

They were H. G. Crocker and O. M. Biggar, who were respectively on the staff of the United States of America and of Canada. For some time before the signing of the Armistice Biggar had been Judge Advocate General for the Dominion and in charge of the administration of the Military Service Act.

Besides Crocker only one other civilian finds a place with the fighting men in this War Book. He is D. A. Keys, another Head Boy, who, when rejected for military service, offered himself for experimental work under the Admiralty. Similar work was done by yet another Head Boy, C. S. Wright, who before the war had distinguished himself in Antarctic exploration.

There were many Head Boys and Mason Medallists in the war, as well as cricket and football captains and captains of the Rifle Corps. In fact, there is scarcely a blank in the lists from 1895 onward. The Rifle Corps, "The College Times" noted, became very popular during the war and drills were regarded as anything but a bugbear. It is noteworthy too that most of the members of successive editorial boards of "The College Times" between 1914 and 1918 put on the uniform as soon as they attained the age of eighteen.

To hold the boys till they were of active service age was a difficult task for the Principal and Masters. Most of them, however, responded to the argument that they would only be burdensome and not useful, if they enlisted before the age of eighteen, especially when the argument was supported by two or three instances known to the boys themselves. In view of these facts they were the more content and eager to make themselves fit against the time when they might legally enlist. To patriotic funds of various descriptions they contributed most liberally; and they murmured little against the rationing that was compulsory upon all public eating-houses, a term which included the College.

That boys just out of College and "Old Boys" dating back to 1861 as their year of entry should be willing to risk life and health and prospects for King and Country and Empire and right, is a credit not to themselves and their people alone but also to their College and their Masters. Principals such as the present holder of the office, who himself went over seas, and his predecessors, Auden, Parkin, Dickson, Buchan, and Cockburn, not forgetting those of still earlier date, Stennett, Barron, McCaul, and Harris, have given the College a character which imparts itself, imperceptibly and unfailingly, to the successive generations of boys. In this moulding process the Principals have been helped by men like Scadding, Wedd, Brown, Thompson, Barrett, Sparling, and McHugh who were and are content to give their best years to their calling. More especially is this true of House Masters like Martland, Jackson, the Gordons, Leacock, Peacock, Somerville, Collinson, Guest, and Crake, whose precepts and example have been enforced by present and former Masters who went to the war. Among the latter were Mackenzie, Mills, Mowbray, Mallett, Delph, Dobson, Fotheringham, and the brothers Colley, not to mention some who are also "Old Boys".

Without boasting, it is a remarkable fact that from 1861 to 1869 every year but three has at least one representative on the service list. From 1869 to 1918 there is not a break, albeit they are separated the one from the other by all but half a century.

Considering that many of the "Old Boys" were far beyond military age when war was declared, it is a subject for favourable comment that fully one third of those living volunteered for active service, including, of course, those who were soldiers or sailors by profession. Some of them had seen service in the Fenian raids, the Riel Rebellions, the Expedition up the Nile, and the South African War.