

## A FOREWORD

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total of five hundred and eight boys, ninety (approximately 18 per cent.) either fell in battle or died directly or indirectly as a result of their military service. Ten of the ninety survived the War proper, and of these ten six died after receiving discharge from the army. Two of the ten did not get back to Canada: one, on the eve of embarkation, fell a victim to the scourge of Influenza which followed in the wake of the War; the other, terribly injured, died, after nearly a year of suffering, in an English hospital. Of the eight who returned, three had contracted Tuberculosis overseas and had to fight at home a hopeless battle against a foe more dread than the enemy they had encountered in the trenches. The serious effects upon lungs and heart of a war in which noxious gases were so freely employed are shown by the fact that, in addition to the three victims of lung trouble just mentioned, three other returned soldiers died of Influenza-Pneumonia after the War, one within a month of his home-coming. Another death was due to the after effects of the deadly Malta fever contracted in the Mediterranean service, while yet another was rather less directly but yet primarily a result of military service upon a young and not sufficiently rugged frame.

Two other deaths of returned P. C. I. boys have occurred since the War—that of Captain Andrew Gray, who was killed in a motor-car fatality; and that of Lieut. John C. Scott, who was accidentally killed while cleaning some war trophies which included a German revolver—but these do not come within the scope of this Memoir.

Another death which would be recorded here only that this story is limited to old pupils of the School is that of Corporal Harry Aishford, who was Assistant Janitor when the war broke out and was much liked and respected. Harry was an