

1921

CANADA'S PART *in the* GREAT WAR



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CANADA'S PART

IN THE

GREAT WAR

1. MILITARY EFFORT.

1921-1

In the early months of 1914 Canada, for practical purposes, had no army. There was a permanent force of about 3,000 men, with no reserve; its purpose was partly to provide garrisons for our few fortresses, and partly to train the militia. The latter was a lightly trained force, rather well organized for a defensive war on its own soil. The number trained in 1913 was about 60,000.

The Canadian Expeditionary Force.—In the late summer and early autumn of 1914, the First Canadian Division of 33,000 men was raised and sent across the Atlantic. It left Gaspé Bay on October 3, and, after nearly three months of additional training in England, landed in France, at St. Nazaire, on February 11, 1915. The Second Division was formed immediately and landed in France on September 14, when the Canadian Army Corps was formed. The formation of the Third Division was authorized just before Christmas, 1915, and the Division was in France early in 1916. The Fourth Division joined the Canadian Corps in the middle of August, 1916. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade appeared in France in 1915. After the completion of the Canadian Army Corps the policy of the Dominion was to maintain

a comparatively small number of divisions, but always to keep these at full strength, in order that the troops might have the encouragement of full ranks.

Enlistments.—The total number of men enlisted in Canada from the beginning of the war to November 15, 1918, was 595,441. The details are:—

Obtained by voluntary enlistment.....	465,984
Drafted or reporting voluntarily after the Military Service Act came into force.....	83,355
Granted leave or discharged.....	24,933
Overseas Service other than C.E.F.:—	
Royal Air Force.....	12,902
Imperial Motor Transport.....	710
Inland Water Transport.....	4,701
Naval Service.....	2,814
Jewish Palestine Draft.....	42
	<hr/>
	21,169
	<hr/>
	595,441
The distribution of these men was as follows:—	
C.E.F. proceeded overseas.....	418,052
Enlisted for Royal Air Force, etc.....	21,169
On the strength of C.E.F. in Canada and St. Lucia, including those under training as overseas reinforcements, Siberian Expeditionary Force, Canadian Garrison Regiment, Military Police Corps, Medical and Administrative Services, etc.....	36,533
On harvest leave without pay.....	15,405
Granted leave of absence without pay as compassionate and hardship cases.....	7,216
Number discharged in Canada who had not proceeded overseas for the following among other reasons, as below medical standard, absentees, aliens, to accept commissions, deaths, on transfer to British Army and Royal Air Force.....	95,306
Included in enlistment returns, for whom discharge documents have not been received, or in some cases duplicate enlistments. This number is being adjusted as further records are received.....	1,760
	<hr/>
	595,441

In addition to the above, 14,590 British and Allied reservists went from Canada to rejoin the colours in their own countries.

Movement Overseas.—The number of men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who had gone overseas on November 16, 1918, was 418,052.

The movement overseas by years was as follows:—

Before December 31, 1914.....	30,999
Calendar year 1915.....	84,334
" " 1916.....	165,553
" " 1917.....	63,536
January 1 to November 15, 1918.....	73,630

On September 30, 1918, about 160,000 men were in France and about 116,000 men in England.

Casualties.—Total Canadian casualties up to and including February 28, 1921, were 210,096. The details are:—

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed in action and died of wounds.....	2 595	49,079	51,674
Died of other causes.....	297	4,663	4,960
Wounded.....	6,347	143,385	149,732
Prisoners of war.....	236	3,493	3,729
Still missing.....		1	1
	9,475	200,621	210,096
Died in Canada.....			3,569
Died in Siberia.....	1	18	19
Wounded in Siberia.....		1	1
Deaths in Canada on the strength of the Soldiers' Re-establishment.....			2,005

Honours.—The following is a statement of the honours granted to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force:—

Victoria Cross.....	62
Distinguished Service Order.....	710
1st Bar to Distinguished Service Order.....	89
2nd Bar to Distinguished Service Order.....	15
Military Cross.....	2,885
Bar to Military Cross.....	294
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	1,930
Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	37
Military Medal.....	12,295
1st Bar to Military Medal.....	837
2nd Bar to Military Medal.....	37
Meritorious Service Medal.....	1,353
Mentioned in Despatches.....	5,467
Royal Red Cross.....	338

Other British Honours:—

Knight Commander of the Bath.....	8
Companion of the Bath.....	42
Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.....	1
Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.....	6
Companion of St. Michael and St. George.....	172
Member of the Victorian Order.....	2
Companion of the Order of the British Empire.....	54
Officer of the Order of the British Empire.....	262
Member of the Order of the British Empire.....	102
2nd Bar to Military Cross.....	16
Bar to Royal Red Cross.....	4
Distinguished Flying Cross.....	40
Bar to Distinguished Flying Cross.....	4
Air Force Cross.....	20

British Honours—*Con.*

Distinguished Flying Medal.....	1
2nd Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	1
King's Police Medal.....	1
Names brought to the Notice of the Secretary of State for War.....	101

Foreign Decorations:—

American.....	2
French.....	491
Belgian.....	409
Serbian.....	17
Italian.....	31
Montenegrin.....	10
Russian.....	159
Portuguese.....	6
Roumanian.....	15
Chinese.....	3
Siamese.....	4
Czecho-Slovak Republic.....	3

The Canadian Force at the Front.—The distribution of the Canadian troops in France and Belgium on September 30, 1918, was as follows:—

The Canadian Army Corps, forming part of the First British Army, consisted of four Divisions and Corps Troops.

Each Division consisted of three Infantry Brigades, each of which was made up of four Battalions of Infantry and one Trench Mortar Battery, and the following Divisional Troops: Artillery—Two brigades, two medium and one heavy Trench Mortar Batteries, and a Divisional Ammunition Column; one Battalion of the Machine Gun Corps; Engineers—three Engineer Battalions, one Pontoon Bridging Transport Unit, and one Divisional Employment Company; Divisional Train of four Companies; Medical Services—three Field Ambulances, one Sanitary Section and one Mobile Veterinary Sections; Divisional Signals of four Sections, one at Divisional Headquarters and one with each Brigade.

The Corps Troops were as follows:—

Corps Artillery: Three Brigades of Garrison Artillery containing twelve Siege Batteries and two Heavy

Batteries, one Anti-Aircraft Battery of five sections, three Brigades of Field Artillery, two medium and one heavy Trench Mortar Batteries, one Divisional Artillery Ammunition Column, and two Motor Machine Gun Brigades.

Corps Engineers: Pontoon Bridging Unit, five Army Troop Companies, two Tramway Companies, and Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Company and Corps Survey Section.

Corps Medical Services: One Field Ambulance, one Sanitary Section, the Dental Laboratory and the Veterinary Evacuating Station.

Corps Signalling Services: The Corps Signal Company, two Motor Aid Line Sections, four Cable Sections, four Brigade Signal Subsections and one C.D.A. Brigade Detachment.

Army Service Corps: Headquarters Mechanical Transport Column, seven Mechanical Transport Companies, one Divisional Artillery Mechanical Transport Detachment, one Artillery Brigade Park Section and one Divisional Train Detachment.

Ordnance Services: Three Ordnance Mobile Workshops.

Miscellaneous: Infantry School, Machine Gun School, Lewis Gun School, Signal School, Gas Services School, Instructors' Pool, Gymnastic Staff, Canadian Records List, Y.M.C.A. Services, Corps Military Police and two Railhead Army Post Offices. Labour Services—Labour Group Headquarters, four Labour Companies, a Pontoon Bridging Officers' Establishment and five Canadian Area Employment Companies.

Each Division contained 19,000 to 20,000 troops, and there were about 10,000 Corps troops, making about 90,000 men in the Corps.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade formed part of the Third British Cavalry Division belonging to the Third

Army and consisted of three Cavalry Regiments, a Machine Gun Squadron, the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, a Signal Troop, a Field Ambulance and a Mobile Veterinary Section. There were about 3,000 men in the Brigade which was part of the third army.

The following Canadian Units, separate from the Canadian Corps, were attached to the five British Armies:—

First Army: Two Casualty Clearing Stations, one Sanitary Section, one Railhead Supply Detachment and two Battalions of Railway Troops.

Second Army: One Casualty Clearing Station, one Advance Depot Medical Stores, two Battalions of Railway Troops, two Auxiliary Horse Transport Companies, one Field Butchery, two Depot Units of Supply, a Railhead Supply Detachment and a Tunnelling Company.

Third Army: One Casualty Clearing Station, one Railhead Supply Detachment, three Battalions of Railway Troops and the Overseas Railway Construction Corps.

Fourth Army: One Medical Corps Mobile Laboratory, four Battalions of Railway Troops, one Light Railway Operating Company, and one Broad Gauge Operating Company.

Fifth Army: One Battalion of Railway Troops.

On the Line of Communications and attached to British General Headquarters were the following: Thirteen Depot Units of Supply, four Field Bakeries, and two Field Butcheries, which were distributed at Boulogne, Calais, and Dieppe; six General Hospitals and six Stationary Hospitals, which were at eight different places; the General Base Depot, the Infantry Base Depot, the Machine Gun Base Depot, the Labour Pool, the Report Centre, the Command Pay Office, the Dental Store, two Field Auxiliary Post Offices, the Base Post Office, one Veterinary Hospital, one Battalion of Railway Troops, one Wagon Erecting Company, and one Engine Crew Company.

The following troops of the Canadian Forestry Corps were distributed at eleven places in France: Sixty-three Forestry Companies, five District Workshops, one Construction Company, one Technical Warehouse, one Forestry Hospital, and two Detention Hospitals.

There were altogether about 160,000 Canadians serving in France on September 30, 1918.

The Canadian Army Corps was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, with the following divisional commanders: 1st Division, Maj.-Gen. A. C. MacDonell, 2nd Division, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall; 3rd Division Maj.-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis; 4th Division, Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Watson.

Operations.—The following summary gives only the more notable engagements in which the Canadian troops fought. In 1915 the First Division greatly distinguished itself in the second Battle of Ypres, on April 22, and again at Festubert and Givenchy, in May and June. In 1916 the Canadians, now forming three divisions, were very heavily engaged at St. Eloi in April, and at Sanctuary Wood and Hooze in June. In September, October, and November, the four Canadian Divisions fought in the Battle of the Somme, especially distinguishing themselves at Courcellette, Mouquet Farm, and the Kenora, Regina, and Desire Trenches.

In 1917 the Canadian troops bore the largest part in the taking of Vimy Ridge (April 9) and of Arleux and Fresnoy (April 28 and May 3), and fought with great success in the advance on Lens and the taking of Hill 70 in August. They were again heavily engaged in the fighting round Passchendæle in October and November, capturing all their objectives in spite of severe losses.

In 1918 the Canadian Cavalry, Motor Machine Guns, and Railway Troops were active in the resistance to the German advance in March. The Canadian Corps was in the centre of the British front in the second

Battle of Amiens, August 8-17, advancing 14,000 yards on the first day, the deepest advance made in one day during the war. In the Battle of Arras, at the beginning of September, the Canadians played an important part in the breaking of the Queant-Drocourt line, a part of the Hindenburg system. The Canadian casualties in these two actions were serious, but less than the number of prisoners taken.

The Battle of Cambrai began on September 27 and on October 9 the Canadians, after heavy losses, took Cambrai and made large captures of men and material. In the final stage of the fighting Denain was taken by the Canadians on October 20, Valenciennes on November 2, and Mons at 4 a.m. on November 11, the day on which the armistice came into force at 11 a.m.

The Canadian troops captured 45,000 prisoners, 850 artillery guns, and 4,200 machine guns, retook 130 towns and villages, and liberated 310,000 French and Belgian civilians.

Canadian units also served in Palestine, Macedonia, and Russia.

The Cavalry Brigade.—The Canadian cavalry fought, for the most part, separately from the Canadian Army Corps. They distinguished themselves in March, 1917, by the capture of six villages in two days, and in December gave valuable help in the attack on Villers-Guislains. In the German offensive of March and April, 1918, the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was actively engaged and suffered heavy casualties at Bois Moreuil, Rifle Wood, and elsewhere. The Brigade fought as part of the Canadian Corps in the second Battle of Amiens, and, in the great advance at the end of the fighting, captured the town of Le Cateau on October 9.

Railway Troops.—Canadian Railway Units were attached to all the British Armies. Canadian Railway troops were responsible for the whole of the construction

of light railways and of sixty per cent of the standard-gauge railways, in the area occupied by the British forces.

Forestry Troops.—In addition to the units of the Canadian Forestry Corps serving in France and mentioned above, a large number of Canadians were engaged in Great Britain in cutting down and milling timber.

Army Medical Corps.—During the war, 1,617 Medical Officers, 2,002 Nursing Sisters, and 12,382 other ranks of the Canadian Army Medical Corps went overseas from Canada. There were in Canada at the end of the war 913 Medical Officers, 527 Nursing Sisters, 182 V.A.D. Nurses, and 4,012 other ranks.

The Medical Corps had in France 6 general hospitals, 6 stationary hospitals, 6 casualty clearing stations, and 13 field ambulances, and in England 9 active treatment hospitals, 5 special hospitals, 5 convalescent hospitals, and a special sanatorium. In Canada there were 65 military hospitals, with 11,786 beds.

Some 22,300 patients were brought back to Canada in 1917 and 1918 on 35 passages of hospital ships. On 27 of these passages the C.A.M.C. provided the staffs of the ships. The **Llandovery Castle** was sunk by a submarine while returning from Canada to England.

Garrison Duty.—About 12,000 troops were required in Canada for home defence—as garrisons for fortresses and guards for internment camps, canals etc. Canada also furnished a garrison for the important military post of St. Lucia, in the West Indies.

Imperial Services.—12,902 Canadians joined the Royal Air Force and its predecessors the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. In addition, a number of Americans were trained in Canada by the instructional staff of the Royal Air Force.

Some 4,701 men were furnished from Canada for the Imperial Service known as the Inland Waterways and Docks. About 710 Canadians joined the Imperial Motor Transport Service, and several hundred Canadian mostly from the universities, received commissions in the British Army. Canada also furnished several hundred doctors and veterinarians, and about 200 nurses to the British Army.

Some 200 Canadian officers were lent, as instructors, to the United States.

Several thousands of Poles, Serbians and Montenegrins were enlisted in Canada for service with their own countrymen.

Censorship in Canada.—Cable and press played an important part in assisting to fight the enemy. Detailed plans for the cable censorship had been drawn up by the Imperial Defence Committee years before. In anticipation of the declaration of war on August 4th, 1914 an Order-in-Council was passed on August 2nd bringing the cable and wireless censorship into force. It continued, under the administration of the Dept. of Militia, through the entire period of hostilities and for a considerable time after the armistice.

Cable censorship came to an end on July 23rd, 1919. With the exception of the Bremen-New York German cable, which was cut at the outset of the war, all lines between North America and Europe, pass through either Canada or Newfoundland. The general censorship plan followed was to place in each cable station a staff of censors, who examined all messages transmitted to see if they conformed to the regulations, and at the same time to prevent the transmission of dangerous information. An example of the latter was the precautions taken during the prevalence of the submarine campaign to keep secret the movements of ships. The

Canadian censors worked under the same regulations as, and in close harmony with, censors all over the British Empire.

The Transatlantic wireless service was controlled by the cable censorship, but the smaller wireless stations which existed for communication with ships was administered by the Department of the Naval Service.

The Press censorship was under the direction of the Secretary of State of Canada and administered by an officer designated the Chief Press Censor for Canada. Orders in Council passed from time to time broadly defined classes of information and statements deemed "objectionable", and the Chief Press Censor, as occasion required, by telegraph or mail circular, advised all connected with publicity in the Dominion as to the desires of the Naval and Military authorities with respect to the suppression or other treatment of particular information respecting the war. Provision was made to suppress dangerous publications and to impose heavy penalties upon publishers and others engaged in the circulation of pronounced seditious and pronounced objectionable matter. Actual censorship, however, was conducted on a purely voluntary basis; editors, publishers and distributors acting as their own censors with the guidance of the instructions and advices received from Ottawa. In case of doubt editors frequently submitted matter to the Chief Press Censor's staff. One of the duties assumed by the Press Censorship Service was the facilitation of the flow and distribution of truthful intelligence to the Press, and the securing from the Naval Military and other departments concerned in the prosecution of the war, verification or contradiction (generally the latter) of sensational and disquieting reports which from time to time gained circulation. The Chief Press Censor, was in direct touch by cable with general headquarters in the field and with the censorship authorities in all Allied countries. Strict oversight was maintained over foreign language

publications printed in Canada or coming into the Dominion. Special mandatory regulations were imposed upon publishers and importers of foreign language publications and eventually no such publication was permitted to circulate in Canada without copies being previously submitted to the Chief Press Censor to keep foreign language publications under close observation a staff of translators versed in thirty-one languages was maintained.

The total number of publications prohibited from circulation in Canada was two hundred and fifty-three of which one hundred and sixty-four were printed in foreign languages. Only nineteen of these were printed in Canada. The publication of three Canadian newspapers, one in English and two in French, was suspended for certain periods.

Besides directing the censoring of all printed matter circulating in the Dominion, the Press Censorship Service had charge of war censorship of land line telegraphs and telephones in Canada; also of motion picture films, theatrical and musical productions and talking machine records. The Press Censorship Service was finally demobilized March 31st, 1921.

Military Service Act.—Until the winter of 1917-18 the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was recruited by voluntary enlistment. During the winter the Military Service Act came into operation, and after that time 83,355 recruits were obtained for the force. These were partly men who were drafted and partly men, in the classes called out, who reported voluntarily.

The enforcement of the Act was put in the hands of a special force of Dominion Police, which later became the Canadian Military Police Corps. This body was assisted, in certain districts, by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The number of cases investigated was 269,121, but as the men concerned moved from one place to another, it

often occurred that one man was the subject of several investigations. Among these there were: 18,824 defaulters, who failed to register; 9,454 absentees, who failed to report when ordered; and 2,304 deserters, who absented themselves after being taken on the strength of a unit.

Royal Military College.—The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the war. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions; 138 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, dead of wounds, or missing.

Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations: 1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations.

Three Canadian and one Australian Divisions have been commanded by graduates of the College. The graduates who have served in the war include 1 Lieutenant-General, 8 Major-Generals, and 26 Brigadier Generals.

The College has had between 1,300 and 1,400 cadets on its rolls since its foundation.

2. THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Cruisers.—At the outbreak of war in 1914 the Canadian Government possessed only two naval vessels, the Niobe, a cruiser of 11,000 tons displacement, with a main armament of sixteen 6-inch guns, stationed at Halifax, and the Rainbow, a small cruiser of 3,600 tons displacement, armed with two 6-inch, six 4.7-inch, and four 12-pounder guns, stationed at Esquimalt, on the Pacific. The Rainbow, which was ready for sea,

patrolled, with other ships on the Pacific stations, as far south as Panama, and captured several ships carrying contraband of war. After the entry of the United States into the war, she became depot ship on the Pacific coast. The Niobe was made ready for sea in September, 1914, and remained in commission one year, during which she steamed over 30,000 miles on patrol duty. She afterwards became depot ship at Halifax.

Smaller Vessels.—At the beginning of hostilities, various small craft were taken over by the Naval Department from the Departments of Marine and of Customs, and were armed and manned from the R.C.N.V.R. for the performance of patrol duties off the Atlantic coast. Two submarines, which were bought just before the declaration of war, patrolled the approaches to Victoria and Vancouver and helped in keeping Admiral von Spee's squadron away from the Pacific ports. H.M. sloop Shearwater was taken into the Canadian service as mother ship to these submarines and, in the summer of 1917, these three vessels went, by way of the Panama canal, to Halifax.

Trawlers and Drifters.—A patrol and mine-sweeping service was carried on after the outbreak of war. The vessels used at first were Government and privately owned vessels which were taken over and equipped for the purpose. Some of these were placed at the disposal of the Government free of charge. Early in 1917 the Department of Naval Service undertook to have 60 trawlers and 100 drifters built in Canada for the Imperial Government. These vessels were built at various places on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes; many of them were in service in Canadian and European waters in the year 1917, and all were in service in 1918.

The area patrolled under the Department stretched from the Straits of Belle Isle to the Bay of Fundy, and from Quebec to east of the Virgin Rocks. Within this

area the Department had control of patrols, convoys, mine-sweeping, the protection of fishing fleets, etc. only one large vessel was lost by enemy attack in this area.

At the date of the armistice the vessels in the Canadian Naval Service were as follows:—

ON THE PACIFIC.—H.M.C.S. Rainbow, depot and training ship; H.M.S. Algerine, sloop; auxiliary patrol ship Malaspina; several motor launches for harbour defence.

ON THE ATLANTIC.—H.M.C.S. Niobe, depot and training ship; H.M.C.S. Shearwater, submarine depot ship, and two submarines; H.M.C.S. Grilse, torpedo-boat destroyer; nine auxiliary patrol ships, forty-seven armed trawlers, fifty-eight armed drifters, eleven armed mine-sweepers and tugs, and a large flotilla of motor launches.

Personnel.—The crews of these vessels consisted of men from all parts of Canada, principally members of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. At the date of the armistice the personnel of the service was:—

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Navy, 749.

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, 4,374.

Naval College.—Canada is fortunate in the possession of a small but excellent Naval College. More than 50 officers who passed out of the College as cadets served in either the Imperial or Canadian Navy. Many of them have gained distinction, and four lost their lives in the battle of Coronel.

Canadians in the Imperial Naval Forces.—In addition to the men serving on Canadian vessels, over 1,700 men were recruited in Canada for the Imperial Navy, 73 Surgeon Probationers and a number of Hydrographic Survey Officers were sent from Canada, and 580

Canadians enrolled as Probationary Flight Lieutenants in the Royal Naval Air Service, before recruiting for the Royal Air Force began in Canada. More than 500 Canadians holding commissions in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve were in the British Auxiliary Patrol and similar services.

Naval Air Service.—The Royal Canadian Naval Air Service was established in the summer of 1918, with stations at Halifax and North Sydney. It co-operated with the United States Naval Aviation Corps in patrolling the coast and escorting convoys through the danger zone.

Wireless Service.—The Canadian Radiotelegraph Service controlled about 200 stations ashore and afloat. Several new stations were erected or taken over by the Department of Naval Service, and there was an unbroken chain of radio communication from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Demerara. The Department opened a training school for wireless operators, from which about 200 men were sent out for service in all parts of the world.

Dockyards.—Important refitting, repairing and supply work was done by the Canadian dockyards. Large refits of Imperial and other ships were made at Esquimalt, including H.M.S. Kent, after the battle of the Falkland Islands, and the Japanese Battleship Asama, after grounding on the coast of lower California. Several large cruisers were refitted at Halifax and Montreal. Other work included the defensive armament of merchant ships, the refitting of transports for troops, horses, and special cargo, and the loading and securing on ships' decks of 600 launches, tugs, etc., of large size.

The Halifax dockyard was seriously damaged by the explosion in the harbour on December 6, 1917, but immediate steps were taken to enable the services of the yard to be carried on.

Stores.—The Canadian Naval Service provided supplies for the ships of the Royal Canadian Navy and for a number of Imperial and Allied ships in Canadian waters, as well as many of the requirements of H.M. dockyards at Bermuda and Hong Kong. Large supplies were shipped from Halifax dockyard for provisioning the fleets in European waters. A large coaling depot was established at Sydney for the use of patrolling vessels and of all convoys leaving the St. Lawrence.

Overseas Transport.—By arrangement with the Admiralty and the British Ministry of Shipping, the Director of Overseas Transport appointed by the Canadian Government controlled the inland traffic, by rail or otherwise, in food supplies and munitions for transport overseas, the reception and storage at ports of shipment, the allocation of cargo, and its stowage on board the ships.

The average monthly export was: in 1915, 50,000 tons; in 1916, 170,000 tons; in 1917, 331,000 tons; and in 1918 (to December 1), 387,000 tons. From January 1, 1915, to December 1, 1918, over 11,250,000 tons of freight were shipped.

3. SHIPBUILDING.

In shipbuilding Canada has a splendid war record. Nearly 1,000 vessels of one kind or another were turned out for the various allied governments, these including steel and wooden freighters, submarines, coastal patrol boats, lighters, drifters, etc. During the war period not only was wooden shipbuilding revived but the steel shipbuilding industry was placed firmly on its feet; for whereas in 1914 Canada had only two thoroughly up-to-date steel shipbuilding plants, in 1918 she had 17. In 1919, 25,000 men were employed in the industry. The Department of Naval Service secured many of the first of these orders for Canada.

The Imperial Munitions Board, acting as the agent for the Imperial and allied governments, placed contracts with Canadian yards for \$70,000,000 worth of shipping. In 1918 the Dominion Government through the Department of Marine and Fisheries launched its shipbuilding programme, which in its entirety calls for 63 steel vessels having a deadweight tonnage of 375,000, constituting its own Mercantile Marine. The approximate value of these orders was \$75,000,000. The first contract was signed on March 4th, 1918. All these vessels were built in Canadian yards and of Canadian material. These vessels flying the Canadian flag are now found on every sea.

4. FINANCE.

Government Loans.—The Canadian Government since the commencement of the war, issued domestic loans as follows:—

	Allotment.	No. of Subscribers.
1. 1915-1925, 5 per cent.....	\$ 100,000,000	24,862
2. 1916-1931, 5 per cent.....	106,705,000	34,526
3. 1917-1937, 5 per cent.....	172,926,800	41,263
4. 1917-1937 (Victory Loan), 5½ per cent.....	546,148,750	809,000
5. 1918 (2nd Victory Loan), 5½ per cent.....	682,256,500	1,100,000
6. 1919 (3rd Victory Loan) 5½ per cent.....	594,725,200	800,000

In addition, War Saving Certificates to the amount of approximately \$12,500,000, as well as a considerable amount of debenture stock, were sold.

Loans floated in New York were:—

1915.....	874,000
1916.....	75,000,000
1919.....	15,000,000
1919.....	60,000,000

Advances between the Dominion Government and Great Britain.—From the outbreak of war to November 30, 1918, Canada established huge credits on behalf of the Imperial Government. Through these advances Great Britain and her allies were able to finance the purchase of foodstuffs, hay and other commodities and to carry on the operations of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada.

In addition to the above, Canadian chartered banks advanced to the Imperial Government through the medium of the Minister of Finance the sum of \$200,000,000 for the purchase of munitions and wheat. This was made possible by the large savings deposits in Canadian banks, which from August, 1914, to October 31, 1918, despite the withdrawals for subscription to war loans, increased by \$417,115,476.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—March 31, 1914—March 31, 1920.

	Revenue	Expenditure— Consolidated Fund.
1914-15	\$ 133,073,481	\$ 135,523,206
1915-16	172,147,838	130,350,726
1916-17	232,701,294	148,599,343
1917-18	260,778,952	178,284,313
1918-19	312,946,747	232,731,282
1919-20	349,746,334	303,843,929

	Expenditure— Capital Account.	Expenditure— War Account.
1914-15	\$ 41,447,320	\$ 60,750,476
1915-16	38,566,950	166,197,755
1916-17	26,880,031	306,488,814
1917-18	43,111,904	343,836,802
1918-19	25,031,266	446,519,439
1919-20	69,301,877	346,616,954

Up to March 31st, 1920, the total outlay for the war was approximately \$1,670,406,242. This amount includes all expenditures in Canada, Great Britain and France, and is also inclusive of the upkeep of the troops overseas.

Net Debt.—The net debt of Canada, which before the war stood at about \$363,000,000, at March 31st, 1920, was \$2,248,868,623. The increase is almost entirely attributable to war expenditure.

WAR TAXATION.

Tax on Luxuries.—Soon after the outbreak of war taxes were placed on luxuries and gradually increased, they having been justified by the financial condition of the country. Increased customs duties and

higher rates of excise on certain commodities, including liquors and tobacco, imposed soon after the commencement of the war, were followed in 1915 by a war tax on transportation tickets, telegrams, money orders, cheques letters, patent medicines, etc. In 1915 an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem to the general tariff and 5 per cent ad valorem to the British preferential tariff was made on all commodities with the exception of certain foodstuffs, coal, harvesting machinery, fisheries equipment, etc.

Increase of Customs Duties.—In 1918 a special customs duty was imposed on tea and coffee and the excise on tobacco was increased. In addition, various other taxes were imposed or increased, and a special war excise tax was imposed on various articles, including automobiles, jewellery, etc.

Business Profits Tax.—Under the Business Profits War Tax Act, the Government, at one time in the case of all businesses having a capital of \$50,000 and over, took 25 per cent of the net profits over 7 per cent and not exceeding 15 per cent, 50 per cent of the profits over 15 per cent and not exceeding 20 per cent, and 75 per cent of the profits beyond 20 per cent. In the case of businesses having a capital of \$25,000 and under \$50,000 the Government took 25 per cent of all profits in excess of 10 per cent on the capital employed. Companies employing capital of less than \$25,000 were exempted, with the exception of those dealing in munitions or war supplies.

Income Tax.—The Canadian income tax, which came into effect in the year 1918-19, is in some respects higher than that in force in the United States. The scale provides for the exemption of incomes, in the case of unmarried persons with an income of \$1000 and under, and in the case of married persons with an income of \$2,000 and under. There is also provision for the exemption of \$200 for each child.

WAR SAVINGS AND THRIFT STAMPS.

As a means of promoting thrift and savings, War Savings and Thrift Stamps were issued in 1918, and the work was placed in the hands of the National War Savings Committee, the members of which were drawn from the nine provinces,

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Reference should be made to the fact that since the outbreak of the war quantities of gold coin and gold bullion to the value of \$1,300,000,000 was received at Ottawa by the Department of Finance as trustee, for the Imperial Government and the Bank of England.

ROYAL MINT, OTTAWA.

The work of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, which is a branch of the Royal Mint, London, was greatly increased by war conditions.

When the large deposits of gold, referred to above, were received by the Department of Finance, it was necessary that their value should be ascertained and that a certain quantity of gold bullion should be refined. The heavy demand on the gold refinery at the Mint led to the construction (in eight weeks) of a second plant with a monthly output of a million ounces of fine gold. Through this extension this refinery developed the largest capacity of any gold refinery in the world.

The special work of the refinery due to the war is shown by the following figures:—

Gold bullion received for refining.....	15,992,770.25 oz. gross.
Total gold bars produced.....	14,048,803,958 oz. fine; value, \$290,414,547.
Fine silver recovered.....	1,175,500.03 oz. fine.

In 1918, also, 4,197,600 shilling blanks were produced for the Royal Mint, London.

Newfoundland and Jamaica Coinage.—The war having made it impossible to get supplies of coin from England, coinage was carried out by the Ottawa Mint in 1917 and 1918 as follows: 1,670,000 silver pieces and 700,000 bronze pieces for Newfoundland and 642,961 pieces in nickel-copper for Jamaica.

In addition to the above operations, certain parts for gun-sights were produced at the Royal Mint, Ottawa, for the Imperial Government. They consisted chiefly of eye-piece cells, and the total production up to December 20, 1918, of this equipment amounted to 31,587 parts.

5. MUNITIONS.

The following figures give some idea of what Canada has accomplished in the production of munitions of war:—

VALUE OF MUNITIONS AND MATERIALS EXPORTED FROM CANADA.

1914 to December 31	\$	28,164
1915 "		57,213,688
1916 "		296,505,257
1917 "		388,213,553
1918 "		260,711,751

\$1,002,672,413

QUANTITIES EXPORTED.

Shells	65,343,647
Fuses	29,638,126
Fuse parts	16,174,073
Cartridge cases	48,627,673
Percussion primers	35,386,488
Exploser containers	13,285,000
Shell and adapter forgings	6,412,115
Explosives and Chemicals—	Lbs.
T.N.T.	41,754,950
Cordite	28,542,157
Other	(more than) 41,000,000
Metals and Compounds—	
Steel bars	43,077,923
Zinc	35,412,413
Nickel	1,792,000
Other	(more than) 27,000,000
Lumber for Aeroplanes—	Feet.
Spruce	16,289,227
Fir	6,801,324
Other Lumber—	
Douglas fir	11,530,315
Pine, various kinds and qualities	10,360,566
Spruce	8,345,675
Workers engaged in war contracts	200,000 to 300,000
Persons handling and transporting stores, about	50,000
Contractors in Canada for munitions, about	1,000

The following is a brief sketch of the growth of the munitions industry in Canada:—

The Shell Committee.—Shortly after the outbreak of war, inquiries were made of the Department of Militia and Defence by the War Office as to the possibility of obtaining a supply of shells from Canada. Ensuing negotiations led to the appointment by the Minister of Militia in September, 1914, of an honorary committee, known as the Shell Committee, to undertake the task of supplying shrapnel shell to the Imperial Government. Its status was nominally that of contractor to the British Government, but really that of agent for the purpose of placing contracts on behalf of the War Office.

Basic steel, the only kind of steel made in Canada, was found by experiment to be suitable for the manufacture of shells. The first shipments of shell from Canada were made in the month of December, 1914, and by the end of May, 1915, approximately four hundred establishments in Canada were engaged in the manufacture of shells or component parts.

The Imperial Munitions Board.—By November, 1915, the Imperial Government had placed orders in Canada for munitions to the amount of approximately \$300,000,000. This represented such a great volume of business that it was considered desirable to form a Board directly responsible to the Imperial Ministry of Munitions. The operations of the Shell Committee, therefore, were passed over to the Imperial Munitions Board. The general policy of the Committee, maintained by the Board, was that of eliminating the middleman and dealing as far as possible with those who would actually perform the work. In pursuance of this policy raw materials of every description were purchased and passed on from one contractor to another, each being paid successively for his labour. This plan had the advantage of saving the contractor large investments of capital

otherwise necessary to produce complete shell, and at the same time of enabling a proper distribution of the materials available so that the maximum production might be secured. Contractors were given the opportunity to pay for their necessary investment of capital from the profits derived from their contracts. Generally speaking, this was accomplished. Subsequently the business was placed upon a competitive basis.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.—The chairman, with full administrative and executive authority, was assisted by a Board, four members of which gave constant service. Business men were asked to take charge of the various departments, numbering about twenty. These directors carried on their duties in Ottawa, in Toronto, in Vancouver and in Victoria. The following were the more important of these departments:

1. The Purchasing and Steel Department bought all the materials entering into munitions, arranged for the forging of steel, and distributed the forgings and components to the machining plants situated in the various provinces.

2. The Shipbuilding Department purchased and supervised the construction of engines and boilers for the wooden ships referred to below, purchased the timber and supplies for the hulls, and had an operating section which installed the engines, boilers, and equipment in these vessels.

3. The Explosives Department operated the three National plants at Trenton, Renfrew, and Nobel, producing nitrocellulose, cordite acid, T. N. T., with the necessary acid plants, and operated the plant producing acetone and methylethylketone.

4. The Forging Department operated the National plant, at Toronto, in which the steel turnings were melted in electric furnaces, and the steel thus produced subsequently converted into forgings.

5. The Aviation Department operated the plant, at Toronto, producing aeroplanes and in its constructional section built all aerodromes, machine ships, barracks, and officers' quarters at the various camps and purchased all supplies and equipment for the Royal Air Force

6. The Timber Section, producing aeroplane spruce and fir, conducted logging operations in British Columbia, and operated tugs for the delivery of logs to mills which cut them for account of the Board.

7. The Fuse Department operated the National plant at Verdun, where time fuses were loaded.

8. The Engineering Department checked and rectified all gauges, keeping for this purpose a staff of engineers and an operating force of expert toolmakers.

9. The inspection was all carried out under the Director of Inspection, a British Officer, responsible to the Director-General of Inspection in Great Britain.

10. The administrative staff comprised from 1,000 to 1,500 men and women, the number varying with the degree of urgency.

RAW MATERIALS.—The operations of the Board were concerned with every kind of war material and the Board explored and made available for war purposes natural resources which were hitherto undeveloped. Industries new to Canada were established. In collaboration between the Board and the Dominion Department of Mines there was an extensive production of alloys to be used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools. The development of the explosive and propellant industry in Canada was a very important achievement.

SHIPBUILDING.—The shipbuilding contracts placed by the Board had a value of \$70,000,000 and represented 43 steel ships and 58 wooden ships aggregating 360,000 tons. Only two or three builders of wooden ships in Canada were able to construct vessels of the neces-

sary size. The Board took over two existing yards and constructed four others on the Pacific coast, and in Eastern Canada arranged for the building or enlargement of eight yards.

AEROPLANES.—A National plant was established for the construction of aeroplanes for training purposes, of which more than 2,500 were produced. This plant, latterly, produced bombing planes for the United States Navy.

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.—The Board acted as general and exclusive purchasing agent on behalf of the War Office, the Admiralty, the British Timber Controller, the Department of Aeronautics and the Ministry of Munitions. It also acted as agent for the United States Ordnance Department in arranging contracts for munitions and supplies, placed by the United States Government in Canada.

In the report issued by the Imperial War Cabinet for the year 1917, Canada's services to the Empire in the production of munitions were referred to as follows:—

“Canada's contribution during the last year had been very striking. Fifteen per cent of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions in the last six months of the year was incurred in that country. She has manufactured nearly every type of shell from the 18-pounder to the 9.2-inch. In the case of the 18-pounder no less than 55 per cent of the output of shrapnel shells in the last six months came from Canada, and most of these were complete rounds of ammunition which went direct to France. Canada also contributed 42 per cent of the total 4.5-inch shells, 27 per cent of the 6-inch shells, 20 per cent of the 60 pounder H.E. shells, 15 per cent of the 8-inch and 16 per cent of the 9.2-inch.”

6. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The abnormal trade conditions following the war threw a heavy burden upon the Department of Trade and Commerce which it carried most successfully. The complete upsetting of the international exchanges, the at first natural contraction of industry, with its disastrous results on commerce and finance, had to be counteracted, and so well was this done that at the height of the war, the fiscal year 1918-19, Canada's total external trade reached \$2,548,713,538, as compared with \$1,073,894,368 for 1913-14. The exports which in 1913-14 were \$431,588,439 in 1918-19 were \$1,540,027,778.

In the first year of the struggle the Department was charged with the despatching of 1,000,000 bags of flour, the gift of the people of Canada to the British Government. It also despatched a gift of produce from the Ontario farmers. Early in March 1915, 35,000 bags of flour were sent to South Africa. Among other matters was the placing of orders in Canada for 458,000 blankets for the French Government, and orders for 600,000 undershirts and 100,000 blankets for the Italian Government. In the autumn of 1915, 13,621,000 bushels of wheat were commandeered for the Allies. When in 1917 Australia and New Zealand placed an embargo on shipments of wool to Canada, the Department through its own channels, arranged for a supply for Canadian manufacturers, and thus kept the woolen mills going. Arrangements were also made with the British Government for adequate supplies of necessary materials for various essential industries which had to be imported. The United States having placed in Canada orders for millions of dollars worth of war supplies, the Department controlled these exports in order to make sure that they were for the definite purpose of supplying the military edmands of the United States. In 1917 arrangements were also made with the War Trade Board of the

United States by which other essential supplies that could only be had from the Republic were obtained. By these and other means Canadian industry was enabled to operate at its maximum capacity, and thus produce the surprising results obtained.

War Trade.—The following table shows the exports in certain Canadian commodities, having a direct bearing on the war for the last three fiscal years before the war (1912-13-14), and for the last fiscal year (1918); and illustrates the increase, during this period, in the quantity of these articles exported:—

Commodities	Unit of Quantity	QUANTITIES		VALUES	
		Average for 1912-13-14	1918	Average for 1912-13-14	1918
				\$	\$
Butter.....	lb.	3,633,825	4,926,154	870,180	2,000,467
Cheese.....	"	154,381,808	169,530,753	20,151,582	36,602,504
Clothing.....	"	.....	.....	337,047	9,702,207
Eggs.....	doz.	158,217	4,896,793	43,131	2,271,299
Oats.....	bush.	18,118,631	54,877,882	7,422,480	37,644,293
Wheat.....	"	92,686,291	150,392,037	89,639,503	366,341,565
Wheat flour.....	brl.	4,349,687	9,931,148	18,861,944	95,896,492
Leather.....	"	.....	.....	2,162,662	10,986,221
Meats—					
Bacon.....	lb.	39,683,969	199,957,475	5,544,801	57,995,116
Beef.....	"	5,217,652	86,565,104	449,872	13,016,378
Canned meats.	"	377,308	13,422,624	48,664	3,695,384
Pork.....	"	922,406	7,909,803	103,217	2,052,192
Metals—					
Copper, nickel, brass, and aluminium.....	cwt.	1,366,384	2,753,976	15,323,513	46,271,848
Iron and steel.....	"	.....	.....	*11,374,981	45,810,367
Printing paper.....	"	4,393,706	12,101,865	6,790,299	33,978,347
Tobacco.....	"	.....	.....	101,119	1,682,357
Vegetables.....	"	.....	.....	1,205,709	19,034,528
Vehicles.....	"	.....	.....	2,871,163	22,776,590
Wood-pulp.....	cwt.	6,017,595	9,696,704	5,656,224	25,620,892
Total.....				188,958,091	833,389,047

*1914 only.

War Trade Board.—The War Trade Board was organized in February, 1918, for the purpose of (1) controlling the export from Canada of articles essential to

war industry, the supply of which is limited, (2) controlling the import into Canada of less essential articles, (3) supervising the raw materials of the country in order that a proper use might be made of these in the prosecution of the war. Under the authority given it the Board made many important arrangements with regard to Canadian trade.

Board of Grain Supervisors.—As the result of a conference between the Government and buyers and sellers of grain, the Board of Grain Supervisors was created in June, 1917. The board was not a buying corporation but a regulating body, whose primary functions were first, to regulate the price at which grain should be bought and sold, and second, to regulate the distribution of the grain to the best advantage of the producers, the grain trade, the consuming public and overseas purchasers. The Board worked in harmony with the Canada Food Board, the various grain exchanges and the British and Allied Purchasing Commissions.

As the necessary funds were raised by assessments on millers and other purchasers, the board was self-supporting.

War Mission to Washington.—In order to provide adequate representation of the interests of Canada in the United States and to secure the most effective co-operation between the two countries in respect of economic and financial measures connected with the prosecution of the war, a Canadian War Mission to the United States was established early in 1918. The chairman of the mission was empowered to represent the Cabinet and the Government departments of Canada in negotiations, relating to purely Canadian affairs, with Government departments of the United States and with other British or Allied missions to the United States.

7. FOOD CONTROL.

The office of Food Controller was created in Canada in June, 1917. In February, 1918, the powers and duties of the Controller were vested in the Canada Food Board, which was then established.

The function of the Food Board was generally to secure the largest possible supply of food to the fighting forces of the Allies and to the civil population in Europe by means of increased production and conservation of food in Canada.

Increased Production.—Early in 1918 steps were taken to add to the production of Canadian farms. Over 1,100 farm tractors were bought and resold to farmers at cost price. These were distributed as follows:

British Columbia.....	21
Alberta.....	334
Saskatchewan.....	382
Manitoba.....	149
Ontario.....	203
Quebec.....	9
New Brunswick.....	5
Nova Scotia.....	14
Prince Edward Island.....	6

1,123

Under a plan which was called the "Soldiers of the Soil," 14,685 boys between the ages of 15 and 19 were enrolled and 11,952 of these were placed on farms in Canada in 1918.

The following figures show the increase of the acreage of the principal crops:—

	1917 Acres	1918 Acres
Wheat.....	14,755,850	17,353,902
Oats.....	13,313,400	14,790,336
Barley.....	2,392,200	3,153,811
Rye.....	211,880	555,294
Mixed grains.....	497,326	1,068,120

These were much larger than the areas of the crops before the war.

The total value of all field crops in 1917 was \$1,144,136,450 and in 1918, \$1,337,350,870, an increase of 16.8 per cent. Both these values were higher than those of any preceding year.

Conservation.—After some months spent in study of the sources of supply and stocks of food and in instructing the public in the necessity for carefulness in food consumption, restrictions were placed on the serving of beef and bacon in public eating places in August, 1917. From this point of departure there was an ever-widening extension of the system, which secured to the board effective control of practically all the food existent and in prospect in Canada.

During the first full year of food-control the net exports of beef increased by nearly 75,000,000 pounds per annum or 6.795 per cent over the average for 1910-14. The net exports of pork increased by 125,000,000 pounds or 571 per cent over a five-year pre-war average.

Butter, of which 7,000,000 pounds were imported annually before the war, is now exported in large quantities, after domestic requirements have been met.

Limitations were placed on the profits of all packers of meats and regulations were also made regarding the distribution of their products.

Wheat and Flour.—While the price of wheat was for a time, fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors, the Food Board controlled the millers' profits on flour and the margin of profits made by wholesale merchants. Flour was standardized and the extraction of flour increased to 74 per cent of the wheat. By this means and by the use of substitutes for wheat-flour a large saving was made.

Sugar.—Owing to the shortage of sugar, limitations had to be put on its consumption. The order of the board on this subject applied to hotel and restaurant keepers, private consumers, candy manufacturers, bakers and confectioners. A saving at the rate of 100,000 tons annually was thus effected.

Licenses and Permits.—All dealers in foods were placed under license and required to operate under the regulations made by the board. The following shows the numbers of licenses granted by the board up to November 7, 1918:—

Wholesale fish.....	1,717
Cereals.....	110
Wholesale fruits and vegetables.....	1,729
Millers.....	650
Bakers.....	2,637
Wholesale grocers.....	929
Wholesale produce.....	1,211
Retail grocers.....	35,704
General retail.....	12,348
Public eating places.....	15,826
Confectioners.....	1,093
Wholesale flour and feed.....	437
Packers.....	379
Canners.....	511
Manufacturers using sugar.....	657
	75,938

A system of permits was established for the control of foods entering and leaving Canada. No one could ship foodstuffs abroad nor receive foreign foodstuffs without written permission of the Food Board. There were issued 8,921 import permits and 13,293 export permits.

Prevention of Waste.—The board had power to take measures to prevent the loss or deterioration of foodstuffs in transit by railway. If a car containing food was detained at its destination more than four days and the contents were likely to deteriorate the board could seize and sell the food to the best advantage. The balance, after paying the costs, was remitted to the owner of the food. About 12,000 cars were dealt with in this manner.

Numerous regulations were made by the board relating to: the prohibition of the use of grain in making liquors, the control of the feeding of grain to live stock, the prevention of the hoarding of flour and sugar, the compulsory sale of food in cases where excessive quantities were held in stock, etc.

8. FUEL CONTROL.

The chief functions of the Fuel Controller were, first, to stimulate coal production in Canada, secondly, to procure from the United States the normal supply of coal on which Central Canada to a great extent depends, and thirdly, to make an equitable distribution among the various provinces of whatever coal was available from production and importation.

The output of coal in the United States had been reduced by labour difficulties, and both the congestion of the railways and the increased requirements for coal in the United States made it difficult to obtain the adequate supplies for Canada. Comparatively little shortage, however, was felt in the Dominion owing to the close co-operation between the two countries in the matter of coal distribution.

The coal trade in Canada was operated under a license system. Prices from the mines to the retail dealer were controlled, and the authorities were empowered to direct the distribution of coal in certain cases, and to requisition coal in the hands of consumers in the event of an emergency justifying such action. The Fuel Controller was also empowered to deprive individual consumers of coal supplies where electrical energy could be made a practical substitute.

Each municipality was required to appoint a local fuel commissioner, who reported to provincial fuel administrators. These latter officers acted within their province as assistants to the Federal Fuel Controller.

9. TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation burdens due to the war rendered it necessary to depart from the usual practice by which railways in Canada were operated as single and inde-

pendent units. The first step taken in that direction was an amendment to the Railway Act during the session of 1915-16, when on the request of the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Board was empowered to take traffic in a congested grain area from the line to which it was tributary, and hand it over to other lines at any intermediate points at which a transfer could or should be made.

The power thus conferred on the Board was used to a large extent. It enabled the large grain production of the West to be marketed practically without loss, through the diversion of traffic to the route, irrespective of its ownership, which at the time was least congested; and it enabled the transportation of grain and flour to Great Britain and the Continent to be maintained at the greatest possible speed. Thousands of cars of grain grown in Canadian Northern prairie territory were thus diverted from congested Canadian Northern areas over the lines of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This practice, commencing with wheat, was extended to coal and then to the movement of other bulk commodities. In general, wherever it would afford quicker transportation, "rerouting" was carried out. The result was that the Canadian lines, in so far as actual transportation was concerned, were treated as a single unit and worked for the purpose of obtaining the best results.

The Canadian Railway War Board.—After the entry of the United States into the war the great industrial and agricultural activity, together with the movement of troops, caused the American railway lines and terminals to become blocked, and put an increased burden on the Canadian transportation systems.

In order to provide a freer and more perfect co-ordination of the systems, the Canadian Railway

Association for National Defence, also termed the Canadian Railway War Board, was formed. The activities of the War Board materially assisted the railways to cope with the problems created by the war.

The record of the Canadian Railways during the war was one of smooth efficiency. Approximately 5,000,000 soldier passengers were handled from the beginning of the war to the conclusion of demobilization. This included, of course, the transportation of the same soldier several times, from recruiting centre to training camp; from one camp to another; from camp to embarkation point, and later, when the war was at an end, from the point of debarkation to his discharge area.

Munitions of all kinds and materials entering into the manufacture thereof, aggregating millions of tons, were carried to factory, and to the seaboard. Hundreds of thousands of tons were moved from the Western States to Canadian ports in order to take advantage of the good transportation facilities which Canada was able to offer. Over 80,000 Chinese coolies were transported from Vancouver to the Atlantic Coast. Canada handled not only her own war traffic, but the war traffic of other countries without a single serious delay, so that Canadian Railways, at the conclusion of the war, were able to point out that no ship had earned demurrage in a Canadian port waiting from traffic from the railways.

Purchase of Equipment.—The Government helped to bring about these results, particularly, by the purchase of 260 locomotive engines of various types and about 17,000 freight cars, a number of which were leased by the Government to the systems that had not been in position to obtain satisfactory deliveries for their requirements.

10. VOLUNTARY WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

General Statistics.—The following is a summary of gifts for various war purposes from the Federal and Provincial Governments, from municipalities, societies, universities, business houses and other corporations, and from private individuals:—

Canadian Patriotic Fund (to Feb. 28, 1921).....	\$ 48,704,663
Manitoba Patriotic Fund (to March 31, 1918).....	3,957,042
Canadian Red Cross Society (to Dec. 31, 1920)—	
Contributions in cash.....	9,074,208
Gifts in supplies (estimated).....	15,000,000
British Red Cross Society (to Dec. 31, 1919).....	6,250,000
Belgian Relief Fund (to Dec. 19, 1918)—	
Contributions in cash.....	1,642,104
Gifts in supplies (estimated).....	1,512,800
Contributions from Canada to Y.M.C.A. for Military work.....	4,574,821
Gifts from Dominion and Provincial Governments to Government of United Kingdom.....	5,469,316
To the above should be added miscellaneous gifts from various sources for many objects. These include contributions for the equipment and maintenance of hospitals overseas and in Canada, to the French, Serbian, and Polish Relief Funds, to numerous associations for the supply of field comforts to troops overseas, and for the care of returned soldiers. These contributions, together with other gifts for various patriotic purposes, on a conservative estimate amount to.....	8,000,000
Total.....	\$ 104,184,954

Of the various war organizations working in Canada, or among Canadian troops overseas, the most extensive in their operations were the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

Canadian Patriotic Fund.—The Canadian Patriotic Fund is a national organization (covering all the provinces except Manitoba, which for this purpose was organized separately), the object of which was to give assistance where necessary to the dependent relatives, in Canada, of Allied soldiers and sailors on active service in the present war. The fund is administered locally through committees serving gratuitously. The committees act on general instructions from headquarters, and are given discretionary powers as regards the approval of applications and the amount of grants. The

funds are raised by voluntary contribution. Since June, 1916, the expenditure in relief work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has averaged about \$900,000 a month. This sum has covered the assistance of from 50,000 to 60,000 families.

Canadian Red Cross Society.—The Canadian Red Cross Society was organized in eight provincial and about 1,200 local branches. Its object was to furnish aid to sick and wounded soldiers as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Corps. The more important activities of the Society included the supply of equipment for Canadian military hospitals, grants to British and other hospitals, care of Canadian prisoners of war, and the collection and shipment of supplies of various kinds, including clothing for the refugees being repatriated in the devastated areas of Europe. The society has collected over \$9,000,000 in money and gifts to the value of more than \$15,000,000.

Canadian St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade.—These two important organizations, which are branches of the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England, co-ordinated their war work with the Canadian Red Cross Society. The Association during the five years of the war instructed 61,612 Canadians in First Aid and Home Nursing, with the object of assisting in volunteer work either in Canada or overseas. In addition, courses of instruction in First Aid were given to 200,000 troops while in training in Canada. An abridged text book covering the First Aid course was prepared by the Association for the Department of Militia. The results were so satisfactory to the military authorities that similar instruction was instituted in England, and was continued as long as the troops were in training there.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade furnished for overseas duty a unit of 49 Canadian non-commissioned officers and men, while 340 female members of Canadian

nursing divisions proceeded to England, at the request of the Joint War Committee, for duty in the Naval and military hospitals of the British War Office, as V.A.D. nursing members.

Y. M. C. A.—The Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A. carried on its work with the troops overseas in France and Germany, and in 76 centres in England. These included regular camps and units, base camps, convalescent camps and hospitals. In Canada there were 38 centres of operation, including camps, barracks, Red Triangle Clubs, hospitals, naval stations and troop trains. There were in 1917, 133 secretaries on the overseas staff with honorary commissions in the C.E.F. Of these, 50 received their pay and allowances from the Y.M.C.A., while the remainder were paid by the Government. In Canada, 100 civilian secretaries were employed for military purposes by the Association. More than \$4,500,000 was contributed for this work.

11. WOMEN'S WORK.

Statistics, however complete, can give only an imperfect impression of the services which Canadian women have rendered during the war. The following are a few facts which bear upon this subject:—

Nursing.—Women to the number of 2,400 went overseas in the C.E.F. and served in England, France, Belgium, Egypt, Greece, and Russia. They were posted for duty in base hospitals, clearing stations, ambulance trains and hospital ships. There were also 527 on duty in Canada.

The casualties suffered by nurses were:—

Killed in action	2
Died at sea	13
Died of wounds	5
Died of disease (out of Canada)	17
Died in Canada	17

The number of V.A.D's who went overseas was 342; these served in hospitals in England and France.

The following decorations have been awarded to nursing sisters:—

Military Medal	8
Royal Red Cross, 1st Class.....	64
Royal Red Cross, 2nd Class.....	274

Many hundreds of Canadian women served in Canada as Volunteer Hospital Probationers in military hospitals and in England under the Joint War Committee's Women's V.A.D. Department.

Miscellaneous Services.—Complete figures are not available to show the extent to which women in general, commercial and industrial life replaced men who were called to the colours. There were, however, many thousands of women in banks, offices and factories which, before the war had an almost entirely male staff.

In 1918, more than 8000 women were employed in banks and more than 600 in trust and insurance companies. These were not in all cases substitutes for men, as many women had been employed on account of the increased volume of business.

The number of women employed in munitions factories at one time amounted to 30,000.

Women commenced to take a share in agricultural work early in the war, and worked on farms in all parts of the country.

More than 1,000 women were employed by the Royal Air Force in Canada on a wide range of duties, including motor transport work.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 women were employed in the Civil Service for the most part on work created by the war.

About 75,000 women gave their services to assist in the compilation of the National Register in June, 1918.

Women's Organizations. — Women's clubs and societies all through the country from the beginning of the war very generally diverted their energies to special war work, and were of the greatest service.

Women's War Conference.—A conference of about 75 representative women from all provinces of the Dominion was called at Ottawa in February, 1918, on the invitation of the War Committee of the Cabinet. Those invited were asked to give special consideration to the relation of women to such matters as increased agricultural production, commercial and industrial occupations, the compilation of the National Register and the conservation of food.

The conference served a very useful purpose, particularly in the increased measure of co-operation which it made possible between the Government and women's organizations throughout the country.

Women's Franchise.—Reference should be made to the fact that by an Act of Parliament, 1918, Canadian women received the Federal electoral franchise on the same basis as men.

12. NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND LABOUR.

In June, 1918, a compulsory registration was taken in which every person in Canada, man or woman, of sixteen years of age or over, was obliged to answer a series of questions relative to his or her usefulness for national purposes.

The registration was taken at about 25,000 places of registration, with the assistance of about 150,000 registrars. The returns showed that about 5,000,000 persons presented themselves for registration and answered the necessary questions. The object of the plan was to effect a national stocktaking of the human resources of the country and the labour difficulties on the farms and in industry were made easier of solution with the information obtainable in the National Register.

Labour.—A conference between the War Committee of the Cabinet and representatives of organized labour was held in January, 1918. The subjects discussed included: the organization of man-power in

Canada for the prosecution of the war, national registration, the conscription of alien labour, and the representation of labour on committees and commissions appointed by the Government.

13. WAR LIQUOR REGULATIONS.

During 1917 and 1918 the Federal Government issued a series of regulations controlling the liquor traffic for the purpose of preventing waste, and for the promotion of thrift, the conservation of financial resources, and the increase of national efficiency.

In November, 1917, it was forbidden by the Dominion Government, as a war measure, to use foodstuffs in the distillation of liquors. In the same month the quantity of malt manufactured, and the quantity of barley used in the manufacture of malt were both limited in the interest of food conservation.

Successive Orders in Council under the War Measures Act, 1914, were passed in December, 1917, and January, 1918, which prohibited the importation of intoxicating liquor into the Dominion.

At the end of 1916 the sale of intoxicating liquor was prohibited by provincial statutes in all the provinces save Quebec. In this province a prohibition measure was passed which came into effect on the 1st of May, 1919.

In order to bring about national prohibition it was necessary for the Federal Government to supplement provincial laws and prevent both the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in any province of the Dominion and the traffic in this commodity between the provinces. This was done by an Order in Council passed in March, 1918, under the special powers conferred by the War Measures Act.

14. PENSIONS.

Canada up to February 20th, 1921, had paid in pensions as a result of the Great War, the sum of \$82,611,631. Her pension bill for the year from September 1st 1920, to 31st August, 1921, will amount to between \$33,000,000 and \$34,000,000. There are approximately 75,000 disability and dependent pensions being paid, and the total number of persons receiving benefits by way of pensions is roughly 130,000.

Canadian pensions are higher and Canadian pension laws are broader in their scope than those of any other country. Pensions are paid to the disabled man himself, to his wife, to his children and to his dependent father and mother. With regard to the deceased man, pensions are paid to his widow, his children, his dependent father and mother, his dependent younger brothers and sisters who are incapacitated from earning a livelihood

In one instance, viz., for the single man the pension now payable under United States laws is somewhat higher than that paid in Canada. Taking, however, a married man in Canada totally disabled, with a wife and three children to support, the Canadian pension would be \$1,644 per annum against \$1,200 per annum were he pensioned under United States pension laws.

The Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada is vested with full power, authority and jurisdiction to deal with all matters pertaining to pensions, to or in respect of members of the Canadian Naval, Militia and Air Forces. The Board consists of three members who are appointed for ten years. Pensions are awarded in respect of disabilities or deaths which are attributable to military service.

Under the Canadian Pension Act the pension payable to a totally disabled private soldier is, if single, \$600 per annum plus a bonus of \$300 payable for one year

from September 1, 1920; if married \$1,200 per annum with \$180 for the first child, \$144 for the second child, and \$120 for the third and subsequent children, under the age of 16 for boys and 17 for girls.

A totally disabled pensioner of the rank of lieutenant or under, whose disability is such as to necessitate his employing an attendant, may receive an additional payment not exceeding \$750 per annum.

The amount payable to the widow of a deceased soldier up to the rank of lieutenant, whose death was attributable to his military service, is \$480 per annum plus a bonus of \$240 payable for one year from September 1, 1920. A widow with children receives pension for them up to the age of 16, if boys, and 17, if girls, at the following rates:—

	Per annum
First child	\$180 00
Second child	144 00
Third and subsequent children	120 00

The orphan child of a deceased soldier receives pension at double the rates paid for other children, and the pension is usually paid to a guardian for administration.

15. SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada offers any qualified returned soldier, who is eligible from the standpoint of military service assistance in the way of loans for the purchase of agricultural land and the equipment of a farm. Up to the end of the year 1920, the Board granted loans to 20,122 veterans of the Great War, the commitments amounting to the sum of \$81,354,948. Applications were received from 58,276 returned men and of these 42,165 were granted qualification certificates. The number of loans approved and the amounts by provinces:

Province	Number of Loans Approved	Total Amount of Loans Approved
Prince Edward Island.....	304	\$ 819,507
Nova Scotia.....	399	1,310,049
New Brunswick.....	522	1,487,680
Quebec.....	456	1,903,340
Ontario.....	1,423	6,163,808
Manitoba.....	3,311	13,420,640
Saskatchewan.....	4,963	20,319,360
Alberta.....	5,790	23,233,342
British Columbia.....	2,954	12,697,222
	<u>20,122</u>	<u>\$ 81,354,948</u>

These loans were for the following purposes:

To purchase land.....	\$ 44,463,951
To remove encumbrances.....	2,213,897
For permanent improvements.....	9,408,394
For Stock and equipment.....	25,268,706
	<u>\$ 81,354,948</u>

A returned man who has not already secured a loan to purchase land may receive a soldier grant of 160 acres and a further grant of 160 acres as a civilian homestead. Up to the end of the year 8,300 applications for Dominion lands, involving an area of slightly over 2,000,000 acres, were granted. Settlers on Dominion lands may apply for loans up to a maximum of \$3,000 for the purpose of erecting improvements and purchasing live stock and implements.

An estimate of the area of land taken up under the Soldier Settlement scheme is 3,500,000 acres. In 1920 a total area of 200,000 acres of new land was broken. About 1,000,000 acres were under cultivation by returned men in the Western Provinces alone.

The privileges of the Soldier Settlement Act are extended to any former member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who served out of Canada or incurred a pensionable disability while on service in Canada; to any member of an Allied Force, who ordinarily resided in Canada prior to the war; or, to any member of the Imperial Forces or those of any British Dominion

or Colony who served in a theatre of actual war. In all cases applicants must pass a qualifying test. If they are deemed to be fit to undertake the duties of farming, they are granted loans as soon as suitable farms are located.

There are three classes of loans:—

- (1) To qualified settlers purchasing land through the Board, loans may be granted up to \$4,500 for the purchase of land; up to \$2,000 for stock and equipment and up to \$1,000 for the erection of buildings.
- (2) To qualified settlers on Dominion lands up to \$3,000 for stock and equipment and permanent improvements.
- (3) To qualified settlers who already own agricultural land up to \$2,000 for the purchase of stock and equipment and up to \$1,000 for permanent improvements, provided, however, that in this class the total indebtedness shall not exceed \$5,000.

The rate of interest is five per cent on the amortization plan. Repayment of loans for land and permanent improvements covers a period of 25 years. Loans for stock and equipment are repayable in six annual instalments, but settlers on unimproved lands are given two years, without interest.

The Board maintains a staff of field supervisors to advise and assist established settlers. A Home Branch is also maintained for the purpose of assisting the wives of settlers in working out home problems.

Soldier settlers are given the benefit of reductions in prices of implements, live stock, lumber, harness and other farm requirements. A saving to settlers of \$779,574 was effected to the end of 1920. Settlers also are given special rates on railways.

The late fall of 1920 was the first period during which repayments were due on loans made by the

Board. The sum of \$2,300,000 was due from 12,000 settlers who went on the land in 1919. At the end of January, 1921, 76 per cent had made their payments in whole or in part and the amount collected was 72 per cent of the amount due.

16. REHABILITATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

In July, 1915, the Government created a Commission known as the Military Hospitals Commission, charged with the duty of providing hospital accommodation for men returning invalided from overseas. In February, 1918, the Commission was merged into the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Since the commencement of operations the number of patients treated has been:—

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916—by Military Hospitals Commission, approximately	22,742
January 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918—by Military Hospitals Commission.	28,258
April 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919—by Dept. S.C.R.	34,554
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920—by Dept. of S.C.R.....	23,591
Total.....	<u>109,145</u>

Clinical Treatments.

May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1919—by Dept. S.C.R.	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920—by Dept. S.C.R.	447,142
Total.....	<u>573,199</u>

At the peak load of hospital accommodation there were 17,934 beds available or under construction. At the end of March, 1921 the Department had accommodation for about 7,000 patients.

The functions of the Treatment Branch of the Department embrace hospitalization and treatment for the following classes of cases:

All ex-members of the Canadian Forces, wherever resident, for treatment of disabilities caused or aggravated by service, or recurrences of such disabilities; ex-members of the Imperial and United States Forces

resident in Canada; provision for specialist examinations and X-ray reports for pension purposes; dental treatment; organization and direction of Nursing and Social Service for follow-up and after-care work.

Orthopaedic Appliances.—The department manufactures artificial limbs and furnishes major and minor orthopaedic appliances for all ex-members of the forces who are entitled to the same. These appliances are maintained in good repair during the life of the wearer. Orthopaedic fitting depots are maintained by the department for this purpose throughout the Dominion. There is also a fitting branch in London, England.

The number of appliances delivered up to the 31st December, 1920, was as follows:—

Legs (all types).....	5,448
Arms (all types).....	1,962
New socket (leg).....	2,056
Orthopaedic boots.....	13,565
Splints.....	3,989
Glasses.....	11,644
Eyes.....	1,369
Rubber goods (suspensories, urinals, knee caps, elastic stockings, etc.).....	9,721
Belts (abdominal, nephritic, etc.).....	1,785
Facial masks.....	13
Repairs on all appliances.....	24,027
Grand total.....	<u>75,579</u>

Re-Training.—The department organized and has carried out a comprehensive scheme of vocational training for (a) former members of the forces who have suffered war disability which has prevented them from returning to their old occupations; (b) minors, those who enlisted under the age of 18 and thereby suffered a serious interruption to their education or apprenticeship. The number of occupations in which training has been given is 421. Up to the end of January, 1921, 50,683 former members of the forces had commenced training, of whom 11,576 were minors. At this date 37,762

men had graduated and 3,983 were undergoing training. The follow-up figures indicate that approximately 72 per cent of those who have been trained are following their new lines of occupation.

Employment.—Prior to the armistice, the department conducted its employment work through the various provincial returned soldier commissions. When it was seen however that there would be a very large number of men requiring assistance in order to secure employment, steps were taken to create a special branch of the department. Questionnaires were despatched to the troops overseas, which on their return gave to the Department an indication of the extent of the problem. The number for whom employment was found until the demobilization of this branch of the work was 101,000. The total number of actual situations secured was 174,789. This result was only secured through strenuous work on the part of the placement officers whose duty it was to search for and where possible secure employment for the returned soldiers who were applying for the same.

Reciprocal Arrangements with Other Countries.

—The department has entered into reciprocal arrangements with Great Britain, United States, New Zealand, Belgium, and France, for the treatment of men from these countries when resident in Canada—if they are suffering from war disabilities, also for the treatment of Canadians when resident in those countries..

Expenditures.—The expenditure of the department from the 1st July, 1915, to the 31st December, 1920, was \$95,970,771.88.

17. RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE.

The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, which became effective on September 1st, 1920, provides insurance to ex-members of the forces who served during the

Great War at a cost which will compare favourably with similar insurance which is offered by the ordinary commercial companies.

The outstanding feature of the scheme is the fact that it is not necessary to be medically fit in order to participate in the benefits to be obtained under the Act. Medical examination of any nature whatsoever is not required.

Any honourably retired nursing sister, officer, or discharged soldier may participate in the scheme. Ex-members of the Imperial or Allied Forces are also eligible to participate provided, however, that they were domiciled and resident in Canada on August 4, 1914. Applications will be received up to September 1, 1922.

Up to the middle of February, 1921, nearly 2,500 applications had been received by the Commission which is handling the Insurance. The actual amount of insurance put into force by these applications is in excess of \$6,000,000. The premiums paid, the majority of which represent monthly or quarterly payments, total approximately \$60,000.

Twenty-five death claims have already been made representing a policy value of \$106,000. Some of these have been paid; the remainder are in the course of adjustment.

18. THE IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

One of the chief subjects of the deliberations of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 was the question of forming a permanent Empire organization, which should be empowered to care for and maintain the graves of all those fallen in the Great War. On May 21st, 1917, a Royal Charter was granted constituting the Imperial War Graves Commission. The composition of this body is as follows: His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., President; nine official members

including representatives of each of the self-governing Dominions, Canada's representative being the honourable Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., and seven unofficial members appointed by Royal Warrant.

In France and Belgium alone the number of purely military cemeteries to be constructed is 1,200. There are, in addition, graves in communal or parish graveyards, so that the total number of cemeteries involved is about 3,000. The work now in progress in these two countries is divided into three programmes. The first programme deals with 31 cemeteries, of which 24 contain Canadian graves. Included in these are the great cemeteries at Etaples and Lijssenthoek which contain upwards of 10,000 graves each. The second programme comprises a further 31 cemeteries of which 20 contain Canadian graves. The third programme comprises 50 cemeteries including a large number of Canadian graves. In addition to the above "contract programmes", 50 cemeteries in France are being dealt with by direct labour. All the cemeteries are being treated horticulturally and beautified by trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. Canadian Maples are being planted in cemeteries where large numbers of Canadians are buried. In Canada there are some 6,000 graves to be dealt with under the powers of the Commission. The Minister of Militia and Defence has been authorized to act as the Commission's representative in Canada, and he also acts in a similar capacity with respect to graves in the United States and Siberia.

19. HOUSING.

The Dominion Government appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for housing in Canada. The object of the Government was to provide houses for workingmen, particularly returned soldiers, at the actual cost of building and land acquired at a fair value, thus eliminating the profits of the speculator. The Government appointed a Committee of the Cabinet to administer the loan.

The money was lent direct to the Provincial Governments, all loans for housing purposes being administered through them, and each province prepared a general scheme. Frame and veneered houses were not to exceed \$3,500 in cost, and brick, concrete, and stone houses \$4,500 in cost. The money was lent for twenty years, or in special cases for thirty years. The Government recommended that the sites and buildings should be properly planned, in accordance with modern principles of town planning and architecture. The Federal Branch of the Administration has been useful to the different provinces as a clearing house for comparative information regarding details of schemes, methods of standardization of dwellings, costs of construction, town planning procedure, methods of expropriating land for schemes and model plans of dwellings.

20. WAR RECORDS.

OFFICIAL AND ACCREDITED REPORTS.

An official eye witness with the Canadian troops at the front was appointed early in 1915. In the autumn of that year this post was abolished and an accredited press correspondent substituted. The reports of the eye witness and the press correspondent constitute a contemporary narrative of the doings of the Canadians in the field.

THE CANADIAN WAR RECORDS OFFICE.

This office was established in London in March, 1916, to prepare, collect and preserve records of value for the history of the Canadian forces serving in the war. These records include: (1) newspaper clippings and published books; (2) the official gazettes of the United Kingdom, Canada and France; (3) regimental publications (trench papers, etc.); (4) official communiques and press reports; (5) Canadian military badges; (6) replicas

of regimental colours; (7) reports of the history of the organization of each unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force; (8) other historical papers of such units; (9) general and routine orders; (10) lists of honours and awards to Canadians, with statements of the services for which each was granted, and photographs of the recipients; (11) maps of all areas and actions in which Canadians served; (12) narratives of events at the front, by actual participants; (13) copies of official documents, maps and photographs, having special historical value, many of which are secret; (14) a complete photographic record of the Canadians in the field, prepared by the photographers of the office; (15) sketches and paintings of historical scenes; and much miscellaneous matter.

WAR ARCHIVES SURVEY.

In April, 1917, the Public Archivist was empowered to make a survey of all the war activities of Canada, and prepare a complete key to all classes of public war records, and to all the departments, agencies, etc., in which they originate. This key will ensure that all Canada's records will be preserved and organized, ultimately, in such a way as to be available and intelligible for historical and other uses. In pursuance of this plan, a Canadian Special Mission visited Europe and obtained reports on all Canadian war work overseas. These reports, in fifteen large volumes, are deposited in the Public Archives at Ottawa.

THE WAR MUSEUM.

An Imperial War Museum, with a Canadian section and a Canadian representative, is to be established in London. It will contain war trophies of every description. A similar collection has been secured for Canada.

21. MISCELLANEOUS

THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY.

An educational plan was established in connection with the Canadian forces under the name of the Department of Educational Services, popularly called the Khaki University.

The Khaki University was under the control of the Department of Militia and recognized by the Canadian universities. In addition to the funds supplied by the military authorities, a large amount of money was placed by the Y.M.C.A. at the disposal of the committee for carrying on the work.

The teaching was done almost entirely by voluntary instructors, chaplains and Y.M.C.A. secretaries, as well as officers, n.c.o.'s and men who had previously been in the teaching profession.

Many libraries were established in the Army areas in England and France, and over 12,000 men were registered in Khaki University classes in England.

The work which had been organized in the training centres in England and, as far as possible among the troops in France was carried on and developed even during the period of demobilization.

THE REPATRIATION COMMITTEE.

A Committee of the Cabinet was appointed and charged with the duty and responsibility of securing the closest co-operation of all the departments of the Government and of other agencies existing, or to be created, for the purpose of dealing with: (a) the absorption into civil life and, occupation of discharged soldiers: (b) labour conditions which might arise from industrial dislocation and readjustment.

An office was opened at Ottawa, the staff of which was in continual communication with Dominion and Provincial Government Departments, municipalities and voluntary organizations.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

This department, which was under the President of the Privy Council, had two branches, of which one issued the Official Record, sent Canadian news to soldiers at the front through the Canadian Daily Record, and issued information to newspapers. The other branch, which had charge of lectures, pamphlets and moving picture films, worked in close touch with the Repatriation Committee.

