

mander, General Currie, has made a high place for himself in history; he measures up to a proud standard as compared with other great generals of the war; he was ever considerate of the men under him, and always exercised patience and foresight in dealing with problems which came before him.

Demobilization is the question which is particularly before the people of this country at the moment in connection with the overseas forces, and I intend to take this question up a little later on, but before doing so, I should like to mention certain matters connected with the administration of the Canadian overseas forces before the armistice.

The question as to what control is exercised over Canadian troops at the front, and in fact over all our overseas forces abroad, has always been one of interest to hon. members, and it has been frequently referred to on the floor of this House. The inquiry has often been made: Were they under British or Canadian control; or, what was the control? As regards Canadian soldiers in training in the British camps, the control, so far as Canada was concerned, was perfectly satisfactory; we controlled them completely. As regards the Canadian corps, and Canadian troops in France outside of the corps, the situation was somewhat different, and when I went overseas I found that that particular part of our relations with the British authorities had not been so well defined as I should have liked. I, therefore, took the question up with the Secretary of State for War and with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at the front, and I had several conferences on that particular subject. We found that recommendations for promotion and advancement, recommendations for new establishments and organizations and many other things which had no particular reference to immediate military operations, were sometimes delayed by going in a roundabout way from general headquarters in France to the War Office, and from there to Canadian headquarters in London. We accordingly devised a scheme of having, at general headquarters in France, a Canadian section, through the establishment of which the Government of Canada got as closely as possible in touch with the commander-in-chief of the British armies in France, and it was arranged that all matters in connection with Canadian soldiers, except those having for their end military operations, would be referred to this section,

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and that this section would communicate direct with Canadian headquarters in London for final approval. At first the British authorities demurred in respect to this organization, but after it was formed and began working, it proved to be a success, and they were grateful that it was established, because it enabled the Canadian representative at general headquarters in France, namely, General Embury, to have conferences with different officers under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and to get together a staff which was desirable and necessary.

Mr. MURPHY: Who composed that section?

Sir EDWARD KEMP: General Embury was the head of the section. He organized the section, and his work proved very successful. General Embury has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan.

Mr. MURPHY: Were there any other members?

Sir EDWARD KEMP: Yes, there was a regular staff including a representative of the Adjutant-General, a representative of the Quartermaster-General, a representative of the Director of Medical Services and representatives of the other branches.

Mr. MURPHY: The minister has not the names at the moment?

Sir EDWARD KEMP: I have not the names of the members of the section in France, but they are available. It may not be generally known and understood that outside of the Canadian corps in France, we always had from 40,000 to 50,000 troops in various formations and units. At the time of the armistice the numbers were not quite as large as they had been, we having altogether 1,608 officers, and 37,174 other ranks not under the control of the corps commander. The following are the details:

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
Corps of Canadian Railway Troops	491	14,390
Canadian Forestry Corps	376	11,375
Canadian Cavalry Brigade	141	2,719
Canadian Army Medical Corps	360	2,467
Canadian Army Service Corps	57	1,675
Canadian Engineers Reinforcement Pool	49	1,214
Canadian Labour Pool	—	1,851
Canadian Base Signal Pool	8	432
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	9	438
Canadian Army Dental Corps	52	104
Miscellaneous Details	65	479
Totals	1,608	37,174

These were troops that were operating partially under the British commander and partially under us, but they were not under