

Royal Military College.—The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation some 1,658 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled; of this number 153 are now in attendance and approximately 160, though their names appear on the College roll as having been admitted, either did not actually join or, if they did, were only at the College a very short time. Of the remainder, some died previous to August 4, 1914. Over 900 took part in the Great War, 147 of whom laid down their lives for king and country. Some 750 British and 75 foreign decorations have been awarded to ex-cadets, and many have risen to high rank in the service of their country. Three of the Canadian Divisions serving in France were commanded by ex-cadets and an ex-cadet also commanded one of the Australian Divisions at Gallipoli. The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874 (37 Vict., c. 36), was “for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and staff appointments.” In addition to the foregoing, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough, practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English and French. Strict discipline, combined with physical training, riding, drill and outdoor games, forms part of the curriculum.

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula, one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river on the one side, emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its junction with lake Ontario, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds include about 500 acres on which are situated the buildings of the College proper, on the above-mentioned peninsula, comprising 60 acres. The remainder of the grounds are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area on which stands the historic fort Henry. On the point of the College peninsula is situated fort Frederick, built in 1837, when Kingston became capital of Canada, the fort comprising a portion of the defences of Kingston. The College is under the supervision of Militia Headquarters who annually appoint an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens both civil and military. The staff is composed of a commandant, a staff-adjutant, assisted by a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

A four years' course leads to a “Diploma with Honours” or “Diploma” and “Certificate of Discharge.” To graduates are annually offered a number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force as well as commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and other branches of the regular Britannic Army. To those graduates joining the Britannic Army, the privilege of one year's seniority is granted in the Britannic or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of Woolwich or Sandhurst, since the course at the latter institution is shorter than the Canadian. Positions