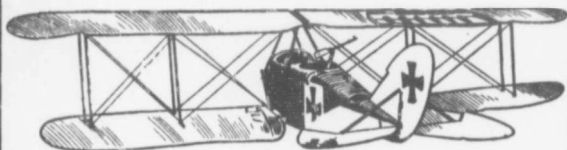


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CANADIAN WAR TROPHIES
MALE GAGNON

SUPPLEMENTARY COLLECTION



Description and Catalogue

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CANADIAN WAR TROPHIES

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CANADIAN WAR TROPHIES

In the following descriptions of the various weapons, and the German methods of employing them, I do not wish to give the impression that this is an up-to-the-minute description of the German weapons and tactics.

Since some of the weapons and devices shown in this exhibition are obsolete, or at least seldom used at the present time, and others are of an old pattern, with very few of the more recent improvements, being used, principally because they were available and still serviceable, the explanations given are merely to show the manner in which they were used, and to what extent they were effective.

Of the modern weapons, the descriptions still hold good though the methods of employing them may have altered, or completely changed, since in war there are few hard-and-fast rules laid down as to the manner in which any weapon may or may not be used, and tactics may change overnight.

The following explanations of the German method of employing the various weapons may therefore be accepted as applicable only up to the early part of 1917.

Equipment (Infantry).

In addition to the clothes ordinarily worn by the German soldier, the following spare clothes and equipment are carried in the cow-hide pack:—

One pair slacks (trousers), 2 top shirts, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 2 handkerchiefs, forage cap, 1 pair laced boots, 1 pair bott brushes, 1 rice bag, 1 housewife, 1 salt bag, 1 grease tin, 1 coffee tin.

The mess tin and drinking cup are usually carried in the small haversack, which is carried looped on to the belt at the right side; the water bottle is also slung from the belt, on the right side, behind the haversack.

The sword bayonet is carried on the left side, and just behind it is the entrenching tool, or a combination pick and hatchet.

The ammunition pouches are carried on the belt, one on either side of the buckle in front; each holds 45 rounds; an additional 60 rounds are carried in the pack or haversack, making 150 rounds per man.

The rifle in use at the present time is the 1898 model Spandau Mauser, which is of somewhat lighter construction than the Ross military rifle, having a very simple bolt action; the sight, which is graduated up to 2,000 metres, is also very strong and simple. The rifle when fired has little or no recoil, and is very accurate up to 1,500 yards.

Description of Rifle.

Calibre.....	7.9 mm. or .311 inches.
Length of barrel.....	29.05 inches.
“ rifle.....	48.6 “
Weight.....	9¼ pounds.
Four grooves of rifling.	
Twist of rifling to the right.	
Rate of fire obtainable, between 30 and 40 rounds per minute.	

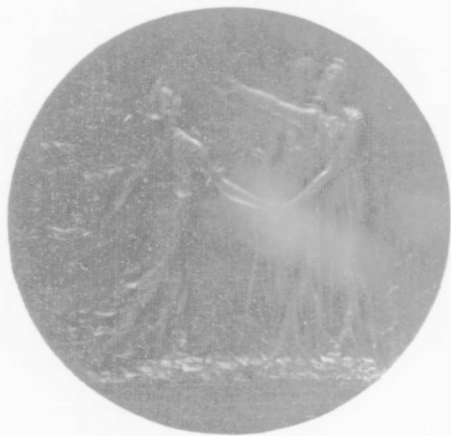
Tools.—Of the tools carried by the German infantry, the proportion is: ten pickaxes and five hatchets to every hundred small spades (entrenching tools).

Armour.—The shrapnel helmet, the use of which became universal in the latter part of 1916, is made of hard magnetic nickel-steel, and though affording protection against shell splinters, spent bullets or ordinary shrapnel, will not deflect rifle or machine-gun bullets unless hit at a very acute angle.

As an additional protection, a heavy piece of armour plate has been designed, to fit the front of the shrapnel helmet, being held in position by the projecting studs on the side of the helmet, and a strap which buckles at the back; and though very heavy, this plate is not full protection against rifle or machine-gun fire at less than 400 yards range.

A face visor of heavy cast steel has also been used. This visor was “V” shaped, with small eye-slits on either side of the “V.” This did not prove to be a success either since the impact of a bullet on the visor was almost as injurious to the wearer as the bullet itself.

Body Armour.—Various sorts of body armour have been tried, but the type shown is now acknowledged to be the standard, and though no doubt giving the wearer a certain amount of confidence, is not the protection it might be, since it can be pierced by ordinary rifle or machine-gun bullets at 700 yards range.



Wilson.
1917.

French War Medals.



Verdun.
1916

This type of armour is not universally worn, being confined to men in exposed positions, such as snipers, sentries, or machine gunners.

Gas masks.—The respirator or gas mask shown is the standard type, made of rubberized cotton with the chemical container screwed into the face-piece. A more recent type, of the same shape, but made of oiled leather, is coming into general use; neither type is equal to ours, since if worn continuously for three hours, they become useless as a protection against gas, as the wearer must both inhale and exhale through the chemicals, which quickly reduces their strength. After three hours continuous wear the chemical container must be replaced by a fresh one (each man carries two), and in making the change there is great danger of being gassed. In addition to this the new leather mask quickly becomes dry or cracks, and is then useless.

The "Pickelhaube" or dress helmet is seldom carried, and never worn on active service. The helmet shown belonged to a Prussian infantryman, as shown by the cockades; the red-white-black is the Imperial German cockade, and is worn by all arms and ranks of the German army.

The black-white-black, is the Prussian State cockade, and is worn by all ranks.

Troops of the various states may be indentified by the cockades worn, as follows:—

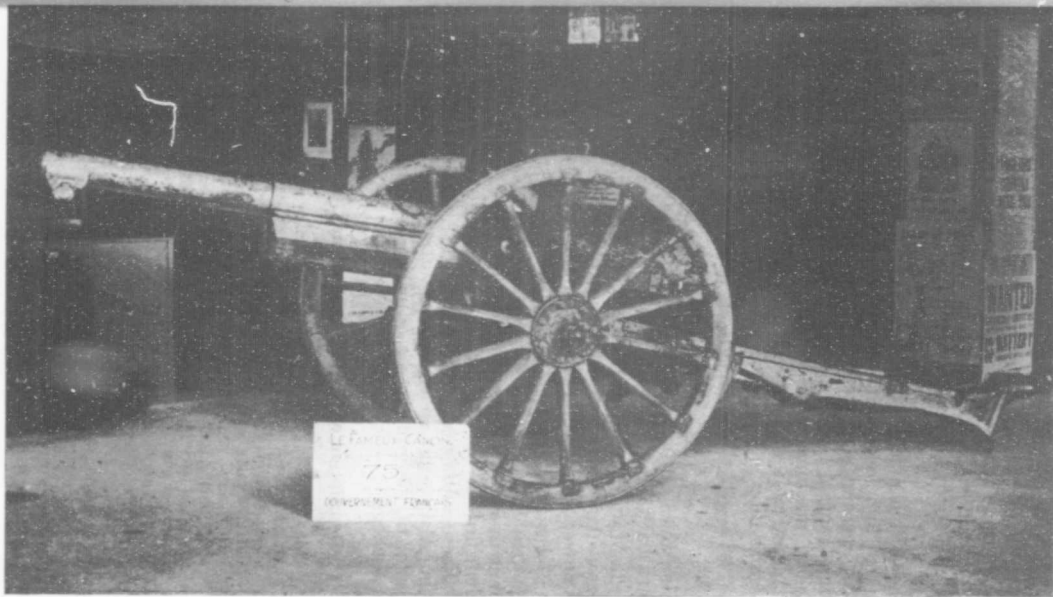
STATE.	COLOUR OF COCKADE.
Prussia.....	Black-white-black.
Bavaria.....	White-blue-white.
Saxony.....	White-green-white.
Wurttemberg.....	Grey-red-grey.

On the "Pickelhaube" the state cockade is worn on the left side, and the Imperial cockade on the right; while on the field-service cap they are worn one above the other; the Imperial above and state below.

Landstrum troops wear either a white metal or a brass cross on the front of the "Pickelhaube."

Heavy Machine Guns (M.G. .08).

Very early in the war the Germans realized the value of machine guns, both in offensive and defensive operations; the proof of this can be found in the speed with which they increased their machine-gun establishment immediately after the outbreak of the war. Within a year they had increased the number of machine guns from a peace



French 75 mm. Field Gun.

strength of just over 1,500 to something over 8,000. By the end of the second year of war, this number was increased to 16,000, and though the number has not been doubled each successive year, during the third and fourth years there has been a steady increase in the machine-gun establishment of the German army.

In 1916, owing to the number of machine guns employed, some sort of a standard organization became necessary, so the various machine-gun sections and details were amalgamated and formed into companies, each company having six guns and a personnel of one officer and seventy-eight other ranks.

The machine-gun company is now recognized as the standard unit, and is the basis of the German machine-gun organization.

The organization of 1916, is as follows:—

1. REGIMENTAL MACHINE-GUN COMPANIES.—Three companies attached to each regiment, or one company to each bat talion.

2. MACHINE-GUN MARKSMAN COMPANIES.—One company attached to each division which, in an emergency, is moved to any threatened point on the divisional front.

3. In addition to the regimental and "Marksman" companies, a number of special "Mountain machine-gun companies" were also formed, but have not so far been identified on the Western front.

These units were armed with the 1908 heavy machine gun (M.G. .08) on sledge; mounting with four legs, the height of the gun can be adjusted by altering the spread of the legs.

Description of the Heavy Machine Gun (M.G. .08).

Calibre.....	7.9 mm. or 3.11 inches.
Muzzle velocity.....	2,821 feet per second.
Limit of sighting.....	2,200 yards.
Extreme range.....	4,400 yards.
Rate of fire.....	400 to 500 rounds per minute.
Belt holds.....	250 rounds.
Length of barrel.....	28 to 35 inches.
Length of gun.....	43 inches.
Weight complete on mounting, with water jacket filled.....	140 pounds.

These guns are fitted with telescopic sights which may be used for either direct or indirect fire.

Machine-gun companies may work independently or in conjunction with artillery for barrage effect.

Light Machine Guns.

Following the successful employment of the British Lewis gun, during the Somme offensive in 1916, the German high command decided to adopt the British tactics, i.e., sending machine guns forward with the first wave of the assault; for this purpose the .08 machine gun proved to be too cumbersome, so a lighter type of gun was produced, known as the ".08 Light Machine Gun." The mechanism of the new gun was the same as the ".08 Heavy Gun"; the principal difference being in the water jacket, which had a capacity of two pints, less than that of the ".08 Heavy"; and the mounting, which was a very light bipod type, fixed to the gun by a clamp band around the forward end of the water jacket. The new gun was also fitted with a carrying sling, which was worn over the left shoulder and across the body, supporting the gun on the right side; this arrangement permitted the gun being fired from the hip during the advance. The calibre, range, and rate of fire was the same, but the weight was only about half that of the heavy type.

Automatic Rifles.—About the same time as the light gun made its appearance an automatic rifle was also brought out, of much the same pattern as the ordinary infantry service rifle, but fitted with a magazine which took a charger clip holding twenty rounds instead of the regulation five. On the whole the Bergmann automatic rifle was not a success. Its use was confined principally to the Eastern front; only a very few were captured in France or Flanders.

Description of German Field Artillery.

77 MM. FIELD GUN (FELDKANONE .96 n/a.)—

Calibre.....	3.03 inches (7.7 cm.).
Length of gun.....	27.3 calibres.
Weight of gun in action.....	19.3 cwt.
Limit of elevation.....	Minus 12, plus 16 deg.
Amount of traverse.....	8 degrees.
Weight of charge (propelling).....	1.2 pounds.
Muzzle velocity.....	1,526 feet per second.
Maximum range (percussion).....	9,186 yards.
“ “ (time fuse).....	7,874 yards.

Four types of shell used:—

- A. 1915-pattern bursting charge of 0.84 pounds amatol or picric acid.
- B. Long H.E. shell, with bursting charge of 2.0 pounds amatol.
- C. 1896 shrapnel, containing 300 bullets.
- D. Gas shells (asphyxiating or lachrymatory).

LIGHT FIELD HOWITZERS (LEICHTE FELDHAUBITZE M. 98-09)—

Is the old 1898 pattern field howitzer entirely remodelled and mounted on a shielded recoil carriage.

Calibre.....	4.13 inches (10.5 cm.).
Length.....	14 calibres.
Weight (in action).....	22½ cwt.
“ (limbered up).....	87 cwt.
Limits of elevation.....	Minus 13, plus 40 deg.
Traverse.....	4 degrees.
Maximum range.....	7,655 yards.

88 MM. FIELD GUN ON NON-RECOIL CARRIAGE—

Calibre.....	8.8 cm.
Length.....	23.9 calibres.
Weight of gun.....	8¼ cwt.
Limits of elevation.....	Minus 10, plus 41 deg.
Weight of charge.....	1.5 pounds cordite.
Muzzle velocity.....	1,450 feet per second.
Range.....	7,100 yards.

OLD 120 MM. GUN—

Length.....	23.4 calibres.
Weight.....	25½ cwt.
Limits of elevation.....	Minus 5, plus 40 deg.
Weight of charge.....	2.9 pounds.
Muzzle velocity.....	1,280 feet per second.
Maximum range (percussion shell).....	7,985 yards.

115 MM. HOWITZER—

Calibre.....	5.9 inches (15 cm.).
Length.....	10.8 calibres.
Weight of barrel.....	21 cwt.
Limits of elevation.....	Plus 65 deg.
Weight of full charge.....	2 pounds amatol.
Muzzle velocity.....	1,000 feet per second.
Maximum range with full charge.....	7,000 yards.

Description of Trench Mortars.

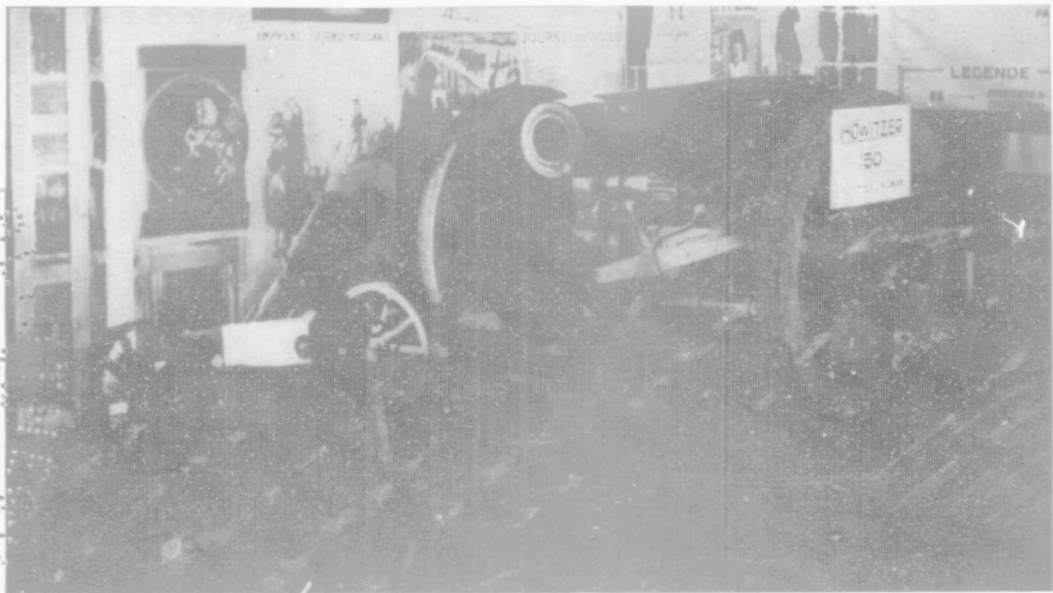
The commonest type of German trench mortars are:—

250 MM. HEAVY MINENWERFER—

Calibre.....	9.8 inches (25 cm.).
Weight, with mounting.....	1,390 pounds.

Three types of shells used:—

Weight of shells.....	{	207¼ pounds.
		134¼ pounds.
		106 pounds.
Weight of bursting charges.....	{	103½ pounds.
		44 pounds.
		27¼ pounds.
Ranges.....	{	450 yards.
		920 yards.
		1,200 yards.



Captured German Howitzer.

170 MM. MEDIUM MINENWERFER—

Calibre.....	6.7 inches (17 cm.).
Weight with mounting.....	1,150 pounds.
Weight of shell (H.E.).....	110 pounds.
Weight of bursting charge.....	26½ pounds amatol.
Range.....	1,000 yards.

75 MM. LIGHT MINENWERFER—

Calibre.....	3.0 inches (7.5 cm.).
Weight with mounting.....	315 pounds.
Weight of shell (H.E.).....	10 pounds.
Weight of bursting charges.....	1¼ pounds amatol.
Range.....	1,300 yards.

92 MM. "LANZ MINENWERFER"—

Calibre.....	3.55 inches (9.2 cm.).
Weight on mounting.....	210 pounds.
Weight of shell.....	8¾ pounds.
Range.....	500 yards.

180 MM. SMOOTH-BORE MINENWERFER—

Calibre.....	7.9 inches (18 cm.).
Weight with mounting.....	1,250 pounds.
Range.....	600 yards.

In addition to the foregoing regulation smooth-bore and rifled trench mortars are a number of improvised (Behelfsmassige) wire-wound, wooden mortars.

- A. "Albrecht morser" commonly known as "Rum Jars".
- B. 9.0 cm. "Erd-morser" known as "Sausages."

Both these weapons are very destructive at short ranges. All heavy, medium, light, and "Lanz" mortars employ gas shell as well as high explosives.

Rifle Grenades.

Rifle grenades, a stand for which is shown, are fired from the ordinary service rifle; the rifle is first placed in the frame and clamped down, the rod of the grenade is then inserted, when the grenade is resting on the muzzle of the rifle a blank cartridge containing an extra heavy charge of cordite is put into the chamber by hand instead of through the magazine, and the rifle is then fired in the ordinary way. The range for type shown is about 250 yards. A more recent type of rifle grenade has a range of about 350 yards.

Telephones.

Each battalion has a telephone detachment (Fernsprech Abteilung) consisting of an officer and four company squads (Trupps), each of one non-commissioned officer and

three men. The detachment is provided with four army telephones and sufficient cable to erect 13,000 yards of line. This establishment has recently been increased.

Searchlights.

The large searchlights are operated by "Searchlight Sections" (Scheinwerferzug), drawn from the "Corps of Pioneers," while the small portable or trench searchlights are operated by the signal service, or by specially trained men in each infantry battalion. The trench portable type is used principally for signalling, the messages being sent in ordinary telegraphic code by means of a hinged shutter. Two lamp-signalling sections (Lichtsignaltrupps) are attached to each regiment from the Divisional Telephone Detachment (Fernsprech Doppelzug).

Air Pumps.

Air pumps or fans run by a small gas or electric motor are installed by a section of the tunnelling companies (Berg or Stollenbau-Kompagnien) to ventilate mine shafts or subterranean barracks.

Trench Pumps.

Each infantry battalion is responsible for the care and operation of trench pumps (under the supervision of a section of a field pioneer company). Each section (Zug) of a pioneer field company is responsible for the maintenance of the defences in a given sector.

Signal Throwers.

A number of these are kept at each infantry battalion headquarters, containing various coloured "shower" rockets, each colour having a special significance. "Shower" rockets are used for signalling to the supporting artillery; the significance of the colour is changed periodically.

Illuminating or Flare Pistol.

Is carried by sentries on duty, and fires a small metal tube containing highly combustible matter, which ignites as it leaves the pistol, and rises to a height of several hundred feet, giving off an intense white light, lasting about half a minute. These pistols are also used for night signalling; for this, as for the signal thrower, various coloured "flares" are used.

Loop-Hole Plate, or Snipers Shield.

During the latter part of 1914, and the early part of 1915, when the war had become more or less stationary, sniping began to play an important part, and though a single sniper did not cause a great many casualties in a day, when the width of the battle front is considered, the total number of casualties inflicted each day was considerable, and since casualties inflicted by sniping are invariably serious, the wastage caused by this form of fighting became quite an important item. The old saying of "set a thief to catch a thief" can also be said of the sniper, and as a result of this practice both sides became quite expert in building camouflaged protection for themselves or, as such positions are commonly called, "sniping-posts." About this time the bullet-proof loop-hole plate or snipers shield made its appearance in the German trenches. Their use was not confined to snipers alone, but they were placed at intervals of 50 to 100 yards, or at every commanding position along the whole front. These plates are not used in open warfare, with a result that a two-man battle frequently occurs in the open, between opposing snipers.

Some idea of the value of a good sniper can be obtained from the official records; according to which a Canadian sniper accounted for eighty of the enemy during an afternoon; though a good record, this is not an exceptional case.

Gas Cylinders—Old Type.

Used for cloud-gas attack, containing 60 pounds liquid gas (chlorine or phosgene). They are usually built in or placed under the parapet of the trench at one yard intervals, and connected in batteries of six to twelve to a common discharge nozzle. Any number of cylinders may be used in an attack. To liberate the gas, when the wind is favourable, two cylinders in each battery are opened, and after a period varying from ten minutes to one hour, two additional cylinders in each battery may be opened; the interval between the opening of the second and third relay is governed by the strength of the wind.

Chlorine and phosgene are the only gases which lend themselves readily to this form of attack, being intensely poisonous in small quantities, heavier than air—2.45 and 3.4 heavier than air, respectively—and having a very low boiling point, the liquid being transformed into gas when exposed to the air at temperature of, for "Chlorine", minus 36 degrees Centigrade, for "Phosgene", plus 8 degrees Centigrade. One or both gases may be employed at the

same time. The effect of chlorine is instantaneous. The effect of phosgene is delayed, causing paralysis of the heart muscles ten to seventeen hours after inhalation. First gas cloud attack made on the French on April 22, 1915; last attack, January 31, 1917.

Aeroplanes.

During the present war the Germans have kept to standard-type machines, and although a number of improvements and modifications have been made, each type remains the same, to all outward appearances, and are easily identified.

The following are standard types:—

ALBATROS SCOUT.—Single-seater tractor biplane, two guns firing through the propeller.

ALBATROS TWO-SEATER.—Tractor biplane, one gun firing through the propeller, one on turret mounting for pilot.

FOKKER MONOPLANE.—Single-seater tractor, rotary engine, one gun firing through propeller. During the early part of 1916, all machines of this type were sent to the Russian or Eastern front.

HALBERSTADTER.—Single-seater tractor biplane, one gun firing through propeller.

ROLAND.—Two-seater tractor biplane, two guns.

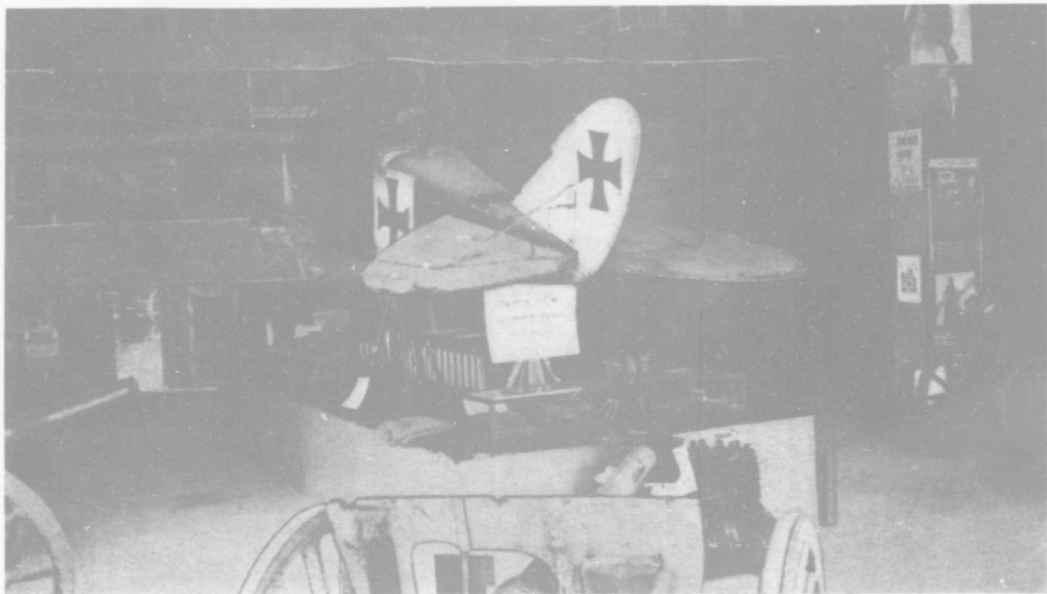
RUMPLER.—Two-seater tractor biplane, two guns.

L.V.G.—Two-seater tractor biplane, one gun on turret mounting for passenger.

AVIATIC.—Two-seater tractor biplane, one or two guns.

The machine shown in this exhibition is an Aviatic D.F.W., two-seater biplane; the markings show it to be an improved type, "C" meaning "Reconnaissance" and "V" the fifth modification of that type. The machine flies a 230-horse-power-"Benz" engine, and carries two machine guns, one on turret mounting for the observer, and one synchronized ".08" machine gun firing through the propeller.

This type of machine is used principally for reconnaissance, photography and artillery work, though sometimes used on short-range bombing flights. This particular machine was brought down in Flanders by a squadron of the Royal Naval Air Service in November, 1917.



German "Aviatik" Biplane, captured in Flanders.

Aeroplane Photographs (private collection).

These photographs were taken from different heights, and on different dates, over positions held by Canadian troops.

Explanation of Group lettered "A" to "I".

- (A) German defences on the crest of "Hill 70". Taken before the attack of the Canadian troops in August, 1917.
- (B) Showing destroyed villages and coal mines. Just below centre on left of photo is the area flooded by the Germans in January, 1917. This was done by blocking the canal with débris and blowing out the protecting dykes on either side; a village and two valuable coal mines were destroyed in this way.
- (C) Taken July 11, 1917, showing flooded villages and mines. In the lower left-hand corner is débris blocking canal at several points.
N.B.—Note heavy shell bursting just left of centre of photo.
- (D) Taken July 20, 1917, showing the remains of a once beautiful village. Just right of centre is a cottage struck by a heavy shell during the exposure of this plate. Five white spots diagonal across centre are machine gun forts on high ground; remaining white is chalk subsoil thrown up by shell-fire.
- (E) Taken July 20, 1917. Ruins of the city of Lens
- (F) Taken July 11, 1917, showing the ruins of five villages.
- (G) Taken July 20, 1917. This photo gives a very good illustration of a modern trench system. Each parallel line is protected throughout its length by a belt or mass of barbed-wire entanglement averaging three feet in height and ten to thirty yards in width. Dotted lines show centre of "No Man's Land."—German trenches above, British trenches below. The German trenches shown, were attacked, captured, and held by Canadian troops, one month after this photo was taken.
- (H) Taken November 11, 1916. "VIMY," showing portion of Vimy Ridge attacked by 2nd and 3rd Canadian Divisions, on April 9, 1917. German defences on Vimy Ridge in the foreground. Village of Vimy in upper left-hand corner, and the plains of Douai in the distance. Large white spots shown are mine craters.

Taken January 12, 1917, showing eastern slope of Vimy Ridge, looking towards the British lines. Graves in cemetery marked I have been opened by the Germans.

Flying-Clothes.

The flying-clothes shown are a collection from the crews of different machines, brought down in England at different dates.

The union suit is from a Zeppelin which raided London in 1916.

The fur-lined coat and boots are of the sort commonly worn by pilots and observers of the German air service.

The cap is of the type worn by every member of a Zeppelin's crew. The heavy bands are to protect the wearer from injury against the superstructure or the walls of the car; this is a necessary precaution, as the sway of the gondola or car is considerable.

Pieces of Zeppelins and Aeroplanes.

The pieces shown are from German machines brought down in England.

The heavier piece of lattice-work is from the Zeppelin brought down in England by Capt. L. Robinson, V.C.

The lighter piece is from a more recent type of super-Zeppelin, the total length of which is 720 feet.



German Field Gun, captured at Vimy Ridge.

List of War Trophies.

No.	Article.	Captured by
1	German Infantry Pack Sack	2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade.
2	“ Waterbottles	“ “ “
3	“ Haversack	Royal Canadian Regiment.
4	“ Sword Bayonet	28th Canadian Battalion.
5	“ Entrenching tools	{ Royal Canadian Regiment. 2nd Canadian Brigade.
6	“ Cartridge pouches	2nd Canadian Brigade.
7	“ Service Rifles, 1915 pattern	28th Canadian Battalion.
8	“ Service Rifles, 1896 pattern	Unclaimed.
9	Short Enfield Rifle, damaged by shell fire.	
10	German Infantry Mess tin	Royal Canadian Regiment.
11	“ Shrapnel Helmet	“ “
12	“ Head Shield	“ “
13	French Shrapnel Helmet.	
14	“ “ damaged by shrapnel.	
15	German Infantry Body Armour	{ 25th Canadian Regiment. Strathcona Horse.
16	“ Gas Mask	Royal Canadian Regiment.
17	Prussian Dress Helmet	28th Canadian Battalion.
18	British Gas Mask.	
19	French Gas Mask.	
20	German Infantry Signallers Equipment	2nd Canadian Brigade.
21	Case for Tent Pegs	Royal Canadian Regiment.
22	“ 08 ” Heavy Machine Gun	72nd Canadian Battalion.
23	“ “	“ “
24	“ “	5th Canadian Battalion.
25	Mounting for heavy machine gun	2nd Field Co., Canadian Engineers.
26	Bullet stop, to protect water jacket of “ 08 ” Heavy Machine Gun.	

27	" 08 " Heavy Machine Gun	58th Canadian Battalion.
28	" " " "	
29	" 08 " Light Machine Gun	78th " "
30	" " " "	52nd " "
31	" 08 " Heavy Machine Gun	2nd " "
32	" " " "	20th " "
33	" " " "	7th " "
34	" " " "	1st " "
35	" " " "	8th " "
36	" " " "	47th " "
37	" " " "	20th " "
38	" " " "	1st " "
39	Russian Machine Gun, captured by Germans in 1915, recaptured in 1916 by	47th " "
40	Russian Machine Gun, captured by Germans, recaptured by	7th " "
41	Russian Machine Gun, captured by Germans, recaptured by	42nd " "
42	" 08 " Heavy Machine Gun	21st " "
43	" 08 " Light Machine Gun	72nd " "
44	Russian Machine Gun, recaptured from the Germans by	4th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
45	Machine Gun Belt Filler	Royal Canadian Regiment.
46	German Machine Gun Belt Filler	31st Canadian Battalion.
47	German 77 m/m Field Gun	50th " "
48	Shell Baskets for 77 m/m Ammunition.	
49	German 88 m/m Field Gun	3rd " "
50	German 5.9 inch Howitzer	49th " "
51	Limber for 5.9 Howitzer Ammunition	7th " "
52	Limber for 77 m/m Field Gun Ammunition	21st Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.
53	German 120 m/m Gun	58th Canadian Battalion.
54	Russian 6 inch Howitzer, captured by Germans in 1915, recaptured, April 1917, at " Vimy " by	49th " "
55	French 75 m/m Field Gun, contributed by the French Government.	
56	Barrel of German 77 m/m Field Gun	72nd " "
57	45 Smith & Wesson Revolver, Canadian Service type.	
58	German wire cutters	Royal Canadian Regiment.
59	" Illuminating or " Flare " Pistol	2nd Canadian Brigade.
60	" Rifle Grenades	Unclaimed.
61	" very light Cartridges, assorted.	

CATALOGUE LIST OF WAR TROPHIES—Continued.

No.	Article.	Captured by
62	German Automatic Pistol (Luger).....	28th Canadian Battalion.
63	“ Grenatenwerfer Shells, assorted.	
64	“ Trench Daggers.....	28th “
65	“ Aeroplane wind shield, “ Triplex ” Glass.	
66	“ Searchlight.....	50th “
67	“ “.....	46th “
68	Pressure Guage for testing compressed air cylinders of Gas Alarms.	
69	German Machine Gun belt and belt carrier.....	5th Canadian Battalion.
70	German Air Pump.....	54th “
71		
72	Radiator of car destroyed by shell fire.	
73	German Light Trench Mortar.....	21st Canadian Battalion.
74	“ “.....	3rd Field Co., Canadian Engineers.
75	“ “.....	3rd Bn. Royal Scots.
76	Grenaten Werfer, or Grenade Thrower.....	15th Canadian Battalion.
77	“ “.....	7th “
78	German Rifle-Grenade stand.....	102nd “
79	“ Trench Pumps, captured at “ Vimy.”	
80	“ Gas Cylinders, old type.	
81	“ Sniper's Shield.	
82	“ 18 c/m Smooth-bore Trench Mortar.....	2nd Canadian Pioneers.
83	“ 17 c/m Trench Mortar (Minenwerfer).	
84	“ 17 c/m Trench Mortar.....	102nd Canadian Battalion.
85	“ 25 c/m Trench Mortar Barrel (Rum Jar Thrower).....	2nd Canadian Pioneers.
86	Pieces of Zeppelins, brought down in England.	
87	Engine of Zeppelin shot down in flames near Cuffley in England.	
88	German “ Mercedes ” 230 Horse Power Aeroplane Engine.	
89	Portion of “ Gotha ” Aeroplane under-carriage.	
	Shells and Shell Cases of Canadian manufacture—	
90	British 9.2 shell.	
91	“ 60 pounder shell.	

92	British 6 inch shell.	
93	" 4.5 inch shell.	
94	" 18 pounder shell.	
95	" 8 inch shell.	
96	" 4.5 shell cases.	
97	" 3 inch shell and case (fixed charge).	
98	" 18 pounder shell cases.	
99	Regulation boots, German Air Service.	
100	German Aeroplane " Aviatik-D.F.W." with " Parabellum " Machine Gun on turret mounting.	
101	Regulation Coat, German Air Service.	
102	Union suit, worn by Zeppelin crews.	
103	Cap, " "	
104	Sectional view of 12 pounder High Explosive Shell, showing different stages of construction.	
105	Sectional view of 18 pounder Shrapnel, showing different stages of construction.	
106	18 pounder " Test shot ".	
107	Sectional view of 18 pounder shell cases, showing different stages of construction.	
108	Sectional view of 18 pounder " driving bands ", different stages of construction.	
109	Shell fuses in different stages of construction.	
110	.303 Cartridge cases and bullets, sectional view, showing different stages of construction.	
111	1914 Model Enfield, Exhibit, of Canadian manufacture.	
112	German Signal Thrower.....	22nd Canadian Battalion.
113	" ".....	Royal Canadian Regiment.
114	" ".....	16th Canadian Battalion.
115	" ".....	20th " "
116	German Stretchers.	
117	" Machine Gun mounting, trench type.....	2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
118	" " " ".....	13th Canadian Battalion.
119	" " " ".....	16th " "
120	" Bipod Machine Gun mounting.....	75th " "
121	" " " ".....	2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

CATALOGUE LIST OF WAR TROPHIES—*Concluded.*

No.	Article.	Captured by
122	German Bipod Machine Gun Mounting.....	72nd Canadian Battalion.
123	Tripod for lifting Trench Mortar Shells.	
124	Part of steam shovel.	
125	Case containing photographs of snipers demonstration and set of aeroplane photographs of " Vimy " and " Lens ".	
126	Cases containing miscellaneous collection of aeroplane photographs.	
127	Collection of Canadian Infantry Badges.	
128	French Lance Bayonet.	
129	British Telescopic Periscope.	
130	" Aerial Bomb.	
131	Pair German Boots.	
132	Mill's Hand Grenade (British).	
133	German Shell from Reims.	
134	" Sniper's Rifle Attachment.	
135	French Mitrailleuse with mounting.	
136	" One man tank " (German).	
137	French Airplane Bomb.	
138	18 pdr. Cartridge case (British).	
139	77 m/m German Shell and Cartridge Case (Whiz Bang).	
140	German private diary.	
141	Frame of German War Money.	
142	Tear shell.	
143	Five French War Medals.	
144	German Barbed Wire.	
145	Series of Poulbot pictures.	
146	Set of Italian posters.	
147	Set of Russian posters.	
148	Set of German posters.	
149	Collection of German proclamations.	
150	" Canadian posters.	