

	Field Guns.	Trench Mortars.	Machine Guns.	Misc.
August, 1917. . .	7	6	6	67
Oct., 1917 . . .	3	6	6	63
Feb., 1918. . .	—	—	—	6
June, 1918. . .	6	7	20	124
Sept., 1918. . .	—	—	141	270
Jan., 1919. . .	5	—	75	99
March, 1919. . .	21	—	—	—
April, 1919. . .	65	—	—	—
	107	19	248	629

(9) Trophies under sub-head (b) are being sorted in this country—meaning England of course—at the present time and have yet to be packed and shipped.

(10) Trophies under sub-head (c) are being prepared for shipment and will consist of approximately 40 German aeroplanes with a considerable quantity of component parts. In addition, the Italian and French Governments have been asked for donations of aeronautical equipment.

(11) The Canadian Inspector of War Trophies has collected a large number of smaller articles of interest to a Canadian War Museum, which have been taken from the battle fields where the Canadians have fought. These consist of trench signs, buried machine guns, field telephones, searchlights, rifles, etc.

(12) A special allotment of 5,000 German rifles and bayonets has also been made to Canada as well as 5,000 empty brass shell cases of various sizes.

(13) A large assortment has also been obtained from the Ministry of Munitions of Shells, Fuses, Grenades, etc., which will show the progress made in munitions, inventions, etc., during the war. These are also useful for instructional purposes.

(14) A varied collection of German proclamations, posters, propaganda literature, flags, German uniforms, decorations, etc., has also been collected.

(15) The total of the above results in a very large collection which will require a large building to accommodate them satisfactorily. Arrangements should be made in Canada for the housing of these articles before shipment from this side and some definite organization appointed for the handling of these articles. When all these trophy collections are gathered together, Canada will have a display which will be second to none in the British Empire.

Hon. Mr. LEMIEUX: Has my hon. friend any suggestion to offer as to the location of those trophies?

Sir EDWARD KEMP: An organization, headed by Dr. Doughty of the Archives, has been formed here for the purpose.

Mr. GRIESBACH: Will all war trophies captured by our forces become the property of the Canadian Government?

Sir EDWARD KEMP: That is the intention.

Mr. GRIESBACH: What will the trophies amount to in round numbers, that is, field guns, trench mortars and machine guns?

Sir EDWARD KEMP: I have here only a statement of those trophies which have already been shipped to Canada; others are in process of being removed from France to England, and they have not all been received in England yet; but in a very short time we will know exactly what we have got.

Early in 1918 the British authorities requested that the organization of the Canadian corps be somewhat changed. Owing to casualties, the British army had been so reduced in numbers that they had either to cut down the number of men in a division or reduce the number of infantry brigades in a division. They decided to reduce the number of infantry brigades in a division. That was done I believe in the German army as well as in the British. We were asked to do likewise, but after giving the matter very careful consideration it was thought desirable not to agree to the proposal, but to maintain our organization of four divisions, three brigades to a division, and four battalions to a brigade. The idea was to break the Canadian corps up into six small divisions instead of four large, strong divisions. It was thought that the Canadian corps had rendered such splendid service under its existing organization that it would be a great mistake to accede to the request of the Imperial authorities. It was thought better to try to strengthen the corps, if possible, in other ways. The adding of 100 infantrymen to each of the 48 battalions was one method we adopted for strengthening the Canadian corps. We strengthened it also by the introduction of many other units for which there was no corresponding unit in the British army. Besides the disadvantage of the effect upon the morale of the Canadian corps which would be brought about by such a change as was suggested, the expense would have been tremendous.

Mr. POWER: Were our four divisions equivalent in rifle power to six British divisions.

Sir EDWARD KEMP: I think so, quite, at that time. The change would have necessitated six new brigade staffs, two new divisional staffs, one additional corps staff and possibly something in the nature of an army staff to direct the two corps, all of which would have involved great expense and a heavy drain upon the available supply of trained staff officers. So that we decided to keep the corps as it was and