

The following troops of the Canadian Forestry Corps were distributed at eleven places in France: Sixty-three Forestry Companies, five District Workshops, one Construction Company, one Technical Warehouse, one Forestry Hospital, and two Detention Hospitals.

There were altogether about 160,000 Canadians serving in France on September 30, 1918.

The Canadian Army Corps was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, with the following divisional commanders: 1st Division, Maj.-Gen. A. C. MacDonell, 2nd Division, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Burstall; 3rd Division Maj.-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis; 4th Division, Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Watson.

Operations.—The following summary gives only the more notable engagements in which the Canadian troops fought. In 1915 the First Division greatly distinguished itself in the second Battle of Ypres, on April 22, and again at Festubert and Givenchy, in May and June. In 1916 the Canadians, now forming three divisions, were very heavily engaged at St. Eloi in April, and at Sanctuary Wood and Hooze in June. In September, October, and November, the four Canadian Divisions fought in the Battle of the Somme, especially distinguishing themselves at Courcellette, Mouquet Farm, and the Kenora, Regina, and Desire Trenches.

In 1917 the Canadian troops bore the largest part in the taking of Vimy Ridge (April 9) and of Arleux and Fresnoy (April 28 and May 3), and fought with great success in the advance on Lens and the taking of Hill 70 in August. They were again heavily engaged in the fighting round Passchendæle in October and November, capturing all their objectives in spite of severe losses.

In 1918 the Canadian Cavalry, Motor Machine Guns, and Railway Troops were active in the resistance to the German advance in March. The Canadian Corps was in the centre of the British front in the second