

12,000. India contributed over 1,400,000 men; South Africa and the West Indies more than 120,000 coloured troops. All told, the total number of men placed under arms by the whole Empire on land and sea numbered more than 10,000,000.

Not only in size, but also in efficiency and valour, the British armies were the equal of any in the war. In the final drive of 1918 the British army in France had to break the strongest defences and defeat the best troops the Germans possessed. During that drive it fought seven battles, each one greater than any in the previous history of British arms, taking 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns. Throughout practically the whole of this period, the attacking British troops were numerically inferior to the German forces which they defeated.

In that incomparable army the Colonial troops took a high place. On the opening of the drive on August 8th the Canadians and Australians formed the spear-head of the attack. Of their work on that occasion Sir Douglas Haig reported: "The brilliant and predominating part taken by the Canadian and Australian Corps in this battle is worthy of the highest commendation. The skill and determination of these troops proved irresistible." Again at the Drocourt-Quéant line and later at Cambrai, the Canadians played the leading role in decisive battles. On the morning of November 11th the Third Canadian Division completed the roll of glorious achievements by the capture of Mons. Beginning with St. Julien and ending with Mons, the Canadian Corps made a record of brilliant feats of arms which need fear no comparison.

The amazing muster of the Empire in the hour of need gave the world an enduring proof of the fundamental unity of the nations composing the British Commonwealth. Not one man, not one gun, not one cent was demanded of her colonies by Britain. What they did,