

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