

be fit for Class I as soon as they are hardened and trained. Class IV includes men under nineteen who should be fit for Class I as soon as they reach that age.

Category "B" includes those fit for service in France but not fit for general service, that is, not fit for service in the trenches at the front. Class I includes those who may give service in garrison or provisional units. Class II includes those who are fit for service in labour and construction units or for other outdoor employment. Class III includes those who are suitable for sedentary work only.

Category "C" includes those who are fit for service in the United Kingdom only. Class I takes in those who are fit for service in garrison or provisional units. Class II includes those who are fit for service in labour and construction units or for other outdoor employment. Class III includes those who are fit for sedentary work only.

Category "D" takes in all those who are temporarily unfit for service in categories "A," "B" or "C," but are likely to become fit within six months. Meanwhile they include those who are assigned to Class I, command depots. Class II is not applicable to the Canadian Expeditionary Force in England. Class III includes those who are awaiting dental or medical treatment.

Category "E" includes only those who are awaiting their discharge and are not fit for any service.

I should explain to the House that this is the system of classification, and these are the categories used by the War Office in dealing with like matters in the British medical treatment.

Let us look for a moment at another classification. I have given the classification by fitness, and I now come to the classification by service. I look at the side of this form and I see at least 24 divisions with perhaps 15 to 20 subdivisions, indicating the extended and comprehensive nature of the services and the great variety of purposes for which men are required in the organization of a modern army.

The divisions and subdivisions are as follows:

ARMS AND BRANCHES.

Staffs—

General.
Administrative.
Departmental.

Cavalry.

Mounted Rifles.

Artillery—

Horse and field.
Heavy.

[Sir Robert Borden.]

Artillery—Con.

Siege.
Trench mortar.
Anti-aircraft.

Machine-Gun Corps—

Machine-gun companies.
Motor machine-gun brigade and batteries.

Engineers—

Field companies and troops.
Army troops companies.
Tunnelling companies.
Signal companies and troops.
Cable sections.
Motor air-line section.
Wireless section.

Infantry.

Cyclists.

Pioneers.

Army Service Corps—

Divisional trains.
Supply Columns.
Supply detachments.
Salvage companies.
Ammunition parks.
Ammunition sub-parks.
Field butcheries.
Field bakeries.
Depot units of supply.
Reserve parks.

Army Medical Corps—

Field ambulances.
Casualty clearing stations.
Mobile laboratories.
Sanitary sections.
Depots medical stores.
General, stationary and other hospitals.
Hospital ship.

Army Dental Corps.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Mobile sections.
Veterinary hospitals.

Forestry Corps.

Railway Troops.

Railway battalions.
Construction battalions.

Entrenching Battalions.

Labour Battalions.

Army Pay Corps.

Army Postal Corps.

Ordnance Corps.

Military Police.

Training Establishments, various.

Records Office.

Miscellaneous.

Hon. gentlemen will thus realize that a very thorough system is required, not only in reference to the fitness of the men for any service whatever, but also in respect of the various services to which they may be allotted in case of their fitness for any. Now I come for a moment, in view of that, to some statistics. I want hon. gentlemen in this House and the country to realize that the most important need at the front to-day, both in our force and in other forces, is for men of Category "A" Class I; that is, infantry who are able to go into the trenches, who are physically fit and thoroughly trained. From the classification which I have already read, hon. gentlemen will understand that only a moderate proportion of enlisted troops can