

ions of one student of Imperial problems, and inasmuch as it goes into considerable detail, it is unlikely that others will be in complete agreement with it.

We are more immediately concerned with a second phase in the development of The Round Table proper. In 1911, mainly through the efforts of the late Mr. Edward Kylie, Groups of men were formed in Canada to study their country's relation to the Empire and to the outside world. In these circles the general question of our external politics was treated, and any literature which bore on this broad question was made the subject of study. The work of the new Groups was, therefore, not confined to The Round Table reports alone, although, as they comprised the most comprehensive study of the British Empire in existence, their importance was not overlooked.

With the War, The Round Table Groups in Canada can be said to have arrived at a third stage in their development. We have seen since August 4, 1914, that the Empire is a reality; but we have also been shown that its development has not reached finality. Whatever may be our opinions as to the ultimate solution of the problem it is now possible for its students to base their assumptions on such broad principles as are laid down in Chapter I.

The Round Table Groups, formed originally to study our relations with the British Empire, are now of greater importance than ever. As in every national crisis, if we are to be saved from the inevitable political catchword it will be because responsible Canadians have so informed themselves as to produce an educated opinion on the question at issue. Our self-education towards this end is therefore of profound importance. Not even the great task of developing our natural resources should obscure from us the necessity of understanding our position in the world at large—political as well as economic.