

plan of providing a combined system of instruction is well suited to existing circumstances, and that any plan which looked only to the preparation of graduates for military pursuits would have proved inapplicable to the conditions which now prevail in Canada. For many reasons the amalgamation of subjects was and is a necessity; and as to the civil subjects, it is no impediment to the usefulness of an officer if he possesses the power of applying, in times of need, the fund of useful knowledge he may acquire in civil life after he graduates. The habits of military regularity and punctuality are ingrained in him at an age, during his four years course, which will insure their being retained in after years. His recollection of college life will be influenced by its military tone, and connected with its military administration and details, whatever the nature of his occupation may be.

No preference is given to any cadet; all who obey the regulations are treated alike. None are allowed to keep horses or dogs on the college grounds. All are armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and field guns are available for the purposes of drill. They carry out target practice and are trained as artillery and infantry. They make earthworks in the field in summer and under cover in winter. They keep their own arms and accoutrements clean. The senior class is instructed each year in equitation. The horses used are supplied by the permanent battery of artillery at the station, but, being heavy, are better fitted for Field Artillery work than for the purpose of instruction at the college. When it is possible to obtain horses more suitable for instructional purposes of the cadets it will tend to the advantage of all concerned in this useful and necessary portion of their instruction. The battery has done all it could, and continues to afford all possible aid and assistance to the college.

There is an excellent collection of electric, chemical and scientific apparatus for the purposes of illustration, but progressive development has been so rapid that other articles are needed. Those who study chemistry receive practical instruction in the laboratory. The nature of the education in all subjects taught is liberal and progressive. The tendency is to avoid narrow ideas, to expand the mind and enlarge the understanding, so as to enable the graduates to become men of the world and useful officers and citizens after they leave the college. Although many of the studies in civil subjects are similar to those followed in polytechnic schools, the results attained differ, for the reason that the military portion of the education is alike for all. The combination fits the cadets for either military or civil employment, and therefore increases their qualification for either. This qualification appears to be obtained without unnecessary mental strain, as the studies and the military and other compulsory exercises are so intertwined as to require each cadet to develop his muscle and reasoning powers, and thus enable him to prosecute his studies without detriment to his health. Results such as these cannot fail to secure much technical knowledge, insure practical training for future use by the Dominion whenever a necessity arises, and in the meantime aid the graduates in the pursuits they elect to follow. Some will incline to one pursuit and some to another, but experience has proved that each one will be likely to develop talent in the pursuit he is best fitted for. It therefore seems fortunate that the avenues for energetic action and employment are so numerous in the industrial development now going on within the Dominion.

The Board considers the provision made for the instruction each year of officers of active militia during a course lasting three months has been productive of most satisfactory results. These officers are attached for messing, discipline, &c., to the Battery of Artillery at Kingston, and attend daily at the college for instruction during the course, in Civil Engineering, Military Administration and Law, Strategy and Tactics, Military Topography and Reconnaissance.

Since the system was organized in 1882, 113 officers have attended for such instruction, the average number during the last few years being 10 per annum. Great advantage would also result to the active militia if more of the graduates of the college were appointed to commissions of the active force, and as many as possible of them detailed for duty with corps during the annual drills in camp. It seems unnecessary to continue the class of sappers heretofore allowed. The courses for those attached should be confined to officers.

The expenditure for maintenance during 1889-90 for all the purposes of the college was \$70,734. There was paid by cadets \$21,115, leaving a net total of \$49,669.

The number who have graduated from the college is 157; in addition many cadets have left after two or three years of study, and paying the fine of \$100. This fine is exacted from all who so leave the college for purposes of their own, but who are not incapacitated from completing the course by illness or physical inability.

The authorized establishment of cadets is 96; but in consequence of their being insufficient dormitory accommodation, that number cannot be taken on the strength. There are now 68 cadets on the roll, which is all that can be properly provided for.

The nature of the education acquired during their four years' residence in the college is such that it should not be surprising that the graduates have displayed great aptitude and qualification for the employments they elect to follow. Of those who have been under instruction, 54 graduates and 14 cadets hold commissions in the Imperial regular army. They are reported to be giving satisfaction to their superiors, are good soldiers, and possess Canadian characteristics which make them cosmopolitan in a marked degree. They, therefore, readily adapt themselves to the customs of the countries to which they are sent for duty. They also exercise command with an appreciation of responsibility, exhibit self-control, respect for authority, and a facility of resource under difficulties which insure appreciation at all times. The length of the course and the instruction they receive in the college, relating to all arms of the service, insures undoubted advantages to those who obtain commissions. For instance, an artillery or infantry officer possesses a knowledge of engineer work, and an engineer officer a knowledge of that of other arms, which adds very much to their qualifications for command, and enables them to become useful from the day they join their corps for duty. Some of the graduates would accept commissions in the permanent force of Canada if permitted to do so. In 1885 many who had embarked in civil pursuits volunteered for military duty in the North-West Territories of Canada, and went with the corps they joined for service during the rebellion.

Their distributions among the various civil employments depends, in a great measure, upon inclination and the qualifications they possess. Although the military portion of the education is the same for all, many become civil engineers, but more than a dozen other employments are represented in the list made up and kept of the occupations they follow. Railways, canals, architects, public departments, mounted police, surveyors of land, hydrographic surveys, electricians and mechanical engineers are enumerated, as are also commerce, banking, agriculture and other kindred pursuits. In all these different departments the graduates have become successful, and some of them, as they increase in age and experience, seem likely to develop into able administrators.

Electric and mining enterprises are growing into important industries, but it is not possible to include in the curriculum of the college more than a theoretical knowledge of them. The great mineral resources of the Dominion will no doubt afford profitable occupation for all the graduates who properly fit themselves for employment in the higher branches of such development as it progresses. This partic-