

our neighbours, which practically meant with the world as far as Canada was concerned. In order to show out of the mouth of Col. Wood our state of mind, I will read a paragraph of his speech reported in this morning's Gazette. He spoke as follows:

On the principle of 'Rep. by Pop.' Lt.-Col. Woods said the first contingent of 35,000 should have comprised 5,000 Old Countrymen, 10,000 French-Canadians, and 20,000 Anglo-Canadians. While the exact figures were a secret, the real proportions were about—Old Country, 32; Anglo-Canadians, 4; and French-Canadians, 1—a proportion which it was for Canada to see remedied in the future.

He speaks of 5,000 old countrymen. That is English born.

Hon. Mr. WATSON—British born.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND—Yes, I do not know that that represents exactly what the word is supposed to represent. I would say British born on the other side, but I do know that some Canadian born could call themselves British born as well. This exemplifies the state of mind of our Canadian born population on the 1st of August and in the month that followed. The old countrymen were here for a few years only, and were quite as ready as a fish taking to water to answer the call.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL—Could the hon. gentleman tell the House where Colonel Wood got his figures, and whether they are official and reliable?

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND—I think it will be found when the list from Salisbury Plain are laid on the table of this House or the other, that his figures are not very far astray. I may state to my hon. friend for instance that the Pat's contain about 95 per cent of old countrymen.

Hon. Mr. POWER—Ninety per cent.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL—We know very well that that special regiment was largely composed of old countrymen and men who had seen service; but with regard to the whole contingent outside of that, that was what the hon. gentleman was referring to.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND—Yes, the Valcartier contingent.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL—I think that the statement in regard to the proportions should hardly be made unless it was known that it was really official.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND—Col. Wood declares himself that while the official figures are still secret he is not far from the mark

when he says the proportion is 30; 4; and 1; and I believe that from my own investigation in the matter those figures will be found not very far astray.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL—I think they will be.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND—Before the end of the session we should know. This, if my hon. friend will allow me to continue my argument, shows what was the state of mind throughout Canada among the Canadian-born when this war broke out. Now I will merely touch upon the fact that among the Canadian-born, as between French and English, one to four would exactly represent the proportion of these two groups. That was the state of mind of the country in August. I say it is not the state of mind to-day, nor was it two or three months after. The Government has now asked for another contingent. Am I right in saying that that second contingent is supposed to be of about 20,000?—because I have read in this morning's papers a remark from the Prime Minister that 50,000 men, with the present contingent already over the seas and those that we are training, represented the two contingents that would go forward. I have not had the official figures, and perhaps my hon. friend the leader of the Government will know if I am right in saying that 20,000 is the number fixed for that second contingent.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—I cannot tell you; it will be at least that.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND—It does not matter very much in connection with the remarks that I want to add. Another second contingent has been asked. At the same time that it was asked it began to be rumoured about that the Canadian-born had not shown as much zeal in the first contingent as the British-born. A well-known Canadian doctor in Montreal, who belongs to the militia, Dr. Mignault, felt, from the number of demands that came to him from French Canadians who wanted to enlist, that some opportunity should be given them to do so. He, therefore, asked our public men to join in a call to one province, and certain leaders from the other House, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, accepted the invitation and addressed a meeting in Montreal. French Canadians were offered a regiment. The ambitions of Dr. Mignault and his friends were greater; they thought that they should be allowed to enroll a brigade, but for reasons which have not been disclosed by the Militia Department, only a regiment was allowed.