

them. He was a pioneer in the aggressive form of trench warfare for which the Canadians afterwards became famous.

When the Canadian Corps was formed early in 1916 he was chosen on account of his experience and intimate knowledge of trench tactics as one of the officers of the General Staff of Corps Headquarters. In this capacity he proved of particular value to the new troops then arriving in France. It was at this time that he wrote the letter to Henri Bourassa which was so widely circulated and which received the distinction of a long editorial in the *Times*. In February, 1917, before the Canadian Corps School in France he delivered the address which you are to hear to-day. At the time he with many others confidently believed that in the spring the Allies would make a big push which would end the war. The Russian breakdown changed the complexion of the war for the time. He then decided to return to regimental duty. He thought that he had served long enough in the comparatively greater security of a staff appointment and that he ought to again take a turn with his battalion in the line. He went back to his old Company which he commanded during the following summer and autumn. In October he was killed leading his company in the victorious attack upon Passchendaele.

Canada may well be proud of having produced such a man.