

Except in the remoter regions there has been little development of regular passenger services between the main centres of population, and civil aviation in the Dominion has had its chief development in connection with the exploration and conservation of the natural resources of the various provinces, including forest protection, aerial photography and the transport of men and supplies to remote points and mining districts.

On September 1, 1927, there were in force certificates and licenses as follows:—private air pilots, 8; commercial air pilots, 49; air engineers, 101; registration of aircraft, 53; airharbour licenses, 24.

Aeronautical Engineering.—This Branch undertakes the technical duties for both Military and Civil Divisions. The Chief Aeronautical Engineer acts as Consulting Engineer to the Department of National Defence, and is responsible for all questions of design, airworthiness of aircraft, equipment, works and buildings, and other similar technical duties.

4.—The Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation 2,017 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 198 are now in attendance.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the war. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions; 156 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations:—1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations. Three Canadian and one Australian divisions were commanded by graduates of the College. The graduates who served in the war included 1 lieutenant-general, 8 major-generals and 26 brigadier-generals.

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 the 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. The buildings of the College proper are situated on the above-mentioned peninsula, comprising 60 acres. The remainder of the grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry, are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the College peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort comprising a portion of the defences of Kingston. The College is under the supervision of Militia Headquarters, which appoints annually an advisory board composed of leading Canadian