

119th, 120th, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 134th, 138th, 139th, 142nd, 144th, 147th, 149th, 153rd, 154th, 156th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 166th, 169th, 170th, 179th, 180th, 182nd, 183rd, 187th, 190th, 194th, 198th, 201st, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 208th, 211th, 213th, 215th, 216th, 220th, 221st, 225th, 227th, 228th, 230th, 234th, 242nd, 247th, 250th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, the Eaton Machine Gun Battery, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the P.P.C.L.I., the Alberta Dragoons, the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Strathcona Horse, the Fort Garry Horse, and Boyle's Horse.

They affiliated first with the following Battalions or Regiments of the Militia:—the Canadian Gordon Highlanders, the Cyclists Corps, the Duke of Connaught Rifles, the Essex Fusiliers, the Fort Garry Horse, the Governor-General's Body Guard, the Princess Louise Fusiliers, the Queen's Own Rifles, the 10th Royal Grenadiers, the Royal Canadian Rifles, the Wellington Rifles, the 1st Grenadier Guards of Canada, the 3rd Victoria Rifles (Montreal), the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada (Montreal), the 2nd Dragoons, the 9th Mississauga Horse, the 6th Regiment of Rifles, the 12th Manitoba Dragoons, the 13th Regiment (Hamilton), the 7th Fusiliers, the 19th Alberta Dragoons, the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec, the 25th Brantford Dragoons, the 11th Irish Fusiliers of Canada, the 31st Grey Rifles, the 35th Simcoe, the 36th Peel Rifles, the 12th York Rangers, the 41st Brockville, the 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew, the 15th Argyll Light Infantry, the 48th Highlanders, the 49th Edmonton, the 50th Alberta, the 16th, the 17th Duke of York Hussars, the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, the 20th Halton Rifles, the 78th Greadiers (Winnipeg), the 24th Kent, the 88th Victoria, the 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, the 90th Winnipeg, the 27th Lambton, the 91st Canadian Highlanders (Hamilton), the 99th Manitoba Fusiliers, the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, the 101st Edmonton Dragoons, the 102nd British Columbia, the 28th Perth, the 32nd Bruce, the 34th Ontario, the 37th Haldimand, the 38th Dufferin Rifles, the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, the 44th Lincoln and Welland, the 46th Durham, the 51st Sault Rifles, the 57th Peterboro Rangers, the 59th, the 60th Rifles of Canada, the 66th, the 73rd Northumberland, the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada, the 107th Kootenay, the 109th, the 121st British Columbia, the 187th Calgary.

They assembled at the following camps in Canada:—Armour Heights, Barriefield, Borden, Beamsville, Charlton Park, Exhibition Park, Toronto, Hughes, Manitoba, Leaside, Long Branch, Mohawk, Petawawa, Niagara, Sarcee, Sewell, and Valcartier; at the following in England:—Bexhill, Bordon, Bramshott, Calshott, Cambridge, Colchester, Crowborough, East Sandling, Hendon, Larkhill, Salisbury Plain, Seaford, Shorncliffe, St. Alban's, Upavon, Wilts, and Wellesley Camp; and at the following in the United States:—Everman, Texas, Forts Benjamin, Grant, Mayer, Lee, Newport, Perry, Rockford, Ill., Sandiego, Cal., and Fort Worth, Texas.

Instruction in Flying was given at Camp Lee, Fort Myer, San Diego, Texas, in the United States, and at Armour Heights, Beamsville, Leaside, Long Branch, and Camp Mohawk in Canada. Some "Old Boys" finished their training at Vendôme, in France.

At least three of the "Old Boys", H. G. Reid, J. K. G. McGee, and J. F. Dawson, served with the Australians. Several served with the Bermuda and the West Indian Contingents, and one with that from the Straits Settlement.

For further training not a few of them were at the University of Toronto, the Royal Military College, McGill University, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Some "Old Boys" who were not judged to be fit for service over seas were officers in the Polish camp at Niagara. Some, having been returned from the front unfit for service, did