

fought by the First, Third and Fourth Armies. In it 26 British Divisions defeated 32 enemy divisions. It was fought on a front of about twenty-five miles and penetrated to an equal depth.

After the Battle of Cambrai, the 1st Canadian Division was out of the line for only three or four days, relieving the 4th British Division in the flooded valley of the Sensee and Trinquis rivers by the morning of October 7, the division coming under the tactical control of the XXII. Corps. The next week was spent in outpost fighting, our line being advanced slightly.

* On October 17, the enemy began to retire all along the front, closely pursued by our troops. By the night of the 21st our line ran along the Valenciennes—St. Amand Railway. In these few days 26 towns and villages with 13,000 inhabitants were repatriated.

On October 22, the 3rd Division passed through the 1st Division, and the latter went into billets in the Somain—Pecquen-court—Masny area, with Divisional Headquarters at the last-named village.

No further fighting was done by the Division. On November 11 the following historic message was received: "To 1st Canadian Division,—Hostilities will cease at 1100 hours on November 11th. Troops will stand fast on the line reached at that hour, which will be reported to Corps H.Q. Defensive precautions will be maintained. There will be no intercourse of any description with the enemy. Further instructions follow.—From Canadian Corps 0645."

And so the Great War ended.

On November 13th the Division was informed it would take part in the march to the Rhine, and the move forward to the concentration area just west of Mons was commenced. On November 18th the march began, with the three Brigades in line. The route followed by the 1st Division ran roughly through