

public does not fully comprehend the problem. A wise Belgian lady who returned home from Fort William, Ont., at the outbreak of hostilities and has been nursing casualties ever since, said to me in this connection "when I read in the Canadian papers of disturbances created by returned men and of clashes with the police I know that the people don't know how to treat them. For months and years the soldier has been experiencing the severest discipline, the most complete restraint so that, when he thinks of going home, it is to an entire absence of discipline and restraint". Here the picture rises forcibly to my mind of those patient, pleasant-spoken instructors who nurse the casualties back to military efficiency, concealing the iron of discipline under pretense of the rules of a game, knowing that a single false move can break a man's spirit forever, and the fact is brought home that it is only by such methods as these that the returned men will be successfully restored to the routine of civil life.

So much for internal problems but there are also external ones which will have to be faced. In our relations with the British Empire, for instance, there can be no standing still; the time is drawing near when we will have to choose between a policy of devolution and one of evolution. In other words, we must either cut the painter or determine our future position in the federation of nations. Naturally a full discussion of these issues would require a book to itself but there are several obvious reasons why devolution is undesirable, for the present at any rate. In my opinion the European nations will seek to discourage emigration in order to make good their depleted manhood, in which they will be powerfully aided by the demand for labor for reconstruction