

## DEGREES AT R.M.C.

The Royal Military College at Kingston will award degrees when the 1959 class graduates in May. RMC has been granted a charter by the Ontario Government recognizing the college as a full-fledged university.

Degrees in Arts (general and honours) and Science (general) will be granted to many of the officer cadets graduating in May. In future years, when certain alterations to the curriculum have been authorized, the College will be enabled to grant degrees in Honours Science and Engineering.

The Ontario government's recognition of RCM's status thus eliminates the necessity for students to go on to another university after graduation to obtain a degree.

The Royal Military College shares with the other Canadian Services Colleges, Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C. and College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean, Saint-Jean, Que., the responsibilities for training officer cadets for the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force under the Regular Officer Training Plan. The curriculum provides for a four-year course at RMC starting after senior matriculation, the first two years being duplicated at Royal Roads and College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean, where a preparatory year is offered in addition.

Graduates from Royal Roads and College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean proceed to RMC for their third and fourth years. Upon graduating from RMC, officer cadets are granted permanent commissions in either of the three Services.

In keeping with the rapid advances in science and technology, the curricula of the Canadian Services Colleges now emphasize the academic training of the students during their stay at the Colleges, leaving most of the purely military aspects to training during the summer with RCN ships, Army units and RCAF stations.

## THE CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGES

In 1874 the Government of the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie (Prime Minister 1873-78) took steps to organize a military college. The college was established by Act of Parliament in 1875 and opened at Kingston, Ont., on 1 June 1876 with a class of 18, remembered today as the "Old Eighteen". The College grew during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth centuries. During World War I, it carried on with a shortened course and its expansion continued until the Second World War, which brought great changes. The classes already in attendance in 1939 were modified and in 1942 the College as a cadet college was closed for the duration, and until the cessation of hostilities various special courses such as the War Staff Course, Canadian Civil Affairs Staff Course and others made use of the college facilities.

Royal Roads, so named from the off-shore anchorage in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, was organized as a Naval Training Establishment before becoming a Tri-Service College in 1948, and provides the first two years of the four year Canadian Services Colleges university course for officer cadets of the three Armed Services of Canada.

College Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean was opened in 1952 at Saint-Jean, Que., as the third member of the Canadian Services Colleges. It provides the first two years of the university course, with a preparatory year for boys who have not reached senior matriculation standing.

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## SALES OF NATURAL GAS

Sales of natural gas in 1958 topped previous years by a wide margin, while sales of manufactured gas dropped to approximately one-third the size of the preceding year's. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports the year's sales of natural gas at 206,022,355 M cubic feet versus 168,783,456 M cubic feet in 1957, and manufactured gas at 5,729,129 M cubic feet versus 15,954,597 M cubic feet. Number of natural gas customers at year's end was up sharply to 1,032,930 from 645,646 a year earlier and manufactured gas customers dropped steeply to 31,899 from 374,286.

Natural gas sales in January this year amounted to 34,021,008 M cubic feet, an increase of almost 57 per cent over last year's January total of 21,721,450 M cubic feet, and the month's sales of manufactured gas fell to 172,528 M cubic feet from 1,361,565. Number of customers served with natural gas in January rose to 1,043,633 from 665,457 a year earlier and the number served with manufactured gas fell to 34,814 from 358,193.

The increase in the year 1958 in natural gas sales took place in all provinces except the Atlantic area, gains being pronounced in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. Sales to domestic, industrial and commercial users in the provinces in 1958: Alberta, 115,878,536 M cubic feet (114,347,229 M in 1957); Ontario and Quebec, 53,241,015 M (35,692,967 M); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 24,582,747 M (12,287,757 M); British Columbia, 9,231,909 M (5,129,109); and the Atlantic Provinces, 85,756 M (145,367 M).

Alberta comprised 48.9 per cent of the total volume of natural gas sales in January this year although its predominance was less significant than in January last year when it accounted for 59.3 per cent of the total. In contrast, sales in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces together made up 33.9 per cent of the total in January this year, whereas this area constituted only 25.0 per cent in the preceding January.