

Ammunition Expenditure (cont'd).

Both Canadian and American Forces used about the same proportion of guns to infantry but the ammunition expenditure per 1,000 infantry per day was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great in the Canadians as in the Americans. This expenditure was more than justified as the Canadians had less than half the American casualties per German Division defeated.

I may say that this enormous ammunition expenditure by the Canadian Corps and the satisfactory results achieved were only possible because our leaders arranged their plans of attack in such a way that the maximum artillery support could be developed in the intimate assistance of our assaulting Infantry.

From an artillery point of view one of the most interesting operations of the Canadian Corps was the attack carried out on the morning of November 1st, 1918, by the 10th Infantry Brigade against Mount Houy the Key to Valenciennes. The 10th Brigade advanced with its left flank on the Canal D'L'Escaut, and its right covered by the advance of the XXII Corps. On a front of about 2,000 yards, the depth of penetration was some 4,000 yards, taking 190 minutes including pauses. As the initial forming up line was on a slight salient the direction of the advance was practically parallel to our own front.

The attack was supported by 8 Brigades of Field Artillery and 6 Brigades of Heavy Artillery, or roughly 144 18-pdrs, 48 4.5 Hows., and 104 Heavy guns and Howitzers.

Some 80 Machine Guns were also employed.