

Indefatigable in labour, inflexible in justice, unimpeachable in dignity and honour, thoroughly imbued with the principles and traditions of the noblest profession of England, he commanded an immediate and instinctive respect.

Problems not only of military character came before him. He sat in judgment upon strange requests; he dealt firmly with influences which sought to guide him.

He had only one object in view—to make the fighting qualities of the Canadian soldier the most effective weapon possible. He knew his men; he knew what they could do. He realised that training was the secret of success; and training was his fundamental theme. He was the founder and guiding spirit of the Canadian Corps School.

When he took his Corps southward to participate in the great battle of the Somme he took a body of men perfected in the most developed form of trench warfare and possessed of the highest offensive spirit.

The results justified his methods. When he struck he struck with skill and daring. He assumed the responsibility for the sudden and victorious double attacks of September 15.

After the Somme came the long winter of 1916-1917, and the prolonged preparation and preliminary offensive which terminated gloriously in the capture of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.

It was Sir Julian Byng who first appreciated the need for the reorganisation of the platoon as a fighting unit, complete in all branches. The glorification of the platoon commander was a cardinal point in his régime. He was ever ready to investigate new suggestions or ideas. He was keenly alive to the constant development in methods of attack and defence.

Those who knew him best appreciated him most. He improved upon acquaintance.

The tall figure and the thoughtful bend of his head; the underthrust of his jaw; the keen, swift glance of the blue eye beneath a puckered brow, and his soft low whistle as he pondered, will always be remembered by those who knew him.

His decisions were prompt and certain. He was ever ready to listen and to advise, but no man dared speak unnecessarily or too long.

He left us reluctantly, and only to assume a higher command. Every Canadian soldier would have wished to say him farewell, to have thanked him for his devoted service, to have cheered him with good will and good wishes.

He will not be forgotten by us.

He is succeeded by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie.

No man can have a greater evidence of his greatness than he has in the record of the first Canadian Division. Our new Corps Commander comes to us tried and trusted. His past is assured, his future is determined as far as human judgment can determine it.

We welcome him. We offer him our confidence, our loyalty, our most obedient and complete service. We expect to march with him to fresh and greater victories.

He is a Canadian, big in stature, broad in mind, high in spirits. He is a champion whom we can measure with any German giant, and await the result with absolute confidence. He will lead us to our final triumph.

SUGGESTED ADDITIONS TO STANDING ORDERS.

The parade ground in future will be white-washed on Sundays only.

Motor-cycle "equitation" will be substituted for physical "jerks" in the Senior Officers' course from Monday, the nth inst.

The use of Blanco on the smokestack of the incinerator is prohibited in consequence of lighting restrictions.

The School coat-of-arms shall be:—A Sergeant-Major rampant on a background of bullets and bayonets, cartridges and cannon-balls. Underneath the motto, "At the double."

"'Tis better to have bombed and bust, than never to have bombed at all," proclaimed the enthusiastic expert in his introductory remarks to his latest lecture entitled, "The only good Boche is the bombed Boche."