two German Divisions, namely, the 26th. Reserve Division and the 185th. Division.

On June 30, when the 2nd. Canadian Division was about to leave the Third Army Command, General Byng sent the following letter to Maj.-General Sir Henry Burstall:—"I cannot allow the 2nd. Canadian Division to leave the Third Army without expressing my appreciation of the splendid work it has done. Knowing the Division of old, I had great anticipations of offensive action and thorough field defense work. These anticipations were more than realised and the 2nd. Canadians have now added another page of lasting record to their history. I can only hope that they are as proud of their work as I was of again having them under my command."

It returned under orders of the Canadian Corps on Dominion Day, but its rest was brief, for on July 6 the Canadian Corps was warned to be prepared to relieve the XVII Corps in the line, being released from G. H. Q. Reserve on July 10 and completing the relief by July 15. Disposition at that time was as follows:—

Headquarters Canadian Corps, Duisans (First Army Area); 2nd. Canadian Division, in the line, Telegraph Hill Section; 1st. Canadian Division, in the line, Feuchy-Fampoux Section; 4th. Canadian Division, in the line, Gavrelle-Oppy Section.

Under VI Corps. (Third Army Area).

3rd. Canadian Division, in the line, Neuville-Vitasse Section.

The general policy adopted was to foster in the mind of the enemy the idea of a pending attack in order to retain or draw his reserves into this area, and consequently active patrolling was carried out by day and night and raids were constantly engaged in. The artillery executed a vigorous programme of harassing fire and counter-battery work. From prisoners it was learned that the enemy expected an attack and that troops had been frequently rushed forward to defend the Drocourt-Queant Line.

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