

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 just before Kingston became the capital of the "Province of Canada", the Fort forming part of the defences of Kingston at that time. The College is under the supervision of the Department of National Defence, and was inspected annually by an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens, both civil and military, which made its report and recommendations to the Minister of National Defence. The College is commanded by a Commandant, who is assisted by a Director of the Canadian Staff College and a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

The pre-war four-year Cadet course led to a 'diploma with honours', a 'diploma' or a 'certificate of military qualification'. A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as commissions in the British Regular Forces, the Indian Army, and the Royal Air Force, were offered annually to graduates. For cadets who desired to obtain commissions in the Royal Canadian Navy a limited number of Naval Cadetships were available each year to cadets who successfully completed the first two years of study, and who were not over 20 years of age on the first of September of the year in which they desired to enter the Navy. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one and one-half years seniority was granted. This had been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, or the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, since the courses at the latter institutions are shorter than the Canadian.

The principal Canadian universities admitted recommended graduates to the fourth year of their civil engineering courses and to the third year of other engineering courses; and some of the universities admitted graduates to the third years of arts and science courses. Cadets in their graduating year were, in recent years, allowed to take special courses in mechanical, electrical, and mining engineering which, subject to recommendation, permitted them to enter fourth year in these subjects at University.

The R.M.C. diploma was accepted by the law societies and bar associations of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia as the equivalent of a B.A. degree for admission to the study of law. The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants likewise accepted R.M.C. graduates as registered students under the same conditions as university graduates.

Entrance to the College was on a competitive basis. Candidates were required to pass a rigid medical examination, and to have obtained junior matriculation or an acceptable equivalent.

During the war years 1942-45, the College was used as a centre for many different types of courses for officers, the principal ones being Canadian War Staff Courses, of which there were 12 intermediate courses and 7 junior courses run and 1,072 officers qualified as trained staff officers.

The Royal Military College has been chosen as the site of the Canadian Staff College which will commence in June, 1946, to train for staff employment officers from the Canadian Army, the R.C.A.F., and, on a limited scale, officers from the armies of other countries in the British Empire.

The future of the College as a cadet institution has not as yet been decided.