

candor, this suggests deception and is therefore resented.

Wider Privileges for Students

Another suggestion is related to Chinese students. Their admission to Canada is presently confined to those coming "for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees".

In contrast with this, the corresponding regulation of the United States provides categorically against the exclusion of those desiring to pursue studies in "the elementary or preparatory branches, if undertaken in good faith". Many Chinese students desire to pursue their preparatory studies in the country in which they plan to take their university course. Certain advantages of this procedure are obvious. Others again, looking to the development of business and industry in China, are more interested in commercial or technical schools than in a "university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees". United States has been quick to recognize both the desires of Chinese students in these respects and the trade advantage to herself in having large numbers of Chinese secure their training in the commercial and technical schools and the colleges and universities of that country. Her share of the Boxer indemnity was devoted to defraying the cost of educating Chinese students in United States. Her trade representatives in China were instructed to be on the lookout for promising Chinese students and to persuade them to complete their education in United States. As a result thousands who today occupy high positions in the public and business life of China have a background of understanding and sympathy with United States, and of acquaintance with the products, materials and trade customs of that country. That such a situation is conducive to the expansion of trade with China will be obvious.