

1-9), the capture of Denain (October 20), the capture of Valenciennes (November 2) and the capture of Mons (November 10).

Advent of Peace.—The closing days of the war were marked by great victories of the Allied Forces over Bulgaria and Austria. Bulgaria surrendered on September 30, Turkey on October 31 and Austria-Hungary on November 4, hostilities ending on these dates with the signing of an armistice in each case. On October 6, Germany sued for peace in a note addressed to the President of the United States, and finally surrendered on November 11. The German Emperor abdicated and fled into Holland on November 10. In accordance with the terms of the armistice signed on November 11, the surrender to Admiral Sir David Beatty and the British Fleet of the German Fleet on November 18 and of the German submarine flotillas from November 20 to 27 will make the year 1918 one of the most memorable in the history of the British Empire. The victorious conclusion of the war on November 11, 1918, evoked in Canada popular demonstrations that were remarkable for spontaneity and originality of expression, whilst the large thanksgiving services held unofficially during the peace celebrations and, in response to government proclamation, on December 1, 1918, were the fitting sequel to services of intercession that were held everywhere throughout the Empire in March and April and by official proclamation in Canada on Sunday, June 30, 1918.

Canadian Honours and Casualties.—Over 12,000 awards for gallantry or distinguished service were made to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the war, including the following: Victoria Cross 53; Distinguished Service Order and Bars 560; Military Cross and Bar 1,981; Distinguished Conduct Medal 1,202; Military Medal and Bars 6,978; Meritorious Service Medal 430; and Royal Red Cross 192. In addition, names mentioned in despatches numbered 3,333. Other British honours were gained by members of the Force to the number of 226, and foreign decorations included 410 French, seven Belgian, seven Serbian, 28 Italian, eight Montenegrin and 159 Russian. Up to December 31, 1918, the casualties among the Canadian forces numbered 9,989 officers and 204,397 other ranks; they included 2,456 officers and 45,630 other ranks killed in action and died of wounds; 220 officers and 5,185 other ranks died of diseases; 7,130 officers and 148,669 other ranks wounded and 183 officers and 4,913 other ranks presumed dead and missing. In addition, there were 2,221 deaths in Canada, and the prisoners of war numbered 3,575, of whom 2,508 have been repatriated, have escaped, or have died whilst prisoners.

War Efforts of the People in Canada.—When the war broke out on August 4, 1914, Canada had a permanent force of only 3,000 men and an active militia of only 60,000. When hostilities ceased Canada had enlisted 595,441 men, and had equipped and sent overseas 418,052 troops. The total value of war orders placed in Canada by the Imperial Government is about \$1,200,000,000, and of this amount half was lent by the Dominion to the British Government. The Dominion took also a very important part in the manufacture of munitions of war. As many as 350,000 men and women have been employed in