

countries, as I am going to try to do both to-night and in the address which I have undertaken to give to the Intercolonial Club on Monday. I am told that there are about 180 Canadians at present studying in American Universities in post-graduate departments. We are very much indebted for this hospitality. Scholarship and learning know no boundaries; reciprocity is the word there, and never has there been nor ever can there be a tariff upon intellectual produce. And it is in post-graduate work, where the student is, so to speak, something of a fellow-worker with his teacher, that we can find the best line for developing inter-communication between Universities. It may be admissible, on my part, to say a single word of the efforts that are being made by Canadian Universities themselves to extend this part of their work. In Toronto, the other day, at the inauguration of the new President, it was a pleasure to see how many alumni of that University came forward as representatives of American Universities, in which they had distinguished themselves. And for McGill, I may be allowed to say that, though we have been by no means premature or hasty in the well-considered step we have taken, the eminence of our professors has already, within the two years of its separate existence, attracted students in considerable numbers to what we now boldly call the 'McGill Graduate School'." \* \* \*

After some reference to incidents in previous visits to the United States, Dr. Peterson went on to discuss Canadian relations with the United States. In reference to the Dominion, he said that he would not dwell on that favourite theme of politicians, her material resources, her fisheries, her mines (including coal), her timber, her agricultural products, her iron and steel, her pulp and paper. He wished rather to echo, in the first place, the large view expressed by President Eliot when he was in Montreal recently to the effect that the final word as to the ideal of free government had not yet been said even by the American Republic.

They believed that the Canadian constitution was, on the whole, superior. Certainly it suited Canadians better, and its elasticity had been proved by the fact that instead of the four