

service. Such regulations upon publication in the Canada Gazette will have the force of law.

Progress
of naval
organisation.

Since the passing of the act considerable progress has been made with the organisation of the new naval service, and appointments to the principal offices created under the act have been made. A Naval College at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been established, and 21 boys, selected after competitive examinations held throughout Canada in November, are now being educated and trained. Two protected cruisers, the "Niobe" and "Rainbow", purchased from the Royal Navy by arrangement with the British Government for the training in Canadian waters of officers and men, arrived at Canadian ports—the "Niobe" at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on October 21 and the "Rainbow" at Esquimalt, British Columbia, on November 7. These events of historical importance were signalised by appropriate ceremonies and by presents of plate from the province of Nova Scotia to H.M.C.S. "Niobe" and from the province of British Columbia to H.M.C.S. "Rainbow". After the arrival of these ships recruiting was commenced throughout the country, and by March 31 1911 185 recruits had been entered in the "Niobe" and 38 in the "Rainbow", making a total of 223 men.

Description of
the Niobe and
the Rainbow.

H. M. C. S. "Niobe", Commander W. B. Macdonald, R. N., is a protected cruiser of 11,000 tons, measuring 435 feet by 69 feet and with engines of 16,500 h.p. Her armament consists of sixteen 6-inch, twelve 12-pounder and three 3-pounder quick-firing guns, two Maxims and two 12 pounder field guns. There are two submerged torpedo tubes. She has coal storage for 1,000 tons, her speed is 20·5 knots and she carries a complement of 705 officers and men. H. M. C. S. "Rainbow", Commander J. D. D. Stewart, R. N., a smaller vessel of 3,600 tons, measures 300 feet by 43½ feet, has engines of 9,681 h.p. and carries two 6-inch, eight 6-pounder and one 3-pounder quick-firing guns, with four Maxims and one 12-pounder field gun. With coal storage for 400 tons, she steams 19·7 knots and has a complement of 273 officers and men.

Construction
of dry docks.

Chapter 17, the Dry Docks Subsidies act 1910, repeals the similar act previously in force and provides for the payment of subsidies by the Dominion Government for the construction and equipment of dry docks in three classes, according to their cost for the purposes of subsidy calculation, viz., (1) for naval and general purposes costing not more than \$4,000,000; (2) costing not more than \$2,500,000; and (3) costing not more than \$1,500,000. Those of the first class must consist of docks in which the largest ships of the British navy can be received and repaired with ease and safety. Under section 17 it is provided that upon the application of the Governor in Council or any Minister, member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, ships or vessels in the British naval service, in the naval service of Canada, and other ships or vessels the property of or