

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula, one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river on the one side, emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its junction with lake Ontario, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds include about 500 acres. The buildings of the College proper are situated on the above-mentioned peninsula, comprising 60 acres. The remainder of the grounds, on which stands the historic fort Henry, are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the College peninsula is situated fort Frederick, built in 1837, when Kingston became capital of Canada, the fort comprising a portion of the defences of Kingston. The College is under the supervision of Militia Headquarters, who annually appoint an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens both civil and military. The staff is composed of a commandant, and a staff-adjutant, assisted by a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

A four years' course leads to a "Diploma with Honours" or "Diploma" and "Certificate of Discharge". To graduates are annually offered a number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force, as well as commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and other branches of the regular Britannic Army. To those graduates joining the Britannic Army, the privilege of one year's seniority is granted in the Britannic or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of Woolwich or Sandhurst, since the course at the latter institutions is shorter than the Canadian. Positions in the Public Works Department, Hydrographic Surveys, etc., may also be obtained by graduates. Several Canadian universities admit graduates to the third years of arts and science courses.

### III.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE.

Greatly increased attention has been devoted during recent years to public health and related subjects in Canada, the work embracing, in addition to the supervision of the general health of the community, the maintenance of hospitals and institutions for the care of needy and indigent persons. In general the establishment and maintenance of such institutions is in the hands of the various provincial Governments, under the powers given them in the British North America Act, 1867. Under their control, municipal governments and various societies and individuals initiate and foster charitable and humane efforts, depending on the Government to some extent for financial aid and for competent, uniform inspection of methods and standards. Exercising particular jurisdiction over some phases of the general health of the people of the Dominion, is the Department of Health of the Dominion Government.

**Public Health.**—Considerable diversity in methods of administration of public health activities is encountered in the different provinces. Apart, however, from the actual organization of provincial Health Departments and of the administrative bodies charged with the management of hospitals and other such institutions, it will be observed, in the summaries of provincial activities which follow, that particular attention is given to the same branches of public health work in all the provinces. Perhaps the most important of all, and those which reflect most clearly the benefits accruing from such work, are the systems of medical inspection of school children. This is carried out in some cases by the district or sub-district medical health officers, and in others by public health nurses whose activities are confined to it alone. In addition to the continual supervision exercised over the health of the children, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children,