentifully stocked supplied its inhabitants with food and exercise. Agriculture was very slight and consequently but little corn was raised. The Germans possessed vast herds of cattle and these formed the principal object of their wealth.

War and the chase were the favorite occupations of the men and when engaged neither in hunting nor in fighting they often lay idly by the hearth leaving peaceful work to women and to males incapable of bearing arms. The lazy warrior destitute of every art that might employ his leisure hours consumed his days and nights in the animal gratification of sleep and food. The Germans were very fond of social gatherings but after a time conversation usually gave place to drunkenness, quarelling and excessive gambling. The blood of friends and relations often stained their numerous and drunken assemblies. Strong beer, a liquor extracted with very little art from wheat and barley, was the most common drink, but when it could be obtained the wine of the South was preferred. Although violent and cruel in moments of excitement they were rarely treacherous and in the ordinary intercourse of life they appear to have been kindly and considerate. Their debts of honor they discharged with the most romantic fidelity. A man would often risk his liberty in gambling and would frequently undergo the harshest treatment from the hand of a more lucky though weaker antagonist. Among the Germans the rights of hospitality were held sacred; it was strictly forbidden that they should injure the strangers who for any reason whatever might visit them, they were considered as sacred and every one would share his fare with

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35681

them and even, at times, send them away enriched with valuable presents. From youth up the Germans hardened their bodies in every possible way. New born children were dipped in cold water and the cold bath remained, as a great restorative, throughout their whole lives, to boys and youths to men and women. They cherished the memory of illustrious ancestors and listened often, with delight, to songs celebrating their famous deeds.

The ancient Germans were unacquainted with the use of letters. Of the greater number of useful and agreeable arts of life they were wretchedly destitute. Tacitus states as well known fact, that the Germans of his time had no cities and they affected to despise the works of Roman industry as places of confinement rather than of security. They did not build close together. Their dwellings, surrounded by an open space, were situated on a spot to which a plain, a wood, or a stream of fresh water had induced them to give the ~~prio-~~ ~~-rity~~ preference. The ideas of settled homes and the obligations of permanent neighbourhood were realized only in the form of relationship. No one had a fixed quantity of land which might be called his own, but the magistrates and chiefs assigned annually and for a single year occupancy to the several communities, into which the Germans were divided, a portion of land, the extent and situation of which they fixed according to circumstances. The next year they were compelled to move elsewhere. Of the several political communities the greatest glory was the extent of unpeopled land which surrounded their territory and which they had devastated.

The bulk of the people were freemen who alone exercised political rights. They inherited their position and the sign of their dignity was that they always carried arms.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A limited class of freemen were nobles, whose sole privilege seems to have been that they were more respected on account of their birth than their neighbours and more easily acquired a leading place in public life. Each freeman had slaves who were chiefly prisoners of war and their offspring and persons condemned to slavery for crime. They had no legal rights as against their ~~lord~~ owner, but in practice they were well treated. The Liti stood between freeman and slave. A freeman necessarily either possessed land or was a member of a family that did. The Liti could only hold land of a superior with whom they shared the produce. If any one killed another, a freeman or one of the Liti he had to pay the relatives a fine, called afterwards the "Wergeld" and the amount was determined by the class to which the murdered man belonged.

Great importance was attributed to family relations. When the head of a household died it was considered the duty of his relatives to guard the interests of his family. Instead of the bridegroom looking for a dowry, he was expected to present his bride with a valuable gift which should remain her property throughout life. The wife was completely subject to her husband and if she proved unfaithful custom allowed him to cut off her hair and to whip her through the village in which she lived. But among the Germans women were held in high respect and honor and their life was an extremely pure one. Frequently they accompanied their husbands on distant expeditions, who at all times heeded greatly the judgment of their wives. Polygamy was almost unknown except in the case of princes. The children over whom the father had absolute control were hardily trained, the boys being early taught the use of weapons and the girls devoting themselves to domestic duties.

Gold, silver and iron were extremely scarce

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35683

in Germany. A few Roman coins were scattered about the banks of the Elambe, but the most distant tribes were absolutely unacquainted with the use of money, and carried on their confined traffic by the exchange of commodities.

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the Ancient German was his warlike spirit. Speaking of this Gibbon says "And yet ~~there~~ by a powerful diversity of nature the same barbarians are by turns the most indolent and the most restless of mankind. They delight in sloth. They detest tranquillity... The sound that summoned the German to arms was grateful to his ear. It roused him from his uncomfortable lethargy, gave him an active pursuit and by strong exercise of the body and violent emotions of the mind restored him to a more lively sense of his exertion." In war they followed leaders, chosen and empowered for the particular occasion. The predatory expeditions which, under the approval of the state were carried on by voluntary leaders were not managed through the machinery of the state ~~but~~ or by warriors who were permanently attached to their captain; they volunteered and were bound by honor to their leaders only for the particular expedition. As implements of warfare each freeman had a long shield and spear, the cavalry having no other armour. The infantry were provided also with missile weapons of which they made dexterous use, and occasionally wielded clubs and battle axes. The Germans rushed upon their enemy with fury shouting or chanting as they did so, and adding to the noise by putting their shields to their mouths. To throw away the shield in a panic was perhaps the worst crime of a German and most persons guilty of it committed suicide in an agony of remorse and shame.

Having thus described the social relations of our ancestors somewhat in detail we will

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35684

close our essay with a very brief sketch of their religion

The highest place amongst the Gods was held by Wuotan or Woden. The Romans identified him with Mercury. He was the god of the air and the sky and was looked upon as the giver of the fruits of the earth. He delighted in battle and in the chase and was represented by an imposing figure in a large white mantle riding upon a white horse. Along with him the Germans worshipped Donar. He was the god of thunder and of the weather and was armed with a hammer and a thunderbolt. In later times the Germans supposed him to be Jupiter. He presided over marriage and controlled the operations of agriculture and to him were sacred the oak and the mountain ash, the bear and the ram. Another great divinity was Zio or Tiu the god of war whom Tacitus speaks of as Mars and whose symbol was the sword. Tacitus says that a powerful goddess called Nerthus was worshipped on the shores of the Baltic. Like Donar she presided over marriage, she also watched over the house & the fields and was the giver and protectress of children and ruled over the world of the dead.

The mythology of the Germans included the three sisters of fate, two of whom were fair and good the third dark and evil.

Beneath the Gods were giants, elves and dwarfs. After death, it was believed, good men were received into Walhalla; and by goodmen were meant warriors who never shrank in battle; and above all warriors who died fighting. The Germans were profoundly influenced by their religion both in daily life and on special occasions

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35685

attended scrupulously to the duties and precautions it was supposed to involve. Each God & Goddess had his and her own festival and their images were preserved in sacred groves. Sacrifices were offered to them and their will was discovered by means of lots, the neighing of well bred horses, and the flight of birds.

Priests without dominating the whole of life exercised considerable influence especially when freemen met in public assembly and when they were advancing against an enemy.

W. L. M. King.

Jany 18th 1893.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Ancient Germans

Their Social Customs.

Essay by

W. L. M. King.

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C 35686

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
CANADA

The Roman Empire and the Goths. C 35687

by W. L. M. King

The Goths were a branch of the Germans. At the beginning to the Christian era they lived near the river Vistula. To this place, according to a tradition which they possessed, they had come from Norway and Sweden having left in three divisions each corresponding to subsequent divisions of their race. The members of these respective tribes are known as the Ostrogoths, the Visigoths and the Gepide.

The History of the East and West Goths, as far as the empire is concerned, falls naturally into three periods. In the 3rd century they are settled outside the empire and appear as invaders and ravagers of the Roman territory. After an interval in which they almost sink out of notice, they appear again within the bounds of the empire, in various relations of alliance and enmity, marching to and fro, but not making any lasting settlement. It is not until the ~~fifth~~ 5th century that they begin to form settled powers. During their wandering stage they appear mainly in the Eastern empire. But neither they nor any other Teutonic people found any permanent settlement within its borders. The historical settlements of the Goths are the short and brilliant dominion of the East-Goths in Italy and the more lasting dominion of the West-Goths in Gaul and Spain.

Between the years 100 and 200 A.D. the Goths kept working their way North and South East towards the Black Sea and by the middle of the 3rd century they are settled in Ukraine, having to the South of them the Roman province of Dacia.

The Romans now saw that they might use the Goths as a kind of buffer against the barbaric

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35688

tribes which were near the North & East borders of the empire. As a result of this the Romans pay the Goths for protecting their borders ~~of this empire~~. When Philip was made emperor of Rome 244-49 matters became disorganized. The Goths were not paid because they had not guarded the Empire. They demand their money, but this being refused them, they invade Dacia and enter the Roman Empire. Gallus, who was made Emperor of Rome in 251 made peace with the Goths by promising to pay them a large sum of money.

Use the last

The Goths now cross the Danube and invade the country to its south. In 258 they occupy the Crimea, sack Trepizon and capture parts of Asia Minor. Having marched down the coast of Asia Minor as far as Ephesus they turn to Greece capture Athens and Sparta and destroy things on every side. But the Greek spirit was not dead, Dexippus a Greek general having organized a force succeeds in driving them out of ~~Greece~~ Athens. After this they return in 268 and invade Macedonia and Thrace and then turn their ~~attention~~ to an invasion on Spain. But, at last, in 269 the Goths suffered a decisive defeat from Claudius at Nassius. He killed many of them and some he made slaves, others of them entered the Roman service.

Aurelian was made emperor in the year 270 and he made a treaty with the Goths by which was made a legal acknowledgement of Gothic occupation north of the Danube, in Dacia, on the condition that they should not cross this river. The treaty was made for one hundred years and was fairly well kept by both parties.

While in Dacia many of the stronger

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

influences of Roman civilization are brought to bear upon the Goths. Traces of these changes may be seen in the Roumanian language of today. But of greater importance than the effect on language was the bringing of the Goths under the influence of Christianity while in Dacia. Christianity in its Arian form began to be gradually accepted by the great mass of the Gothic nation. Ulfila, the Gothic apostle and translator of the Scriptures into the Gothic tongue, did much towards changing the Gothic people from an unlettered people to a people possessing a literature of their own.

In the middle of the 4th century a great power arose under the East-Gothic king Ermanaric. But towards the end of his reign several causes joined together to break his great dominion asunder. There were clearly signs of division between East and West Goths, between Christians and heathens, as well as discords among the subject nations. These causes of division were now strengthened by pressure from without. The Huns pressed upon the Gothic dominions causing their Goths to be driven across the Danube and to settle in the Roman empire.

From this time the history of the East and West Goths parts asunder to be joined together again only incidentally and for a season. The great mass of the East-Goths stayed north of the Danube and passed under the overlordship of the Huns. They do not for the present play any important part in the affairs of the empire. The great mass of the West-Goths crossed the Danube into the Roman provinces and there played a most important part in various characters of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of alliance and enmity. These Visigoths wished to have the Danube as a natural protection and the Romans as a personal protection from the Huns. The great migration was in 376, when upon two conditions they were allowed to enter the Roman empire under their chief Fritigern. These conditions were:- 1. all boys who were not yet fit for military service should be handed over as hostages and distributed in different parts of the empire. 2. All weapons of the Goths should be handed over to the Roman Officials and the Goths should cross the rives unarmed. Had these conditions been fairly carried out the Goths would have settled down as citizens in the Roman empire, but unfortunately for the Romans this empire was rotten to the core. The Roman Officials consulted merely their own personal interests so that when the Goths have been admitted into the empire, we find a host, having at heart the greatest bitterness against the Romans and having in their hands the arms with which they might take their revenge. Soon the Ostrogoths cross the Danube and without any treaty having been made ~~they~~ settle, also, in the Roman territory. Trouble soon follows between the Goths and the Romans, and, arising out of a struggle between some Goths and Roman Officials, war breaks out between the two peoples. The result of this was that in 378 the Goths won a great battle at Adrianople, in which the Emperor Valens was killed. The death of Valens left Gratian sole emperor. Gratian associated with him Theodosius the Great in the management of the empire. The policy of the latter was a policy of pacification with the Goths

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35691

In 382 Theodosius made a league with the Goths and many of them entered the Roman army as "foederati." We have, now, the Goths conscious of their power subdued for a time by Theodosius.

When Theodosius disappears from the scene, the Goths, again, begin to become troublesome. His death in 895 broke up the union between the West-Goths and the empire. Dissensions arose between them and the ministers of Arcadius, who was at this time emperor of the East; the Goths threw off their allegiance and chose Alaric as their king. Alaric and his people had settled in Illyricum and there formed a wedge between the Eastern and Western Empire. He first attacks Greece and soon the whole of Greece is at his mercy. Alaric and his army would probably have met with defeat at the hands of the Romans had not the eastern emperor recalled the general Stilicho, who had been sent against them. Besides this Arcadius makes Alaric the governor of Illyricum, to rule over those whom he had conquered by fire and sword. Alaric now provides his men with arms and ~~[illegible]~~ in the year 400 proceeds to invade Italy. The proceedings of Alaric in Italy are somewhat obscure. We know however that after a few conflicts with the Romans both he and his army return to Illyricum and for a time Italy is no longer troubled by them. Stilicho met with a treacherous death in 408 due undoubtedly to the jealousy and superstition of Honorius the emperor of the West.

It has been stated that Stilico and Alaric had secretly arranged to make an

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35692

invasion ~~upon~~ of the eastern empire. Alaric had been promised a large sum of money as a reward for the undertaking, and upon the death of Stilicho, Alaric demands his money from Honorius who is in Italy. When the latter refuses to treat with him Alaric marches rapidly through Italy to Rome.

Before we can fully understand the significance of this conquest of Rome by Alaric we must know a little about the condition of Rome at this time. For 619 years Rome had not been conquered by a foreign foe. But now the inhabitants of Rome had become very effeminate; the unconquerable spirit of the Romans had died out. The walls of Rome were 21 miles in circumference and one million is a very good estimate of the population at this period. Rome never was a great commercial city and this accounts for the phenomena that in Rome there were great masses who had no employment whatever. Those who were rich were very rich, while the poor were very poor. During the previous century wealth had flowed into Rome from outside places and consequently an immense amount of treasure had accumulated. To give a full description of the effeminate character of these people; to describe in detail their many foolish amusements would supersede the limits of this essay. Suffice it to say that when Alaric appeared before the city people were flocking to the theatres, some almost in a state of starvation.

Surpass

Alaric appeared before Rome in the month of September 408. He first proceeded

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to cut off the food supply from this city the result being that famine and pestilence soon seized the inhabitants who, after having sent a deputation to Alaric succeeded in saving themselves and this city from ruin, by paying to Alaric a large amount of wealth.

Alaric was anxious to make arrangements whereby he might receive a recognized position in the Roman empire. He therefore treats with Honorius the emperor of Rome but is not listened to by the latter. Having demanded a tract of territory for the settlement of his own people Alaric on being refused a hearing, through a foolish act on the part of the Romans whereby they bound themselves not to treat with the Goths makes a second siege upon Rome in the year 409. By a treaty with Priscus Attalus the new emperor of Rome, Alaric refrains from taking the city, but when he was again refused a hearing by the Romans he attacks Rome for the third time.

Alaric made his third siege on the night of August the 24th (or 26th) in the year 410 A.D. This was the most stupendous event in Rome for centuries yet, strange to say we know very little about the whole of it. We do know that Rome was pillaged and that the accompanying scenes of fire, rapine, and murder, must have been witnessed at this time. This capture of Rome by Alaric cannot have altered the outward form of Rome very seriously, Alaric seemed to have been awed but the grandeur of this city.

Alaric is now desirous of extending his

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35694

conquests, and marches south with the idea of making himself master of Africa. His fleet is wrecked and death surprises Alaric, the result being that there is a complete change in the plans of the Goths. The Goths now raise Adolphus (Ataulf) upon the shield and make him their leader in the year 410 A.D. For two years from this date they continue in Italy and then they turn their course towards the North West. The strange moderation found in Alaric was found also in his brother-in-law, Ataulf who at first conceived the idea of overthrowing completely the Roman empire and founding a new one, but who afterwards changed his views and made it his aim to restore the fallen empire of Rome to a higher state than ever before. We may account for the peculiar ways in which the Goths acted towards the Romans, when at ~~one~~ time they were kindly ~~towards~~ ~~and at a~~ the Romans and all another at war with them from the fact that, ~~Adolphus~~ was willing to restore the empire and be kindly towards Rome but the fierceness of his subjected made him, at times, resort to opposite ends.

Under Ataulf another era opens the beginning of enterprises which in the end led to the establishment of a settled Gothic monarchy in the West. Gaul had been badly governed previous to this time and the state was in such a bad condition that the invasion of the Goths was almost welcomed by the Gauls. The marriage of Ataulf with Placidia, the daughter of the great Theodosius did much towards

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35695

maintaining the alliance between the Goths and the Romans. Meantime German hordes were attacking the Roman civilization in Spain and the Romans conceived the idea of inducing the Goths to fight against these Germans their kinsmen in Spain. In 415 Alaulf was murdered. He was finally succeeded by Wallia a brave soldier who was desirous of conquering africa. But the fleet of the Goths was wrecked in the attempt and they were again forced to return. A terrible struggle now takes place in Spain between the Goths and the three German tribes, the Vandals, the Suevi and the Alani. The Vandals having gone to Africa we have the Goths and the Suevi left in Spain. The latter are soon driven to the north and Spain is restored to the nominal dominion of Rome. The Goths being now temporaly settled in Spain continue to dominate spain throughout the 6th century. But in the 8th century they are made subject to a tribe of invaders the Moors. During the intervening period the Goths and the Romans were welded, through force of oppression, into one people the modern Spanish.

Italy is now disturbed by a new race of barbarians the Huns and now Goth and Roman had to join together against the common enemy of Europe and christendom, Attila the Hun. But they met Gothic warriors in his army and in one battle we find Franks and Goths fighting with the forces of Attila against the combined forces of the Romans and the Goths.

When next we have anything particular to note in the history of the Goths, Rome

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

has passed through many different and critical stages. Italy has been invaded by the Vandals and Rome suffered her fall at their hands. The barbarians who were in the empire by finding out their their strength had occasioned the real fall of Rome, and, Odawakar one of their number has been made the chief ruler of the Western empire under the authority of the Eastern emperor.

When the Hunish power broke in pieces on the death of Attila the Ostrogoths recovered their full independence. They now entered into relations with the empire and were settled on lands in Pannonia during the greater part of the latter half of the 5th century, the East-Goths play in south-eastern Europe nearly the same part which the West-Goths played in the century before. They are seen going and from in every conceivable relation of friendship and enmity with the eastern Roman power, till, just as the West Goths had done before them, they pass from the East to the West. In 488 the Ostrogoths prepare to go to Italy under the sanction of the Eastern emperor and with Theodoric as their leader, they left with their families 200,000 people in all. In 489 they reach Italy and by 493 Ravenna was taken; Odawakar was killed by Theodoric's own hand and the Ostrogothic power is established in Italy.

Theodoric now became the ruler of the Western empire. He tried to render justice evenly to the poor as well as the rich, and for fifty years of Ostrogothic rule Italy was happier than she had

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35697

been for many centuries before or since.
On the death of Theodoric, the East Gothic dominion and the East-Gothic name wholly passed away. The West-Gothic kingdom lasted much longer, and came much nearer to establishing itself as a national power in the lands which it took in. But the difference of race and faith between the Arian Goths and the Catholic Romans of Gaul and Spain influenced the history of the West Gothic kingdom for a long time. The same work which the empire was carrying on in Italy against the East-Goths was at the same moment carried on in Spain against the West-Goths. But in Italy the whole land was for a while won back, and the Gothic power passed away for ever. In Spain the Gothic power outlived the Roman, but it outlived it only by itself becoming in some measure Roman. The name of the people who played so great a part in all southern Europe, and who actually ruled over so large a part of it, has now wholly passed away; but it is in Spain that its historical impress is to be looked for.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35698

The Roman Empire and The Goths

To an Essay for Rev. G. M. Wrong.

by M. L. McKinnon
2nd year.

You have a tendency to cover rather too much ground & and the Gothic thesis paper in preparation. Many mistakes in spelling.

C 3724

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35639

New France under the Rule of the Company of 100 Associates with a sketch of her earlier Government.

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The earlier history of the French rule in Canada is taken up, chiefly, with the various attempts made at colonization by the French. Of these we will give a very brief account. Roberval is the first man to whom the setting of a colony in New France is entrusted. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor in 1540 and in that year the first expedition started out for Canada. This however, met with ~~but~~ little success but the commission given to Roberval is of great importance as it gives us the first account of the early government of the new world. By studying the commission we are able to gather the following points. - The great aim of the French was to be the christianizing of the Indians, but with most men the object was merely to make money by trade with them. A goodly number were to accompany the expedition, noblemen and common people of both sexes in numbers large enough to employ aid and defender if to act on the expedition. The kind of government to be established was as follows. Some one was to be appointed to whom complete power and authority of such expedition might be given: the authority to enact and determine all affairs pertaining to the people. This person was known as the Lieutenant Governor. To him was given power of punishment both corporal and pecuniary

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

, he might dismiss captains judges and other officials as might seem best to him for the maintenance of the land. He had the power to make laws and edicts, and to augment or diminish the laws of France. He was given full authority over all lands acquired, to do as he thought would be most profitable and useful to the colony. The commission further states that the lands were to be leased to the proper classes at fixed rents; for the first six years the people were to be free from paying rent on their assisting in the maintenance of the colony. All profits were to be divided among.

1. The King
2. The lieutenant Governor
3. The people.

An interesting phase in this history is the growth of the power of the governor general. At first he was merely intended to settle disputes between different provinces but was not a regular officer. It was not until the time of Charles V. when France was expecting attacks from outside nations that the office became a regular position.

For purpose of trade the connection with Canada never ceased. ~~Although no record exists~~ there can be no doubt that trade with Canada was maintained by vessels annually arriving from Europe. Doubtless the greater part belonged to Dieppe & La Rochelle the object being to obtain furs which in those earlier days must have yielded great

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35701

profit.

As was said above the expedition of 1540 met with but little success. They founded a colony at Cape Rouge but this was not able to maintain itself and did not last for more than five years. From 1540 to 1598 continuous voyages were made to Canada, trading and fishing being their chief object. In 1580 we hear of 350 vessels being anchored along the coast of New Foundland. In 1598 Marquis de la Roche undertook to organize an expedition to the New World. He got a renewal of the charter with the addition of the monopoly of the fur trade in Canada, so hard pressed was he for men that we learn of his attempting to build a colony with men taken from the prisons of France. To colonize with such material must surely result in a failure when we consider the difficulties of founding a colony in Canada we will not wonder at there being many vain attempts. Perhaps foremost, among the many disadvantages, was the inability of the French to deal with the Indians. The French, moreover, were in no way accustomed to the winters which they met with on coming to Canada.

The next attempt to colonize was made by Chauvin in 1600. He was associated with Pontgravé and the two received a monopoly of the fur trade, one of the conditions being that they should establish a colony of five hundred persons. After

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35702

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obtaining a cargo of furs they started for France, but 180 of the crew remained at Tadousac. This was at least the beginning of settlement. Two other voyages were made by Chauvin, but merely for the purpose of obtaining furs. It was by Chauvin in 1608 that the first permanent buildings were erected.

Champlain is the great figure not brought forward. To Des Champs we owe the bringing of this man to Canada. Champlain was the founder of New France. His leading idea was to establish the value of Canada to France. For a good part of the time between 1603 and 1635 Champlain was to some extent handicapped being merely a servant of the company and was therefore unable to carry out his policy. He found the monopoly of the fur-trade very difficult so long as it was carried on at Tadsac. It would have been a comparatively easy matter to have established a trade at Tadsac had the Indians brought all their furs to this particular post but it was hard to sell at any place along the river as merchants from France could anchor their ships at almost any point. ~~along the river~~ In order to surmount this difficulty Champlain founded Quebec.

Before his arrival in 1603 the aim of the French was not to found a colony; they rather expected a few to convert the Indians and turn savages into Christians. They did not deem

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35703

it advisable to bring large numbers of their countrymen into Canada. The merchants, who formed trading companies took a different view of the position. Their sole object, in coming to Canada was to gain by fur-trading. No one before Champlain seems to have entertained views different from these. There were only the two views; that of civilizing and christianizing the Indians; and the view of the merchants to make some personal gain. When Champlain was made Lieutenant Governor in 1615, he, for the first time, unfolded his policy. He wished to settle a number of people in Canada who should live by the cultivation of the soil. He, in truth, wished to found a colony.

On coming to Canada Champlain found two trading-posts. The places were mere forts of about 20 men. Exchanges were made by the French men with the Indians for furs by giving them sparkling jewels, trinkets and such like. The servants of these traders did not intend to remain in Canada. In fact, high wages was the great inducement that caused them to come.

From 1615-1620 the French population of Quebec did not exceed 50. and the population of the whole of Canada was not more than 200. Among these were always a goodly number of Jesuit Priests and fathers. There were practically no political institutions, every one was under

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35704

the semi-military control of Champlain. The priests were the better able to exploit very firmly religious ideas upon the people owing to the constant dread ~~of~~ the latter had of the Indians, and the risk of their lives which they were running day by day.

With so few people and such forts as the French were provided with, the province of Canada could not resist an attack of any force. Accordingly when ~~states~~ war which was going on between France & England had spread to Canada Thomas Kirk in 1629 found little difficulty in capturing the forts for the English. These were, however again returned to France at the close of the war. But just here let us note the feeling France entertained toward her colony. A national feeling seems for the first time to have been shown towards Canada.

There was in reality, no strong national feeling of retaining New France as a colony. The colony had not been any great success and the trading companies did all they could to further the view of not colonizing Canada. Up to 1629 nothing had been done to add new strength to the French in Canada. The old view of civilizing the Indians and making a nation of them was abandoned. There was only one thing which saved the French from leaving Canada and that was the valuable fisheries on the coast. This gave rise to large fleets coming

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35705

from France to Canada. The timber, so plentiful and the mines, believed to be so numerous were also further inducements for the French to maintain a colony in New France. Champlain impressed the value of these fisheries upon the French government and also explained to Richelieu the true state of the colony. Richelieu was therefore able to work out a plan for settlement and he saw, as Champlain pointed out, that the past object of the colony had been merely trading.

As there was a desire on the part of Great Britain to retain Canada, a strong national feeling had been awakened in France towards her colony. Upon this Richelieu formed the Company of 100 Associates and this company controlled the colony for about 100 years.

The company was formed in 1627 its first expedition was a failure owing to their not knowing that British vessels were still in Canada. Further operation was suspended until 1632. Let us look at the nature of this company. Richelieu who was the Great French Minister saw the prospective value of the country to France. He conceived that there was a national value in colonizing Canada and desired to see this accomplished. He saw that Canada would be of great use to France and that France might get her raw materials from North America all of which would be pure gain to her. To secure the settlement and to bring about the colonization of

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35706

Canada, Richelieu had two very important factors to aid him. He had the gift of the monopoly of the fur trade, which was equally important, and he had the religious zeal of the nation! The French were anxious to be a missionary people and to Christianize the Indians of North America. He gave these two important factors into the hands of the company of 100 associates on the condition that they were to settle at the time of their coming to Canada 500 people and 1,500 more within the following years. He retained for the French King the supreme power in matters of religion. Homage was to be paid him and it was for him to appoint governors and commanders. His also was the office of justice. When it was established the company could nominate these officers! They might create titles of honor to be sanctioned by the King! They could make the laws and the King's officers were to enforce the same! Could make peace or war with the Indians, arm vessels and equip soldiers for the protection of the colony.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Champlain was the first governor appointed. He received his commission through Richelieu from the king and sailed away with 200 vessels. Richelieu signed the commission as a servant of the King, and not as president of the Company of 100 associates.

The commercial spirit of the Company offered to pay the expenses of the Company the Governor, and the Government if they might have the monopoly of the fur trade. Trading men in France took large shares in the companies stock and when we speak of the Company as giving 45% dividends we mean the company, as represented by the merchants who bought it out.

K 187-8

In 1645 a change was made in the organization of the company. This change was necessary and was felt owing to the fact that all the motive power of the company was in France, and, for this reason, it did not colonize enough. The result of this change was to take into the company as stockholders any French-Canadian. A law was passed to the effect that any French-Canadian should be allowed to hold stock in the company. This change was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Repetigny.

Re Commercial Spirit K 189-90

The old company retained its seigniorial power and privilege of nominating officers and executing justice. The fur trade was conceded in community to the inhabitants, such of them as were able to buy stock in the company. This new company undertook to provide for 1. The cost of Government.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2. 100 soldiers
3. 3 priests in each settlement.

At this point the colony begins to grow as a national province and not as a mere trading colony. The commercial part of the affairs of the colony was in the hands of the Canadians while the French held the reins of government. In addition to this 20 emigrants were to be brought out annually from France. The new company was to pay the old 1000 lbs of beavers skins annually. This new company would have prospered better had all the French-Canadians been able to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming stockholders. But they could not all afford this. The trade was merely transferred from French to Canadian merchants and certain historians are wrong when they maintain that a complete change was brought about in 1663. The circle of 100 Associates were broken up and in its place were put the inhabitants of New France. The original company as organized in France retained the right of granting titles and such like; the new company was to have complete control of the fur trade. This new change regarding shareholders led to disputes about the profits and the French Government had to interfere. Finally matters were settled as follows. The government appointed a Council to consist of (a) a Governor of the colony
(b) a Bishop or head of the Jesuits
(c) a Governor of Montreal appointed originally to distribute the profits.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

This council is the first political body known in Canada. It was empowered to nominate the executive officers of the council. A secretary was appointed whose signature rendered all agreements valid. This council had control of the affairs of the colony. A syndic represented the different communities or settlements. At first he could merely demand a hearing but in time his vote was counted in the council. The commander of the fleet might also demand a hearing if he so desired. The first audits of the company's accounts were made at this meeting. And the new council introduced an auditor as a means of checking the cheating which had been so long carried on by the clerks of the merchants who held shares in company. Twelve years latter the council arranged to have the executive and legislative functions as well as the judicial.

In 1661 the company of 100 associates had dwindled down to 45 members and these were semi-bankrupt. They could gain nothing by the existence of the company and Mr Boucher was sent by the colonists to the French King recommending him to do away with the company entirely. This was done in the year 1663.

During the period of French government by the company's governors were appointed at first no limit was set to the length of time a man should hold office but after a time it was limited to three years. Of these governors, all, with two exceptions were well-meaning men who would have done well.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

but for their being handicapped in not having money or soldiers and not being able to obtain them. Their success depended largely upon their defeating the Iroquois and thereby ensuring the safety of the company. As we know a company of Frenchmen were obliged to supply the money for the Government and provide soldiers but since this chief object was trade and commercial gain these were not properly provided for.

Most writers are harsh in their judgements against the French governor Champlain for siding with the Huron Indians who were opposed to the Iroquois. But in reality the French couldn't help this if they would continue their trade as may be ~~situated~~ seen from the situation of both tribes. The Hurons inhabited the regions round about lake Huron and were the better hunters of the two. The Iroquois lived in the neighbourhood of Rochester, Kingston, Coburg, Montreal and Quebec. The French wished to trade with both these tribes but the Iroquois were determined to be middle men, the Hurons were willing to sell direct. This brought the two tribes into collision which caused the Hurons to go round by New York where they could trade directly with the dutch. For this reason the French had either to keep up the Hurons or loose their fur-trade. and moreover the French the more desired their trade with the Hurons as they were more easily civilized and took better to the religion which they were taught. The Hurons were in the end defeated and the Iroquois had become angered with the French

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35711

for taking their part! and spared no pains to make a great deal of trouble for the French. Parkman tells us that the summer of 1661 was marked by a series of calamities scarcely paralleled in the annals of this disastrous epoch. And then he goes on to describe the various attacks made by the Iroquois upon the French. "Canada" he says "had writhed for twenty years with little respite, under the scourge of Iroquois war. During a great part of this period the entire French population was less than three thousand. What then saved them from destruction. In the first place, the settlements were grouped around three fortified posts, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal which in the time of danger gave asylum to the fugitive inhabitants. Again their assailants were continually distracted by other wars, and never, except at a few spasmodic intervals, were fully in earnest to destroy the French colony. Canada was indispensible to them;---- they would torture but not kill--- and thus the gasping colony lingered on in torment." When in 1658 the young Vicomte d'Argenson came to assume the task of governing the colony, the Iroquois war was at its height. "As one small point of steel disarms the lightening of its terrors, so did the heroism of a few intrepid youths divert this storm of war and save Canada from a possible ruin." To the colony, the attack made by the Iroquois on these, proved a salvation. "Of seventeen frenchmen four Algonquins, and one Huron, behind a

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35712

picket fence could hold seven hundred warriors at bay so long, what might they expect from many such fighting behind walls of stone?"

Let us now note the place occupied in the colony by the Jesuits. The christianizing of the Indians was held up as the great object of the french settlement in Canada. The missionaries were therefore the great element of the colony. They were on the whole much better educated than the rest of the colonists. Their position demanded that they should be able to converse with the Indians, and they were the only men, with the exception of a few of the company's clerks who were able to do so, and in any way control the Indians. These Jesuit priests being the only ones who could deal with the Indians conceived it their right to hold civil authority in the colony. After Champlain the colony was under their control. They directed its affairs, and set down the laws. The French were a very superstitious people and this incessant supernaturalism, in which they at all times believed, is the key to the early history of New France. "The Jesuits had essayed a fearful task, — to convert the Iroquois to God and to the king, thwart the Dutch heretics of the Hudson, save souls from hell, avert ruin from Canada and thus raise their order to a place of honor and influence both hard earned and well earned." Though a unit against heresy the pious founders of New France were far from unity among themselves. About the year 1660 the influence of the Jesuits over the consciences

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35713

of the colonists was unbounded, and their direct political power was very great. To show how powerful these priests were we need but cite the following incident. The French council urged upon the Government the desireability of having their money in the form of troops, as they said that the Indians could never be civilized in any other way. The Jesuits however opposed this measure and it was defeated. Their great power was increased in that they were employed as ambassadors between France and her colony, and also between the Indians and the colony as well as France. In fact they were almost supreme in carrying their measures. They were determined to have control of the colony. The Jesuit priest was given a place equal to that of the governor, in the management of the colony. On different occasions when the governors & people came into quarrels with each other, the Jesuits became the ambassadors to the home government. Now what was all this to result in? There was the standing quarrel of Montreal and Quebec, the quarrels with the priests with each other, of priests with the governor, and of the governor with the intendant, besides ceaseless wranglings of rival traders and rival speculators. The bishop of Rouen considered himself at the head of affairs in Canada, he appointed Quebec as bishop. The Jesuits deemed him undesirable and had him recalled. In his place Laval, abbé of Montigny was appointed. Laval was earnest and good according to his opinions. He believed that the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35714

church should control the affairs of the state. The church to rule the world. The Pope to rule the Church, the Jesuits to rule the Pope, such was the programme of the Jesuits and in this question of Papal supremacy, as in most things else Laval was of one mind with them. Laval came determined to be the leader of the Government and of the church. He believed firmly that the princes and rulers of this world ought to be subject to guidance and control at the hands of the Pope, the vicar of Christ on earth. And so far as Canada was concerned he was the Pope's vicar. He held that he would be guilty before Heaven, if he did not uphold the supremacy of the church over the powers both of earth and of hell. His life was one long assertion of the authority of the Church, and this authority was lodged in himself.

Canada was entering on a state of transition. Hitherto ecclesiastical influence had been all in all. The Jesuits by far the most educated and able-bodied of men in the colony had controlled it not alone in things spiritual, but virtually in things temporal also. And the Governors may be said to have been little else than a chief of police under the direction of the missionaries. The Governors were themselves deeply imbued with the missionary spirit. A change was at hand. From a mission and a trading station Canada was soon to become, in the true sense, a colony. And civil government had begun to assert itself on the banks of the St Lawrence.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35715

"Argenson was governor when the crozier and sword began to clash, which is merely another way of saying that he was governor when Laval arrived." If Laval had his duties to God, so had Argenson his duties to the king, of whose authority he was the representative and guardian. Argenson could have purchased peace only by becoming an agent of the church. Numerous incidents might be quoted to show the great difficulties that arose between the Bishop and the Governor as to different points in the Government of New France. One instance might here be given. Laval, by arranging the church ceremonies, attempted to make the Governor appear inferior to the bishop in the eyes of the colonists. He, for instance, made the militia kneel uncover before certain church processions. The Governor naturally enough objected to this, but in this simple incident a great question was embodied. Who was to rule in military affairs? Who was to govern the troops? Whether the bishop or the Governor should sit in the higher seat at table became a political question for it defined to the popular understanding the position of church and state in their relations to government. The Governor wrote home for instructions defining the respective positions of bishop and Governor. In reply, the power of the bishop of excommunication in civil matters was denied him; he was assigned second place in meetings and ceremonies of a civil character. Argenson in time found the business worry of government too much to bear so he returned to France and the Baron Dubois

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35716

d'Avaugour arrived to take his place.

Another point of dispute arose between the bishop and governor Argenson on the question of giving liquor to the Indians. The bishop was opposed to giving any liquor to the Indians, and so also at least, was the Governor, but we may easily defend the position of the latter in his giving them liquor when we understand the following. The fur-trade could not possibly be carried on without the liquor traffic. The Dutch and English were both giving liquor to the Indians in exchange for furs and the Indians were determined to trade with those from whom they might obtain liquor. The stopping of the liquor traffic meant practically the stopping of the fur-trade so far as the French were concerned. The bishop would excommunicate anyone who would give liquor to the Indians and this was simply an assumption on the part of the bishop of the civil power and consequently making him supreme. It was certainly desireable, for many reasons, that liquor should not be exchanged but where a man's ability to keep his family (and at this time the population was about 2000) depended chiefly and in fact almost entirely upon his exchanging liquor for furs it is a very questionable matter as to whether he is not justified in so doing. Such were the condition of affairs when Avaugour arrived. Punishment of death was the penalty against a contumacious offender. A woman having broken the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35717

law, intercession was made for her to the Governor, whereupon he saw his opportunity of changing the law, and saying that the bishop was the first to go back on his own law, he said that henceforth there was full license to liquor dealers. The utmost confusion followed, and the principles on which the Quebec colony was built seemed uprooted from the foundation. Disorder grew from bad to worse. Laval could bear it no longer and sailed to France, to lay his complaints before the court. and urge the removal of Avaugour. ~~In the meantime~~ While away a terrible earthquake took place in Canada which the French regarded as a punishment for their wicked dealings in the liquor traffic. Avaugour was summoned home. He took his recall with magnanimity and on his way wrote a sketch of how Canada might be made a great country and in which he strongly recommends New France to the attention of the king.

Though the proposals of Avaugour's memorial were not adopted, it seems to have produced a strong impression at court. It will be remembered that the Canadians had sent Pierre Boucher to represent their many grievances and ask for aid. Their request was complied ~~to~~ and in the year following Boucher returned to Canada accompanied by an officer named Chaumont who had ~~a~~ hundred soldiers under his command for the colony, and was commissioned to report its condition and resources. The company now began to waken up

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35718

and look into these affairs and to this purpose they sent a man with powers of Controller-General, intendant, and supreme judge, to enquire into the state of its affairs. This agent, Pérosme Dumesnil, set to work in the year 1660 to look into the Company's affairs and his proceedings soon raised a storm at Quebec. To make a long story short Dumesnil brought heavy charges of embezzlement against Bourdon, and Villeray which profited nothing owing to the interference of the bishop who also succeeded in having the Governor recalled.

We have seen a sort of council thirty years before Canada became a French Province, But, contrary to what Bourinot & some other historians maintain, no very great change was experienced in 1663 when the new council was formed and Canada became a French Province. If we look closely into the matter we will see that this new council is merely the outcome of a slow development of the old. To see how much of that political arrangement was in existence before 1663 let us recapitulate some of the more salient points. The company of 100 associates in 1627 delegate the right of trade to sub-association, keep the right to nominate officers. In 1636 there is a council consisting of a governor, the head of the jesuits, and a syndic who was to represent the inhabitants. As early as this the council were merely

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35719

the governing body and independant of the fur-trade; so that in 1636 we see a government similar to the one of 1663. The council erected a pillerage and posted thereon the laws of the colony. In 1645 the inhabitants broke down the sub-association and took a great and active part themselves. In 1648 disputes arose as to dividends. The council was enlarged and rearranged. The Governor of Montreal and Quebec, the head of the Jesuits and the syndics were to constitute the council and they now had the almost entire control of the colony. By 1651 the council had secured legislative and executive powers as well as judicial. The association of fur-traders had almost by this time dropped out of existence. The company was indeed nominally dissolved in 1653. It had exercised no authority for at least 10 years. The change did not disturb the colony in the least. The change that was effected may be embodied in that ~~the~~ in France the power of nominating certain officers was shifted from the company to the king and council. The new council was in truth a mere developement of the old, which originated in 1636 and which had developed into the great political power holding executive, legislative and judicial powers in New France by 1663.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

New France under the Rule of the Company of 100 associates, with a sketch of her earlier government

by

W. L. M. King. '95

Written Nov 2nd 1892.

Canadian Constitutional History

C 35720

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35721

The Manner in which England was governed during the Anglo-Saxon period.

The germs of our present constitution and laws must be sought in the primeval institutions of the first Teutonic immigrants.

32 Of the changes brought about in the Saxon customs and laws, through their migration into Britain nothing need be said. But we will now enquire what was the constitution of the English nation from the 7th to the 11th century. A constitution which, though suffering many changes to meet the requirements of successive generations, has continued down to our own day.

36 During the pre-Norman period, the whole land of England may be broadly divided under the two great heads of (1) Public or Folcland (2) Private or Bocland.

(1) Folcland, the land of the folk or people, was the common property of the nation. It formed the main source of the state revenues, and could not be alienated without the consent of the national assembly. Portions of this land were usually rented for lifes to some men and the rents used for public purposes. It was closely analogous to the 'Ager publicus' of the Romans.

(2) Bocland, (Bookland) was land held in full ownership either as part of an original allotment, or as having been subsequently severed from the Folkland with the consent of the nation and appropriated to individuals in perpetuity. This land might be acquired by inheritance. It is analogous to the 'Ager privatus' of the Romans.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35722

All land in cultivation was subject to the tribal necessities. Three services were imposed upon owners. (1) Military services
(2) Assistance in repairing of bridges, roads
(3) Assistance in the maintenance of fortifications.

The king, like any of his subjects, had private estates of Bookland which did not merge in the crown, and over which he exercised the same powers of disposition as a private individual. In the course of time much of the Folkland was converted into Bookland.

37 There were two distinct classes of people the freemen and the slaves. The slaves had no political influence and therefore do not affect the constitution of the country. By "freemen" we mean all men who possessed some legal rights. and these may be divided into two classes (1.) The "landed" freemen
(2.) The "landless" freemen

The "landless freemen" were the cultivators of the soil which they held under the landed freemen, to whom they rendered a part of its produce as rent. Among the freemen there were differences of rank and social status. Broadly they were divided into earls and ceorls corresponding to the modern gentle and simple. But soon another kind of nobility, nobility by military service, superseded the nobility by birth. Among this nobility by service the highest rank comprised the King's thegns whilst in a lower class were the thegns of the ealdorman or bishop. The dignity of thegn was closely connected with the possession of landed property. The simple freemen

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35723

who acquired five hides of land entered into the ranks of the thegnhood. For the position of ealdorman the possession of at least fourty hides was necessary.

The development of the thegnhood had very important effects. It soon came to be regarded as a principle that every freeman, not being a bladford or lord, must be attached to some superior, to whom he was bound by fealty, and who, in return, was his legal protector and the guarantee of his good behaviour. The lordless man was treated as a kind of outlaw.

The caste distinction of birth was broken through. The churl who acquired five hides of land, with a church and mansion of his own, acquired also the rights of thegnhood. King Athelstan extended the privilege to the merchant who in his own vessel had made three voyages to different parts. The socmen were probably ceorls who had acquired less than five hides of free hold land.

Above the thegns in dignity were the Ealdormen. The chief of the tribe was called the Ealdorman. From the time of Egbert the title of Ealdorman denoted a magistrate or viceroy appointed by the king & his witan.

Knowing that the various divisions of England were consolidated into one large whole, let us look at the different subdivisions into which this ~~total~~ country of England was divided.

The greatest of these are the divisions into Counties or Shires. and the manner in which these were organized was brought about in three ways.

1. The smaller kingdoms that had been conquered by the larger became constituted as a county

Gneist 56-61
Stubbs 4

Gneist 40-3
Stubbs 70

Gneist 43-7.
D48.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35724

using the old national machinery as a munici-
-cipal power. In a large number of cases the
king was retained, when he was not alive, how-
-ever, some relative of his generally filled the office

2. When Mercia was conquered by the central
kingdom, the number of small kingdoms which
she had conquered which had become amalgamated,
still continued to exist as shires or counties,
and are under the authority of the central
king and not the king of Mercia.

3. The northern part of England divided upon
the principle suggested by arrangement. The North
was arbitrarily cut into a number of counties.
The south had been working at this so long
that it now seemed a regular principle.

We notice in the earlier divisions that
each county marked a tribe or "mark" and
was administered according to the principle of
24 German government. A county would in general
terms represent the territory and possessions
of one of the original tribes and the Shire-moot
is the legal descendant of the Mark-moot. It
has become the seat of central government to carry
out its plans.

45 The next division was that of the Hundred.
This probably had its origin in the primitive
settlements of each hundred warriors of the
invading host. It was a subdivision of the
Shire. It had its hundred-moot which took
46 cognizance of all matters, criminal & civil, arising
Spreist within the hundred, and was attended by the
7-9 thegns of the hundred and by the representative
town reve and four men from each township.
The chief executive officer was the Hundred-
man, who convened the hundred moot.

39 The unit of the territorial division was
the tun or township, occupied by a body of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35725

alodial owners associated by the tie of local contiguity and also representing the dependant settlers on the estate of the immigrant chief. Each township had its 'tun-gemot' or assembly of freemen, and a 'tun gerefa' as its head man or chief executive officer.

We might sum up all and say - the townships were grouped into hundreds. An aggregation of hundreds constituted the shire, and the union of shires made up the kingdom.

The government of the shire was administered concurrently by an ealdorman and the sheriff. The ealdorman was the leading man in the counties, he was originally elected in the general assembly of the nation, but there was a constant and increasing tendency to make the office hereditary in certain great families. He kept up the old national assembly for military & civil purposes, much as in the same way as when he was independant of the king. As organization proceeded in the kingdom these men became more & more dependant upon the central government. Sometimes several shires were administered by one ealdorman. The ealdorman had three well defined duties.

1. He assembles the old national council twice a year. In council he directs the equipment of militia and enlists men liable to military service.
2. In civil matters he presides with the bishop at county court held twice a year.
3. He has royal police functions.

In times of excitement there was a custom of claiming a special peace just before the courts assembled. Any man

Speech 56-61
D 49
66

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35726

who broke this peace would be fined from two to four times the regular fine. The Ealdorman collected this fine and conveyed it to the king. If a man wished to change his master he must report the change to the ealdorman so that all fines could be collected. In case of feuds Ealdorman had to support the weaker party if protection were demanded. Ealdorman had as offical income a large piece of folk-land and one third of the dues that fell to the king.

Speid
56-61
p 49

The next important man was the Sheriff. He was the special representative of the Regal or central authority and as such was usually nominated by the king. His office was purely financial and administrative. He was judicial president of the shire-moot, executor of the law and steward of the royal demesne. At first the sheriff seems to have exercised co-ordinate authority with Ealdorman but gradually the civil administration became almost entirely concentrated in the former, leaving the latter, as his principal function, the command of the military force of the shire. This office was not hereditary. The king created the office in the first place for the purpose of strengthening his power.

As the officer of the king the Sheriff had three important duties.

1. When ealdorman assembled the militia it was the sheriff's duty to see that fines were collected from every militia man who did not appear. There were money contributions to the equipment of the militia. If a man was of a certain dignity he had to contribute. In later times the sheriff.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35727

conducted much of the business of the county court. There was not always an ealdorman for every county but there was always a sheriff.
2. He was engaged in the legal business of the County. All punishments were of the nature of fines and were adjudged in the shire-moot. It was the sheriffs duty to collect such fines. It was not uncommon to confiscate the estate of a man who committed a crime. The sheriff gathered all summons arising from confiscation. He executed all orders and carried out the sentence of the County Court.
3. He had certain peace functions to perform. He had to see that the kings peace was kept in all parts of the County. He got a surety for all suspected characters so that if one of these men committed an offence the fine would be at once paid.

Other institutions such as the burh, or town, the guilds, and the city of London might be mentioned but will not here, receive a full explanation.

The two principal local courts were those of the hundred and the shire. The Hundred court or moot was held once a month, under the presid-ency of the hundred man or hundreds ealdorman. The place of meeting was announced in the summons to the court. There attended this court the suitors, the reeve, parish priest and four best men. The judges of this court were, in early times, a select body of 12 men though prior to this they were the whole body of freeholders within the hundred. These 12 suitors were appointed for life and in some cases they seem to have obtained the office by hereditary right. The court of the Hundred exercised jurisdiction both civil

46
Gneist
7 of 8

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35728

and criminal, voluntary and contentious and no suit could be brought before the Shiremoot without having been first brought before the Hundredmoot. This court witnessed all transfers of land. The Hundredmoot had a special peace. In later times people were bound to attend the hundred court. All absentees were fined. The machinery of the Hundred Moot was used in later times for levying taxes for the king. The money received as fines in court was divided between the king and ealdorman if the latter presided over the court. If he did not all money went to the king.

47 On the same level with the Hundred Court as to dignity and influence were large "franchises" under these people had in some cases the right to collect fines and dues which right was given with the land and in some cases a lord might hold court and uncollect the court fines in his own franchise.

50/ Speech 7-9 The Shire moot was convened by the sheriff twice a year. The bishop was present in the shire-moot to declare the spiritual law. The ealdorman sat in the chair and the sheriff made the meeting legal. He was the secretary. Besides these men there attended also, the suitors, who were, roughly speaking, all lords of lands, the representative reeve, and four men and parish priest from each township. These collectively formed the judges of the court. but the twelve senior thegns acted as a body of councillors or assessors and declared the report of the shire and had the function of declaring folkright. If after three trials before the Hundredmoot a man had not received justice he might come before the Shire moot, and on the same

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35729

principle no appeals could be carried to the king unless the shiremoot had previously failed to do justice. The shire moot sanctioned contracts, probably only of land, and was in the earlier times a unit for levying rates. It was a common thing for so many hundred men to have to build ships etc. for the protection of the country.

Nearly all the work of judicature consisted in the declaration of the law applicable to each case, as distinguished from the finding of the facts. The law was declared by the presiding magistrate and the suitors. The facts were decided either by compurgation or by ordeal.

1. The accused might clear himself by his own oath strengthened by the oaths of certain compurgators. The oaths of different men varied in legal value and credit according to rank and property of the swearer. The weight of evidence was made up by mathematical calculation. The oath of one ealdorman counterbalanced that of six thegns; and the oath of one thegn that of twelve ceorls.

2. Were a man was taken red-handed, or bearing other proofs of guilt he was obliged to submit to the ordeal. This ordeal was of three kinds - hot iron, hot or cold water, and the corsnaed or accursed morsel; according to length of time his wound took to heal up so was the enormity of his guilt reckoned.

see Maitland's article in British Review July 1888

The whole character and importance of the hundred moots depend largely upon the suitors. These suitors were at an early date all free holders. At a later time only a limited number attend the court. It soon became an irksome

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35730

duty to have to attend court so that before long men were fined for not attending. The suitors divided up their shareholds among certain men on the condition that they would attend the court as representatives of the freehold as it was understood that every man who owned a certain amount of land owned so much suit to the County Court.

Both Shiremoot and Hundred moot are representative bodies. Bodies chosen by the mass of the people and not from the people by the central government or king.

32/ The Kingship was not a primative German institution. At first a Chief had been elected by the Angles and afterwards this chief becomes the king of a portion of the conquered country occasionly their sons are associated with them in the royal office. The first and principal office of the king was to lead the array, the army. By the end of the Saxon period the king had gathered into his own hands, checked only by the Witan, nearly all the important functions and powers exercised in the English kingdom. There were four, among other important influences at work which tended to bring about this result.

59 60 61 70 71 72 77

1. The Acceptance of Christianity by the Saxon people.— The king alone received unction, his person was sacred, it was heinous to interfere with him. In earlier times the king was only one among equals. this lasted for a considerable time and then this idea of sacred person gave him a greater importance. Also the example of the Church

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35731

which was organized from Archbishop to members on the despotic plan. This showed the possibility of one man ruling all England. There was an organized church before an organized kingdom extending over all England.

2. The Union of smaller kingdoms into a larger whole. — This removed the king from the immediate knowledge and acquaintance of his people. Nothing was seen of the king but the force by which he brought about the execution of his plans. This had a great influence over those who never saw him.

70

3. The growth of Thegnhood — This is important because it developed the idea of allegiance. Among the early prerogatives of the chief was the right of keeping a number of retainers. At first the king shared this right with other chiefs but due to his wealth he had exceptional power of maintaining lands. The king's thegn instead of being a man with land was a large land owner and was willing to put himself in the same position to the king in which his retainers were bound to him. If a freeman did not attend the array he was fined. If a thegn were to refuse battle he forfeited his ~~kingdom~~ [illegible]. The growth of this idea was greater after the reconquest of England from the Danes. The Danes who were left in the country after the reconquest chose the king as their special protector. The oath required by the king from the Danes was "I will be faithful and true to the King and love what he loveth and shun what he shuneth." The oath was, at first, intended merely for the Danes but after a while, through custom it became the oath of allegiance to the king. The law of treason was created through this idea

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77

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35732

of allegiance. In early times the punishment for wrong deeds done was a fine. Alfred was the first king to lay down a law against treason as a very severe charge, punishable by death.

72 4. The King became looked upon as the source and fountain of justice — At the beginning of the 10th century the courts of law were looked upon as the kings courts and as deriving their authority from the king. The King had become as it were the expression of the nation. In early times there was no King's peace. The frith of the folk meant the prevention of civil war. It was simply an obligation to maintain social quietude and prevent civil war. The king was appointed to enforce this agreement, and when you have made the king the executive officer you have really made him the keeper of the peace and it is an easy matter to have a king's peace. The Teutonic courts were merely a board of arbitrators. Theoretically reason of the kings presence was to collect his rents. We have now the following steps

1. The King is present in court to collect his fines and rents
2. King is to carry out the sentence of the court.
3. King becomes judge

The Supreme Council of the Nation, the representative of the Teutonic National assembly described by Tacitus and the progenitor of our own Parliament was the Witenagemot or Meeting of the Wise.

53 The Shire and Hundred moots have been
52 described as representative bodies but
54 the Witenagemot was never a representative
56 body it was always an assembly of the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35733

Witan or wise and a comparatively small assembly. It was practically an aristocratic body. Its members were the King, the Ealdor-men, the king's thegns, the Bishops, Abbots and generally the 'principes' and 'sapientes' of the kingdom. The lesser thegns did not, probably attend so that the assembly can never have been very large. The principes sapientes might have been termed the Ministri who were the immediate servants of the kings household, those who ministered on the King.

The powers of the Witenagemot were more extensive, greater even than those of the modern Parliament. Kemble is the great authority as to this point and he lays down the following 12 canons as summing up the powers of the Witenagemot.

1. It possessed a consultative voice and had a right to consider every public act, that could be authorized by the King.
2. It deliberated on the making of new laws, which they promulgated by their order and the King's authority
3. It had the power of making alliances and treaties of Peace.
4. It had the power of electing or deposing the King.
5. The King and Witan had power of appointing prelates to vacant seats.
6. King & Witan had the right to regulate all ecclesiastical matters, make festivals & feasts, and to decide upon every expenditure of ecclesiastical revenue
7. King and Witan had power to levy taxes for public service.
8. King and Witan had power to raise land and sea forces.
9. The Witenagemot had power of recommending assenting to, & guaranteeing grants of land

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10. The Witenagemot had power of permitting the conversion of folk land into book land.
11. It had the power of adjudging lands of offenders to the king.
12. It was a supreme court of justice in criminal and civil matters.

In review let us note some points of developement throughout the Saxon period.

The general tendency of the process of development was from a personal to a territorial organization this means that it was a developement from a state of affairs where personal freedom and political rights were synonomous to where they were subservient to the ownership of land.

In the first stage a freeman of pure blood was the first political unit. In this stage the king is the king of the race. The Host is the people in arms. The Peace is the national Peace. The Courts are the people in council.

In the second stage the ownership of land is the badge of a freeman and a freeman is free because he owns the land. The Host is the body of landowners in arms. The courts are the courts of the landowners. But the personal basis is not yet lost sight of, a landless man may still choose who is to be his lord or patron. There is still a hide of land as a provision for each family. The maintenance of the Peace means the maintenance of the Peace between man and man and not between state estate.

In the third stage the ownership of land becomes the sacramental tie of all political relations. The poor man depends upon the rich man, not as his chosen patron or lord but as the owner of land which the poor man cultivates. The administration of the law is rather on the peace of the land than the peace of the people. This means that each great landowner

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35735

has his own court and mansion. The King is still the king of the nation but has added to his little numerous and cumbersome obligations. To his subjects he has become the patron of the lords, the supreme landowner.

The first stage was past by the time the conquest of Briton by the Saxons was completed. The process of the change in the next two stages is the problem of Anglo-Saxon constitutional history. The Saxon King never ceased to be king of the nation but he becomes the lord and patron of the land and that is a state of society where all lordship is bound up in the ownership of land. In the beginning it was a personal obligation to the lord, but by the end of the Saxon period it needs but one step to make him lord of the people and this is done by the Norman Conquest.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35736

The Manner in which England was Governed during the Anglo-Saxon period

by:

W. L. M. King '95

a'

English Constitutional History.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35737

A description of the corner of King and Yonge streets.

by W. L. M. King.
2nd year.

The two principal streets in Toronto are King and Yonge, the former running east and west, the latter north and south. Both are of very great length and at their intersection which is near the lower end of Yonge and the centre of King we have the busiest spot in the whole city. From early in the morning till late at night this corner affords an ever changing scene of hundreds of people and conveyances passing backwards and forwards from one part of the city to another.

On the north-east corner of this busy square is a large brick building five stories in height the ground floor of which is occupied by the Canadian Steamship and Navigation Co, as a ticket agency. Opposite to it and on the north side of King is a smaller building of but three stories in height, ~~and~~ which greatly detracts from the otherwise imposing appearance presented by the surrounding buildings. It is used as a gents furnishing establishment and is owned by Mr. Wm Dineen. On the south-west corner is erected a large stone building five stories high which is ~~owned and~~ occupied by the Dominion bank with the exception of the ground floor, and this the Grand Trunk Railway Co use as a ticket agency and telegraph office. On the remaining corner stands a four ~~storied~~ building, and here again we find another ticket agency owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Unpaintable

Vulgarism

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35739

The square formed by the intersection of these two streets is paved with brick in which lies imbedded a perfect ~~net~~ net work of street car tracks. On looking overhead one is greatly surprised at the complicated web of wires large and small, which seem to be stretched in every direction. This corner itself presents examples of the great majority of improvements which become characteristic of a large city. Electric lights, fire alarm boxes, post-office boxes and many other similar indications of a city find their places at this corner.

But the chief attraction lies not in the buildings nor in the outward appearance of things but in the living picture which is here represented. Persons of all classes and conditions may be seen, some performing their daily duties, others intent on some work they are about to execute, many passing an hour in a pleasant walk or drive while some lounge about with no ultimate aim in view. Ladies dressed in many different styles, school girls and poorer members of the fair sex are continually passing to and fro, Professional and business men, clerks, students and others may be seen at almost any time of the day. Perhaps nowhere in the city could we find a better place to view the many elements that go to make up the great social organism. Vehicles of all kinds are continually coming and going. Horses and ponies of every description present themselves during the course of a single afternoon.

The incessant clamor heard in this part of the city is another very noticeable feature. The rattling of waggons, the clatter of running horses, the sound of the approaching street car, together with numerous other causes, all combine in creating an ever continuing

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35739

-ous and far reaching noise.

To one who has never been in a city the corner of King and Yonge streets would afford a very interesting and instructive scene. And, besides this, if the man who has lived in the city all his life would but contemplate, for a few moments, on what he may see at this corner, he might learn much which before was quite unknown to him.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A description of the Corus of Kingsandforge sheets

Air Essay
by
W. L. Mackenzie King
Captain
for
Prof. Alexander.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35740

The advantages afforded by a college course (apart from those derived from the regular routine of study and instruction), and the methods of increasing these advantages.

When a young man leaves home for college he knows, as a rule, very little of the outside world: his whole knowledge of mankind is confined to a small sphere, having his home as its centre and, in most cases, his own town or village as its entire area. His opinions of men, of their different dispositions, of their relations to one another, have all been formed within this narrow compass. When he enters upon his college course a new phase of life is opened up to him, he is thrown into new surroundings, he comes in contact with men of all classes. Indeed, the college world is a world within a world, it is sui generis. What then is his college course to do for an undergraduate? We would certainly be taking too narrow a view were we merely to mention, as its only advantage, the knowledge gained from hours of instruction and study. I hold that the great advantage of a college course lies not in the amount of book knowledge a student may acquire, but in the fact that it is during this course that his character receives its greatest stamp, the principles which are to govern his life become settled, he is made a man.

Since then a college course fills in that critical transitionary stage between the boy and the man, and since it is to fit the student for his future calling in life and his dealings with his fellow men, anything that during it may tend to make the better man of him must be taken as a method of increasing this advantage.

A good college residence is perhaps the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

most essential thing (tending in this direction) to promoting this end. Here an undergraduate is brought into close and constant relation with his fellow students. He not only sees them in the class room but also in their social life and intercourse. Surely, we could not find a better place to broaden a man's views and to teach him the numerous and varied disposition of men.

"Mens sana in corpore sano" is an old and well known quotation, and where is it more applicable than to a body of students? If an undergraduate neglects his physical condition while at college, it is probable that what he has acquired in knowledge will never repay him for what he has lost in bodily health and vigour. It is surely then, most necessary that every college should afford great advantages in the line of physical training. A large campus for games of different sorts, a well equipped gymnasium, are almost of incalculable value.

Literary and debating societies, class organizations, in short any societies which foster a spirit for public speaking, or help to enlighten an undergraduate in any way, are among the advantages of a college course and should be encouraged.

Let us not forget to mention the friendships formed at college. Our college friends are to be our truest friends in ~~after life~~ post-graduate days. And may we not also mention as a great advantage the rich inheritance of every graduate in that he shall be able, at all times, to look back on his course at college and there ever find a nameless something which brings pleasure and brightness to his after life.

Your style has improved during the session

W. L. M. King.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

66
50
90
96

C 35742

The Advantages of a college education

by 76

M.R.M.King.

Essay for
Prof. Alexander.

Feby 28th 1893

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35743

A Brief Life of King Lear.

Of the early life of king Lear we have no direct account in Shakespeare; to read his past we must study his present. Of his past history we only know that he had been a king, exercising at all times his supreme authority, and submitting (hardly to the judgment nor influence of any) to no power less dominant than his own.

His condition, at the time he is first introduced to us, is given in his own words

"We will divest us both of rule,
Interest of property, cares of state."

He is about to divide the kingdom among his three daughters, determining measuring their portions by the expression of their love. He has a morbid hungering after the tokens of affection, a passion, undoubtedly the growth of a sympathizing heart. (This particular has no grammatical construction) But accompanying his kindly loving nature, he is the possessor of a very mean passion, revenge: being made to suffer himself, he prays that others may suffer also. His two eldest daughters loud in their flatteries, obtain the kingdom; the youngest whom he had loved the most, is disowned by him, because she (boldly) could not gratify his passion at the sacrifice of truth. The earl of Kent, a true friend of the king's, is banished for opposing his views. Imperiousness, engendered through his absolute power as king and father, dominates Lear from earliest times.

To trace the various steps which led to insanity in this old man; to see his many passions becoming, one by one, the masters of his intellect, is, indeed, the sad duty of one who would know the latter days of King Lear. Unable to realize his inability to control things as he desires, through his blindness to everything save the dictates of his passions and affections, Lear brings upon himself the greater part of his misfortunes, nay, even his subsequent insanity. Having cast away his dearest child, he looks for protection to those on (whom

Meaning

Scarcely the word

dits

That is not wrong

Too general a statement to be accurate

Scarcely the word

Meaning not clear

11

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35744

he had bestowed his entire worldly possessions. But, now, it is too late. The deceitful daughters have agreed to make no allowance for the strange disposition of their father, and, having been turned away, first by the one, and then by the other, this poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man, only too sensible to filial ingratitude, is driven mad. His condition as he stands upon the borderland of insanity is best expressed in his own words

"You see me here, you gods, a poor old man
As full of grief as age; wretched in both."

That Lear was conscious of his own weakness may readily be seen from many of the words he uttered. With the exclamation "O fool, I shall go mad!", he seems to have entered upon a state of insanity from which he never completely recovered.

Meanwhile, the daughter whom Lear had so wrongly disclaimed, having heard of her father's unfortunate treatment, had returned from France with her husband, determined to avenge, if possible, the wrongs done to her father, and to have him restored to his former regal position. When the king after careful treatment, recovers from his long fit of insanity, a very touching scene takes place. He recognizes the one whom he had treated so unjustly, humbly begs her forgiveness, and asks her blessing. And now the tie of affection binds father and daughter closer than ever before.

Unsuccessful in the attempt to regain sovereign power, the king and his daughter are taken prisoners, the latter ordered to be hanged, and the former to suffer confinement. The victor at his death repeals the sentence, but, too late. Lear returns to the camp, with frantic cries, bearing in his arms the dead body of his daughter. Whilst with childish affection he views the corpse, to see if, perchance, some spark of life may yet remain, he is seized with his awful insanity, and, perceiving the lips of his child to have closed forever, as if his heart had been torn asunder, the old king dies.

Not strict accuracy

Full narration of events and

Events not accurately presented

You have not made before you the subject of the story which waver between a characterization, & an acc. of it as an

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A Brief Life of King Lear

by

50

W. L. M. King.

2nd year.

Essay

for

Prof. Alexander.

C 35745

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
CANADA

PUBLIQUES

C 35746

A Description of Queen's Park and its Immediate Surroundings.

The favourite resort of the people of Toronto is the Queens park. It is situated in the centre of the city and is the largest and best patronized of Toronto's parks. When first opened it covered an immense area of land, but of late the leasing of lots and the erection, upon it, of large buildings have greatly diminished its original boundaries. At the present, ~~however~~, it extends from Bloor Street on the North to College Street on the South. The many changes which have taken place render it almost impossible to correctly describe the eastern and western limits, but we may approximately state that the many costly dwellings that fringe the eastern portion of the park mark the boundary on that side, while a line, drawn parallel with what was at one time a creek but is now a ravine, divides it from the University Park, and defines its western boundary.

The Queen's park is approached by some of the finest streets in the city. Chief among these are College Street and College Avenue which intersect at the its southern opening (entrance) to the park, and Avenue Road which affords a pleasant entrance from the North. These are all well provided with shade trees and are, in themselves, most attractive promenades. More especially is the long one which leads

You have said this already

How could this affect its "original" boundaries

Transpose

This does not define it at all. There are any number of lines parallel to the ravine. They may be miles, or rather away

Avoid using this word unnecessarily often

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

 C 35747

due North from Queen Street, being over a mile in length, one hundred and twenty feet in width, and one of the finest avenues in Toronto.

Better make this a sentence — it is a mile in length etc

At the head of this avenue and entering the park from the South, one is confronted by, what seems to be, a small park enclosed within the large one. Surrounded by a fence of green pickets is a slightly raised mound upon which are placed two cannon, the trophies of Sebastopol. Behind these at a little distance is a miniature fountain, and scattered round about are shrubs and bushes all of which add to the picturesqueness of the enclosure. At this place diverging roads branch off to the east and west and, after embracing the greater part of the park, meet again several hundred yards further North. In the centre of the Queen's park and commanding the admiration of all who may chance to see them, stand the lately erected Parliament Buildings of our province. Of all buildings in Toronto these are undoubtedly the finest. The sculptor's art is well exhibited on the huge masses of Credit Valley stone which form the walls of this grand structure, and there it stands, wearing upon its imposing front the provincial seal, and is, not only, an ornament to the city but to the whole Dominion. Its numerous entrances will, in time, be approached by drives, now in the

Unpsam-mmatical transpos

New Sentence

Hardly the word

Syllabic pause

?

New Sentence

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Awkwood

course of construction. A little to the left of these buildings and in a very prettily surrounded spot, is the soldiers' Mon-
-ument, erected in memory of the Volun-
-teers who fell at Ridgeway, on the 2nd June, 1866. The monument bears upon it a very suitable inscription and is surrounded by an iron fence very appropriately designed. Quite near to this and to the North-West of the Parliament Buildings a fine bronze statue of the late Hon. George Brown is supported on a plain granite pedestal. The park is here divided by a side-walk running east and west in the rear of the Parliament Buildings. On the North side of this walk the beautiful green sward is diversified by many stately trees, and scattered amongst these are numerous benches. In the centre of this large tract is a small pavilion occupied, chiefly, during the summer evenings, by the city bands. Four very noticeable foot-paths forming, as it were, the diagonals of this square, intersect at this point. Many others, less distinct, may be traced from one favourite spot to another. This portion of the park is more patronized by the public than the others. On Sunday afternoons and on week days somewhat less, parents and children may be seen in great numbers all seeking a peaceful hour where, free from the din and clamour of the city, they may breath the pure air of Heaven in quietness. Avenue

You have used "very" very often!

not clear

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35749

road and its many stately mansions on either side, complete the remainder of the park. To fully describe these would take up too much space in so brief a description, suffice it to say that any one visiting this portion of the park will be well pleased with his so doing.

Perhaps more beautiful and of more interest to the visitor, are the immediate surroundings of this park. On the western side and continuous with the park are the beautiful grounds which contain the Provincial University and other buildings. These grounds are most commonly known as the University park, ~~but~~ to give a complete description of them would exceede the limits of this essay, we must, therefore, confine ourselves to a mere mention of the principal buildings upon them. Chief among these both in magnificence of structure, and in educational importance, are the buildings of University College. Across the lawn, which spreads itself so beautifully before these, may be seen, the School of Practical Science, the Meteorological Observatory, old Wycliffe college, the Biological Department, the Young Mens' Christian Association and the very unique library, buildings. To the rear of University College, in the course of erection, is the new College Gymnasium, and a little further North of this stands the New Wycliffe College. At the extreme

New Sentence

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35750

North of the Queen's park is MacMaster University, and on the western flank are the recently erected buildings of Victoria college. ~~and~~ a little to the South West of these are the buildings of St Michael's R. C. College. The many costly residences and lovely drives add much to the beauty of the surroundings. In conclusion, let us say, there is no place in the city of Toronto, so beautiful, and of so much interest to all who may see it, as the Queens Park and its immediate surroundings.

C 3447

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35751

The Queens Park and its immediate surroundings

by

W. L. M. King

2nd Year.

1895

For Prof. Alexander

C 32450

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35752

A Comparison between the Essay on History by Carlyle and Macauley.

~~by W. L. M. King~~ '95.

In reading over Carlyle's Essay On History and Macauley's on the same subject, the reader cannot help noticing the almost entirely different manner in which these two illustrious writers treat the same subject. True it is, that in some places they touch upon the same points, but the line of thought which we perceive in the Essay by Carlyle greatly differs from that displayed in Macauley's. This will be best shown by examining the general theme of each essay and seeing to how great an extent they are alike and also to what extent they differ.

This might be said in fewer words.

The general theme of the Essay on History as given us by Carlyle seems to be "The Difficulty of the Subject of History and certain special kinds of History" whereas the theme Macauley adopts is "How to write a true History."

At first sight, this last statement may not appear quite correct. on this account it would be well, to point out, why it is that we have chosen this as the general theme of the essay by Macauley.

In the first place he points out to us from the writings of some ancient historians, the reasons why many of their histories, are not to be relied upon and why they have not met with success. In pointing this out to us Macauley shows us the difficulties they had in writing a true History

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35753

and how they allowed certain surroundings and feelings to influence their writings. and by so doing he tries to teach us, in a very indirect manner to be sure what things we are to guard against if we would write a true history. He finishes his essay by telling us what a true historian should be and how he should write his history.

There are also one or two other topics which he touches upon, that might not be included under the heading "How to write a true History" These are "The results that the writings of many of the ancient historians have had upon modern transactions & affairs" and "a slight comparison between the Historian of ancient & modern days." but both these subjects he dwells so briefly upon that they can hardly be said to come under the general theme of the Essay. It will be clear from the above illustrations that what Macauley aims at throughout his Essay is to show us how to write a true History. The

The theme of Carlyles Essay is so perfectly evident to any one who has read the Essay that it needs no further criticism.

Your theme is somewhat limited but better that than the opposite fault: Study brevity.

We might also mention this fact that both writers show in their essays the utter impossibility of writing a true History. Carlyle ends his Essay by wishing History a great success Macauley ends his by placing before us a model of how to write History & telling us to aim at this in our efforts to do so.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35754

Mr Keys M.A.

Essay by

W. L. M. King

Lect. '95

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

History

C 35755

W. L. M. King

The study of history is one of the oldest and most useful studies we have [given to us] at the present day. Every nation, country, institution and law has its own [individual] history there is nothing that we can mention to which some history cannot be attached. It is this that makes history so important, but not this alone, there is perhaps a stronger reason why it is [of] so [great] importance to us.

History may be said to be a guide book, into whose pages we ~~may~~ look for all things done in the past and from which things to form a better judgement for our doings in the future, and here we might say, that History is only of use to us, in so far that it enables us to choose our paths for the future with more judgement and care, than in the Past. ~~Were it not for History~~

Were it not for History we would know very little, one might almost say nothing of the former state of mankind. By means of history the politician is enabled to look back to the days when some great measure was first introduced into parliament, and thus frame his judgement as to the best manner in which to accomplish his ends. The Ecclesiastic also looks back with pleasure to see the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35756

advance which has been made in church work throughout the dark ages of the past and on this account looks forward with greater pleasure into the coming future.

How is it we know that we have made any advancement during the past eighteen hundred years? had we no history could we tell this? Most assuredly not.

Every man is to some extent a historian, cut us off from narrative in our every day conversation and what have we left to say! Take most of our books at the present day and what are they but histories! although they do not bear the name of histories still when we examine them closely we find that they, in reality, only record some past events or observations.

Thus since we see that we are to a large extent, dependent upon history for our future success and happiness, and that were it not for history, the past would be to us almost as black and unknown as the future, let us the on this account if for none other, ever persue the study of it with greater care and more try to reveal the great hidden information that lies rolled up within its pages.

NB. +

Rather too verbose in style. Remember "brevity is the soul of art."

W. L. M. King
'95

C 32525

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35757

Mr Keys. M.A.

Essay by

W. L. M. King

Dec 2. 95 -

C 32128

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 45
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
245. University of Toronto - Examinations

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35758

(1B) 25 sheets

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH.

Examiners : { T. C. L. ARMSTRONG, M.A., LL.B.
H. H. DEWART, B.A.
A. H. RAYNER, LL.D.

1. Discuss the position occupied by each of the three plays prescribed for this year (R. II., M. of V., and K. L.) in the classification of Shakespeare's plays, basing your opinion on the usual evidence of the condition and growth of the poet's powers drawn from the nature of the plot, characters, language, versification, etc., in each play.

2. Write a note on the fatalism in King Lear, the moral sentiment of Christian and Jew in the M. of V., and the personal belief of King R. II., with quotations or references; and discuss the relative importance of these principles in the respective plays.

3. Write a short note on the author's treatment in King Lear of the fool, the imbecile (pretended), and the lunatic.

4. Trace throughout the three plays the poet's "true conceit of god-like amity," and show in each case wherein this amity or personal friendship conduces to the interest of poetic justice.

5. Contrast the conduct, language, and sentiments throughout the three plays, of the Merchants with that of the Kings when under adversity.

6. Trace in the respective plays the national characteristics of the Celtic barbarian, the Venetian, and the Englishman.

7. Compare Cordelia and Portia as types of womanhood, and show how the character of each is suitable to the play of which she is the heroine.

1590-1596 - 1605
1597 1600 - 1608
Comedies
Comedy's

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35759

(6)

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.

Examiner: DAVID R. KEYS, M.A.

I.

COMPOSITION.

N.B.—The composition counts half the paper and shall be not less than three or more than five paragraphs in length.

One only of the following subjects is to be taken:

Canadian Literature.
Country Life in Canada.
"Facts are the mere dross of history."
Macaulay as a Master of Style.
The relation between History and Ethnology.
A comparison between the English and American Cabinets.

II.

1. But whatever we might do or leave undone, we were not genteel, and it was uncomfortable to be continually reminded that, though we should boast that we were the Great West till we were black in the face, it did not bring us an inch nearer to the word's West-End. That sacred enclosure of respectability was tabooed to us. The Holy Alliance did not inscribe us on its visiting-list. The Old World of wigs and orders and liveries would shop with us, but we must ring at the area-bell, and not venture to awaken the more august clamours of the knocker. Our manners, it must be granted, had none of those graces that stamp the caste of Vere de Vere, in whatever museum of British antiquities they may be hidden. In short, we were vulgar.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35760

(*a*) Criticise this paragraph as to structure, diction, and the use of figurative language.

(*b*) Explain all allusions.

(*c*) Show how a knowledge of their etymology helps us to appreciate the force of the words genteel, taboo, caste, vulgar.

(*d*) What facts in the life of Lowell are of interest in connection with this essay ?

2. Write a paragraph modelled on the above with the subject : " We were provincial."

3. Account for the difference in tone between Lowell's and Gladstone's essays.

4. Make a synopsis (not longer than a page) of Macaulay's *or* of Freeman's essay.

5. Compare Lowell's use of the figure of Allusion with Macaulay's.

6. Criticise and illustrate Carlyle's *or* Froude's art of exposition.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35761

(5)

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

FRENCH.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: W. C. P. Bremner, B.A.

Translate:

1. (*a*) It is very warm weather.
(*b*) Are you too warm in this room?
(*c*) We have been cold, but are not cold now.
(*d*) The water is hot, but we do not need any.

2. (*a*) Horses run more quickly than men.
(*b*) Have you any flowers? We have no pretty flowers.
(*c*) Ask your mother for some bread and milk.
(*d*) She has neither bread nor milk.
(*e*) Captain R. starts for France next week.

3. (*a*) What a charming man! He is a banker.
(*b*) What kind of books do you like?
(*c*) I shall tell you what he believes.
(*d*) Who will tell me his name?
(*e*) He who speaks what is true will not say that.
(*f*) Whom do you need? I need nobody.
(*g*) What is that? It is nothing.
(*h*) There is the man whose son I saw.
(*i*) What have you in your hand?
(*j*) It is my hat which I have in my hand.

4. (*a*) Do you see the tall man?
(*b*) He is near the round table.
(*c*) He is wearing a black hat.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(d) Here are some amusing books.
(e) That fine tree has broken branches.
(f) We shall have a better house.
(g) He is a Canadian poet.
(h) Have you a gold watch?
(i) No; my watch is silver.
(j) I see a fine red apple.

5. (a) I speak to you and her.
(b) Do you speak to her?
(c) Do you think of her?
(d) Send for him.
(e) Tell it to him.
(f) Do not give it to them?
(g) Give them some.
(h) Go away.
(i) Do you trust him?
(j) I trust neither him nor her.

6. (a) They have sat down.
(b) Sit down.
(c) I shall see.
(d) Let us see.
(e) Let them die.
(f) She has fallen asleep.
(g) They were fearing.
(h) Thou feelest.
(i) We have gone away.
(j) We have remembered it.

7. (a) All men have their faults.
(b) I have worked all day.
(c) Would you like to go to school every day?
(d) You are living in Toronto, are you not?
(e) How long have you been here?
(f) I have just arrived from Chicago, where I have lived three years.
(g) We saw them three years ago.
(h) That book cost one hundred francs.
(i) That man has twenty-one horses, two hundred cows, and three hundred and fifty sheep.
(j) He was born in 1789 (write the words).

8. (a) I must go to school.
(b) He must have gone away.
(c) You ought to have come.
(d) She is going to sing.
(e) We are amusing ourselves.
(f) It is easy to do that.
(g) Send for the doctor.
(h) He is getting a coat made.
(i) She has bought herself a dress.
(j) It is said that he has found something good.

9. Write the present tense indicative of *faire, pouvoir, aller, dire, mettre.*

10. Translate:

MARJORIN (*walking up and down impatiently*) —That Perrichon is not coming! Here I have been waiting an hour for him.. This is the day, however, that he is to set out for Switzerland with his wife and daughter... Coach-makers going to Switzerland! Coach-makers having forty thousand francs income! Coach-makers having a carriage! What an age! Whilst I, an industrious, intelligent clerk always bent over my desk, earn two thousand four hundred francs. To-day I have asked leave of absence... I must absolutely see Perrichon before he leaves... I want to ask him to advance me my quarter's wages .. six hundred francs! He will assume his patronizing air... play the man of importance! He is not coming yet! One would say that he is doing it on purpose.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35764

(71)

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

FRENCH.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: JOHN HOME CAMERON, B.A.

I.

Translate:

(*a*) DANIEL: Avant de vous quitter.....

PERRICHON: Comment! me quitter? vous? Et pourquoi?

DANIEL: Je ne puis continuer des visites qui seraient compromettantes pour mademoiselle votre fille....et douloureuses pour moi.

PERRICHON: Allons, bien! Le seul homme que j'aie sauvé!

DANIEL: Oh! mais votre image ne me quittera pas!....j'ai formé un projet....c'est de fixer sur la toile, comme elle l'est déjà dans mon cœur, l'héroïque scène de la mer de Glace.

PERRICHON: Un tableau! Il veut me mettre dans un tableau!

DANIEL: Je me suis déjà adressé à un de nos peintres les plus illustres....un de ceux qui travaillent pour la postérité!....

PERRICHON: La postérité! Ah! Daniel! (*A part.*) C'est extraordinaire comme j'aime ce garçon-là!

DANIEL: Je tiens surtout à la ressemblance....

PERRICHON: Je crois bien! moi aussi!

DANIEL: Mais il sera nécessaire que vous nous donniez cinq ou six séances....

(*b*) DANIEL, *seul*: Allons donc!....c'est impossible! ....je ne peux pas laisser M. Perrichon se battre avce un zouave!....c'est qu'il a du cœur, le beau-père!....je le connais, il ne fera pas de conces-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

sions.....De son côté, le commandant....et tout cela pour une faute d'orthographe! (*Cherchant*) Voyons donc!....si je prévenais l'autorité? Oh! non!....au fait, pourquoi pas? personne ne le saura. D'ailleurs, je n'ai pas le choix des moyens ... (*Il prend un buvard et un encrier sur une table, près de la porte d'entrée, et se place au guéridon.*) Une lettre au préfet de police!..... (*Ecrivant.*) Monsieur le préfet.....j'ai l'honneur de.... " (*Parlant tout en écrivant.*) Une ronde passera par là à point nommé....le hasard aura tout fait....et l'honneur sera sauf. (*Il plie et cachette sa lettre et remet en place ce qu'il a pris.*) Maintenant il s'agit de la faire porter tout de suite ....Jean doit être là! (*Il sort en appelant.*) Jean! Jean!

LABICHE: *Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon.*

1. *L'héroïque scène &c.; une faute d'orthographe.* Explain the references, and show how the incidents involved contribute to the action of the play.

2. *j'aie sauvé.* Account for the mood of the verb, and give a few other examples of similar constructions followed by the same mood.

3. Distinguish *côté* and *côte*; *battre* transitive and *se battre*, as applied to combat.

4. *Aura tout fait.* Explain the use of this tense here.

II.

Translate:

(*a*) Classer les objets au milieu desquels nous devons vivre, c'est établir entre eux et nous des liens d'appropriation et de convenance; c'est préparer les habitudes sans lesquelles l'homme tend à l'état sauvage. Qu'est-ce en effet, que l'organisation sociale, sinon une série d'habitudes convenues d'après des penchants naturels?

(*b*) L'activité d'un esprit vigoureux dont le monde profite, tourne presque toujours contre celui qui le possède. Il en devient plus exigeant avec la vie; l'idéal qu'il poursuit le désenchante sans cesse de la réalité; il ressemble à l'homme dont la vue serait trop subtile, et qui, dans le plus beau visage, apercevrait des taches et des rugosités.

(*c*) Voyons, Chaufour, que je me dis, il s'agit de se conduire comme un homme. La place chez le commandant te convient; mais ne peux-tu rien faire de mieux? Tu as encore le torse en bon état et les bras solides;....Pourquoi ne pas laisser quelque ancien plus démoli que toi prendre ses invalides chez le commandant? Allons, troupier, encore quelques charges à fond puisqu' il te reste du poignet! Faut pas se reposer avant le temps.

1. Indicate the pronunciation of *milieu, ailleurs, péril, ancien, poignet, cuiller,*

2. From the use of *desquels* and *dont* in the first lines of (*a*) and (*b*) deduce a rule serving to distinguish their functions.

3. Give a concise account of the speaker in (*c*). Point out any peculiarities in the vocabulary or syntax of this extract. Explain clearly *prendre ses invalides.*

II.

Translate:

Ah! s'il n'y avait à redouter que la Révolution dont on nous fait un spectre!....Incapable d'imaginer une société plus détestable que la nôtre, j'ai pour celle qui lui succédera plus de méfiance que de crainte. Si je devais souffrir de la transformation, je me consolerais en pensant que les bourreaux du jour sont les victimes de la veille, et l'attente du mieux ferait supporter le pire. Mais ce n'est pas ce péril éloigné qui m'effraye: j'en vois un autre, plus rapproché, plus cruel surtout, plus cruel, parce qu'il n'a nulle excuse, parce qu'il est absurde, parce qu'il n'en peut résulter aucun bien: chaque jour, on pèse les chances de guerre du lendemain, et chaque jour elles sont plus impitoyables.

EDOUARD ROD.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35767

(14)

18 pages

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

GERMAN.

Examiner: W. H. VANDERSMISSEN, M.A.

*** Candidates for Honors in Natural Science may take Part II. or Part IV., other Candidates will omit Part IV.

Translate:

Dumpf und schwer saß Hauenstein in Einsamkeit, und sein erster Gedanke war nicht sein eignes Leid, sondern das Gabrielens. Wie wird es ihr das Herz zerreißen. Aber es muß getragen werden! Welch eine unendliche Kluft liegt zwischen heut und gestern! Und wie ist es nur möglich, daß der Mann, der so beweglich gesprochen, so treulos sein kann. O freilich die Menschen, die die Staatsgewalt umstürzen wollen, denen kein Eid heilig, die dem Großen und Ganzen nicht Treu' und Glauben halten, wie sollten sie das dem Einzelnen? Und der Mann hat gesagt: Ich will die Schuld auf mich nehmen, daß Sie keinem Menschen mehr glauben sollen.

AUERBACH, *Auf Wache.*

1. Parse and give the inf., 1 sing. pres. ind. and p. part of *sasz, zerreissen, getragen, liegt, gesprochen, halten, nehmen.*

2. Give the gender of *Einsamkeit, Gedanke, Leid, Kluft, Eid, Treue, Glauben,* with rules.

3. Give the gen. sing. and nom. plural of *Gedanke, Herz, Kluft, Mann, Eid, Schuld.*

4. *ihr das Herz.* Parse *ihr.*

5. *Groszen, Ganzen, Einzelnen.* What gender? Why printed with capital letters?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35768

II.

Translate:

Lothair (*im dozierenden Ton*). Meine Damen. Milton war bekanntlich ein blinder Dichter und diktierte seinen Töchtern das verlorene Paradies. Im Paradies gab es natürlich nur zwei Menschen.

Edith. Adam und Eva.

Lothair. Ganz recht. In Eva schilderte er die Vertreterin des Schönen — welches aber mit dem Bösen verwandt ist. — Adam dagegen war ein schwacher Mensch — — der — —

Sara. Lesen Sie lieber vor, Herr Robert — —

Lothair. Schön — — Also — Erster Gesang. (*Lesend.*) "Des Menschen erste Schuld — die Frucht des Baumes — des untersagten — deren gift'ge Kost Tod in die Welt gebracht, all unser Wehe und Edens Einbusz', bis ein Mächt'gerer uns sühnt', und neu errang den Sitz des Heiles. Sing Himmelsmuse, die auf ödem Gipfel des Horeb oder Sinai — —

MOSER, *der Bibliothekar.*

1. Parse and give inf., 1st sing. pres ind. and p. part. of *gab, lesen, gebracht, errang, sing.*

2. Give the gender of *Dichter, Vertreterin, Gesang, Frucht, Baum, Tod, Welt, Wehe, Einbusz', Heil, Himmelsmuse, Gipfel, Horeb,* with rules.

3. Give the gen. sing. and nom. pl. of *Dichter, Tochter, Paradies, Vertreterin, Herr, Frucht, Baum, Sitz, Gipfel.*

4. Give reasons for the position of the following words in the respective sentences in which they occur: *diktierte, Töchtern, gab, ist* (l. 8) *lesen, vor.*

5. *gab—menschen.* Explain the construction

6. *lieber.* Give the positive of this adverb.

III.

Translate:

'Lieber,' sagte er, 'mag alles über mich kommen, als dasz ich das Glück so verwegen versuchen sollte. Das Geschwätz des Spaniers Alava rührt

C 35769

mich wenig—wie sollte dieser Mensch dazu kommen, in das verschlossene Gemüth seines Herrn zu schauen, und seine Geheimnisse zu entziffern? Die Nachrichten, welche uns Montigny gibt, beweisen weiter nichts, als dasz der König eine sehr zweideutige Meinung von unserm Diensteifer hegt, und Ursache zu haben glaubt, ein Misztrauen in unsre Treue zu setzen; und dazu, däucht mir, hätten wir ihm durch das Vergangene Anlasz gegeben.

SCHILLER, *Egmonts Leben und Tod.*

1. Parse and give the inf., 1st sing. pres. ind. and p. part of *mag, kommen, verschlossene, gibt, verweisen, setzen, däucht.*

2. Give the gender of *Geheimniss, Nachricht, Diensteifer, Ursache, Misstrauen, Anlass,* with rules.

3. Give the gen. sing. and nom. pl. of *Geschwätz, Mensch, König, Meinung, Ursache, Anlass.*

IV.

Translate:

Eine mineralogische Species ist der Inbegriff aller derjenigen Mineralkörper, welche nach ihren morphologischen und chemischen Eigenschaften absolut und relativ identisch sind. Zwei krystallisirte Individuen, deren Gestalten zwar verschieden, aber aus derselben Grundform ableitbar sind, sind in morphologischer Hinsicht relativ identisch. Zwei Mineralien, von denen das eine krystallinisch, das andere amorph ist, können nimmer zu einer Species gehören. Farbe, Glanz und Pellucidität sind wichtige Eigenschaften bei der Bestimmung der Species. Das specifische Gewicht ist eine Eigenschaft von der grössten Bedeutung.

1. Give the gender of *Mineralkörper, Eigenschaft, Individuen, Pellucidität, Farbe, Bestimmung, Hinsicht.*

2. Give the gen. sing. and nom. pl. of *Inbegriff, Grundform, Glanz, Bestimmung, Gewicht, Mineralkörper, Hinsicht, Farbe.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35770

V.

Translate :

(a) "Die unverständigen Menschen!"—sagte der Bär zu dem Elephanten. "Was fordern sie nicht alles von uns bessern Thieren. Ich musz nach der Musik tanzen, ich, der ernsthafte Bär! Und sie wissen es doch nur allzuwohl, dasz sich solche Possen zu meinem ehrwürdigen Wesen nicht schicken; denn warum lachen sie sonst, wenn ich tanze?"

"Ich tanze auch nach der Musik," versetzte der gelehrige Elephant, und glaube ebenso ernsthaft und ehrwürdig zu sein als du. Gleichwohl haben die Zuschauer nie über mich gelacht; freudige Bewunderung blosz war aus ihren Gesichtern zu lesen. Glaube mir also, Bär, die Menschen lachen nicht darüber, dasz du tanzest, sondern darüber, dasz du dich so albern dazu anschickst.'

(b) Der Kuckuck sprach mit einem Staar,
Der aus der Stadt entflohen war.
"Was spricht man." fing er an zu schreien,
"Was spricht man in der Stadt von unsern Melodeien?
Was spricht man von der Nachtigall?"
"Die ganze Stadt lobt ihre Lieder."
"Und von der Lerche?" rief er wieder.
"Die halbe Stadt lobt ihrer Stimme Schall,"
"Und von der Amsel?" fuhr er fort.
"Auch diese lobt man hier und dort."
"Ich musz dich doch noch etwas fragen:
Was," rief er, "spricht man denn von mir?"
"Das," sprach der Staar, "das weisz ich nicht zu sagen;
Denn keine Seele red't von dir."
"So will ich," fuhr er fort, "mich an dem Undank rächen
Und ewig von mir selber sprechen."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SERIES D (12) C 35771

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

GERMAN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner: A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, M.A., PH.D.

I.

1. Make, where necessary, corrections in the following sentences, giving your reasons for each change:

(*a*) Da folgte er ihn.

(*b*) Glauben sie ich habe recht?

(*c*) Kennen sie weszhalb weint das Mädchen?

(*d*) Er hat gewesen worden ein Soldat.

(*e*) Ich heute habe einen thier gesehen.

(*f*) Was will von uns werden?

2. Give an account of the formation of the Passive Voice in German.

3. Show, with examples, the various ways in which "there is," "there are," may be rendered into German.

4. Distinguish in meaning and use: *aber, sondern; leben, wohnen; sprechen, reden, sagen; von, mit, durch; Volk, Leute.*

5. Note peculiarities in the Gender or the Declension of the following nouns: *Ahn, Band, Schild, Gift, Thor.*

6. Conjugate in the present and imperfect Indicative *kennen, können, brennen, wissen.*

II.

(A) Translate into German the following sentences:

(*a*) His words were very well chosen.

(*b*) Who is the Chancellor of the Emperor William II?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(c) It thunders and I fear it is going to rain.

(d) Yes, you are right; I must go.

(e) He is going to travel in Europe this summer.

(f) "Speech is silver, silence is gold," says an old proverb.

(g) He left, saying that he would come again tomorrow.

(h) He ran away very quickly into the wood.

(i) Why were you not at the Concert last night?

(B) Translate into English the following sentences:

(a) Füllen Sie gefälligst mein Glas mit frischem Wasser.

(b) Des Morgens steigen die kleinen Vögel zum Himmel und singen lustig.

(c) Ich kenne sie von Ansehen, aber ich weisz nicht, wie sie heiszen.

(d) Am Donnerstag Abend sind zwei prächtige Häuser in der Luisenstraze abgebrannt.

(e) Ich bin Ihnen sehr verbunden; ich nehme Ihr Anerbieten mit groszem Dank an.

(f) Dieser hochmütige Mann hat arme Verwandte in der hiesigen Stadt.

(g) Der Knabe hat seine Aufgabe für die Schule lernen sollen.

(h) Grüsze sie freundlichst von mir und frage sie, ob sie uns nicht bald einmal besuchen wollten.

(i) Einst stritten sich die Sonne und der Wind, wer von ihnen beiden der stärkere sei.

(C) Write answers (containing not fewer than six words) to any four of the following questions:

(a) Wieviel kostet ein schönes weiszes Pferd?

(b) Wie gefällt Ihnen dieses Examen?

(c) Der wievielste ist heute?

(d) Wie würden Sie die Zeit zubringen, wenn Sie reich wären?

(e) Welches sind die Namen der Monate?

(f) Was sagen Sie vom Lesen der Romane?

III.

Translate in English:

(a) In der Schlacht bei Waterloo, welche am 18ten Juni, 1815, statt hatte, fanden viele Tausende von Menschen ihren Tod; die Preuszen allein, obgleich sie erst gegen halb 7 am Abend auf dem Schlachtfeld erscheinen konnten, zählten über siebenthalb tausend Tote und Verwundete, während die Franzosen ein Drittel ihrer ganzen Heeres verloren haben sollen.

(b) Ein tüchtiges Menschenleben endet auf Erden nicht mit dem Tode, es dauert in Gemüth und Thun der Freunde, wie in den Gedanken und der Arbeit des Volkes.

Gustav Freytag.

(c) Eines Tages im Lenze sasz Salamo der Jüngling unter den Palmen in den Gärten seines Vaters, des Königs, und schauete vor sich nieder in tiefen Gedanken. Da trat Nathan, sein Lehrer, zu ihm und sprach: Was sinnest du so ernst unter den Palmen? Der Jüngling erhob sein Haupt und antwortete: Nathan, ich möchte gern ein Wunder sehen!

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35774

2

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK AND LATIN.

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Examiner: J. HENDERSON, M.A.

Translate into English:

Ἐγώ σοι ἐξ ἀρχῆς πάντα πειράσομαι διηγήσασθαι· ἀεὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ τὰς πρόσθεν ἡμέρας εἰώθειμεν φοιτᾶν καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη, συλλεγόμενοι ἕωθεν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον ἐν ᾧ καὶ ἡ δίκη ἐγένετο· πλησίον γὰρ ἦν τοῦ δεσμωτηρίου. Περιεμένομεν οὖν ἑκάστοτε ἕως ἀνοιχθείη τὸ δεσμωτήριον, διατρίβοντες μετ' ἀλλήλων· ἀνεῴγνυτο γὰρ οὐ πρῴ. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνοιχθείη, εἰσῄμεν παρὰ τόν Σωκράτη καὶ τὰ πολλὰ διημερεύομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ. Καὶ δὴ καὶ τότε πρωϊαίτερον ξυνελέγημεν. Τῇ γὰρ προτεραίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπειδὴ ἐξήλθομεν ἐκ τοῦ δέσμωτηρίου ἑσπέρας, ἐπυθόμεθα ὅτι τὸ πλοῖον ἐκ Δήλου ἀφιγμένον εἴη· παρήγγειλαμεν οὖν ἀλλήλοις ἥκειν ὡς πρωϊαίτατα εἰς τὸ εἰωθός. Καὶ ἥκομεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐξελθὼν ὁ θυρωρός, ὅσπερ εἰώθει ὑπακούειν, εἶπε περιμένειν καὶ μὴ πρότερον παριέναι ἕως ἂν αὐτὸς κελεύσῃ. Λύουσι γὰρ, ἔφη, οἱ ἕνδεκα Σωκράτη καὶ παραγγέλλουσιν ὅπως ἂν τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τελευτήσῃ. Οὐ πολὺν δ' οὖν χρόνον ἐπισχὼν ἧκε καὶ ἐκέλευσεν ἡμᾶς εἰσιέναι. Εἰσελθόντες οὖν κατελαμβάνομεν τὸν μὲν Σωκράτη ἄρτι λελυμέμον, τὴν δὲ Ξανθίππην, γιγνώσκεις γάρ, ἐχουσάν τε τὸ παιδίον αὐτοῦ καὶ παρακαθημένην. Ὡς οὖν εἶδεν ἡμᾶς ἡ Ξανθίππη, ἀνευφήμησέ τε καὶ τοιαῦτ' ἄττα εἶπεν, οἷα δὴ εἰώθασιν αἱ γυναῖκες, ὅτι Ὦ Σώκρατες, ὕστατον δὴ σε προσεροῦσι νῦν οἱ ἐπιτήδειοι καὶ σὺ τούτους. Καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης βλέψας

W. King.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

εἰς τὸν Κρίτωνα, Ὦ Κρίτων, ἔφη, ἀπαγαγέτω τις ταύτην οἴκαδε. Καὶ ἐκείνην μὲν ἀπῆγον τινες τῶν τοῦ Κρίτωνος βοῶσαν τε καὶ κοπτομένην· ὁ δὲ Σωκράτης ἀνακαθιζόμενος ἐπὶ τὴν κλίνην συνέκαμψέ τε τὸ σκέλος καὶ ἔτριψε τῇ χειρί, καὶ τρίβων ἅμα Ὦ ἄτοπον, ἔφη, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἔοικε τι εἶναι τοῦτο ὃ καλοῦσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἡδύ.

PLATO, *Phaedo.*

VOCABULARY.

πειράομαι, I endeavour.	διημερεύω, I spend the day.
διηγέομαι, I relate.	πυνθάνομαι, I learn.
εἴωθα, I am accustomed.	πλοῖον, a boat.
φοιτᾶν, to go.	θυρωρός, janitor.
ἕωθεν, in the morning.	ὑπακούειν, to attend on us.
δικαστήριον, a court of justice.	οἱ ἑνδέκα, the magistrates.
	ἄττα, some.
δίκη, a trial.	βοάω, to cry aloud.
ἀνοίγνυμι, I open.	ἔοικε, it seems.
δεσμωτήριον, a prison.	τρίβειν, to pass the time.
πρῴ, early.	ἄτοπον, strange.

Translate into English:

Itaque in eadem ista Appia via quum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum: homo enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat: nunc ejusdem Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Quae cruentata antea caede honesti atque innocentis viri silebatur, eadem nunc crebro usurpatur, postea quam latronis et parricidae sanguine imbuta est. Sed quid ego illa commemoro? Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodii, quem ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum collocarat: extorta est confitenti sica de manibus; caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico: janua se ac parietibus, non jure legum judiciorumque texit. Num quae rogatio lata, num quae nova quaestio decreta est? Atqui si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, certe haec in illa causa summa omnia fuerunt. Insidiator erat in foro collocatus atque in vestibulo ipso senatus, ei viro autem mors parabatur, cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis, eo porro rei publicae tempore, quo, si unus ille cecidisset, non haec solum civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent. Nisi

vero, quia perfecta res non est, non fuit punienda, proinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum concilia legibus vindicentur. Minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilo minus.

CICERO, *Pro Milone.*

VOCABULARY.

facinus, a crime.	*colloco*, I place, station.
tragoedia, a deed of horror.	*extorqueo*, I wrest.
cruento, I stain with blood.	*careo*, I absent myself from.
	rogatio, a bill.
crebro, frequently.	*quaestio*, a trial.
usurpo, I mention.	*insidiator*, assassin.
latro, robber.	*vestibulum*, porch.
parricida, a parricide.	*nitor*, I depend.
imbuo, I stain.	*proinde*, henceforth.
comprehendo, I seize.	*nihilo*, in no respect.

sica, a dagger.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35777

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

ALL THE YEARS—PASS.
FIRST AND SECOND YEARS—HONORS.

GREEK AND LATIN GRAMMAR.

Examiners: MAURICE HUTTON, M.A.
WILLIAM DALE, M.A.
W. S. MILNER, M.A.
H. R. FAIRCLOUGH, M.A.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

NOTE.—Honor Candidates must not omit questions five and seven, and Pass Candidates also should attempt them.

1. Write the dative and accusative singular and the accusative plural of the following: *μοῦσα, κριτής, νεανίας, νοῦς, νεώς, ναῦς, ἔλπις, πόλις, βασιλεύς, ἰχθυς, γένος, σαφής, σαφές.*

2. Write the singular of all genders of *ὀξύς ὀξεῖα ὀξύ, ὅστις ἥτις ὅτι, ἀληθὴς ἀληθὲς.*

3. Translate into Greek: (1) this king; (2) the king himself; (3) the same king; (4) this same king; (5) this same king himself; (6) whatsoever king; (7) what king? (8) a certain king.

4. Write the second person first aorist imperative, active, middle and passive of the following: *λύω, τιμάω, τύπτω.*

5. Parse and distinguish between *ἐφεῖναι ἐφιέναι ἐπεῖναι, ἐπιέναι, φανεὶς φανεῖς, τιμῷ τιμῴη, ἐτίμα τιμᾷ τίμα: δήλου, δηλοῦ, ἀγγεῖλαι ἀγγείλαι ἄγγειλαι, πῶς πως: τυπείη τυπῇ τύπῃ, τύψοιμι τύψαιμι, ποιεῖ ποίει· καλὸς ὁ παῖς, ὁ καλὸς παῖς, ὁ παῖς καλός.*

6. Identify and parse the following: *βελτίους, βελτίω, εἷλον, ἐρῶ, ληφθείς, εἰπόντι, ἐλθεῖν, ᾤχετο, τύψω, οἷου, προοίμην, εἶδον, ἔγνων, ἔσβην, ἔδυν, ἔθεσαν, ἔστησαν, δηλοῖ.*

W. King.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35778

7. Translate into Greek:

(1) He did it so that no one saw.

(2) If I should do this should I benefit the state? (ὠφελεῖν with accusative.)

(3) If I had not done that this would not have happened.

(4) If I had been doing this I should have been benefiting the state.

(5) I did that that this might happen.

(6) I did that that this might not happen.

(7) I did that lest this should happen.

(8) Would that I had done that, that this might not have happened.

(9) He said that he was general and that he would punish those whom he should see destroying the citizens' property.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. Translate into Latin:

The more cowardly (*malus*) the greater the loss (*damnum.*)

The two camps send ambassadors to the conqueror to beg for pardon (use *gerundive.*)

That is a suitable (*idoneus*) present to be offered.

You ought to obey the laws (use *gerundive.*)

He said that the city would be taken.

2. Decline together both singular and plural, *hoc volnus gravius.*

3. Write out fully all the tenses of the subjunctive active of *aufero.*

4. Quō magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris,
Horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros,
Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata (sc. est) sorori.

(*a*) Scan the first two lines marking the quantity of each syllable and the verse caesura.

(*b*) Parse (etymologically and syntactically) *quo, peragat, horrendum, latices, fusa, nulli, ipsi, effata.*

C 35779

5. Translate the following sentences and explain the syntax of the italicised words:

Laudat Laelium quod sapiens *fuerit.*

Agere decet quod *agas* considerate.

Ast ego non Graiis *servitum* matribus ibo.

Magis id diceres, si *adfuisses.*

Stabant orantes *primi* transmittere cursum.

Felix, qui Homerum laudis tuae praeconem *inveneris.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(4)

C 35780

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

ARTS.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner : GEO. HUNTER ROBINSON, M.A.

Translate into Latin :

So the wives and mothers of Rome lamented as they hurried off to the temples, and there, prostrate before the gods, and sweeping the sacred pavements with their unbound hair in the agony of their fear, they remained pouring forth their prayers for deliverance. Their sons and husbands hastened to man the walls and the citadel, and to secure the most important points without the city ; whilst the Senate, as calm as their fathers of old, whom the Gauls massacred when sitting at their own doors, but with the energy of manly resolution rather than the resignation of despair, met in the forum, and there remained assembled to direct every magistrate on the instant how he might best fulfil his duty.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SECC 0 (10) C 35781

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

ARTS.

LATIN AUTHORS.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: FRANCIS HUSTON WALLACE, M.A., B.D.

I.

1. Translate:

"Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus
Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum, et litora nota petentem—
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademtum.
Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat.
Lanigerae comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas
Solamenque mali.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus, et ad aequora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
Dentibus infrendens gemitu; graditurque per aequor
Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.

VIRGIL, *Æneid* III.

2. Parse *ademtum, effossi, lavit, tinxit, torsit.*

3. Explain the syntax of *summo, mole, voluptas, celerare, supplice.*

4. Decline together in singular and plural *monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

5. Translate:

'Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebant,
Accipite hanc animam meque his exsolvite curis.
Vixi et quem dederat cursum Fortuna peregi,
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi,
Ulta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi,
Felix, heu! nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae.
Dixit et os inpressa toro 'Moriemur inultae,
Sed moriamur' ait. 'Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.'

Ibid., IV.

6. Parse *peregi, Ulta, tetigissent, moriamur, Hauriat.*

II.

1. Translate:

Quoties ego hunc Archiam vidi judices, (utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis) quoties hunc vidi, quum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de his ipsis rebus quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere, commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero accurate cogitaque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare, poetam natura ipsa valere et mentis viribus excitari et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Quare suo jure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poetas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur. Sit igitur, judices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines, hoc poetae nomen quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt: nos, instituti rebus optimis, non poetarum voce moveamur?

CICERO, *Pro Archia.*

2. Explain the syntax of *agerentur, putem, constare, videantur, voci.*

3. What is the allusion in *Saxa .... consistunt?*

5. Translate:

Et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatico bello superiore concepta, quae penitus jam insedit atque inveteravit in populi Romani nomine: quod is qui uno die, tota Asia, tot in civitatibus, uno nuntio atque una litterarum significatione cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, non modo adhuc poenam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepit, sed ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut se non Ponti neque Cappadociae latebris occultare velit, sed emergere ex patrio regno atque in vestris vectigalibus, hoc est, in Asiae luce versari.

Ibid., Pro Lege Manilia.

6. What are Cicero's arguments in favor of the appointment of Pompey?

7. Translate:

Domuisti gentes immanitate barbaras, multitudine innumerabiles, locis infinitas, omni copiarum genere abundantes: sed tamen ea vicisti, quæ naturam et conditionem, ut vinci possent, habebant: nulla est enim tanta vis, quæ non ferro ac viribus debilitari frangique possit. Animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, adversarium nobilitate, ingenio, virtute præstantem, non modo extollere jacentem, sed etiam amplificare ejus pristinam dignitatem; hæc qui faciat, non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum Deo judico.

Itaque, C. Cæsar, bellicæ tuæ laudes celebrabuntur illæ quidem non solum nostris, sed pæne omnium gentium, literis atque linguis; neque ulla unquam ætas de tuis laudibus conticescet.

Ibid., Pro Marcello.

8. Parse and explain the syntax of *ingenio, jacentem, Deo, nostris, conticescet.*

9. What were the occasion and the object of this oration?

12 pages

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35784

(8)

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

HISTORY.

Examiners: { H. R. FAIRCLOUGH, M.A.
W. S. MILNER, B.A.

Candidates will enclose their answers to I. and II. in separate envelopes.

I.

1. How far did the physical geography of Greece determine the history of the country? What are the most peculiar features of Greek History? 13/10/5

2. Give an account of Greek colonization. What were the relations between colonies and parent states?

3. Describe the Athenian system of government under Pericles. What office or offices enabled him to hold almost supreme power? Define his home and foreign policy.

4. Give an account of the part played in the Peloponnesian war by Cleon, Nicias, Alcibiades, and Callicratidas. What were the causes that effected the downfall of Athens?

5. (*a*) Sketch the career of Epaminondas.

(*b*) State in a concise manner the several steps in the rise of the Macedonian power.

6. Give an account of the Greek Drama, *or* of the career of Socrates.

II.

1. Sketch the history of party struggles in Rome, giving the origin, objects, leaders, and various names of the parties, and the important dates. 12/10/5

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35785

2. (*a*) Describe Hannibal's campaigns in Italy up to the battle of Cannae.

(*b*) What were the political results of the war?

(*c*) To what did Rome owe her success?

3. Give an account of the year 83-2 B.C., *or* of the various agrarian laws and the meaning of them.

4. What made Roman citizenship so valuable?

Write notes on *jus imaginum, imperium, tributum, equites.* Describe a Roman funeral.

5. Sketch the career of Cæsar from 49 B.C., explaining his right to the title of greatest of the Romans.

6. Describe the political aims of Augustus and the way in which he attempted to carry them out.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(9)

C 35786

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner : F. G. WAIT, M.A.

1. Define the following terms, as used in geology:—
aqueous, volcanic, plutonic, argillaceous, arenaceous, amygdaloidal, calcareous.
Give an example of each.

2. Show that a zone of high temperature must exist at no great distance beneath the earth's surface.
Explain the irregularities observed in the increase of temperature in proceeding downwards.

3. Explain the various ways in which sediments are consolidated into rocks.

4. State and explain the mode of action of the more important agencies affecting the disintegration of rocks.

5. Classify rock masses in accordance with the relative periods of their formation.
State briefly the distinctive characters of the rocks of each of the greater divisions, and mention three typical fossil forms in each.

6. What are "veins"?
Mention the three principal theories which have been advanced to account for the mode of their formation.
Explain the following terms as used in this connection: banded, drusy, foot wall, horse.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35787

7. Sketch, or describe a typical :—(*a*) Brachiopod, (*b*) Trilobite, (*c*) Tabulated Coral, (*d*) Lepidodendron, (*e*) Echinoid, (*f*) Calamite, (*g*) Ammonite, (*h*) Orthoceras. What are the living representatives of each ?

8. State the general laws of distribution of land and water, and the character of the continents in relation to their slope.

9. Describe :—
(*a*) a typical glacier,
(*b*) the monsoons.

10. Explain the formation of :—
(*a*) springs,
(*b*) atolls.

(For Honor Students in the Department of Natural Science only.)

11. Define : –
jointing, slaty cleavage, foliation, faulting.
Give a diagram of each.

12. How would you arrive at the relative age of an exposed mass of rock ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35788

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiners: { A. R. Bain, Ph.D.
J. McGowan, B.A.

Note.—The candidates will place the Algebra in one envelope, and the Trigonometry in another, and endorse accordingly.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{1+\dfrac{a}{b+\dfrac{c}{d}}}+\frac{a}{a+b+\dfrac{c}{d}}$$

and determine whether the difference between

$$\frac{x}{x-a}+\frac{x}{x-b}+\frac{x}{x-c} \text{ and } \frac{a}{x-a}+\frac{b}{x-b}+\frac{c}{x-c}$$

is dependent upon x or not.

2. Find the roots of $ax^2+bx+c=0$. What values would these roots have if a should become zero?

If the sum of the roots of $x^2+ax+b=0$, equals the difference of the roots of $x^2+cx+ab+bc=0$, find c in terms of a and b.

3. Solve the equations

(a) $x^2+xy=66,\ x^2-y^2=11.$

(b) $\dfrac{x+\sqrt{x}}{x-\sqrt{x}}=\dfrac{3\sqrt{x}+6}{2\sqrt{x}}.$

(c) $(x-y)(x^2-y^2)=5,\ (x+y)(x^2+y^2)=65.$

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4. (*a*) If the first of six quantities has the same ratio to the second as the third to the fourth, and the second to the fifth the same ratio as the fourth to the sixth; then shall the first have the same ratio to the fifth as the third has to the sixth.

(*b*) If $a : b :: c : d$, show that

$$ab : cd :: (a + b)^2 : (c + d)^2 .$$

5. (*a*) Of how many terms of the series 81, 79, 77 .... is 160 the sum?

(*b*) If a be the arith. and b the geom. mean between x^2 and y^2, shew that the arith. mean of x and y is equal to the square root of the arith. mean between a and b.

6. Define the trigonometrical ratios of an angle, and determine their values when the angle is an angle of 90°.

Express $\sin\theta$, $\cos\theta$, $\tan\theta$, $\sec\theta$ in terms of $\cot\theta$.

If $\theta = 60°$, $\varphi = 45°$, and $\gamma = 30°$ find the numerical value of $\sec^2\theta - \operatorname{cosec}^2\varphi + \cot^2\gamma$.

7. At a point on a horizontal plane 240 ft. from a vertical tower the angle of elevation of the top of the tower is 30°, and of the top of its steeple is 45°, find the height of the steeple.

8. Prove

(*a*) $\tan(A - B) = \dfrac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$.

(*b*) $\tan 4A = \dfrac{4\tan A - 4\tan^3 A}{1 - 6\tan^2 A + \tan^4 A}$.

(*c*) $\sin\theta\cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta\cos 5\theta = \cos 4\theta \sin 3\theta$.

9. Prove that in the triangle ABC,

$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$, where Δ = area of triangle and $s = \dfrac{a + b + c}{2}$.

10. In the triangle ABC, if A, a, b be given deduce from the equation $c^2 - 2bc\cos A + b^2 - a^2 = 0$, the conditions necessary to give two values for c. When two values exist what is their product in terms of a and b?

11. If R be the radius of the circumcircle of the triangle ABC, r_a the radius of the excircle tangent to a and r_b the radius of the excircle tangent to b, shew that

$$Rr_a(s - a) = Rr_b(s - b) = \frac{abc}{4}.$$

12. At a point on a level plain the angle of elevation of the top of a tower is 10° and 50 yds. nearer is 15°, find height of the tower having given $L\sin 15° = 9.4129962$, $L\cos 5° = 9.9983442$, $\log 25.783 = 1.4113334$, $\log 25.784 = 1.4113503$.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35791

(11)

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST YEAR.

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiners: { A. R. BAIN, LL.D. / JOHN MCGOWAN, B.A.

NOTE.—Candidates will enclose the answers to the Euclid and Trigonometry in separate envelopes, and mark the subject on the envelope.

1. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

Show that in general four circles can be drawn to touch three straight lines, but if two of the lines are parallel only two can be drawn. What has become of the other two?

2. Describe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon about a given circle.

3. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides, or these sides produced, proportionally; and conversely.

A straight line cuts the sides BC, CA, and AB of a triangle in a, b and c respectively. Prove that

$$Ac \cdot Ba \cdot Cb = Bc \cdot Ab \cdot Ca.$$

4. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about two other angles proportionals; then, if each of the remaining angles be less than a right angle, the triangles shall be equiangular, and shall have those angles equal about which the sides are proportionals.

Two circles whose centres are A and B have a line drawn across them, meeting them in P and Q, R and S respectively. If this line divide AB in the ratio of the radii of the circles PA is parallel to SB and QA to RB.

5. Describe a square equal to a given triangle.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35792

6. In equal circles angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have to one another the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

7. If from any angle of triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base; the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circle described about the triangle.

Given the vertical angle of a triangle, the radious of the circle inscribed in it, and the rectangle contained by the lines joining the centre of the inscribed circle with the extremities of the base, construct the triangle.

I. Express in degrees, grades and radians each of the angles in an isosceles triangle in which each angle of the base is double the vertical angle.

Name and describe fully each of the systems of measuring angles referred to.

II. Define the logarithm of a number.

Find the relation of $\log_a x$ and $\log_b x$.

Prove $\log_a b \times \log_b c \times \log_c a = 1$.

Show that

$$10 \log_n \tfrac{3}{2} + 7 \log_n \tfrac{5}{18} + 4 \log_n \tfrac{48}{25} = -\log_n 10.$$

III. At a point a feet from the foot of a tower of height h on a horizontal plane the angle subtended by the tower is equal to the angle subtended by a spire on the tower. Show that the height of the tower is $\dfrac{(a^2 + h^2)h}{a^2 - h^2}$.

IV. Given $B = 26°30'$, $C = 47°15'$, $a = 1652$, solve the triangle.

NO.	LOG.	RATIO.	LOG.
7678	3·8852481	Sin 73°45′	9·9822938
	diff = 57	Sin 47°15′	9·8658868
12636	4·1016096	Sin 26°30′	9·6495274
	diff = 344		
1652	3·2180100		

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35793

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

ALL THE YEARS.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

Examiners: { FRANCIS HUSTON WALLACE, M.A., B.D.
R. J. BONNER, B.A.

I.

1. Decline *filius, aedes, poema, unusquisque.*

2. Write out fully in Latin *A.D., 1893.*

3. Write out the imperative active of *finio, juvo, eo, fero, educo.*

4. Put into Latin: The top of the mountain was held by Titus Labienus.

It is of great importance (*interest*) to me that I should see them to-day.

I am weary (*taedet*) of life.

Cains was asked (*rogo*) his opinion (*sententia.*)

The Gauls crossed over (*transcendo*) into Italy two hundred years before they took (*capio*) Rome.

5. Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius, ex Asia in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Istro flumine qua copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ionia et Œolide duxerat, quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim putavit facillime se Graeca lingua loquentes qui Asiam incolerent sub sua retenturum potestate si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidissent; quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur.

(*a*) Parse (etymologically and syntactically) *trajecto, Scythis, decrevit, retenturum, tuenda, oppresso.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35794

(*b*) Explain the mood in *traduceret* and *duxerat*

(*c*) Give the degrees of comparison of *facillime*.

II.

Translate :

Claudius, secutus Graecos Acilianos libros, P. Africanum in ea fuisse legatione tradit, eumque Ephesi collocutum cum Hannibale; et sermonem unum etiam refert, quo quaerenti Africano, quem fuisse maximum imperatorem Hannibal crederet, respondisse Alexandrum Macedonum regem, quod parva manu innumerabiles exercitus fudisset, quod ultimas oras, quas visere supra spem humanam esset, peragrasset. quaerenti deinde, quem secundum poneret, Pyrrhum dixisse castra metari primum docuisse; ad hoc neminem elegantius loca cepisse, praesidia disposuisse; artem etiam conciliandi sibi homines eam habuisse, ut Italicae gentes regis externi quam populi Romani, tam diu principis in ea terra, imperium esse mallent. exsequenti, quem tertium duceret, haud dubie semet ipsum dixisse. tum risum obortum Scipioni, et subiecesse "quidnam tu diceres, si me vicisses?" "tum vero me" inquit "et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante alios omnes imperatores esse."

Fundo, I defeat. *Peragro*, I traverse.
Castra metor, I lay out a camp.
Praesidia, pickets.
Exsequor, I proceed to ask. *Oborior*, I arise.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35795

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiners: J. C. Robertson, B.A.
A. Carruthers, B.A.
H. J. Cody, M.A.

Hannibal being once more before the gates of Nola (he had again moved his camp thither from Nuceria), and the populace once more thinking of revolt, Marcellus, on the enemy's approach, had retired within the walls. He did not fear for his camp, but no opportunity of betraying the town would he give to those too numerous citizens who were intent on treachery. Both armies now began to array themselves for battle, the Roman army before the walls of Nola, the Carthaginians in front of their camp. Hence ensued skirmishes with varying result between the town and the camp, as the generals did not choose either to hold back the few soldiers who rashly challenged their foes, or to give the signal for a general engagement. Such being now the position of the two armies, the leading citizens of Nola told Marcellus that the commons had decided to plunder the baggage and property of the Roman troops as soon as they marched out of the gates.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35796

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN AUTHORS.

Examiners: { W. S. MILNER, B.A.
A. J. BELL, M.A., PH.D.

A.

Translate:

(*a*) Quapropter ego, quod ad me attinet, iudices, vici: non enim spolia C. Verris, sed existimationem populi Romani concupivi. Meum fuit cum causa accedere ad accusandum: quae causa fuit honestior, quam a tam illustri provincia defensorem constitui et deligi? rei publicae consulere: quid tam e re publica fuit quam in tanta invidia iudiciorum adducere hominem, cuius damnatione totus ordo cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia posset esse? ostendere ac persuadere hominem nocentem adductum esse: quis est in populo Romano qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnium ante damnatorum scelera, furta, flagitia, si unum in locum conferantur, vix cum huius parva parte aequari conferrique posse? Vos, quod ad vestram famam, existimationem salutemque communem pertinet, iudices, prospicite atque consulite. Splendor vester facit ut peccare sine summo rei publicae detrimento ac periculo non possitis.

CICERO, *in Verrem.*

1. Give rules for the use of all subjunctives found in the extract, and account for the use of the indicative in *pertinet*.

2. Write explanatory notes on *spolia C. Verris, cum causa accedere, in tanta invidia iudiciorum, in priore actione.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(*b*) At ut videatur tamen res agi et non eripi pupillo: SI QUID OPERIS CAUSA RESCIDERIS, REFICITO. Quid erat quod rescinderet, quum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret? QUI REDEMERIT, SATIS DET DAMNI INFECTI EI, QUI A VETERE REDEMPTORE ACCEPIT. Deridet, qui sibi ipsum iubet satis dare Habonium. PECUNIA PRAESENS SOLVETUR. Cuius de bonis? Eius, qui, quod tu HS IƆLX mil. locasti, se HS LXXX mil. effecturum esse clamavit. Cuius de bonis? Pupilli, cuius aetatem et solitudinem, etiam si tutores non essent, defendere praetor debuit; tutoribus defendentibus non modo patrias eius fortunas, sed etiam bona tutorum ademisti. HOC OPUS BONUM SUO CUIQUE FACITO. Quid est SUO CUIQUE? Lapis aliquis caedendus et apportandus fuit? machina una; nam illo non saxum, non materies ulla advecta est; tantum operis in ista locatione fuit, quantum paucae operae mercedis tulerunt et manu pretii machinae.

Ibid.

1. Parse *pupillo, rescideris, damni, locasti, illo, mercedis.*

2. HS IƆLX mil. Explain the abbreviation used here, write out the expression in full, and give, as nearly as you can, the equivalent in our currency.

3. *reficito.* Write a note on the force of this tense.

4. Give an account of the charge against Verres, of which Cicero is speaking in this extract.

B.

N.B.—It is necessary that the translation of this extract shall be idiomatic English.

Translate:

(*a*) Qui quum multis circa finitimos populos legationibus terra marique nequiquam missis, nisi quod ex Etruria haud ita multum frumenti advectum est, nullum momentum annonae fecisset, et revolutus ad dispensationem inopiae profiteri cogendo frumentum et vendere, quod usu menstruo superesset, fraudandoque parte diurni cibi servitia, criminando inde et objiciendo irae populi frumentarios, acerba inquisitione aperiret magis quam levaret inopiam, multi ex plebe spe amissa potius quam ut cruciarentur trahendo animam capitibus obvolutis se in Tiberim praecipitaverunt.

LIVY, IV.

1. Parse, *usu, superesset, cogendo, aperiret, obvolutis.*

2. Recount briefly the circumstances referred to in in this extract.

(*b*) Magister equitum et ipse novat pugnam equestrem: frenos ut detrahant equis imperat, et ipse princeps calcaribus subditis evectus effreno equo in medios ignes infertur et alii concitati equi libero cursu ferunt equitem in hostem: pulvis elatus mixtusque fumo lucem ex oculis virorum equorumque aufert: ea, quae militem terruerat, species nihil terruit equos: ruinae igitur similem stragem eques, quacumque pervaserat, dedit. Clamor deinde accidit novus: qui quum utramque mirabundam in se aciem vertisset, dictator exclamat Quinctium legatum et suos ab tergo hostem adortos: ipse redintegrato clamore infert acrius signa. Quum duae acies duo diversa proelia circumventos Etruscos et a fronte et ab tergo urgerent, neque in castra retro neque in montes, unde se novus hostis objecerat, iter fugae esset, et equitem passim liberis frenis distulissent equi, Veientium maxima pars Tiberim effusi petunt, Fidenatium qui supersunt ad urbem Fidenas tendunt.

Ibid.

1. Parse: *detrahant, elatus, adortos, effusi.* Explain the case of *equis.*

2. What do you learn from this book of Livy as to origin of the censorship and the extension of the number of quaestors?

NOTE.—Parts A and B to be enclosed in separate envelopes.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

27

C 35799

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

ENGLISH.

Examiners: { D. R. Keys, M.A.
L. E. Horning, M.A., Ph.D.

1. What consonantal differences are to be found in words common to the classic languages, English and German? Name the laws under which these are grouped, and give approximate dates.

2. What do you understand by Old, Middle and Modern English? Give approximate dates.

3. What are the main differences between Old and Middle English in phonology and accidence?

4. What stages of our language are represented by Alfred, Chaucer, Caxton and Burns English?

5. What were the geographical limits of the three main Old English dialects?

6. What are the main sources of our vocabulary? When were the foreign words introduced, and how are they related to the life and thought of the people?

7. Is there any justification for our spelling? Why does it not agree with our pronounciation? Give reasons for your answer.

8. What is the socalled "Standard" English? What changes have taken place in it since Shakespeare's time? What relation does Canadian and American English bear to it?

FOR HONOR CANDIDATES AND SPECIALISTS ONLY.

9. State briefly some of the causes leading to the early literary activity of Northumbria. What remains of this are left to us?

10. What changes have taken place in the Old English *ā, a + ld, i + nd, ō, sc, c, g* in the passage to Modern English? If doublets are found, explain the different forms. (Some illustrative examples are: *āð, ald, findan, bōc, scēap, cyrice, gifan. The candidate is expected to increase the list if necessary).*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35800

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

FRENCH GRAMMAR AND PROSE.

Examiner: JOHN HOME CAMERON, B.A.

* The numbers are to be given in words, not figures.

I.

1. Give the 3rd pers. plur. pres. indicative of the following verbs: *régner, aller, désir, haïr, mourir, tenir, boire, conclure, croître, pouvoir, savoir, vouloir*; and the 1st pers. sing. pres. subjunctive of *aller, courir, connaître, coudre, craindre, croire, écrire, moudre, prendre, falloir.*

2. Construct French sentences, accompanied by concise English explanations, to show when the past participle varies in gender and number, and when it does not.

II.

Translate into French:

1. We begin work again at two o'clock, and we go on until a quarter to five.

2. The Queen was born on the 24th of May 1819, and she was married in 1840.*

3. In that field there are two tall trees; one is 50 feet high, and the other is 90.*

4. What we do and what we talk about are very different things.

5. What are you thinking about? Have I not told you not to do that?

6. They are both fine looking; but I don't know which of the two is the taller.

7. There is something very strange in everything he does.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35801

8. Everybody owes his life to his country in time of danger.

9. He who is going to travel should learn the language of the country he is going to.

10. They tell me there is a man at the door; let him wait; I am busy.

11. If you had only taken care to begin early, you would not have been in that state now.

12. Your friends have already done all their exercises; have you done yours too?

13. You will find your hat on the table in your room; go and get it.

14. Do you want me to do it this way, or should you prefer that I should not do it at all?

15. Do you think your friend can walk so far?—I think she can.

III.

Translate into French:

Evening.—The sun is going down on the distant horizon. The clouds about it are becoming red. The heat has ceased, and a cool wind has begun to blow. The grass is getting cool and damp. The birds have sung their last song, and are going to sleep. Even the busy bees have stopped working and humming (*bourdonner*), and you can scarcely hear any noise in the hives (*ruche*). We too have worked hard all day, and now it is time to rest. Let us sit here for a little while, to watch the sky changing its colour; and then as soon as it begins to grow dark, we shall go in and go to bed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35802

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

FRENCH AUTHORS.

Examiner: C. GUILLET, B.A.

I.

Translate:

Les uns, comme Vergniaud, sont restés à Paris;
Ils ont voulu prouver que ceux de la gironde
N'ont pas peur d'un procès à la face du monde,
Et sauront, ne fuyant ni juges ni bourreaux,
Parler en accusés et mourir en héros.
D'autres sont allés voir si la France recèle
Quelque orgueil dont on puisse exciter l'étincelle,
Si les départements se croiront insultés
Par l'affront que Paris fait à leurs députés,
Et se révolteront contre une capitale
Qui confisque leurs droits, d'une main si brutale;
Ou s'il est entendu que Paris désormais
Représentera seul tout le peuple français,
Et si l'on souffrira que ces nouveaux despotes
Suppriment la province et déchirent ses votes.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

1. Who were the Girondists, and what caused their proscription?

2. Characterize briefly the French tragedy as illustrated by *Charlotte Corday*.

II.

Translate:

Germont. Comment! C'est M. Delmar, l'auteur? je logerais dans la maison d'un auteur! Tu sais bien, ma fille, cet opéra que nous avons vu à Montpellier.... M. Delmar.... les paroles de cet air que tu chantes si bien sur ton piano.... M. Delmar....

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Madame de Melcourt. J'espère que vous vous rencontrerez chez moi avec monsieur, qui me fait souvent l'honneur d' y venir; c'est aussi un ami du docteur.

Germont. Je lui en fais compliment. Si je me fixais à Paris, je ne voudrais voir que des poëtes, des artistes, des gens célèbres. J'aimerais à paraître en public avec eux, parce que c'est agréable d'être remarqué, d'être suivi, d'entendre dire autour de soi: "C'est monsieur un tel, c'est sûr, le voilà; et quel est donc ce monsieur qui lui donne le bras? C'est M. Germont de Montpellier, son ami intime." C'est une manière de se faire connaître. Voilà pourquoi j'ai toujours voulu pour gendre un homme célèbre; il en rejaillit sur la famille et sur le beau-père une illustration.... relative.

LE CHARLATANISME.

1. *Je lui en fais compliment.* Rewrite, substituting for *en* that for which it stands.

2. *C'est agréable d' être remarqué.* Write out, giving examples, the general rules for the translation of *it* by *ce*; and remark on the use of *ce* here.

3. Write the present indicative in full of *logerais, paraître, je me fixais;* and the first singular future of *voir* and *espère.*

III.

Translate:

(*a*) En ces temps d' ignorance et de médiocrité bourgeoise, les faillites n' offraient pas les proportions monumentales que nous admirons aujourd'hui. La dot de Claire et la maison du quai suffirent à rembourser la somme meurtrière: il s'agissait, je crois, de deux cent mille francs M. Axtman ne fut consulté qu'après coup, il commença par pousser des cris de beau-père plumé vif, protestant qu'on mettait sa fille sur la paille et son petit-fils à l'hôpital; mais Henri lui fit observer qu'il devait tout à ce malheureux frère, qu'il gagnerait toujours de quoi maintenir la maison dans une honnête aisance, et quant au petit garçon, qu'il aimait mieux lui laisser moins d'argent et un nom sans flétrissure. Comme le père Axtman était un homme de bien, il finit par décider que son gendre avait bravement agi et qu'on verrait plus tard à raccommoder les affaires.

LA FILLE DU CHANOINE.

(*b*) Un doux soleil éclairait les feuilles pourpres de la vigne. La belle terre rouge, légèrement détrempée par l'automne, s' attachait aux pieds des vendangeurs, et chacun d'eux en portait un petit arpent à sa chaussure. Deux chariots chargés de larges cuves attendaient au bas du coteau, et d'instant en instant un vigneron courbé sous le poids venait y verser sa hotte pleine. Un peu plus loin, deux bambins de six ans surveillaient d'un œil affamé le repas des vendangeurs. Une énorme soupe aux choux lançait en bouillonnant ses vapeurs succulentes: les pommes de terre cuisaient sous la cendre, et le lait caillé attendait son tour dans les jarres de grès bleu. Le regard des deux enfants disait avec une certaine éloquence: "Oh! des pommes de terre bien chaudes, avec du lait caillé bien froid!" Les vendangeuses en jupon court chantaient du haut de leur tête une poésie champêtre. Cette bruyante gaîté profite au maître de la vigne: "Bouche qui mord à la chanson ne mord pas à la grappe."

LA MÈRE DE LA MARQUISE.

1. Write a note on the use of the past definite and the imperfect in these two extracts.

2. Distinguish *un homme de bien* and *un bon homme.*

3. Translate: This book is about birds. Is that what you are talking about? The house I am thinking of is not the one you are speaking of, I fear.

4. Tell briefly against what the satire is directed in each of these novels.

IV.

Translate:

Une admirable providence se fait remarquer dans les nids des oiseaux. On ne peut contempler sans être attendri cette bonté divine qui donne l'industrie au faible et la prévoyance à l'insouciant. Aussitôt que les arbres ont developpé leurs fleurs, mille ouvriers commencent leurs travaux. Ceux-ci portant de longues pailles dans le trou d'un vieux mur, ceux-là maçonnent des bâtiments aux fenêtres d' une église; d'autres dérobent un crin à une cavale, ou le brin de laine que la brise a laissé suspendu à la ronce. Mille palais s'élèvent,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35805

et chaque palais est un nid ; chaque nid voit des métamorphoses charmantes, un œuf brillant, ensuite un petit couvert de duvet. Ce nourrisson prend des plumes ; sa mère lui apprend à se soulever sur sa couche. Bientôt il va jusqu' à se percher sur le bord de son berceau, d' où il jette un premier coup d'œil sur la nature. Effrayé et ravi, il se précipite parmi ses frères qui n'ont point encore vu ce spectacle ; mais rappelé par la voix de ses parents, il sort une seconde fois de sa couche, et ce jeune roi des airs ose déjà contempler le vaste ciel, la cime ondoyante des pins et les abîmes de verdure au-dessous du chêne paternel.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35806

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

GERMAN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiners: { L. E. Horning, M.A., Ph.D.
G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D.

I.

1. Give examples to illustrate:

(*a*) All points of difference between separable and inseparable verbs.

(*b*) The use of the strong and weak declension in adjectives.

(*c*) The difference between the *relative* and *absolute* superlative in adverbs.

2. What constructions follow *warten, überzeugen, gewohnt, antworten, erinnern, stehen, voll, gleich, lehren, berauben?* Illustrate.

3. Can our passive always be translated by a passive in German? Illustrate your answer.

4. Give examples showing how to translate English present participles into German.

5. How is purpose expressed in German? Illustrate.

6. What are the usages as to the sequence of tenses in German?

7. How would you explain to a class of beginners in German the pronounciation of g, l, ü? What is the cause of the i-sound so frequently substituted for the ü?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35807

8. Indicate the accented syllable in the following words: Mondschein, Jägerei, blutarm, unzählig, dreifaltig, anerkennen, veranstalten, umgehen, behend.

II.

Translate into German:

1. These two boys are sons of our neighbour Mr. John Brown. The taller one was eleven last February, and the smaller will be eight Friday week.

2. Hang the picture on the wall, lay this book on the table over there, and when you have cleaned the window come out and shut the door so that the furniture won't be covered with dust.

3. The houses that are built nowadays are almost all too ornamental to suit my taste. I doubt whether they are as substantial as the old-fashioned ones of twenty, thirty and forty years ago.

4. As I was going down to market yesterday there came on a sudden rain, and as I had neglected to take an umbrella I would have been drenched had not a friend overtaken me and lent me his. On the market I found everything dear, butter 28 cents a lb., eggs 20 cents a dozen, and potatoes a dollar and a half a bag. Eggs and butter should surely be cheaper in a few days, and it will soon be time for new potatoes I hope.

5. My father arrived by the 10:30 train last night, and is not sufficiently rested to receive visitors this afternoon. He hopes, however, to be well enough tomorrow to take a short ride into the country.

6. Wait a moment and John will help you carry this basket of apples to the poor woman on Grenville street whose husband is said to be very ill.

7. Every morning he used to go for an hour's walk before going to work, and he would not change his habit for anything in the world.

8. A man came running up all out of breath to say that a fire had broken out in a neighbouring street, and to beg for help to put it out before the houses near should toke fire.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35808

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

GERMAN AUTHORS.

Examiner: J. P. HUBBARD, B.A.

I.

*** Only three of the subdivisions I.-IV. are to be taken.
All Candidates must take V. and VI.

Translate:

Des Menschen Seele
Gleicht dem Wasser:
Vom Himmel kommt es,
Zum Himmel steigt es,
Und wieder nieder
Zur Erde muß es,
Ewig mechselnd.

Strömt von der hohen,
Steilen Felswand
Der reine Strahl,
Dann stäubt er lieblich
In Wolkenwellen
Zum glatten Fels,
Und leicht empfangen
Wallt er verschleiernd,
Leis' rauschend
Zur Tiefe nieder.

Ragen Klippen
Dem Sturz entgegen,
Schäumt er unmuthig
Stufenweise
Zum Abgrund.

Im flachen Bette
Schleicht er das Wiesenthal hin,
Und in dem glatten See

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35809

Weiden ihr Antlitz
Alle Gestirne.

Wind ist der Welle
Lieblicher Buhler
30 Wind mischt vom Grund aus
Schäumende Wogen.

GOETHE, *Select Poems.*

1. Explain briefly the symbolic meaning of stanzas 2-5 inclusive.

2. *Es* (l. 3). To what does this word refer?

3. *Fels* (l. 13), *Bette* (l. 23). Give the Gen. Sing. and nom. Plur. of each of these words.

4. *See* (l. 25). Distinguish between *der See* and *die See.* Give the plur.

II.

Translate:

Lasz mich zum erstenmal mit freiem Herzen
In deinen Armen reine Freude haben!
Ihr Götter, die mit flammender Gewalt
Ihr schwere Wolken aufzuzehren wandelt
5 Und gnädig-ernst den lang erflehten Regen
Mit Donnerstimmen und mit Windesbrausen
In wilden Strömen auf die Erbe schüttet;
Doch bald der Menschen grausendes Erwarten
In Segen auflöst und das bange Staunen
10 In Freudeblick und lauten Dank verwandelt,
Wenn in den Tropfen frischerquickter Blätter
Die neue Sonne tausendfach sich spiegelt
Und Iris freundlich bunt mit leichter Hand
Den grauen Flor der letzen Wolken trennt:
15 O, laszt mich auch an meiner Schwester Armen,
An meines Freundes Brust, was ihr mir gönnt,
Mit vollem Dank genieszen und behalten!
Es löset sich der Fluch, mir sagt's das Herz.

GOETHE, *Iphigenie auf Tauris.*

1. Show the connection of this passage with the rest of the play. Who is the speaker?

2. *In deinen Armen* (l. 2). To whom does *deinen* refer? Parse *Ihr* (l. 4).

3. Give briefly the meaning of ll. 3-14 inclusive.

4. *Die neue sonne* (l. 12.). Explain the force of *neue* in the passage.

C 35810

5. *Flor* (l. 14) Give a German synonym.

6. *An meines Freundes Brust* (l. 16). To whom is the reference?

7. *Es löset sich der Fluch* (l. 18). Give two other constructions to express the same meaning (using the same verb and noun).

III.

Translate:

Der Mensch, oder das Volk, die durch eine glückliche Staatsverfassung mit Menschenwert einmal bekannt geworden, die das Gesetz, das über sie sprechen soll, einzusehen gewöhnt worden sind oder
5 es auch selber erschaffen haben, deren Geist durch Thätigkeit aufgehellt, deren Gefühle durch Lebensgenusz aufgeschlossen, deren natürlicher Mut durch innere Sicherheit und Wohlstand erhoben worden, ein solches Volk und ein solcher Mensch werden
10 sich schwerer, als andere, in die blinde Herrschaft eines dumpfen despotischen Glaubens ergeben und sich früher, als andere, wieder davon emporrichten. * * * * Einem Volke das, durch die Geschäfte des gemeinen bürgerlichen
15 Lebens zu einer undichterischen Wirklichkeit herabgezogen, in deutlichen Begriffen mehr als in Bildern lebt und auf Unkosten der Einbildungskraft seine Menschenvernuft ausbildet — einem solchen Volk wird sich ein Glaube empfehlen, der
20 die Prüfung weniger fürchtet, der weniger auf Mystik als auf Sittenlehre dringt, weniger angeschaut als begriffen werden kann.

SCHILLER, *Geschichte des Abfalls der Niederlande.*

1. *Einmal* (l. 3). Give as many meanings of this word as you can.

2. *das über sie sprechen soll* (l. 4). To what does *sie* refer? Write out the expression with the verb in the Perf. Subj.

3. *erhoben worden* (l. 8). Supply the auxiliary.

4. *Einem Volk* (l. 13). What nation has Schiller in mind?

5. Give in tabular form the whole of the Sing. of the Pres. Indic., the 3rd pers. Sing. of the Imperf. Indic. and Past Part. of *Sprechen, einzusehen* (l. 4,) *erschaffen* (l. 5), *ergeben* (l. 11), *begriffen* (l. 22).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

IV.

Translate:

Was in unserem Ohr in demselben Falle geschieht, ist vielleicht dem eben beschriebenen Vorgange im Claviere sehr ähnlich. In der Tiefe des Felsenbeins, in welches hinein unser inneres Ohr ausgehöhlt ist, findet sich nämlich ein besonderes Organ, die Schnecke, so genannt, weil es eine mit Wasser gefüllte Höhlung bildet, die der inneren Höhlung des Gehäuses unserer gewöhnlichen Weinbergschnecke durchaus ähnlich ist. Nur ist dieser Gang der Schnecke unseres Ohres seiner ganzen Länge nach durch zwei in der Mitte seiner Höhe ausgespannte Membranen in drei Abtheilungen, eine obere, eine mittlere und untere, geschieden. In der mittleren Abtheilung sind durch den Marchese Corti sehr merkwürdige Bildungen entdeckt, unzählige, mikroskopisch kleine Plättchen, welche wie die Tasten eines Claviers regelmässig neben einander liegen, an ihrem einen Ende mit den Fasern des Hörnerven in Verbindung stehen, am anderen der ausgespannten Membran anhängen.

HODGE'S *Course in Scientific German.*

1. *Ohr* (l. 1). *Ende* (l. 19). Give the Gen. Sing. and Nom. Plur. of each of these words.

2. *eine obere, eine mittlere, untere* (l. 13). Give the Superlative of each of each of these adjectives.

3. *Plättchen.* Give rule for formation of Diminutives.

4. Give the whole of the Sing. of the Pres. Indic., the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the Imperf. Indic. and the Past Part. of: *geschieht* (l. 1), *genannt* (l. 6), *liegen* (l. 18), *stehen* (l. 20), *anhängen* (l. 21).

V.

Translate:

(*a*) Der junge Mann hatte den Hut ein wenig tief in den Nacken gerückt, so dasz seine hohe weisze Stirn bis an die Haarwurzeln frei wurde. Er schlenderte mit groszen langsamen Schritten, überall hin frohe, feurige Blicke werfend wie ein Student in den Ferien, der einen Ausflug macht und die Welt darauf ansieht, welches Stück von ihr er am liebsten in die Tasche stecken möchte. So oft ihm etwas Hubsches oder Neues aufstiesz, lachte er, ein kurzes, höchst vergnügliches Lachen, wie es auch Leuten eigen ist, die von einem guten Wein gerade genug zu sich genommen haben, um ihrer fünf Sinne noch leidlich Meister zu sein, aber drauf und dran sind, Traum und Wirklichkeit zu verwechseln, was man in einigen Gegenden mit dem freundlichen Ausdruck ‚sie haben einen Glanz‚ zu bezeichnen pflegt.

HEYSE, *Zwei Gefangene.*

(*b*) Ich bin's gewohnt, den Kopf recht hoch zu tragen,
Mein Sinn ist auch ein biszchen starr und zähe;
Wenn selbst der König mir ins Antlitz sähe;
Ich würde nicht die Augen niederschlagen.
Doch, liebe Mutter, offen will ich sagen:
Wie mächtig auch mein stolzer Mut sich blähe,
In deiner selig süszen, trauten Nähe
Ergreift mich oft ein demutvolles Zagen.
Ist es dein Geist, der heimlich mich bezwinget,
Dein hoher Geist, der alles kühn durchdringet
Und blitzend sich zum Himmelslichte schwinget?
Quält mich Erinnerung, dasz ich verübet
So manche That, die dir das Herz betrübet,
Das schöne Herz, das mich so sehr geliebet?

HEINE, *An meine Mutter.*

VI.

*** *Only* three of the following questions are to be taken.

1. Name three of Schiller's dramas, and three of Goethe's, and compare Goethe and Schiller as dramatic writers.

2. Name and characterise the work or works in which Goethe and Schiller were co-labourers.

3. Name Schiller's historical works. What is his position as an historian?

4. Write a short note on Goethe as a Scientist.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35813

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner: J. MARK BALDWIN, PH.D.

(Candidates are requested to omit any two questions.)

1. Give an account of the subject-matter and method of psychology.

2. State the nervous principles of Summation, Substitution, Inhibition. Give the facts of brain-localization.

3. State the difference between reflex and voluntary attention; also the relation of the attention to the mental functions generally, in some detail.

4. Distinguish Intellect, Feeling, and will. Do we ever feel or will anything without *knowing* that we do?

5. Define passive, reactive, and voluntary consciousness. Define apperception, and illustrate it with examples.

6. Expound 3 theories of Recognition, and defend one of the three.

7. Explain the rise of Illusion. How can Illusion be detected?

8. How do we get our ideas of space and time?

9. Describe the rise, duration, and expression of emotional excitement.

10. Distinguish reality-feeling, doubt, and belief.

11. State the problem of Psychometry, and describe its fundamental experiment. How are sensary and motor reactions related to each other?

Come back to this

page 12

22

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

27 pages

C 35814

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.—FIRST PAPER.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: JAMES MAVOR.

Candidates are requested to attempt to answer no more than five questions.

VALUE, PRICES, WAGES.

1. What is a market? Explain the fundamental assumptions upon which discussion of the problem of value is based.

2. Explain the phrases: *Supply and demand, marginal utility.* Define *capital, monetary standard.* Distinguish between *value in use* and *value in exchange.*

3. "Value = that which equalizes Supply and Demand."

"Value tends towards cost of Reproduction of an article of equal utility."

Criticise these statements and shew wherein they are inadequate as an explanation of value.

4. Enumerate the chief causes of price fluctuations; illustrate the answer by references to recent economic history.

5. "Wages consist of the surplus which remains after rent, interest and employer' remuneration have been defrayed." Criticise this.

6. "The rate of wages is determined by the productivity of labour." Is this an adequate account of the mode of the determination of the rate of wages?

7. The wages of skilled artizans in Chicago in the summer of 1893, are about $9 per diem; the wages of similar artizans in Toronto are about $2 per diem. Account for the difierence on economic grounds.

8. Discuss the effect of trade unions and corporations (joint-stock companies) upon the rate of wages.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35815

28 pages

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

SECOND PAPER.

HONORS.

Examiner: JAMES MAVOR.

Candidates are requested to attempt to answer not more than Five Questions.

INTEREST: PROFITS: RENT.

1. "Interest is the reward of abstinence." "Interest is the price paid for the use of capital." Criticise these statements, and shew how far either is an adequate account of interest.

2. Discriminate between the different kinds of interest-bearing loans, and shew what is the common element beneath the differences.

3. Account for the circumstance that the rate of interest in New York is 6 %, while at the same moment in London it is 4 %.

4. What would be the effect of a considerable increase in the profits of an industry: (*a*) upon the amount of capital employed in the industry, and (*b*) upon the labour market?

5. State the Law of Diminishing Return, and shew the connection between it and the theory of rent.

6. State Ricardo's theory of rent, and examine its application to the case of Canada.

7. Discuss the incidence of a tax upon rent; describe the cases in which such a tax would fall upon the tenant and those in which it would fall upon the landowner.

8. Apply the Law of Diminishing Return to the cases of mines and building land, and explain the difference in application.

95
90
85
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35816

29

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

HISTORY.

PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: Geo. M. Wrong, B.A.

1. Describe the chief characteristics of the Huns, and outline the career of Attila.

2. Explain the position of Odowakar (Odoacer) as a ruler in Italy.

3. What were the functions of the Seven Electors.

4. Describe the influence of the Visigoths in Spain, and account for the peculiar character of the Castilian monarchy in the Middle Ages.

5. Explain the condition of Society in which Feudalism developed, the relations and duties it involved, and the causes of its disappearance.

6. Explain the origin of the Crusades, and outline the history of the first Crusade.

7. Indicate the causes that led to the ultimate predominance of the West Saxon Kingdom in England.

8. Discuss the claims of William of Normandy to the English Crown, and outline the chief features of his policy in England.

9. Explain the probable causes and the results of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

10. Explain the origin of the Hundred Years' War, and the causes of the temporary successes of the English and of their ultimate failure.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35817

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: GEO. M. WRONG, B.A.

1. Sketch the social life of the early Germans, and explain the movement of the Goths until they reached Italy under Alaric.

2. Describe the rule of Theodoric in Italy.

3. Describe the origin, character and policy of Clovis. Explain the terms Frank, Francia and France.

4. Compare the terms British and English, and explain the probable degree in which the people of England are Teutonic.

5. "The key to mediaeval history is the continued existence of the Roman Empire" (Freeman). Explain this and the meaning of the terms "Römischer Kaiser" and "Deutscher Kaiser."

6. In what degree may Feudalism be said to have prevailed in England?

7. Outline the career of the Emperor Frederick II.

8. Explain the origin of the Ottoman Turks, and the establishment of their power in Europe, contrasting their influence with that of the Arabs in Spain.

9. Describe the military system of Italy at the end of the mediaeval period, and explain its relation to her commercial and political condition.

10. Indicate the chief lines of Henry II.'s policy in England, and compare his position as ruler of England with that of Edward I.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35817

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: GEO. M. WRONG, B.A.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35818

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

HONORS.

FIRST PAPER.

Examiner: J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.A.

Not more than seven questions are to be attempted, of which *the last must be one.*

1. Describe any political institutions which you think were in existence among the Saxon tribes, while they were still in German, and show any development in these institutions caused by the conquest of England.

2. "The progress towards political union in England does not begin with the aggregation of Units." Discuss this proposition.

3. How was England governed during the Saxon period?

4. "The Norman Conquest in one aspect stopped this natural growth of feudalism; in another it may be said to have introduced the feudal system." Explain.

5. Explain the nature and functions of the Curia Regis, the Eqchequer Court, the sheriff, and the county court during the Angevin period.

6. Trace the development of trial by Recognitors. Why is it important?

7. Account for the rise, and trace the growth of the House of Commons up till the end of the thirteenth century.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35819

8 "The baronage in its verbal meaning includes all barones." Who were these?

9. What powers and privileges had Parliament established its right to exercise by the beginning of the Tudor period?

10. Translate and comment upon:

Et qui invenietur per sacramentum praedictorum rettatus vel publicatus quod fuerit robator vel musdrator vel latro vel receptor eorum, post quam dominus rex fuit rex, capiatu ret eat ad juisam aquae, et juret quod ipse non fuit robator vel murdrator vel latro vel receptor eorum post quam dominus rex fuit rex, de valentia v. solidorum quod sciat.

Et nulli snit in civitate vel burgo vel castello vel extra, nec in honore etiam de Walingeford, qui vetént vicecomites intrá in terram suam vel socam suam, ad capiendum illos qui rettati fuerint vel publicati quod sint robatores vel murdratores vel latrones vel receptores eorum, vel utlagati vel rettati deforesta, sed praecipit quod juvent illos ad capiendum eos.

Si autem heares alicujns talium fuert infra aetatem et fuerit in custodia, cum ad aetatem pervenerit, habeat haeriditatem suam sine relevio et sine fine.

Nullus clericus amercietur de laico tenemento, suo, nisi secundum modum aliorum praedictorum, et non secundum quantitatem beneficii sui ecclesiastici.

Nullus constábularius, vel alius ballivus noster, capiat blada vel alia catalla alicujus, nisi statim inde reddat denarios, aut respectum inde habere possit de voluntate venditoris.

Briefly state the contents of the ordinary parliamentary writs as they were issued to the clergy and and the Knights of the shire during the last decade of the thirteenth century, explaining their importance.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35820

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

SECOND PAPER.

Examiner: J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B.

Candidates are not to attempt more than Seven Questions of which *the last must be one.*

1. Explain the various forces and circumstances which enabled the first two Tudors to become very despotic.

2. Explain the principle at stake in the case of *The King* v. *Bates*, and point out the important results which flowed from it.

3. What was the nature of the petition of right? What new laws or principles of Government were embodied in it?

4. What were the principal features of the "Instrument of Government"?

5. Describe the Privy Council as it existed immediately before 1679, and discuss Sir William Temple's plan for reorganizing it.

7. Outline the condition of the Franchise in England previous to the Reform Bill.

8. Explain the essential principles of Cabinet Government.

9. Draw a genelogical tree showing the connection between present English Governmental Institutions and the Saxon Institutions of the tenth century. Write a short note explaining briefly the causes which led to each important step in the development.

43.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35820

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

SECOND PAPER.

Examiner: J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B.

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43.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35821

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1893.

SECOND YEAR.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CANADIAN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiner: J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B.

Candidates are not to attempt more than Eight Questions.

1. Describe the political powers given the Company of One Hundred Associates, and outline their development in Canada.

2. Give an outline of each of the three typical forms of Colonial Constitutions under which New England was governed before 1776.

3. "The true line of development of the Canadian Constitution takes us back not to the French *regime* in Canada but to the Colonial Government of what is now the United States."

   Examine this proposition.

4. What important rights were granted to the French at the Capitulations of Quebec and Montreal and in the Treaty of Paris?

5. What were the two main objects aimed at by the Quebec Act?

6. What were the principal defects in the Constitutional Act? Illustrate your answer by references to the working of the Act in (*a*) Upper, (*b*) Lower Canada.

7. Outline the important recomendations made in Lord Durham's Report. Show from Canadian experience the wisdom or unwisdom of the advice given,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35822

8. Mention any discrepancies between the Quebec Resolutions and the B. N. A. Act.

9. State the various sources from which the Province of Ontario derives its revenue.

10. Give an outline of the present municipal system of Ontario.

11. Contrast the Canadian system of Executive Government with that of the United States.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35823

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST PAPER.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner : JAMES MAVOR.

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THEORY TO ADAM SMITH (INCLUSIVE.)

Five questions only to be answered.

1. Describe the economic theories of Plato and Aristotle as disclosed in the Republic and in the Politics, and estimate their effect upon subsequent thought.

2. Shew the connection between the interest theory of the schoolmen and the contemporaneous ethical and political doctrines.

3. Give a general account of the mercantilists; and discriminate between the earlier and the later writers of the school.

4. Account for the vogue of mercantilism, and for the decline of its influence.

5. Connect the Physiocratic economics with the current of French thought in the middle of the eighteenth century.

6. How far is Adam Smith's attack on the "commercial system" justifiable on economic grounds?

7. What was Smith's attitude towards trade gilds, engrossing, and protection? Give the general drift of his arguments on these points.

8. "Adam Smith thought that every man had a Scotsman inside of him." What is implied in this phrase, and how far does it suggest a fair view of Smith's ethico-economic position?

29

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35824

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

ECONOMIC THEORY—SECOND PAPER.

Examiner: JAMES MAVOR.

Five questions only to be answered.

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THEORY TO JOHN STUART MILL (INCLUSIVE).

1. Contrast the population theories of Godwin and Malthus. What qualifications of the Malthusian doctrine have been suggested by Herbert Spencer?

2. State the Ricardean theory of rent and discuss its validity.

3. What are the laws of Increasing and of Diminishing Return? Shew the relation of these to the theory of Rent and to the theory of wages.

4. What is the "Iron Law of Wages" and how far is it valid?

5. "Commodities tend to exchange according to their cost of production." Criticise this statement.

6. Describe and criticise Nassau Senior's Theory of Interest.

7. "Industry is limited by Capital." Examine this.

8. State the arguments for and against "The Wage Fund Theory."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35825

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

THIRD PAPER.

Examiner: JAMES MAVOR.

HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THEORY TILL THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL (Inclusive).

Five questions only to be answered.

1. What is the difference between utility and value? Define both and shew the connection between them.

2. Summarize Jevons' account of the theory of value; compare the Austrian theory of value with that of Jevons.

3. Classify the earlier theories of interest and state and examine the Austrian theory.

4. Explain the following expressions: Law of Joint Cost. Durable Consumption Goods. Consumer's Rent. Marginal Products. Intensity of Demand.

5. ~~Give a summary of List's arguments for the protection of native industries.~~

6. What is the relation between normal value and market value?

7. Can labor combinations raise the rate (*a*) of nominal wages, (*b*) of real wages, permanently or temporarily over the whole field of industry or over a part of it? Give an outline of the arguments for and against each answer.

8. Describe the characteristic features of (*a*) the labour market, and (*b*) the grain market.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35826

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

CANDIDATES FOR B.A.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

ROMAN LAW.

HONORS.

Examiners: { J. M. McEvoy, B.A., LL.B.
W. R. Riddell, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

1. Write a note on the Twelve Tables, outlining their source, the way in which they were compiled, their chief provisions, and their general characteristics.

2. Explain: *Jus gentium, connubium, commercuim,* and *actio.*

3. Write an explanatory note on: *Edicta Perpetua,* giving their origin and development. What is their English equivalent? 13

4. What (if any) effective influence has Roman Law exerted upon the Law of England?

5. Explain the various ways in which laws might be constitutionally made or changed during the period from the beginning of the Empire to the time of Diocletian.

6. "Anciently three modes of making wills were in use." Explain what these were? State how and when Nuncupative Wills and Privileged will might be made respectively?

7. "Under the Jurisprudence of the XII. Tables the formalities required to elevate an agreement to the rank of contract and make it civilly obligatory sometimes combined ceremonial acts and words of style." Explain this passage fully. 30

8. How did men become slaves and how were they freed?

38

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35827

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

SECOND YEAR (THIRD YEAR IN ARTS).

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

HONORS.

Examiners: { W. R. RIDDELL, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.
J. M. McEVOY, B.A., LL.B.

1. Give some account of the influence (if any) upon English Law of the Roman occupation of England.

2. What were the laws known as the laws of Edward the Confessor? Give their origin and characteristics.

3. Trace the origin and give the history to the present time of estates tail.

4. Give a summary of the various acts of Mortmain and their object, nature and effect.

5. What is the writ of Habeas Corpus? Trace the history of this writ, and show how far it depends upon the Common Law, and how far upon statute. What are the other common law writs for removing the actual injury of false imprisonment, and under what circumstances could they be sued out?

6. Give some account of the efforts in the reign of George III. to ameliorate the Criminal Law.

7. Who were the Justices in Eyre? the Justices Itinerary? What their duties and jurisdiction? By whom first commissioned? And what the modern equivalent?

8. Trace the introduction of the feudal system into England, and compare the system as existing in England and upon the Continent, giving the causes of the differences.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35828

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1892.

THIRD EXAMINATION (SECOND EXAMINATION LAW).

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

HONORS.

Examiners: { HON. D. MILLS, LL.B.
HON. W. PROUDFOOT.

1. What were the laws of Edward the Confessor, of which the people so often and so earnestly, after the Norman Conquest, sought the restoration?

2. Give a concise account of the English Tenures from the time of the Norman Conquest.

3. What were the measures taken to prevent the accumulation of lands in the hands of the Clergy, and of religious corporations?

4. What provisions were made for securing the liberty of the subject?

5. How did it come that the Courts of Law did not administer full justice, and that recourse had to be made to the King in Council, and afterwards to the Court of Chancery?

6. What was the object of the Statute of Uses?

7. What modifications of the Criminal Law of England and of Canada have been made during the present century, and to what cases is the death penalty now limited?

8. Since 1791, what Statute law applied to the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and now appplies to the Dominion of Canada?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35829

Melville

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—ENGLISH AND COLONIAL.

HONORS.

Examiners: { W. R. RIDDELL, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.
J. M. McEVOY, B.A., LL.B.

1. Explain fully the powers of the Sovereign of England in respect to the Government of (1) Colonies acquired by conquest, and (2) Colonies established by settlement.

2. State the circumstances which under the Conventions of the Constitution justify the Crown in exercising the prerogative of dissolving Parliament. Give instances.

3. Explain the distinction between Military Law and Martial Law, and state when Martial Law may justifiably be enforced.

4. State the principles of Constitutional Law settled in Phillips *v.* Eyre. Give a history of the case.

5. "In respect to the Colonies, the royal veto upon legislation has always been an active and not a dormant power," Todd, p. 125.

Discuss this statement historically, with special reference to Canada.

6. What is the extent of Imperial Control over Colonial Governors? Discuss historically and with examples.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35830

7. "It is the settled prerogative of the Crown to receive appeals in Colonial Cases."

Discuss this statement with special reference to Canada and Canadian Cases.

8. What Imperial legislation is in force in Canada? Examine the principles upon which rests the question as to what Imperial legislation is in force in the Colonies.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35831

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiners: { GEO. M. WRONG, B.A.
H. H. LANGTON, B.A.

Candidates must not attempt to answer more than five questions.

1. Explain the significance of the Humanist movement.

2. Compare the careers of Oliver Cromwell and Robespierre.

3. Explain the positions in the development of the English political system of Walpole, the elder Pitt and Charles James Fox.

4. Explain the causes and immediate results of the last two meetings of the States-General of France.

5. Explain in order the chief political events in France under the Convention of 1792-95.

6. Write notes on any three of the following:

(1) The teaching of the *Contrat Social* of Rousseau.

(2) The Constitution of 1799.

(3) Florence under Lorenzo de Medici.

(4) The system of rule of Henry VIII.

(5) The significance of the establishment of Prussia as a Kingdom.

7. Compare the system of government in France under Louis XVI. with that of Napoleon as Emperor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35832

Pembroke Cedar Rapids 15/6/17

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35833

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

HISTORY.

HONORS.

Examiners: { GEO. M. WRONG, B.A.
H. H. LANGTON, B.A.

Candidates must not attempt to answer more than six questions.

1. Explain the extent of the geographical knowledge current in Europe at the period of the Discovery of America and the conceptions upon which Columbus proceeded.

2. Write explanatory notes upon:
   (1) The Northmen in America;
   (2) The extent of native American culture;
   (3) Cartier and Champlain at Hochelaga.

3. Explain briefly the founding of the English and French Colonies in North America prior to 1630.

4. Compare the political life of Boston and Quebec in, say, 1755.

5. Write explanatory notes upon:
   (1) Frontenac's plan of French rule in America;
   (2) The political position of Canada and the significance of the term Canada in 1764;
   (3) The effect of the American Revolution upon the settlement and development of Canada.

6. Explain:
   (1) The place of Roberval in Canadian History;
   (2) The work of the Convention of 1787;
   (3) Papineau's Insurrection.

7. "The American Revolution was in no respect destructive. It was the most conservative revolution known to history, thoroughly English in conception from beginning to end. It had no likeness whatever to the terrible popular convulsion which soon after took place in France." Examine this statement.

(52

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35834

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

Examiner: JOHN PETCH.

Translate:

1. Eh bien, sire, ajoutez ce comble à mon malheur,
Nommez ma pâmoison l'effet de ma douleur:
Un juste déplaisir à ce point m'a réduite;
Son trépas déroboit sa tête à ma poursuite;
S'il meurt des coups reçus pour le bien du pays,
Ma vengeance est perdue et mes desseins trahis:
Une si belle fin m'est trop injurieuse.
Je demande sa mort, mais non pas glorieuse,
Non pas dans un éclat qui l'élève si haut,
Non pas au lit d'honneur, mais sur un échafaud;
Qu'il meure pour mon père, et non pour la patrie;
Que son nom soit taché, sa mémoire flétrie.
Mourir pour le pays n'est pas un triste sort;
C'est s' immortaliser par une belle mort.
J'aime donc sa victoire, et je le puis sans crime;
Elle assure l'État, et me rend ma victime,
Mais noble, mais fameuse entre tous les guerriers,
Le chef, au lieu de fleurs, couronné de lauriers;
Et, pour dire en un mot ce que j'en considère,
Digne d'être immolée aux mânes de mon père.

LE CID, Act IV., Sc. 5.

(*a*) Correct the misrepresentation found in the first few lines.

(*b*) Discuss the motives of the speaker as seen in this extract.

(*c*) Scan the last line. Show in what the metre of such lines consists.

20/5.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35835

C 35836

2. O monstre, que Mégère en ses flancs a porté,
Monstre, que dans nos bras les enfers ont jeté!
Quoi! tu ne mourras point! Quoi! pour punir son crime...
Mais où va ma douleur chercher une victime?
Quoi! pour noyer les Grecs et leurs mille vaisseaux,
Mer, tu n'ouvriras pas des abîmes nouveaux!
Quoi! lorsque, les chassant du port qui les recèle,
L'Aulide aura vomi leur flotte criminelle,
Ces vents, les mêmes vents, si longtemps accusés,
Ne te couvriront pas de ses vaisseaux brisés?
Et toi, soleil, et toi, qui, dans cette contrée,
Reconnois l'héritier et le vrai fils d'Atrée,
Toi, qui n'osas du père éclairer le festin,
Recule, ils t'ont appris ce funeste chemin.
Mais cependant, ô ciel! ô mère infortunée!
De festons odieux ma fille couronnée
Tend la gorge aux couteaux par son père apprêtés!
Calchas va dans son sang... Barbares! arrêtez:
C'est le pur sang du dieu qui lance le tonnerre...
J'entends gronder la foudre, et sens trembler la terre:
Un dieu vengeur, un dieu fait retentir ces coups.

EPHIGÉNIE, Act V., Sc. 4.

(*d*) *O monstre.* Justify the use of this epithet.

(*e*) Explain the following: *son crime, chercher une victime, les vents accusés, vrai fils d'Atrée, ils t'ont appris ce funeste chemin.*

(*f*) Point out wherein the style of extract 2 is superior to that of 1 for the expression of strong passion.

3. Monsieur Jourdain a raison, madame, de parler de la sorte, et il m'oblige de vous faire si bien les honneurs de chez lui. Je demeure d'accord avec lui que le repas n'est pas digne de vous. Comme c'est moi qui l'ai ordonné, et que je n'ai pas, sur cette matière, les lumières de nos amis, vous n'avez pas ici un repas fort savant, et vous y trouverez des incongruités de bonne chère, et des barbarismes de bon goût. Si Damis s'en étoit mêlé, tout seroit dans les règles; il y auroit partout de l'élégance et de l'érudition, et il ne manqueroit pas de vous exagérer lui-même toutes les pièces du repas qu'il vous donneroit, et de vous faire tomber d'accord de sa haute capacité dans la science des bons morceaux; de vous parler d'un pain de rive à biseau doré, relevé de croûte partout, croquant tendrement sous la dent; d'un vin à sève veloutée, armé d'un vert qui n'est point trop commandant, d'un carré de mouton gourmandé de persil; d'une longe de veau de rivière, longue comme cela, blanche, délicate, et qui, sous les dents, est une vraie pâte d'amande; de perdrix relevées d'un fumet surprenant; et, pour son opéra, d'une soupe à bouillon perlé, soutenue d'un jeune gros dindon, cantonnée de pigeonneaux et couronnée d'oignons blancs mariés avec la chicorée. Mais, pour moi, je vous avoue mon ignorance; et comme M. Jourdain a fort bein dit, je voudrois que le repas fût plus digne de vous être offert.

LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME, Act IV., Sc. 1.

(*g*) What effect is this passage calculated to produce on an audience?

4. If they had known that you were about to go away they could not have done better than come and go along.

5. As soon as we were told that they intended to go we called to make enquiries but didn't find them in.

6. I am glad to know you did. I shall not forget to mention it the next time I see them.

7. Do; we should like them to know that we remembered them. Kindly remember us to them.

8. L'art antique appliquait jadis au fronton des théâtres de la Grèce une face d'airain, joyeuse. Cette face s'appelait la Comédie. Ce bronze semblait rire et faisait rire, et était pensif. Toute la parodie qui aboutit à la sagesse, se condensait et s'amalgamait sur cette figure; la somme des soucis, des dégouts et des chagrins se faisait sur ce front impassible, et donnait ce total lugubre, la gaieté; un coin de la bouche était relevé, du côté du genre humain, par la moquerie, et l'autre coin, du côté des dieux, par le blasphème; les hommes venaient confronter à ce modèle du sarcasme idéal l'exemplaire d'ironie que chacun a en soi; et la foule, sans cesse renouvelée autour de ce rire fixe, se pâmait d'aise devant l'immobilité sépulcrale du ricanement. Ce sombre masque mort de la comédie antique ajusté a un homme vivant, on pourrait presque dire que c'était là Gwynplaine. Cette tête infernal de l'hilarité implacable, il l'avait sur le cou. Quel fardeau pour les épaules d'un homme, le rire éternel!

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35837

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1894.

THIRD YEAR.

FRENCH.

Examiner: A. H. YOUNG, M.A.

I.

Translate into English:

(*a*) La foi, qui pénètre jusqu'aux cieux, nous la fait voir aujourd' hui dans cette bienheureuse compagnie. Il me semble que je reconnais cette modestie, cette paix, ce recueillement que nous *lui* voyious devant les autels, qui inspiroit du respect pour Dieu et pour elle: Dieu ajoute à ces saintes dispositions les transports d'une joie céleste. La mort ne l'a point changée, si ce n'est qu'une immortelle beauté a pris la place d'une beauté changeante et mortelle. Cette éclatante blancheur, symbole de son innocence et de la candeur de son âme, n'a fait, pour ainsi parler, que passer au dedans, où nous la voyons *rehaussée* d'une lumière divine. "Elle marche avec l'Agneau, car elle en est digne."

(*b*) Chrétien, tu sais trop la distinction des péchés véniels d'avec les mortels. Quoi, le nom commun de péché ne suffira pas pour *te* les faire détester les uns et les autres? Sais-tu que ces péchés, qui semblent légers, deviennent accablants par leur multitude, à cause des funestes dispositions qu'ils mettent dans la conscience? C'est ce qu'enseignent d'un commun accord tous les saints docteurs, après saint Augustin et saint Grégoire. Sais-tu que les péchés, qui seroient véniels par leur objet, peuvent devenir mortels par l'excès de l'attachement? Les plaisirs innocents *le* devien-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

nent bien, selon la doctrine des saints; et seuls ils ont pu damner le mauvais riche, pour avoir été trop goûtés.

De Marie-Thérèse d'Autriche.

1. Explain the italicized forms.

2. *Cette éclatante blancheur*, etc. Explain clearly the full force of the rhetoric in this sentence.

3. Give a brief outline of the sermon, noting particularly the important topics discussed in it.

II.

Translate into English:

On conte qu'un serpent, voisin d'un horloger
(C'était pour l'horloger un mauvais voisinage),
Entra dans sa boutique, et, cherchant à manger,
N'y rencontra pour tout potage
Qu'une lime d'acier qu'il se mit à ronger.
Cette lime lui dit, sans se mettre en colère :
" Pauvre ignorant, eh! que prétends-tu faire?
Tu te prends à plus dur que toi,
Petit serpent à tête folle :
Plutôt que d'emporter de moi
Seulement le quart d'une obole,
Tu te romprois toutes les dents,
Je ne crains que celles du temps."

Ceci s'adresse à vous, esprits du dernier ordre,
Qui, n'étant bons à rien, cherchez sur tout à mordre.
Vous vous tourmentez vainement.
Croyez-vous que vos dents impriment leurs outrages
Sur tant de beaux ouvrages?
Ils sont pour vous d'airain, d'acier, de diamant.

Lafontaine, Fables.

1. Give in French, introducing as freely as you can Lafontaine's own words, either "*La Poule aux œufs d'or*," or "*L'âne vêtu de la peau du Lion.*"

III.

Translate into English:

Corneille ne peut être égalé dans les endroits où il excelle; il a pour lors un caractère original et inimitable; mais il est inégal. Ses premières comédies sont sèches, languissantes, et ne lassoient

pas espérer qu'il dût aller si loin; comme ses dernières font qu'on s'étonne qu'il ait pu tomber de si haut. Dans quelques-unes de ses meilleures pièces, *il y a des fautes inexcusables contre les mœurs: un style de déclamateur qui arrête l'action et la fait languir*: des négligences dans les vers et dans l'expression, qu'on ne peut comprendre en un si grand homme. Ce qu'il y a eu en lui de plus éminent, c'est l'esprit qu'il avoit sublime, auquel il a éte redevable de certains vers, les plus heureux qu'on ait jamais lus ailleurs, de la conduite de son théâtre *qu'il a quelquefois hasardée contre les règles des anciens*, et enfin *de ses dénoûments*; car il ne s'est pas toujours assujetti au goût des Grecs et à leur grande simplicité; il a aimé au contraire à charger la scène d'événements dont il est presque toujours sorti avec succès; admirable surtout par l'extrême variété et le peu de rapport qui se trouve pour le dessein entre un si grand nombre de poëmes qu'il a composés.

La Bruyère, Les Caractères.

1. Justify or controvert the criticisms contained in the italicized portions in as far as "*Le Cid*" is concerned.

IV.

Translate into French:

An amusing story is told of a statesman, who, though he was very clever and very agreeable, sometimes drank more than was good for him. On such an occasion he had to deliver an important speech, and, wishing to have it reported aright, arranged to read over and correct the report. The speech was made, and the reporter (who was a total abstainer) was told on his arrival to come back again in the evening. This he did. At the first glance the politician saw that what was written was meaningless, and, shaking his head, he said: "My young friend, I am sorry to see this; you must have been drunk, for no sober man could have written such nonsense. Let me give you a bit of good advice,—never report a man's speech unless you are sober." The

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35840

bright smile, and the hand placed affectionately on the young fellow's shoulder prevented him from getting angry. The report was re-written, the reporter took his leave in great good humour, and afterward told the story at his own expense.

V.

1. Explain the terms *Chansons de Gestes*, *Fabliaux*, *Romans d'Aventures*, *Jongleurs*, *Troubadours*.

2. What is meant by *Renaissance* and *Pléiade*? Give some account of the latter.

3. Write a short sketch of Malherbe's life and work, and show the place he holds in the development of French poetry.

4. Briefly compare the drama of the Middle Ages with the classical drama of France, pointing out clearly the chief differences between them.

5. Write short biographical and literary notes on *any three* of the following:—Bossuet, Lafontaine, Madame de Sévigné, Molière, Pascal.

Cedar Grove

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35841

(I)

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS; 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: JOHN CUMMINGS, PH.D.

Attempt to answer no more than five of the following questions.

FIRST PAPER—ECONOMIC HISTORY TILL THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

1. Write upon *one* of the following topics:
   The enclosures of the 16th century.
   The Hanseatic League.

2. Discuss the relations between the Craft Gilds and the Merchant Gilds.

3. Give an account of the Crafts during the 16th century, and of the legislation affecting their organization and influence.

4. Comment upon economic conditions in England in the year 1750.

5. Give some of the evidence that "the English, like the continental village community inhabited a shell—an open field system—into the nooks and corners of which it was curiously bound and fitted, and from which it was apparently inseparable."

6. What were the effects of the Reformation upon the industrial and commercial character of England.

7. What do you understand by the Manorial System?

8. What do you understand by "commutation"; "free tenants"; "*jugatione vel capitatione*"?

(48)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35842

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: JOHN CUMMINGS, PH.D.

Attempt to answer no more than five of the following questions.

SECOND PAPER—ECONOMIC HISTORY SUBSEQUENT TO THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

1. Write upon one of the following topics:
   Trade Unions.
   The Knights of Labor.

2. Give an account of some of the more important inventions made during the last half of the 18th century.

3. "Thus far in the history of industry, all that has been achieved in the way of diminishing the hours of labor has been the result of conditions rather than of legislation." Comment upon this passage, bearing in mind English and American Factory Legislation.

4 Describe the various forms of coöperation. How far have the expectations of coöperators been justified by the success of coöperative undertakings?

5. What has been the effect upon international commerce of the "demonetization of silver"?

6. "As soon, however, as the factory system was established the inequality of women and children in their struggle with employers attracted the attention of even the most careless observers; and attention once drawn to this circumstance, it was not long before the inequality of adult men was also brought into prominence." To what did the recognition of this inequality lead in each case?

7. What social and economic effects have followed the introduction during the last 150 years of machines, and the appropriation to productive uses of natural powers?

8. What is implied in the statement that capital is an historical category?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35843

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THIRD PAPER.

Examiner: JOHN CUMMINGS, PH.D.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

Omit three questions.

1. What do you understand to be the nature and scope of Public Finance, and what its relation to Economics, Political Science, History and Statistics?

2. What are the chief sources of public revenue? Distinguish between the "subject" and the "source" of taxation.

3. "Any attempt to settle once for all the proper proportion of public expenditure to national income is necessarily vitiated by the different elements to be taken into account; such as (1) the object of the outlay; (2) the amount of the national income; (3) the distribution and forms of wealth." Comment upon this. Distinguish between public and national revenue.

4. Is the maintenance of the post office state interference in the distribution of wealth? Is the collection of an excise? Is the management of a railroad? Is the profit which the government makes out of its industrial operations a tax? Give your reason in each case.

5. Discuss the nature of expenditures made by local governments and by general governments, respectively.

6. "No single tax can be rightly appreciated without reference to the financial system of which it forms a part." Comment upon this.

7. Write upon *one* of the following topics:
   The financial policy of the Physiocrats.
   Classification of public expenditures.

8. Discuss the economic effects of a tax upon the importation of manufactured articles. What do you understand by the "protection to young industries" argument.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35844

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

FOURTH PAPER.

Examiner : JOHN CUMMINGS, PH.D.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

Omit three questions.

1. Write upon *one* of the following topics :
   English Railway Legislation.
   The Canadian Banking System.

2. Discuss expenditure "as the single basis of taxation, in the interest of political equity."

3. Examine and criticize the Physiocratic theory of incidence.

4. Examine and criticize the following extracts :
   "It is the laborer who bears all the so-called indirect taxes,—*i.e.*, the major part of all taxes."
   "Every tax naturally tends to bring about an equilibrium because it strikes every one according to his consumption."

5. Examine and criticise Ricardo's theory of the incidence of a tax on land, on wages, and on profits.

6. "If, then, wealth alone is to be taxed, it is saving not production which contributes to the support of the State." Examine and criticize.

7. What do you understand to be the nature of the operations performed by a bank in lending or discounting, in holding deposits, and in issuing notes ?

8. Describe the process of debt conversion. Give illustrations where possible.
   How may the policy of conversion work against the policy of paying off a debt ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35845

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

HONORS.

Examiner: JOHN CUMMINGS, PH.D.

Omit not more than four nor less than two questions.

1. Give an account of the social contract theory, and of Bentham's objections to its non-historical character.

2. Give Aristotle's conception of the state, and of its relation to the individual.

3. Examine the fundamental conceptions of "Government", "Law", "Right", "Obligation".

4. Give an account of the conception of sovereignty found in the following writers:—Rosseau, Hobbes, Machiavelli, More.

In what sense, if at all, is the British Parliament sovereign? The Congress of the United States?

5. Write upon *one* of the following topics:

The doctrine of "natural rights".

Aristotle's criticism of Plato's communism.

6. "In ancient society the individual existed for the sake of the State, but in modern society the State exists for the sake of the individual." Examine and criticise.

How far, if at all, is the end for which the state exists ethical?

7. Discuss the theories concerning the origin of the state, and examine the fundamental conceptions of the "state" and of "society".

8. What do you understand to be the scope of Political Science? What its relation to other social sciences?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35846

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. R. RIDDELL, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

N.B.—Only 8 questions are to be answered, 4 in each section.

1. Give some account of the Complete National Theory, and the State Sovereignty Theory of the Constitution of the United States. Trace historically.

2. What is meant by the proposition that Sovereign States cannot limit their own sovereignty? Give the views of modern publicists as to this proposition.

3. What are the powers of the States as to (1) Citizenship, (2) Public Lands?

4. Give a general account of the express limitations imposed upon the general government of the United States. Discuss with reference to decided cases.

5. What are the powers of the several States as to taxation?

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6. Trace the history (constitutionally) of Ontario from 1760 to the present time, showing the different forms of government and the causes which led to any change in such form.

7. What are the provisions of the B. N. A. Act as to increasing the number of Senators? What is the object of this? Has it ever been done or attempted? If so, when and under what circumstances?

8. Give some account of the Constitution and Government of the North-West Territories.

9. What point of Constitutional Law was settled in each of the following cases, viz.:

(1) Russell *v.* The Queen;
(2) Lenoir *v.* Ritchie;
(3) Leprohon *v.* Ottawa?

10. How are Judges of various grades appointed, what is the tenure of office, the conditions upon which it is held, and how may Judges be removed from office?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35847

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS : 1895.

FOURTH YEAR (THIRD IN LAW).

JURISPRUDENCE.

HONORS.

Examiners : { HON. W. PROUDFOOT.
W. R. RIDDELL, ESQ., LL.B.

1. Define *jus* as used in the phrases *jus naturale* and *jus gentium.*

2. Define *law* as used in the phrase *lex terræ*, or law of the land.

3. Adjudicatien is by Austin and others reckoned among the sources of law. What are the different theories as to the nature of this source? And what weight is attached to prior decisions in England, the United States, and on the Continent of Europe?

4. In the sentence, "A testator leaves to his daughter a silver tea-service," what are the elements of the daughter's right?

5. A captain of a king's ship who had paid over to his admiral, according to a usage of the navy, one-third of the freight received by him for bringing home treasure on the public service, to which no law compelled him, sued the admiral to recover it. Should he, or should he not, be entitled to recover it? And give your reason.

6. As regards the infringement of rights there is a general rule that *qui facit per alium facit per se.* Was there any exception to that rule; and what is the law now?

7. The general rule in English law is that "*Actio personalis moritur cum persona.*" Is there any and what difference between the law of England and of Ontario, on this subject?

8. A man is said to have a natural right to his reputation. How is that right infringed? What was the Roman law on the subject?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35848

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35849

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

ENGLISH LAW OF CONTRACTS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. R. RIDDELL, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

N.B.—Only 8 questions are to be attempted.

1. Give the essential parts of a simple contract.

2. Give the rules as to contracts entered into through an agent.

3. A contract sued upon is claimed by the defendant to have been entered into by mistake. What must he prove in order to succeed?

4. What are the provisions of the 4th and the 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds as to contracts, and to what contracts do these sections apply?

5. What is the rule as to contracts entered into with a person (1) insane, (2) intoxicated?

6. Give a general account of the right to rescind a contract upon the ground of misrepresentation or fraud.

7. What is the difference between a warranty and a condition upon the sale of goods?

8. How have slave contracts been treated in the English Courts? Give reasons.

9. What contracts are void upon the ground of public policy, and why?

10. What is the rule of the common law, and what is the rule of Equity, and what are the statutory provisions as to the assignability of rights and liabilities under a contract?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35850

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. R. RIDDELL, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

N.B.—Only Eight questions are to be attempted.

1. "An attempt is being made by a certain American Senator to invoke the Monroe Doctrine in the case of Nicaragua and Venezuela." Explain what is meant by the Monroe Doctrine, and give its history. How is it supposed to be applicable in the cases of Nicaragua and Venezuela?

2. Give some account of the different interpretations placed by English and continental authorities upon the agreement entered into by the Great Powers at Aix la Chapelle.

3. State the various meanings attached to the word "Recognition" in International Law. When is "Recognition" (in the various senses) justifiable? Give instances of proper and of improper exercise of this right.

4. What is the law where a non-commissioned vessel of a belligerent nation captures a hostile ship?

5. "The Rule of International Law is that a declaration of war places every subject of each State in a position hostile towards every subject of the opposing State." What rights accrue to each State, according to the strict application of this rule? How have those been modified by municipal law and by recent practice among nations?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35851

6. What is the rule of 1756? What means have been adopted to avoid the consequence of a breach of it?

7. How far does the jurisdiction of a Sovereign State extend?

8. What are the rights of Legation and the privileges of a public minister in International Law?

9. What classes of persons may become contraband of war, and under what circumstances?

10. "The Supreme Court of the United States would not admit the doctrine that treaties became extinguished *ipso facto* by war, unless revived on the return of peace." Explain fully.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35852

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: JOHN CUMMINGS, PH.D.

Attempt to answer no more than five of the following questions.

SECOND PAPER—ECONOMIC HISTORY SUBSEQUENT TO THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

X 1. Write upon one of the following topics:

X Trade Unions.
X The Knights of Labor.

2. Give an account of some of the more important inventions made during the last half of the 18th century.

X 3. "Thus far in the history of industry, all that has been achieved in the way of diminishing the hours of labor has been the result of conditions rather than of legislation." Comment upon this passage, bearing in mind English and American Factory Legislation.

X 4 Describe the various forms of coöperation. How far have the expectations of coöperators been justified by the success of coöperative undertakings?

5. What has been the effect upon international commerce of the "demonetization of silver"?

X 6. "As soon, however, as the factory system was established the inequality of women and children in their struggle with employers attracted the attention of even the most careless observers; and attention once drawn to this circumstance, it was not long before the inequality of adult men was also brought into prominence." To what did the recognition of this inequality lead in each case?

X 7. What social and economic effects have followed the introduction during the last 150 years of machines, and the appropriation to productive uses of natural powers?

8. What is implied in the statement that capital is an historical category?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35853

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1895.

FOURTH YEAR.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

HONORS.

Examiner: JOHN CUMMINGS, PH.D.

Attempt to answer no more than five of the following questions.

SECOND PAPER—ECONOMIC HISTORY SUBSEQUENT TO THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

1. Write upon one of the following topics:
   Trade Unions.
   The Knights of Labor.

2. Give an account of some of the more important inventions made during the last half of the 18th century.

3. "Thus far in the history of industry, all that has been achieved in the way of diminishing the hours of labor has been the result of conditions rather than of legislation." Comment upon this passage, bearing in mind English and American Factory Legislation.

4 Describe the various forms of coöperation. How far have the expectations of coöperators been justified by the success of coöperative undertakings?

5. What has been the effect upon international commerce of the "demonetization of silver"?

6. "As soon, however, as the factory system was established the inequality of women and children in their struggle with employers attracted the attention of even the most careless observers; and attention once drawn to this circumstance, it was not long before the inequality of adult men was also brought into prominence." To what did the recognition of this inequality lead in each case?

7. What social and economic effects have followed the introduction during the last 150 years of machines, and the appropriation to productive uses of natural powers?

8. What is implied in the statement that capital is an historical category?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35854

University of Toronto.
Bankers Scholarship 1892

1 Of what practical use is the diffusion of accurate knowledge of English history among British subjects?
2 Examine the statement "that expansion is the chief character of English History in the eighteenth century.
3 Discuss the nature of the present Colonial Empire of Great Britain.
4 "What is the good of colonies?"
5 What effect, if any had the peopling of America and Australia upon the industrial position of England?
6 What is the true test of the importance (historical) of an event?
7 What connection, if any, is there between History & Politics?
8 How is India governed?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35855

W. L. M. King Auctoris

University of Toronto

Bankers Scholarship

1892

✓ 1 State and criticize the "wage fund" theory.

✓ 2 Discuss the economic importance of Trades Unions.

✓ 3 Define value, What determines the value of a given commodity?

✓ 4 Define money, Why is gold chosen as the money-metal? Give the chief functions of money?

✓ 5 What is bi-metalism and what objections are there to its introduction

✓ 6 What are the functions of a Bank?

✓ 7 What are the advantages of a protective tariff?

✓ 8 What are the economic advantages of Foreign trade?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 35856

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. Explain the position Private International Law occupies in the field of law.

2. A., domiciled abroad, dies there, leaving property there and in England, and his executor obtains probate of the will at the place of death. Does this enable him to make title to the property in England? If not, how can he obtain such power?

3. Can an action be maintained in England on an obligation barred by its proper law but not barred by English law?

4. What formalities are required for a contract made abroad to make it valid here?

5. (*a*) What is domicile?

(*b*) What is its importance in Private International Law?

(*c*) How may it be changed?

6. When the judgment of a foreign Court is being enforced here, in how far can the merits of the claim for which judgment has been recovered be inquired into?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35857

false pretences includes obtaining property otherwise larceny.

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner: W. H. McFADDEN, LL.B.

10

TASCHEREAU—HARRIS.

1. A. buys a horse from B. and takes it away, at the same time saying he will immediately return and pay for it, but all the time intends to defraud the seller; B. consents to A. going with the horse and A does not return, is this larceny? A. says to B. that he has been sent by C. who wishes to look at a certain horse, which statement is untrue; B. allows A. to take the horse to show to C. and A. all along intending to defraud keeps the horse, is this larceny? What is the distinction if any? — false pretences — larceny

2. When only can a dying declaration be admitted in evidence? — injury

3. Within what time must a death result from injury received in order that the person committing the injury be held criminally responsible for homicide?

4. If A. enters peaceably into the house of B. is B. justified in using force to put him out? If A. breaks the door to enter is B. justified in using force? Is there any difference in the two cases and if so what? — force — fear to person

5. What is robbery and what must be proved to sustain a charge of robbery?

6. What exception is there to the provision that any number of counts for different offences may be joined in the same indictment? — murder

II

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35858

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

75

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

EVERSLEY.

1. What is the difference between a void and a voidable marriage?

2. When will a parent be liable for a tort committed by an infant child?

3. What is the law of Scotland as to marriages by declaration? Is any previous residence required, and if so how long?

4. What are the provinces of the Judge and jury in an action brought against an infant for necessaries?

5. What is the general rule as to giving maintenance to a father for the support of his children, and what as to a mother?

6. Where a servant is in the habit of buying goods for his master, and instead of paying for the goods steals the money given him for that purpose, when will the master be liable for the goods and when not?

12

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35859

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. Explain Bottomry, General Average and Salvage.

2. In an action against the buyer for wrongfully refusing to accept goods, what is the measure of damages?

3. How may a retiring partner get rid of his liability for the firm debts incurred:

   (*a*) While he was a partner?

   (*b*) After he had ceased to be a member of the firm?

4. A promissory note is made by A. in favor of B. and endorsed by B. to the order of C. Discuss the negotiability of the instrument.

5. A. sold goods to B., B. agreeing to accept on delivery of the goods a bill of exchange, at 6 months for the price. A delivered the goods but B. refused to accept the bill of exchange. What are A.'s rights?

6. Give the provisions of the Statute of Frauds with reference to Guaranties.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35860

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CORPORATIONS

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

LINDLEY.

1. Is there any difference as to the onus of proof between a person who has not been registered as a shareholder asserting his right to be placed on the register and one who has been registered but whose name has been struck off claiming that he has been improperly struck off?

2. The directors of a company agree with certain persons that if they take shares they will be indemnified by the company against loss; does this bind the company? Why?

70

3. What is necessary for the plaintiff to prove in an action for dividends? Where a shareholder has been improperly removed from the register what effect will it have on the action? What effect will it have where the plaintiff is a married woman?

4. Where shares have been forfeited for non-payment of calls properly made, what liability is the shareholder under (*a*) for the calls made before forfeiture, (*b*) for the calls made subsequent thereto?

5. Is the holder of fully paid up shares in a limited company entitled to petition for a winding-up order?

6. When may a company capable of being voluntarily wound-up be so wound up?

3

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35861

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

EQUITY.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. Explain and illustrate the maxim, where there is equal equity the law must prevail.

2. What is meant by (*a*) actual notice, (*b*) constructive notice?

3. What is a vendors lien for unpaid purchase money of lands? Explain (*a*) how it is enforced, (*b*) how it is lost.

4. Discuss the rights and liabilities of executors carrying on the business of the testator pursuant to a power in the will enabling them to do so.

5. What are the advantages to the lender, of a sale of land with a right of repurchase over an ordinary mortgage as a security for money lent?

6. Explain clearly what is meant by consolidation of mortgages and distinguish it from tacking.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35862

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

REAL PROPERTY.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. Explain Socage tenure, Livery of Seisin, Gavel-Kind, Base fee.

2. "No estate of freehold can commence in future." Express your opinion on this statement.

3. (*a*) What is an estate tail?
   (*b*) How may it be created?
   (*c*) How may it be destroyed?

4. Explain what is meant by a vested remainder and distinguish it from a contingent remainder.

5. Give what you know of the first four sections of the Statute of Frauds.

6. Give a brief historic sketch of the law of alienation by devise.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35863

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

TORTS.

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

POLLOCK—BIGELOW.

1. Is there any difference between a newspaper report of a judicial trial, where there are personal imputations, when the report is sent in by a regular reporter and when it is furnished by an outsider?

2. Where an injury is done to several persons, infringing a distinct private right common to them all, can one of the number bring an action in his own name or must all be joined as plaintiffs?

3. Where a man lawfully going along the highway is struck by an object, falling from a building adjoining the highway, and injured, on whom is the burden of proof as to negligence?

70

4. In an action of deceit the plaintiff proves the falsity of the representations, that he acted upon them and that he suffered damages by the false representations, is this sufficient? If not what else must he prove?

5. A member of parliament in his place in the house in a speech relating to the proceedings under consideration uses language defamatory of a person, is he liable to an action for slander? He afterwards has the speech printed and circulates it generally, does this make him liable? Give reasons for the answer.

6. What is the distinction betwen public nuisance and private nuisance?

15

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35864

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CONTRACTS.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. "An infant is, generally speaking, incapable of absolutely binding himself by contract."

Discuss and illustrate this statement.

2. Define consideration and show how far it must be adequate.

3. What right has C. to enforce a contract made between A. and B. for C.'s benefit when A. and B. have agreed that C. may enforce the contract although not a party thereto.

4. The assignee of a contract takes it subject to the equities.

Give your reasons for agreeing with or dissenting from this statement.

5. What are the conditions of a valid agreement not to carry on a particular trade.

6. A. endorsed a note on the faith of a statement made to him that it was a guaranty and without seeing its face. The note was then transferred for good consideration to a third party, who had no notice of the circumstances under which A.'s endorsation was procured. The holder sued A. on the note, and he set up the facts above stated as a defence. What are the rights of the parties?

7. In how far is a corporation bound by an obligation implied in law?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35865

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. Distinguish Private International Law from International Law.

2. What is the rule on which an English Court acts in construing a will of personal estate made by a person domiciled in a foreign country?

3. A foreigner having money in a bank here dies intestate. Will his representatives, also foreigners, take the property according to our law? Explain.

4. A., resident here, contracts with B. to sell him certain lands in Germany. Will our Courts at the suit of B. compel A. to carry out his contract?

5. Are all contracts externally perfect and valid according to the law of the place where made enforceable here? Give your reasons.

6. Damages are claimed in an action in this country for an alleged tortious act commited by a foreigner in this country. Is it the law of this country or that of the foreign country that determines whether the act is a wrongful one? Give the reasoning on which you base your opinion.

13.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35866

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CRIMINAL LAW.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

TASCHEREAU—HARRIS.

1. What is treason and within what limitation of time must it be prosecuted?

2. Define: to maim, to wound, to disfigure, to disable, and to do grevious bodily harm.

3. If a man perfectly sane on all other points has the delusion that another man is in the act of killing him as he supposes, acting in self-defence kills his supposed agressor, is he liable for murder?

4. What is the origin of the distinction of crimes into felonies and misdemeanours?

5. If a man is indicted for larceny and acquitted can he afterwards be indicted on the same facts for obtaining the goods or money by false pretences? If indicted for obtaining by false pretences and acquitted can he be indicted successfully afterwards on the same facts for larceny?

6. What are challenges to the polls, *propter defectum, propter affectum* and *propter delictum*?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35867

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

EVERSLEY.

1. Prior to Lord Harwicke's Act what were the three methods of celebrating marriage in England? What were the chief provisions of the Act?

2. What are voluntary settlements and what are the effects of a voluntary settlement made by the husband on the wife (*a*) as to creditors, (*b*) as to purchaser, (*c*) as to the settlor?

3. What was the capacity of a married woman to sue or be sued in tort at common law and what is her capacity under the Married Womans' Property Act?

4. What were the requisities to an estate by the curtesy and what are the rights under the Married Womans' Property Act? What were the requsities for dower and what changes have been made by the dower Act?

5. What two circumstances at least must combine in order that a settlement made by a woman before marriage can be set aside?

6. It is laid down as a rule that where a legacy is vested in infants but the payment of it is deferred until a future day maintenance will not be allowed out of it because it does not carry interest until the day of payment. What are the exceptions to the rule?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35868

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. In what respect, if any, is a firm restricted in the choice of the name under which the partnership business is to be carried on?

2. A. makes a promissory note in favor of B. payable three months after date, B. agreeing at the time the note is made to renew it for a further period of three months. At maturity B. refuses to renew the note, and insists on being paid. What are the rights of the parties?

3. How is the right to stop *in transitu* affected by the delivery of the goods to a carrier appointed by the consignee.

4. A. owes B. $50 for repairs to A.'s carriage, on which B. claims a lien for his work, and insists on being paid in cash, although B. owes A. $60 on a grocery account. Give your reasons for thinking that B. is right or wrong in his contention.

5. What are the rights of the purchaser of goods with a warranty who discovers after accepting the goods that they do not comply with the warranty?

6. Where an agent acting for an undisclosed principal has made a contract in his own name, what rights, if any, has the principal on the contract?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35869

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CORPORATIONS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

LINDLEY.

1. Where a company is formed for a certain definite purpose and it is proposed to go beyond the limits set by the original constitution, can a majority of the members authorize the company to do so? Does it make any difference whether it is an incorporated or an unincorporated company? no / no

2. Shares in a company are placed in a person's name pursuant to an alleged agreement, but which is in truth no agreement; the shareholder accepts the shares on the terms in which they have been placed in his name and subsequently winding up proceedings are taken. Can he repudiate? yes

66

3. Where a company is formed for an illegal purpose, can the subscribers recover back the money paid by them? Have they a right to an account of the dealings and transactions of the company and the profits made thereby? yes no

4. What are the requirements necessary to give a resolution at a meeting of shareholders legal effect? What is the difference in this respect between ordinary and special meetings? 3/4 - only re matters

5. What is the law of set-off as to dividends owing to a contributory by the company as against a call made against him under the winding up proceedings? Does it make any difference whether the company is a limited or an unlimited one? cannot set off no

6. What are the rights of a creditor to prove for his claim where the company which is indebted to him has amalgamated with another company as to which company he can prove against, the amalgamation being *intra vires* and binding on both companies. old rules apply transactions

9

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35870

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

EQUITY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. Explain clearly what is meant by Equity as administered in our Courts, and show in what respect, if any, it now differs from law.

2. What degree of deligence is required of a trustee in dealing with the trust property.

3. What is meant by the doctrine of election? Give an instance of its application,

4. Define constructive fraud and illustrate your definition.

5. Is the liabilitiy of partners for goods sold and delivered to them a joint or joint and several liability? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Is misdescription of the property a defence to a suit for specific performance.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35871

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

TORTS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

POLLOCK—BIGELOW.

1. If a horse escapes into a public road and kicks a person who is lawfully on the road, is the owner of the horse liable in damages? Why? If the horse strays into a field instead of the road and kicks horses in that field, is the owner of the horse liable? Is there any distinction between the two cases?

2. When will there be a remedy in an English Court for an act in the nature of a tort committed in a place outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Court?

3. Where an aeronaut after ascension alights in a man's garden, and persons attracted by the balloon break into the garden and tread down the vegetables and flowers, is the aeronaut liable for the damages sustained? Compare this with the "Squib" case, and show how the principle governs.

4. Give an instance where an act which is a breach of contract is also a tort. Also an instance where an obvious tort is turned into a breach of contract for the purpose of a better and more convenient remedy.

5. Will an action lie against a person for harbouring a servant who has wrongfully left his master's employment, although the person so harbouring him has not enticed the servant to leave or interfered with the course of the employment? What difference, if any, does it make if the master gives notice to the person not to harbour the servant?

6. Where a person is doing an unlawful act such as driving at an immoderate speed on the highway, and in so doing is injured by the act of another, has he any right to recover damages? What is the rule laid down?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35872

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

REAL PROPERTY.

HONORS.

Examiner: R. U. McPherson, B.A., LL.B.

1. What English laws relating to real property are in force in Ontario?

2. For what purpose was the Statute of *Quia Emptores* passed and what was enacted by it?

3. (*a*) Indicate concisely the conditions that led to the passing of the Statutes of Mortmain in England.

(*b*) What mortmain laws have we here?

4. Property is conveyed to A. and B. as trustees without their consent. What form of instrument should they execute if they wish to decline the trust?

5. Why would you advise a conveyance to be made by way of grant rather than by bargain and sale?

6. A. mortgages lands to B. and then sells part of the land to C., covenanting with C. that he will pay off B.'s mortgage and relieve C.'s land therefrom. B., with notice of these facts, releases the residue of the lands from his mortgage without receiving the whole of the mortgage moneys. C., to an action brought by B. on his mortgage, objects that B. having released the other lands from his mortgage without C.'s consent, C.'s lands are also released. What are the rights of the parties?

23

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35873

University of Toronto.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS: 1896.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CONTRACTS.

HONORS.

Examiner: W. H. McFadden, LL.B.

POLLOCK.

1. A. by mail proposes to sell certain goods to B. at a definite price, which proposal is received by B. on the 10th of the month. On the 12th B. posts a letter to A. containing an unconditional acceptance of the offer. A. dies on the 11th, the day before the acceptance is posted, but B. has no knowledge of this fact. Does this constitute a binding contract? Explain.

2. What is the position of a debtor as against the assignee from the creditor of the debt when without notice of the assignment he has paid the debt to the original creditor? What is his position when he has a set-off against the original creditor but has received notice of the assignment?

3. A solicitor employed by his client to sell property buys it himself without acquainting his client of the fact. The solicitor makes a considerable profit out of the transaction. What are the rights of the client?

4. What are the conditions under which an agreement not to carry on a particular trade or business will be valid?

5. What is the effect of a bond given for the payment by the obligor of a sum certain conditional on the performance of something which at the time the bond is given is impossible to be performed? What

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

is the effect when the condition is possible at the time of giving the bond but becomes impossible before it can be performed?

6. A. agrees to sell to B. a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way in a certain ship between two ports. It turns out that before the bargain was made the ship and cargo had been lost, but neither party was aware of the fact. Is the agreement binding?

7. What are the limitations to the rule that when a party contracts with an agent, not knowing him to be an agent, the undisclosed principal is generally bound by the contract and entitled to enforce it?

8. When a contract is voidable on the ground of misrepresentation, what are the rights of the person who has been induced to enter into the contract by misrepresentation? State fully.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35875

University of Toronto.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Students proposing to offer themselves for Examination in the Faculty of Arts are required to fill up and sign the following Form, and leave it together with the Examination Fee ($5) with the Registrar of the University on or before April 10th.

The Programme of the Examinations will be issued about April 23rd, and will state the place in which each Examination will take place.

Name in full ..... William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Date of Application ..... April 8th 1892

At what College or Colleges, (University College or some Affiliated College) he he is a student, or whether dispensation from attendance at Lectures has been obtained..... University College
(If entering the University, Institutions at which Student was prepared must be stated.)

For which Year's Examination he offers himself..... First

In what department he is a Candidate for Honors this year ..... ~~
(Each Sub-department must be stated.)

* What Pass Subjects he intends to take ..... First year — Latin. English. History Mathematics, French and German, Geology

If † Theological options be taken, what they are must here be stated, and the College at which they are taken. ..... instead of ~~ They are taken at ~~ College

Signature ..... W. L. M. King.

Home Address ..... Berlin. Ont.

*Candidates must here state the Examination to which these subjects belong. Thus a Second Year Candidate may be taking Chemistry of the First Examination.

†Certificates of having passed in these must be sent to the Registrar before the close of the Arts Examinations.

[OVER.]

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[Endorsement to be filled in by the Candidate.]

University of Toronto.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Application of W. L. M. King.

For Examination of First *Year.*

Address 84 Wellesley St. City

The Address of the Candidate between date of application and the close of the Examination should be here given.

Dated April 8th *1892*

Rowsell & Hutchison, Printers and Stationers, Toronto.

C 35876

Candidates will here state the Subjects in which at the various Examinations they have passed, whether such Subjects were Honor or Pass, and the Examination to which these Subjects belong, if they may be taken in different Years of the Course.

N.B.—It is especially necessary that this list be complete and accurate.

Date at which each Examination was passed.

1st Examination:
(Or Senior Matriculation.)

Honor:

Pass:

2nd Examination:

Honor:

Pass:

3rd Examination:

Honor

Pass:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume 0 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
CANADA
PUBLIQUES

C 35877

Nelson
Petition of Right 1629
Bill of " 1689
Habeas Corpus act 1679
Act of Settlement 1700
Reform bills 1832-69

University of Toronto.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Students proposing to offer themselves for Examination in the Faculty of Arts are required to fill up and sign the following Form, and leave it together with the Examination Fee ($5) with the Registrar of the University on or before March 20th.

The Final Programme of the Examinations will be issued about April 17th, and will state the place in which each Examination will take place.

Name in full ..... William Lyon Mackenzie King

Date of Application ..... April 10th 1893

At what College or Colleges, (University College or some Confederated College or University) he is a student, or whether dispensation from attendance at Lectures has been obtained .....
(If entering the University, Institutions at which Student was prepared must be stated.) ..... University College

For which Year's Examination he offers himself ..... 2nd year

In what department he is a Candidate for Honors this year .....
(Each Sub-department must be stated.) ..... Political Science

* What Pass Subjects he intends to take ..... Latin, English, French, German, Psychology of 2nd yr

† If Theological options be taken, what they are must here be stated, and the College at which they are taken. ..... instead of ..... They are taken at ..... College.

Signature ..... W L M King

Home Address ..... Berlin Ont

* Candidates must here state the Examination to which these subjects belong. Thus a Second Year Candidate may be taking Chemistry of the First Examination.

† Certificates of having passed in these must be sent to the Registrar before the close of the Arts Examinations.

[OVER.]

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[Endorsement to be filled in by the Candidate.]

University of Toronto.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Application of W. L. M. King

For Examination of Second *Year.*

Address Residence, Univ. College.

The Address of the Candidate between date of application and the close of the Examination should be here given.

1213 – Hodgins
1254 – 2 physics
1261
1264
1273
1275

Dated April 10th *1893*

Rowsell & Hutchison, Printers and Stationers, Toronto.

C 35878

Candidates will here state the Subjects in which at the various Examinations they have passed, whether such Subjects were Honor or Pass, and the Examination to which these subjects belong, if they may be taken in different Years of the Course.

N.B.—It is especially necessary that this list be complete and accurate.

Date at which each Examination was passed.

1st Examination:
(Or Senior Matriculation.)
Honor:

Pass:

2nd Examination:

Honor:

Pass:

3rd Examination:

Honor:

Pass:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume 0 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
CANADA

C 35879

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS : 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

TORTS.

HONOURS.

Examiner : EDWARD BAYLY.

1. A., B. and C. are the only bicycle manufacturers in Lonleyville. H. commences making wheels in the village, and A., B. and C. offer specially favourable terms to all who will deal with them to the exclusion of H. and other competitors. H. is thereby driven out of business. Has he a right of action ? Why ?

2. A. telegraphs B. in cypher to sell 10,000 bushels of wheat @ 78 cents per bushel. The telegrapher, not understanding the cypher, omits to send the message until the following day, when wheat has fallen two cents per bushel. Is the telegraph company liable, and if so. for how much ?

3. The defendants are a municipal corporation empowered by statute to construct a sewer. They employed a contractor to do the work. In consequence of his negligence in omitting to support certain gas mains while making necessary excavations, a main broke, the gas rushed into plaintiff's house and caused an explosion, injuring him and his furniture. Can he succeed in an action against the corporation ? Give reasons for your answer, discussing principles involved.

4. What are the statutory provisions as to security for costs in an action for libel against a public newspaper ?

5. A physician attached to a hospital staff gives his services gratuitously to the public patients, aud a patient loses a leg owing to his negligence. Can the patient recover damages from the physician ?

6. What are the statutory provisions regarding venue, notice of action, and time within which action must be brought, against persons who purport to act in pursuance of an Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to criminal law ?

7. A man driving on the wrong side of the street runs over a foot passenger and collides with another vehicle. What is the presumption of negligence in each case ? Give reasons.

8. A., the holder of an accident policy for $6,000, is killed in a railway accident. An action is brought by his personal representative under Lord Campbell's Act. What effect, if any, has the insurance on the question of damages?

9. The plaintiff was injured through the defective condition of the machinery in defendant's factory on 1st October, 1895. In December, 1895, he consults a solicitor who has an interview with defendant and threatens an action if compensation is not made. No notice being [illegible]en of this, the solicitor in January, 1896, writes the [illegible] letter threatening action. On 10th April, 1896, he [illegible] writ and serves same together with a statement of [illegible] Workmen's Compensation Act. Apart from [illegible] defences are open and how must they be [illegible] of ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35880

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

PRACTICE.

PASS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. The plaintiff issues a writ of summons with the following claim indorsed thereon: "The plaintiff's claim is for $1,000 debt." The defendant does not enter an appearance. How should the plaintiff proceed in order to recover judgment?

2. A mortgagee of lands issues a writ claiming foreclosure. The mortgagor does not intend to defend the action, but desires a sale of the lands instead of foreclosure. What steps should the mortgagor take?

3. (*a*) A defendant desires to enter an appearance after the expiration of the ten days limited in the writ of summons.

(*b*) A plaintiff desires to deliver a statement of claim more than three months after the entry of appearance by the defendant.

What is the practice in each case?

4. A statement of defence is silent as to certain allegations contained in the statement of claim. What is the effect of such silence?

5. To what stage of the action may the plaintiff discontinue? What are the defendant's rights upon such discontinuance?

6. When may the defendant move to dismiss the action for want of prosecution?

7. The defendant files an affidavit on production. The plaintiff believes that the affidavit does not include documents which the defendant should produce. What steps should the plaintiff take to secure further and better production of documents by the defendant?

8. What are the consequences of disobeying an order to produce documents?

9. What is the practice in setting down a High Court action for trial (*a*) at the Toronto jury sittings, (*b*) at the Toronto non-jury sittings?

10. How are the addresses of counsel to the jury regulated?

11. In what actions has the Court no power to dispense with the jury?

12. A party wishes to appeal from the report of a Local Master. What is the practice?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35881

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

PRACTICE.

HONOURS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. The plaintiff brings an action to recover possession of land. The defendant does not enter an appearance. What steps must the plaintiff take in order to sign judgment for recovery of possession and costs?

2. A writ of summons bears the following indorsement: "This writ was issued by A. B. of the city of Toronto in the county of York, Solicitor for the plaintiff, who resides in the city of Buffalo in the State of New York."

(*a*) At what stage of the action may the defendant obtain an order for security for costs?

(*b*) How is the order obtained?

(*c*) What are the terms of the order?

3. Under what circumstances may the plaintiff move for judgment immediately after the issue of the writ of summons? Outline the practice on such an application.

4. A. brings an action against B. on a contract of guarantee. B. claims to be entitled to contribution from his co-sureties C. and D., and desires to make C. and D. parties to the action. (*a*) What steps should B. take? (*b*) If C. and D., when made parties, do not appear, what is the effect of such non-appearance?

5. How may the defendant plead a ground of defence arising after delivery of his statement of defence?

6. The statement of claim alleges that the plaintiff and the defendant entered into a contract. The statement of defence simply denies that there was such a contract between the plaintiff and the defendant. How will the denial be construed?

7. What are the exceptions to the rule that the plaintiff may in his statement of claim choose any county town as the place of trial?

8. A party to an action requires to have at the trial the testimony of a person residing in the United States. (*a*) Outline the practice in applying for a commission. (*b*) What facts should be shown by the affidavit or affidavits to be read in support of the application?

9. A. brings an action for libel against a newspaper company. After delivery of plaintiff's statement of claim the defendants apply for an order for leave to examine the plaintiff for discovery before delivering their statement of defence. What order should be made? Cite an authority.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35882

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897

FIRST YEAR.

CONTRACTS.

PASS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. State the requisites for an offer and an acceptance respectively.

2. "The consideration for a promise may be an act or a forbearance or a promise to do or to forbear." Illustrate this statement by an example of each case.

3. "Past consideration is no consideration." State the exceptions to this rule.

4. A. agrees with B. to sell him 100 tons Lehigh coal "on schooner Drummond." At the time of the contract the coal was not on the schooner, but in yard at Rochester. What claim has B. on A. if latter refuses to deliver the coal to B.?

5. What are the rights of a party to a contract induced by fraud when he discovers that fraud?

6. The Queen issues a proclamation of neutrality as between Greece and Turkey. A. agrees with B. to deliver to a firm at Athens a cargo of dynamite. What difference does it make in the position of the parties if A. and B. are both British subjects, should A. refuse to carry out his contract?

7. A debenture of a company is stolen by B. and sold to A. What title has A., and why?

8. In an executory contract for the manufacture and supply of goods should one party, after partial supply by the other, give notice that he does not require the remainder of the goods, what must the party not in default shew in order to bind the other?

9. What rights are conferred by a breach of warranty?

10. Explain fully what is meant by Accord and Satisfaction.

11. Explain what is meant by a bill of lading and what are the rights conferred by it?

12. A merchant in Montreal wishes to buy 10,000 bushels of wheat at 75c. The telegraph company in transmitting his order to Toronto makes his order read for 10,000 bushels at 78c. The Toronto merchant fills the order and it is repudiated by the Montreal merchant. Who bears the loss? Why?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35883

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

FIRST YEAR.

CONTRACTS.

HONOURS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. What are the rules as to dealings with expectant heirs?

2. "A. cannot by contract with X. confer rights or impose liabilities upon M." Discuss this statement.

3. In what cases is extrinsic exidence admitted to affect a written contract?

4. A contract between A. and X. is discharged by the default of X. What are A.'s rights?

5. A. accepts a bill of exchange drawn on B. The bill is indorsed for value to C., who sues A. A. defends the action. Who ought to succeed? Why?

6. What is meant by a "substituted contract"? What are the requisites for it to be effectual?

7. What are the rules stated by Anson for the ascertainment of damages?

8. A seller of goods warrants them to be of a certain quality, which they are not. A commission merchant undertakes to procure goods of a certain quality and fails. What is the liability in each case?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35884

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

FIRST YEAR.

REAL PROPERTY.

PASS.

Examiner: EDWARD BAYLY.

1. Explain the terms *general occupant* and *special occupant.*

2. What is included in the definition of the word "land" at common law?

3. Land is conveyed to A. and the heirs of his body by his present wife. The wife dies without leaving any issue, and A., by ordinary deed, grants the land in fee to B. What estate does B. take?

4. Describe the succession to land on an intestacy since the Devolution of Estates Act, pointing out by what rules the persons beneficially entitled are ascertained.

5. Describe joint tenancy, and distinguish it from tenancy in common. Can a joint tenant devise his share?

6. (*a*) A bargains and sells land to B. and his heirs to the use of C. and his heirs. (*b*) A. grants land to B. and his heirs to the use of C. and his heirs. In whom is the legal estate in each case? Explain fully.

7. Define a remainder—both vested and contingent. Show in what different ways a remainder may be contingent.

8. What is a *reversion*? Distinguish it from a *remainder.*

9. What objection is there to the use of the conveyance with implied covenants by beneficial owner?

10. In searching a title a deed is found on the abstract dated 22nd April, 1885, granting lands "to A. and his assigns." What estate has A. in the lands?

11. How ought a will to be executed and attested at the present time? What is the effect if a legatee subscribes as a witness?

12. What was the effect at common law when a tenant for life enfeoffed another in fee? What change has been made by statute?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35885

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

FIRST YEAR.

REAL PROPERTY.

HONOURS.

Examiner : EDWARD BAYLY.

1. A. mortgages lands to B. by ordinary statutory mortgage, and makes default in payment of the principal. What different courses can B. pursue in order to enforce payment, and realize on his security ?

2. A married man enters into a written agreement to purchase land in Toronto, and dies before it is conveyed to him. Is his widow entitled to dower ? Why ?

3. State shortly the apparent intention of the Statute of Uses ; explain in what manner it failed, and what effect was produced by the decisions upon it ?

4. What becomes of an equitable estate in fee upon failure of heirs of the *cestui que trust* ?

5. A testator devises lands to A. for life with remainder in fee to such son of B. (a bachelor) as shall attain twenty-one years. Is the limitation to the son of B. an executory devise or a contingent reminder ?

6. Lands are granted to-day to A. in fee to have and to hold from and after 24th May, 1897. What estate does A take ? Explain.

7. Explain shortly the reason for, and effect of passing the statute *Quia emptores.*

8. A devise to A. but if he die without issue, then to B. in fee. What estate would A. take (*a*) at Common law, (*b*) since the Wills Act ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35886

Law School

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

FIRST YEAR.

COMMON LAW.

PASS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. What is the legal meaning of the word damnum.

2. What is the remedy afforded for a public nuisance, and under what circumstances may a private individual have the right of action for public nuisance ?

3. What is the right of a land owner as to draining subteraneous water from the land of a neighbouring owner.

4. Explain and illustrate the following: Person of *inherence; anticedent right in rem; remedial right; abnormal person.*

5. Define negligence as recognized in law.

6. Under what state of facts may a plaintiff who has suffered both damnum and injuria be unable to succeed in an action for damages ?

7. Discuss briefly Holland's proposition that the Sovereign may be clothed with a right.

8. What is the liability for torts committed by parties undertaking gratuitous duties ?

9. State the main provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act, and explain why it is in force in Ontario ?

10. Give the several different kinds of bailment mentioned by Broom.

11. What distinction is there (if any) as to the right of a private individual and a constable to arrest on bare suspicion of the commission of a felony.

12. What, according to Holland, is the relation between law and custom ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35887

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

FIRST YEAR.

COMMON LAW.

HONOURS.

Examiner : P. H. DRAYTON.

1. What degree of lateral support can an owner of land insist on from an owner of adjoining land ?

2. International law is only by analogy. Discuss.

3. Under what circumstances will a plea of contributory negligence on the part of a third party absolve the defendants from liability if proved ?

4. Can a tort arise out of a contract ? Is privity necessary to enable plaintiff to maintain his action ? Exemplify.

5. Discuss the materiality of intent on the part of the person in the Law of Torts.

6. Considerable doubt has of late been thrown upon the doctrine that apart from the existence of a State and Sovereign power within it "there can be no law." Explain this fully.

7. Explain briefly the doctrine of qualified privilege.

8. A. is B.'s servant C. beats A., has B. any remedy of of action against C., if so, what must he prove ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35888

Law School

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

FIRST YEAR.

EQUITY.

PASS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. Give an account of the establishment of the Court of Chancery as a regular Court.

2. Explain the maxims (1) "Equity follows the law" and (2) "Where there is equal equity the law must prevail." Give an illustration of each.

3. "As to trusts executed, equity follows the law. As to trusts executory, equity may or may not follow the law." Explain fully and give examples.

4. A. by deed conveys certain lands to B. in trust to sell and apply the proceeds of sale in payment of A.'s debts. Under what circumstances does the deed become irrevokable?

5. What is a power in the nature of a trust? Give an example.

6. "Charities are in general highly favored in the law." Explain this statement.

7. What is the doctrine of election? Give an example.

8. Upon what grounds will the Court decree the dissolution of a partnership?

9. Distinguish between accident and mistake and give an example of each.

10. What are the rules for determining whether a sum specified in an agreement to be paid upon breach thereof is to be treated as a penalty or as liquidated damages?

11. When will the Court grant to a private person an injunction restraining a public nuisance?

12. When will the Court direct a void instrument to be delivered up to be cancelled?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35889

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS : 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

CONTRACTS.

Examiner : R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. After part execution of a consideration the completion is prevented without default of either party, what is the position of the parties to the contract ?

2. A. agrees to sell a car load of wheat to B. On the completion of the agreement it is put into writing and signed by both parties. On delivery to B. he discovers that the wheat is not up to a sample which was shewn him by A. during the negotiations for the contract, and which A. promised should be the standard according to which the wheat was to be delivered. The sample is not mentioned in the written agreement. What is the result ?

3. Explain the differences between the requisites in form demanded by the 4th and 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds.

4. A builder takes a contract to be completed for $8000 upon quantities taken out by A.'s architect. The building cost nearly $9000 owing to a mistake made by A.'s architect which had not been brought to A.'s notice. Is A. liable to the builder for the additional $1000.

5. A. is induced by fraud to take shares in a company. Before discovering the fraud he transfers the shares to B. After the transfer he discovers the fraud and notifies his transferee (B.) who thereupon takes proceedings against the company to have the shares cancelled, relying on the fraud practised on A. How far ought B. to succeed ?

6. What is the effect in law of a "nominal" consideration ?

7. A. is charged by B. with an indictable offence. B. enters into an agreement with A. that if A. will not bring any action against him, B., for malicious prosecution he will withdraw from the prosecution of the charge. B. does withdraw. A. sues B. for the prosecution. B. sets up the agreement. Is it a good defence ? Why ?

8. To what extent may "prospective damages" be claimed in an action ?

9. What are the requisites for a payment to make it sufficient to take a debt relating to personalty out of the Statute of Limitations ?

10. What remedies has a principal who discovers that his agent has wrongfully received a commission from a third party with whom the agent entered into a contract on behalf of the principal ?

11. What are the exceptions to the general rule that specific performance will not be granted of a contract for the sale of lands unless there is a valid contract within the Statute of Frauds ?

12. Two persens carrying on business in partnership as bankers took from a customer as security for his indebtedness to them a conveyance to them individually of certain land which was subject to a mortgage in favor of plaintiffs.

Subsequently upon proceedings being threatened by the plaintiffs upon their mortgage, one of the partners, without the knowledge or consent of the other, in consideration of a stay of proceedings, signed in the firm's name a covenant under seal to pay to the plaintiffs the arrears due on their mortgage.

The plaintiffs now bring an action upon this covenant against the partner who did not sign.

Can they succeed ?

Give reasons for your answer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35890

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

CONTRACTS.

HONOURS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. A. was seven years ago a creditor of B.'s. To-day he sends a collector to B., and on B.'s asking the collector's business, the latter says he has called about that old debt due to A. B. then writes A.: "I cannot pay anything on your claim to-day, but as soon as my affairs are in better shape I intend to pay you and every one else." Is this a good acknowledgment to revive the debt? If so, when could it be sued upon and judgment obtained?

2. What is the position of an auctioneer with regard to the requirements of the Statute of Frauds?

3. A contract is made for the supply of an article according to a sample which has a latent defect unknown to both parties. What is the result?

4. Money is paid by B. to A., who is agent for C., in order to pay for shares in a concern which, as known to A. but unknown to B., is insolvent. B. sues A. to recover the money paid. A. defends and states that in his accounting with C. he (A.) has credited C. with the money received. What is B.'s position with regard to A. and C.?

5. A. owns a horse, which he enters for a race for $500 prize. B. also enters for the same race a horse which belongs to C. D. bets E. $50 to $10 on A.'s horse, and F. bets G. $200 to $75 on the horse entered by B. How far are these bets legal? All horses entered run—outsider wins.

6. "An agent cannot delegate his authority." Discuss this maxim briefly, and show how far it is and is not applicable in cases of agency.

7. Upon what principle is part payment not sufficient to enable the Court to grant specific performance of a contract for the sale of land which is unenforceable under the Statute of Frauds.

8. The defendant agreed to become manager of the works of the plaintiff company for a certain period, and during that period to "give the whole of his time to the company's business."

Some time after entering into this agreement, and during the said period, the defendant agreed to organize and become managing director of a rival company. The plaintiffs sue to enforce the above stipulation. Can they succeed?

Give reasons for your answer, and discuss general rule as to granting relief in such cases.

9. A. and B. ostensibly trading in partnership borrow money of C., for which C. sues them, and obtains judgment, which is not satisfied.

Afterwards C. discovers that D., a solvent person, and E., since deceased, were undisclosed partners with A. and B. at the time of the loan as to the adventure with respect of which it was contracted.

C. brings an action against D. and the executors of E. to recover amount of loan. Can he succeed?

Discuss principles involved.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35831

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS : 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

TORTS.

PASS.

Examiner : EDWARD BAYLY.

1. Defendant sells cattle having a contagious disease to plaintiff. The cattle have been inspected by a public officer appointed for such purpose and pronounced by him fit for sale. The seller has made no statement except a written one, " that the cattle are to be taken with all faults without warranty, and no compensation will be given for defects," Can plaintiff recover damages ? Reasons.

2. What rights, if any, has a person who discovers after a contract has been wholly executed, that he was induced to enter into it by fraud ?

3. The defendant verbally charges the plaintiff, a merchant, with having had a venereal disease. The charge is proved to be false, but no specific damage is shewn. Can plaintiff recover ? Give reasons.

4. The defendant, in a furious manner, snaps an unloaded revolver in the plaintiff's face. Defendant knows it to be unloaded and only intends a joke, but plaintiff has no reason to suppose that the revolver is unloaded and thinks defendant is angry. Can plaintiff recover? Reasons.

5. The defendant, a sheriff, arrests the plaintiff upon a *capias* on a representation made by plaintiff that he is A.B., the person named in the writ, against whom it issued, with the intention of being arrested and giving the person against whom the writ really issed time to leave the country. Can plaintiff recover in an action for false imprisonment ? Reasons.

6. The defendant while cleaning out, under plaintiffs' orders, a pool of water on their land, found two rings in the mud at the bottom of the pool. He refuses to deliver them to the plaintiffs. The real owner cannot be discovered. Can plaintiffs succeed in an action to recover rings ? Give reasons and general rule in such cases.

7. " An entry upon land or a taking of goods is justifiable when effected by license of the law." Give two instances of such license.

8. Is the plaintiff in an action for damages agaist the defendant for carrying on a business which is a nuisance precluded from recovering because he had notice of the existence of the nuisance when he located himself near it ?

9. The defendant in an action for malicious prosecution shews facts sufficient to constitute probable cause, but does not shew that he was cognizant of such facts when he procured the plaintiff's arrest. Is this a good defence ?

10. A., a police officer, prevents B. from passing down a certain street on which there are unsafe buildings. B. can pass round another way to his destination, but instead of doing so stands arguing for a long time. Is this an imprisonment of B. by A. ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35892

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

TORTS.

HONOURS.

Examiner: EDWARD BAYLY.

1. The plaintiff, a bicyclist of indifferent skill, while riding on the street of a city is run down and injured by a street car owned by the defendants and under the management of their servants. The car is running at an excessive rate of speed, but an exceedingly skilful bicyclist could have avoided the accident. Can plaintiff recover?

2. Mr. X., a business man, making by his personal exertions a large income and in good general health, purchased at the shop of Mr. Y., a retail druggist, a dose of phenacitine as a cure for headache. Within an hour of taking it he died, poisoned by strychnine.

The dose was served out of a bottle supplyed to Y. by Messrs. Z., wholesale druggists, ordered as and labelled "Phenacitine," which is a harmless and non-poisonous drug. On being analysed after the death of X., it was found that the contents of the bottle consisted of phenacitine mixed with about 30% of strychnine.

Y. had ordered at same time from Messrs. Z. a bottle of strychnine for making up vermin-killer—part of the contents of the bottle supplied in accordance with this order, and duly labelled "strychnine" and "poison" were unused, and on being analysed were found to consist of phenacitine only. The contents of the two bottles had, therefore, somehow become mixed, but how was not clear.

Have executors of X. any remedy against Y. and Z. or either of them? Give reasons.

3. The defendant in answer to inquiries as to the credit of C. says to B., "I should be willing to give C. credit for anything he wanted." B. on the strength of this statement supplies C. with goods and is not paid for them. He sues the defendant. Is the latter liable in deceit?

4. Trace the progress of the law as to malicious interference with contract.

5. A riparian proprietor on the banks of a small stream uses all the water for his own domestic purposes and the needs of his cattle. Are the owners lower down the stream entitled to damages?

6. The defendant a solicitor employed by the plaintiff in seeking counsel's advice mistakes the legal effect of certain deeds (not produced) whereby the defendant receives and acts upon erroneous advice to the damage of his client. The client enters suit. Is defendant liable?

7. In an action for slander spoken of a woman charging her with adultery, what is the statutory provision as to necessary and unnecessary allegations in the pleadings?

8. What must a master prove in order to maintain an action for violence done to the person of his servant?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35893

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

EQUITY.

PASS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. What was the object of the Statute of Uses and how did trusts originate?

2. A. advances money for the purchase of certain lands for his own benefit. The conveyance is made to B. A. brings an action to have himself declared beneficial owner of the lands. Is parol evidence admissible in support of A.'s claim? State reasons.

2. Distinguish *satisfaction* and *performance* and give an example of each.

4. What is the doctrine of *cy-pres*? Give an example.

5. A. was possessed of a mill held under a lease, and also of certain plant, machinery and stock in trade belonging to it. A. shortly before his death indorsed on the lease and signed the following memorandum: "This deed and all thereto belonging I give to B. from this time forth with all the stock in trade." B. was an infant at the time of the execution of the memorandum, and A. delivered the lease to B.'s mother on B.'s behalf. B., by his next friend brings an action to have himself declared owner of the lease and other property. Should he succeed? State reasons fully.

6. What class of powers may a trustee delegate and what class of powers may he not delegate?

7. Distinguish between a mortgage and a pledge, and explain what remedies a pledgee has for enforcing payment of moneys advanced by him?

8. Explain the nature and extent of a solicitor's lien.

9. When will a *cestui que trust* be prohibited from charging his trustee with a breach of trust?

10. When will the Court decree specific performance of a verbal agreement respecting lands?

11. Money was advanced to A. on the security of a promissory note which B. C. D. and E. signed as sureties. B. and C. consented to sign only on the terms of certain property being assigned to them by A. as security. D. and E. had no knowledge of this arrangement. The note was paid at maturity by B. C. D. and E. in equal shares. Subsequently D. and E., having learned of the arrangement which B. and C. had made with A., bring action against B. and C., claiming to share in the benefit of the security held by B. and C. Should they succeed? State reasons.

12. What are the rules as to the appropriation of payments made by a debtor to a creditor?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35834

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

EQUITY.

HONOURS.

Examiner : HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. Explain the maxim "Equity never wants a trustee."

2. In *Casborne* v. *Scarfe*, (1 Atk. 603) it was decided that an equity of redemption is not a mere right. Explain the meaning of this decision, and discuss its correctness.

3. Discuss the principles on which Equity acts in assisting a *cestui que trust* to follow trust property which has been wrongfully disposed of by the trustee.

4. Explain in relation to the subject of mistake the maxim : *Ignorantia juris neminem excusat.*

5. Upon what principles does the Court act in removing trustees and appointing new trustees ?

6. What degree of misrepresentation will justify the rescission of a contract in equity ?

7. A. had power to appoint funds amongst her children by deed, or by her last will in writing or any writing purporting to be in the nature of her last will. A. died intestate and without having made an appointment by deed, but left in an envelope addressed to her son an unattested memorandum signed by herself as follows : "For my sons and daughters. Not having made a will, I leave this memorandum, and hope my children will be guided by it, though it is not a legal document. The funds I wish divided as follows" :—(Here followed details of A.'s wishes). An action is brought for a declaration that the memorandum was a valid execution of the power of appointment. Should the plaintiff succeed ? State reasons fully.

8. When will the Court decree specific performance of a contract relating to personal chattels ?

9. When will the Court grant an injunction restraining the publication of a libel ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35895

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS : 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND LAW.

PASS.

Examiner : P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Sketch the prominent features of the government of Canada as a royal French Province, and point out wherein they resembled and differed from the government of a Province in Old France.

2. What were the rights and privileges which were retained by the French people under the Articles of Capitulation and the Treaty of Paris ?

3. State the causes of the popularity and unpopularity, respectively, of the Quebec Act.

4. State the causes or influence which led to the repeal of the Quebec Act, and the passage of the Constitutional Act of 1791.

5. Give a summary of the causes of dissatisfaction with the administration of public affairs under the Constitutional Act.

6. Upon what famous State Paper was the Union Act of 1840-41 based, and what were the divisions of, and the principal recommendations contained in, the same.

7. Describe the leading principles on which our system of government rests ; and illustrate those which are in practical operation under said system.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35896

Law School

ANNUAL EXAMINATION : 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND LAW.

HONOURS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. What powers of amendment of the Constitution are granted to the Province under the B. N. A. Act?

2. To what extent does the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province represent the Queen? Explain fully.

3. The Royal Proclamation of George III. gave express power and authority, as soon as possible, to call an assembly "in such a manner and form as is usual in the Colonies of North America which are under our immediate government."

Describe the colonial governments which are here referred to.

4. To what important provision contained in the Union Act of 1840-41 was Lord Durham opposed, and why?

(*b*) Trace the important results which followed from a disregard of his recommendation and advice.

5. Give the division of legislative powers under the B. N. A. Act.

(*b*) Wherein does our Constitution differ from that of the United States in respect of the powers assigned to the Federal and Provincial or State legislatures, respectively, and wherein has our Constitution the advantage? Give reasons for answer.

6. Summarize the advantages and disadvantages, respectively, of a Federal system of government as compared with the system of small independent States, or with a single centralized State.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35897

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897

SECOND YEAR.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

PASS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Distinguish between a Common Law Lien and a Maritime Lien.

2. Explain and illustrate the terms *Chattel Real*, *Conditional Sale* and *General Average*.

3. Explain the doctrine of Pressure, and discuss its present effect upon transactions impeached as invalid under the Assignment and Preference Act as amended in 1891.

4. Describe the law of Ontario as to the assignability of a Chose in Action.

5. When can an agent of a mortgagee validly make the affidavit of *bonâ fides* under the Chattel Mortgage Act?

6. "Whatever is affixed to the soil becomes part of the soil." Explain this rule, and show briefly how it has been relaxed in favour of tenants.

7. How may an execution creditor enforce an execution against his debtor's interest as a mortgagee of lands?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35898

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

HONOURS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. What is the gist of the action of trover?

2. Discuss the question as to whether a contract for the sale of standing timber is within the 4th or 17th section of the Statute of Frauds.

3. At the request of a mortgagor a mortgagee discharges his mortgage upon receiving a new mortgage on other property of the mortgagor. At the date of the transaction the latter was insolvent. Discuss the validity of the second mortgage as against the insolvent's creditors under the Assignment and Preferences Act.

4. Trace the changes of the law under the Chattel Mortgage Act as to the curative effect of taking possession by a chattel mortgage as against simple contract creditors of the mortgagor.

5. "Anything not annexed to the freehold in fact is not to be regarded as a fixture except where the article forms part of the fabric or is an integral portion of the design."

Explain and illustrate this statement of the law of fixtures.

6. A wholesale merchant in Toronto sells goods to a retail dealer in Kingston (to be resold by him in the course of his trade) under an agreement that the property is not to pass until promissory notes given for the same have been retired. What is necessary in order that the rights of the sender may be protected as against creditors of purchasers from, or mortgagees of the purchaser.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35899

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897

SECOND YEAR.

EVIDENCE.

PASS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. On a trial for murder, what must be proved to render admissible the declaration of the deceased as to the cause of death?

(*a*) On what principle is such a declaration admissible?

2. State the law as to the competency of children of tender age as witnesses (*a*) in civil proceedings, and (*b*) in criminal proceedings.

3. What is the presumption as to alterations and interlineations (*a*) in deeds and (*b*) in wills?

4. What evidence is necessary to prove a charge of perjury?

5. When is the confession of a prisoner admissible in evidence against him?

(*a*) On what principle is such a confession admissible?

6. What is the privilege of a witness with regard to questions tending to incriminate him (*a*) under Ontario Statutes, and (*b*) under Dominion Statutes?

7. When and how may a party discredit his own witness?

8. Explain and illustrate the maxim: *Omnia presumuntur contra spoliatorem.*

9. Summarize the duties of the Judge in jury trials.

10. Under what conditions is the deposition of a dead, absent, or sick witness taken at a preliminary enquiry before a magistrate admissible in evidence at a criminal trial?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35900

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

EVIDENCE.

HONOURS.

Examiner : HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. Upon what principles will the Court enforce or refuse to enforce a foreign judgment?

2. When may a letter written *without prejudice* be used in evidence against the writer?

3. Explain the doctrine of *res judicata* and distinguish its application to (*a*) judgments *in rem*, and judgments *in personam*.

4. Powell says: "The judges have exercised the right to decide whether notice of the dishonor of a bill has been given within a reasonable time according to the circumstances of the case."

Is the reasonableness of such notice a question for the decision of the Judge in our Courts? Explain.

5. An action is brought against a solicitor for damages for negligence in the performance of certain legal business, and the issue is tried by a judge and a jury. What are the functions of the judge and the jury respectively?

6. Is a person under sentence of death a competent witness? Give reasons for answer and cite any illustrative cases.

7. "Mere personal opinion is not evidence."

State the exceptions to this rule.

8. What statutory exception is there to the rule that it is for the judge to determine whether a document which a witness is required to produce at a trial is privileged or not?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35901

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS : 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

PRACTICE.

PASS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. State the particulars required to be set forth by affidavit on a motion for immediate judgment.

2. What remedies can you ask for in an action on a mortgage (*a*) in an ordinary mortgage action, (*b*) where the mortgagee's security is being prejudiced by the mortgagor.

3. Mention the cases in which service out of the jurisdiction is authorized.

4. How is service upon an infant effected ?

5. A. and B. jointly covenant with C. You are acting for B., who is sued by C. alone. What courses are open to you on behalf of B., who wishes to defend the action ?

6. At what stage of an action, and how, can you secure the examination for discovery of the other party ?

7. State the course of procedure in the Master's office on the bringing in of a judgment ordering a reference where accounts are directed to be taken.

8. What is a stop order ? How is it obtained ? What is its effect ?

9. Explain how a mandamus is obtained and what different kinds of mandamus are there ?

10. A. obtains a judgment in his favour at the non-jury sittings in London. B. and C. are defendants. Judgment goes against B., but the action is dismissed as against C. B. wishes to appeal from this judgment. State the course of his procedure to bring on the appeal.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35902

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

PRACTICE.

HONOURS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. When will damages be granted by the Court in lieu of an injunction?

2. The first mortgagees of a property in 1878 sold it under their power of sale. The purchase money was received by their solicitor, who was also solicitor for the mortgagor and was himself third mortgagee of the property. The amount due to the first mortgagees was paid to them by the solicitor—the balance he retained in his own hands and for a time paid the interest to the second mortgagees, who were not aware of the sale; but ultimately became bankrupt when his fraud came to light. The second mortgagees then take proceedings against the first mortgagees, claiming that they were trustees of the surplus after satisfying their own mortgage. The defence is the Statute of Limitations. Can it succeed? Give reasons and show when, if ever, such a defence by a trustee is good against the *cestui que trust.*

3. You are consulted by the defendant in an alimony action who has been served with a writ claiming interim alimony at the rate of $50 a month. What courses are open to defendant in regard to this claim, and what steps must be taken by plaintiff in view of any action taken by defendant?

4. State briefly the procedure to be adopted in order to obtain a declaration of lunacy and the appointment of a committee—the supposed lunatic being resident in his own house. The answer to include actual appointment of committee.

5. State the jurisdiction of a county court judge in regard to (*a*) granting and (*b*) continuing an interlocutory injunction.

6. A receiver is appointed in an action at the suit of a second mortgagee to take possession of certain chattel property of the mortgagor and to receive the rents and profits of the mortgaged premises. The chattel property is in the possession of X., who claims the same as owner by a title paramount to that of the mortgagor. Y., the first mortgagee, desires to collect the rents and profits of the realty. What are the rights and remedies of X. and Y. respectively?

7. State the proceedings necessary to be taken by a plaintiff in order to obtain discovery from a defendant corporation by way of examination, and discuss the right to use such examination at the trial of the action.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35903

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

CONTRACTS.

PASS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. A., B. and C. agree to execute a bond to D. A. and B. execute the bond, but C. does not. D. sues A. and B. How far will C.'s non-execution be good as a defence?

2. What is the difference between the business of a commission agent buying abroad from that of a broker, and from that of a *del credere* agent respectively?

3. A. an infant (nineteen years of age) agrees with B to buy a share of A.'s business, pays $500 down and agrees to pay $500 each six months for two years. He pays the first instalment of $500 when due, but does no more. B. waits until A. becomes of age, and then notifies A. to carry out his agreement. A. refuses, and sues B. to recover the $1,000. Can he succeed? Why?

4. A. agrees with B. to sell to B. a farm. B. is at the time (but unknown to A.) of unsound mind. Subsequently B.'s committee brings an action against A. to compel A. to convey the farm. A. resists on the ground of B.'s insanity. Is it a good defence? Why?

5. The B. Company authorize their directors to borrow $10,000 on debentures. The debentures are issued and bought by the X. Trust Company. The B. Company, when sued on the debentures, set up as a defence that the meeting at which the debentures were authorized was (as the fact was) irregularly called. How far is such defence good? Why?

6. A. agrees with B., by deed, to pay rent and to repair. B. verbally releases the liability to pay rent, and subsequently, by deed, releases the covenant to repair. B. subsequently sues A. on A.'s covenant to pay rent, and A. sets up the parol release. Is it a good defence? Why?

7. A. leases his farm to B., who resides in Ontario. Subsequently A. moves to Michigan. In the lease there is no place for payment provided. What is B.'s duty as to payment to A.?

8. Explain *Novation.*

9. A., a farmer, sends a car-load of grain to B., a merchant, to sell on A.'s account. B. sells to C. C., when sued by A., claims to set off a debt due C. by B. How far can C. succeed in his alleged set-off.

10. State the requisites for a valid assignment of a *chose in action.*

11. A. signs a charter party with B., in which is contained a covenant that in case of dispute such dispute shall be referred to arbitration. A. sustains a loss, for which he sues B., without waiting for the arbitration. B. sets up the arbitration clause as an answer to the action. How far can B.'s defence on that ground succeed?

12. A., in Hamilton, agrees with B. to ship from Hamilton and deliver at Rochester, a cargo of pulpwood. A. does ship the cargo, but on arrival there the cargo is confiscated by the American customs on the ground that the American import duty had not been paid. A. refuses to ship another cargo, claiming that he had fulfilled his contract with B. Is he right? Why?

13. A. makes a contract with B. to deliver to B. certain machinery by the 15th May. On the 1st of May A notifies B. that he does not intend to complete the machinery as agreed. What are B.'s rights?

14. A. executes a bond to B., the one penal sum being $5,000, to secure breaches *a, b, c, d.* A. sues B. on this bond for breaches of *a* and *c.* In order that A. should succed, what requisite in his action must he comply with?

15. A. and B., partners in business, borrowed money from C., the plaintiff, giving him as security their joint and several promissory notes and mortgage on partnership property. The partnership having been dissolved, A. assumed all the liabilities, as the plaintiff knew, and carried on the business alone. C. thereafter gave A. a discharge of the mortgage, and afterwards brings an action against B. on the note. Can he succeed? Reasons?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35904

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

CONTRACTS.

HONOURS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. A. is surety to C. for B. A. is made to pay a debt due by B. and demands from C. the secureties C. holds for B.'s debt. On examining them A. finds that C. has by not enforcing them prejudiced A.'s position. A. then claims that by this default of C.'s he has been discharged. How far is such claim correct?

2. A., B. and C. agree that they and their respective heirs, executors and administrators shall form a partnership. A. dies. What is the effect as respects A.'s executors or B. and C.'s heirs respectively?

3. A. agrees by letter to execute a lease to B. or B.'s assigns. B. assigns his right to C., who tenders a lease to A. for execution. A. refuses to sign the lease, on the ground that B. has become insolvent. Is such refusal justified?

4. B.'s signature to a bond is obtained by A. by fraud. A. assigns the bond to C. for value without notice of the fraud. In order to screen A., B. verbally tells C. that he will pay the bond. Relying on this promise C. refrains from proceeding against A. When sued afterwards on the bond B. sets up the fraud. Can B. succeed?

5. A contract is made good within the Statute of Frauds to sell and buy land. Subsequently the parties agree verbally that a third party shall be substituted as vendee for the original vendee. The vendor, notwithstanding this agreement, sues the original vendee on the contract. Can he succeed?

6. A. is in default under a covenant to repair. B., A.'s landlord, verbally promises A. that if A. will certainly do the repairs in a fortnight he, B., will wait till that time and not sue until then. Relying on this promise, A. gives an order for the repairs. Before the fortnight B. issues a writ for damages and also claims that the lease is forfeited. Can he succeed?

7. What distinction is there between the power of an agent having an authority coupled with an interest and an agent having a bare authority?

8. Discuss the liability of corporations in respect of contracts not under their corporate seal but executed by the other contracting party.

9. A. & B. are in partnership. B. enters into an agreemet with C. that he, B., will take C. into the partnership. What are C.'s rights on this agreement?

10. A. leases a brewery to B. and in the lease covenants that he will not, during the currency of the lease, carry on the business of a brewer elsewhere or in any manner. How far is such a covenant valid? Why?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35905

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

EVIDENCE.

PASS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. "There are no degrees of secondary evidence." Explain fully the meaning and limitations of this rule, and state upon what principle it is founded.

2. Explain fully and illustrate in what respects disputable presumptions of law differ from mere presumptions of fact.

3. What is the privilege of a witness with regard to questions seeking disclosure of the sources of information for the detection of crime? State (*a*) the scope of the rule; (*b*) the principle upon which it is founded; (*c*) the exceptions to the rule; and (*d*) any leading case on the point in our own courts.

4. When is proof of custom or usage admissible?

(*b*) How is a custom proved, and by what sort of evidence may evidence in its favour be met?

(*c*) When may custom be noticed without evidence?

5. State the generally accepted rules as to the right to begin in the sense of opening the case to the jury.

(*b*) In suits respecting wills, when does the party propounding the will begin, and when not?

(*c*) If a codicil inconsistent with the will in question be pleaded by one party and impeached by the other, who begins?

6. On an indictment for murder where a *prima facie* case has been established against the accused, who sets up the defence of insanity, by what evidence must such defence be supported? Explain, and state the provision of the Criminal Code which is applicable.

7. Define estoppel as part of the law of evidence, and state upon what principles the doctrine is founded, and why it is strictly guarded.

(*b*) Explain fully and illustrate what is meant by a tenant being estopped from denying his landlord's title.

(*c*) What facts is a tenant not estopped from giving in evidence in his defence with respect to his landlord's title.

8. Under what circumstances is the evidence of a witness examined at a trial receivable at a subsequent trial?

9. "Heresay is not evidence—an expression inaccurate in every way." Discuss this statement.

10. In what classes of cases may evidence of similar facts be received in proof of the main fact?

11. "Few subjects are more liable to be misunderstood than character evidence." Discuss this statement.

12. In what cases is evidence of complaints recently made by an injured party, though not part of the main transaction, relevant to prove ill-usage in favour of the party complaining?

(*b*) Are particulars of the complaint admissible in the case of rape? Explain, and mention any recent decision on the point.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35906

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

EVIDENCE.

HONOURS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. In what two senses is the phrase "burden of proof" used as applied to judicial proceedings, and upon whom, in each case, does the burden of proof rest? Explain fully.

2. In the comparison of hand-writing under our statutes, may fictitious specimens of hand-writing be submitted to a witness on cross-examination in order to impeach his testimony? Discuss this question, and point out any apparent defect in the provisions of our statutes on the subject, and how a similar defect in the English statutes was sought to be remedied.

3. State and exemplify the rule as to presumptions in favor of the immutability, or continuance, for a longer or shorter period, of human affairs.

4. In what cases are similar facts, when indirectly relevant to the main fact, receivable in evidence?

5. How may the general presumption of innocence be overthrown and the presumption of guilt raised? Illustrate by examples statutory and otherwise.

6. When is evidence tending to shew that an accused person has been guilty of criminal acts, other than those covered by the indictment, admissible? Mention any decided cases bearing on the subject.

7. State the rules as to the right to reply:—1st., Where a party's opponent calls witnesses; 2nd., Where he does not.

8. The question is whether A. and B. conspired together to cause certain imported goods to be passed through the custom house on payment of too small an amount of duty. Discuss the relevancy of the following facts:—

(*a*) The fact that A. made in a book a false entry necessary to be made in that book in order to carry out the fraud.

(*b*) The fact that A. made an entry on the counterfoil of his cheque book shewing that he had shared the proceeds of the fraud with B.

9. Can the deposition of a witness, originally taken down in the absence of the accused, be read against him (the accused) under the Code, on proof that it had afterwards been read over in the presence of the accused to the witness who assented on oath to its correctness? Explain fully, giving reasons for answer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35907

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

CRIMINAL LAW.

PASS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. To what extent is a civil remedy for an act which is a crime, affected by our law?

(*b*) State the Common Law rule or doctrine and the present provision on the subject.

(*c*) Explain the principle on which the rule rested, and mention any decisions of our Courts supporting the rule.

2. Name the statutes upon which the extra-territorial jurisdiction of our Criminal Courts depends, and the particular sections, *or* the substance of those sections, applicable.

(*b*) Mention any offence which the Courts in Canada may try independently of any such jurisdiction, and give reasons therefor.

3. A., an express agent in New York State, receives $150, which had been collected by his employers for B. He deposits the money in his employer's safe, but makes no entry in their books of its receipt. He subsequently absconds with the money to Canada, where he is arrested.

(*a*) Of what offence may A. be convicted?

(*b*) State the substance of the statutory provision.

(*c*) What is the law of England on the point?

4. State the jurisdiction of the County Court Judge's Criminal Court.

(*b*) Why was this Court established? Explain.

(*c*) Describe the procedure necessary to bring a prisoner (previously committed by a justice) before the Court for trial.

5. To what extent is an arrest on suspicion without a warrant *expressly* recognized by the Code? Explain.

(*b*) To what extent is it *impliedly* recognized? Give the effect of the provisions of the statute which are applicable.

6. State the objections, which have been removed by our present law, to initiating a criminal prosecution by a bill before the grand jury in the first instance.

(*b*) Specify the offences the prosecution of which could not be so initiated, and give the statutory provision under which such offences were made exceptions.

7. In what senses is the term "presentment" used in our Criminal Courts?

(*b*) What is the difference between a "presentment," strictly so called, and an "indictment"?

(*c*) Wherein does a criminal information differ from an indictment? Answer fully.

8. A. is brought before a Justice of the Peace, charged with the crime of embezzlement. The Justice, after hearing all the evidence, dismisses the charge.

(*a*) How, notwithstanding this dismissal, may a bill be got before the grand jury? Explain.

(*b*) If the bill found by the grand jury contains a count for larceny as well as embezzlement (there having been no previous charge of larceny against the accused), what remedy has the accused, and when may it be exercised? Give the statutory provisions applicable.

9. Describe and illustrate the difficulties as to alternative allegations in an indictment prior to the Code, and how they were overcome.

(*b*) State the scope of the rule laid down in the Code with respect to such allegations.

10. Point out wherein the section in the Code, as to taking objections to an indictment, differs (*a*) from the similar provision in the English Statute, and (*b*) from our own Statute prior to the Code.

(*b*) Mention any authorities for and against the argument that the provision in the Code is not different in effect from that in the English Act.

11. How was an objection to the constitution of a grand jury formerly taken, and upon what grounds?

(*b*) How must such an objection be taken now, and what is necessary to ensure its success? Explain fully.

12. A. is stabbed by B. on 1st May, 1896, and dies from the wound on 2nd May, 1897. B. is charged with wounding A. with intent, and A.'s stenographic deposition, on that charge, is taken on 18th June, 1896. On 1st February, 1897, B. is convicted and sentenced. On 6th June, 1897, a true bill for murder is found against B.

(*a*) Could A.'s deposition be used against B. on both charges before the grand jury and the petit jury, and, if so, on what conditions?

Explain, and give the provisions of the Code which are applicable and the rights and remedies of the accused under the above state of facts.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C 35908

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

FIRST YEAR.

EQUITY.

HONOURS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. Distinguish the methods in which the Court deals with executory trusts contained (a) in marriage articles and (b) in wills.

2. A. by his will bequeathed several legacies and ordered his real and personal estate to be sold and his debts and legacies to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale. He gave the residue of his estate to certain legatees in the proportion of their legacies. Two of the residuary legatees died in the lifetime of the testator. How should the lapsed shares be disposed of? State reasons fully.

3. A. by his will bequeathed a legacy to B., to whom A. at the time of making his will was indebted. Will the legacy be taken to be in satisfaction of the debt? Explain fully.

4. Under what circumstances will a surety be discharged from liability by acts subsequent to the contract of suretyship?

5. Upon what principles does the Court act in dealing with (a) a purchase by a solicitor from his client, and (b) a purchase by a trustee from his *cestui que trust*?

6. A. owes B. two sums of money. One of the debts is barred by the Statute of Limitations, the other is not barred. A. makes a payment on account of the debts generally. What is the effect of such payment? State reasons fully.

7. Explain and illustrate the maxim "Equity looks to the intent rather than to the form."

8. Give a brief history of the conflict between the Chancery Judges and the Common Law Judges.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35909

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

CRIMINAL LAW.

PASS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. What is the rule as to criminal liability of persons under twenty-one?

2. What test is applied to ascertain the insanity of a person charged with a criminal offence?

3. A police constable calls on you to assist him in arresting a man whom he charges with being disorderly—are you justified in assisting the constable or not? Why?

4. What are the limitations of the right to use force in self-defence from an assault accompanied with insult.

5. What duty is laid upon a person who knows that treason is about to be committed by others?

6. Define the offence of perjury.

7. A. and B. bet $100 that the result of a municipal contest then in progress will or will not be decided in any given manner. They each place $100 in the hands of C. as stakeholder. What is the criminal liability of A., B. and C. respectively?

8. Distinguish *culpable* from *inculpable* homicide.

9. A. is B.'s factor. B. entrusts to A. certain goods for sale. B. is indebted to A. How far will A. be free from criminal liability if he pledges B.'s goods to C.?

10. A. and B. are accomplices with C. in a theft. C. hands some of the property to A. and then goes back into the same premises to steal more property. Before completion of the theft the parties are arrested. What are the offences of A., B. and C. respectively?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35910

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS : 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

CRIMINAL LAW.

HONOURS.

Examiner : R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. What is the limit of time expressed by the words "night" or "night time," "day" or "day time," in the Criminal Code. Mention any offences in which the time limit is of importance as distinguishing one offence from another.

2. What is the rule where provisions of the Criminal Code conflict with provisions of an Imperial Statute relating to the same offence ?

3. How far will compulsion by threats excuse the commission of an offence ?

4. A. sees boys in his orchard stealing fruit. He shoots at them with a shotgun loaded with small shot, with the intention of wounding them. A shot enters the eye of B., one of the boys, pierces his brain and kills him. Of what offence is A. guilty ? Why ?

5. A. advises B. to give C. "a good thrashing." B. acts on the advice and kills C. What is A.'s liability ?

6. A. and B. are joint owners of machinery. They have a quarrel and in a rage A. smashes the machinery with an axe. Is he guilty of any criminal offence ? If so, what ?

7. In what cases may the publication of defamatory matter be justified ?

8. A. buys furniture from B. on terms of instalment payments and signs a hire receipt whereby the right of property remains in B. He pays four fifths of the price and then pledges with C. some of the furniture for an advance of one-third of the price. Of what offence is he guilty ? Why ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35911

Law School

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

REAL PROPERTY.

PASS.

Examiner: EDWARD BAYLY.

1. What is the meaning of *cujus est solum ejus est usque ad cœlum*?

2. Distinguish fully between *rent charge* and *rent service.*

3. A., tenant for life of certain lands, enfeoffs B. in fee. What was the effect upon A., B., and the reversioner (*a*) at common law, (*b*) since the statute relating to feoffments?

4. (*a*) Can one tenant in common hold lands in fee simple, and the other in fee tail. (*b*) Can one joint tenant hold lands in fee simple and the other in fee tail? Explain fully.

5. An estate is conveyed to A. and his heirs. A. is a bastard and can only have heirs of his body. What estate does he take?

6. Describe the procedure in barring an entail (*a*) when there is a protector to the settlement, (*b*) when there is none.

7. A., by deed, grants lands to B. for life. and afterwards devises the reversion to the heirs of B.'s body by his present wife. What estate does B. take?

8. An estate is granted to A. for life with remainder to such of his sons as shall first attain the age of 21 years. A. dies when his eldest son is 19 years old. What estate (if any) does the son take? Why?

9. Define title by possession and prescription. In what particulars do they differ from one another?

10. A. purchases lands at a mortgage sale purporting to be in exercise of the statutory implied power of sale. The mortgagor desires to impeach A.'s title on the ground that the power of sale was improperly exercised. What are A.'s rights?

11. What is the statutory provision as to dower out of equitable estates?

12. What is the statutory provision as to dower when a wife under age executes a conveyance of lands purporting to bar her dower to a purchaser for value?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35912

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

SECOND YEAR.

REAL PROPERTY.

HONOURS.

Examiner: EDWARD BAYLY.

1. A tenant allowed the demised premises to become dilapidated contrary to his covenant to repair. The landlord brought an action for ejectment, claiming forfeiture under a proviso for re-entry for non-observance of covenants and all rent payable under the lease until judgment. What defences has the tenant? And what relief is the landlord entitled to?

2. A mortgagor after executing the mortgage demises the property for a term of years and afterwards makes default in payment. State clearly the relative positions of mortgagee and tenant.

3. Give examples of *resulting, springing and shifting uses.*

4. By a deed dated 24th April, 1897, land is granted to A., without words of limitation; *habendum,* to the said A., for 21 years. What estate does A. take? Explain.

5. By deed dated 25th day of April, 1897, A. grants land to B. and his assigns in fee. What estate does B. take? Explain.

6. What is an estate upon condition? Give instances of conditions precedent and subsequent, and state their effects upon the estates to which they are annexed.

7. A landlord conveys one-half of the demised premises to A. and the other half to B. The tenant then assigns without leave and contrary to a covenant against so assigning. What remedies have A. and B.?

8. A., a mortgagor, in writing waives his right to examine the title deeds in the possession of the mortgagee. A. conveys the equity of redemption to B. B. demands to be allowed to inspect the deeds, and the mortgagee refuses permission, calling attention to A.'s agreement. State B.'s rights fully.

9. What instruments can be registered under the Registry Act without the affidavit of a subscribing witness?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35913

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

CRIMINAL LAW.

HONOURS.

Examiner: R. E. KINGSFORD.

1. Describe the jurisdiction of the admiralty of England, with special reference to the following points:

(*a*) The division of its Common Law jurisdiction;

(*b*) Its former exclusive jurisdiction when the Common Law Courts could not afford proper redress;

(*c*) The area of its present jurisdiction.

(*d*) Why is the question, whether a particular crime has, or has not, been committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, important? Explain.

2. Define a criminal information, and name and define the kinds of criminal information which are known to our law.

(*b*) Is there any doubt in what cases a criminal information may be laid? Explain.

3. What change in the law has been made by the Code with respect to married women and infants being bound over to prosecute or give evidence at a criminal trial? Explain.

4. Describe the *modus operandi* of obtaining bail for an accused person after his committal.

(*b*) What power formerly possessed by a justice with respect to admitting to bail has been taken away by the Code? Explain.

5. State the rule, and the classes of exceptions to, or qualifications of, the rule, as to the place for preferring an indictment.

6. Explain the difference between the law of England and the law of Canada as to accessories after the fact.

(*b*) Explain what is meant by trying an accessory after the fact for a "substantive offence."

7. Give the statutory provisions with respect to summary trials under which defences analogous to those of *autrefois convict* and *autrefois acquit* may be successfully made, and give illustrations of same.

8. State the principal distinction between a plea of pardon by the Crown and pardon by statute.

(*b*) Assuming that a pardon by statute would be a good defence, is it always necessary to plead it? Explain.

9. A is charged with murder, and is arraigned on the indictment. Instead of pleading to the indictment he challenges the array of the grand jury, and also challenges three of the grand jurors individually. Can A do this? Explain, giving reasons for answer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35914

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS : 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

EQUITY AND GUARANTEES.

PASS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. Define "trust."

3. Define "legal estate" and "equitable estate."

3. When will the Court enforce a trust not based on valuable consideration ?

4. A testator makes his will whereby he devises Sandilands to A. in fee. The testator then verbally informs A. that he has made that provision in his will, but that he desires A. to hold the said land in trust for the testator's wife, and A. promises that he will do as the testator desires him to do. After the death of the testator A. claims to hold the said lands absolutely for his own benefit and refuses to recognize any interest of the testator's wife therein, and she thereupon brings an action against A. to establish her title thereto. A. pleads the Statute of Frauds as a defence. Who should succeed and why ?

5. What is meant by a trust for accumulation ? Give an example of one which would have been void before the Thelluson Act, and give reasons for your answer in each case.

6. Mr. Lewin in his work on trusts says: "A trust must be for the benefit of some person or persons, and if this ingredient be wanting as in a trust for keeping up family tombs, the trust is void." Explain the meaning of this passage and give your opinion as to its correctness, stating the reasons for your opinion.

7. What is the general rule with regard to the liability of a trustee to make good losses which have occurred by reason of the dishonesty or negligence of a solicitor, broker, employee or other agent of the trustee ?

8. How may the presumption of a resulting trust be rebutted ?

9. When a resulting trust arises under a will, to whom does the beneficial interest result ?

10. How may a vendor's lien for unpaid purchase money be waived ?

11. When a trustee takes a legal estate in land, what are the principles upon which the quantity of that estate is determined ?

12. When will a surety not be discharged by reason of an agreement between the creditor and the debtor that the debtor shall have further time ?

13. What is the doctrine of contribution among co-sureties ? When does the right of contribution arise ?

14. A. becomes surety to B. that C. will pay for certain goods to be supplied by B. to C. C. makes default and B. brings an action against A. on the contract of guarantee. Is an admission by C. that the goods had been supplied to him by B. receivable at the trial against A. ? State reasons fully.

15. What is the effect of the surety's death upon a contract of guarantee ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35915

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

EQUITY AND GUARANTEES.

HONOURS.

Examiner: HERBERT L. DUNN, B.A.

1. In 1858 A., who was not then engaged in trade and who owed no debts, made a voluntary settlement of a sum of $1,000. The trusts of the deed were a life estate to himself determinable upon bankruptcy, then a life estate to his wife for her separate use, then trusts for the children of the marriage, and an ultimate remainder to the settlor. In 1875 A. was adjudicated a bankrupt. Discuss fully the rights of A.'s wife and children under the settlement.

2. A., being seised of certain lands and fearing financial difficulties, made an absolute conveyance of the lands to B. The conveyance purported to be for valuable consideration, though in fact no money really passed. After A.'s death B. stated that A., when he made the conveyance, orally requested B. to hold the lands in trust for A.'s wife, and B. now executed a formal written declaration of trust in favour of A.'s wife. Subsequently C., A.'s heir-at-law, brings an action to recover the lands. Should he succeed? State reasons fully.

3. Distinguish between the doctrines of law and equity with respect to the effect of an agreement under seal, given without consideration, under the following circumstances: A. without consideration covenants with B. to convey Blackacre to B. to hold in trust for C. and afterwards refuses to carry out his agreement. What are the respective rights and obligations of the parties?

4. A testator bequeathed $100,000 of his pure personalty to trustees to pay the itcome arising therefrom to the Toronto General Hospital (a charity) so long as that institution should maintain and keep in repair the family vault of the testator in St. James' Cemetery, and upon their failure in that respect to pay the said income forever to The Sick Children's Hospital (another charity). The personal representatives of the testator contended that the trust failed in whole or in part as tending to create a perpetuity for the purpose of maintaining a family vault. This contention was resisted by the charities. Which contention should prevail and why? Discuss the question fully.

5. A. and B. entered into a verbal agreement that A. should purchase Blackacre from the owner thereof for $1000 and that A. should pay $500 of the purchase money out of his own funds, and should take a conveyance of the land to himself, and that B. should pay the balance of the purchase money, and that A. should sell the land and that out of the proceeds of sale B. should be paid the amount of his advance with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum. A. and B. each paid $500 according to the said agreement, and the lands were conveyed by the vendor to A., who thereupon denied that B. had any interest in the lands. B. brings an action alleging that there is a resulting trust in his favour for a one-half interest in the lands, and asks for a declaration accordingly, and A. pleads the Statute of Frauds as a defence. Who should succeed and why?

6. A testator devises land to a trustee upon trust that he should hold the same for 25 years, and that in the meantime he (the trustee) should be entitled to the rents and profits, and that he shall then partion the land between those persons who shall at that time be the heirs of the testator. Immediately after the death of the testator his son, who was also the executor of the will, brought action against the trustee seeking to set aside the trust as invalid. Who should succeed and why?

7. A. orally promised B. that if B. would accept certain bills for a firm in which A.'s son was a partner, A. would provide B. with funds to meet the bills. Is A. bound by the promise? State reasons fully.

8. How is the liability of a surety under a guarantee for partners affected (*a*) by an increase in the number of partners (*b*) by a diminution in the number of partners?

9. R. S. O. Cap. 123, sec. 8, provides that it shall not be necessary to the validity of a contract of guarantee that the consideration should appear in writing. State briefly the reasons which led to this enactment.

10. Discuss the doctrine of appropriation of payments as affecting the liability of the surety.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35916

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

REAL PROPERTY AND WILLS.

PASS.

Examiner: EDWARD BAYLY.

1. What is a *vendor's lien.* How is it enforced?

2. Describe accurately and strictly how a deed should be executed.

3. What are the principal fundamental rules governing the construction of wills.

4. A testator devises "all my lands to A." After making the will the testator acquires other lands. What are A.'s rights to the subsequently acquired lands (*a*) at common law, (*b*) by statute?

5. A bequest to A. and his children. What is the effect?

6. A will is attested by three witnesses (two being sufficient), one of whom is a legatee. What is the effect upon the attestation and upon his legacy?

7. A. delivers to B. a letter (without any address) in the following terms: "Dear Sir, I hereby agree to sell you Blackacre, free from incumbrance, for $10,000. Yours, A." B. replies, accepting the offer. While investigating the title B. makes requisitions which A. cannot answer. Can B. compel performance of the contract?

8. Within what time must a tax deed be registered and what is the effect of non-registration?

9. What is meant by *tacking* and *consolidation* of mortgages? Are they affected by the Registry Act, and if so, in what manner?

10. A. gives B. a power of attorney for valuable consideration and afterwards desires to revoke it without B.'s consent. Can he do so?

11. Local improvement rates are discovered to be imposed on land agreed to be sold free from incumbrance. What are the purchaser's rights (*a*) pending the contracts, (*b*) after he receives a conveyance in the statutory short form? Explain fully.

12. What is a *Bastard deed?* Has a purchaser a right to have one cancelled which appears on the abstract of the property he contracts to buy?

13. A. mortgages lands and afterwards marries, while the mortgage still subsists. Can he convey his equity of redemption free from dower without his wife joining in the deed? Why?

14. A mortgagee, default having been made in payment of the money due under the mortgage, gives notice to the mortgagor that unless the money is paid within two months he will "institute legal proceedings to gain posession." The mortgage contains a power of sale on default. Is this a sufficient notice to entitle the mortgagee to proceed to sell under the power? Reasons.

15. Is a purchaser bound to accept a vesting order? What reason could he have for not desiring to do so?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35917

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOURS.

REAL PROPERTY AND WILLS.

Examiner : EDWARD BAYLY.

1. A. contracts in writing with B. to lease from him certain premises for $500 a year for four years from 25th day of March, 1896. A. refuses to observe the contract. What are B.'s remedies ? If he sues for damages, what is the measure ?

2. A. agrees in January, 1892, in writing, "To rent from B. his house, No. 2410 Hagerman St., Toronto, for one year," and signs the agreement. A. does not carry out his agreement, and B., in April, 1896, brings an action for damages. Can he recover ? Reasons.

3. A testator devises all his lands to A., and dies having no real property, but having a general power of appointment over Blackacre. Does Blackacre pass to A. by the devise ? Explain.

4. A testator bequeaths $5,000 out of the residue of his personal estate to A. and the residue to B. The gift to A. fails. Does B. take the $5,000. Give reasons.

5. A bequest of $1,000 and a devise of Whiteacre is made to "A. or his heirs." A. dies in the testator's lifetime. Who will take the legacy and devise respectively ? Explain fully.

6. A testator directs that his widow shall occupy his homestead during her life or while she remains unmarried, and subject thereto he devises it to his eldest son in fee simple. What rights or interests do they take respectively ? Explain.

7. A tenant in possession under a current unregistered lease for five years procures a second lease for four years, to commence on the day following the one on which the current lease expires. Before the second term commences a mortgage made by the lessor and registered during the currency of the first lease and before registration of the second lease becomes absolute. Who is entitled to possession at termination of first term ? Why ?

8. A debtor has land in two counties upon which he has given one mortgage comprising all the land. Writs of *fi. fa* against his lands are issued and placed in hands of sheriffs of both counties. Do they bind the land ? Why ?

9. What is meant by a doubtful title ? How does the Court now proceed where the title is doubtful ?

10. A woman was married on 12th May, 1877. On the day of her marriage her father conveyed to her two houses in Toronto. In 1882 she granted the property to A. without her husband (who was alive) joining. Has A. a good title ?

11. A. takes possession of land, clears it and fences it in. It lies at the corners of four township lots and includes a part of each. He has a defective paper title to the land, the whole four lots being covered by the deed under which he claims. He remains in possession for 12 years, when the real owner by the paper title brings an action to recover all the property not actually fenced in by A. Can the real owner succeed ? Why ?

12. What authority has an auctioneer to sign contracts for the sale of land sold by him at an auction ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35918

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

PASS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. What are the respective powers of Parliament and the Legislatures as to winding up companies?

2. A company incorporated by the Imperial Parliament established offices in Canada before Confederation; afterwards the Provincial Legislatures pass simultaneous and identical Acts affecting the constitution and powers of the company to hold property and to transact business. Are the Acts valid?

3. State the primary rules laid down for the interpretation of sec. 91 and sec. 92 in the case of *Parsons* v. *Citizens' Insurance Co.*

4. How is the jurisdiction regarding Insolvency adjusted between the Parliament and Provincial Legislatures?

5. To what extent does the doctrine of repugnancy between an Imperial and Colonial enactment extend?

6. What provision is made under the B. N. A. Act with respect to procedure in our Courts.

7. Define the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament in regard to Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35919

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

HONOURS.

Examiner : P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Distinguish between the powers of the Imperial Parliament and that of the Dominion to pass Acts conferring extra territorial jurisdiction.

2. What powers has the Dominion Parliament got to make laws under *Trade and Commerce?*

3. There is an appeal as of right from the Court of Appeal to the Privy Council. The Dominion Parliament gives jurisdiction to the Court of Appeal to hear cases of controverted elections providing that judgment on such hearing shall be final. Is the Act valid? Explain fully.

4. What are the rights of a municipality in respect of a harbour within its limits?

5. The Legislature authorizes school trustees to impose fines and penalties for the infraction of their rules. Is this valid?

6. The Speaker of the local Legislature is assaulted by a member on the floor of the house. What power has the Legislature to vindicate its privilege.

(1) Without any special Act;

(2) With a special Act giving it the same privileges as the House of Commons.

7. Discuss the powers of the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislature severally in regard to legislation dealing with *crime, fines, penalties and imprisonment.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35920

Law School

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES.

PASS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Explain the distinction between a proviso and an exception in the enacting clause of a statute, and illustrate the effect of the distinction in the case of an indictment, information, or conviction based upon the words of a statute.

2. (*a*) When must a proviso be construed strictly?
(*b*) When is a proviso repealed by implication?

3. State (1) the general rule for the construction of statutes *in pari materiâ* (2) the scope of the rule; (3) the rules for their judicial and legislative interpretation; (4) the rule where, in two statutes *in pari materiâ*, the meaning of the same words in one is clear and in the other doubtful.

4. Mention (*a*) the objections which are sometimes made to interpretation clauses; and (*b*) their real office or purpose in a statute.

5. What is the effect of regarding language in a statute (*a*) as directory; (*b*) as imperative; and mention the classes of statutes which are considered directory.

6. A statute is enacted creating a duty, and providing that an action may be brought by a common informer for neglect of statutory duty. A. claims to receive damages from such, and brings an action for damages. Can he succeed? Explain.

7. How may the general words in a statute be restrained or restricted?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35921

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES.

THIRD YEAR.

HONOURS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. State the general rule as to the way in which the authority of statutes may be enforced directly, and the exceptions to the rule.

2. When is a statute deemed to be retrospective? Explain the rule fully, and illustrate it (1) as to the rights of action existing before the passing of an Act; (2) as to the procedure in a pending action.

3. A certain section of the Assessment Act provides that the clerk shall deliver the assessment roll to the collector on or before the 1st day of October, or such other day as may be prescribed by a by-law of the local municipality. No by-law is passed, and the roll for 1896 is not delivered by the clerk to the collector until about 1st January, 1897.

In such a case are the provisions of this section directory or imperative; and does the omission to deliver the roll, within the time stated, prevent the collector from collecting the taxes when the roll is delivered, and are his proceedings valid or invalid? What is the rule which applies?

4. The following provision is contained in the Ontario Election Act: "Every person who votes, or induces, or procures any person to vote, at an election, knowing that such person has no right to vote at the election, shall be guilty of corrupt practice, and shall be liable to a penalty of $100." Explain (*a*) in what respects this section is partly penal and partly remedial; (*b*) the rules of construction which should be applied; and (*c*) the reasons for the rules.

5. The operation of a statute is often extended to a matter of subsequent creation, although, at the time such statute was passed, the matter to which it is so extended could not have been contemplated by the statute.

How is such an extension justified by the Courts? State the reasons for or principle of the rule.

6. A Winding-up Act provides that the Court may wind up a company—(*a*) If a special resolution is passed; (*b*) If the business of the company is not commenced within a year; (*c*) If the number of the members be reduced below seven; (*d*) If the company is unable to pay its debts; (*e*) *Or if the Court thinks it just and equitable that the company should be wound up.*

Upon what grounds may the Court form the conclusion referred to in (*e*), and state the rule of construction which is applicable.

7. Explain and illustrate the application of the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35922

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATION : 1897.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

PASS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Distinguish the requisites of a valid tender under (*a*) a contract to deliver goods within the last ten days of April; (*b*) a contract to deliver goods on or before the last day of April, at 50 Wellington St., Toronto.

2. A farmer in York Township sends his servant to Toronto to sell a horse. The servant gives a warranty that the horse is five years old, and sound. Will an action lie against the farmer for a breach of the warranty? Explain.

3. A. makes the following agreement with B., viz., to buy "all the canned goods put up at your factory (B.'s) at X. in the months of August and September, 1896—say about 200 gross at —$ per gross." 350 gross are so prepared and delivered to A., who refuses to pay for more than 200. B. sues for the contract price of the lot. Can he recover? Explain.

4. Mention three classes of goods where there is no implied warranty of quality.

5. It is said that the infringement of the policy of the Chattel Mortgage Act by the warehouse receipt clauses of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act (Ont.) is only apparent, while the analagous provisions of the Bank Act are in direct conflict with that policy. Explain this fully.

6. A tenant, under a lease for five years, makes an assignment under R.S.O., cap. 124, at the end of the second year of the term. What are the rights of the landlord and the assignee respectively?

7. A creditor duly files a claim with an assignee for creditors, who is directed to dispute same. Outline the necessary proceedings to be taken under R.S.O., cap. 124, to settle the creditor's right to rank on the estate.

8. A., the owner of a Dominion patent, sells it to B. for $1,000. The patent is judicially declared an infringement of an earlier patent, and is therefore worthless. A. sues to recover the $1,000 he has paid. Can he succeed? Reasons.

9. A street car company ordered a number of rotary brushes which were to be used by them for the purpose of clearing the rails of their tracks. On trial they proved unfit for such purpose; the company consequently refused to pay for them and were sued by the manufacturers for the price. Who should succeed? Why?

10. Distinguish between representation and warranty. What is the test for ascertaining the one from the other?

11. What, apart from Statute, is the effect upon a vendor's lien of a transfer by the vendor (*a*) to the vendee, and (*b*) to a sub-vendee of a warehouse receipt and a bill of lading, respectively?

12. A broker delivers bought and sold notes on a sale of 500 barrels of flour. On action brought by the purchaser for non-delivery, the notes are found to differ. How can a binding contract be established?

13. Explain the effect of the decisions of the Court of Appeal in Roach vs. McLachlan, 19 Ap. R., and Breithaupt vs. Marr, 20 Ap. R., upon the practical working of the Creditors' Relief Act.

14. What state of the law was the Factor's Act designed to remedy? State in general terms how its object has been affected.

15. State fully the right of a vendor to re-sell on default being made by the purchaser.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35923

Law School.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION : 1897.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

HONOURS.

Examiner : P. H. DRAYTON.

1. Give two examples of securities held by a creditor which (*a*) must be valued, (*b*) need not be valued under the provisions of the Assignment and Preferences Act.

2. Where the condition on which a sale of goods depends is the happening of some event, what is the test as to the necessity of the obligee's giving notice of it to the obligor ?

3. A. agrees to purchase from B. 300 barrels of petroleum, and sends him the barrels to be filled. When half of them have been filled, B. knowing that he is in insolvent circumstances, empties the filled barrels back into the tank, and on the following day makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors. A. sues for delivery of the 300 barrels. State your views as to his chances of success.

4. A. has entered into an agreement with B. to build him a yacht, the price to be paid in 5 monthly instalments. After 3 instalments are paid B. makes an assignment for benefit of creditors. The assignee claims delivery of the yacht. Is he entitled to succeed ? Reasons.

5. The owner of a bicycle leaves it with a friend for sale with instructions not to take less than $50 for it. It is agreed between them that his friend is to have one-half of any sum in excess of that price as his commission. The friend includes the wheel in a chattel mortgage given by him of his effects. Can the mortgagee retain it against the owner ?

6. A vendor stops goods in transitu which are claimed by an endorsee of the vendee of the bill of lading. It is shewn that the consideration for the transfer was an antecedent debt. Can the right of stoppage be defeated ?

7. A vendor of goods in Halifax sends the purchaser in Winnipeg a bill of lading for them by post. At the same time he forwards a draft for the price for acceptance through his bankers with iustructions to demand delivery of the goods in the event of a refusal to accept. The purchaser refuses to accept draft, or to deliver goods. The vendor sues in trover. Can he recover ?

8. Can a surety of an insolvent vendee stop the goods in transitu.

9. A., B. and C. agree to form a partnership, C. to go in as a silent partner with a limited liability of $5,000; he has a stock in hand of the goods in which the partnership propose to deal which is fairly valued at $5,000 which he hands over to the firm as his share of the capital. The partnership which has been duly registered as a limited partnership becomes heavily involved. What is C.'s liability to the creditors ?

10. Discuss the liability of pledgees of a bill of lading upon the contract contained in the bill.

11. To what extent has our Factor's Act affected the right of stoppage in transitu.

12 A., a warehouseman in Toronto, sold to B. 100 barrels of sugar imported by him and lying in his warehouse. A transfer entry was made in B.'s name in the warehouse books, and a note at 3 months given by him for the price of the sugar. After B. had taken away 100 barrels, and before the expiry of the 3 months B. became insolvent. A. thereupon refused to deliver the remainder. B.'s assignee brought an action of trover. What are the rights of the parties ? Reasons.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35924

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PASS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. A. is a Frenchman whose domicil of origin is French. He becomes a British subject by naturalization. He is domiciled in Massachusetts, and while resident in Berlin makes a will disposing of English personalty according to forms of law of domicil of origin. What are the rights of beneficiaries.

2. Letters of administration are taken out to the estate of a person domiciled in Ontario who at the time of his death left creditors living in France. How will priority of payment be governed in an Ontario administration? Reasons.

3. Under what circumstances will a divorce pronounced by a foreign Court be deemed valid in England?

4. What is the rule as to proof of foreign law? Suppose no proof given or that what is given is conflicting.

5. A. recovered a judgment in the State of New York against B. in 1890. By law of that State a judgment is in force for ten years. A. sues B. in 1897 on the judgment. B. sets up the following defences: (1) the Statute of Limitations, (2) that the judgment was obtained by fraudulent concealment of facts from the New York Court by the plaintiff. Are these respective defences good. Reasons.

6. A., an Englishman, a widower, comes to Canada and acquires a domicile here, he then marries his deceased wife's sister, and dies here leaving children by her. His brother in England then dies intestate and unmarried, leaving realty and personalty in England. A.'s children are his nearest relatives. What are their rights. Give reasons.

7. A., an Englishman, whose domicil of origin is English, and B., a Scotchman, whose domicil of origin is Scotch, are both domiciled in England, where B. has acquired a domicil of choice. They leave England together with the intention of settling permanently in the United States and perish intestate on the voyage. By what law will succession to their moveables be determined?

8. What is the position of (*a*) in England and (*b*) in France of a person naturalized in Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35925

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

HONOURS.

Examiner: P. H. DRAYTON.

1. What three theories as to divorce have been held? Which, in your opinion, is the right one?

2. A. recovers a judgment against B. for $500 in a Court of one of the States of the United States. The Court has jurisdiction to the extent of $400 only. B. was at that time a resident in that State, but did not raise the defence. A. subsequently sues B. on the judgment in Canada. B. pleads want of jurisdiction. Is this a good defence? Reasons.

3. A person domiciled in England, by his will gives a certain fund to trustees upon trust to pay the interest to T., his daughter, for life, and at her death to any one whom she may by will appoint. T. dies in France, aged 20, having first made a will appointing the fund to S. The Probate Court refuses to admit the will to probate. Can S. compel this to be done? Reasons.

4. A. B., born of British parents, married a Russian subject who had become domiciled in Paris, and lived with him there. Upon his death she becomes entitled to his real estate in Russia and his personal property in England and France. While in England, she executes a will in English form, which materially differs from that required by Russian and French laws, giving all the property to Y. What are his rights under the will? Reasons.

5. F. is domiciled in England, but is residing in Scotland at the time of C.'s (his son) birth. M. (the mother) is a Scotchwoman domiciled in Scotland where C. is born. After C.'s birth, F. acquires a Scotch domicile and marries in Scotland. What is C.'s position according to English law?

6. An action is brought in Canada against the owner of a vessel for injury resulting from a collision with plaintiff's vessel in German waters. At time of collision the defendant's vessel was in charge of a German pilot, through whose negligence the collision occurred. By German law the employment of a pilot is no defence in such a case. What are the plaintiff's rights?

7. A., domiciled in Scotland, and B., domiciled in England, enter into a contract in England to be performed in Scotland. By the terms of the contract, all questions of breaches are to be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the London Corn Exchange. This provision is illegal by the law of Scotland, but not by the law of England. The plaintiff, A., now sues in Scotland in respect of alleged breaches of the contract. The defendant, B., pleads that the term as to arbitration should be given effect to. Is the defence a good one? Reasons. State general law governing.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35926

Law School.

MAY EXAMINATIONS: 1897.

THIRD YEAR.

TORTS.

PASS.

Examiner: EDWARD BAYLY.

1. An infant representing himself to be of full age leases a furnished house for a year, rent to be paid quarterly. After being in possession for six weeks he goes out and refuses to pay anything. Can the landlord recover damages from him for use and occupation?

2. A. wrongfully gets and carries away coal from a mine under B.'s land, and in so doing does damage to the land. A. dies, and more than a year after his death B. brings an action against A.'s executor for value of coal taken away, and for trespass. Can he recover? Give reasons.

3. A drunken man enters a street car and makes himself offensive to the passengers by the use of indecent language. The conductor requests him to go out, and on his refusing to do so throws him off without stopping the car, which is moving at a rapid rate. The man sustains injury and brings an action for damages against the street car company. Are they liable?

4. A man is in a dentist's office having his teeth examined. The dentist tells him that they are too crowded, and that one should be pulled. The patient refuses to allow this to be done, and the dentist, on a pretence of further examination, applies his forceps and extracts a tooth. Is this an assault and battery? Discuss briefly.

5. Defendants are store-keepers and have a large moveable awning protecting their shop windows and overhanging the street. While plaintiff is passing under the awning in the afternoon, a high wind which has been blowing all day tears down the awning, and one of its iron rods strikes and severely injures him. Defendands plead that the accident was caused by an act of God. Is this a good defence? Why?

6. Mention four extra-judicial remedies for Tort.

7. A bicyclist riding on a highway sees several very young children playing on the road in front of him. He is riding very fast, and without slackening his pace he rings his bell several times. The children scatter, and one falling under the wheel is injured. Is the rider liable for damages? Why?

8. A., B. and C. *bonâ fide* believing themselves to be entitled to land in the possession of D., enter thereon in assertion of their supposed right. While there A. and B. get into an altercation with D. and strike him. D. recovers judgment against A. and B. for $200 for the battery, and against A., B. and C. for $100 for the trespass. A. pays whole amount, and sues B. and C. for contribution. What are his rights?

9. A. purchased a gun from the defendant which the latter warranted to be a first-class article. A. invited the plaintiff to join a shooting party and lent him the gun, which, through defective construction, burst and injured plaintiff. Can plaintiff recover damages from defendant? Give reasons.

10. The defendants, in defence to an action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, plead that the plaintiff upon entering their employment made an agreement that the defendants should not be liable for injuries from any cause received by plaintiff in the course of his employment. Is this a good defence? Give reasons.

11. The plaintiff hired a conveyance, and drove with three friends from Toronto to Mimico. On the way home one of the friends got tnto the driver's seat and was permitted to drive by the plaintiff. Partly through the negligence of the defendant, who was driving a vehicle coming from Toronto, and partly through the negligence of the friend who was driving, a collision took place, and plaintiff was thrown out and injured. Can plaintiff recover damages from defendant? Discuss principle involved in your answer.

12. A police magistrate convicts a man for an offence under a statute of the Ontario Legislature. The statute is declared to be *ultra vires* by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. What right of action has the convicted man against the magistrate? Why?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

	Latin	English	General	Geography	Maths
King.	42	66	46	59	33
Norman:	45	54	62	72	Phys 50 Fed. 63 maths 42. Phys 42. Lit. 61.
Brady:	35	62	41	60	maths 39 Phil 37 Fed 42.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35928

	Latin.	English.	French.	German.	Matter.	Hist.	Geology.
King.	42.	66.	46.	59.	33	50	63.
Brennan.	45.	54.	62.	72.	42.	42.	61.
Burtly.	35.	62.	41.	60	39	37	42.

Grenier. Physics. 61.
" Nat Science. 62

Burtly.	Brennan.	K.
35.	45	42
62.	54	66
41.	62	46
60	72	59
39	42	33
37	42	50
42	61	63
316	378	359.

Tale. 38. 46. 45. 21. 18. 43.

Standard in Latin attest
Prerequisites.

378
359
19

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35929

Hosp.' Saturn 43 Bay of So 24 62 Jerman 40. Mercy 95
Nat Security 65. Cons Mis. 277 Philosophy 49.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A.C. Doble

C 35930

Walters 44+16
~~Hardy 116~~
Furman 41+21
~~Chemistry + 21~~

A.C. W Hardy

Furman 62+22
Philosophy ~~+ 22~~

Wicher B.A.

French 43
Philosophy 73
Psychology 85
Sociology 60

Archibald B.A.

Furman 47+11

Hardy P.A.S.

French 25+35

Whyte M.

Coughlin 34

Rev. C. White

Eng 57+28

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35931

	L.	E.	Fr	Ger	Pos	H.	Ec.	C.	E.
Hamilton and Hon Pol	33, 34	35.41, 41	38.24, 35.37	32.20, 34	36.43	58	60	51	50

	L	E	Fr	G	Pz	H.	Ec.	C.	E.
Gymnastic 2nd Pol. Sci.	11.86	23.40	12.30	23.13	20.86	49	50	50	47
Fructify 2nd Pol Sc.	25.39	32.31	50.30	30.26	33.32	82	63	50	62

3rd Yr

Empyrean

Delaying:

Fertilify:

(1) Chemical
(2) Doggedly

Delaying

Hon. Pol. Sc.

*Pol. Sc.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C 35932

King

Latin 79.
Eng. 80.
French 81.
German 76.
History 70.
Pol. Sc. 94.
Eng Cons Hist 83.
Can " " 86.
Psychology 70.

Burchill

Latin 77.
Eng. 66.
French 60
German {Nil / 35
History 48.
Pol Sc. 66.
Eng Con Hist 48.
Can " " 45.
Psychology 70.
Starred in German
Passed in Hist Eng.
Failed in Can. Const. Hist.

Bowlby.

Latin 70.
Eng. 66.
French. 71.
German 76.
History. 38.
Pol Sc. 76.
Eng Cons Hist. 70.
Can " " 74.
Psychology 96 ?-150
Failed in History.

Cross.

Latin {39 / 52
Math 40.
Eng. 64.
French 74.
German 62.
History. 67.
Pol Sc. 96.
Eng Cons Hist. 63.
Can. " " 63.

Clarke.

Latin 97
Eng. 104.
French 91.
German 104.
History. 86.
Pol Sc. 94.
Eng Con Hist 83.
Can " " 83.
Psychology 90.

Hon. Brennan.

Classics 75.
French 69.
Pol Sc. 51
History. 53.
Eng Con Hist 45.
Can " " 64.
Psychology 47.
Logic 62.

D. Brennan.

Latin 77.
Maths 45.
French 71.
German 79.
History abstention
Logic 64
Psychology — abstention.

C 35932

C 35933

A.W. Crown
Physics 60.
Metric 66.

C 32935

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pol. Econ. – Edgar. C 35934

		Economics.	Pol. Econ.	Eng. Lng.	Govt. Law.	Hy.
Clarke	Chemical.	93	88	90	86	88.
Hamilton	~~Divinity~~. (Ruled out)	91	1st class	1st class	84	*59
Tucker?	~~Fertility~~. " "	79	*2nd "	" "	86	91
	~~Effectual~~. " "	76	1st "	" "	*60	79
Macdonald	~~Doggedly~~.	74	68	81	85	78
Montgomery	~~Dubert~~. " "	93	*2nd class	1st class	70	83
King	Delaying	83	70	84	72	*65

Doggedly – Total marks 386
Delaying – " " 374
12

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pol. Econ. – Edgar. C 35934

		Economics.	Pun. Law.	Eng. Lng.	Cons. Law.	Hy.
Clarke	Chemical.	93	88	90	86	88.
Hamilton	~~Divinity~~. (Rules out)	91	1st class	1st class	84	*59
Zucker?	~~Fertility~~. " "	79	*2nd "	" "	86	91
	~~Effectual~~. " "	76	1st "	" "	*60	79
Macdonald	Doggedly.	74	68	81	85	78
Montgomery	~~Dubert~~. " "	93	*2nd class	1st class	70	83
King	Delaying	83	70	84	72	*65

Doggedly – Total marks 386
Delaying – " " 374
12

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35935

Economics

		Ex.	Rom. Law	Eng. Law	Canadian	
89	Chemical	93	Intercham	1	86	77
stand outside	Dainty Hamilton	91	" "	1	64	84
under	Lustig	79	2nd class	1	86	91
under	Effectual	76	2nd class	1	60	74
77	Doffindly	74	" "	1	85	78
4	Dulcet	93	2nd class	1	70	83
75	Dalogring	83	2nd class	1	72	65
	Gross.	68	69	80	under 80	59

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35936

P.M. Tuesday

	E.	Nom Law.	Eng Law	Bus Inv.	H.
89 Chemicoe	93	88 ~~[illegible]~~	90 ~~[illegible]~~	~~86~~	~~88~~
Hans ~~Sanity~~	~~91~~	~~" "~~	~~" "~~	~~84~~	~~89~~
Mscln ~~Fatility~~	~~79~~	~~Mscln~~	~~" "~~	~~86~~	~~91~~
Wlsn ~~Effectual~~	~~76~~	~~[illegible] "~~	~~" "~~	~~60~~ *	~~99~~
77 Dippedly	74	68	81	85	78
~~77 Dulent~~	~~93~~	~~[illegible] "~~	~~" "~~	~~70~~	~~83~~
75 Delaying	83	70 * ~~[illegible] "~~	84 " "	72	65 (Wd dum) ++

74	83	616 × 77
68	70	60.0 75
81	84	
85	72	
78	65	
386	374	
374		
12		

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C. 35937

	Ec. Hist.	Pol. Science	Pol. Philosophy		
Brolly	65	72	64	20 1	
Burbidge	70	71	90	Geo Sawyer 23 / Louis 74	Hal Saunders Contr. 75
Cross	80	82	85	247	
Clark	76	91	77	244	
Hamilton	84	93	95	272	
Lovedin des	70	72	82	224	
Mont pourg	78	80	85	243	
Patmore	77	83	90	250	
King	90	87	92	269	

269
224
45

Doble
Barr
92
87
90
226
581

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C 35938

	Ec. Hist	Pub Finance	Pol. Phil.	Int. Law	Pol. Con. Law	Jurisprudence	Contracts
King				92	82	62	76
Cross				92	76	52	71
Clark				93	87	78	90
Hamilton				83	78	53	87
Patmore				77	82	68	83 Ellis
Macdonald				84	84	97	86
Montgomery							
Bowlby				69	76	58	75 86
Burbidge				~~73~~ 69	75	39	79
Kingston				86	84	74	75
				75	87	45	57

4. King 312
9 Cross 291
2. Clark 348
6 Hamilton 301
5. Patmore 310
7. Macdonald 351
8 Montgomery 289
10 Bowlby 262
3. Burbidge 319
9 Kingston 264

300

Mcromaster

C 35939

Andrew Tweedie
2686 Chesnut
Arnold Hepburn
33 Wedmer

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C 35940

Name.	Econ. History	Pol. Phil.	Public Finance	Int'l Law	Trad'l Law	Jurisprud.	Total (100% = 600, 75% = 450)	Constitut.	Ethnology.	Grand Total (100% = 700, 75% = 525)
H. A. Clarke	76	77	91	93	87	78	502	90		592
M. McKeig	90	92	87	92	82	62	505	76		581
W. J. Macdonald	70	82	72	84	84	97	489	86		575
A. K. Hamilton	84	95	93	83	78	53	486	87		573
L. W. Patmore	77	90	83	77	82	68	477		83	560
H. A. Burbidge	70	90	71	86	84	74	475	75		550
C. W. Cross	80	85	82	92	76	52	467	71		538
J. Montgomery	78	85	80	69	76	58	446		86	532

C 35941

Exam. Marks
1895

4th Yr. Pol. Scienc
1st Class Honors

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES' PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 35942

	Medical Honors		
	Dr. Cameron Papers.	Do Other Papers	Approximate percent
Kilgour 1. accepted	716	802	76
Burrows 2. absent	682	819	75
	Second Class Honors.		
Clary 1. Offence	716	762	74
King 2. accident	666	775	72
Whitehorne 3. obdicate	636	778	70
Hamilton 4. obscure	628	756	69
Porter 5. Odbrent	612	775	69
Lerss 6. obolish	622	751	68
Stebbens 7. obdurit	612	747	68.
	3 Dalas Honors		
Hardy 5. obsinth	496	631	57
	Pass.		
Krystine 3. acquainted		682	68
Bowly 6. Obandon		522	52
Phillips 1. obfacent		735	73
		.10	533

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA
W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

C 35943

LL.B.

	Corporations	Torts	Pro Criminal Law	Domin. Rel	Contracts	R.P.	Equity	Conflict Laws	C.L.
Brooly	51	90	52	50		57	46	36	36
Cross	86	88	86	67		75	82	64	53
Hardy	90	68	67	64		58	61	59	38
Hamilton	94	82	72	78		66	83	65	65
King	81	96	98	75		52	64	76	78
Kingstone	86	90	69	51	51	70	82	55	60
Parker	76	86	94	58	71	84	75	78	76
Cleary	82	96	70	85		79	63	74	61
Potmore	44	80	80	60	52	74	51	75	84
Phillips	73	76	79	71		66	75	84	66
Brooly			Honors						
Cross	71	80	75	50		62	59	37	64
Hardy	40	72	76	47		40	34	45	43
Hamilton	~~84~~ 62	77	80	53		47	59	84	49
King	53	72	84	44		54	75	54	97
Kingstone									
Parker	60	80	65	45	60	66	52	58	65
Cleary	55	92	83	69		90	70	60	54
Potmore			69					25	

Continued on Roll C-29

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 45

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA