

Battle of Amiens, August 8-17, advancing 14,000 yards on the first day, the deepest advance made in one day during the war. In the Battle of Arras, at the beginning of September, the Canadians played an important part in the breaking of the Queant-Drocourt line, a part of the Hindenburg system. The Canadian casualties in these two actions were serious, but less than the number of prisoners taken.

The Battle of Cambrai began on September 27 and on October 9 the Canadians, after heavy losses, took Cambrai and made large captures of men and material. In the final stage of the fighting Denain was taken by the Canadians on October 20, Valenciennes on November 2, and Mons at 4 a.m. on November 11, the day on which the armistice came into force at 11 a.m.

The Canadian troops captured 45,000 prisoners, 850 artillery guns, and 4,200 machine guns, retook 130 towns and villages, and liberated 310,000 French and Belgian civilians.

Canadian units also served in Palestine, Macedonia, and Russia.

The Cavalry Brigade.—The Canadian cavalry fought, for the most part, separately from the Canadian Army Corps. They distinguished themselves in March, 1917, by the capture of six villages in two days, and in December gave valuable help in the attack on Villers-Guislains. In the German offensive of March and April, 1918, the Canadian Cavalry Brigade was actively engaged and suffered heavy casualties at Bois Moreuil, Rifle Wood, and elsewhere. The Brigade fought as part of the Canadian Corps in the second Battle of Amiens, and, in the great advance at the end of the fighting, captured the town of Le Cateau on October 9.

Railway Troops.—Canadian Railway Units were attached to all the British Armies. Canadian Railway troops were responsible for the whole of the construction