

training courses, covering discipline, seamanship, engine-room duty, gunnery, torpedo, wireless, signals, searchlight naval routine, and tactical exercises under seagoing conditions.

During the winter, Canadian destroyers took part with ships of the Royal Navy in intensive exercises and manoeuvres in West Indian waters.

In 1934, reserve strength consisted of:

	Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve	Royal Canadian Naval Reserve
Officers	73	40
Ratings	899	149

Administrative Personnel Changes

Rear-Admiral Hose retired in 1934 and was succeeded by Commodore, now Admiral (Ret.), Percy W. Nelles. Admiral Nelles was Chief of Naval Staff in the years before the war and held that post until January, 1944. At that time he was sent to the United Kingdom to take the new position of Senior Flag Officer overseas. Vice-Admiral George C. Jones, then Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, was appointed to succeed him as Chief of Naval Staff.

In June, 1944, important changes in the organization of the Canadian navy overseas were made and the Canadian Naval Mission Overseas was set up, with Vice-Admiral Nelles at its head.

On January 10, 1945, announcement was made of the retirement of Vice-Admiral Nelles, with the rank of full admiral. He is succeeded in London by Captain Frank Houghton, formerly his deputy overseas. Although the responsibilities of the mission in Britain are of continuing importance, its activities have been reduced by the successful completion of the navy's share in invasion operations.

Canada's Marine Position

As the 1930's drew to a close, and the possibility of another world war began to emerge from a confused world scene, Canadian interest in marine power quickened. All over the world the experts debated the position of the navy in modern war. But there were reasons other than the threat of war which made it clear that Canada must have a competent naval force of her own.

Canada's economy is based upon the exchange of the commodities of which she has great surpluses for commodities of other countries which Canada lacks. To prosper, Canada has to be a great trading nation. In 1939 Canada was the fifth trading nation in the world. During the year ending March 31, 1939, 116,987 vessels of 90,161,573 tonnage entered and left Canadian ports. Of these ships 27,500 vessels of 31,353,871 tons were seagoing, and 73,586 vessels of 45,386,457 tons were coastwise. Besides this shipping, the deep sea fishing industry averaged around \$40,000,000 per year.

Canada, as a maritime power, needed a navy to protect its shipping. But it is difficult to obtain parliamentary appropriations for defence