

to serve on more than one front; and some had the satisfaction of taking part in the final march to Mons and of entering Germany with the Army of Occupation. Others were present at the surrender of the German ships at Scapa Flow.

Who was the first "Old Boy" to join up, it has been practically impossible to determine. Perhaps it was G. G. Blackstock or A. R. Stanley Clarke or W. E. Phillips, all of whom did so in August, 1914, in England. The late Col. C. N. Shanly claimed to have received the first appointment in the original Canadian Expeditionary Force.

In the famous retreat from Mons at least three "Old Boys", H. R. Hayter, the late C. G. G. Mackenzie, and E. J. W. Spread, took part. The third was for a time supposed to have been killed; the second actually was so, being the first "Old Boy" to fall in the war. To his parents came a personal message of sympathy from His Majesty the King.

M. M. Eberts was the first Flying Officer of the American Forces to meet his death. He was buried at West Point, N.Y., where he received his military training. There and elsewhere, as noted in his record, his name is perpetuated.

Few of the men who were assembled at Valcartier and encamped on Salisbury Plain reached France before the spring of 1915. R. C. Pepler, however, and possibly others, were there in December, 1914.

After Neuve Chapelle and Polygone Wood came the second battle of Ypres, known variously as Langemarck and St. Julien. There, with other Canadians, "Old Boys" had their chance. There some of them were gassed and some were killed; there some of them were, unhappily, taken prisoners. Belle Warde, Festubert, Hooge, St. Éloi, Givenchy, Ploegsteert, Neuve Église, Loos, Hulluch, Kemmel, and Dickebush employed them during the rest of that year and carried them into the next.

The great interest of 1916 centred, of course, in the Ypres Salient, the second battle of Amiens, the Somme, Courcellette, Passchendaele, and Belfort. In the records for this year recur Ploegsteert, Kemmel, Neuve Église, Hooge, Dickebush, and St. Éloi; and Messines, Thiepval, Hill 60, Observatory Ridge, Sanctuary Wood, Mount Sorel, Zillebeke, Lens, Bapaume-Pozières, Regina Trench, and Landriecières make their appearance.

In the attack upon the Hindenburg Line in the spring of 1917 there were "Old Boys", as also at the glorious victory, in April, at Vimy Ridge and at Passchendaele in the autumn and the early winter. Grenay, the Ancre, Fresnoy, Lens, Hill 70, St. Quentin, Arras, Ypres, and the first and second battles of Cambrai filled the year from January to December, mention being made by one and another of the men of Avion, Poelcappelle, Arleux, Bullecourt, St.Émile, the Triangle, La Coulotte, St. Pierre, Nieuport, Loos, and Poperinghe.

The Great Retreat in the spring of 1918 with the "Big Push" in August, the last battle of Amiens, the Canal du Nord, St. Quentin, the Drocourt-Quéant line, Bourlon Wood, Cambrai, Monchy Étain, Chérissey, Somain, Cagnicourt, Valenciennes, and the final triumph at Mons they who took part in them will never forget. Officers signed the Golden Book at Mons and led their men on to Cologne and Bonn, where they kept Christmas. Then for many came demobilisation, though some were kept on duty in Germany and others went to one of the English or the Scottish Universities or to the "Khaki University" at Ripon.

In the peace conference at Versailles two "Old Boys", and Head Boys at that, took part.