

warfare right to the coasts of North America and into Canadian waters (merchant ships have been sunk in the St. Lawrence River) the war came very close to Canada. Despite this, however, the Atlantic life-line has been maintained and, on May 7, in the House of Commons, the Minister for Naval Services was able to announce that since the beginning of the War, more than 56,000,000 tons of cargo had been carried from Canada's shores across the Atlantic, and that more than 9,000 ships had been convoyed. These figures did not include the troop convoys, all of which had been convoyed without the loss of a ship.

The Navy has not been able to undertake its hazardous duties unscathed. In the 1941 edition of the Canada Year Book, its losses in ships were listed as two destroyers (*Fraser* and *Margaree*), two patrol ships (*Bras d'Or* and *Otter*) and one corvette (*Lévis*). To that list must now be added the names of two corvettes (*Windflower* and *Spikenard*). The casualty lists, too, show part of the price that Canada's Navy has paid, with 488 killed on active service, 71 wounded, 4 taken prisoner, and 67 dead of other causes.

The year 1942 saw the creation of a Naval Board as an advisory body to the Minister. Corresponding to the British Board of Admiralty, it has five Naval members and one Civil Member. The first Naval Board is composed of the Chief of Naval Staff; the Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; the Chief of Naval Personnel; the Chief of Naval Equipment and Supply; the Chief of Naval Engineering and Construction. The Financial and Civil Member is the Acting Deputy Minister for Naval Services.

The Army.—In the early stages of the War, Canada's contribution was limited to the provision of: two Divisions with necessary ancillary troops for service abroad, including the necessary reinforcements and training establishments to provide for these forces; guards at vulnerable points throughout Canada; and defence units on the East and West Coasts.

Besides serving in Britain, the Active Army has supplied troops for service in Iceland, Gibraltar and the West Indies, as well as the force sent to Hong Kong, which, after a valiant stand with the British garrison, was forced to surrender to overwhelming Japanese forces on Dec. 25, 1941.

The growth of the Army to the end of 1940, is traced at pp. xxx-xxxii of the 1941 Year Book. By summer, 1942, the Canadian forces overseas consisted of three Infantry Divisions, one Armoured Division and an Army Tank Brigade, with thousands of army and corps troops. Another Armoured Division and an Army Tank Brigade were in training for overseas, so that Canada will soon have an army overseas consisting of two Army Corps. This army will have a larger proportion of armoured troops than any army in the world. In addition to forces for overseas service, the Canadian Army has developed a full-time force for the defence of Canada itself, consisting of coastal defence units, comprising infantry, artillery, searchlight and signal units, together with three Divisions in training, the members of which comprise both men enlisted for general service and recruits called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act. The Veterans' Guard, comprised of men who served in the First World War, undertakes the guarding of prisoners in internment camps and many other duties in connection with internal security, and has a company in England for special duty at Canadian Headquarters. At the present time, over 150,000 Canadian soldiers are overseas and over 190,000 on full-time service in Canada.