

Permanent Active Air Force stations and units are located as follows:—

Location.	Duty.
R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.	
R.C.A.F. Station, Camp Borden, Ont.	Training.
R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont.	Training.
R.C.A.F. Station, Ottawa, Ont.	Test and experimental work and civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Station, Winnipeg, Man.	Civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Station, Vancouver, B.C.	Coast reconnaissance and civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S.	Care and maintenance basis.
R.C.A.F. Station, High River, Alta.	Care and maintenance basis.
No. 1 R.C.A.F. Depot, Ottawa, Ont.	Stores and repair depot.
R.C.A.F. Photographic Section, Ottawa, Ont.	

The following Non-Permanent Active Air Force units are now in process of organization: No. 10 Army Co-operation Squadron, Toronto, Ont.; No. 11 Army Co-operation Squadron, Vancouver, B.C.; No. 12 Army Co-operation Squadron, Winnipeg, Man.

The total strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on Dec. 31, 1932, was 98 officers and 592 airmen.

Subsection 4.—Civil Aviation.¹

The Civil Aviation Branch is under the Controller of Civil Aviation, who is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister. Its duties include the inspection of licences and registration of aircraft, air harbours, commercial and private air pilots, air engineers and air navigators. In addition to these duties, the location and construction of air routes and any matters connected with airship services are administered in this branch.

Civil aviation in the Dominion has had its chief development in connection with the exploration and conservation of the natural resources of the provinces, including forestry protection, air photography, and transport of men and supplies to remote points and mining districts. At the beginning of 1932, 19 regular air mail routes were in operation. Three air mail routes were suspended in the early part of the year so that on Dec. 31, 1932, there were sixteen air mail routes in operation.

On Dec. 31, 1932, there were certificates and licences in force as follows: private air pilots, 356; commercial air pilots, 419; air engineers, 341; registration of aircraft, 348; air-harbour licences, 91.

Subsection 5.—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, 2,308 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 196 are now in attendance.

The maximum number of cadets who may be in residence at any one time is restricted by Order in Council to two hundred.

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.

¹See also pp. 692-694.