

of the men who had enlisted in Canada. There are many rural mail delivery routes in Ontario; practically all the farmers take the daily papers and read them carefully. On January 22 the Prime Minister stated that we had enlisted up to that time 413,279 volunteers. He said that, in addition, 5,000 French reservists, 7,500 Russians and 5,000 Italians had gone overseas from Canada, making a total of 434,500. The Minister of Militia stated a couple of weeks ago in answer to a question that 312,503 men of all ranks had crossed the ocean and that 25,475 were drilling in Canada. According to those figures, 75,000 men who enlisted are missing, not accounted for. I think that the Government ought to give a fuller explanation of this matter than has already been given, because the people cannot understand the cause of the discrepancy.

A good deal has been said about voluntary enlistment. Since August 4, 1914, nearly 2,400 volunteers have left the county of Bruce for the front. About 800 of these went with the first and second contingents and the remainder trained with the 71st Battalion of Galt. On October 15, 1915, permission was given for the raising of a battalion in the county of Bruce. A commanding officer was selected and sent out by the Minister of Militia. He took charge of the work and carried it on actively; the citizens co-operated with him; public meetings were held in every town, village and hamlet throughout the county. In many township halls meetings were held in which the county judge took a very prominent part. The result was that after three months' work a battalion of 1,350 men was organized. In fact, the enlistment of the battalion was completed by the 1st of February. The Government gave no assistance to that work. The Minister of Militia did not visit the county. If a by-election had been taking place in the county, we would have had a visit from the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir George Foster) and the Solicitor-General (Hon. Arthur Meighen); they usually pay the county a visit on such occasions. Not a dollar was given by the Government to assist the work of recruiting there, nor did any of the cabinet ministers come into the county to lend their aid.

The sources from which we may be enabled to get men for military service do not appear to me to be extraordinarily large. The following is a statement of the number of men, single, married, and widowed, of the various classes mentioned in the Military Service Bill, who were in Canada in 1911:

Class.	Age.	Number of men.
1 and 4	20-23	306,674
2 and 5	24-28	386,147
3 and 6	29-34	373,867
7 and 8	35-41	355,010
9 and 10	42-45	161,751
Total		1,584,449

In classes 1, 2, 4 and 5, ages 20 to 29, the proportion of single men to married men is: single men, 521,932; married men, 224,771. In classes 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, ages 30 to 45, the estimated number is 837,746, in the proportion of 5 married men to 2 single men. The male population of Canada of all ages over twenty-one years is 2,197,746, viz., British-born, 1,851,223; foreign-born, 346,523. Of the British-born population, 78 per cent is native Canadian and 22 per cent from Great Britain. Of the foreign-born population, only 39 per cent is naturalized.

In estimating the population now available for conscription, the following facts and figures must be borne in mind:—

1. Number already enlisted, 411,000.

2. Essential occupations cannot be drawn upon except to a limited extent.

(a) Agriculture—The rural population, which is mostly engaged in agriculture, is more than one-half of the total, 3,924,394 rural to 3,280,444 urban.

(b) Transportation—including railways, lakes, canals, teaming, cartage.

(c) Mining, lumbering and fisheries.

Nearly all those engaged in the above occupations are adult males. The Canada Year Book, 1915, gives the following figures: Total industrial workers, 2,723,634. In agriculture, 933,735; in transportation, 217,544; in mining, 62,767; in forestry, 42,914; in fishing, etc., 34,812. Total, 1,291,772, or nearly one-half of the total workers. To this must be added the male adult population necessarily working on munitions.

3. The daily rejections by the medical authorities prove that a very large percentage is physically unfit; too small in height, narrow chested, afflicted with bad eye-sight, or suffering from infirmities.

4. The French Canadian population is two-sevenths of the Canadian total, that is, 2,054,890. It is largely occupied in agriculture and lumbering, much more so than the population of Ontario, and the total number of French Canadians enlisted is only 14,000.

5. One-fourteenth part of Canada's population is of enemy origin: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, to the number of 528,298. Therefore, it will be seen that