

treaty with France had been negotiated by representatives of Canada acting with those of the French government and no changes had been suggested by the representative of the English government. The speaker expressed the opinion that it was natural and right that Canada should have the treaty making power. Coming to questions at present agitating the public mind the Minister stated that while it might look that for a public man he was getting on to thin ice he would discuss them. He did not ask that his opinion should be accepted. The Naval question, he said, was one of importance. On what principle was it to be settled? His own opinion was that the best way to add to the strength of the Empire was to make that section of the Empire in which we were living the best. So Canada should aim to make herself the best part of the Empire, enjoying in the meantime the widest measure of autonomy that could be given. The wisest men in England had faith in the Canadian people. If England, the opinion was expressed, had treated the New England States as she treats Canada to-day, there would have been no secession. Lately as a means of working out problems common to all parts of the Empire Colonial Conferences had been held. In these all parties concerned were treated as equals. The opinion of one party was as good as that of another. The Minister then proceeded to a discussion of the possibilities of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. He emphasized the fact that Canada did not go to that country begging favors. In any negotiations, too, the aim of the Canadian government would be to secure concessions that would benefit the Canadian people. They would not make any concessions unless for each they received a quid pro quo. And in all considerations of trade treaties the British Preference was to be maintained intact. Referring to his own work the speaker stated that it was in the NOW. He was dealing with practical problems and would be satisfied if his work might result in some measure of benefit, to the people in the future. He urged the men of the University to take an interest in public questions stating that to train men for this task was one of the duties laid upon a place of learning.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.P., proposed the toast to Queen's. He traced the past of the University pointing out the difficulties with which it had had to wrestle. He referred to the splendid work of the late Principal Grant and eulogized Principal Gordon as the embodiment of the Queen's spirit at the present time.

Principal Gordon replied. He was in splendid form. He had had many things in his mind to tell the students, he said, but would not cover as much ground as he intended. He welcomed the guests of the Society to Queen's. In reference to University matters he desired, he said, that the various faculties should be drawn closer together to work in harmony. This was one of the aims towards which all should work.

The toast to the guests from the universities who sent student representatives was proposed by R. M. MacTavish, B.A. and responded to by the three guests from Victoria, Toronto and McGill respectively.

The dinner came to a conclusion at 12.30. The committee in charge consisted of Messrs. C. J. Tully, convener; F. L. Burnett, M. M. Colquhoun, P. T. Pilkey, M.A., W. R. Leadbeater, and A. J. Wilson.