

be administered by a Board of Governors under the chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence. It will continue to be commanded by a naval officer. Lectures will be given by R.C.N. and R.C.A.F. officers and by civilian professors and instructors.

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, N.S., 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, B.C., 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. 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 trained before the R.N.C.C. was dissolved.

The present institution was established as the Royal Canadian Naval College at Royal Roads, B.C., in 1942. The change in name also represented a certain change in character. Although influenced by the fine traditions of the Royal Navy, it has a more distinctly Canadian character than was the case with the original College. It is located ten miles from Victoria, B.C., on the former Dunsuir estate. Surrounded by 600 acres containing some of the finest gardens in that beautiful area, the castle-like residence forms the administration centre of an establishment made up of both converted and newly constructed buildings. The College takes its name from the anchorage immediately offshore in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, "Royal Roads" having long appeared on early charts and records. A natural lagoon, separated from the Straits by a mile-long spit, provides year-round facilities for boatwork.

While the primary function of the College is to train men capable of assuming leadership in Canadian Naval and Air Force affairs, such a career is not obligatory to candidates. Graduates who do not wish to accept regular commissions will return to civil life but are under obligation to accept commissions in the R.C.N. (Reserve), the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) or the R.C.A.F. (Reserve). In the event of war, all graduates are liable for service if they are considered suitable in all respects.

In peacetime, a naval graduate returning to civil life following the two-year course can, if he wishes to qualify for a Master's or Mate's (Foreign Going) certificate in the Merchant Navy, be credited with one year's service at sea. Should he wish to continue his studies at a university, admission to second year Applied Science and first or second year Arts may be gained. The extent of the university recognition of a graduate's standing depends on the quality of his passing-out certificate and