

inquire into his racial origin. There are certain definitely recognized French Canadian Battalions as, for instance, the famous 22nd., but individuals can be found scattered through the entire Corps, not one of whom has failed to make good. In a far Western Unit I found a native of Chicoutimi whose Colonel volunteered the information that this Corporal was one of the best boys under his command.

It is for these and similar reasons that I would discourage controversy as to whether or not Quebec has "done its bit". If there has been any organized opposition to military participation in the war, even although thoroughly conscientious, it must be a matter for regret by every friend of the French-Canadian. At worst, however, the situation which has existed or may exist is due to mistaken leadership on the one hand and to an intolerance for which the rest of Canada cannot escape responsibility at the bar of history, upon the other. The real fact is that, leaving the British-born out of consideration, a certain number of Anglo-Canadians volunteered for active service and a certain number of French-Canadians. A point was then reached where no more volunteers could be obtained from one nationality or the other and there was just as determined an opposition to the draft among the able-bodied slackers in loyal Ontario as could possibly exist among the passive resisters of recalcitrant Quebec. I am bound moreover to say that the French-Canadian draftees whom I saw in the various military training areas of England presented just as soldierly an appearance, were just as keen in learning the fine points of their new occupation, as those of other nationalities.

Reaching England at perhaps the hour of darkest depression, I left it just as the first dawn of vic-