

navy to detect and to destroy. Every new merchant ship is a guarantee of men, machines, munitions and food.

In connection with land operations, there is nothing which can be added to the closing remarks of Mr. Churchill made in his speech on Wednesday, June 11. If we eliminate the occupation of the Channel islands by German forces, at this time of speaking, after nearly two years of war, no enemy soldier has a foot on British soil. As Mr. Churchill said:

If anybody had said in June last, we should to-day hold every yard of the territories for which Great Britain is responsible in the middle east, that we should have conquered the whole Italian empire, that Egypt, Palestine and Iraq would have been successfully defended—anyone who said that would have been thought a foolish visionary. Yet that is the position at the moment.

Those briefly are the salient, they are the outstanding facts about tangible things.

As far as Canada is concerned, our own war effort in men and materials has steadily gained in momentum, in volume and in power. We are adding every day to the material and strength of the allied cause. Every month sees more Canadian troops, more Canadian sailors and more Canadian airmen added to the number of the defenders of Britain.

For some time past we have had an army corps of two divisions in the British Isles. As the corps commander, General McNaughton, has pointed out, they are helping to garrison the one vital citadel, the retention of which decides the war. We have made known to all the world that our forces overseas are ready to go, and that we are equally ready to have them go wherever their services may count for most. We are dispatching to Britain two additional divisions, one a third infantry division, the other an armoured division, also a tank brigade and many reinforcements. All will have been dispatched in the course of the present year. This is apart altogether from the forces we are retaining in Canada.

Ships of Canada's navy have, as all hon. members are aware, been engaged with British ships in the coastal waters of Britain. They are now taking an increasingly important part in the defence of the Atlantic coast and in the duties of convoy on the great passage way of the Atlantic so vital not only to the present of Britain but also to the future of Canada and of the United States of America.

Canadian airmen and Canadian squadrons, as all are aware, have from the beginning been taking their part in the battle of Britain. In the Royal Canadian Air Force we have to-day 55,000 men. Every day