

## STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE C.E.F. 377

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|--|--------|
| On the strength of the C.E.F. in Canada and St. Lucia, including those under training as overseas reinforcements, Siberian Expeditionary Force, Canadian Garrison Regiment, Military Police Corps, Medical and Administrative Services, etc..... | 36,533 |
| On harvest leave without pay.....  | 15,405 |
| Granted leave of absence without pay as compassionate and hardship cases .....   | 7,216  |
| Number discharged in Canada who had not proceeded overseas for the following among other reasons: as below medical standard, absentees, aliens, to accept commissions, deaths, on transfer to British Army and Royal Air Force .....             | 95,306 |

The total casualties sustained by the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and reported up to January 15th, 1919, were 218,433. The details are:—

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Killed in action ..... | 35,684  |
| Died of wounds .....   | 12,437  |
| Died of disease .....  | 4,057   |
| Wounded .....          | 155,839 |
| Prisoners of war ..... | 3,049   |
| Presumed dead .....    | 4,682   |
| Missing .....          | 398     |
| Deaths in Canada ..... | 2,287   |
| Total.....             | 218,433 |

The Canadians' longest line was in front of Vimy, probably one tenth of the British front.

In the closing days of the war they were continually used as spear-head troops, leading the attack at Amiens on August 9th, 1918, at Arras on August 26th, and on the Drocourt-Quéant Line (Hindenburg Line) on September 24th, 1918.