

### Other Auxiliary Vessels

Before the war broke out the Navy made arrangements for other auxiliary ships to be used in time of crisis. The Canadian Government owned more than seventy boats which in peacetime were used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Department of Fisheries, Transport, Public Works and Lines and Resources. These boats were quickly and easily converted for use as minesweepers, examination and patrol boats, and anti-submarine guard.

### Armed Yachts

Fifteen armed yachts were put into Canadian naval service early in the war. These vessels were named after Canadian animals: Beaver, Cougar, Caribou, Elk, Grizzly, Husky, Lynx, Moose, Raccoon, Otter, Reindeer, Renard, Vison (French for mink) Wolf and Sans Peur. This last, formerly the yacht of the Duke of Sutherland, retained its own name.

Operations of the Navy are strict secrets. Occasionally, however, secrecy is relaxed to reveal a successful action. The flotilla leader Assiniboine aided a British cruiser in capturing and salvaging a big German freighter, the "Hannover", in West Indies waters early in the war.

H.M.C.S. Bras d'Or, a converted minesweeper, captured S.S. Capo Noli, an Italian ship on June 9th, 1940. The foreign vessel was caught as it tried to escape from the St. Lawrence River. This was the first Canadian naval success against the Italians. The Capo Noli was placed in the Empire merchant service.

The destroyers Restigouche and St. Laurent aided in the evacuation of the 51st Division of the British Army at St. Valery-en-Caux, June 11, 1940.

Canada's  
counters and  
success with  
Submarines