

On Dec. 31, 1934, there were certificates and licences in force as follows: private air pilots, 427; commercial air pilots, 405; air engineers, 461; registration of aircraft, 368; air-harbour licences, 101.

Rapid progress is being made in the development of the Trans-Canada Airway. The sections between Lethbridge and Edmonton and Lethbridge and Winnipeg are completed, including equipment for night lighting on the 27 intermediate aerodromes and radio. Four other intermediate aerodromes have been completed. Forty-three sites are under development under the unemployment relief scheme; landings have been made on nine of these. Sixteen further sites have been optioned or acquired, 5 others selected and 13 remain to be located.

#### **Subsection 5.—The Royal Military College.**

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, then Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation, 2,430 gentleman cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 198 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.

Ex-cadets who have served in the army, either in the regular forces or during the Great War, include 1 general, 5 lieutenant-generals, 17 major-generals, and 29 brigadier-generals or brigadiers. Eleven knightships have been conferred on ex-cadets for distinguished service.

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 emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its junction with lake Ontario on the one side, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds cover 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, is 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 the