

Dr. Triffin might be used in those cases, but the use of quantity as the independent factor seems to be unreal.⁸ The final group needs no extra test, for the tendency to instability will always be present. In the monopolistic competition group, there is merely the question of deciding how large a value of the particular E_2 in question is necessary to produce instability; this will vary with circumstances, and can be determined by introducing additional factors.

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⁸Weintraub, "The Classification of Market Positions," pp. 666-7. It is not true that Dr. Triffin's two elasticity formulas will give values that are reciprocals of each other. If the relationship between p_j and q_i is simple, this may be true, but it need not be true.

OBITUARIES

Sir William Flux, 1867-1942

Sir William Flux died at his home in Denmark on July 16, 1942, at the age of seventy-five. He belonged, of course, essentially to the English economists and statisticians. By them he will be mourned, and in their journals full obituary notices will be found (as for example that in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, vol. CV, part 2, 1942). In this *Journal* it seems appropriate to refer only to the Canadian episode in his life.

A. W. Flux was appointed Dow Professor of Political Economy at McGill University in 1901. He had had a brilliant undergraduate career in mathematics; he had then studied economics with Alfred Marshall; he had been elected a Fellow of St. Johns College, Cambridge, in 1889, and had gone to Owen's College, Manchester, first as Cobden Lecturer, and later as Stanley Jevons Professor of Political Economy. At McGill, economics was in its infancy: the session 1899-1900 was the first in which formal courses in political economy and political science were offered. In that year Professor J. E. LeRossignol of the University of Denver, Colorado, was a visiting professor at McGill and offered an elementary course in each of these subjects. In the next session, 1900-1, Stephen Leacock was appointed Lecturer in Political Economy and again one elementary course in each subject was provided. The addition of A. W. Flux as professor led to a considerable expansion of the programme: courses were offered in the elements of economics, the history of economic thought, money and banking, the theory of distribution, the history of

industry and commerce, public finance, political science, the history of political theory, the relation of the state to economic organization. Professor Flux remained at McGill till 1908 when he returned to England to direct the census of Production for the Board of Trade.

Some reference may appropriately be made to the writings of A. W. Flux during the period when he can be classified as a Canadian economist, and to his earlier writings which help to indicate the kind of economist that Canada secured.

In the *Economic Journal*, June, 1894, A. W. Flux replied to Shield Nicholson's criticisms of the Jevonian marginal theory of value; and in June, 1896, he reviewed the first volume of Pareto's *Cours*. In the same journal he published articles on the British international competitive position: "British Trade and German Competition" (March, 1897), "The Commercial Supremacy of Great Britain" (June, 1899). He had also contributed a note on the "New Canadian Tariff" (September, 1897). While in Canada he contributed the following articles and notes to the *Economic Journal*: "Preferential Tariffs and Canadian Interests" (December, 1903), "The Railway and Bonding Privilege Commission" (March, 1904), "The Report of the Ontario Railway Commission on Railway Taxation" (December, 1906), "The Canadian Tariff Revision" (June, 1907), "The Banks—Immigration—Coasting Trade—French Treaty" (March, 1908). During his stay in Canada he published his *Principles of Economics* (London, 1904): this must be considered as the product of his Manchester days or as further evidence of the colonial status of Canadian economics in those days (there is but one reference to Canada in its index). [V.W.B.]

C. E. Walker, 1880-1942

At the time of his death on December 14th last, Professor Charles E. Walker had been a member of the staff of the School of Commerce and Administration at Queen's University for twenty years. He was born in Haldimand County, Ontario, in 1880. He qualified in Saskatchewan as a chartered accountant but devoted practically the whole of his life, as teacher and writer, to the cause of commercial education. He served on the staff of Brandon College as bursar and head of the Department of Business, later serving at Regina College in a similar capacity but with the additional office of Dean of Men. He went to Queen's at a time when the work in Commerce was expanding rapidly and the University had undertaken a wholly new responsibility—the provision of instruction for the registered students of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of