

duty as B.M. On the 29th, General Turner, Divisional Commander, visited the Brigade, and on the same day the Corps Commander, Lieut.-General Sir Julian Byng called on the G.O.C.

On the last day of the month, the Brigade returned to the line, relieving the 1st Canadian Brigade in the BLUFF Sector. At first only one Battalion, the 20th, went into the line, but the Division soon extended its front northwards, taking in the front to Trench 82 inclusive.

During May the Brigade Dental Officers were transferred to the Ambulances. When the 2nd Canadian Division left SANDLING, each Brigade had two Dental Officers with Dental Details attached to Brigade Headquarters. It was intended at that time that the Canadian Dental Corps should perform its duties independently, and this system was followed for about a year. It was then abandoned. The two Brigade Officers who served during this period were Capt. E. Kelley and Capt. J. L. Kapelle.

#### MOUNT SORREL.

*June, 1916.*

June opened up with stirring events. On the 2nd, the enemy came over on the 3rd Canadian Division's front and took a portion of ARMAGH WOODS and MOUNT SORREL. The 21st Battalion, which was in the G.H.Q. lines, had some casualties. On the 5th-6th, the 18th Battalion took over the new front already mentioned from the Canal to the junction of Trenches 82 and 83, and the 19th from Trench 83 to Railway.

On the 6th, the enemy raided the 18th Battalion on POLLOCK and BEAN Trenches, but were driven off. Our losses were 8 killed and 27 wounded. Many men were buried by the terrific bombardment.

On the 10th and 11th, we put in a heavy bombardment of the lost territory, and on the 13th the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade attacked MOUNT SORREL and HILLS 61 and 62 with some success. The 4th Brigade co-operated with rapid rifle fire, M.G. fire, and trench mortars.

On the 28th, there was another hostile attempt on this front, which was unsuccessful, but the 20th and 21st Battalions had 3 officers and 2 O.R.'s killed and 21 O.R.'s wounded in the struggle.

Shortly afterwards, the Division returned to the ST. ELOI front and turned over the sector they had been holding to the 1st Canadian Division.

*July, 1916.*

This was a trying tour for units of the 4th Brigade, which was kept in the line for 35 days. Many of the men did not have a bath for 44 days. But on July 3rd-4th, the Brigade was relieved and got a chance to clean up.