

the crew. Otherwise there was little obstruction. A number of the enemy were bayoneted, and the remainder surrendered in the front line.

At this point Major K. M. Perry was wounded, and the command was taken over by Major McCuaig. The enemy tried to rally, but they were soon dealt with, and the second and third objectives were reached and captured.

Lieut.-Col. Buchanan then sent forward an engineer party and a company of pioneers to lay out the lines for the new trench system, and work on this was carried on during the remainder of the day.

The prisoners taken included several Staff officers, and the booty included machine guns, bombs, a rifle battery, maps and correspondence. There were many German dead and wounded on the ground. The casualties of the 13th during the attack and the enemy bombardment which followed amounted in killed and wounded to twelve officers and 292 other ranks. The bombing and blocking parties were nearly all casualties. On the night of the 13th the battalion was relieved by the 2nd Canadian Battalion and went back to Patricia Lines, the men being allowed a full day's rest.

Between this fighting and the big efforts on the Somme in September the Canadians were not engaged in any big fighting. On September 1st they began to move southwards towards the long struggles which had already begun in the region before Albert and Bray. The 13th on the 2nd of September moved into support trenches at La Boisselle, occupying part of the old German trenches. On the following day (Sunday) the battalion, which was here co-operating with the 13th Australian Infantry Brigade, was ordered by Gen. Glasstorch of that Brigade to send forward two companies to Pozieres to support the Australians who were attacking Mouquet Farm. This was the introduction of the battalion into that region which the Germans had christened "the Blood-Baths of the Somme."

No. 1 and No. 2 companies, under Major Lovett and Major MacPherson respectively, went forward during the