

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.