

On Dec. 31, 1935, there were certificates and licences in force as follows: private air pilots, 496; commercial air pilots, 414; air engineers, 472; registration of aircraft, 380; air-harbour licences, 96.

**Airway Development.**—Construction work on aerodromes of the Trans-Canada Airway was conducted on 48 locations. Of these 20 are now usable, though not entirely completed, and on 9 others construction is sufficiently advanced to permit of their use in emergency. Ten additional sites have been acquired but construction has not been started. Hangars were erected at 4 main aerodromes at Wagaming, Kapuskasing, Emsdale and Mégantic. Radio beacon buildings were constructed at Kapuskasing, Dane, Emsdale and St. Hubert and quarters for signals personnel were built at Kapuskasing, Dane and Emsdale.

#### 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, 2,508 gentleman cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 191 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 knighthoods 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. The strict discipline maintained at the College is a valuable feature, and the constant practice of gymnastics, riding, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds promotes the health and good physical condition of the cadets.

The College is situated one mile from Kingston on the St. Lawrence river where it emerges from lake Ontario. The buildings of the College proper occupy a beautiful peninsula of 60 acres, lying between the mouth of the Cataraqui river and Navy bay. Additional adjacent grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry, make up a total of about 500 acres which are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort forming part of the defences of Kingston at that time. The College is under the supervision