

forces at the commencement of the war, but I take the figure as it has been given to me. I made application to the Department of the Naval Service for the number of British naval reservists who returned to serve in the Navy, and the figure given is about 1,000. For the purpose of getting the best information on the subject, I have asked the consuls as to natives of allied countries who were subject to military service and who have left Canada to join the colours of their respective countries. The numbers that have been given to me are as follows:

French Reservists	5,000
Russian "	7,500
Italian "	5,000

If you add these to the total which I have already given, it will be found that out of the manhood of Canada not less than 434,529 men have joined the Canadian colours, the British colours, or the colours of the Allied nations.

Now, some information is due to the House in regard to the Overseas Forces and how they are disposed of. The Canadian forces which have been actually sent overseas up to the 31st December number 280,562. We have sent also, as mentioned, to the British Islands 1,600 for the Naval Service, 1,200 for the Mechanical Transport, 3,000 for munition works, British Army and Naval reservists, 3,750, and Allied reservists, 17,500, making a total of 307,612 who have actually gone overseas. If you add to that the number of men who have enlisted in the Canadian Naval Service and who are not within this country at the present time, but who are serving in the navy, the number being 3,310, you have 310,922 as the number of men who have actually left this country to do service in one way or another for our cause. At present there are training in Canada 48,312 men. There are on guard duty 9,052 men, and there are of the Permanent Force 2,470, making a total of 59,834 men in Canada.

It may also be of interest to the House to know something as to the casualties, the number of which I have already given. The statement is as follows:

Killed in action	10,854
Died of wounds	4,010
Died of sickness	494
Presumed dead	1,108
Wounded	48,454
Missing	2,970
Prisoners of war	2,373
Total	<u>70,263</u>

Now, a word as to those who are actually at the front, or who have been at the front since the commencement of the war. There

are now at the front, in France and the Mediterranean, about 110,000 men, nearly all of whom are in France and Belgium. There are at present under orders to proceed to France nearly 10,000 men.

Then there are other items which to some extent are explanatory of the discrepancy between the number of men enlisted and the number of men who are at the front. There are in England, in Forestry and Railway construction battalions and reinforcements, 3,998 men, and in the Pay and Records offices 2,752. In miscellaneous services, such as Headquarters Staff, veterinary, postal services, etc., there are engaged 1,947 men; medical, ordnance stores and Army Service Corps, 8,686. These items make up total of 17,383. Casualties who are at present unfit to rejoin number 39,559. The total number who have seen service in France or in the Near East is a little over 175,000 men. This information, I give as I have gathered it from the various departments of the Government here, and also through communication with the Minister of the Overseas Military Forces.

The Forces which we despatched overseas in 1916 comprised more than 165,000 men. Comparisons are not always useful, but that force, despatched in that one year, numbered seven times the British force under Wellington at Waterloo. We have sent overseas a force greater by 120,000 than the largest British expeditionary force proposed by the War Office before war actually broke out; that is, the force we have sent overseas is 120,000 greater than the force which the War Office thought itself capable of sending across the Channel for service on the Continent in case a war should break out in which Britain must take part. Our enlisted force is about double the British military establishment before the war, and it is greater than the British force that was engaged in the South African war.

I dwelt a moment ago on the tremendous organization necessary in Great Britain for her very large forces, and the effort was equally great for us, perhaps greater, because we had not the military organization Great Britain possessed, nor had we in the same proportion men available for training purposes. The enlistment, the training, the disciplining, the clothing, and equipping of our forces have entailed enormous labours on those responsible. The provision of arms and ammunition, the creation of lines of communication units and ammunition and supply columns, trans-