

Fortuna. Sometimes her attention is distracted from highly meritorious persons and sometimes they are so numerous that she has not gifts enough to go round. The main thing, after all, is the effort put forth and the consciousness that a man has done his utmost and his best to attain the common good, the security of the community and the welfare of the individual.

If one were able to choose the form of his reward, the choice would fall on the Military Medal or the Distinguished Conduct Medal. They presuppose the lusty hardihood of youth, ability to endure hardships of any or every sort, lowliness of mind, and willingness to serve in any capacity rather than forgo a share in the great adventure. That there were many "Old Boys" who displayed these qualities, may well swell the pride of all, as suggested by Mr. Auden in his address to the boys in Hall. Those of them who subsequently obtained commissions made all the better officers, doubtless, because of their earlier experiences. Doubtless also, their weight of responsibility made them long at times for the comparative freedom from care enjoyed by the non-commissioned officer or the private, so well described by Mr. N. S. Macdonnell, in writing to "The College Times."

Did space permit, most interesting details could be given of the exploits on land and sea and in the air which entitle the fortunate possessors of medals, ribbons, and crosses to wear them. In this present volume only lists can be given. Even so, mention must be omitted of General Service Ribbons and the like, for it is fairly certain that all which ought to be recorded have not been reported to the Editor.

Literally, the "Old Boys" flocked from the ends of the earth to join the Army or the Navy. From Herschel Island came a Royal North-West Mounted Policeman, S. Z. T. Wood; and from some place farther north came an explorer, J. R. Cox, who first heard of the war a year after its beginning. From South America came at least one railway-builder, a graduate of the Royal Military College. From Bermuda and the West Indies; from China and the Straits' Settlement; from India and Ceylon; from various parts of Africa; and from Australia they came. From the United States of America, before and after they entered the war, went "Old Boys", both citizens of that country and those who still adhered to the British allegiance. From Spain, France, Italy, and Germany they hastened, leaving their studies or their commercial pursuits. From the Home Land too "Old Boys" went, whether they had their domicile there or were only studying at one of the universities or spending a summer's holiday. From practically every province of the Dominion and from every walk of life they went into the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, the Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps, the Machine Gun Corps, the Forestry Corps, the Railway Corps, Transport by water and land, the Intelligence Service, the Pay Office, Head Quarters in Ottawa, London, and France, and, six of them only, to the Chaplain Service.

Signalling, Wireless Telegraphy, Flying, and, in the last year of the war, the Tank Service naturally appealed strongly to the younger "Old Boys", as did the Motor Boat Patrol, Mine Sweeping, and the like. Then there were the sailors and the soldiers by profession, who, when the war broke out, were ready to do service wherever British troops and British ships were stationed.

In every quarter of the globe where fighting was going on "Old Boys" were present—the Baltic, the North Sea, the English Channel, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Lemnos, and other islands of the sea, Belgium, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Thrace, the Dardanelles, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, India, Persia, Afghanistan, China, and Siberia. Some were fortunate enough to be allowed