

Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve).—There are two types of enlistment in the R.C.N. (R). Officers may be either Active or Retired. The first mentioned do periodic training. Retired officers may volunteer for training if they wish but it is not compulsory. Both classes are liable to mobilization in a time of emergency, though the latter are restricted to appointments within the limits of their age and physical ability.

Men are divided into Active and Emergency groups and are governed by the same conditions as apply to officers. They sign on for five-year periods. Authorized R.C.N. (R) Active complement is 18,000. There is no complement for Retired officers and Emergency men.

Naval Divisions are commanded by R.C.N. (R) Active officers, under whom are R.C.N. staff officers and instructors. The staff officers are instructional specialists. Naval divisions are not only the local training centres for Reservists but are recruiting offices for the R.C.N. The various Divisions and the Centres at which they are established are:—

H.M.C.S. Haligonian, Halifax, N.S.
H.M.C.S. Queen Charlotte, Charlottetown,
P.E.I.
H.M.C.S. Carleton, Ottawa, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Catarqui, Kingston, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Brunswick, Saint John, N.B.
H.M.C.S. Montcalm, Quebec, Que.
H.M.C.S. Donnacona, Montreal, Que.
H.M.C.S. York, Toronto, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Star, Hamilton, Ont.

H.M.C.S. Hunter, Windsor, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Prevost, London, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Griffon, Port Arthur, Ont.
H.M.C.S. Chippawa, Winnipeg, Man.
H.M.C.S. Queen, Regina, Sask.
H.M.C.S. Unicorn, Saskatoon, Sask.
H.M.C.S. Tecumseh, Calgary, Alta.
H.M.C.S. Nonsuch, Edmonton, Alta.
H.M.C.S. Discovery, Vancouver, B.C.
H.M.C.S. Malahat, Victoria, B.C.

Administrative and operational headquarters for the Royal Canadian Navy is at Naval Service Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL COLLEGE

The Naval Service Act of 1910, which authorized the establishment of the Royal Canadian Navy, provided for the creation of a college for training naval officers. Halifax was selected as the most suitable site, and the old naval hospital in the dockyard was chosen as being an adequate building for the Royal Naval College of Canada. It was recognized, however, that as soon as possible a more suitable building would have to be constructed. This naval hospital building had accommodation for 45 cadets. The college was opened in January, 1911, the naval staff being lent by the Admiralty while the civilian instructors were obtained in Canada. In October, 1910, the King's permission was obtained to add the prefix "Royal" to the title of the College, a privilege which that institution received before the Royal Canadian Navy itself.

After the explosion in Halifax harbour on Dec. 6, 1917, the College building remained standing with its walls and roof intact, yet its condition was such that the staff and cadets had to be sent to Kingston, Ont., for the ensuing term. In September, 1918, the College was transferred to Esquimalt where it remained until 1922. The move to Esquimalt had never been regarded as permanent but before a final location had been determined severe naval financial retrenchment removed the problem entirely. The estimates for the entire Service in 1922 were \$1,500,000. The College closed and for the next twenty years Canada's permanent naval officers received their training in the Royal Navy. The Admirals and other senior officers of to-day's R.C.N., however, had been produced before the R.N.C.C. passed from sight.