

younger brothers to become efficient soldiers. Sergeant W. MacLellan, of the P.P.C.L.I., one of our own men who had been severely wounded at the Front, became Sergeant Major of the Corps, and his happy disposition and efficient work will long be remembered. His loss by drowning in the vacation of 1918 was one of the most serious blows suffered by the O.T.C. During the last year of its existence Captain Ramsay was so frequently in hospital that the work of the Corps fell to Dr. Ashton, with Captain Letson (another of our men who had returned severely wounded) as adjutant. By this time the students in residence had come to regard the O.T.C. merely as the antechamber to the C.E.F., and immediately upon the signing of the Armistice they petitioned the Senate to have the Corps disbanded.

The lack of funds, of proper quarters, of proper equipment, the frequent changing of officers, the frequent changing of the rank and file, should have ensured the complete failure of the Corps within the first year. The success of the O.T.C. in training so many men, and in steadily supplying recruits for every branch of the C.E.F. and Imperial Forces, was due to the splendid spirit shown by the cadets and to the untiring efforts of the overworked officers who, in every case, performed a heavy day's work in addition to their military duties. The Corps was never a place of refuge for the faint-hearted—in fact, the officers had great difficulty in preventing the cadets from leaving for the C.E.F. when they were too young and too ill-trained to be of use at the Front. For the greater part of the period, 1914 to 1918, the Corps was staffed by officers who were medically unfit for overseas service, or who had become so by service at the Front.

When the C.O.T.C. contingent of the University comes into existence again, it will have cause to be proud of its war record, and will have a tradition of hard work and self-sacrifice that should prove of inestimable value.

—H.A.