

Every type of fast motor launch, tug or yacht that could be secured was fitted up for war, and put on patrol duty. Halifax became an important naval centre for the Allies.

Men in The Navy

Recruiting began again and as fast as the ships could be found and outfitted, the men were there to man them. 1,700 Canadian reservists were sent overseas for service in the Royal Navy. 580 Probationary Flight-Lieutenants were enrolled in the Royal Naval Air Services. Forty-three Surgeon-Lieutenants took service in the Royal Navy.

The entire strength of the Royal Canadian Navy soon increased to 6,000.

But when the war was over the Canadian people wanted nothing but to forget it - to get back in civilian life and to dismantle the machines of war. Immediately after the Armistice the Royal Canadian Navy was demobilized. In 1918 there were 5,978 officers and men in the R.C.N.; by 1920 there were only 1,048.

pacetime Navy
1918 - 1939

Sir Charles Kingsmill retired in 1920, and was succeeded by Commodore (later Rear-Admiral) Walter Hose, who as commander of the Rainbow, had been with the Royal Canadian Navy from the beginning. He had retired from the Royal Navy in 1912 in order to allow him to become a Royal Canadian Navy man.

It was in 1920 also that the fleet which had been built up during the war was disposed of. The Navy was in for some lean years.

In 1920 Canada received as gifts from England:

- The Aurora, six-year old cruiser
- The Patrician, four-year old destroyer
- The Patriot, " " " "
- CH. 14, submarine
- CH. 15 "