

for the transfer of foodstuffs, etc. As my hon. friend from Edmonton (Mr. Griesbach) will no doubt tell you, a great amount of timber is necessary in connection with trench work and for many other purposes. The hon. gentleman knows more about this than I do, but I may say that it was through the efforts of the Canadian Forestry Corps that this situation, of which we have reason to be proud, was met.

Mr. POWER: Did the sawmill machinery, etc., belong to the Imperial Government or to the Canadian Government?

Sir EDWARD KEMP: The Imperial Government. Now, I shall turn to the Canadian Army Medical Corps, which arose out of a permanent organization in Canada. In June, 1915, it had a bed capacity of 3,000 and in November, 1918, a capacity of 40,000. Our medical service in England and France was of greater capacity than the British medical service at the time of the South African War, and the great efficiency which this service attained was owing to a very considerable extent—and we need have no hesitation in giving full credit to those to whom it is due—to the services of Canadian civilian doctors, the best of whom sacrificed their practices and went overseas to render splendid service for Canada. I suppose we scarcely realize how much the doctors sacrificed. I sometimes argue with other professional men on the question of sacrifices in the war, and while I do not want to draw comparisons here, I think that a doctor of middle age makes a great sacrifice who turns the key in his door and leaves for England and France. He knows that from that time his income stops, and the results are not quite the same as in the case of a man of another calling who may have a partner or any one to assist him. I consider that the medical profession of Canada made great sacrifices for the work they did in the war, and it was through their splendid service that we accomplished such great results overseas. In order to put this matter fairly before the House, I desire to read a short extract from the report I laid on the Table in regard to the work of the doctors. What I shall read epitomizes the situation.

Just as there is "the man behind the gun," so there is the doctor and the man behind the lancet, and the nursing sister and the true Canadian woman behind the grim paraphernalia of her office. And great have been the souls and stout the hearts and deft the hands, not merely of the doctors and the nursing sisters, but all those "other ranks" who give the great machine of healing its life and its humanity. Unflinching in danger, resolute in duty, unremitting even in the drudgery of their

voluntary crusade against disease and death—to these devoted men and women go but the thanks of scores of thousands of Canadian soldiers, and the heartfelt gratitude of hundreds of thousands who loved the men maimed in the defence of Canada upon the fields of Flanders and of France.

So much for the doctors.

Just a word for the nursing sisters of Canada. Those of us who watched the great service they performed cannot fail to appreciate it at its full value, and in connection with the nursing sisters, whenever one talks of or refers to them in any way, one's mind irresistibly goes to the three frightful outrages perpetrated on them—the bombing of the Canadian hospitals at Etaples and Doullens, and the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandoverly. Castle The Germans made no mistake in regard to the bombing of the hospital at Doullens and Etaples, the former was isolated from any military camp; they sent their flares down and saw the great red cross; and numbers of the nursing sisters as well as the doctors and patients at the hospitals were wantonly murdered. Nothing that I can say would adequately express my outraged feelings on this subject, and I am sure that every hon. member feels the same sense of indignation. In the sinking of the Llandoverly Castle fourteen Canadian Nursing Sisters were sent to a watery grave in the depths of the sea 116 miles from land, and in trying to cover up the outrage the Germans endeavoured to sink the remaining life boat in order thereby to obliterate all traces.

I might refer to the splendid assistance rendered our hospitals by the municipal governments throughout Canada and many voluntary organizations, especially the Canadian Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance Association, besides the universities of Canada which did such magnificent work in sustaining our hospitals. I might read a list of them.

McGill University—No. 3 Canadian General Hospital.
 Toronto University—No. 4 Canadian General Hospital.
 Laval University—No. 6 Canadian General Hospital.
 Queen's University—No. 7 Canadian General Hospital.
 Saskatchewan University—No. 8 Canadian General Hospital.
 Dalhousie University—No. 7 Canadian Stationary Hospital.
 St. Francis Xavier College—No. 9 Canadian Stationary Hospital.
 The Western University—No. 10 Canadian Stationary Hospital

These universities have done nobly and have rendered tremendous assistance to the medical service.