

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not know what was spent, but I saw what was there.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I am speaking of expenditure on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts for the defence of Canada, and I believe it was money well spent. I think the people of British Columbia would say it was money well spent. In fact, from what I hear, they said so at the last election.

The personnel of the Canadian Active Service Force on May 10 was as follows.

Troops overseas:	
First Division and ancillary troops..	23,438
Canadian Military Headquarters.. . .	240
Total..	23,678
Troops in training for overseas service:	
Second Division and ancillary troops..	24,645
Other mobilized troops:	
Depots and training centres..	16,282
Coastal defence and anti-aircraft.. . .	9,036
Vulnerable point guards..	1,655
Other troops in Canada..	6,223
Total..	81,519

Non-Permanent Active Militia:

11 territorial regiments organized to provide reinforcements for C.A.S.F. units overseas.

At 6 p.m. the Senate took recess.

The Senate resumed at 8 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND (continuing): I believe I should fail in my duty if I did not give this Chamber the full information I have received from the various departments which have had to do with the war, in order that honourable members may know what has been going on. I am quite sure that thousands of people interested in the doings of the Government have never seen the picture as a whole, and I believe that if my right honourable friend (Right Hon. Mr. Meighen) had perused the record I have before me he would have been less discouraged than he seemed to be. Honourable members may find this somewhat tedious, but we have some time at our disposal, and I really think the Senate is entitled to have, perhaps in even greater detail than was given to the House of Commons, information as to the activities of important departments that have had to do with the war.

I have read the statement made yesterday by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister. It was a clear, terse statement, with some detail, but I think I have before me even more material in which the Senate would be interested. At all events, I shall place it before honourable members, because I believe it is my duty to do so, and I am convinced that my colleagues will find that I was right

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.

when I said to my right honourable friend that the Government had been doing its full duty in the best possible form since the war commenced in the early days of September.

Here is a statement concerning the position and war activities of the Royal Canadian Navy:

The outbreak of war in September at once imposed a heavy responsibility upon the Royal Canadian Navy. Not only had it to assume the guardianship of our two Canadian coast-lines, but, what was even more important, it became responsible for the control and protection of the merchant shipping using our ports, the ships that carry across the oceans of the world goods and material so essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Before the war the permanent Royal Canadian Navy comprised 12 ships and 1,600 officers and men. To-day the numbers on active service, including the reserves, have already grown to 100 ships and 6,000 officers and men. The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, which is made up of men who are seamen by profession, and who are therefore a valuable adjunct to the permanent service, has grown from 260 officers and men to 1,430 at the present time.

Finally, there is the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, which, as its name implies, is comprised of officers and men who voluntarily give up a proportion of their time in peace to training themselves in naval work in readiness for war. The numbers in this reserve force have grown from 1,600 to 2,850, while 100 officers and 1,000 men are maintained at the twenty Reserve Headquarters across the Dominion, ready to be mobilized for active service at a moment's notice.

Our main force of ships consists of destroyers—ships almost exactly similar to those which carried out the brilliant attack on Narvik Fjord not long ago. Our Canadian destroyers have been employed mainly in escorting convoys up to some 300 or 400 miles from our coast—a job that the North Atlantic winter has made strenuous indeed. But in spite of gales, fog, and extreme cold, the crews of these ships have carried out their unenviable task with cheerfulness and efficiency.

One of the principal jobs of the auxiliary craft is that of minesweeping. It is true that so far no mines have been laid on our coasts, but we know that submarines are perfectly capable of crossing the Atlantic and we know, too, that they can all carry mines. So Canadian minesweepers, in all sorts of wind and weather, steal out of our harbours in the cold light of dawn every day of the