

about half a mile southwest of Hourges to the Amiens-Chaulnes Railway, crossing the Luce river about half a mile north of Hourges and then trending in a northerly direction west of Hangard, through the western edge of Hangard Wood, to east of Cachy, whence it swung off to the northeast, joining the Australian line on the railway just east of Villers-Bretonneux.

For the purpose of the operation the following units were placed under the Canadian Corps Commander:—3rd. Cavalry Division (including the Canadian Cavalry Brigade); 4th. Tank Brigade; and 5th. Squadron, Royal Air Force. A mobile force was organized consisting of the 1st. and 2nd. Canadian Motor Machine-Gun Brigades, the Canadian Corps Cyclist Battalion, and a section of 6-inch Newton Mortars mounted on motor lorries. This force was named the Canadian Independent Force, placed under command of Brig.-General R. Brutinel, and given the task of co-operating with the cavalry in the neighborhood of the Amiens-Roye road, covering the right flank of our right division and maintaining liason with the French.

"I was notified," continues Sir Arthur Currie, "that two British Divisions were held in Army Reserve, and could be made available in the event of certain situations developing. The total Artillery at my disposal amounted to 17 Brigades of Field Artillery and nine Brigades of Heavy Artillery, plus four additional batteries of long-range guns."

The Canadian Corps was disposed as follows:—On the right the 3rd. Canadian Division, Major-General L. J. Lipsett, in liason with the French; in the centre, the 1st. Canadian Division, Major-General A. C. Macdonell; on the left, the 2nd. Canadian Division, Major-General Sir Henry E. Burstall, in liason with the Australians; in reserve, behind the 3rd. Canadian Division, the 4th. Canadian Division, Major-General Sir David Watson.

The Australian Corps, Lieut.-General Sir J. Monash, had two divisions in line, the 2nd. Division on the right in liason