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SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in three parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ending 31st March, 1918, Volume III, parts V. to Z. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 10, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1918, Volume II, Parts L to U. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 26, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1918, Volume I, Parts a, b and A. to K. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 28, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1918, Volume IV, Part ZZ. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 22, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919.*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867." Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 18, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1919, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867." Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 7, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 31, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 5a. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Thomas White, July 3, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 5b. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Thomas White, July 5, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 5c. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1918—Vols. I and II.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1918. (Subject to corrections.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 23, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

10. Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, July 4, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 10a. Report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions as controlled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918, with traffic returns, etc., to 31st December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 8, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 10b. Annual Report of the Trade of Canada (imports for consumption and exports), for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 28, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 10c. Grain Commissioners of Canada, year ending March 31, 1918.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 10d. Criminal Statistics for year ended September, 1918.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Trade Report of the Department of Customs containing the tables and statements of Imports and Exports of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 18, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a. Shipping Report of the Department of Customs, containing the statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 25, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918.—Part I.—Excise. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 15, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
13. Inland Revenue, Annual Report, Part II—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
14. Inland Revenue, Annual Report, Part III—Adulteration of Food.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 15a. The Agricultural Instruction Act, 1917-18, pursuant to section 8, chapter 5 of 3-4 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the year ending March 31, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, July 5, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
16. Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918.—Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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17. Report of the Census of Industry, 1917. Part I, Agricultural Statistics. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, March 18, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 17a. Report of the Census of Industry, 1917—Part II, Dairying.
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- 17b. Report of the Census of Industry, 1917—Part III, Fisheries Statistics.
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- 17c. Report of the Census of Industry, 1917—Part IV, Section 4, Pulp and Paper. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 24, 1919... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17c. (1) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917, Part IV—Forestry—Lumber, Laths and Shingles. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17c. (3) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917—Part IV—Forestry—Sash and Doors, Planing Mills, etc. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17c. (4) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917, Part IV—Forestry—Pulp and Paper. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17c. (5) Report of the Census of Industry, 1917, Part IV—Forestry—Wood Distillation. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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18. Annual Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, February 28, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, February 26, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 26, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 30, 1919... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, May 30, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20c. Thirteenth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 27, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20d. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 24, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 20e. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 24, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 20f. Telegraph Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the years ending June 30, 1917 and 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 24, 1919. *Not printed.*

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21. Fifty-first Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1917-18—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 26, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
22. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as on the 31st December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, June 16, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
23. Supplement to the Fifty-first Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year 1917-18 (Marine)—Steamboat Inspection Report. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 13, 1919... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 28, 1919. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 26a. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the calendar year, 1918... *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 6, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for the year ending 30th September, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 16, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 3, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
- 29a Canadian Archives, for year ended December 31, 1918.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
30. The Civil Service List of Canada, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 12, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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31. Tenth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ending 31st August, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, April 7, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 10, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
33. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 9, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries, for fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
35. Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Newburn, February 26, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, May 26, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
37. Annual Report of the Editorial Committee on Governmental Publications, dated 1st March, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 16, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
39. Fifty-first Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.
40. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, February 20, 1919.*Not printed.*
41. Communication received by the Clerk of the House conveying to the House of Commons of Canada a resolution adopted by the Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica setting forth the joy of the people of Costa Rica upon the termination of the war and the triumph of the allied arms. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, 1919.
Not printed.
42. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1891, dated 14th August, 1918, re Regulations relative to the certificates of Masters and Mates.—(*The Senate*.)*Not printed.*
43. Statement of the leases of wharves, piers or breakwaters, under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and on the conditions of these leases as issued under Chapter 17 of the Statutes of 1909, by the said minister.—(*The Senate*.)*Not printed.*
44. Statement of harbour dues collected during the fiscal year 1917-18, in accordance with the provisions of Section 859 of Chapter 113, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.—(*The Senate*.)*Not printed.*

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45. Statement of fees received on account of Sick Mariners' Fund during the fiscal year 1917-18, in accordance with the provisions of Section 387 of Chapter 113, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.—(*The Senate.*)Not printed.
46. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between 1st January, 1918, and 2nd February, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, February 26, 1919.
Not printed.
47. Copies of all Routine Orders of the Canadian Expeditionary Force promulgated from 2nd January, 1918, to 22nd February, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, February 26, 1919.Not printed.
48. Copy of a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting copies of a parliamentary paper containing extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the Imperial War Conference, 1918, and papers laid before the conference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919.Not printed.
49. Statement showing appropriation account of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1917-18, in accordance with Chapter 91, Section 27, of the Revised Statutes. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919.Not printed.
- 49a. Copy of Orders in Council, as follows:—
P.C. 1287, dated 25th May, 1918,—Leave of absence for members of the force overseas.
P.C. 2213, dated 7th October, 1918,—Prohibiting members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police from becoming associated with any trades union organization.
P.C. 3076, dated 12th December, 1918,—Increasing the force of the Northwest Mounted Police to its authorized strength of 1,200, etc.
P.C. 3175, dated 24th December, 1918,—Increased pay to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
P.C. 159, dated 27th January, 1919,—Transfer of the control of the registration of alien enemies for the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and that part of Ontario in Military District No. 10. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 28, 1919.Not printed.
50. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—
P.C. 2206, dated 12th September, 1918,—Extension of scope of Department of Public Information.
P.C. 2208, dated 12th September, 1918,—Appointment of Dr. George H. Locke as Associate Director of Public Information. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 26, 1919.Not printed.
- 50a. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a return showing:—1. The duties of the Department of Public Information. 2. What publication it issues. 3. The annual cost of the department. 4. The names of the men employed, their former occupations and present salaries. 5. The number of newspaper men employed by the said department. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow*.Not printed.
- 50b. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the names of all persons employed up to 1st March, 1919, in the Department of Public Information, the class of work each person is doing, the salary or wages paid, the living or other expenses paid, and the former occupation of each person, along with a statement showing what other work, if any, said person was employed in. Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.Not printed.
51. Copies of Orders in Council passed since last session of parliament in respect to emergency legislation, as follows:—
P.C. 1187, dated 18th May, 1918,—Requests War Trade Board to communicate with responsible persons with a view to increasing the production of pig-iron in Canada on the basis of a government guarantee for the purchase of the product for a series of years and to report.
P.C. 1507, dated 15th June, 1918,—Prohibits exportation of leather except under license.
P.C. 1525, dated 22nd June, 1918,—Authorizes War Trade Board to negotiate with a responsible company from British Columbia to be formed, to establish a blast furnace and manufacture pig-iron.
P.C. 1798, dated 27th July, 1918,—Approves regulations amending the regulations of the 15th March, 1918, respecting the price of coal and importation, etc. thereof, as to method of calculating overhead charges to determine the cost price of coal, etc.
P.C. 2022, dated 16th August, 1918,—Authorizes Fuel Controller to make regulations subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council governing the price of gasoline and fuel oil and the production, distribution, sale, etc., thereof, and to make any necessary investigation.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 2035, dated 3rd September, 1918,—Empowers War Trade Board to control and regulate the production and distribution of iron and steel and the products thereof, and to make orders to increase the production thereof and if necessary to place government orders or give assistance subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

P.C. 2136, dated 3rd September, 1918,—Authorizes bounties on linen yarns spun in Canada from Canadian flax in the three years beginning 1st April, 1919, and ending 31st March, 1922.

P.C. 2153, dated 5th September, 1918,—Further amends the Order in Council of the 11th June, 1917, creating and giving powers to the Board of Grain Supervisors.

P.C. 2370, dated 2nd October, 1918,—Approved regulations as to gasoline respecting permits to dealers and retail prices and prohibiting retail sale on Sunday.

P.C. 2483, dated 9th October, 1918,—Approves regulations and agreement submitted by Board of Grain Supervisors respecting chartering and marine insurance on grains until the close of navigation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 26, 1919.*Not printed.*

51a. Orders in Council:—

P.C. 2158, dated the 6th September, 1918,—Making regulations governing inspection of bituminous coal and lignite in Canada.

P.C. 2228, dated the 12th September, 1918,—Making regulations governing the distribution of industrial coal in Canada.

P.C. 2268, dated the 13th September, 1918,—Extending the powers of the Fuel Controller.

P.C. 3004, dated the 5th December, 1918,—Amending and consolidating regulations made by the Fuel Controller.

P.C. 3037, dated the 24th December, 1918,—Authorizing inquiries into the project of obtaining increased production of coal in the province of Nova Scotia.

P.C. 1690, dated the 12th July, 1918,—Contract between the Government and the Midland Iron and Steel Company.

P.C. 1712, dated the 18th July, 1918,—Contract between the Government and the Parry Sound Iron Company.

P.C. 122, dated the 17th January, 1919,—Authorizing certain payments on the production of pig-iron.

P.C. 399, dated the 24th February, 1919,—Authorizing certain payments to be made on the production of malleable iron.

P.C. 2058, dated the 22nd August, 1918,—Arrangements for the financing of the importations of New Zealand and Australian wool.

P.C. 3010, dated the 6th December, 1919,—Constituting the Canadian Trade Commission.

P.C. 2734, dated the 7th November, 1918,—Constituting the London Trade Mission.

P.C. 2595, dated the 21st October, 1918,—Constituting the economic commission to Siberia.

P.C. 344, dated the 20th February, 1919,—With respect to the arrangements entered into with the Siberian Supply Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 3, 1919.*Not printed.*

52. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 81-1380, dated 3rd June, 1918. Allowance in lieu of medical allowance.

P.C. 86-1513, 20th June, 1918. Rates of pay.

P.C. 1575, 2nd July, 1918. Increases in pay.

P.C. 2225, 12th September, 1918. Allowances for accountant officers of depot ships.

P.C. 2707, 6th November, 1918. Rates of pay, R.C.N.S.

P.C. 2893, 23rd November, 1918. Provisional allowance.

P.C. 1313, 3rd June, 1918. Amendment Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 1075, 6th June, 1918. Amendment Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2275, 13th September, 1918. Amendment Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2626, 26th October, 1918. Issue of war badges.

P.C. 2868, 21st November, 1918. Separation allowance.

P.C. 269, 9th February, 1919. Issue of war badges. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, February, 1919.*Not printed.*

52a. Copy of Orders in Council:—

P.C. 1313, dated 3rd June, 1918,—Amendment, Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 1075, dated 6th June, 1918,—Amendment, Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2257, dated 13th September, 1918,—Amendment, Defence of Canada Order.

P.C. 2626, dated 26th October, 1918,—Issue of war badges.

P.C. 2868, dated 21st November, 1918,—Separation allowance.

P.C. 269, dated 9th February, 1919,—Issue of war badges.

P.C. 81-1380, dated 3rd June, 1918,—Allowance in lieu of medical allowance.

P.C. 86-1513, dated 20th June, 1918,—Rates of pay.

P.C. 1575, dated 2nd July, 1918,—Increase in pay.

P.C. 2225, dated 12th September, 1918,—Allowances for accountant officers of depot ships.

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P.C. 2893, dated 23rd November, 1918,—Provisional allowance. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 52b. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 565, dated 14th March, 1919: Separation allowances in Canadian Naval Service. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 20, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 52c. Copy of an Order in Council, P.C. 589, dated the 19th March, 1919,—Cancellation of certain sections of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 27, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 52d. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 778, dated 9th April, 1919, *re* uniform allowance to nursing sisters of the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 16, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 52e. Amendments to Radiotelegraph Regulations: Private Commercial Licenses. Emergency Certificates. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 1, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 52f. Radiotelegraph Regulations:—Issue of licenses for amateur stations. Fees for examinations for Emergency Certificates for Proficiency. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 6, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 52g. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1038, dated 19th May, 1919, respecting the Department of the Naval Service: Issue of war badges. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 27, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 52h. Order in Council P.C. 1172, dated 6th June, 1919, respecting issue of war badges.—(*The Senate.*)... *Not printed.*
- 52i. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1222, dated 14th June, 1919, respecting war bonus to officers and men in the Canadian navy. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, July 2, 1919. *Not printed.*
53. Copies of Orders in Council respecting housing: P.C. 2997, dated 3rd December, 1918, P.C. 3067, dated 12th December, 1918. P.C. 374, dated 20th February, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 27, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 53a. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 907, dated 1st May, 1919, approving of the General Housing Scheme of the Province of British Columbia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 6, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 53b. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1130, dated 29th May, 1919, approving of the General Scheme of Housing of the Province of Quebec. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 2, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 53c. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1201, dated 11th June, 1919, approving General Scheme of Housing of the Province of Manitoba. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 13, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 53d. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1266, dated 23rd June, 1919, approving the General Scheme of Housing of the Province of New Brunswick. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, June 24, 1919. *Not printed.*
54. P.C. 3176, dated 24th December, 1918,—Resumption of work upon those sections of the Welland Ship Canal which had been already commenced and partly completed on a percentage basis.
P.C. 3036,—Welland Ship Canal; authorizing resumption of work thereon.
P.C. 3190, dated 27th December, 1918,—Amendment of Order in Council, P.C. 3176, dated 24th December, 1918,—Welland canal contracts with firm of which Senator M. J. O'Brien was formerly a member. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 54a. Copies of contracts between His Majesty the King and the Dominion Dredging Company, Limited; Baldry, Yerburch and Hutchison, Limited; Doheny, Quinlan and Robertson; and Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, dated 17th January, 1919, in respect to the carrying on of certain work in connection with the Welland Ship Canal. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 23, 1919... *Not printed.*
55. P.C. 3000, dated 5th December, 1918,—Improvement of highways, and appointment of Mr. A. W. Campbell, M. Can. Soc. C.E., in connection therewith. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919... *Not printed.*
56. P.C. 3083, dated 19th December, 1918,—Resumption of work on the Severn Division of the Trent canal; agreement with the York Construction Company on a percentage basis.
P.C. 3084, dated 19th December, 1918,—Contract with the Randolph MacDonald Company for the construction of Section No. 3 of the Severn Division of the Trent canal on a percentage basis. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

57. P.C. 2854, dated 20th November, 1918,—Persons composing Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company to be from time to time also Board of Management of the Canadian Government Railways.
P.C. 2454, dated 4th October, 1918,—Purchase of balance of capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.
P.C. 2331, dated 23rd September, 1918,—Acquirement of the Toronto Suburban Railway Company and the Toronto Eastern Railway Company by the Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.
P.C. 3182, dated 27th December, 1918,—Transfer of two wharves (ocenn pliers Nos. 2 and 3), at Ogden Point, Victoria, B.C., to the control of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway.
P.C. 3122, dated 20th December, 1918,—Authorizing the use of the name "Canadian National Railways," in lieu of the names Canadian Northern Railway System and Canadian Government Railways.
P.C. 3120, dated 20th December, 1918,—Equipment requirements for the year 1919, covering the Canadian Northern Railway System and the Canadian Government Railways.
P.C. 3121, dated 20th December, 1918,—Authorizing the directors of the Canadian Northern Railway to incur expenditures for work urgently required on the Canadian Northern Railway or Government Railways System, not to exceed in all ten million dollars.
P.C. 2111, dated 30th August, 1918,—Acquiring branch lines in New Brunswick as feeders to the Government Railway System.
P.C. 182, dated 29th January, 1919,—Government wharf at Vancouver, B.C., removed from the control of the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners to that of the Department of Railways and Canada.
P.C. 1691, dated 5th July, 1918,—Loan to Canadian Northern Railway Company. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
58. P.C. 117, dated 20th January, 1919,—Engineering data on the construction of the Quebec Bridge to be printed for distribution. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
59. P.C. 1768, dated 16th July, 1918,—Wage increase on Canadian Railways; increase in freight rates on Canadian Railways. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
60. Report of the Canada Food Board, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
61. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," pursuant to Section 9, Chapter 31 of 9-10 Edward VII. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
62. Copy of the Judgment and Reasons of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of George Edwin Gray, *Habeas Corpus* proceedings. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
63. P.C. 113, dated 17th January, 1919,—Prohibiting the import and export of Russian roubles. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
64. P.C. 3188, dated 14th January, 1919,—Repealing restrictions on issue of securities and shares. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
65. P.C. 3208, dated 2nd January, 1919,—Respecting credit to Imperial Government for purchase of timber in Canada. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
66. P.C. 2355, dated 25th September, 1918,—Respecting the National War Savings Committee. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
67. P.C. 2710, dated 7th November, 1918,—Placing potatoes on free list. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
68. P.C. 2089, dated 24th August, 1918,—Prohibiting export of silver. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
69. P.C. 1354, dated 3rd June, 1918,—Prohibiting export of gold. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
70. P.C. 2001, dated 14th August, 1918,—Respecting undertaking with banks in connection with 1918 wheat crop. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1918.*Not printed.*
71. P.C. 2058, dated 22nd August, 1918,—Respecting advances for purchase of wool. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*
72. P.C. 179, dated 29th January, 1919,—Repatriation of soldiers' dependents. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

73. P.C. 2823, dated 15th November, 1918,—Establishment of a sub-committee of Council, dealing with demobilization questions and industrial labour conditions. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919... *Not printed.*
74. P.C. 2798, dated 15th November, 1918,—Establishing a Power Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919... *Not printed.*
75. P.C. 2734, dated 7th November, 1918,—Establishing the Canadian Trade Mission in London. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919... *Not printed.*
76. P.C. 2270, dated 16th September, 1919,—Establishment of "The Paper Control Tribunal."
P.C. 2310, dated 19th September, 1918,—Appointment of three judges to be members of "The Paper Control Tribunal."
P.C. 2581, dated 19th October, 1918,—Licenses for export of paper. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 76a. Copies of Orders in Council respecting the quantity and price of newsprint to be furnished by the manufacturers to the publishers in Canada, from the 7th February, 1917, to 11th November, 1918, inclusive. Presented by Sir Thomas White, July 3, 1919... *Not printed.*
77. P.C. 1222, dated 18th May, 1918,—Amalgamating and combining the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919. *Not printed.*
78. And also,—Copy of Mr. Justice Hodgins' Report on the *Northland* inquiry. Presented by Sir Thomas White, February 28, 1919... *Not printed.*
79. P.C. 968, dated 25th May, 1918,—Regulations *re* Documents to be carried.
P.C. 1325, dated 29th May, 1918,—Reward for apprehension of deserters.
P.C. 1305, dated 5th June, 1918,—Control of Dominion Police Force transferred to Department of Militia and Defence. Remuneration of members and establishment of Force.
P.C. 1459, dated 12th June, 1918,—Natives of India of unmixed Asiatic descent and their descendants exempt from military service.
P.C. 1490, dated 15th June, 1918,—Amendment to Section 1, Paragraph (a) of 30th April, 1918,—Documents to be carried.
P.C. 1567, dated 22nd June, 1918,—Amendments to Sections 4 and 5, P.C. 919, 20th April, 1918. Cancelling exemption to all members of Class 1 who at the date of the claim for exemption made by or on their behalf gave their ages as 20, 21 or 22.
P.C. 1697, dated 5th July, 1918,—Men whose exemptions were cancelled by virtue of P.C. 919 of 20th April, 1918, to be dealt with as provided by that Order in Council, notwithstanding judgment of Supreme Court of Alberta.
P.C. 1647, dated 12th July, 1918,—Regulation *re* issue of temporary exemption certificate.
P.C. 1795, dated 17th July, 1918,—Hearing by Supreme Court of case of George Edwin Gray.
P.C. 1850, dated 27th July, 1918,—Regulation *re* discharge of members of C.E.F. to R.F.C. and R.A.F.
P.C. 1851, dated 27th July, 1918,—Regulation *re* duties of man who becomes resident of Canada after class of which he is a member has been called out.
P.C. 1931, dated 1st August, 1918,—Draft Proclamation *re* amnesty to deserters and defaulters.
P.C. 1906, dated 5th August, 1918,—Penalty for employing, concealing or assisting deserter or absentee without leave, Section 106, Regulations amended.
P.C. 1907, dated 5th August, 1918,—American Convention enforced from July 30, 1918.
P.C. 1953, dated 10th August, 1918,—Regulations *re* 100,000 limit.
P.C. 2044, dated 20th August, 1918,—Regulations of American Convention.
P.C. 2017, dated 3rd September, 1918,—Provision for certain British subjects who are also subjects of Neutral State making declaration of alienage during war. Regulation 11 amended.
P.C. 2138, dated 5th September, 1918,—Regulation amending clause "C," Section 1 of P.C. 1013 of April 30, 1918, in so far as the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are concerned.
P.C. 2242, dated 13th September, 1918,—Penalty for giving false or misleading information on questionnaire and for failure to return questionnaire within the prescribed time. Section 93 Regulations amended.
P.C. 2243, dated 13th September, 1918,—Penalty for attempting to bribe any person connected with administration of Act.
P.C. 2252, dated 13th September, 1918,—Additional powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

P.C. 2122, dated 19th September, 1918.—Documents to be carried (P.C. 1013 of the 30th April, 1918, P.C. 1226, of the 20th May, 1918, and P.C. 1490 of the 15th June, 1918, amended).

P.C. 2320, dated 19th September, 1918.—Powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police (P.C. 1852, 27th July, 1918, amended).

P.C. 2410, dated 28th September, 1918.—Regulation *re* extension of time for laying a complaint for an offence punishable on summary conviction under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914.

P.C. 2452, dated 4th October, 1918.—Order to report for medical examination (Section 1, paragraph "m" Regulations amended).

P.C. 2453, dated 4th October, 1918.—Sections 81, 82, 106 Regulations amended.

P.C. 2517, dated 11th October, 1918.—Regulations *re* change of occupation during winter months.

P.C. 2492, dated 12th October, 1918.—Penalty for concealing or assisting deserter or absentee without leave (Regulation 106 amended).

P.C. 2553, dated 17th October, 1918.—The issue under the signature of the Central Appeal Judge or the Clerk to the Central Appeal Judge or the Judge of any Appeal Tribunal of certified copies or certificate as to records, proceedings or decisions in their respective offices and such copies or certificate shall be receivable in evidence.

P.C. 2585, dated 23rd October, 1918.—In case of man who fails to report for duty or for medical examination as ordered by Registrar, certificate of Registrar to be accepted as evidence. P.C. 3168, 9th November, 1917, amended.

P.C. 2586, dated 23rd October, 1918.—Regulation *re* person who fails to report to the Registrar as required by P.C. 919 of 20th April, 1918, or by the Proclamation of 6th May, 1918, shall be deemed to be a soldier absent without leave from midnight of the last day limited for reporting.

P.C. 2587, dated 23rd October, 1918.—Duty of employer to give certain information. Penalty for failure. P.C. 510, 2nd March, 1918, amended.

P.C. 2588, dated 23rd October, 1918.—Registrar empowered to determine any application for renewal of exemption.

P.C. 2622, dated 25th October, 1918.—Regulations *re* Mennonites and Doukhobors.

P.C. 2631, dated 26th October, 1918.—Franking privilege extended to the Clerk of the Central Appeal Judge.

P.C. 2632, dated 26th October, 1918.—Penalty for failure to attend to medical examination. Section 104 Regulations amended.

P.C. 2658, dated 30th October, 1918.—Regulations *re* discharge from C.E.F. to R.F.C. and R.A.F. P.C. 1850, 27th July, 1918, amended.

P.C. 2694, dated 2nd November, 1918.—Regulations *re* identification of persons excepted from Military Service, etc.

P.C. 2828, dated 15th November, 1918.—Resolving Order in Council, P.C. 1433, dated 24th May, 1917, *re* exodus from Canada of persons likely to be affected by the Military Service Act.

P.C. 3051, dated 11th December, 1918.—Discharge of men belonging to Class 1 who could not be usefully employed in the C.E.F. by reason of low category.

P.C. 3090, dated 16th December, 1918.—Proceedings in relation to applications for exemption to be suspended during the armistice.

P.C. 3107, dated 17th December, 1918.—Regulations *re* transfer of prisoners from one prison to another when accommodation is not sufficient.

P.C. 3211, dated 2nd January, 1919.—Regulations *re* procedure against deserters and persons absent from Military Service without leave, amended.

P.C. 101, dated 16th January, 1919.—Regulations *re* failing to report for duty. Certificate of Registrar to be accepted as evidence.

P.C. 102, dated 16th January, 1919.—Regulations *re* reward for apprehension of deserters.

P.C. 293, dated 12th February, 1919.—Prosecutions under Section 16, Sub-section of the Military Service Act, 1917. Consent of Minister of Justice, etc.

P.C. 311, dated 12th February, 1919.—Regulations *re* deserters and absentees without leave may be delivered into military custody. Trial of such persons. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, February 28, 1919.Not printed

79a. Copies of Orders in Council in respect to Militia and Defence and the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.Not printed.

80. Copy of a General Order of the Supreme Court, adopted on the 8th October, 1918, amending certain Rules of the Supreme Court of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, February 24, 1919.Not printed

81. Copy of a Parliamentary Paper (C.D. 9212) containing the conditions of the Armistice with Germany received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with a copy of a telegram from His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, on the subject of the extension of the Armistice with Germany. Presented by Hon. Mr. Howells, February 28, 1919.Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

- 81a. *Also*.—Copy of the terms of the Armistice with Turkey and of the Armistice with Austria-Hungary, received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, February 28, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 81b. Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 25th of February, 1919, transmitting copies of the Convention signed on the 16th January, 1919, prolonging the Armistice with Germany, together with copies of the Financial Protocol of the 13th of December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 18, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 81c. Copy of a pamphlet received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intitled: "Terms of the Armistice concluded between the allied Governments and the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 5, 1919. *Not printed.*
82. Statement of Wharfage Collections for the fiscal year 1917-18, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 112, Section 14, Revised Statutes, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, February 28, 1919. *Not printed.*
83. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1918, showing name, rank, salary, service allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy has been filled by promotion, or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*
84. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. . . *Not printed.*
85. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1918-19. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. . *Not printed.*
86. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*
87. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*
88. Statements of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1918, to the 21st February, 1919, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*
89. Statement of Temporary Loans issued by the Government of Canada since the last Session of Parliament still outstanding. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*
90. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, including a summary of the receipts and expenditures from its inception in August, 1899, to March 31, 1918. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. . *Not printed.*
91. Statement of Treasury Board over-ruling, under Section 44, Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*
92. P.C. 1743, dated 11th July, 1918,—Declaring principles and policies *re* industrial disputes and urging their adoption upon employers and employees for the duration of the war.
P.C. 2195, dated 12th September, 1918,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Submitting form of agreement to be entered into with the provinces.
P.C. 2333, dated 23rd September, 1918,—*Re* Canada Registration Board. Requiring certain returns from employers.
P.C. 2461, dated 4th October, 1918,—*Re* Cost of Living. Rescinding previous Orders owing to certain defects therein and making regulations.
P.C. 2525, dated 11th October, 1918,—*Re* Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Prohibition of strikes in war industries.
P.C. 2808, dated 19th November, 1918,—Repealing Order in Council No. 2525.
P.C. 3069, dated 11th December, 1918,—*Re* Cost of Living. Rescinding Order in Council No. 2461 and making regulations.
P.C. 3111, dated 17th December, 1918,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Providing regulations thereunder.
P.C. 3171, dated 24th December, 1918,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Providing for establishment and maintenance of certain employment bureaux.
P.C. 17, dated 6th January, 1919,—*Re* Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. Making regulations as to employment returns.
P.C. 39, dated 11th January, 1919,—Employment offices Co-ordination Act. Providing for cost of maintenance of certain employment offices from War Appropriation. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 3, 1919. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

93. Copy of a cable (in extended form) received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on February 14, 1919, giving a summary of the League of Nations Covenant presented to the Peace Conference by the League of Nations Commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 3, 1919.
Not printed.
- 93a. Copy of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated February 28, 1919, with accompanying printed copies of the draft League of Nations Covenant. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 24, 1914.*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
- 93b. Copy of the revised draft of the League of Nations Covenant, as approved by the Peace Conference in plenary session on April 28, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 5, 1919.*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*
94. Order in Council, dated 5th November, 1918, with regard to remissions made under Section 88 of The Indian Act, Chapter 81, R.S.C. 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.*Not printed.*
95. P.C. 2860, 20th November, 1918, providing for the issue of supplementary letters patent in favour of the present owners of certain lands, conveying the right to the clay which may be found therein.
P.C. 2827, 20th November, 1918, providing that the pre-emption entry of Omer Lethieq be cancelled and sold to his wife, he having been sentenced to serve 12 years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.
P.C. 2842, 20th November, 1918, ordering that further residence by Ben Henry, holding homestead and pre-emption entries for certain Dominion Lands, be dispensed with owing to his ill-health and consequent inability to perform further residence duties.
P.C. 2841, 20th November, 1918, ordering that further residence on the part of Lucy Knott, an entrant under a South African Volunteer Scrip grant, be dispensed with as she is unable to perform further residence owing to ill-health.
P.C. 2941, 29th November, 1918, providing for the confirmation of an exchange of lands with the Hudson's Bay Company, and granting the land so exchanged to Sam Doubuch (Dowbuch) upon certain terms and conditions.
P.C. 42-2993, 3rd December, 1918, setting apart and appropriating certain land for cemetery purposes and authorizing a grant thereof for the said purposes.
P.C. 43-2993, 3rd December, 1918, setting apart and appropriating certain land for church purposes, and authorizing a grant thereof.
P.C. 3102, 17th December, 1918, transferring control of certain land to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
P.C. 3103, 17th December, 1918, providing for the issue of patent to Samuel Ingram in lieu of land surrendered by Mr. Ingram, which is unsuitable for agricultural development and has been reserved for inclusion in a forest reserve.
P.C. 3115, 21st December, 1918, ordering that title to certain Dominion Lands be vested in George F. Green in lieu of land surrendered by Mr. Green, which has been recommended for inclusion in a forest reserve.
P.C. 3192, 27th December, 1918, providing for the leasing of a tract of land to a company cutting clay which has been found to be suitable for use in connection with the manufacture of cement.
P.C. 31-27, 7th January, 1919, rescinding an Order in Council of the 15th February, 1911, and setting apart certain land in the Province of Alberta for exhibition grounds and experimental station purposes, and authorizing a grant thereof.
P.C. 38-27, 7th January, 1919, authorizing a grant of land to the Synod of the Diocese of Athabasca.
P.C. 3200, 14th January, 1919, making regulations for the drainage of Dominion Lands in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
P.C. 134, 20th January, 1919, providing for the issue of a permit to a company to remove earth for the purpose of filling in a trestle, and the payment of a royalty therefor.
P.C. 2459, 7th October, 1918, recommending that further residence duties be waived and authority given for the issue of patents for Dominion Lands in the case of John S. Reid, permanently disabled through illness.
P.C. 2460, 7th October, 1918, authorizing the issue of a license of occupation for the bed of the Peace River at a certain place, in favour of the Edmonton-Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company.
P.C. 2484, 9th October, 1918, authorizing the issue of a license of occupation for a portion of the bed of the Assiniboine River in favour of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.
P.C. 2557, 19th October, 1918, ordering that the land covered by a certain road be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.
P.C. 2583, 23rd October, 1918, authorizing a free grant of land to Thomas Gladu by virtue of occupancy thereof at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 2623, 25th October, 1918, authorizing a free grant of land to Peter Loutit, the Elder, by virtue of occupation thereof at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 2642, 26th October, 1918, setting apart and expropriating certain Dominion Lands for church purposes, and authorizing a grant thereof to the Russo-Greek Orthodox Parish of Torpontz.

P.C. 2659, 30th October, 1918, ordering that certain lands be set apart for Soldier Settlement under certain conditions.

P.C. 2678, 2nd November, 1918, providing that the residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in connection with the homestead entry of George Young, who is unable through illness to complete the requirements.

P.C. 2703, 7th November, 1918, making regulations in reference to the issue of homestead entry to citizens of the United States who are unable to become naturalized.

P.C. 2780, 13th November, 1918, ordering certain land to be withdrawn from a reserve for stock-watering purposes.

P.C. 1911, 5th August, 1918, providing for the exchange of certain lands and a grant of land to Thomas William Ripper, who had made a homestead entry on the Hudson's Bay Lands, the said Hudson's Bay Company having surrendered the land covered by Mr. Ripper's entry, and the granting to the Hudson's Bay Company of certain other land in lieu thereof.

P.C. 1912, 5th August, 1918, confirming an exchange of lands with Mr. Arthur Hitchcock, and authorizing the issue of letters patent in favour of Mr. Hitchcock for certain Dominion Lands exchanged with him.

P.C. 1922, 5th August, 1918, authorizing the Department of the Interior to enter into grazing or other similar leases covering land reserved for the use of the Department of Militia and Defence under certain conditions.

P.C. 6-1992, 17th August, 1918, authorizing a grant of certain Dominion Lands for church and cemetery purposes.

P.C. 2045, 22nd August, 1918, ordering that certain lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and be set apart as an Indian Reserve.

P.C. 2088, 27th August, 1918, authorizing the Minister to dispense with the performance of residence requirements under the Dominion Lands Act, and the issue of letters patent in favour of William Marshall Vance, a homesteader who had both feet frozen, necessitating amputation.

P.C. 2159, 6th September, 1918, ordering that certain Dominion Lands at Port Smith Settlement be set apart for the use of the Department of Indian Affairs under certain conditions.

P.C. 56-2207, 12th September, 1918, authorizing a grant of certain Dominion Lands in the Province of Saskatchewan for such purposes.

P.C. 2283, 19th September, 1918, rescinding Clause 12 of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands and substituting another Clause therefor, and rescinding Sub-clause (c) of Clause 17, and substituting another therefor, making an amendment to Sub-clause (m) of Clause 17, and making an amendment of Sub-clause 41.

P.C. 2302, 19th September, 1918, recommending that certain lands shall be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and set apart for the Indians in the Province of British Columbia.

P.C. 2303, 21st September, 1918, ordering that Section 1 of the Coal Mining Regulations, established by Order in Council dated 20th April, 1910, and amendments thereto be rescinded and a new Section substituted therefor, and made to apply to all coal mining leases already issued, and ordering that the maximum charge specified in the above section shall be increased and made to apply to coal mining rights already disposed of, and ordering that Section 24 of the said regulations be rescinded, and a new section substituted therefor, and ordering a further provision to be inserted, as to the methods for the conservation and recovery of coal, and ordering that a further provision be inserted to create educational facilities in certain cases.

P.C. 2371, 25th September, 1918, providing for the transfer of certain Dominion Lands to the School Lands Endowment Fund, and that lands previously included in the School Lands Endowment Fund be granted to the Town of Drumheller for park purposes.

P.C. 26-2427, 28th September, 1918, setting apart and appropriating certain Dominion Lands for church purposes in the Province of Alberta.

P.C. 2399, 30th September, 1918, ordering that certain lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and set apart for the Indians in the Province of Saskatchewan.

P.C. 1516, 20th June, 1918, granting a lease of coal mining rights under certain lands to the Cadomin Coal Company, Limited.

P.C. 1510, 20th June, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to sell certain Dominion Lands to Edmund Thompson for reclamation purposes, and to enter into an agreement with the said Edmund Thompson in connection therewith as representatives of His Majesty King George the Fifth.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

P.C. 1515, 20th June, 1918, authorizing the issue of a free patent of Dominion Lands to Mrs. Flossie Fitzgerald, who has been deserted by her husband, a homestead entrant, she being totally unfit to fulfil the residence requirements.

P.C. 1511, 20th June, 1918, authorizing Miss Margaret Reith to make entries by proxy on behalf of her nephews, W. J. F. Reith, and J. W. Reith, overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

P.C. 1586, 28th June, 1918, relieving Mr. George Ross from the performance of any further residence duties on his homestead, and authorizing the issue of a free patent to him under certain conditions, he having been admitted to the House for Incurables at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

P.C. 1621, 2nd July, 1918, making regulations in connection with the Soldier Settlement Regulations.

P.C. 1658, 6th July, 1918, withdrawing certain Dominion Lands from the Donk-hobor Reserves to be dealt with by the Minister of the Interior, subject to certain regulations.

P.C. 1806, 19th July, 1918, ordering title to certain Dominion Lands to be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth, as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta.

P.C. 1807, 19th July, 1918, ordering that a certain parcel of Dominion Lands be transferred to the Department of Public Works.

P.C. 1820, 20th July, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to issue a license of occupation to the Canadian Northern Railway for a certain portion of the Oldman river bed.

P.C. 1819, 25th July, 1918, ordering that a certain parcel of Dominion Lands be transferred to the Department of Indian Affairs for a cemetery.

P.C. 1822, 25th July, 1918, authorizing the Minister to grant the sale of certain Dominion Lands to Mr. William Armstrong as a mill site.

P.C. 1830, 25th July, 1918, authorizing the Minister to grant permits for free grazing privileges for reindeer in a certain area in the Northwest Territories.

P.C. 1828, 25th July, 1918, authorizing a free grant of certain Dominion Lands to J. I. McLean, by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1827, 25th July, 1918, providing the authorization of an exchange of certain lands with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the company releasing certain lands to be applied for the purposes of an extension to the Stony Indian Reserve, and certain other Dominion lands being granted to the company, the difference in area being credited to the company's land grant.

P.C. 1823, 25th July, 1918, providing for the disposal of certain lots in a subdivision near the station of Badger on the Canadian Northern Railway under certain conditions, which land had been squatted on by certain persons.

P.C. 1910, 5th August, 1918, ordering that a certain road be transferred to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 873, 13th April, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to Mr. William Robert Smith by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1012, 30th April, 1918, ordering that Order in Council of the 22nd October, 1901, be rescinded and that certain lands be transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior, and made available for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

P. C. 1053, 1st May, 1918, making regulations for the protection of game in the Northwest Territories.

P.C. 1003, 1st May, 1918, giving the Minister of the Interior authority to sell certain land to Clay Armstrong, subject to certain conditions, for the purposes of reclamation.

P.C. 1062, 3rd May, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to the Rural Municipality of Biggar, No. 347, in the Province of Saskatchewan, for cemetery purposes.

P.C. 1002, 7th May, 1918, authorizing the Minister to lease certain Dominion Lands to the Western Canada Collieries Limited, to be used only in connection with the mining operations of the said Company.

P.C. 1088, 7th May, 1918, authorizing the Minister to arrange for certain sales of School Lands at certain points in the Province of Saskatchewan.

P.C. 1004, 7th May, 1918, making certain regulations to be observed by persons wishing to use fire for clearing land in certain districts.

P.C. 1100, 10th May, 1918, setting apart certain lands in the Province of Alberta, and authorizing a grant thereof to the Knoll Cemetery Company.

P.C. 1190, 17th May, 1918, authorizing a grant of Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta to the Bishop of Mackenzie River, by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1244, 22nd May, 1918, recommending that the residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in the case of Charles Blanchard, who was severely burned and badly frost bitten.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

P.C. 1268, 25th May, 1918, providing a transfer of certain Dominion Lands to the Crown in the right of the Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 1298, 26th May, 1918, ordering that certain parcels of swamp lands, which were re-transferred to the Dominion of Canada under the provisions of Subsection 2 of Section 5, of the Manitoba Boundaries Extensions Act, be released to His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of Manitoba.

P.C. 1230, 20th May, 1918, amending regulations for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights approved by Order in Council of the 19th of January, 1914.

P.C. 1263, 3rd June, 1918, enacted certain regulations in order to remove doubts which have arisen as to the validity of previous regulations.

P.C. 1101, 3rd June, 1918, ordering the rescinding of Section 27 of the regulations, established by Order in Council of 1st July, 1898, and substituting others therefor.

P.C. 1443, 12th June, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to Alexander Kennedy by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 1480, 17th June, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to execute an agreement on behalf of His Majesty the King with the Canada Land and Irrigation Company, Limited, in substitution for a previous agreement made on the 31st September, 1914.

Not printed.

95. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII, as follows:—

P.C. 60, 16th March, 1918, ordering that no royalty shall be levied or collected by the Crown on coal mined in the Yukon Territory for a period of five years from the 7th day of April, 1918.

P.C. 655, 16th March, 1918, ordering Order in Council of December 18, 1897, cancelled, and dividing the Northwest Territory into three provisional districts, Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin, according to the description and map annexed.

P.C. 651, 16th March, 1918, making regulations withdrawing pre-emption entry on Dominion Lands as provided by Section 27 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20, of 1908, and withdrawing the privilege of purchased homestead entry provided by Section 28 of the said Act, except in the case of land reserved for pre-emption entry for a homesteader on active service, and where notice has been issued to a person allowing him a specified time for securing his pre-emption.

P.C. 662, 16th March, 1918, ordering that certain lands be sold to General Turner at the rate of \$1 per acre.

P.C. 705, 22nd March, 1918, providing that the area included within a certain right of way be transferred back to the Department of the Interior by the Department of Militia and Defence for sale to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under certain conditions.

P.C. 751, 27th March, 1918, providing that further residence requirements be dispensed with in the case of Mr. Earle, a veteran of the South African War.

P.C. 813, 4th April, 1918, authorizing the Minister of the Interior to transfer certain lands from His Majesty King George the Fifth as represented by the Minister of the Interior to His Majesty as represented by the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Alberta.

P.C. 843, 5th April, 1918, providing that residence requirements under the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in the case of Harry H. Holmes, who had a considerable part of both his feet amputated.

P.C. 47-768, 5th April, 1918, providing that residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act be dispensed with in the case of Ole Halsten owing to the physical infirmity of the entrant.

P.C. 48-768, 5th April, 1918, setting apart certain land for cemetery purposes in the Province of Saskatchewan.

P.C. 49-768, 5th April, 1918, dispensing with residence requirements of the Dominion Lands Act in the case of Mr. O. E. Senay, who is physically unfit to continue the performance of his residence duties.

P.C. 62-865, 10th April, 1918, authorizing a free grant to Mr. Robert Jones by virtue of his occupation of the land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 61-865, 10th April, 1918, setting apart certain Dominion Lands for church and cemetery purposes in the Province of Saskatchewan; authorizing a grant to "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de Regina."

P.C. 63-865, 10th April, 1918, authorizing a free grant of Dominion Lands to Mr. Benjamin Charles by virtue of his occupation of the said land at the date of the extinguishment of the Indian title.

P.C. 844, 10th April, 1918, authorizing the issue of patent to Mr. J. E. Ingram of certain Dominion Lands in exchange for other land owned by Mr. Ingram.

P.C. 842, 10th April, 1918, authorizing the Minister to have auction sales of School Lands held at certain points. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

96. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 47, 2 George V, entitled "The Railway Belt Water Act," as follows:—
P.C. 1296, 6th June, 1918,—Making regulations called Water-lands regulations, effective for disposing of and administering Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt required for the development of water-power, etc.
P.C. 1464, 17th June, 1918,—Recommending certain lands situated in the Railway Belt near Ashcroft be sold to William Henry Hammond on certain conditions. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919... .. *Not printed.*
97. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with provisions of Subsection (d) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as follows:—
P.C. 896, 12th April, 1918, ordering that the regulations be amended to provide for the leasing of unpatented Dominion Lands within the said Belt (a) where the entrant is on active service, etc.; (b) engaged in some work of national importance, and (c) deceased or insane.
P.C. 908, 22nd April, 1918, amending the regulations to provide that holders of homestead entries, employed as farm labourers, may be allowed the period of such employment as part of period of residence, subject to certain conditions.
P.C. 1509, 22nd June, 1918, amending the regulations by rescinding Section 9, and substituting a new section therefor, defining "highways" and authorizing the Province of British Columbia to construct certain roads, etc.
P.C. 1805, 19th July, 1918, making regulations for the granting of free entries on Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt to settlers under the authority of the Soldiers Settlement Act, 1917.
P.C. 1913, 5th August, 1918, amending Clause 41 of the regulations governing the granting of licenses and permits to cut timber to provide certain conditions for the holders of portable saw mill berths.
P.C. 1997, 14th August, 1918, providing that the title to certain lands described there be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.
P.C. 2156, 6th September, 1918, providing that certain lands be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.
P.C. 2157, 6th September, 1918, providing that certain lands be vested in His Majesty King George the Fifth for the purposes of the Province of British Columbia.
P.C. 2544, 17th October, 1918, withdrawing certain lands from the operations of the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, P.C. 2169. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919... .. *Not Printed.*
98. Orders in Council passed under the provisions of Chapter 18, 7-8 George V,—*"The Migratory Birds Convention Act."* Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919.
Not printed.
99. Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between the 16th March, 1918, and the 20th January, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V,—*"The Forest Reserves and Parks Act,"* as follows:—
P.C. 739, 26th March, 1918, authorizing the Minister to accept the surrender of certain lands from the Canadian Pacific Railway.
P.C. 675, 26th March, 1918, amending regulations for Dominion Forest Reserves established by Orders in Council of 8th August, 1913, 24th September, 1913, and 20th April, 1916.
P.C. 1188, 17th March, 1918, rescinding Order in Council of October 31, 1916, and granting certain land to the Canadian Pacific Railway, subject to certain conditions.
P.C. 1821, 25th July, 1918, granting authority to the Minister to issue domestic fishing permits for certain regulations during the years 1918, 1919, and 1920.
P.C. 2817, 15th November, 1918, granting the corporation of the Town of Walworth, Alberta, a renewal of the rights granted by Order in Council of the 20th March, 1914, for a period of two years from the 1st of May, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919... .. *Not printed.*
100. Copies of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the 5th April, 1918, and the 20th February, 1919, in accordance with provisions of Section 8, Subsection 2 of Chapter 21, 7-8 George V, *"The Soldiers Settlement Act."* Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 4, 1919... .. *Not printed.*
- 100a. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 925, dated 3rd May, 1919: Issue of "Attestation" papers to soldier applicants for lands under the Regulations of the Soldier Settlement Board. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, May 27, 1919... .. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

- 101.** First Annual Report with Appendices, of The Historical Documents Publication Board. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 102.** Final Report of the International Joint Commission, on the Pollution of Boundary Waters Reference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 103.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the increases and allowances of the Civil Service of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 104.** Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, and to recommend, if necessary, any change found desirable. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919.
Printed for distribution to Senators and Members, and sessional papers.
- 105.** Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, and to recommend, if necessary, any change found desirable therein. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919.
Printed for distribution to Senators and Members, and sessional papers.
- 106.** Memorandum from the Canadian Trade Commission giving a list of the British Import Restrictions. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 107.** Certified copy of agreement between the St. Martin's Railway Company and His Majesty the King. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 108.** Certified copy of agreement between the York and Carleton Railway Company and His Majesty the King. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 109.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Civil Service Commission. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 109a.** Regulations of the Civil Service Commission, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st December, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, April 7, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 110.** Correspondence relating to the resignation of Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., as Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment and Chairman of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 4, 1919.
Not printed.
- 111.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Department of the Secretary of State. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 112.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Department of Mines. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 113.** Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Public Archives. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 114.** Return called for by Section 88, of Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories by special permission in writing of the Commission of the Northwest Territories, for the year ending 31st December, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 6, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 115.** Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ending 30th September, 1917, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with the Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 9, Section 8. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 6, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 116.** Copy of correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency the Governor General, relating to the gift of two submarines to the Canadian Government. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, March 6, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 117.** Report of a Committee of Experts, appointed by Order in Council dated 20th November, 1918, on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, to investigate and report conditions in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 6, 1919.
Printed for distribution to Senators and Members of Parliament.
- 118.** Report of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment (Invalided Soldiers' Commission), to March 31, 1918, with Appendices to June 22, 1918. Presented by Mr. Clarke (Bruce) March 7, 1919... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

119. Copies of Orders in Council affecting the Department of Agriculture. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crerar, March 7, 1919. *Not printed.*
120. Order in Council P.C. 317, dated 7th March, 1919, appointing the Minister of Railways and Canals receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 10, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 120a. Copies of Papers concerning the Receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, as follows:—
 (a) Copies of the important correspondence passing between Grand Trunk officials and members of the Government in connection with the negotiations that were carried on;
 (b) Copies of communications between the Receiver and officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific;
 (c) Copies of certain communications that have passed between Grand Trunk officials and the Government since the passing of the Order in Council;
 (d) Copies of the Order and an amending Order dated March 13, 1919;
 (e) Balance sheets of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and of its subsidiary companies, and statements of revenue and expenditure of the system. Presented by Sir Thomas White, March 31, 1919. *Not printed.*
121. Orders in Council respecting pay and allowances to ex-soldiers receiving treatment and training under the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Presented by Mr. Clark, (Bruce), March 10, 1919. *Not printed.*
122. Orders in Council respecting Pensions. Presented by Mr. Clark (Bruce), March 10, 1919. *Not printed.*
123. Ninth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation for the year 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell March 10, 1919. *Not printed.*
124. Orders in Council affecting the Department of Customs. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 12, 1919. *Not printed.*
125. Certified copy of an Agreement between the Elgin and Havelock Railway Company and His Majesty the King. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 14, 1919. *Not printed.*
126. Copies of a General Rule and Order amending a Rule of the Exchequer Court of Canada, pursuant to Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act (R.S.C. 1906, Chap. 140). Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 18, 1919. *Not printed.*
127. Return showing statements of Remissions and Refunds in Tolls and Duties, recorded in the Department of Secretary of State of Canada, year ending March 31, 1918. (Senate) *Not printed.*
128. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th April, 1918, for a Return showing:—
 1. If the Minister of Finance has issued certificates permitting the offer and sale of debentures in pursuance of the Order in Council, dated 22nd December, 1917, in relation thereto.
 2. If so, how many permits were granted or certificates issued.
 3. To what provincial governments, municipal corporations, school boards or other legally constituted bodies permits were granted or certificates issued.
 4. For what amount permits were granted and certificates issued, in each case. Presented, March 19, 1919.—Mr. Trahan. *Not printed.*
- 128a. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1918, for a Return showing:—
 What municipalities have been authorized by the Minister of Finance to issue debentures on the market, since the Order in Council enacted in this respect. Presented March 19, 1919.—Mr. Seguin. *Not printed.*
- 128b. Return showing:—1. If the Minister of Finance has refused to issue certificates permitting the offer and sale of debentures, in pursuance of the Order in Council, dated 22nd December, 1917, in relation thereto. 2. If so, how many permits or certificates have been refused. 3. What provincial governments, municipal corporations, school boards, or other legally constituted bodies have been refused said permits or certificates, and what reasons, in each case, were given. 4. For what amount, in each case, authority was asked for. Presented March 19, 1919. Mr. Trahan. *Not printed.*
129. Return showing. Referring to the item "Composition, Stereotype, Mats, shipping charges, etc., \$20,360.31," contained in the return of amounts paid for Victory Loan advertising.—1. To whom the said sum of \$20,360.31 was paid. 2. Whether the said sum or any portion thereof was paid under contract. 3. If so, with whom the contract was made, and what the particulars are thereof. Presented March 19, 1919.—Mr. Murphy. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

- 130.** Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 20th March, 1918, for a copy of any treaty between Great Britain and the United States, permitting the conscription of British Subjects in the United States for military service and of American citizens residing in British Dominions. Presented March 19, 1919.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier* *Not printed.*
- 131.** Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 21st March, 1918, showing, province by province, up to the 15th March, instant, in as many distinct columns:—1. The number of men of the first class liable to be called to military service at the date fixed by the Government's proclamation. 2. The number of those who have responded to this call, distinguishing: (a) Those who entered the service immediately. (b) Those who have applied for exemption from the service for one of the reasons stated in the Military Service Act. 3. Out of the number of the men conscripted, thus applying for exemption. (a) The number of those who have obtained complete exemption. (b) The number of those who have obtained temporary exemption. (c) The number of those whose applications were disallowed. (d) The number of those whose applications have not been taken into consideration (1) By the local exemption tribunals; (2) By the appeal tribunals. 4. The number of volunteers and conscripts actually in the service since the Military Service Act has been in force distinguishing: (a) Those who enlisted voluntarily. (b) Those who accepted conscription. (c) Those who were conscripted by the judgments of the tribunals. 5. The number of men belonging to the first class who never responded to the call.—(*The Senate*) *Not printed.*
- 132.** Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 14th May, 1918, showing the number of exemptions asked for in each province, and also the number of appeals in each province from the decisions of the Judges by the Military authorities to the Central Appeal Judge.—(*The Senate*) *Not printed.*
- 133.** Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 20th May, 1918, showing copies of all papers, letters, telegrams and communications or other documents in its possession in connection with the appointment or proposed appointment of one E. G. Bill, to a position in the Statistical Division of the Military Service Branch, Justice Department, under Colonel Machin, and any correspondence or statement of efforts made to ascertain if any returned soldiers of university training qualified to fill the aforesaid position if such officer be necessary.—(*The Senate*) *Not printed.*
- 134.** Report of the Proceedings of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons for the year 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, March 19, 1919.
Not printed.
- 135.** Return to an Order of the House of the 13th May, 1918, for a copy of all documents or correspondence between the Hon. Albert Sévigny and the Director General of Government Railways or the Superintendent of said railways; also copy of the reports or inquiries held in connection with J. W. Boivin, Transcontinental Agent at St. Malachie, Dorchester County. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Cannon* *Not printed.*
- 136.** Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd April, 1918, for a Return giving an abstract of all claims, with the names of the claimants and the amount of each claim, made against the Department of Railways and Canals for breakage and pilferage on the Prince Edward Island Railway in 1917. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair (P.E.I.)* *Not printed.*
- 137.** Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd April, 1918, for a Return giving an abstract of all claims, with the names of the claimants and the amounts of each claim filed against the Department of Railways and Canals, on account of the freezing of shipments of potatoes on the Prince Edward Island Railway or on the docks at Charlottetown, Pictou, Summerside and Pointe du Chêne, during the year 1916. Also a return giving the same information for the year 1917, including the above-named railway and docks, the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway and the dock at Port Borden. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (P.E.I.)* *Not printed.*
- 138.** Partial Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a return showing all the Commissions created since September, 1911, the names of the Chairman or Presidents and Members of the said Commissions, with the amounts expended in connection therewith including rents, furnishing, equipment, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage and all other expenses, as well as the reports made by the said Commissions. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain* *Not printed.*
- 138a.** The number and name of all Commissions appointed by Order in Council since the General Elections of 1911, giving date of each Order in Council, names of Commissioners, terms of service, amount paid to each of them, and total cost of each Commission.—(*The Senate*) *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

- 138^b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a return showing all the Commissions created since September, 1911, the names of the Chairman or Presidents and Members of the said Commissions, with the amounts expended in connection therewith, including rents, furnishing, equipment, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage and all other expenses as well as the reports made by the said Commissions. Presented June 26, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*.Not printed.
139. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th April, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence between the City of Quebec, the Quebec Board of Trade and the Government with regard to the claims of the City of Quebec for terminals of the National Transcontinental Railway and other matters. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Laviguier*.Not printed.
140. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of all documents correspondence, papers, court proceedings and reports by the Honourable Justice Duff in reference to the investigation made by Judge Duff in the matter of Jules Gobell, of Bale St. Paul, against Magistrate A. Simard, of the said place. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*.Not printed.
141. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence generally exchanged between the Government and Mr. Justice Duff, Central Appeal Judge, during the last election campaign concerning the application and the administration of the Military Service Act in conjunction with the Order in Council passed on December 3, 1917. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Brouillard*.Not printed.
142. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. How many military officers have been employed in the enforcement of the Military Service Act up to March 31, 1918, in each province. 2. How many civilians in each province. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Devlin*.Not printed.
143. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th May, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence between the Registrar, E. Hart Nichols, under the Military Service Act, Halifax, N.S., and the Military Service Council or any member thereof, during the years 1917 and 1918, concerning non-compliance with the Military Service Act in Lunenburg County, N.S.; also for copy of all correspondence between the Military Service Council, or any member thereof, or the Minister of Justice, or the Deputy Minister of Justice and Mr. William Duff, M.P., Lunenburg, N.S., during the years 1917 and 1918; also a copy of any statements, affidavits and declarations now on file in the Military Service Council in respect of the administration of the Military Service Act in the County of Lunenburg and more particularly in respect of any alleged interference by Mr. William Duff with the proper enforcement of the said Act. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Currie*.Not printed.
144. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. Whether private custom work is done at the Portsmouth Penitentiary by skilled convict workmen. If so, whether any allowance is made to said convicts for such work. 2. Whether walnut chairs were repaired and upholstered for P. Devlin, Immigration Officer at Kingston. If so, what the cost was to Mr. Devlin. 3. Whether several articles of furniture were made for and shipped to Mr. Dillon, Purchasing Agent for Penitentiaries. If so, what articles were shipped to Montreal and Ottawa for him, what their cost was, and by whom it was paid. 4. What articles were made or repaired and shipped to persons in Toronto, Renfrew, Ottawa, Kingston and New York, by whose order, to whom sent, and the amount paid in each case. 5. What articles have been repaired or made for the Rev. McDonald and for the Roman Catholic Church at Portsmouth, what amount was paid for such work, by whom paid and when. 6. What articles of furniture have been made and repaired during the past two years (a) for officials of the penitentiary, (b) for persons other than officials, with the name and cost in each case. 7. Whether some statistics were copied by one of the convicts for the United States authorities. If so, how much was paid by the United States for said work, and what amount was placed to the credit of the convict who did the work. 8. Whether convicts have been ordered to make articles patented in the United States, the sole right for the manufacture of which had been sold to a firm in Canada, and whether convicts were ordered to make working drawings of the same for future use. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Edwards*.Not printed.
145. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The amount expended by the Government on Toronto Harbour since Confederation. 2. The initial cost of such protection as has been placed on the south shore of the Island; also cost of repairs to same. 3. To what extent the Island has been reduced since Confederation due to erosion. 4. What part or parts of the harbour front are controlled by the Dominion Government. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Foster, (York)*.Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a copy of all accounts, vouchers, receipts, telegrams, particulars and correspondence of all kinds in any way referring to the expenditure of money by this Government at Friar Sliding, under the foremanship of P. Doucette, during the months of October, November and December, 1917. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*. *Not printed.*
147. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th May, 1918, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, vouchers, accounts and all documents in any way referring to the expenditure of money in repairs on the Margaree Breakwater, by the Department of Public Works, during the years 1916-17 and 1917-18. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.
Not printed.
148. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 18th April, 1918, for a copy of the correspondence concerning the resignation of Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., as head of Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*. *Not printed.*
149. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st March, 1918, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers concerning the steamer service between Montreal, Quebec and the various harbours of Gaspé. Presented March 20, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.
Not printed.
150. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of all correspondence and documents exchanged between the Minister of Justice and his Department and their representatives in Montreal in connection with obtaining the release on bail, and arranging bail and security for one Charles, alias Ti-Noir Desjardins. Also a copy of all correspondence with the Minister of Justice and his Department and their representatives in Montreal and elsewhere, and all other documents in connection with obtaining the release of and giving bail and security on behalf of the same man recently in Montreal. Presented March 21, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
151. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (2nd April, 1918) submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, March 25, 1919. *Not printed.*
152. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 29th April, 1918, for a copy of all Orders in Council and instructions given by the Minister in charge in connection with the work of Mr. M. E. Nicholls, Director of Public Information for Canada; along with a copy of all telegrams, letters, statements and articles sent out by Mr. Nicholls since assuming the position of Director of Public Information; and also copy of the mailing list of the individuals or companies to whom this information was sent. Presented March 26, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
153. Return showing:—1. The amount spent by the Government for each of the canals of Canada since Confederation. 2. The cost of the upkeep of each of these canals, and what receipts have been received from each of them. Presented March 26, 1919. *Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
154. Report of the Military Service Council on the administration of the Military Service Act, 1917, with Supplementary Report showing the progress which has been made in obtaining recruits under the Military Service Act, to April 15, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 27, 1919. *Not printed.*
155. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Customs Department and the Customs House authorities at the port of Sutton-Aberdeen touching the dismissal of William Lassonde. Presented March 28, 1919.—*Mr. McMaster*. *Not printed.*
156. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the names of all persons employed up to March 1, 1919, in connection with the work of the Repatriation Committee, giving the class of work each person is doing, their salary or wages, the living or other expenses paid, and the former occupation of each person, along with a statement showing what other work, if any, said persons are employed in. Presented March 28, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*. *Not printed.*
157. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all papers and correspondence regarding the Commission granted to Canadian officers during the present war. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
158. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The names of the one hundred and thirty-three persons who were prosecuted during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, for having been found in possession of, or for selling, adulterated maple sugar. 2. The amounts of the fines in each case. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Boyer*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The names of the one hundred and twenty-seven persons who were prosecuted during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, for having been found in possession of, or for selling, adulterated maple syrup. 2. The amounts of the fines in each case. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Boyce*... ..Not printed.
160. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total expenses in connection with the Victory Loan campaign of 1918 in Prince Edward County, Ontario. 2. Number of clerks employed in connection with the said campaign in the said county. 3. Amount paid to each, and of such amount, how much was for salary and how much for travelling expenses. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*... ..Not printed.
161. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount paid by the Canadian Government for the rental of offices and other space, in the Cities of Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, as well as in all the different provinces of the Dominion, to put in force the Military Service Act. 2. The names of the proprietors or landlords from whom the said offices or places were leased. 3. The names of the lawyers who attended to and helped The Honourable Mr. Justice Duff, in Ottawa, in the disposal of the appeals made under the Military Service Act, last year, and how much they were paid. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Casgrain*... ..Not printed.
162. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th March, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. Who the contractors are for the transportation of His Majesty's Mails in the County of Dorchester. 2. What sums they receive annually for this work. 3. When the contracts in each case were given, and upon whose recommendation. 4. When each of these contracts terminates. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Cannon*... ..Not printed.
163. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th May, 1918, for a copy of the contract made between the Government of Canada and Mr. Mosher, of Feltzen South, in the County of Lunenburg, for the carrying of His Majesty's mails between Feltzen South and Rose Bay, in the County of Lunenburg. Said contract being executed during the month of September, October or November, 1917, and having as one of the bondsmen on the said contract Mr. Wm. Duff, of Lunenburg, in the County of Lunenburg. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Currie*... ..Not printed.
164. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of times the Military Service Act, 1917, was amended by Order in Council. 2. The dates and the numbers of the said Orders in Council. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*... ..Not printed.
165. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of men of military age who have been condemned to terms of imprisonment for infractions of the Military Service Act, 1917, in each of the nine province of Canada. 2. The number of the said men who have been released from prison before the expiration of their terms. 3. Their names, where they were imprisoned and the length of their respective sentences. Presented March 31, 1919.—*Mr. Fontaine*... ..Not printed.
166. Average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1918, and of their pay and travelling expenses, pursuant to Chapter 92, Section 6, Subsection 2, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 1, 1919... ..Not printed.
167. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount of the public debt of Canada on the 21st September, 1911. 2. New loans made by the Dominion of Canada since said date, indicating for each of said loans: (a) the date; (b) the amount; (c) the rate of interest; (d) the name of the place where such loan was floated; (e) the date of purchase; (f) the object for which said additional loans were made. 3. The amount of the public debt on the 19th March, 1919. 4. The result obtained through the last National Loan in Canada, indicating the amount subscribed in each Province. 5. Of the amount raised through the last National Loan, what sums were expended (a) for war purposes; (b) for other purposes. 6. How much the floating of our last National Loan cost, giving the figures in detail. Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Vlen*... ..Not printed.
168. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The cost to the Government for advertising and printing in connection with the Victory Loan of 1917, giving amounts for advertising and printing separately. 2. The cost to the Government for advertising and printing in connection with the Victory Loan of 1918, giving amounts for advertising and printing separately. 3. Amount paid in commissions in connection with said loans for 1917 and 1918. 4. The total cost in connection with the campaign for the said Victory Loans of 1917 and 1918. Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Duff*... ..Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. How many appointments have been made to the Civil Service by the Civil Service Commission since the passing of the Civil Service Act of 1918. 2. How many of these appointments were given to returned soldiers who had served overseas in the actual theatre of war. 3. How many were given to those who had not served in the actual theatre of war. 4. What was the aggregate, also the average salaries pertaining to both classes referred to in questions two and three. Presented April 1, 1919.—*Mr. Sutherland* *Not printed.*
170. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 20th March, 1919, showing the cost of enforcing of the National Service Act, of the Military Service Act, and of the Order in Council establishing the Canada Registration Board.—(*The Senate.*) April 2, 1919. *Not printed.*
171. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Who the Director of Vocational Training is. His salary. His profession. What special training he has had to fit him as "Director of Vocational Training." 2. How many units for Vocational Training there are in Canada. How many officers in each unit, and at what salary. Their profession or training. 3. The cost of administration. (a) at Ottawa; (b) at each unit. The cost for maintenance. Total cost per year. Estimated cost for coming fiscal year. 4. Number of applications for training received. Number from boys under age. Number refused training because they have been under age. 5. Whether Vocational Training Branch gives an agricultural course. Whether Land Settlement Board gives an agricultural course. Presented April 3, 1919.—*Mr. Stevens* *Not printed.*
172. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents exchanged between any Department of the Government and any person or persons, relative to charges of sedition made against Bishop Budka, of Winnipeg. Presented April 3, 1919.—*Mr. Blake* *Not printed.*
173. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated the 21st of March, 1918 containing statements showing in detail the expenditure made in connection with the last elections, the conscription law, and the National Service, up to the 1st of March, and that the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.—(*The Senate.*) April 3, 1919. *Not printed.*
174. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The names of the canvassers for the Victory Loan of 1918 in South East Grey, and amount paid each as commission. 2. Amounts paid to Toronto brokerage firms for commissions in connection with the said Victory Loan, and the names of such firms. Presented April 4, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx* *Not printed.*
- 174a. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. To what firms or brokers, in the Province of Quebec, brokerage was paid by the Government in connection with the last Victory Loan. 2. Amount paid to each. Presented April 23, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx* *Not printed.*
- 174b. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Into how many districts the Dominion was divided for the purpose of the flotation of the Victory Loan. 2. The number of persons employed in each district, and their names. 3. The exact expenditure incurred by each district association. 4. Amount each organizing or canvasser received. 5. What brokers were employed throughout the Dominion. 6. The actual amount of bonds credited to each broker. 7. What remuneration each received. Presented April 30, 1919.—*Mr. Power* *Not printed.*
175. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of all letters, petitions and communications received by the Acting Postmaster General or any official of his Department in reference to the closing of the Post Office at Le Blancville, in the County of Westmorland, New Brunswick. Presented April 4, 1919.—*Mr. Copp* *Not printed.*
176. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th April, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The names and addresses of the different deputy returning officers, enumerators, janitors and lessees of polls in the election of December 17, 1917, in the County of Las-somption and Montcalm. 2. Amount paid to each of the above parties for his services in said election. 3. Whether all these accounts are paid. 4. If not, which yet are unpaid, and why they have not been settled. Presented April 4, 1919.—*Mr. Seguin* *Not printed.*
177. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. What sums have been expended since the beginning of the war by the Government, on advertising, in connection with (a) Voluntary recruiting, (b) Government loans,

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

(c) Production of foodstuffs, including advertisement in relation to the Food Controller's Office or Canada Food Board, (d) Military Service Act, and (e) Fuel Controller's Office. 2. What rates were paid, and whether they were the ordinary or usual commercial rates. 3. What papers received these advertisements, and what amount to each. He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tenth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ending August 31, 1918. Presented April 7, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow.*

Not printed.

178. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Marconi Wireless Company's contract with the Department of Naval Service, showing the date the contract was made and signed. Presented March 8, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin.*

Not printed.

- 178a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Marconi Wireless Company's contract with the Department of Naval Service, showing the date the contract was made and signed. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin.*

Not printed.

179. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The present duties of the Censor's Department. 2. The men employed, and their salaries. 3. Whether any of them have other occupations. 4. How many of them are former newspaper men, and what their names are. 5. Whether any further need of a cable censor in Canada. 6. The Cost of the Censor's Office per year. Presented March 8, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow.*

Not printed.

180. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount of the damages caused by accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway, between Moncton and Lévis, since the 1st November, 1918, to residents' and Government property, respectively. 2. Whether any lives were lost as a result of such accidents. If so, how many. Presented March 8, 1918.—*Mr. Bourassa.*

Not printed.

181. Report of the Canada Registration Board, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 9, 1919.

Not printed.

182. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1919, for a Return giving a detailed statement of the number of bank mergers in Canada since October 1, 1911, up to date, together with a copy of all petitions and correspondence opposing same. Also, the names of banks affected thereby. Presented April 9, 1919.—*Mr. Lacombe.*

Not printed.

183. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Government increased the salaries of its civil servants in the County of Dorchester during the year 1917. 2. If so, the names of the officials and employees who received increases, giving the date of each increase. 3. On whose recommendation these increases were made. Presented April 9, 1919.—*Mr. Cannon.*

Not printed.

184. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 784, dated 9th April, 1919, appointing a Royal Commission to investigate industrial relations and submit a report as to how they may be improved. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 9, 1919.

Not printed.

- 184a. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 670, dated 4th April, 1919,—Defining the scope of the Commission recently appointed to consider labour relations in Canada. Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 14, 1919.

Not printed.

- 184b. Report of Commission appointed under Order in Council (P.C. 670) to inquire into Industrial Relations in Canada, together with a Minority Report. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, July 1, 1919.

Not printed.

185. Memorandum No. 5, respecting work of the Department of Militia and Defence—European War—from January 1, 1918, to October 31, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Mewburn, March 10, 1919.

Not printed.

186. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total amount of the domestic Dominion War Loans subscribed to date. 2. The amount thereof subscribed by each province of the Dominion. 3. The amount of deposits in the banks at the close of the fiscal year next prior to the date of the first of such loans. 4. The amount of deposits in Canadian Banks according to the last issued statement, and the date of such statement. Presented April 11, 1919.—*Mr. Middlebro.*

Not printed.

187. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 660, dated 2nd April, 1919, re agreement between the Dominion of Canada and the Kingdom of Roumania respecting a credit for twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000). Presented by Sir Thomas White, April 11, 1919.

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

188. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 800, dated 10th April, 1919, requesting His Majesty to issue letters patent to each of the following named persons:—
 The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada;
 The Right Honourable Sir George Eulas Foster, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada;
 The Honourable Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., M.P., Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada;
 The Honourable Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada; naming him and appointing him as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada, with full power to sign any treaties concluded at the Peace Conference. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 11, 1919.
Not printed.
189. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. If a man named Cooke was employed by the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department, or by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, during the past year. 2. If so, what his duties were, and what remuneration he received, or is to receive. 3. Whether the said Cooke, in the capacity of a Government employee, visited Immigration Offices and Immigration Officials in the West. If so, whether he made any changes therein. 4. What changes were made, what the names of the officials are who were retired, given different positions, or newly employed. 5. Under what authority the said Cooke performed the mission referred to. 6. Whether the said Cooke is still in the employ of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization. If so, what duties he is now performing. 7. Whether the said Cooke is the Sheriff at Regina. Presented April 11, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy* *Not printed.*
190. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid to J. S. Wilson, of Hanover, Registrar for South East Grey, in connection with the Dominion Registration in June, 1918. 2. The names of the Deputy Registrars and their assistants who received payment for services in connection with the Dominion Registration of June, 1918, in the County of South East Grey, Ont. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx* *Not printed.*
191. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the Militia Department and the Aetna Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, concerning a contract for explosives. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Brouillard* *Not printed.*
192. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The names and present addresses of the last three hundred appointees to the Inside Civil Service, whose appointments were made by the Civil Service Commission. 2. In what Departments they were placed when appointed, and the salary paid in each case. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Boyer* *Not printed.*
193. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Number of men enlisted under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, in each of the nine provinces of Canada, who had been sent or were on their way overseas on November 11, 1918. 2. Number of enlisted under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, in each of the nine provinces of Canada, who had been sent or had left their respective training barracks to be sent to Siberia on November 11, 1918. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin* *Not printed.*
194. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, order papers or other correspondence in any way connected with the discharge of cargoes of the vessels *J. M. Rafuse* and *W. F. Davidson*, in the year 1918, in New York Harbour. Presented April 14, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (Antigonish)* . . . *Not printed.*
195. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of the evidence given in the arbitration at Toronto in 1918, with respect to the value of Canadian Northern Railway common stock taken over by the Government. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Mackie, (Edmonton)* *Not printed.*
- 195a. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all reports made, or letters written, by Graham A. Bell with respect to Canadian Northern Railway common stock, and also in connection with or leading up to the arbitration in 1918 with respect to the value of such common stock. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Mackie, (Edmonton)* *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

196. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the Honourable N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, and Commissioner R. H. Pringle, K.C., in any way relating to the Pulp and Paper Inquiry conducted by the said Commissioner. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*.Not printed.
197. Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Canadian authorities have been in supreme command of the Canadian Naval vessels since the outbreak of hostilities. 2. How many vessels comprised the Canadian Naval Service on December 31, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, respectively. Presented April 15, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*.Not printed.
198. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a Return showing, according to the latest available figures, the population of each of the four western provinces and of the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon and Winnipeg. Presented April 16, 1919.—*Mr. Middlebro*.Not printed.
199. Return showing:—1. The value of, rate of duty on, and customs duty collected on, agricultural implements imported into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, and during the last fiscal year for which the figures are available, respectively. 2. The rate of duty on, amount of duty collected on, and number and value of, each of the following agricultural implements imported into Canada during each of the above periods: reapers, mowers, binders, thrashing machines, separators, ploughs, harrows, horserakes, seed drills, farm tractors, fanning mills, internal combustion engines other than tractors, wagons, buggies, cutters, sleighs, cream separators and wind mills. 3. What proportion of the above were imported through ports of entry in the four western provinces, and the duty paid thereon. 4. The number and value of such articles exported from Canada during the said two years respectively. 5. The number and value of automobiles imported into the four western provinces in the fiscal years ending March 31, 1914 to 1918, respectively, inclusive, and the duty paid thereon. Presented April 16, 1919.—*Mr. Middlebro*.Not printed.
200. Statement of Expenditure by the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, April 23, 1919.Not printed.
201. Report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Morrison in the case of the wreck of the SS. *Princess Sophia*. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, April 23, 1919.Not printed.
202. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers concerning the steamer service between Magdalen Islands and Pictou, N.S. Presented April 23, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.Not printed.
203. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the audit of public terminal elevators and copy of the Auditor's report. Presented April 23, 1919.—*Mr. Stevens*. Not printed.
204. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of Canadian soldiers who enlisted under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, and are now in Siberia. 2. Whether any of the said soldiers objected to doing military service in Siberia. 3. If so, to whom such objections were referred. 4. The ruling given upon said objections. Presented April 23, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*.
Not printed.
205. Copies of Order in Council, P.C. 869, dated 22nd April, 1919, respecting allowances to be paid to Soldier Settlers who are taking agricultural training. Presented by Hon. Mr. Melghen, April 25, 1919.Not printed.
- 205a. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 912, dated 1st May, 1919, amending Order in Council, P.C. 869, dated 22nd April, 1919, respecting allowances to be paid to Soldier Settlers who are taking agricultural training. Presented by Hon. Mr. Melghen, May 19, 1919.
Not printed.
206. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents exchanged between the Starch Manufacturers of Prince Edward Island and the Finance Department, or any other Department of the Government, in 1911, in reference to the then proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Read*, (*Prince*).Not printed.
207. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount, if any, paid by the Government for advertising to the *Newton Transcript*, *Acadian Recorder*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Halifax Herald*, and *Evening Mail*, during the year 1918. 2. The amounts, if any, paid to the said newspapers during the same year for printing. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Duff*.Not printed.

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- 207a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount, if any, paid by the Government for advertising to the *Moncton Transcript*, *Acadian Recorder*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Halifax Herald*, and *Evening Mail*, during the year 1918. 2. The amounts, if any, paid to the said newspapers during the same year for printing. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Duff*. *Not printed.*
- 208.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount paid the *Bridgewater Bulletin*, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, for advertising since January 1, 1912. 2. The amount paid the *Daily and Weekly News*, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, for advertising since January 1, 1912. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Duff*. *Not printed.*
- 209.** Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. What quantity of soap was purchased by the Government from the Palm Olive Company in 1917 and 1918. 2. The price paid for same. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*. *Not printed.*
- 210.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amounts, if any, paid by the Government to the *Winnipeg Telegram* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 25, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand*. *Not printed.*
- 210a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amounts, if any, paid by the Government to the *Winnipeg Telegram* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand*. *Not printed.*
- 211.** Return to an Order of the House of the 6th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The amount paid for sending cablegrams by each Department of the Government for the year ending March 31, 1918. 2. What has been paid by each of the several departments for sending telegrams and telephone messages. 3. Whether the Government or any department thereof receives a special rate, or whether the full commercial rate is paid in connection with sending cablegrams, telegrams and telephone messages. 4. If not, whether it is the intention of the Government to endeavour to arrange for a special rate. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Sutherland*. *Not printed.*
- 212.** Return to an Order of the House of the 6th May, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The amount paid by the Government to each of the following newspapers:—*Charlottetown Guardian*, *Charlottetown Examiner*, *Island Patriot*, *Summerside Journal Agriculturist*, *Pioneer and Farmer*, *Charlottetown Herald*, *Charlottetown Watchman*, from the 1st of August, 1914, to the 1st of January, 1918. 2. The portion of the amount so paid for advertising in connection with the war. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Read (Prince)*. *Not printed.*
- 213.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The nature of the irregularities of which Major L'Heureux is charged in connection with the administration of the 167th Battalion. 2. Whether the Government is aware that the Adjutant of the said Battalion, Captain J. A. Poirier, who shared the Commanding Officer's confidence, was not at all disquieted, but, on the contrary, was sent overseas immediately after the termination of Lieut.-Colonel Readman's trial. 3. The charges alleged against the said Major L'Heureux and who investigated said charges. 4. Whether Major L'Heureux was called upon to enter a plea of defence. 5. Whether the Government is aware that on several occasions said Major L'Heureux demanded an investigation, and that the reply was that there was nothing for which to reproach him. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Savard*. *Not printed.*
- 214.** Return to an Order of the House of the 18th April, 1918, for a Return showing:—1. The number of clerks employed during each year from 1911 to 1917 in the following Post Offices: Victoria, Vancouver, Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton and Halifax. 2. What sums have been paid as salaries to the clerks of the above offices in each year of the said period. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Déchene*. *Not printed.*
- 215.** Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1918, for a Return showing:—(a) Whether the Canadian Government Railways Employees Magazine, published at Moncton, N.B., is owned by the Government; (b) if so, the names of the Editor, Business Manager, Advertising Solicitor, and of other persons engaged in connection with the magazine and the amounts of salary or other remuneration paid to them, respectively, since its establishment; (c) the positions, if any, such persons also occupy in the Canadian Government Railways Service, and what salaries they receive in such service; (d) the revenue and expenditure in connection with the publication of the magazine from its inception to December 31, 1917, showing separately the amounts received from advertising, subscriptions, and from other sources respectively, also separately the amounts disbursed for personal service, printing and other expenses of publication; (e) the sums of money paid by the Government or by the Canadian

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Government Railways in connection with the publication of the magazine with dates and amounts and showing for what purposes such payments were made; (f) a copy of the correspondence between the Minister of Railways and Canals, any officials of that Department, particularly the Purchasing Agent, the General Manager and other officials of the Canadian Government Railways and any officials or employees of the Magazine and of all correspondence from the Minister or from any officials of the Department or from any officials of the Canadian Government Railways for the purpose of inducing manufacturers and others to advertise in the magazine; and (g) whether the Post Office Department has admitted the Magazine to second-class postal privileges, and if so, on what date, and whether such privileges extend only to copies sent to bona fide subscribers or if they include copies supplied gratuitously to Canadian Government Railways officials and employees. Presented April 28, 1919.—*Mr. Bureau.*
Not printed.

216. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The staff and personnel employed at Quebec, Que., for the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. 2. Their respective names, domiciles and salaries. 3. Which of them are returned soldiers, and what services they performed in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. 4. How many demands were made by returned soldiers at Quebec in connection with their civil re-establishment, giving: (a) Name of claimant; (b) His place of origin; (c) The nature and date of his demand; (d) The adjudication in each case, and date. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Vien**Not printed.*
217. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Trade and Commerce or any officials of the Government and the Board of Grain Supervisors and Board of Grain Commissioners regarding the commandeering of wheat in 1916, and a copy of the Order in Council authorizing same. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Stevens.*
Not printed.
218. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Journal* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers.**Not printed.*
- 218a. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid to the *Ottawa Journal* and *Ottawa Journal-Press* for Government printing, advertising and job work from 1896 to 1911, inclusive. 2. Amounts paid to *Ottawa Journal* and *Ottawa Journal-Press* for Government printing, advertising and job work in each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Presented May 14, 1919.—*Mr. Edwards.**Not printed.*
- 218b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Journal* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers.* . . .*Not printed.*
219. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Hamilton Spectator* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers.* . . .*Not printed.*
- 219a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Hamilton Spectator* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers.* . . .*Not printed.*
220. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Citizen* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers.* . . .*Not printed.*
- 220a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Ottawa Citizen* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers.* . . .*Not printed.*
221. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto World* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 29, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou.**Not printed.*
- 221a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto World* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou.* . . .*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

222. A collection of Reports by the Imperial Government on Bolshevism in Russia. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 29, 1919. *Not printed*
223. Return to an Order of the Senate dated May 22, 1918. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid upon the Table of the Senate a return of copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, memorials, petitions or other communications or documents in the possession of the Government or in that of His Honour the Speaker of the House of Commons, which may be available, in connection with the recent delegation from the farmers of Canada to present certain public and national questions and issues to the attention of the Cabinet and of the Parliament of Canada.—(*The Senate.*) April 29, 1919. *Not printed.*
224. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 26th March, 1919, showing:—1. (1) Whether the Government has divested itself of all aerodromes, airships and air service plant. (2) Also, whether such property is retained by the Government, where it is situated, and of what does it consist. 2. (1) Also, is there any air service organization or personnel in Canada acting under the Government; and (2) If there is: (a) of what persons does it consist; (b) what is the qualification and rank of each person; (c) where are they respectively located; (d) what is each person's duty.—(*The Senate.*) April 29, 1919. *Not printed.*
225. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, correspondence, petitions and other documents in any way referring to the appointment of a postmaster at Port Hawkesbury, during the years 1918 and 1919. Presented April 30, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm.* *Not printed.*
226. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Mail and Empire* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 30, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx.* . . *Not printed.*
- 226a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Mail and Empire* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx.* *Not printed.*
227. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 30.—*Mr. Deslauriers.* *Not printed*
- 227a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers.* . . *Not printed.*
228. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Montreal Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented April 30, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand.* *Not printed*
- 228a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Montreal Star* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand.* . . *Not printed.*
229. Copy of an agreement between His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic respecting British War Graves in France, signed at Paris November 26, 1918. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, April 30, 1919. . *Not printed.*
230. Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2144, dated 2nd September, 1918, re application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River.
P.C. 2145, dated 2nd September, 1918, appointing the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, to represent the Government of Canada at a conference with the representatives of the United States Government concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company.
P.C. 2509, dated 12th October, 1918,—Copy of report re result of negotiations concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, and also in reference to the Order of the International Joint Commission authorizing the St. Lawrence River Power Company to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

Copy of the Order of the said International Joint Commission authorizing the construction of the said works dated September 4, 1918. Interim Order and Opinion of International Joint Commission in the matter of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York. Statement of the Case of the Government of the Dominion of Canada on such application. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell May 1, and 3, 1919.*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

- 230a. Interim Order, Opinions of, and Hearings before the International Joint Commission in the matter of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 14, 1919.
231. Copy of the Order of the International Joint Commission, in the matter of the measurement and apportionment of the St. Mary and Milk Rivers and their tributaries in the State of Montana and the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, May 30, 1919.*Not printed.*
232. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1919, for a copy of Mrs. Hambleton's report, dated in the month of May, 1918, and relating to Canadian flour mills. Presented May 1, 1919.—*Mr. Archambault.**Not printed*
233. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—Amount expended by the Government on newspaper advertising since August 4, 1915. Presented May 31, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair.**Not printed.*
- 233a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—Amount expended by the Government on newspaper advertising since August 4, 1915. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish).* *Not printed.*
234. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the lease of the Government Fish Drier at Souris, Prince Edward Island, including copy of the advertisement calling for tenders on the 15th day of May, 1914, and a copy of the lease. Presented May 31, 1919.—*Mr. McIsaac.* *Not printed.*
235. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions and other documents in any way referring to a proposed mail route from Eden Siding to Marble Mountain, Inverness County, N.S. Presented May 1, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm.**Not printed.*
236. Communication from the Senate of Belgium to the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

(Translation).

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, April 30, 1919.

The Speaker of the House of Commons,

The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

MR. SPEAKER,—I beg to send you and request you to communicate to the Assembly over which you preside the text of the motion unanimously adopted by the Senate during its session of Tuesday, April 29, 1919.

The Senate of Belgium affected by the vote of the Paris Conference which disregards the claims of the City of Brussels to become the seat of the League of Nations, seriously preoccupied by the distressing condition to which the country has been reduced by this most cruel war and convinced that the numberless ruins which cover its territory cannot be restored by its own national resources, most anxiously appeals to your Assembly and implores it to intervene with the greatest possible energy in order to obtain that the solemn promises of prompt and complete restoration so frequently reiterated be now carried out in the spirit of broad equity and generous compassion which inspired them.

Relying upon the sentiments of solidarity which unite all civilized nations and upon the assurance of sincere and profound sympathy which your Assembly so kindly gave to Belgium, the Senate counts upon obtaining from your Assembly its powerful aid and effectual intervention in support of the legitimate and necessary atonements claimed from the Paris Conference for the restoration of this country.

Please accept, Mr. Speaker, the assurance of my greatest respect.

(Signed) Baron de PAVEREAU,
President of the Senate.

Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, May 1, 1919.*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

237. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between Mr. L. D. Hara, Acting Superintendent of the Welland Ship Canal, and the Department of Railways and Canals and Justice Department, relative to the seizure of two cars of coal by the Fuel Controller of Thorold, Ont. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Fraser*.*Not printed.*
238. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between Mr. L. D. Hara, Acting Superintendent of the Welland Ship Canal, and the Minister of Railways and Canals or any other person in the said Department relative to notice being served on Mrs. W. Thomas, of Thorold, Ont., to vacate her residence. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Fraser*.*Not printed.*
239. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Manitoba Free Press* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand*.*Not printed.*
- 239a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Manitoba Free Press* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand*.*Not printed.*
240. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Halifax Herald* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.*Not printed.*
- 246a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Halifax Herald* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.*Not printed.*
241. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a return showing how many acres of public land have been given to railway companies in the Dominion of Canada by the Federal Government from 1878 to the present time, and also showing how many acres were granted in each year during the above period of time. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 2, 1919.*Not printed.*
242. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1919, for a copy of all documents, correspondence and plans relating to the proposed construction of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners' bridge, extending from the City of Montreal to the South Shore. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.*Not printed.*
243. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto News* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.*Not printed.*
- 243a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto News* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx*.*Not printed.*
244. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Globe* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.*Not printed.*
- 244a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Toronto Globe* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Deslauriers*.*Not printed.*
245. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and other correspondence exchanged between L. D. Hara or other persons connected with the Welland Ship Canal and the Department of Railways and Canals relative to the drowning of Michael Koebel, Lock Tender at Port Colborne. Presented May 5, 1919.—*Mr. Fraser*.*Not printed.*
246. Report of the Director of the Military Service Branch on the operation of the Military Service Act, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 6, 1919.*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

- 246a. Copy of a letter from Mr. Justice Duff, Central Appeal Judge, respecting his appreciation of the work of Mr. S. L. Dale Harris as Central Public Representative in connection with the administration of the Military Service Act. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 24, 1919. *Not printed.*
247. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th April, 1919, for a copy of all documents relating to the investigation made by His Honour, Judge F. S. McLennan, in the matter of the soldiers' votes which were deposited at the St. John Barracks, in connection with the General Elections held on the 17th December, 1917; also a copy of the report thereon by the investigating commissioner, comprising the evidence and exhibits relating thereto, and copy of the correspondence and telegrams between the said Commissioner and members of the Government, together with statements of accounts in connection therewith. Presented May 6, 1919.—*Mr. Archambault.*
Not printed.
248. Return to an Order of the Senate dated March 25, 1919, showing:—1. Copies of all Orders in Council for the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 giving authority for the free importation of machinery and manufactured products or for importation at a lesser rate of duty than provided for in the customs tariff. 2. Classification of machinery or manufactured products so imported. 3. The value thereof. 4. Port or ports of entry. 5. Country of origin.—(*The Senate.*) May 6, 1919. *Not printed.*
249. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Quantity of tons of lead pipe, or waste lead pipe, imported into Canada from United States during 1918, and at what ports of entry. 2. Quantity of tons of the different sizes, more particularly 4-inch pipes, so imported. 3. The names of the firms in the United States so exporting. 4. The names of the firms in Canada so importing. Presented May 7, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*
250. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and recommendations relating to the appointment of a keeper of Free Stone Island light-house, County of Richmond, Nova Scotia, in the year 1918. Presented May 7, 1919.—*Mr. Duff.* *Not printed.*
251. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a Return showing amounts paid by the Government for advertising to the following papers: *Dundalk Herald, Flesherston Advance, Markdale Standard, Durham Chronicle, Hanover Post, and Grey (Durham) Review* during the year ending March 26, 1919. Presented May 7, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx.* *Not printed.*
252. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a Return showing amounts paid the *Toronto Globe* and *Toronto Star*, respectively, for Government advertising during the year ending March 26, 1919. Presented May 7, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx.*
Not printed.
- 252a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a Return showing amounts paid the *Toronto Globe* and *Toronto Star*, respectively, for Government advertising during the year ending March 26, 1919. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Proulx.* *Not printed.*
253. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amounts, if any, paid by the Government to the *Montreal Gazette* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented May 8, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand.* *Not printed.*
- 253a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amounts, if any, paid by the Government to the *Montreal Gazette* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Mayrand.* *Not printed.*
254. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the application of the Shell Transport and Trading Company for the grant of certain oil lands. Presented May 12, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*
255. Report of the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada, 1918. Presented by Sir Edward Kemp, May 12, 1919. *Not printed.*
256. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1919, for a copy of the lease or leases granting the use of some 10,000 acres of land of the St. Peter's Indian Reserve for a term of five years from the first of May, 1918, to Charles Bird and Jacob Jonnason, of St. Peter's, and Rufus Stephen Benson and Rufus Henrickson of Selkirk. Presented May 14, 1919.—*Mr. Robb.* *Not printed.*

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- 257.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount of money the Government has spent during the last twelve months advertising in the daily and weekly papers and periodicals or magazines (a) in Canada, and (b) outside of Canada. 2. Whether the Government paid a higher rate for this advertising than if they had placed it through the regular advertising agencies. Presented May 14, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow* *Not printed.*
- 257a.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The amount of money the Government has spent during the last twelve months advertising in the daily and weekly papers and periodicals or magazines (a) in Canada, and (b) outside of Canada. 2. Whether the Government paid a higher rate for this advertising than if they had placed it through the regular advertising agencies. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Pedlow* *Not printed.*
- 258.** Copies of contracts with respect to the reconstruction of the Parliament Building. Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, May 15, 1919. *Not printed.*
- 259.** Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of Canadian Officers belonging to the Canadian Expeditionary Force promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General since the beginning of the war, to date. 2. Their names, the military rank which they held at the time they left for overseas, and the military district to which they belong. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Prevost*.
Not printed.
- 260.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other documents concerning the prosecution entered against Mr. Ben H. Spence, Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, for publishing objectionable matter. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux* *Not printed.*
- 261.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Names of the private cars that were in the wreck on the Toronto and Ottawa train (Canadian National Railways, 21st-22nd April last), and the name of the respective Minister to which each private car is assigned. 2. Who paid for the attendance, transportation and supplies for these private cars respectively, during the trip. 3. The amount of damage which resulted from this wreck for each private car and by whom the said damage will be paid. 4. Number of private cars used by Ministers and high officials of the Government, the name of each car, and the name of each Minister and high official using same. 5. How many of these private cars, if any, have been used from time to time since 1911, by members of the family of the Ministers or high officials exclusively for social and pleasure trips. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou* *Not printed.*
- 262.** Return to an Order of the House of the 16th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid by the Government to the Canadian Press Association during the calendar year 1918. 2. Whether the advertising for the last Victory Loan was distributed to the newspapers directly by the Department of Finance, or through advertising agencies. 3. If through advertising agencies, how much was paid in commissions to the advertising agents. 4. The total cost of advertising the last Victory Loan. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (Antigonish)* *Not printed.*
- 263.** Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Name of the Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. 2. When he was appointed. 3. His salary. 4. Whether he is a returned soldier. 5. If not, whether any attempt was made to obtain the services of a returned soldier. 6. Whether the present Deputy Minister has any special qualifications which would fit him to deal with returned men and their problems. 7. What educational experience the present Deputy Minister has. 8. Whether he is familiar with principles of education. 9. Why Mr. Sedgeworth resigned from the position of Director of Vocational Training. 10. Whether Mr. Sedgeworth had any disagreement with the Minister or Deputy Minister on matters of policy affecting the welfare of returned men. 11. Number of people employed on the Publicity Staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and salary paid to each. 12. Amount expended by this Department during the past six months for publicity purposes. 13. Whether it is true that only returned officers are offered the higher positions in this Department. 14. Whether the previous appointments held by Mr. Sedgeworth and Mr. Robinson were made through the Civil Service Commission. 15. Whether the position of Secretary of the Pension Board has been advertised. Presented May 19, 1919.—*Mr. Power*.
Not printed.
- 264.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The total number of men recruited during the war, combatants and non-combatants, (a) in the whole of Canada; (b) in each province. 2. The total number of men recruited during the war in Canada, (a) as per nationality; (b) as per religion; (c) as per nationality provincially; and (d) as per religion provincially. 3. The total

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number of men enfranchised in Canada, (a) in the whole of Canada; (b) in each province. 4. The total number of men and women engaged in war work, (a) in Canada; (b) in each province. Presented May 20, 1919.—*Mr. Blake*. *Not printed.*

265. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of the report made by Lt. Jarvis, R.C.N., in regard to the steamer *Stadacona*. Presented May 21, 1919.—*Mr. Duff*. *Not printed.*

- 265^a. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* was repaired by the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., during the summer of 1918. 2. If so, why repairs were necessary. 3. Cost of the repairs. 4. Whether the *Stadacona* struck a rock on the Cape Breton coast during the year 1918. 5. If so, who was held responsible for the striking of said rock. 6. How many times during the war the *Stadacona* has been aground. 7. Where the vessel was during the month of July, 1917. 8. Whether she, during July, 1917, took a party of Naval Officers to Labrador. 9. If so, the purpose of this trip. 10. Whether the ship was in constant communication with the Naval authorities during that trip. 11. Whether the *Stadacona* was used as a yacht, or to provide living accommodation for any officers in the Canadian Naval Service during 1917 or 1918. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou*. *Not printed.*

266. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Value of farm implements exported during the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. 2. To which countries the said implements were exported, and who the exporters were. 3. Whether any tractors were exported. Presented May 20, 1919.—*Mr. Dechene*. *Not printed.*

267. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers concerning the proposed acquisition by the Dominion Government of the Gaspé Railway System. Presented May 28, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*. *Not printed.*

268. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the names, post office addresses, length of service, date of appointment, and yearly remuneration of all fishery guardians in the Province of Nova Scotia, along with a list of the names of the parties by whom the said guardians were recommended. Presented May 23, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (Antigonish)*. *Not printed.*

269. Report of The War Trade Board, from 5th February, 1918 to 31st March, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, May 28, 1919.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

270. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated May 13, 1919, showing:—1. A copy of the evidence taken on an inquiry of the Department of Railways through the claims agent at Moncton, New Brunswick, into the claim of Mrs. Annie Girroir, of Tracadia, Nova Scotia, widow, for damages to her property by water claimed to have been caused by the narrowing of the railway bridges opposite said property. 2. The names of the witnesses examined. 3. The time spent at said examination. 4. The place where said examination was held. 5. Whether the claimant was present or was represented by Counsel at said inquiry. 6. Whether the claimant was given notice of said inquiry. 7. What length of notice was given claimant previous to the date set for said inquiry. 8. A copy of the decision of the Legal Department of Railways with regard to said claim. (*The Senate*.) May 29, 1919. *Not printed.*

271. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, letters and other documents exchanged between the Government or any Department or Commission thereof and Lieutenant Commander J. K. L. Ross, relating to appointments to the staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners, by the Civil Service Commission. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. Kay*. *Not printed.*

- 271^a. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, and other documents exchanged between the Government or any Member thereof, or any Department or Commission thereof, and the Board of Pension Commissioners or any Member thereof, relative to appointments to the staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners by the Civil Service Commission. Presented July 5, 1919.—*Mr. Kay*. *Not printed.*

272. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the City of Quebec and other stockholders in Quebec, London, New York and elsewhere, with reference to the proposed purchase by the Government of the minority stock of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, now forming part of the mileage of the Canadian Northern Railway operated by the Government. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. Larivière*. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

- 272a.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, between the Government, the City of Quebec and other shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company of Canada and the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, as to the acquisition by the Government of the minority holdings of the stock in these railways, which are now being operated by the Government as part of the Canadian National Railway System. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. Lavigneur*.*Not printed.*
- 272b.** Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the City of Quebec and other stockholders in Quebec, London, New York and elsewhere, with reference to the proposed purchase by the Government of the minority stock of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and of the Great Northern Railway of Canada, now forming part of the mileage of the Canadian Northern Railway operated by the Government. Presented June 19, 1919.—*Mr. Lavigneur*.*Not printed.*
- 273.** Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters, petitions and other documents, exchanged between the Post Office Department and any person in Inverness County during 1918 and 1919, in any way referring to the mail contract for carrying the mails from Inverness Railway Station to Margaree Harbour, N.S. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*.*Not printed.*
- 274.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The refit cost for Canadian trawler *Vimy* during the year 1918. 2. Whether the firm of Burns & Keeler, Halifax, did any work on trawler *Vimy*. 3. If so, amount paid for such work. 4. How long trawler *Vimy* was in Halifax during the year 1918. 5. What the duties of that vessel were in Halifax. Presented May 30, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou*.*Not printed.*
- 275.** Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Food and Drug Laboratories of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 2, 1919.*Not printed.*
- 276.** Final Report of the Fuel Controller, from the establishment of the office in June, 1917, to March, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 2, 1919.*Not printed.*
- 277.** Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether any orders for the purchase of fish for shipment overseas were placed with any companies in Canada by the Canadian Government, or any department thereof, or the War Purchasing Commission, in the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919. 2. If so, what the names of the companies are, and the value of the orders placed with each. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. Steele*.*Not printed.*
- 277a.** Return to an Order of the House of the 15th May, 1919, for a Return showing the quantities of fresh (frozen) and salt fish shipped from Canada to England, France and other allied countries overseas, under the direction of the Canadian Government, during the war, distinguishing between salt and fresh fish; also setting forth the quantities supplied to the Canadian troops overseas and the quantity sold to the ordinary consumer; also a statement in detail showing the names and Post Office addresses of the parties from whom the said fish was purchased and the prices paid therefor, respectively. Presented June 21, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish)*.*Not printed.*
- 278.** Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether Hadley B. Tremaine, M.P., for Hants, is in the employ of the Government of Canada or in any way connected with the Military Forces of Canada. 2. If so, when he was first appointed. 3. In what capacity he is so engaged, and what salary he receives. 4. Pay received from the outbreak of the war up to and including the 12th day of May, 1919. 5. Whether the wife of the said Hadley B. Tremaine is in receipt of separation allowance. If so, how much she has received to date. 6. If the said Hadley B. Tremaine was and is in receipt of pay from the Military Forces of Canada, whether he was and is in receipt of his indemnity as member of the Parliament of Canada. Presented June 2, 1919.—*Mr. D'Anjou*.*Not printed.*
- 279.** Report on Export of Electricity from Canada, and Report of the Power Controller. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 2, 1919.*Not printed.*
- 280.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all papers and correspondence concerning the installation of wireless equipment upon the steamers built or to be built for the Government as well as a copy of all tenders submitted and contracts executed in that connection since August 4, 1914. Presented June 5, 1919.—*Mr. McMaster*.*Not printed.*
- 281.** Letter of the Honourable T. A. Crerar, M.P., to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister resigning his position as Minister of Agriculture and the letter of the Prime Minister in acknowledgment thereof. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 6, 1919.*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

282. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. How many attorneys residing and practising in the City of Montreal have been employed by the Government during the fiscal year which expired on March 31, 1919. 2. Their names and how much each one was paid for services rendered. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Tobin*... ..*Not printed.*
283. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amounts paid to Morrison's Limited, or D. A. Morrison, Amherst, Nova Scotia, for supplies for the military camps and the Internment Camp at that place during the years 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19. 2. Amounts paid Edgar Filmore, Amherst, Nova Scotia, during the above mentioned years. 3. From whom coal has been purchased for the Military Barracks, Armoury and Internment Camp at Amherst, Nova Scotia, during the above mentioned years. 4. Cost per ton for coal so supplied. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*... ..*Not printed.*
284. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Number of applications for divorce bills received since Confederation. 2. Number of divorce bills passed during the same period. 3. Number of applications for divorce bills passed during the present Session. 4. Number of divorce bills passed during the present Session. 5. Whether fees have been remitted in connection with same. 6. If so, in how many cases. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Lemicux*... ..*Not printed.*
285. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount of goods free of duty, imported by the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, into Canada pursuant to contract based on Order in Council, P.C. 758. 2. The nature of these goods. 3. Whether of raw material or manufactured goods. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Gauthier*... ..*Not printed.*
286. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether any prizes were taken by the H.M.S. Niobe during the war. 2. If so, how many and their estimated value. Presented June 9, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair*... ..*Not printed.*
287. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions and other documents in the possession of the Government relating to the establishment of abattoir and cold storage facilities at Halifax, N.S. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, June 11, 1919... ..*Not printed.*
288. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Government ordered a rebate of 99 per cent off the amount of duty paid on sulphide pulp imported by the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Company, of Fort Francis, Ontario, in 1918. 2. If so, how much revenue the Government lost in consequence of the said Order. 3. Object of the Order in Council authorizing this Rebate of Customs duty, and at whose request the said Order was passed. 4. How much of such rebate has been applied to reducing the price of newsprint paper to the Western newspaper publishers, and how much the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Company has been allowed to retain. 5. In view of the fact that auditors, acting on behalf of the Government, have reported that the prices charged for paper by Canadian book paper manufacturers to Canadian publishers are not unreasonable, why the Paper Controller is permitted to make a further drain upon public funds by an additional enquiry into the cost of producing such paper. 6. At whose instigation this new investigation is undertaken. Presented June 11, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy*... ..*Not printed.*
289. Return to an Order of the House of the 1st May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. The number of persons (not corporations) who paid income tax under clause 4 of the Income War Tax Act, 1917, upon incomes (a) exceeding \$100,000; (b) between \$50,000 and \$100,000; (c) between \$30,000 and \$50,000; (d) between \$20,000 and \$30,000; (e) between \$10,000 and \$20,000; (f) between \$6,000 and \$10,000 and (g) under \$6,000. 2. The total sum collected from each of the above categories. Presented June 11, 1919.—*Mr. Ames*... ..*Not printed.*
290. Certified copy of an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company, Limited, relating to the purchase of the said railway. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, June 12, 1919... ..*Not printed.*
291. Statement of Rents payable by the Department of Public Works throughout the Dominion of Canada, chargeable to "War Appropriation." Presented by Hon. Mr. Carvell, June 12, 1919... ..*Not printed.*
292. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, correspondence, and documents of all kinds in the Post Office Department, referring in any way to charges against the present Postmaster of Brook Village, Inverness County, Nova Scotia, during the last four years. Presented June 12, 1919.—*Mr. Chisholm*... ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

- 293.** Return to an Order of the House of the 5th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Referring to page 381 of the Report of the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada, 1918, and to the Chapter entitled, "Canadian Army Medical Corps." Whether Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins was named by Sir Edward Kemp and the Sub. Militia Council, or by either of them, under Order No. 31, to investigate and report upon the financial or other dealings of the Canadian Army Medical Service in Europe. 2. Whether the said Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins made progress reports from time to time. If so, whether such progress reports were sent to Sir Edward Kemp's London Office. 3. Whether the said Jenkins, (a) Made a full and final report to Sir Edward Kemp, and (b) Whether the said full and final report was received by the Minister in or about the month of November, 1918. 4. If so, after receiving the said final report, whether Sir Edward Kemp had an interview with the said Colonel Jenkins at which a copy of the said report was produced, and after discussion retained by Sir Edward Kemp. 5. Whether the said report disclosed incompetence, neglect, and the wasting of large sums of money in the Canadian Army Medical Service Overseas. 6. Whether the said Order No. 31 and the final report of Colonel Jenkins will be laid on the table of the House. If so, when. 7. Whether there is any objection to the said Order or Report being produced. If so, what the objection is. Presented June 13, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy.*
Not printed.
- 294.** Report of the Civil Service Commission on the Classification of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, as authorized by the Parliament of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 17, 1919.*Printed for distribution.*
- 294.** Report of the Civil Service Commission on the Classification of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, as authorized by the Parliament of Canada.—(French copy). Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 26, 1919.*Printed for distribution.*
- 294a.** Report of Transmission to accompany the Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, describing the schedules for the classification of positions and the standardization of compensation, etc. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 26, 1919.
Printed for distribution.
- 295.** Return to an Order of the Senate dated May 9, 1919, showing:—Copies of charges and accounts of foundry companies in Nova Scotia against Department of Naval Service for hull repairs and supplies and engine room repairs and supplies H.M.C.S. *Canada*, in fiscal year 1918-19. (*The Senate*).*Not printed.*
- 296.** Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Amount paid by the Government to the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, for the use of the Malleable Iron Works, so called, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, as an internment Camp for alien prisoners. 2. Whether this property is held under lease. If so, when the lease will terminate. 3. Whether there are any outstanding accounts with the above named company against the Government. If so, the nature of these accounts and the respective amounts thereof. Presented June 19, 1919.—*Mr. Copp*.*Not printed.*
- 297.** Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. In how many cases the Honourable Albert Sévigny, K.C., of Montreal, was employed to represent the Government or any Department thereof, at Montreal, or any other place in the Province of Quebec, between the 1st of April, 1918, and the 1st of May, 1919. 2. Amount paid by the Government to the said Honourable Albert Sévigny for his services in each case. Presented June 19, 1919.—*Mr. Lanctot*.*Not printed.*
- 298.** Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1127, dated 28th May, 1919, respecting a credit of six million dollars to Italy for the purchase of frozen beef now in storage in Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Maclean, June 21, 1919.*Not printed*
- 299.** Progress Reports of the Medical Services, Overseas Military Services of Canada, from January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, June 21, 1919.
Not printed.
- 300.** Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Referring to page 459 of the Report of the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada, 1918, and to paragraph (c) Topical Films; what the total amount paid for the films in question was. 2. Whether such payment was made by or through the Canadian War Records Office in London. If not, by whom such payment was made. 3. To whom such payment was made. 4. Whether the said films, or moving pictures were exhibited in Canada and elsewhere. If so, in what countries. 5. Whether an admission fee was charged at each of such exhibitions. If so, what the total cash proceeds were and to whom the money was paid. 6. Whether the Canadian Government has received the whole, or any part of the said cash proceeds. If not, what action, if any, has been taken to recover the money. 7. Whether the said films were given, sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of to a private company. If so, the terms and

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10—Continued.

the names of the members of such company. 8. Whether it is true, as alleged in certain English papers, that the cost of the Canadian War Paintings which were exhibited in England, was defrayed out of the proceeds of the exhibition of the said films, or moving pictures. If so, who had the custody of the funds if they were not turned over to the Government. 9. Whether the Famous Players Film Company had any connection with any of the matters hereinbefore enquired about. If so, what and on what terms. Presented June 21, 1919.—*Mr. Murphy*.*Not printed.*

- 301.** Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 24th April, 1918, for a copy of the correspondence and all papers generally exchanged between the Canadian Government, the Imperial authorities and certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions with a view to give effect to the conclusions of the Dominion Royal Commission. Presented June 23, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.*Not printed.*
- 302.** Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1919, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Décarie, local superintendent of the Department of Public Works, relating to the wharf at Cacouna East; also copy of the petition showing the names of the persons who signed requesting the construction of said wharf; also copy of the reports, letters, petitions and requests received from J. A. Tremblay respecting said wharf. Presented June 23, 1919.—*Mr. Gauthier*.*Not printed.*
- 303.** Correspondence relating to the resignation of Lieut-Colonel F. McKelvey Bell, M.D., as Director of Medical Services. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 24, 1919.*Not printed.*
- 304.** Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers concerning the parole or pardon of one Charles McMillan, one Pearson, and one Heaton, sentenced to a certain term of imprisonment in the Alberta Penitentiary. Presented June 26, 1919.—*Mr. Mackie, (Edmonton)*.*Not printed.*
- 305.** Copy of an opinion given by the Minister of Justice *re* Interprovincial traffic in intoxicating liquor, and copy of an opinion given by the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice on the same subject. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, June 27, 1919.*Not printed.*
- 306.** Third Report of the War Purchasing Commission, covering period from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919. Presented by Sir Robert Borden, July 1, 1919.*Not printed.*
- 307.** Return to an Order of the House of the 30th April, 1919, for a Return showing the number of conscientious objectors still in jail for contravention of the Military Service Act. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux*.*Not printed.*
- 308.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Pensions granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners during the year ending December 31, 1918. 2. Number of pensions refused by said Board during 1918. 3. Whether a member of the Board of Pension Commissioners examined each case before granting or disallowing the same. 4. Whether the granting or disallowing of claims was signed by a member of the said Board, and individually checked by them. 5. Number of complaints regarding pensions made to the said Board of Pension Commissioners during 1918, and during the months of January, February, March and April, 1919. 6. Total expenditure for pensions for the year ending December 31, 1918. 7. Total expense of administering the Pension Act for the year ending December 31, 1918. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. McGibbon*.*Not printed.*
- 309.** Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, or other documents on file with the Post Office Department received since January 1, 1912, relating to the keeping open or closing of the post office at Sea View, P.E.I. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (P.E.I.)**Not printed.*
- 310.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—The amount, if any, paid by the Government to the *Halifax Chronicle* for printing, advertising, job or other work for each of the following five fiscal years: 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Prout*.*Not printed.*
- 311.** Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. Rentals paid by the Government during the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, to Mr. Huntley Drummond, of Montreal, for the lease of the Drummond Building. 2. Departments of the Government which were, and are located in the said building. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Brouillard*.*Not printed.*
- 312.** Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. What rental per month the Government pays for all branches of Government service in the City of Edmonton. 2. What several branches of Government service are represented in Edmonton. 3. What building or buildings they occupy, and the monthly rental of each branch of the service. Presented July 1, 1919.—*Mr. Douglas, (Strathcona)*.*Not printed.*

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- 313.** Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other papers regarding the supplies purchased for Yukon Telegraph Lines during the fiscal year 1918-1919, including copy of all tenders, the names of the tenderers and the amount of each tender. Presented July 2, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux... Not printed.*
- 314.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memoranda, contracts, reports, despatches, recommendations, agreements made, received, sent or entered into by any of the Departments of the Government, and any persons, companies or corporations with reference to, or resulting from the construction of the dam across the St. Maurice river at the place called Grand'Mère. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Desaulniers... Not printed.*
- 315.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all reports, recommendations, letters, memoranda, messages and estimates having reference to the construction of the piers used to anchor the booms which hold the logs that are floated on the St. Maurice river at Ste. Flore Station or above the Grand'Mère dam. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Desaulniers... Not printed.*
- 316.** Return to an Order of the House of the 25th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—1. When the War Bonus was distributed to the Inside Civil Service. 2. What Departments received said bonus. 3. Whether the same amounts were distributed to every Civil Servant in each Department. 4. Whether a bonus was distributed to the Civil Servants in the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department, and in the Department of the Board of Pensions Commissioners. 5. Whether any bonuses were distributed to the Civil Servants in the Department of the Canada Food Board. If so, when. If not, why. 6. Whether a Civil Servant who was employed in the Militia Department at the time the first Order in Council was passed granting bonuses, is entitled to said Bonus, although said Civil Servant has been transferred to another Department since. 7. Whether it is the intention of the Government to grant Bonuses this year. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Archambault... Not printed.*
- 317.** Return to an Order of the House of the 8th May, 1919, for a Return showing the amounts paid for advertising, printing, etc., by the various Departments of the Government during the fiscal years 1916, 1917, 1918 to the following newspapers: The Brantford *Expositor*, The Woodstock *Sentinel Review*, The Stratford *Beacon*, The Kingston *Whig*, The Hamilton *Times*, The Toronto *Globe*, The Toronto *Star*, the Guelph *Mercury*, The Niagara Falls *Review*, The St. Catharines *Journal*, The Ingersoll *Chronicle*, The Orillia *Times*, The Belleville *Ontario*, The Simcoe *Reformer*, The Richmond Hill *Liberal*, The Acton *Free Press*, The Mitchell *Recorder*, and the Owen Sound *Sun*. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Lemieux... Not printed.*
- 318.** Report of the Administrative Chairman of the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1919. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, July 4, 1919... *Not printed.*
- 319.** Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1919, for a copy of all reports, Orders in Council, and all other papers in connection with the Halifax Relief Commission, including a statement of all receipts and expenditures in this connection up to May 31, 1919. Presented July 4, 1919.—*Mr. Duff... Not printed.*
- 320.** Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, plans and estimates relating to the construction of the retaining wall, along the shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the village of St. François-Xavier de Batiscan, in the County of Champlain. Presented July 5, 1919.—*Mr. Desaulniers... Not printed.*
- 321.** Return to an Order of the House of the 9th June, 1919, for a copy of all documents, telegrams and correspondence between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island, or any person or persons in the Maritime Provinces, relating in any way to the Maritime Seed Fair, held in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, in 1918. Presented July 5, 1919.—*Mr. Sinclair, (P.E.I.) Not printed.*
- 322.** Return to an Order of the House of the 3th June, 1919, for a Return showing for each year from July 1, 1867, the amount received into the Dominion Treasury as (a) Customs duties; (b) Excise duties; (c) Custom and Excise duties together; also amount paid to the Governments of the Provinces as (a) allowances for support of governments and legislatures; (b) annual grants of subsidy to the said Governments; (c) allowances and subsidy together, and the proportion which such payments bore to the receipts from Custom and Excise. Presented July 5, 1919.—*Mr. Fielding... Not printed.*
- 323.** Ordinances of the Yukon. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rowell, July 5, 1919... *Not printed.*



TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

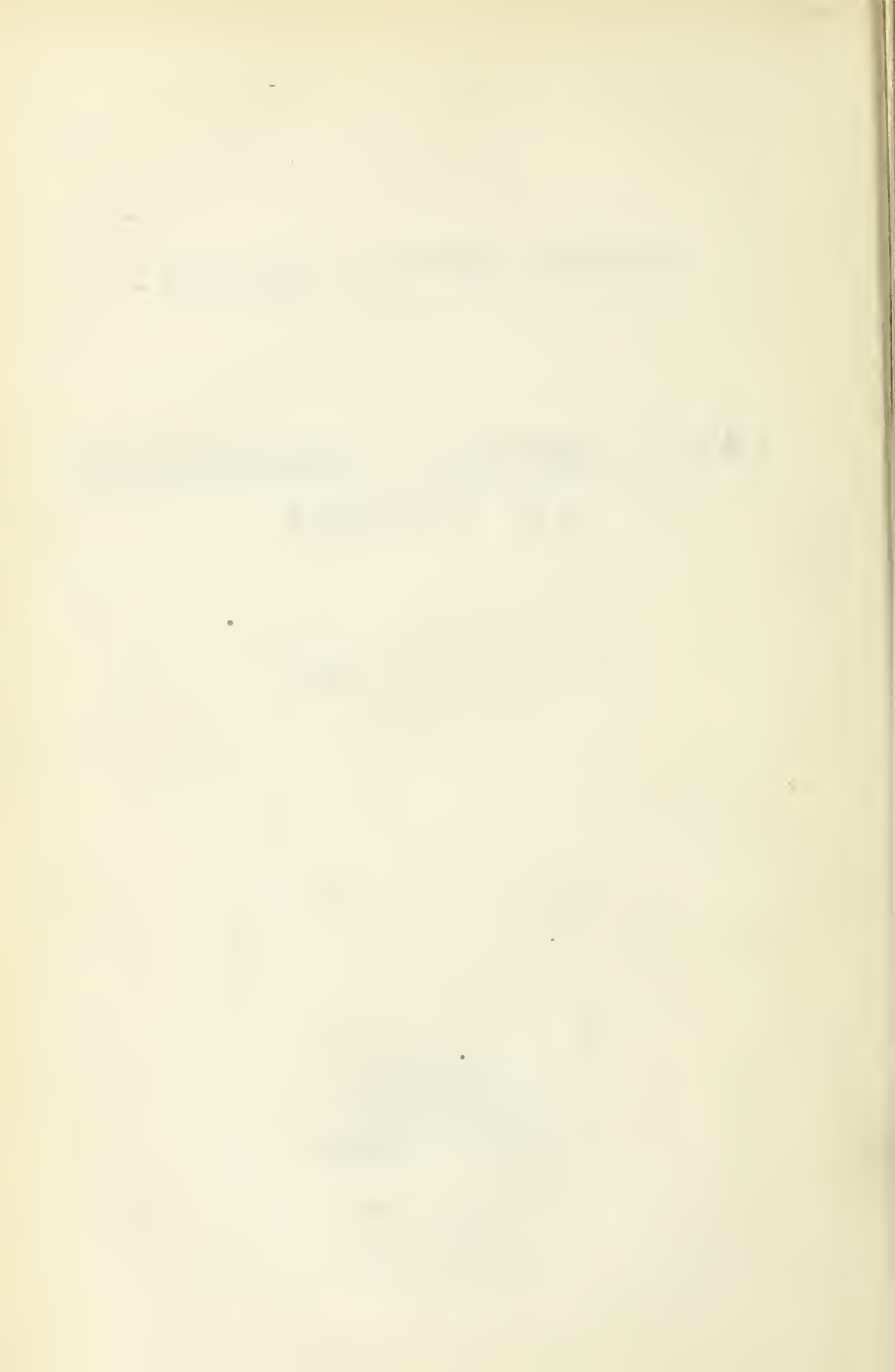
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
AUGUST 31
1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919



*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ending August 31, 1918.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN BURRELL,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, September 3, 1918.

OTTAWA, September 3, 1918.

The Honourable

MARTIN BURRELL,

Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of section 36 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ending August 31, 1918.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORAN,

Secretary.

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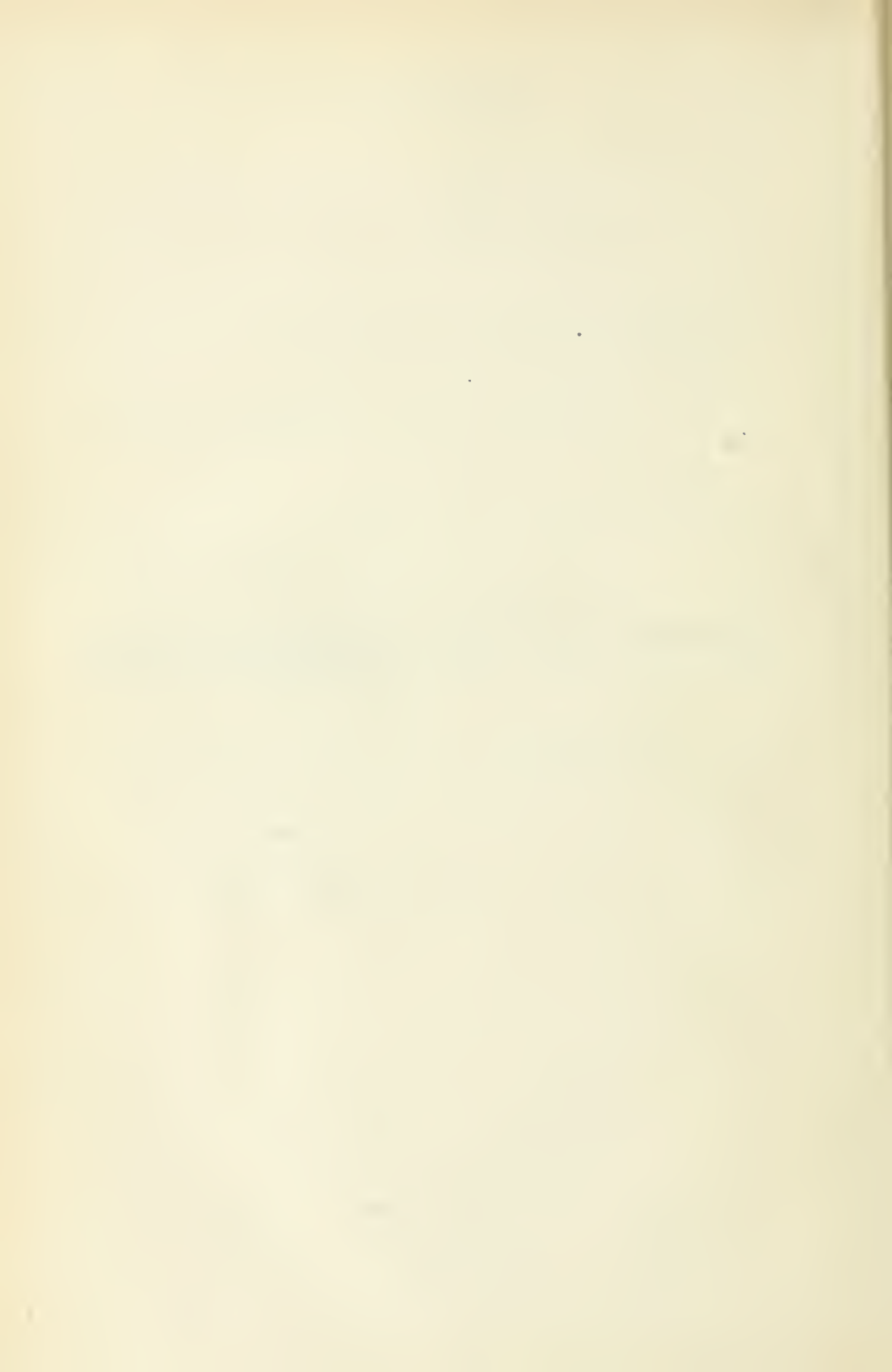
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

The Civil Service Commissioners herewith submit the tenth Annual Report of the proceedings of the commission, covering the twelve months from September 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918.

Appended thereto are the usual tables, giving in the several appendices attached, particulars in detail of the various examinations held during the year and the results thereof, the papers set at said examinations, the appointments, promotions, transfers, etc., made in the Inside Service, and all other matters that have received the attention of the commission since the last annual report was submitted.

CHANGE IN PERSONNEL.

Early in the period under consideration, viz., in October, 1917, important changes took place in the personnel of the commission. Dr. Adam Shortt, one of the original members of the commission, resigned to accept the position of Chairman of the Board of Historical Publications in the Department of Public Archives, and Mr. Clarence Jameson, member for the constituency of Digby, N.S., in the Federal House of Commons, was appointed to succeed him. At the same time an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1912, creating a third commissionership, was put into operation by Royal proclamation, and the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior, was appointed to the position, and named chairman by the Governor in Council. These two gentlemen, with Dr. LaRochelle, the remaining member of the original commission, therefore constitute the present Civil Service Commission.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MANIFESTO.

Immediately following the reorganization of the commission, the Union Government was formed under the leadership of the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., Prime Minister, and in due course a general election was held in December 1917. In his manifesto to the Canadian electorate at that time were twelve "planks," constituting the platform upon which the Union Government appealed to the country. The first plank provided for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the determined and unfaltering enforcement of all necessary steps to that end.

Civil Service Reform.—The second plank, and therefore, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, the most important next to that of winning the war, dealt with Civil Service reform, and was in the following terms:—

"Civil Service reform, with a view to extending the principle of the present Civil Service Act to the Outside Service and thus to abolish patronage and to make appointments to the public service upon the sole standard of merit. The Civil Service Commission has already been directed to make a report to the Prime Minister as to the necessary steps for that purpose. Such arrangements will be subject to the existing regulations which give preference in appointments to returned soldiers who are duly qualified."

This pronouncement on the part of the new Government was acclaimed with enthusiasm throughout the country. It was simply proposing to re-enact subsection 3 of section 4 of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908, which provided that:—

“The Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provision of the law as the Inside Service.”

It was under the authority of this clause that the subsequent Order in Council of the 13th of February last was promulgated, and the action of the Government taken at that time was finally emphasized and endorsed by the provisions of the present Act of 1918.

Before, however, setting forth the extent to which the pledges given above were subsequently implemented by legislation, it would seem opportune to summarize briefly the proceedings of the various Royal Commissions which have been appointed from time to time since Confederation to consider the question of Civil Service reform and to formulate policies looking to the betterment of the public service. This historical review will not only indicate the development of the effort to lift the service out of the quagmire of patronage and place it upon the solid rock of merit, but it will also remove the impression which would appear to be abroad that in the Act of last session, the Government was placing upon the statute-book legislation which was not thoroughly understood and but little appreciated in the country.

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The Royal Commission, 1868.—In 1868, the year following the Confederation of the provinces, a statute was passed regulating the Civil Service, which was followed by the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs of the service. Certain points were indicated by the Order in Council as subjects of inquiry, and the commissioners were instructed to make such other suggestions and provisions as they should deem advisable.

Two reports were presented by this commission, one on the Inside, and one on the Outside Service. The first of these reports formed the basis of an Order in Council under which the Inside Service was administered for eleven years. The report on the Outside Service was not generally adopted by Order in Council, so that the Act of 1868 was really limited to those departments whose activities were confined to the seat of government.

The First Civil Service Act.—This Act was in intention a safeguard against evils that were feared and irregularities that were foreseen. It aimed to limit the age and ensure the proper qualifications of candidates for appointment, to provide for judicious promotion, establish a regular classification, check the employment of unnecessary clerks, and guard against undue expenditure. Unfortunately, it contained certain regulations from which departure might be made. These departures became in time the rule rather than the exception. The provisions for the admission of properly qualified candidates became obsolete, and the Civil Service Board which the commission had established, lacking authority to enforce its own recommendations, became inoperative.

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During these years many changes developed in the service. New offices and whole departments were instituted. The duties of the old offices and departments diminished or increased, or merged into those of others. The government was encumbered by officials who, by reason of age, apathy, bad habits, or idleness, were not only useless but detrimental to the service.

The number of employees in each department was increased out of all proportion to its needs, and the constant introduction from outside of men appointed by political influence to important positions was a source of bitterness and discouragement to competent and faithful servants. Promotions, if not made through favouritism, were the result of mere force of survivorship, until the highly paid ranks were filled with men of failing faculties, who performed, with less efficiency, the same duties which had been theirs as lower grade clerks. As a result of the overlapping in the administration of the different departments, reorganization was sadly needed.

In 1877, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate conditions. The proceedings of this committee, though resulting in no legislation, proved valuable to later commissions, and a few interpretations of its suggestions appeared from time to time in Orders in Council.

The Royal Commission, 1880.—In 1880 a Royal Commission was issued to renew the investigation. It was instructed to undertake a careful reorganization of the duties of the departments of the Inside and Outside Service, and to create a new theoretical organization in each. The commissioners classified the subjects of their investigation under the following heads: appointments, promotions, efficiency of organization, efficiency of staff, sufficiency of staff, salaries, temporary employment, technical duties, discipline, and accounts. They found that the mode of nomination and appointment by political influence, without examination, had resulted in inefficiency in the conduct of government affairs, an absence of all incentive to good work on the part of government employees, embarrassment to the ministers, undue pressure upon members of Parliament, and a debasing influence upon the public conscience. Promotions had been made without regard to the needs of the service or the merits of the individual.

This commission confirmed the opinion already firmly established in the minds of the public, that the defects in the Civil Service were the direct result of the insidious workings of political patronage, but, while the public despaired of its abolition, and those who exercised it or enjoyed its privileges were not prepared to accept remedial legislation, the commissioners courageously set to work to destroy it. Unfortunately, time was to show that they had "scotched the snake, not killed it."

They very wisely based their reforms on a comparison of regulations existing in the Civil Service of older countries, particularly that of the United Kingdom. As a result of these comparisons they came to the conclusion that in those countries where the Civil Service sets an exceptional standard of dignity and efficiency, admission to it is based upon educational tests of a high character, and that the system in force in those countries excludes, in so far as is humanly possible, the exercise of political influence or personal favouritism.

Recommendations of the Commission.—Their recommendations were briefly these: the adoption of the essential principles of the Civil Service regulations of the Imperial

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Government, namely, open competitive examination and promotion by merit, and the constitution of a permanent board of Civil Service Commissioners to enforce these principles. The report enumerated the advantages accruing from such a system, and clearly defined the duties of the proposed board. They did not claim that candidates who are most successful at examinations would necessarily best perform the duties of the position, but they did claim that a system of examination would exclude the incompetent and lessen the chances of unsuitable appointments, that it would open the government service to the public, provide incentive to all intelligent young men, and relieve Ministers and members of Parliament of an immense amount of labour and annoyance.

The Civil Service Board should control all appointments and promotions, and the conduct of all examinations in connection therewith. Certain positions where high educational qualifications or technical knowledge were required might be exempt from examination if the Board thought fit. Regulations made by it should have the effect of law. Its duties should also include control of the general system of accounts in all departments, apportionment of salaries, and classification of officers. All rules that might be considered necessary to the efficiency of the service should be prepared by that body in consultation with the heads of departments, and should apply, in so far as they were applicable, to the Outside as well as to the Inside Service.

Many of the needed reforms, as for instance the elimination of incompetent and unnecessary clerks, were to be brought about gradually. It would be manifestly unfair, in the opinion of the commissioners, to dismiss men who had been brought into a service for which they had little aptitude by a faulty system for which they were not responsible.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1880, as embodied in the statute subsequently passed by Parliament, continued to be the basis of the conduct of public business for a number of years. This statute was, however, amended year by year and the amendments all tended towards relaxing the provisions of the original Act, with the result that most of the old evils and many new ones crept in. The relaxation of discipline in the departments and the consequent loss of efficiency could no longer be ignored, and in 1891 a committee of the House of Commons made inquiry into certain irregularities in the service.

The Royal Commission, 1891.—In the same year another Royal Commission was appointed to make provision against such irregularities in the future. The lines of investigation were much the same as those laid down for the previous commission, though they were limited directly to matters relating to the Inside Service. They were requested also to extend their inquiries to the staff of the Senate and the House of Commons, but as the Clerks of the two Houses objected on constitutional grounds, they did not consider it advisable to press the investigation in that direction.

In attempting to classify the employees in the different departments, the commissioners found that, in addition to the permanent officers whose names appeared in the Civil Service List, there were a great number not on the list, and whose offices were not embraced by the Civil Service Act. They were originally employed in a temporary capacity, but were now practically a part of the permanent staff. Generally their services were as valuable as those of the permanent officials doing the same

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work. In some cases, however, the motive for employing temporary clerks for long periods was to enable them to dodge the examinations.

Owing to the automatic working of the Civil Service Act, by which salaries were steadily increased, many clerks were engaged in identical work whose salaries were widely at variance. Large numbers of clerks were employed on probation, without any particular vacancy having arisen. In order to keep them occupied, much duplication of work was resorted to, and in some cases the official machinery was cumbersome in the extreme.

Promotion was not usually made without examination, but as a rule took place for other causes than the necessities of the service, often because officers had reached the maximum of their class and exerted a little pressure to get above it.

The Act of 1891.—Instead of making a report in the usual way, this Royal Commission embodied its recommendations in a draft of a new Civil Service Act, limiting the suggestions, however, to the Inside Service. They were approximately those of the previous commission, namely, the appointment of a permanent Civil Service Commission, and the adoption of a principle of appointment by open competition.

The Civil Service Board, as sketched by the draft Bill, was to consist of one permanent member as chairman, an advisory council of four deputy heads, with a staff consisting of a secretary and a skilled accountant. The functions of the Board were to be two-fold; to test the fitness for office of candidates for appointment or promotion to any office in the Civil Service, to inquire into and report upon the state and management of public business, and the official conduct of public servants. It was considered essential that the members of the advisory body be deputy heads, in view of the intimate knowledge of the service possessed by these officials, which would enable them to arrive at just conclusions and to inspire civil servants with confidence.

Among the specific duties of the permanent commission should be, the proper distribution of labour among the departments, the elimination of unnecessary clerks, the adoption of a simple and uniform method of book-keeping, the employment of temporary clerks, the control of examiners, conduct of examinations, and the presentation of a yearly report to Parliament.

When the new system should be successfully in operation in the Inside Service, the Board might extend its activities to the various departments of the Outside Service. If the Civil Service Board was not to degenerate into an expensive and useless machine, it must be clothed by Parliament with sufficient authority for all these functions.

Abuses Still Rampant.—The hopes of the commission of 1891 were not realized. The permanent commission they so strongly advocated was not instituted, and their further recommendations were eventually so amended, reamended, and cut down, as to no longer fit the needs of the Service. It became the custom in Parliament to pass votes to which the clause was either added or inferred, "notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act."

The character and quality of the men entering the service declined. The lower-grade offices were filled with women, which limited the field from which promotions might be made to the higher divisions, and interfered with the development of com-

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petent male clerks. Many employees in all departments were outside the terms of the Act, and several new departments had grown up in the Outside Service for which there was no provision. In the matter of promotions, the fear of patronage was apparent, and the more remunerative appointments were made upon the recommendation of the patronage committee. Officials so appointed were not as a rule amenable to discipline.

In the Outside Service particularly, politics entered into every promotion and appointment, and the party was of greater importance than the interests of the Dominion. The lucrative posts in each locality were jealously guarded, and as no official was transferred from his district or promoted to higher duties in another place, promotion of any kind was almost a nullity. To establish some sort of working order in their offices, the higher officials were obliged to circumvent the politicians and evade the Civil Service Act by employing, in other capacities, officials designated as "labourers" or some such title.

The majority of officials in the Outside Service were without hope, and many of them in great distress. This was particularly the case in the western provinces, where the struggle for existence was intensified. In some cases officers appointed by patronage to positions they were incapable of filling sublet their work to others at a much lower rate. Salaries were often charged against more than one appropriation, and many other fraudulent practices obtained. Though examinations were still held, so many ways were to be found of avoiding them that appointments from the eligible lists were exceptional.

The Royal Commission, 1907.—In 1907 the Minister of Finance, in a report to a Committee of the Privy Council, stated that, while the general principles of the Civil Service Act were regarded as satisfactory, there were matters connected with its operation which required careful inquiry. Accordingly, a Royal Commission was again issued. The gentlemen appointed thereon, after a careful consideration of the Act, were unable to agree with the Minister of Finance, that its general principles were satisfactory, and advocated its repeal.

The responsibilities of this commission were increased by the fact that three sets of commissioners had already reported on the same general subject. They turned their attention first to the question of salaries, which had not been increased in corresponding ratio to the increasing cost of living. A great percentage of those employed in the lower grades were receiving less than if they were engaged in outside occupation. The commissioners recommended that this question should be immediately dealt with, which would have to be done at first by a series of special increases, until some suitable scale of salaries could be devised. They expressed their regret at the repeal of the Superannuation Act, and pointed out the fact that since the repeal Pension Acts had been placed on the statute-book providing for a favoured few. They attributed to this lack of a proper system of superannuation, the difficulty of securing competent men for the service. Effective members were leaving to better themselves, because no provision for the future was offered them and their salaries were not sufficient to enable them to make any provision for their dependents. The commissioners were of the opinion that the saving on the salaries of aged officials whose usefulness had departed, and on those of others who had to be appointed to perform their duties, would more

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than cover the cost of superannuation. The oldest members being the highest paid, the active officers under the present system could not obtain the remuneration which they deserved.

As a result of all their investigations the commissioners were convinced that some system of continuous inspection must be instituted, preferably under a permanent and independent Civil Service Board, in order to keep the public service worthy of the duties required of it. No private corporation of half the magnitude of some of the departments could be carried on under such a slipshod system of surveillance as then existed. There was neither any real punishment for gross blundering and incompetency, nor any means of recognizing and rewarding merit. No radical improvement, however, need ever be expected until patronage should be eliminated from all branches of the service.

All these Commissions Agreed.—It will have been observed that, as the reports of all the commissioners were on the same general topic, their recommendations were also essentially the same. The chief provisions in each case were; appointment by open competitive examinations, and the establishment of a Civil Service Commission. In each case also, although many of their suggestions found their way into the statute-book, the spirit of them was never carried out, and in the case of the permanent commission, either it was instituted with insufficient powers, or it was never instituted at all. It will be noticed, too, that all the investigators made a vigorous protest against the patronage system. Although the attempts at reform of the several commissions may have been ineffectual, their combined efforts have resulted in the legislation which exists to-day.

The Civil Service Commission Constituted.—In 1908 an amendment to the Civil Service Act was passed, constituting the Civil Service Commission, and clothing it with sufficient authority for the functions advocated by previous commissioners. The commissioners were each given the rank and standing of a deputy head, were appointed to hold office during good behaviour, but were removable by the Governor in Council only on address of the Senate and House of Commons. They could not hold any other office in the Civil Service nor engage in any other employment.

The jurisdiction of the commission, however, was confined to the Inside Service, and remained thus limited for ten years. During those years, in spite of attempted remedies, the patronage system survived and flourished. Its evil influences were particularly prevalent in the Outside Service, to which the remedial legislation was not made applicable. Successive Governments had promised amelioration, the many anomalies and abuses existing were discussed from time to time in Parliament, but so little practical and permanent improvement had resulted that the people were skeptical, and the Service itself—than whom none knew better the need for reform—was well-nigh losing hope of salvation.

However, Sir Robert Borden's manifesto on the eve of the election in December, 1917, from which quotation has already been made, appeared to place the matter beyond peradventure. Next to the determination to "Win the War," "Civil Service Reform" was the chief plank in the platform of Union Government, and scarcely had the turmoil of the general election subsided when, on February 13 last, an order in

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council was promulgated placing the entire Outside Service also under the control of the Civil Service Commission.

Subsequently, on the 24th of May, a Civil Service Act was sanctioned, providing for a re-classification and re-organization of all departments, confirming the Order in Council of the 13th February and extending the powers of the Commission to cover all appointments and promotions in the Outside Service.

Having now reviewed the history of the struggle for reform, it will be useful, before referring more fully to the situation as it exists to-day under the Act of last session, to consider for a moment what the Merit System is and what it really stands for.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

Why and How.—The merit system is designed to promote efficiency and economy in the non-political Civil Service. It proposes to do this:—

(1) By selecting public employees of a-certain fitness, demonstrated in competition, from the entire body of the people, without regard to their politics, religion or influence; and,

(2) By applying the methods of scientific employment to maintain the efficiency of these selected employees after they enter the service.

The merit system has nothing to do with the direction or management of employees, nor with public policies or politics. It is concerned only with employment, the maintenance of an efficient personnel under the responsible ministers of the Crown so that government undertakings, whatever they may be, shall be well done, so far as loyal and competent administration is concerned.

All employment, and especially government employment, is confronted with certain tendencies to waste, of both money and effort, with certain conditions which result in inefficiency and injustice, and with a tendency to lax methods. In one form or another the same evils are met with in all services. They are not novel nor peculiar to any jurisdiction, and the methods for correcting them have been developed by long experience with the merit system into a definite science.

Classifying the Service.—In the first place, there must be a classification of all positions and a careful inquiry as to the duties of each, for employees who have like duties ought to receive like pay; they should have the same standard of service and the same competitive examination. Classes of employees and positions are thus formed comprising those who have like duties to perform. There is no reason why any person in any class should have a deceptive title. It is enough that a title should truly indicate his vocation and rank. Class titles should therefore be indicative of duties.

The class is the unit for administrative work under the merit system. Then arises the question of a standard of service. For the pay which the Government gives, what is the quantity and quality of the work to be expected? Inquiry into pay and conditions in private service for purposes of comparison, into cost of living and into other external conditions, helps to establish a just and equitable standard.

Out of this very important inquiry arise data for proposals touching better organization, abolishment of superfluous positions, the consolidation of positions, salary

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adjustments, better methods of transacting business, and other improvements which must be discussed and determined by the Civil Service Commission and the deputy heads of departments. The necessary changes may require departmental co-operation, or they may have to go to the Governor in Council for submission to Parliament.

The commission is responsible for bringing all such matters to the attention of the proper authorities, with its recommendations for betterment, but alone it must establish the standards of service under which the competitive examinations for appointment in each class of service must be held.

What the Examination stands for.—The examinations are open, in respect to all positions in the departments in Ottawa, to any and all residents of Canada, and, in respect to positions in a province, to any and all residents of that province. There is entire equality of opportunity. Work for a political party and the influence of friends no longer have the slightest bearing, because under the merit system, the victory of a political party confers no right to seize the non-political offices or injure the efficient conduct of public business. The strict observance of this fundamental principle is essential, and is the chief security which the public has against bureaucratic tendencies on the one hand and the spoils-of-office system on the other hand among 50,000 or more civil servants.

A competitive examination includes one or more of the following practical tests, according to the standard of service derived from the duties to be performed:—

1. Experience, including training, education, and practical experience in lines of work which may be requisite or advantageous in the performance of duty.

2. Tests of knowledge of the vocation, in its main branches, involved in the performance of duty, including ability and capacity to deal with all phases of the vocation likely to arise in the class for which the examination is held.

3. Medical and physical tests, ranging from tests of normal health in ordinary positions to tests of exceptional physical fitness where the duties require it.

4. Demonstrations of skill, used especially in certain trades in skilled labour, to show competency by actually doing a piece of work as a stint.

5. Interview to determine whether there are any disqualifications in personality which would unfit the applicant for duty, notwithstanding his knowledge and experience.

6. Probation or actual try-out under observation in the performance of duty.

7. Character inquiry,—an inquiry into the habits, moral character, and business record of the applicants, especially strict and searching in positions where money is handled or where the duties are fiduciary.

An Adaptable System.—The standard of service shows which of these seven kinds of tests is required in each class of service and the relative value of each is indicated by weights. In an examination for a carpenter, a practical demonstration of skill and a probation test would bear greater weight than experience, while tests of knowledge.

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medical and physical tests, and interview would be dispensed with altogether; in an examination for a doctor, experience, knowledge, and probation tests would be the only tests needed. And so with each class or vocation the tests vary with the duties, and the weights with the relative importance of the several qualifications for duty.

Fifty years' experience with the merit system in England and the United States has demonstrated that the competitive method, intelligently applied, is the best practical method of selecting not only the humbler employees but the higher officials of the non-political service. Lawyers, doctors, scientists, and experts of all kinds have been chosen by this method. There is ample precedent for tests to fill the higher classes of all the learned professions as well as the trades and clerical callings by the competitive method. That it produces better results than the political method needs no argument.

Problems of Employment.—But given the selected officer or employee, there still remains the necessity for checking up his work with the standard of service required, so that the Government may derive constantly the benefits of the merit system. When public employees deteriorate through their own fault there should be, and are, automatic means for ascertaining that fact and securing removals. But in the commoner case, where public employees deteriorate or fail to comply with the standard of work required because of conditions of employment which make good work impossible or unnecessarily difficult, the problem for the Civil Service Commission is the correction of these conditions. The prompt and automatic removal of incompetents and supernumeraries, the correction and adjustment of defective organization, the steady improvement of conditions of employment, the training of employees in their duties and for promotion, the task of keeping competent employees, the correlation of pay with the results achieved, the preparation of the estimates in their employment features as distinguished from their financial aspects, and the maintenance of standards of efficient service are all problems of employment with which the merit system deals. They require constant treatment, but the nature of the correctives needed are well known. With entire recognition of the moral and social dignity of public service, it is the duty of the commission to distinguish between the efficient and the inefficient and to provide just and fair means for the elimination of the latter class.

In brief, the merit system bases tenure, promotion, and salary preferences upon continued merit, and supplies, either alone or through co-operation with the deputy heads, the administrative machinery for arriving at the facts and applying the correctives of scientific employment.

The Time for the Change. It can readily be appreciated, then, how vastly the true merit system differs from the patronage system, and how completely a transition from the latter to the former would revolutionize the entire situation. There were those who, apparently, held the opinion that the Government did not choose the most propitious moment in which to give effect to that change in principle and method which thoughtful men had long pleaded for, the Prime Minister had forecast, and the electorate had endorsed at the polls.

That a change so fundamental and drastic would necessarily be more or less disturbing was inevitable; and the criticism has been offered that the time for such a change was not when Canada, in common with the Empire at large, was straining

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every effort to win the war and establish a lasting peace the world over. It is to be remembered, however, that the upheaval of the past four years promises to result in the greatest impetus to reform and to the development of progress in the betterment of mankind that the world has ever known, and there was ample evidence that, so far as public opinion was concerned, the country was ripe for the change and impatient of further delay, abnormal though the conditions of the moment might appear to be.

To what, then, was the Government committed by the Act of 1918?

THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1918.

Provisions of the Act.—The main provisions of the Act, of which some re-enacted the then existing legislation, and others extended and amplified the same or created new and increased powers, may be briefly noted as follows:—

1. The commission is required.—

(a) To hold necessary examinations for admission to, and transfer and promotion in, the Civil Service.

(b) To investigate and report on the operation of the Act, and upon the violation of any of its provisions, or of any of the regulations made thereunder.

(c) To report on the organization of the departments, and any proposed change therein.

(d) To make such regulations as may be necessary to the efficient administration of the service, and promulgate the same after approval by the Governor in Council.

(e) To make an annual report to Parliament of its proceedings, including all details of examinations and the results thereof, together with copies of the examination papers, lists of all appointments, transfers, and promotions made, and rules and regulations promulgated during the year, and such other matters as the commission may determine.

(f) To prepare each year a Civil Service List of all persons employed in the public service, with such details as are set forth in the Act.

To Organize and Classify.—2. As soon as practicable after the passing of the Act, the commission shall organize the Inside and Outside Service upon general principles applicable to all departments and branches thereof, and change the same from time to time as such change may be considered by the commission to be advantageous, with the approval of the Governor in Council.

3. To classify the several offices and positions in the various departments and branches of the service, both Inside and Outside, clearly defining the duties of each and the salaries adequate thereto; and to place each officer, clerk, and employee in a proper place under such plan of classification. Provision is specially made that under the operation of this clause the status, salary, and other rights of all officers shall be adequately protected and preserved.

Full provision is also made for the enforcement of all regulations prepared by the commission and approved by the Governor in Council; for carrying on the examinations and punishing any fraudulent practices in connection therewith; for appoint-

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ments to the permanent service; for the filling of all professional and technical positions; for promotions, transfers, dismissals, and suspensions; for the grading of positions and salaries; for making temporary appointments, etc.

A Difficult Situation.—As has been fully explained in detail already, the policy of bringing the Outside Service under the commission had long been advocated by successive Governments and Royal Commissions, and had been the subject of debate in Parliament and widespread discussion in the press and on the platform. But the final action came practically without preliminary warning, and the resultant increase of responsibility and work suddenly thrust upon the commission created a difficult situation for the time being, which temporarily embarrassed the departments, and to some extent hampered public business. Moreover, desirable as the change was, and greatly as the country and the service itself will eventually benefit therefrom, a less opportune time could hardly have happened at which to make the change.

This, however, was literally one of the "fortunes of war." The change had to come, the longer it was delayed the worse the situation was growing and the more drastic would the said change necessarily be. But the war had created conditions of exceptional difficulty: on the one hand, tremendously increasing the requirements of the service for certain classes of officials, while on the other hand the sources of supply were very greatly curtailed. Examinations were held, but did not produce adequate results. Many of the so-called "war branches" were able, through the special legislation under which they worked, to offer a scale of wages with which those parts of the service working under the permanent law and regulations could not compete, and confusion and dissatisfaction was the natural and inevitable outcome. As a necessary result, the restrictions provided and intended to be applied in making appointments to the service had to be greatly relaxed, and indeed for a time in some cases became almost non-existent.

This undesirable condition, which if continued would be fatal to the development and maintenance of efficient administration under the merit system, was happily only temporary, and with the cessation of hostilities an improvement became evident; so that while the close of the period properly belonging to this report still found the commission labouring under the difficulties described, these difficulties are now lessening, and in due course should entirely disappear.

THE WORK OF CLASSIFICATION.

Legal Requirements.—The first and biggest task imposed upon the commission by the new Civil Service Act was the classification of the Civil Service.

Section 52 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, prescribes that "the commission shall, as soon as practicable after the passing of this Act, after consultation with the several deputy heads and other principal officers and employees, prepare schedules containing lists of the positions and the duties and salaries attached thereto and the salaries and increases or other remuneration that in the opinion of the commission are necessary and proper for the Outside Service . . . and, upon the approval of the same by the Governor in Council, and by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament, such schedules shall come into operation"

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Section 42 of the same Act provides that "The Inside Service shall be classified as follows," and then sets up a salary schedule of ten grades.

In studying these two sections the commission reached the conclusion that to classify positions in the Outside Service on a basis of their respective duties and the responsibilities and authority involved, which is accepted as the only logical and workable basis of classification, and to let stand an arbitrary grading of positions in the Inside Service on a basis of the salaries of the incumbents, would create an anomalous situation and would make the administration of the Civil Service law extremely difficult. It was obvious that to do this would draw an arbitrary line between the Inside and Outside Services where no real basis for a distinction exists; would confuse the general public; would lead to claims of discrimination among Civil Servants in the several branches; would add greatly to the commission's burdens, practically requiring two sets of rules and regulations; would induce complications in cases of proposed transfers and promotions; and would constitute an almost insuperable obstacle to the securing of uniformity in the compensation of government positions.

Because of the above and other considerations, the commission decided to reclassify positions in the Inside Service like those in the Outside Service, on the duties basis, and to recommend such legislation as would be necessary to apply the resulting classification to the entire service.

Purpose and Use of Classification.—The primary and most important function of the Civil Service Commission is to secure a competent personnel for the Dominion Government organization. The commission cannot proceed to its task without having before it a clear statement of just what the requirements of the organization are. It must know definitely just what kinds of positions are to be filled, and what qualifications are demanded by the duties pertaining to these positions. Without such information it cannot proceed to carry out the functions of controlling the selection, transfer, promotion, and compensation of members of the Civil Service. Parliament anticipated this requirement in providing for the classification of the service and the setting up of plans of organization. The classification, however, that takes no account of the characteristics and requirements of the places of employment in the service, but merely of the salaries of the incumbents, obviously serves no working purpose. The commission, therefore, has proceeded to group and name all positions in accordance with a logical and uniform system of arrangement and nomenclature founded on common practice. All positions of substantially the same character and susceptible of common treatment are given a common title descriptive, as may be, of the employment, this title to be known as the classification title, and all positions of the same classification title to be considered as of the same class.

Details of the Scheme.—This classification of positions according to a uniform scheme of nomenclature is essential in connection with the following routine of civil service process:—

In laying out and charting plans of organization it must be possible to indicate the class of position and the number of positions of each class that are to be allowed to each branch and unit.

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Similarly, in drawing up annual appropriation estimates, it is necessary to have a brief but definite method of indicating just what kind of positions are requested for the coming year.

In prescribing the limits of compensation to be allowed for specific occupations, it must also be possible to make definite reference to the class of position to which the schedule is to apply.

Furthermore, in defining lines of promotion to be recognized in the filling of higher positions, it must be possible to refer definitely to the class of position next lower in the line of promotion to determine eligibility.

In setting employment standards, it will be necessary to distinguish between classes, and in prescribing the education, training, experience, standards of physical condition, etc., it must be possible to make brief but definite reference to the classes and ranks to which each standard applies.

In keeping records and history of employees, there should be a definite and uniform way of referring to positions previously held.

Finally, the whole machinery of requisitioning and reporting between several departments of the Government and the Civil Service Commission requires that there be a short but explicit method of indicating just what positions are referred to.

Ready access to the specifications of positions, not only on the part of the employees but also on the part of the prospective applicants for government positions, will make clear the possibilities of a career in the government service; will indicate to what positions employees or applicants are eligible, through a clear exposition of the qualifications required; and will also make definite and understandable the important question of salary. Persons performing work involving similar duties will receive similar compensation; that is, some one rate within the range prescribed for the class of position in question.

The application of these definite and systematic employment standards should result in increasing the incentive for efficient service on the part of the employees, with a proportionate decrease in waste and expense.

Organization for the Classification Work.—The commission immediately recognized the imperative necessity of creating a branch of its organization for the purpose of administering those functions having to do with the investigation of departmental organization, the design of revised plans of organization, the classifying of positions in existence at the time of taking effect of the law, classifying of new positions created from time to time, and the investigation of all matters pertaining to organization and classification and their interpretation. It was apparent, however, that a staff of a size adequate to carry on the current work of organization and classification would be entirely inadequate to undertake the tremendous task of classifying the existing service. In recognition of this fact the commission proceeded to look for temporary expert assistance. It was apparently impracticable to endeavour to train men for this particular purpose or to induce men of the necessary experience and ability to accept short employment. It was therefore decided to secure, as needed, experts to assist the commission in making the investigation and to handle the technical features of the

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classification. The experts thus temporarily engaged, combined with the regular forces of the newly established organization branch, are now completing the classification of the service.

Methods of Procedure.—At the start of the work the Organization Branch and its associates prepared a programme setting forth every step in the procedure, from the collection of the necessary information to the preparation of the final report, with schedules and charts; and this has been the basis for the work for the past months. The principle of classification of a given position on the basis of duties, responsibilities, and authority pertaining to that position, together with the experience, ability, and other qualifications required in the incumbent, was accepted at the start as unquestionable.

In order to get a complete and authentic list of positions making up the Canadian Civil Service, the commission's representatives went to each deputy minister and secured lists of individuals to whom salaries were being paid, and proceeded to prepare in its own office a questionnaire for each individual on these lists. This questionnaire, commonly termed the classification card, called for information bearing on the classification of the position occupied by the individual to whom addressed. The immediate superior of these individuals, as well as the heads of the departments, were required to verify and supplement the data thus furnished by the employees themselves. Upon receipt of this information such investigations as were called for were made by the commission's agents, and finally a preliminary classification, department by department, was worked out that grouped together those positions whose duties, qualifications, and working conditions were similar.

Charting the Scheme.—About this date, on the basis of the information given by the employees as to their places in the organization, preliminary charts were drawn illustrating graphically the general scheme of organization of the several departments. These were discussed with department heads who were asked to indicate whether the picture thus made represented the actual state of affairs.

Finally, classification cards, each one taken as a tangible evidence of a position in the Civil Service, were grouped according to the tentative class titles previously assigned, and definitions defining their common duties, schedules setting forth their common qualification requirements, statements of proper lines of promotion, and recommendations for salary schedules were drawn. The process of assignment, verification, and coalition is now going on.

Recognizing the necessity of preparing plans of organization of departments, which feature of the work of the commission will be discussed in the next section of this report, the Organization Branch was instructed to be alert to observe, and record facts and conditions which would have a bearing upon these future studies. This instruction the Organization Branch members and their associates have followed consistently, and the detailed charts of organization now being prepared form one of the tangible evidences of this observation. In addition, considerable other data bearing on duplication of work, overmanning, undermanning, faulty organization, inefficiency of individuals, etc., have been noted and made matters of record. These will all be of great assistance to the commission in its future task of departmental reorganization.

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Co-operation.—To complete a task of this magnitude in time for its consideration by Parliament, the commission realized the need of securing and retaining the co-operation of the various departments. Accordingly, as a first step in this programme, those in charge of the work called upon each deputy minister, or other administrative head, for the purpose of explaining the purposes and methods of the classification. The commission is glad to state that in all these preliminary visits, its representatives encountered only the most courteous reception and promises of the fullest co-operation in all proposals. These promises have been in every case made good through the furnishing of detailed lists of employees, expediting the filling out and return of classification cards, carefully checking and approving preliminary organization charts, and in the loan of both employees and departmental facilities in the interests of the classification.

REORGANIZATION.

What the Act Provides.—Not only does the Civil Service Act of 1918 place upon the Civil Service Commission the important duties of preparing eligible lists by means of examinations, and of classifying the positions in the service, defining the duties thereof, and assigning to each the proper and adequate scale of remuneration, but under section 4, subsection (1), paragraph (c), it further requires the commission,—

“(c) to report upon the organization or proposed organization of the department or any portion of any department or of the Civil Service, and upon any proposed change in such organization;”

Section 9 further provides that the commission shall prepare plans for the organization of the Civil Service within the departments, and prescribes the procedure for putting such plans into effect.

Wide Responsibility.—The responsibility placed upon the commission for the administration of the Act in relation to the internal organization of the several departments of the Service is considerable and broad. Correspondingly great are the opportunities for effective accomplishment of needed improvements in organization, methods, and personnel. An instrument is provided through which a department head may view the operation of his department, or any portion of it, with the perspective of a competent critic disassociated from the influence of direct connection with the department. The Act implies that the use of the instrument shall be made with the co-operation and for the benefit of the departments, at the same time arming the commission with inquisitorial power when the occasion may demand.

The investigational function of Civil Service administration has become generally considered as one of prime importance. The trend of legislation is to recognize increasingly the advantage in setting up within the service under the control of the commission a staff whose duty it is to study the service, make constructive recommendations for its improvement, and aid the commission and the department heads in the administration of the Civil Service law and regulations.

For the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated in this respect by the provisions of the Act, the commission has created within its staff an Organization Branch.

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That branch is now engaged in the preparation of a reclassification of the service upon the fundamental basis of duties performed, a subject which is separately discussed in this report. Following upon the completion of that work, and the adoption of the new classification, the Organization Branch will be launched upon a programme the possibilities of which may well be discussed here under the several general heads,—

- (a) Administration of the classification.
- (b) Organization studies and reports.
- (c) Special investigations.

Administration of the Classification.—The completion and adoption of the reclassification upon which the commission is now engaged will effect in great measure the standardization of positions and compensation. However, the classification will never be static; it must be elastic enough to meet changing conditions. On the other hand, expediency will not be permitted to nullify its benefits by exceptions and amendments without careful consideration. It is evident at once that the somewhat variant interests of the public in economical and efficient administration, and of the service in adequate remuneration with appropriate working standards, can be properly served only by constant watchfulness and the investigation of proposed amendments to definitions of duties, requisite qualifications, or salary ranges. Such amendments frequently will be necessary as no rigid classification can be fitted over a live organization like the Civil Service and exactly meet all conditions at all times. The classification of new positions which are continually developing with the normal growth of the departments and with the creation of new governmental activities follows in natural consequence. The reconstruction period, with its adjustments of departmental functions, offers its peculiar problems.

The issue between the patronage and merit systems of appointment and promotion demands the particular attention of the commission. The purpose of Parliament firmly to establish the merit system in the Dominion Civil Service is clearly evidenced in the provisions of the Act. The only effective means of uniformly enforcing that purpose is in supplementing Civil Service examinations by close scrutiny of appointments, more particularly those of temporary tenure. Favourite methods of evading the spirit of the merit law, with both the spoilsman and the well-meaning paternalist, are the temporary appointment of favourites and successful efforts to exclude positions from the operation of the law. Evasions of this nature must be distinguished from legitimate necessity for temporary appointments, and from the rare cases of justifiable exclusion.

Keeping Pace with Development.—The Civil Service Commission must keep intelligently apace with the legitimate requirements of the service to maintain satisfactory control of employment standards and to prevent the insidious defeat of the principle of appointment for merit. To that end the staff of the Organization Branch is available for inquiry into the conditions from which arise proposals for changes in, and additions to, the classification, and for exceptions to its application. Under the direction of the commission, the staff will investigate the circumstances of such proposals and develop the facts necessary to well-advised rulings by the commission.

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The value to the service of a competent staff engaged in the duties outlined is apparent, although a greater value is represented in another function of the Organization Branch. The latter is that of serving the departments in assisting them to perform, without waste, the highest quality of service to the public.

Organization Studies and Reports.—The commonplace business axiom that commercial success is directly related to effective organization is universally recognized, and the fundamentals of that relation are equally applicable to the public service, although the latter is without the peculiar stimulus of commercial rewards.

An effective organization is neither a loose uncontrolled group of workers nor a devitalized human machine, and it is neither extravagant nor niggardly in its rewards for service. There is a theoretical level upon which true economy and adequate expenditure meet to produce the best possible results in conserving public funds, in rendering efficient service, and in properly compensating public employment.

It is not suggested that the departmental executives are ignorant of, or indifferent to, the requisites of a well-organized department. Many are possessed of full appreciation of the possibilities for, and the difficulties attending, considerable improvements in their departments. They are frequently handicapped in effecting desirable improvements by the pressure of departmental business, political inheritances, antiquated but established customs, patchwork organization grown out of emergent conditions, and possibly a loss of proper perspective due to their close relation to their problem. Conditions more or less out of their control which are admittedly bad and demand correction have developed in the service. Proper remedies would have the support of the people, the executives, and the public servants.

Unsatisfactory Conditions.—Frequently there exists in public service that enervating atmosphere which results from the inertia of stabilized routine work comfortably distributed among an ample staff secure in their tenure by indifferent supervision. This condition is deadly to individual ambition and initiative, and while to some degree it is inherent in the nature of public service, fair constructive criticism and the reward of opportunity for initiative ability goes far toward its correction.

A condition adverse to efficient operation is the illogical assignment of duties and salaries disproportionate to responsibilities. Adequate adjustments in these respects must be based upon first-hand studies of positions and personnel. Such studies also are essential to intelligent action relating to offices which may be overmanned or perhaps undermanned, and to disclose and dispose of the incompetent. Duplications of service have grown up in some departments involving considerable unnecessary expense, and resulting occasionally in actual conflict. Methods that have become obsolete are suffered to continue to the detriment of the service, and proposed improvements are unaccomplished.

In many cases the physical conditions of departmental accommodations are in some respects unsatisfactory. These may be crowded ill-arranged offices, wasted space, an unnecessarily scattered organization, unsuitable housing of special work, dangerous fire risks, or other conditions inimical to good service.

These suggestions are significant of the possible remedial benefits to be secured from a thorough study of the organization of the departments. The Act imposes

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the duty of making such a study upon the Civil Service Commission. It is the purpose of the commission to make surveys and prepare reports which will be comprehensive and constructive, and, with the co-operation of the departments, will give effect to measures for the correction of recognized faults in the service. This work is the function of the Organization Branch which is constituted as the investigating arm of the commission. Its effective use opens a field for possible economies which cannot be estimated. Opportunities for promoting improved and increased service to the public are equally great, and being a permanent staff it has the advantage of continuous availability for prosecuting to final accomplishment progressive stages of extended undertakings.

Special Investigations.—The Civil Service Commission occasionally is required to conduct investigations of special matters arising in public service, and it is certain that, with the greatly increased scope of its jurisdiction, such occasions will occur frequently. Arbitrations in which the commission may be called upon to participate, disinterested investigations of facts pertaining to the service upon which departmental executive action may be determined, the collection of data in aid of the formation of policies bearing upon the Civil Service; these suggest the value of an organized investigating staff, equipped to undertake such work expeditiously and economically.

Constructive criticism given to the public through carefully considered reports from a responsible agency of the Government will develop an informed public opinion in support of measures of improvement. It will promote the confidence of understanding between the service and the public. It will furnish a growing fund of arranged information upon departmental operations available to the Government and Parliament.

It is the policy of the Civil Service Commission to inform itself of the experience of other commissions, and to secure the aid and counsel of leaders in progressive enterprise outside of the service. It purposes by these means to make available to the service the best public and private practices, and support the application of those practices, by a programme of continuous effort.

An Awakened Public Interest.—In recent years the people have evidenced growing interest in the administration of the public service. They are demanding more and better service. Now, as never before, the greatest economy is necessitated by the financial burdens resulting from the war. A considerable responsibility for the attainment of these ends rests upon the Civil Service Commission. It is preparing to meet that responsibility in large part by the liberal and considered use of its investigational power, and is planning the work of its Organization Branch that it may be an effective participant in the accomplishment of a high degree of economy and merit in the public service.

RECRUITING THE SERVICE.

An Important Problem.—When the Outside Service, with its forty thousand or more employees, was placed under the jurisdiction of the commission, the importance and complexity of the problem of recruiting the ranks was tremendously increased, and the necessity of devising ways and means of arranging competitions and of test-

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ing the relative merits of applicants for the positions therein became proportionately more urgent. The commissioners have given this problem much attention, their policy being based upon the principles of the merit system already fully described.

Examination Standards.—No better way has, so far, been devised to determine the qualifications of candidates to perform certain duties than the written competitive examination. This is especially true in the case of lower-grade positions and the majority of clerical positions which form the larger portion of the service.

Written academic examinations for the higher positions where experience is the determining factor have always been regarded with more or less prejudice by the people. The commissioners realize the importance of experience and practical knowledge, and the adaptability of appointees for the service required of them; and with the object of securing candidates with these qualifications, the commission is working along somewhat new and modified lines, including more practical subjects in the programme of the general examinations, and authorizing special examinations for particular positions.

In the examination for clerkships, for example, half the marks are now given to a practical paper on clerical work and office methods, and to the experience of the candidates. History has been eliminated, business correspondence substituted for a composition on literary subjects, and papers on academic subjects contain more practical questions.

In written competitions for positions requiring special training, or technical or professional knowledge, the examination is limited to questions having a direct relation to the work to be performed. For example, an accountant is given a paper on practical book-keeping and commercial arithmetic; a translator is tested in translation only; a clerk of works, a paper on specification work in various branches of the building trade, or he may be required to make out bills of quantities; a draughtsman is tested in mathematics and draughtsmanship; a veterinary inspector is examined in anatomy, pathology, regulations, contagious diseases, and meat inspection, and so on. It will thus be seen that the commissioners make the examinations as practical as possible.

A Danger to be Avoided.—On the other hand, the danger of going to the other extreme by giving too much importance to experience must be avoided. Recruits to the service are comparatively young; at best they have only had a few years' experience. An important point to determine is their capacity to grow and improve with length of service.

This is especially true of clerical positions in the higher divisions of the service. A person who enters a clerical career without a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of a good education is at a great disadvantage. His work will always lack the breadth of view, the efficient facility, and the finish of the trained scholar. For these reasons the commissioners have given to academic subjects the proportional weight they deserve in the new examination programme. In a word, the examinations are prepared with the one object of determining the fitness and experience of candidates, that each appointee may be assigned to the work he is best fitted to perform.

Technical and Professional Positions.—Canada is a country of vast resources and of varied activities, and the public service offers a complexity of duties and calls

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for a variety of technical and scientific qualifications demanded in no other calling or profession. It calls for experts in all branches of learning and human endeavour.

To mobilize, maintain, and keep efficient this army of highly trained workers is by no means an easy task. The commissioners fully realize that in many cases technical qualifications cannot be ascertained by written examinations, and in filling vacancies of this nature the special training or the actual achievements of the candidates must be the determining factors of fitness. To adjudicate in these cases the commission appoints boards of experts who carefully examine the applications and credentials submitted, and, where necessary, interview the candidates and in some cases conduct a written test. Public-spirited citizens have willingly served on these boards free of charge, and as a slight acknowledgment of the valuable services thus rendered to the commission and the country, a roster of these gentlemen is attached to this report.

Local Competition.—Many vacancies in the service are best filled by residents of the locality where the vacancy exists, such as postmasterships, caretakerships of public buildings, certain positions in the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments, in the Departments of the Interior, Justice, etc. In making these appointments a knowledge of local conditions is desirable, and to secure this knowledge the commission enlists the services of the local officials of the department interested. In filling vacant postmasterships, for example, the district inspectors supply the commission with information gained through investigation in the localities, and by the actual interviewing of the various applicants. The officials thus called upon have always willingly co-operated with the commission, and their assistance is hereby acknowledged with appreciation.

Temporary Appointments.—In the course of the past year the commission has been called upon to furnish a large number of temporary clerks to the various departments, especially those branches employed in war work, and the mode followed in securing this temporary help is explained at length in the regulations of the commission. It has not always been possible to hold an actual test, but under a registering scheme, inaugurated by the commission last spring, ample machinery is provided to scrutinize and rate the qualifications of all applicants for work of this nature, and to assure that appointments are made in order of merit.

Publicity.—In order to ensure an equal chance to every one, wide publicity is a first essential, and this publicity may be secured in various ways. The best known and most efficient is undoubtedly the public press, but the yearly appropriation of the commission has been too modest to permit of any extended use of this method. The commission will gladly use the newspapers more extensively if Parliament will vote the means.

In the meantime the existing system of advertising all examinations and special vacancies by posters and notices displayed in public places, such as post offices, town halls, banks, libraries, universities, colleges, business schools, Y.M.C.A's, etc., has been utilized to the widest possible degree. The press, especially the scientific and technical journals, have, for the benefit of their readers, given the commission a cer-

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tain amount of free publicity that has helped the work. In addition, a mailing list is maintained, by means of which all who are known to the commission to be likely to be interested are personally advised.

The Returned Soldier.—The problem of the employment of the returned soldier in the Civil Service has assumed large proportions during the last year, and the commission has given much attention to the subject. Article 39 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, provides that those who have been on active service overseas, and who obtain sufficient marks to pass prescribed examinations, shall be placed on the list of successful candidates above all civilians. This legislation has in all cases been faithfully observed, and in the last few months hundreds of returned men have been appointed to clerical positions and as fire rangers, forest rangers, wardens, immigration inspectors, on survey parties, as labourers, lighthouse keepers, bridge-tenders, watchmen, foremen, preventive officers, collectors and sub-collectors of customs, letter carriers, post office clerks, railway mail clerks, mail transfer agents, and postmasters. In every case where a qualified returned soldier was available he was given the preference over other candidates.

As stated before, some positions are better filled by local men, and rather than go outside the locality the position may have to be given to one who is not a returned soldier. Also, in the case of technical positions, it is not always possible to secure a returned man qualified in the particular line called for. Again, when employees are needed in an emergency, help must be got where it is the most readily available, and it is not always possible to quickly locate the returned soldiers of the district.

To aid in securing every preference to returned soldiers, the commission has secured the co-operation of the Veterans' Associations throughout Canada, and through them advertises vacancies as they occur. While it will not be possible to put every returned man on the government pay-rolls, it may be repeated that the men who have fought Canada's battles are given the preference over any other class of employees.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

Another duty imposed upon the commission by Parliament is set forth in paragraph (b), subsection 1, section 1, of the Act, as follows:—

"(b) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made thereunder; and, upon the request of the head of a department, to investigate and report upon any matter relative to the department, its officers, clerks and other employees;"

That there have been violations of the Act during the initial months of its operation is not surprising. The change was so drastic, the new conditions so unfamiliar, the needs so pressing and the means to meet them so inadequate that, as has already been pointed out, difficulties developed which would not have arisen in normal times. One inevitable result was that friction was unavoidable, leading in some instances to violation of the law, though it must not be understood to be charged that this violation was always intentional and deliberate.

There has been, of course, every desire on the part of the commission to assist the departments in meeting these difficulties, and in a gratifying number of cases a reci-

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procal desire was abundantly evidenced in the departments. There were, unfortunately, cases to the contrary, but the commission feels justified under the circumstances in withholding particulars in this the first report under the new conditions. It should, however, be made clear and be fully understood that the commission is determined to continue to the utmost the effort to carry out the law and regulations in spirit and in letter, and any infractions of the law in the future will be fully reported upon to Parliament.

INVESTIGATIONS.

Under the above-quoted clause the commission has been called upon to make certain investigations during the year.

Offensive Partisanship.—In two instances charges of offensive partisanship were preferred against public officials in the province of Quebec. Commissioner LaRochelle visited the respective localities and personally conducted searching inquiry, holding court and examining witnesses as prescribed by the Act, but in neither case was the charge sustained.

Printing Bureau.—An investigation was also ordered by the Government into the operation of the Printing Bureau. A preliminary investigation and report made by Commissioner Jameson (Appendix "C") were concurred in and the commission appointed a special board of inquiry composed of Mr. Adam L. Lewis, of Southam Press, Ltd.; Mr. Eugene Tarte, of La Patrie Publishing Co.; and Mr. E. F. Slack, of the Gazette Printing Company, Limited.

These gentlemen have made a thorough personal inspection of the operating plant at the Bureau, examined documents, and called witnesses. Their report upon their inquiry has not yet been submitted to the commission, but there is every reason to believe that their labours will prove to be of material assistance in increasing the efficiency and controlling the cost of this important branch of the public service.¹

Pension Board.—Differences arose during the year between the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Civil Service Commission; the matter was placed in the hands of Commissioner Jameson, who fully and carefully reviewed the situation. His report thereon will be found in appendices "A" and "B."

Postal Strike.—Following the postal strike in July last, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the Civil Service Commission to investigate the grievances of the Post Office officials. This investigation was held in the City of Winnipeg by the Chairman of the Commission, the Honourable Dr. Roche, and his report upon the case was submitted to the Government in due course, and will probably be laid before Parliament during the session.

Superannuation.—By the terms of an Order in Council of the 17th of April, 1918, the Civil Service Commission was instructed:—

(1) to prepare and submit to the Governor in Council for approval a list of all officers who, owing to advancing age, ill-health or lack of experience and ability, were not capable of rendering efficient service to the State and should, therefore, be retired in the interests of efficiency and economy; and,

(2) to report to the Governor in Council, for approval, the conditions under which each employee should be retired, including the provision, if any, that should be made for any such employee.

¹ This report has since been laid before Parliament.

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In obedience to these instructions the commission secured the necessary data from the several departments to enable them to prepare the information called for. This provided a list of 96 officials recommended for retirement, 70 of whom had not subscribed to either of the existing superannuation funds, and the remaining 26 were contributors thereto. A memorandum was prepared in accordance with the second instruction, setting forth the conditions under which, in the opinion of the commission, these employees should be retired; but in view of the fact that Parliament had voted no money by means of which these officials could be superannuated, no further action was possible so far as the 70 non-contributors to the superannuation fund were concerned. The memorandum in question is being submitted to the Government for its information.

In this connection the commission would call attention to the imperative necessity of a Superannuation Act for the Civil Service. The fact that the Government by its action last session desired to be advised as to the present condition of the personnel of the Service in this regard, is sufficient indication that the necessity of proper provision being made for superannuation is appreciated. Such necessity is recognized by all large employers of labour, and the commission would very strongly urge the importance of the earliest possible consideration being given to this question which is so vital to the efficient and economical administration of the Public Service.

DANGERS AHEAD.

Sufficient has been disclosed in the foregoing pages to show the confusion which has existed for many years in the system of making appointments to the public service. Now that the procedure of making all appointments through one channel has been sanctioned by Parliament it is hoped that Parliament will also see to it that no appropriations are voted in future out of which salaries can be paid, without reference to the Civil Service Commission. If this precaution is not taken in all cases it will inevitably result that in a short time the old condition will return, and the control of the commission over appointments to the service will be the exception rather than the rule.

The commission considers that it may be fairly claimed that the duties and responsibilities imposed by the Act of last session have been taken seriously, and an earnest effort made to meet the situation, and it may be further claimed that substantial progress has been made during the brief period which has elapsed since the passing of the present Civil Service Act. To permit the advantage gained to be lost, and the old discredited system to again obtain ascendancy, would not only place the commission in a most invidious and unfair position, but would be a breach of faith with the country and an affront to public sentiment which it would be impossible to justify.

Co-operation between the departments and the commission is the great fundamental requisite to make a success of the new system which is now established by law. With such co-operation there will be no delay in carrying out to the full both the spirit and the letter of the regulations. If, however, the departments sit back and, without an effort to do their part, declare that it is impossible to carry on their work, handicapped by the requirements of the Act, that work will undoubtedly be

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hampered. Such difficulties as have arisen hitherto have not been due to the restrictions of the law, but to the unwillingness of those complaining of them to do their part toward overcoming them. This attitude will no doubt lessen as the situation develops, until the machinery will run smoothly and a strict observance of the law be found possible with a complete understanding and absence of friction at all points.

In conclusion, the commissioners feel that they may congratulate the country on having one of the best Civil Service laws extant, so far as the principles embodied therein are concerned; and if adequately supported by Parliament and public opinion, its administration will not only lead to efficient service but to large economy, increasing contentment, and mutual confidence and understanding.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. ROCHE, *Chairman.*

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

CLARENCE JAMESON.

Commissioners.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1915.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Civil Service Commission desires to express its grateful appreciation to the gentlemen mentioned below who have willingly, and often at personal inconvenience, rendered valuable service by acting on examining boards in the several special competitions held under the direction of the commission.

- Rudolph M. Anderson, Dominion Zoologist, Ottawa.
- Hon. L. A. Audette, K.C., Judge of the Exchequer Court, Ottawa.
- Dr. Robert Barnes, V.S., Chief Meat Inspector, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
- Paul Beau, Beau & Beau, Metal Workers, Montreal.
- Tancrede Bienvenu, Gen. Mgr. and Vice-President, Provincial Bank of Canada, Montreal.
- W. A. Brown, Poultry Specialist, Ottawa.
- Robert F. H. Bruce, Superintending Engineer, Ottawa River Works, Ottawa.
- H. K. Carruthers, Chief Photographer, Topographical Surveys, Ottawa.
- Noulan Cauchon, C.E., Ottawa.
- John B. Challies, C.E., Supt., Water Power Branch, Ottawa.
- H. Chandler, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
- Hon. T. C. Chapais, Quebec.
- F. H. Chrysler, K.C., Ottawa.
- C. K. Clarke, M.D., Supt., General Hospital, Toronto.
- Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa.
- W. C. Clark, M.A., Ph.D., Kingston, Ont.
- A. H. W. Cleave, Supt., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
- R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.
- Prof. C. C. Colby, McGill University, Montreal.
- Ralph Connable, Gen. Mgr., F. W. Woolworth Co., Toronto.
- M. F. Connor, B.Sc., Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.
- W. W. Cory, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.
- G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., LL.D., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
- S. Daughtry, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
- Alfred D. DeCelles, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., LL.D., Dominion Librarian, Ottawa.
- Edouard G. D. Deville, LL.D., D.G.S., Surveyor General, Ottawa.
- A. G. Doughly, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.
- E. F. Drake, Director Reclamation Service, Ottawa.
- Capt. R. G. Durley, Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa.
- T. W. Dwight, Assistant Director of Forestry, Ottawa.
- F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Ottawa.
- D. M. Finnie, Gen. Mgr., Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa.
- F. W. French, Chief of Staff, Canada Food Board, Ottawa.
- Surgeon-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D., Acting Director-General Medical Services, Ottawa.
- A. Graham, Chief Fire Ranger, Lower Ottawa Division, Ottawa.
- J. H. Grisdale, D.Sc.A., Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa.
- J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, Ottawa.
- R. A. Henry, Asst. Engineer, Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.
- C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc., Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.
- W. D. Hogg, K.C., Ottawa.
- J. B. Hollingsworth, Chief Inspector of Foods, Medical Health Office, Ottawa.
- F. A. Jones, Principal Normal School, Ottawa.
- Otto Klotz, LL.D., D.Sc., Dominion Astronomer, Ottawa.
- Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.
- Wm. Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc., Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.
- F. C. C. Lynch, Supt. Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Ottawa.
- Anthony McGill, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chief Analyst, Ottawa.
- C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller, Ottawa.
- John McKinley, Master Plumber, Ottawa.
- J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., Botanist, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.
- Paul Marchand, Electrician, Ottawa.
- J. Metcalfe, Electrical Engineer, Moncton, N.B.
- John Murphy, Electrical Engineer, Ottawa.
- B. E. Norrish, M.Sc., Director Exhibits and Publicity Bureau, Ottawa.
- J. F. Orde, K.C., Ottawa.
- Dr. J. D. Pagé, Quebec.
- Jobson Paradis, Department of Mines, Ottawa.
- M. J. Patton, Chief Editor, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.
- A. B. Pipes, Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary, Dorchester, N.B.
- A. G. Pittaway, Photographer, Ottawa.
- J. H. Putman, B.A., D.Ped., Public Schools Inspector, Ottawa.
- C. H. Robinson, Asst. Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
- P. D. Ross, Editor, Ottawa Journal-Press, Ottawa.
- C. E. Saunders, Ph.D., Dominion Cerealist, Ottawa.
- J. C. Saunders, Asst. Deputy Minister, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa.
- Duncan Campbell Scott, F.R.S.C., Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.
- George Scott, Supt. of Electric Light Plant, Moncton, N.B.
- Thomas Shanks, B.A.Sc., D.L.S., Assistant Surveyor General, Ottawa.
- J. Shearer, Supt., Dominion Buildings, Ottawa.
- Frank T. Shutt, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.
- H. B. Sifton, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
- Bryce M. Stewart, Editor, Labour Gazette, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa.
- Major G. U. Stiff, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
- Wm. Sykes, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Ottawa.
- J. de Labroquerie Taché, King's Printer, Ottawa.
- W. deC. Topley, Photographer, Ottawa.
- Prof. Ramsay Traquair, McGill University, Montreal.
- Sir John S. Willison, Toronto.
- E. L. Wren, Bromsgrove Guild, Montreal.
- Prof. G. M. Wrong, University of Toronto.
- J. G. A. Vallin, Public Analyst, Ottawa.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

MEMORANDUM OF COMMISSIONER JAMESON in re STAFF OF THE BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS OF CANADA.

The under-signed has had under consideration the communication, dated 1st August last, from the Acting Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, together with the copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners and a list containing the names of one hundred and thirteen officials thereof whose permanent appointment is requested. The question as to the status of the staff of such board being raised, the undersigned observes:—

That, on the 19th August, 1918, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada employed a staff of 701, as hereunder:—

Head Office, 525, as follows:—

Appointed	by order in council.....	300
"	on probation by Pensions Board.....	113
"	temporarily by Civil Service Commission.	112

Staff on Pension Board.

District Branches, 129, as follows:—

Appointed	by order in council.....	59
"	temporarily	70

British Branch, 47, as follows:—

Appointed	by order in council.....	1
"	without order in council.....	46

So far as the Civil Service Commission is aware, none of those appointed by the Pensions Board have passed the Civil Service examinations for entrance to the Public Service. They were appointed under the "free-hand" method, which prevailed prior to the 13th February last, and was continued by the Pension Board until the 15th March, when the last appointee by the Board in the city of Ottawa was taken on the staff without the authority of the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission has since assigned 112 persons to the Pension Board for temporary employment at Ottawa.

Of this staff, 360 appointed by order in council prior to the 13th of February, 1918, are regarded by the Pension Board as permanent. The 113 in the head office had not been made permanent when the Pension Board, as to staff, came under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. The 112 assigned by the Civil Service Commission are temporary.

The Pension Board now desires to make permanent the 113 temporary officials taken on by them, and the secretary, in his letter above referred to, says it was understood between the Pension Board and the employees that such would be done. As to this understanding, the Civil Service Commission has no knowledge beyond that disclosed by the correspondence.

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Pension Board to be a permanent Dept. Mode of appointment and salaries should be uniform in all Depts.

The Board of Pension Commissioners will, of course, continue as a permanent department of government. Hence the circumstances under which its staff was recruited raise important questions as to the laws which Parliament has made regarding entrance to the Public Service, and the scale of salaries paid in various departments for the performance of duties of a similar character; as well as the further question, viz., whether the Civil Service Commission can differentiate as between one department and another in this respect.

Examination principle since 1882.

Ever since the year 1882 persons securing permanent positions of a clerical nature, in the Inside Division of the Public Service, have been required to pass an examination, while, since 1908, all such have been obliged to successfully write at a competitive examination.

Examination for clerical positions.

The number of permanent employees in the regular departments of government at Ottawa is between 4,000 and 5,000.

In the case of clerical, or non-technical professional and special positions, the qualification is fixed by the regular entrance and promotion examinations held from time to time, whereby uniform tests and ratings can be made and given. From the eligible lists thus created clerks are assigned to the departments at standard rates of pay fixed by statute.

Examination for professional and technical positions.

In the case of positions requiring to be filled by persons possessing professional, technical, and special qualifications, competition is also resorted to, unless the Deputy Minister certifies, and the Civil Service Commission agrees, that the position does not lend itself to such a method, when it may be exempted; but the exemption must be reported to Parliament.

Other methods of competitive examination.

In the case where competition enters, applications are invited; the experience and qualifications of candidates are passed upon by a board, and rated, and the candidates apparently possessing the most suitable qualifications are thereafter, if deemed necessary, interviewed, and a selection made.

System reapproved by Parliament in 1918.

This, generally speaking, is the system which has obtained in appointments to the Inside Service in various departments of government for years. It was reaffirmed and emphasized by Parliament in the legislation of 1918, and it is the only system which the Civil Service Commission is authorized to follow.

Duty of C. S. Commission.

It is obviously the duty of the Civil Service Commission to prevent discrimination against those who prepare for, and successfully take, the required Civil Service examinations, by permitting the appointment to the Public Service at salaries above those fixed by law and, in a permanent capacity, of persons who did not compete, or were unsuccessful, at such examinations.

Discrimination has prevailed.

This latter method of recruiting the Public Service has prevailed to a marked extent in certain of the departments whose creation has been incident to the war.

Salaries and increases in regular Depts fixed by law.

The permanent employees on the staffs of the regular departments, especially those appointed in recent years, have entered the service after competitive examination at very moderate rates of pay fixed by law. Their annual increases are limited to \$50 in the lower and \$100 in the higher grades. My opinion of almost all of those with whom I have come in contact is that they are capable of rendering, and do render, good and faithful service.

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The scale of salaries paid to the staffs of certain new departments, including the Pension Board (who took no competitive or other examination prior to entering the service), ranges very much above those allowed by law for duties of a corresponding character in the regular departments, and the increases granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners seemingly have been regulated only by the good-will of the officers granting them; where in other departments, as already noted, they are limited by statute to \$50 and \$100 yearly.

I do not raise the question as to whether the regular departments underpay or the Pension Board overpay their staffs. That is a matter for the Government and Parliament and was, incidentally, dealt with last session when the Civil Service Act was passed.

The important question, I think, is this: How can good faith be kept with the people of Canada, and harmony and loyalty be preserved in the regular departments of government, in the face of such obvious injustice to, and discrimination against, the men and women who (it may be by burning the midnight oil) have entered the service at a standard wage as the result of competitive examinations, while their neighbours who lacked this qualification are, by the "free-hand" method installed in permanent positions at salaries, in some cases, which are only attained in the older departments upon merit, and after years of service?

The Board of Pension Commissioners is a highly important branch of the Public Service. Its business is urgent, its staff requirements liable to increase for some time, while the nature of its endeavours will not brook delay. This has been fully realized by the Civil Service Commission, and no detriment has been suffered by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the public, because of the commission, notwithstanding that the chairman of such board has more than once been reported in the press as asserting that necessary expansion of the Board of Pension Commissioners has been retarded by the application of the Civil Service laws.

In the distribution of departments among the Civil Service Commissioners, the Board of Pension Commissioners, as to staff, comes under my observation.

I have endeavoured, from the outset, to facilitate appointments in every way consistent with what I regard as the well-being of the general service.

For this purpose,—

I. The London Office of the Pension Board was exempted, upon my recommendation, from the operation of the Civil Service Act during the war, and for one year thereafter.

II. A working agreement with the Pension Board was made by the Civil Service Commission whereby, in the absence of an eligible list, the responsible officers in their offices outside of the city of Ottawa were authorized to employ, temporarily, when necessary, suitable persons, and report them for certification by the Civil Service Commission.

In some new Depts. regulated by free-hand methods.

Cannot discriminate between employees in different Depts. and preserve loyalty of staffs, or good faith with the Canadian people.

Arrangements with Pension Board to prevent hampering its work, during transition period, while eligible lists of successful candidates at C. S. Exam. are built up throughout Canada.

III. In the city of Ottawa, technical officers are appointed on recommendation of the Pension Board, the mere formality of an application and disclosure of qualifications being required, while as to clerical help, when the eligible lists of those who have taken the examination are exhausted, the Pension Board is requested to direct any person applying there for employment to apply to the Civil Service Commission, and, if they are qualified, they are temporarily assigned by the Civil Service Commission until a permanent appointment can be made from the list of future successful candidates.

IV. All "red tape" has been eliminated and a minimum of formalities only, as essential for the maintenance of proper files in the Civil Service Commission, has been required.

For decision by
Government:

A renewed and seemingly final request of the chairman, Mr. J. L. Ross, that the Board of Pension Commissioners be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission has recently appeared in the press, and will probably ere long be considered by the Government.

Question as to
status of staff
awaits Govern-
ment's decision:

Pending the action of the Government, therefore, I believe it would be inadvisable that the question as to the status of any of the employees on the staff of the Pension Board should be dealt with by the Civil Service Commission.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the following questions will eventually require consideration:—

I. Classification and rates of pay of employees of the Board of Pension Commissioners, having regard to the rates of remuneration for the same class of work in other departments.

Problems to be
considered
thereafter:

II. Whether those claiming to have been permanently appointed under order in council shall be confirmed in their positions without qualifying through an educational test prescribed by the Civil Service Act.

III. Whether those whose permanent appointment is now asked by the Pension Board shall be required to successfully write at such an examination, before being made permanent.

IV. Whether all positions on the staff not now held by returned soldiers, and suitable for such, shall be retained by persons, employed without regard to the Civil Service law of Canada; or whether such positions should be rendered available for returned soldiers, who qualify therefor in the usual manner.

These problems may also, I think, await such action as the Government decides to take with regard to the future relations between the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Civil Service Commission.

It should be noted that section 38 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, reads:—

"Provided, also, that in any case where the Commission decides that it is not practicable to apply this Act to any position or positions, the commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make such regulations as are deemed advisable, prescribing how such position or positions are to be dealt with."

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The exemption of any branch of the Public Service from the operation of the Civil Service Act is regulated, it would appear, by the foregoing, which imposes upon the Civil Service Commission the responsibility of recommendation to that end, where "it is not practicable to apply the Act." In my opinion it is entirely practicable to apply the provisions of the Act to all appointments to the staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

CLARENCE JAMESON,

Commissioner.

OTTAWA, August 21, 1918.

APPENDIX "B"

FURTHER MEMORANDUM OF COMMISSIONER JAMESON, re BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS.

I. In the early months of 1918, after the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission had been extended to the whole Public Service, the above board was authorized by the Civil Service Commission—pending the building up of lists throughout Canada of persons eligible for appointment to the Public Service—to employ suitable clerical help in their numerous branch offices in the Dominion and report their action promptly to the Civil Service Commission, which thereupon would grant the necessary certificate.

II. Similarly, working arrangements were made with the Board of Pension Commissioners for additional staff in Ottawa, as required; while the British branch of the Pension Board was entirely exempted from the operation of the Civil Service Act for the period of the war, and one year thereafter.

III. By this arrangement no delay in recruiting the staffs of any of the offices of the Board of Pension Commissioners was occasioned as the result of the new Civil Service laws, any statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Gradually the Civil Service Commission built up lists of persons eligible for appointment to the Public Service, from which it has been sought by the commission to recruit the service, upon requisition from departments whose staffs require to be strengthened.

V. The Civil Service Commission has endeavoured, both verbally and in writing, but without avail, to have the Board of Pension Commissioners requisition for all staff additions, so that those persons entitled to appointment may be assigned: in the absence of any such suitable for that purpose, the Board of Pension Commissioners to be formally authorized to temporarily employ suitable persons.

VI. It is regretted that the Board of Pension Commissioners has not, with respect to its branch offices, co-operated with the Civil Service Commission to this end, but continues, regardless of the commission, to make its own appointments, merely reporting them (in some cases very tardily) and requesting certification thereof.

VII. The chairman of the Board of Pension Commissioners has frankly stated to the undersigned that when such board was created, and subsequently by verbal understanding with the Prime Minister, he was assured of a free hand in all staff appointments. It should at this juncture be observed that the Board of Pension Commissioners was created on September 17, 1916, and that it was not until the 13th of February last that the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission was extended to

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the whole Public Service. It is obvious, therefore, that any statement of the Prime Minister as to staff on the creation of the Board of Pension Commissioners was in harmony with the then law, and clearly was made to assure the chairman, Mr. Ross, that no political interference in the appointment of the staff of the board need be feared by him. Clearly it could have had no relation to the Civil Service Commission, whose functions were not until seventeen months later extended to the "Outside" and the "War Branches" of the Public Service, and whose very purpose is recognition of and appointment for merit, as against personal and political considerations.

VIII. It is quite apparent that persistence in the policy being pursued by the Board of Pension Commissioners, without regard for the rights of those persons on the eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission (of whom many returned soldiers stand first in right of appointment) is at variance with both the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service Act, 1918. The situation thus created demands a definite line of action on the part of the Civil Service Commission, and a frank expression of the attitude which the commission is consequently obliged to assume.

IX. The Civil Service Commission has therefore decided, in order to protect those who qualify for and are entitled to appointment to the Public Service (and also in order that the Civil Service law may not, as respects the Board of Pension Commissioners, become a nullity) to withhold hereafter certification of the appointment of any person engaged by the Board of Pension Commissioners, unless such board has first requisitioned the Civil Service Commission for an assignment and (failing a suitable one being on the commission's eligible lists) authorization has been given the Board of Pension Commissioners to itself make a selection. Special consideration will be given by the Civil Service Commission to the cases of highly technical officers required by the Board of Pension Commissioners; any nominee of the Board of Pension Commissioners being, however, required to satisfy the Civil Service Commission of his qualifications before appointment.

X. For the purpose of avoiding misapprehension as to the facts and a possible repetition of the charge by the Board of Pension Commissioners that its activities are being restricted by the Civil Service Commission, the reason for such decision as has been found necessary is reported to the Government.

CLARENCE JAMESON,

Commissioner.

OTTAWA, December 16, 1918.

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APPENDIX "C"

MEMORANDUM OF COMMISSIONER JAMESON, ON THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The undersigned having been requested by the other members of the Civil Service Commission to examine into and report on the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, as a preliminary to such further action as may be necessary under the Order in Council of 15th March, 1918 (P.C. 562)

"The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th March, 1918, from the Secretary of State, submitting that the Department of Public Printing and Stationery was established and given a special status under 'An Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery' (chapter 80, R.S., 1906), with certain powers given the Minister and the King's Printer respecting the employment of printers and other necessary hands which now number between 1,200 and 1,300;

"And whereas it is proposed to bring the Outside Service of the Civil Service under the immediate jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and the said commission will deal with appointments to the service, make provisions for examinations, and generally consider questions related to the efficiency of the service, the Minister is of the opinion that before any action is taken in respect to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, the special status of that department, and its exceptional conditions, should be carefully investigated.

"The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Civil Service Commission be requested to engage an efficiency expert or experts for the purpose of carefully investigating all branches of the department mentioned with the view of recommending such steps as might properly be taken to promote both economy and efficiency.

"The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval."

reports as follows:—

The undersigned spent portions of several days with the King's Printer in going through the various branches of his department, and examined into the methods of operation, system of accounting, and the capacity of the composing rooms and plant; and has since obtained from the King's Printer certain data regarding the same, as well as the staff and general employees.

In the opinion of the undersigned:—

(1) The separation of important branches of the department do not make for efficiency, economy, or good discipline.

The Printing Bureau is situated on St. Patrick street, the Printing Bureau annex on Sussex street, the Stationery Branch on Dalhousie street, and the Distribution Office on York street.

The centralization of these would enable a considerable economy to be effected both in the matter of staff and rental.

(2) The capacity of the composition and printing departments of the Bureau are seemingly out of balance: the former being beyond the capacity of the presses.

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The "non-chargeable" or lost time (that is time which cannot be charged to any work) has on a three-year average been only 2.22 per cent in the press rooms; in the composing rooms, during the same period, it has been 20.11 per cent, and my information is that it now is considerably higher.

It is important to note the percentages of lost or non-chargeable time both in the composing and pressrooms, did not, during the period stated, take into account the time that any of the machines were "covered," that is, not in operation, whether due to breakdown, lack of work, or other causes.

This lack of balance in the capacity of branches has in some measure been caused by the taking on of employees in the composing rooms from time to time during rush seasons, as well as on other occasions, and continuing their services indefinitely, where in the case of a commercial printer they would go off the pay-list the day their services could be dispensed with.

Some of the presses, while in good working order, may be classed as obsolete, and because of the improvements in this type of machinery since their manufacture, although they are still useful for short runs are not now capable of relative economical operation, where very heavy demands are made upon them.

(3) The binding department is unduly costly owing to,—

(a) The output being below what it should be; and.

(b) A staff being maintained to do a relatively small amount of hand work which could be executed at less expense to the country by some commercial firm, and the space occupied by their equipment put to profitable use.

(4) The staff requires rearrangement. Important positions are held by ill-suited persons, resulting in indifferent discipline, and a failure to obtain results proportionate to the cost. A number of the employees have long since passed the age of activity, while a few, owing to years and infirmity, are quite useless.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the most important question to determine, is whether the Department of Public Printing and Stationery is to be organized, equipped, and manned,—

(a) To meet the normal requirements of the various departments of Government throughout the year; or

(b) To meet not only the normal but the abnormal requirements of the public service, constituting during a few months in each year a peak load.

If the former policy (a) be decided upon, the plant in the press and composing rooms will probably be found adequate for some years to come, but the staffs should be reorganized, and in the latter branch reduced.

If the latter policy (b) be adopted, not only should obsolete presses be replaced, but additional presses will probably be required, and the press- and composing-room staffs will need to be strengthened, and the policy of short-term-employment of press- and composing-room help put into practice.

The first plan, of course, will entail the printing outside of the department of all work in excess of its capacity, which, being fixed at the normal and not the peak of public requirements, should, in the interest of economy and efficiency, be kept at that point; for to secure and retain these the capacity of the plant and staff, in my opinion, must be fully utilized throughout the year—something which is impossible under existing conditions.

The second plan, it is equally clear, will entail an equipment and staff sufficient to handle the peak load in every division of work, with the inevitable high percentage of lost or non-chargeable time during the seasons when the quantity of work falls below the maximum, and its corollary, namely, the greater net cost of the annual out-

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put. For while with short-term employment of help rigidly adhered to, the staff will fluctuate with the volume of work, the overhead will necessarily be increasingly greater as the plant is increased.

When the Printing and Stationery Department was organized, Hon. Mr. Chapleau explained to the House that its purpose was to improve the standard of public printing, which was below that in other parts of the Empire as well as the United States; to ensure secrecy in the printing of public documents, where required; to save exorbitant charges by printers by determining from actual experiences the cost of such work, and save the expense of paying for a lot of material sometimes carried over in type from day to day when Parliament is in session.

It may have been the intention to eventually equip the Public Printing Department to handle the peak load, though such would appear contrary to the spirit of economy evidenced during the discussion in Parliament on the occasion mentioned.

The position of King's Printer, since the organization of the department, has not been at all akin to that of an independent commercial printer. The political equation incessantly entered not only into the engagement but also the retention of employees, who sometimes were neither necessary nor qualified. Even in the face of this handicap the successive permanent heads of the department have made a good showing, both as to cost and quality of work.

The cost, however, should be capable of reduction by a proper reorganization of plant and staff, and proper discipline, which, in my opinion, can only be obtained by giving foremen the right to suspend or dismiss inefficient and idle employees, and holding each to strict accountability for the output and quality of work of his branch.

This, of course, contemplates the entire elimination of personal and political influence in the management of the staff and employees.

In the opinion of the undersigned a careful survey of, and report on, the whole department by thoroughly competent men acquainted with all branches of the printing business is desirable before a policy as above referred to is determined upon.

They should, I think, be Canadians. None other would be sufficiently familiar with the conditions, purely Canadian, arising from the use of two official languages in federal publications.

They should know, too, the variety and quality of the printing of the Dominion, and should come with the experience of the most modern and extensive printing establishments in the country.

Their report would necessarily, if it were deemed advisable, be subject to review by competent persons named by the Civil Service Commission.

For the purpose of securing such a report, the undersigned recommends that the services of the following gentlemen be secured:—

Mr. Adam L. Lewis, of Southam Press, Ltd.

Mr. Eugene Tarte, of La Patrie Publishing Co., and

Mr. E. F. Slack, of the Gazette Printing Company, Limited.

All of these gentlemen have had years of experience in the printing business, and the oversight and management of large and well-equipped plants, and would bring with them experience gained not only in general printing, but in government printing as well. The undersigned has been in communication with them and understands they would be willing to serve without pay; a living allowance being made when they are from home and engaged on the work.

The one criticism perchance to which this or any other like selection might be open on the part of the casual observer would be that the gentlemen named are connected with printing establishments which would possibly benefit by the adoption of a policy placing a limit on the output of the Printing Department, instead of providing for the "peak load."

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The answer, however, is threefold:—

First.—If they desired to serve personal interests they could scarcely hope to do so in this matter, as their report is to be tentative and subject to review.

Secondly.—Any Canadians having necessary qualifications would be connected with printing establishments which have in the past done government printing, or hope in the future to do so, and would, therefore, be subject to the like objection.

Thirdly.—Any policy which is shown, while not impairing efficiency, to effect economy, should be welcomed.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that arrangements be made with Messrs. Lewis, Tarte, and Slack, and their report obtained as early as possible.

C. JAMESON,
Commissioner.

Office of the Civil Service Commission,
OTTAWA, May 30, 1918.

TABLES

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TABLE No. 1.—Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission.

Examination No.	Date of examination.	Nature of examination.	Department.	No. of vacancies.	No. of candidates.	Successful candidates.
1917.						
709	Sept. 1	Special Lower Grade..	Trade and Commerce	1	1	Samuel Johnson, Ottawa, Ont.
710	Sept. 4	Special Preliminary...	Outside Service...	167	See page 68.	
711	" 5	Special Qualifying..	"	52	See page 70.	
712	" 5	Customs Promotion...	"	2	H. D'A. Birmingham, Vancouver, B.C.	
713	" 7	Special Lower Grade..	Interior.....	1	1	Edith Weatherhead, Ottawa, Ont.
714	" 12	" "	Post Office.....	1	1	None.
715	" 14	" "	Trade and Commerce	1	1	Rolland Dupuis, Ottawa, Ont.
716	" 18	" "	Agriculture.....	1	1	None.
	" 18	" "	Post Office.....	1	1	Cecil Stubbs, Ottawa, Ont.
717	" 25	" "	Naval Service.....	1	1	J. D. O'Connell, Ottawa, Ont.
718	" 29	" "	Interior.....	1	1	Miss M. G. Garvin, Ottawa, Ont.
719	Oct. 10	" "	Post Office ..	1	1	Alice Nesbitt, Britannia Bay, Ont.
720	" 19	" "	"	1	1	*D. H. Tressider, Ottawa, Ont.
	" 19	" "	Trade and Commerce	1	1	None.
	" 19	" "	Public Works...	1	1	None.
721	" 30	Special Lower Grade..	"	1	1	None.
722	Nov. 9	Preliminary ..	Interior.....	1	1	None.
723	" 13	Qualifying ..	Outside Service...	561	See page 53.	
724	" 14	Third Division	"	185	See page 56.	
725	" 14	Translator ..	Inside Service ..	146	See page 57.	
726	" 14	"	House of Commons ..	1	16	*J. P. A. Chevassu, Montreal, Que.
727	" 14	"	Privy Council...	1	1	Pierre E. Guerin, Ottawa, Ont.
728	Dec. 7	Special Lower Grade...	Post Office.....	1	1	Clara de Gonzague, Ottawa, Ont.
1918.						
729	Feb. 28	Temporary Stenographers.	Inside Service.....	109	List not published.	
730	Mar. 2	Special Lower Grade...	Interior.....	1	1	Wm. Scott, Ottawa, Ont.
	" 2	" "	Inside Service ..	72	List not published.	
731	" 7	Special Lower Grade...	Finance.....	333	"	
732	" 11	Supplementary Special Lower Grade	Finance War Loan Staff.....	136	"	
733	" 12	Special Lower Grade...	Canada Registration Board.....	1	1	James Crabb, Ottawa, Ont.
734	April 2	Preliminary...	Outside Service...	756	See page 58.	
735	" 3	Qualifying ..	"	259	See page 62.	
736	" 3	Special Lower Grade...	"	1	1	J. McClosky, Ottawa, Ont.
737	" 6	" "	Boy messengers in the different departments.....	5	5	Cecil Slonemsky, Wilbert Burgess, Douglas Phillips, M. Gargano, O. T. Dunne.

9 GEORGE V. A. 1919

TABLE No. 1.—Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission.—*Continued.*

Examination No.	Date of examination.	Nature of examination.	Department.	No of vacancies.	No. of candidates.	Successful candidates.
	1918.					
738	April 11.	Special Lower Grade...	Boy messengers in different departments.	5	5	Alfred Lewis, Emmett Brown, Ernest Ramage, Wesley Clayton, Cecil Burke.
739	" 16	Typists...	Finance, War Loan Staff.....	75	103	List not published.
740	" 18	Temporary Stenographers.....	Inside Service ..		58	"
741	" 22	Special Lower Grade..		1	1	*Leo. Thompson, Ottawa, Ont.
742	" 23	Egg Inspector .	Agriculture.		55	Wm. H. Gunn, Joshua Hirst, R. J. Bell, Percy Nash, W. L. Patterson, Anton Thornfield, James B. Yong, Walter E. Lofting, A. Mackie.
743	" 23	Veterinary Inspector	"		46	See page 70.
744	" 27	Temporary Stenographers..	Inside Service ..		7	List not published.
744A	May 1.	Temporary Clerks ..	Finance ..		104	"
	" 7.	Temporary Clerks (supplementary exam.)..	"		77	"
	" 11.	"	"		104	"
745	" 14.	Preliminary.....	Outside Service...		557	See page 63.
746	" 15.	Qualifying.....	"		183	See page 66.
747	" 15	Lower Grade.....	Inside Service.....		35	See page 68.
748	" 15	Third Division	Inside Service.....		192	See page 66.
749	" 15	Naval Cadetships.	Naval Service.....		30	See page 68.
750	" 15	Lay Inspector.....	Agriculture.....		38	See page 76.
751	" 16	Special Lower Grade...		1	1	None.
752	" 23	Veterinary Inspector...	Agriculture.....		13	None.
753	" 27	Special Lower Grade...	Soldier Settlement Board.	1	1	None.
754	" 30	"	"	1	1	None.
755	" 31.	"	"	1	1	Frederick Calnan, Ottawa, Ont.
756	June 6	"	Post Office ..	3	3	A. A. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.
757	" 7	"	"	4	4	T. M. Burns, Ottawa, Ont.
	" 7	"	"	1	1	W. S. Chugg, Ottawa, Ont.
758	" 8	"	"	1	1	None.
759	" 10	"	"	1	1	J. T. Kelly, Ottawa, Ont.
760	" 11	"	"	1	1	None.
	" 11	"	Finance ..	1	1	*Charles E. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.
761	" 20	"	"	1	1	*Arthur Drouin, Ottawa, Ont.
762	" 25	"	Finance ..	1	1	None.
763	July 2	"	"	1	1	None.
764	" 13	Temporary Stenographers....	Inside Service.....		36	List not published
765	" 20	Special Lower Grade Messengers ..			40	List not published.
766	" 30	Letter Carriers, Woodstock, Ont.	Post Office ..	7	16	See page 70.
767	" 30	Clerk	Civil Service Commission, Examination Br.	1	11	Ruth M. Walker, Renfrew, Ont.

9 GEORGE V, A, 1919

TABLE NO. 2 (b).—Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the regular examination:—April, 1918.

Place of Examination.	Preliminary.		Qualifying.		Total
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Prince Rupert.....			1		1
Victoria.....			6		6
Vancouver.....	40		15		55
Nelson.....			1		1
Edmonton.....	27	1	11		39
Calgary.....	46		27		73
Frank.....	5				5
Saskatoon.....	12		8		20
Moosejaw.....	13		7	1	21
Regina.....	16		4	1	21
Brandon.....	2				2
Winnipeg.....	57	2	27	1	87
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1				1
North Bay.....	3	3		2	8
London.....	16	1	8		25
Guelph.....	10		7	1	18
Windsor.....	2	2		3	7
Beamsville.....	3				3
Hamilton.....	25	1	3	2	31
Whitby.....			9		9
Toronto.....	102	27	30	3	162
Kingston.....	2		10	2	14
Ottawa.....	44	71	10	5	130
Peterborough.....	2	1			3
Montreal.....	77	28	32		137
Ste. Agathe.....	12		7		19
Sherbrooke.....	6	5	3		14
Sorel.....	3	1		1	5
Quebec.....	18	18	4	2	42
St. John.....	8	5			13
Fredericton.....	1				1
Kentville.....	5		2		7
Halifax.....	7	3	2	2	14
Charlottetown.....	2				2
Total.....	567	169	234	26	996

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TABLE No. 2 (c).—Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the regular examinations:—May, 1918.

Place of Examination.	Preliminary		Qualifying		Third Division Clerkship.		General Exam. Lower Grade Offices.		Promotion in Third Division.	Naval Cadet-ships.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Prince Rupert.	2	5	1	0							8
Victoria.	5	0	3	0						3	11
Vancouver.	8	0	3	0						4	15
Edmonton.	15	3	7	0	1	0					26
Calgary.	6	0	9	1							16
Saskatoon.	6	1	19	1							27
Moosejaw.	9	1	9	0							19
Regina.	6	0	2	0							8
Winnipeg.	33	1	19	0							53
Port Arthur.	1	0	1	0							2
North Bay.	3	0	2	1							6
London.	13	0	4	1	0	2					20
Hamilton.	11	2	3	0							16
Guelph.	4	1	1	0							6
Toronto.	46	10	32	1	0	4	0	1		6	100
Kingston.	3	0	3	0	0	1					7
Ottawa.	46	139	13	5	47	114	7	20	21	4	416
Montreal.	51	41	20	0	0	4	1	4		3	124
Ste. Agathe.	9	0	5	0							14
Sherbrooke.	7	0								2	9
Quebec.	21	10	2	1	0	3					37
Moncton.	2	0			0	4					6
St. John.	9	2	0	2						2	15
Fredericton.	3	0									3
Charlottetown.	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	2			11
Halifax.	16	0	9	2	0	3				6	36
Chatham.				0		7					7
Total.	341	216	168	15	48	144	8	27	21	30	1,018

TABLE No. 3A.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations.

NOTE.—Candidates who are marked with one star (*) have served overseas in His Majesty's Forces, during the present war and have been honourably discharged therefrom, and are accordingly entitled to preferential treatment in the matter of appointment.

(a) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1917.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

At Victoria—

*Cook, Horace Richard.
Duggan, Kathleen P. M.
*Everett, Lawrence R.
*Fitzpatrick, W.
*Goyns, Bertram F.
*Hayes, Harold Hubert.
*Hiscock, James Garfield.
Jackson, Robert Gerald.
*Webb, Alfred W.

At Vancouver—

*Andrews, Arthur.
*Barnard, Thomas A.
*Bower, J.
*Chapman, H.
*Cousins, William J.
*Curran, John.
*de Wiele, Bertram.

At Vancouver—Con.

Farrow, Lera Pearl.
*Fraser, Andrew.
*Gill, John.
*Haggerstone, Herbert M.
*Hinit, Harold Hubert.
*Hughes, David Morley.
*Humphries, George.
*Hunter, George.
*Kirwin, Albert B.
*Long, Victor.
Manders, Ernest D.
*Menendez, Bernard S.
*Moor, John.
*Mackay, Donald.
*Nolan, Edward Jas.
*Northwood, James Henry.
*Olliver, Harry Alban.
*Pacey, John Robert.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

TABLE No. 3A.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations. *Continued.**At Vancouver—Con.*

- *Postill, Kenneth.
- *Reid, Adam.
- *Rollins, William Alan.
- *Shone, Joseph.
- *Sleigh, Fred.
- *Strang, Archie.
- *Webster, Herbert Henry.

At Edmonton—

- *Blackmore, John Henry.
- *Brown, William.
- *Carter, Stanley Edwards.
- *Dean, Earl Wesley.
- *Derbyshire, Arthur W.
- *Flowers, Percy Frederick.
- *Hart, William Henry.
- *Coles, William.
- *Cronk, Wm. Ernest.
- *Figg, Albert Edward.
- *Hoogland, Jacques.
- *Langton, Frank.
- *McCauley, Matthew A.
- *Owen, Thomas.
- *Skinner, William Henry.
- *Tebbley, Joseph Charles.
- *Turnbull, John Hampden.
- *Walford, Herbert H.
- *Wells, George.

At Calgary—

- *Arnold, John.
- *Bailey, John.
- *Cottle, G. E.
- *Crutcher, Joseph.
- *Dagul, Simon.
- *Fagg, John Ernest.
- *Fisher, B.
- *Fraser, Robert.
- *Gibson, John Evan.
- *Golding, Cecil.
- *Hebenton, D.
- *Hodgé, Richard Stanley.
- *Hodges, Ernest.
- *James, Frederick.
- *O'Connor, Thomas.
- *Peacock, Thomas.
- *Pryke, Henry E.
- *Shirley, Frederick.
- *Taylor, James F.

At Frank—

- *Aherne, Michael J.
- *Atlee, E. J.
- *Enslin, Throdore.
- *Fitzsimmons, R. D.
- *Francis, W. W.
- *Johnson, V. H.
- *Johnson, Walter A.
- *Pearson, Jones.
- *Schwalln, Stanley Wm.
- *Thorpe, F. W.
- *Verville, N.
- *Walne, R. H.
- *Wilkinson, T.

At Saskatoon—

- *Brown, John W.
- *Chase, Marlon Rose.
- *Cleetham, Matthew H.
- *Craucher, Robert A.
- *Johnson, Harvey M.
- *Kershaw, William
- *Paul, Alexander H.
- *Ritchie, Eric C. A.
- *Simmons, Arthur H.

At Moosejaw—

- *Bradford, Henry V.
- *Goode, Thomas H.
- *Harrison, Amos.
- *James, H. W.
- *Shillington, Harr et C.
- *Train, Emma L.

At Regina—

- *Armstrong, Geo. Jacob.
- *Bennett, Arthur G.
- *Biddle, John G.
- *Boyle, William J.
- *Brown, Wilfred F.
- *Burrows, Frank W.
- *Conley, John.
- *Disbney, William.
- *Goth, Mona Evelyn.
- *March, Jno. Wm.
- *Marshall, Leonard.
- *Pugh, August Victor.
- *Taylor, Henry.
- *Tench, Reginald F.
- *Wilkie, John Crow.

At Winnipeg—

- *Allan, Thomas.
- *Bailey, Chas. D. H.
- *Balls, Walter A.
- *Bartlett, Herbut V.
- *Braden, I. L.
- *Campbell, Alex. M.
- *Campbell, Neil.
- *Cartwright, Harold.
- *Chalk, Mary.
- *Dawson, Frederick.
- *Drysdale, Hugh.
- *Duke, John.
- *Fillmore, Harold Douglas.
- *Finch, Wm. Fred.
- *Finkleman, Harry M.
- *Fletcher, Hilda.
- *Craig, George.
- *Gay, Frederick S.
- *Gilchrist, Charles.
- *Griffin, John.
- *Hutchings, D. Garnet.
- *Johnston, Henry Addison.
- *Jones, Owen H.
- *Lavender, Gilbert Henry.
- *Lencovatre, Eugene Fied.
- *Lewis, Harry.
- *Lowther, Arthur.
- *Madden, Edwin Henry.
- *McKenzie, James W.
- *McKinnon, Archie.
- *McMahon, Daniel.
- *Nash, Alfred.
- *Rowe, Elizabeth M.
- *Sale, Ira Marcus.
- *Skinner, Ernest A.
- *Snee, Robert Bryan.
- *Smith, Walter Lewis.
- *Stewardson, Ernest W.
- *Victoria, Albert.
- *Wilkie, William.

At North Bay—

- *Proce, James N.

At London—

- *Downing, Gertrude M.
- *Findlay, Alexander.
- *Guest, Charles H.

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TABLE No. 3A.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations.—*Continued.**At London—Con.*

Hughes, Lillian M.
 *Mills, Geo. Matthew.
 Shaver, Cyril E.
 *Smith, Chas. Wm.
 *Smith, Lloyd H.
 *Snodgrass, Joseph.
 *Taylor, William.
 Teeple, Clark.
 *Wheeler, William.

At Hamilton—

*Bawden, Harry Wm.
 *Capell, Frederick.
 *Gilbert, Harry P.
 Gregson, Peter.
 McLeod, Lloyd George.
 Pearcey, Benjamin E.
 *Rimmer, Wm. Baldwin.
 *Sprague, Melburn P.
 Waters, Ernest F.
 *Webb, T. D.
 *Wright, James.
 Wyatt, Minnie.

At Toronto—

Andrews, Mary C. D.
 Armstrong, Lena Louise.
 Ashby, Florence May.
 Axworthy, Vera B.
 Baker, Inez Irene.
 *Barton, Charles Joseph.
 Beddis, Annie.
 *Brown, Charles M.
 Broute, Emily J.
 Buckley, R. H.
 Cardwell, Christina Mae.
 Cassidy, Wm. Henry.
 Davey, Robert John P.
 *Dobson, Jabez Roy.
 Doyle, James Clarence.
 *Edwards, Cecil Lawrence.
 *Eldridge, Calvin Keith.
 *Elsom, Walter James.
 *Ewart, Edward C.
 Gaylor, Evelyn Eunice.
 *Gibbons, James.
 *Golton, Wm. Charles.
 Graham, Helen Mary.
 Green, Wm. Henry.
 *Hackney, John.
 *Hammond, Stacey.
 *Hand, Daniel.
 *Harper, H. E.
 Haslitt, Evelyn Peters.
 *Helps, Frederick H.
 *Heron, William.
 *Hill, William John.
 *Hoskins, Frederick A.
 *Jones, Robert E.
 *Jones, Wilfred.
 *Klepper, Julius.
 Loggie, James Roy.
 London, Lena M.
 *Lowther, Gerald C.
 *Marshall, Norman Chas.
 *Meek, Robert.
 *Middleton, James.
 Morton, George Edward.
 Moses, Florence.
 *McCracken, James.
 MacDougall, Peter H.
 McIntyre, Laura Francis.
 McIntyre, Gladys M.
 *Nevin, Frank,

At Toronto—Con.

*Perkin, Wilfrid John.
 *Peers, Harry L.
 *Perry, Ernest.
 *Richards, Henry Edward.
 *Richardson, Walter F.
 Robertson, Leslie Murray.
 Sadlow, Margaret.
 Scott, William.
 Scott, Wm. Wesley.
 *Smith, Stanley G.
 *Strain, John.
 Trenear, Richard John.
 *Welch, Wm. Patrick.
 Wield, Gordon F.
 Wright, Lottie Aileen.

At Kingston—

Free, Hugh T.

At Ottawa—

Beardwood, Annie E.
 B'ssonnette, Antoinette.
 Cavers, Margaret M.
 Clark, Rita.
 Craig, Thomas.
 Edwards, Lewis R.
 Fitzsimmons, Elizabeth.
 Gauthier, Germain.
 Gauthier, Leopold.
 Graham, John W.
 Hall, Harry R. M.
 Hardy, Mary W.
 Kelly, C. W.
 Lally, John P.
 Lepine, Lima.
 Leveille, Levina.
 McDougall, Flora Ann.
 McGahey, Honora Pearl.
 MacLarty, Douglas.
 McNelly, Zella Estella.
 O'Meara, Caroline.
 Parent, Alleluia.
 Plunkett, Lena.
 Smith, Lottie A.
 Snowdon, J. V.
 Tassé, Louis H.
 Tremblay, Helen E.
 Waterman, Frederick J.
 Wilson, Jack F.
 Williams, Minnie.
 Symonds, Beatrice.
 Dupuis, Mary B.
 Moore, Anna Mary.
 Brazeau, Willie.
 Brauillette, Mme. I. L.
 Charette, Leonine.
 Charland, Alice.
 Cyr, Bertha.
 Daoust, Leonie.
 Faribault, A.
 Fontaine, Marie L.
 Guerin, Adelard.
 Hubert, Marie Ange.
 Labelle, Bertha.
 Lafontaine, Yvonne.
 Lapointe, Bernadette.
 Lefebvre, Antoinette.
 Lortie, Isola.
 Marier, Marie Antoinette.
 Mercier, Anthemise.
 Mercier, Leontine.
 Morin, Des Neiges.
 Nantel, Juliette.
 Quesnel, Eleonore.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

TABLE No. 3A.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations.—*Continued.**At Ottawa—Con.*

Reginbal, Germaine.
 Rochon, Elizabeth.
 Roy, Antoinette.
 Sawyer, Gilberte.

At Montreal—

Amyot, Clotilde.
 Barrette, Jos. Henri.
 •Beaudin, Adjutar.
 Beaulne, Lou.
 Bennett, Mary D.
 Bissonnette, Jeanne.
 Bouchard, Bertha.
 Boucher, Gaston.
 Boyer, Berthe.
 Brodeur, Chas. Emile.
 Brosseau, Philomene.
 Charrette, Rodolphe.
 Church, Rene.
 •Collins, Edgar G.
 Dalgnauld, Alberte.
 Dorris, Louis.
 Falardeau, Laetitia.
 Fortier, Jos. Louis.
 •Garland, Wharton.
 Gelinas, Laura R.
 Giroux, Gonzalve.
 •Gordey, W. J.
 Holliday, Richard.
 Keroack, Blanche.
 Lacaste, Mine, Louis.
 Laflamme, J. Leon.
 Langlais, Gabrielle.
 Lapiere, Antonin Edgar.
 LaRochelle, Jules G.
 Lefebvre, Joseph Marsel.
 Leger, Marlette.
 Leroux, Raoul.
 Marcoux, Bertha M.
 a Mars, Laurent.
 Mayer, Jeanne.
 Nantel, Omer.
 Ouellette, Berthe.
 Parent, Paul.
 Perrin, Rachel.
 Pettelere, Marie Louise.

At Montreal—Con.

•Powers, Christopher.
 Richardson, Eugenie.
 Riches, Thos. H. G.
 Robert, Germaine.
 Rodier, Benjamin L.
 Rousseau, J. N. René.
 •Sinclair, David.
 •Tickell, Herbert James.
 •Corry, Fred de B.

At St. Agathe des Monts—

•Douglas, Edward Jones.
 •Hunter, Harry.

At Quebec—

Beaulieu, Jeanne.
 Lemieux, de la Briere.
 Marquette, E. J.
 Masse, Arthur.
 Ouellet, Gabrielle.

At St. John—

•Arseneault, Albert.
 Coleman, Geo. P.
 •Hazelwood, Geo. Frederick.
 •McJunkin, Charles M.
 •Sowerby, John S.
 Stone, Jessie Olive.
 •Viney, Edward.
 Williams, Edmund J.

At Charlottetown—

Hagen, Winnifred.
 Henderson, Homer L.
 Hooper, Harry C.

At Halifax—

Allsop, Stephen E.
 •Bainbridge, Harry H.
 Grant, Earl Scot.
 •Miller, Wentworth C.
 Mooney, Margaret M.
 O'Connell, Wm. J.
 •Page, Ernest O.
 •Waller, Edward P.

(b) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1917.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

At Victoria—

Dorman, Vera.
 •Hodgeson, William C.
 •Ward, William J.
 West, Dorothy.

At Vancouver—

•Clark, Herbert.
 •Claus, John C.
 Dean, Henry.
 •De Wiele, Bertram.
 Down, William C.
 •Gray, J. A. H.
 •Harris, Henry C. N.
 •Jones, William.
 Money, Ernie W.
 •Mackay, Donald.
 •Roddie, Albert E.
 •Schubert, Dudley Chris.
 •Wheeler, Thomas A.

At Nelson—

Keron, R. J. D.

At Edmonton—

Munton, Jack D.
 •Young, Wm. Murray.

At Calgary—

Burbidge, Albert John.
 Harris, Helen M.
 Kathrens, Herbert A.

At Frank—

•Fitzsimmons, R. D.
 •Mack, J.
 •Tralse, Fred B.
 •Unsworth, Percy.

At Saskatoon—

Jackson, Harvey M.

a Subsequently disqualified.

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(b) *Qualifying examination for the Outside Service, November, 1918.—Continued.**At Regina—*

Bannerman, John.
Cromb, James.
Evans, P. D.
Goth, Mona E.

At Winnipeg—

*Gay, Fred S.
*Marr, H. E.
MacGillivray, E. F.

At North Bay—

Robinson, Wm. Joseph.
Tremblay, Angeline.

At London—

Daniel, Seaburn A.
*Foster, Arthur E.
Harris, Percival A.
Hodgins, James Wilson.
*Johnston, James R.
*Mills, Geo. M.
*Smith, Lloyd H.
*Wheeler, William.

At Toronto—

*Abrahamson, Philip.
Baker, Inez Irene.
*Blunny, Walter James.
*Brown, Chas. Meldrum.
*Brown, Herman O.
Daniels, Arthur Augustus.
*Devine, Evan Wellington.
Foster, Robert.
*Hammond, Stacey.
Hancock, Charles H.
*Hill, William J.
*Hoskins, F. A.
*Klepper, Julius.
*Lecocq, John Philip.
*Masterson, Frederick A.
*Meek, Robert.
*Oakes, John.

At Toronto—Con.

Pinder, Dora May.
Raper, Cecil S.
*Richardson, Walter.
Thompson, Edith M.
Welch, John Henry.
*Whitnall, Percy.

At Kingston—

*Connor, John W.
Doyle, Stella E.
Hearne, Edith Irene.

At Ottawa—

Blunt, Ethel.
Gorman, Gerald Thomas.
Jarvo, Zita Mary.
Low, Thomas Ashe.
McArthur, Nathan.
MacLarty, Douglas.
Smith, Walton H. Y.
Thomas, Mark T.

At Montreal—

*Collins, Edgar Grey.
Francoeur, Mme. E. G.
*Garland, Wharton.
Gosselin, L. W. J.
*Powers, Christopher.
*Sinclair, David.
*Tickell, Herbert James.
*Wood, James Taylor.

At Ste. Agathe des Monts—

*Deck, John.
*Hill, Alfred James.
*Hill, Edward.
*Lister, William.
*West, Frederick.

At St. John—

Colpitts, Clayton D.
O'Leary, Henry L.

(c) *Competitive Examination for positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division, Inside Service, November, 1917.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Durocher, Pauline. | 8. Leggett, William Edgar. |
| 2. Carrier, Ernestine. | 9. Lothian, William Fergus. |
| 3. Brown, Nellie. | 10. Pearl, Harold N. |
| 4. Evans, Gertrude B. | 11. Buchanan, William A. |
| Caron, Jean. | 12. Garvin, Nellie R. |
| 6. Day, Isabel L. | Rheume, Gliele. |
| 7. Gould, Alexander. | |

(d) *Supplementary Examination in Arithmetic, History and Geography for successful candidates at previous examinations for Stenographers and Typists, November, 1917.*

Stafford, E. May.

(e) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.

IN ORDER OF MERIT BY CENTRES.

At Victoria—

- 1. Clark, Henry B.
- 2. Goodall, Walter H.
- 3. Unwin, Cecil H.
- 4. Parker, Howard
- 5. Jolly, Alfred C.
- 6. Knapp, Wm.
- 7. Eddie, Jas. A. Ross.
- 8. Baker, Hugh.
- 9. Blight, Arthur W.
- 10. Forster, Geo.
- 11. Mowat, Jas. J.
- Widen, Emile.
- 13. Harris, Arthur.
- 14. Currie, John Wm
- 15. Sanders, Bertram B
- 16. Burgess, Albert R
- Pogson, Joseph
- 18. Cornish, Alfred J
- 19. Bagnall, Cyril F
- 20. Carr, Mary E.
- 21. Handley, Philip.

At Vancouver—

- 1. Kelly, Frank P
- 2. Purdy, Frank E.
- 3. Grice, Wm. D.
- 4. Frost, John F
- 5. Robinson, Chas. C
- 6. Reid, Jno. Anderson
- 7. Knowles, Edgar.
- 8. Sims, Daniel E.
- 9. Brown, Osear W.
- 10. Rowland, John
- 11. Embrey, Wm. H
- 12. Masterton, Wm
- 13. Byrt, Fred. Wm.
- 14. La'dman, Sidney W
- 15. Hall, Wm. Jas.
- 16. Frisley, Albert E.
- 17. Amlel, Geo. V.
- 18. Aird, Arthur.
- 19. O'Reilly, Jacob.
- 20. Tague, Austin.
- 21. Pearson, Arthur R
- 22. Matthews, Walter T
- 23. Robins, Frank J.
- 24. Duke, Jas. Scott.
- 25. Gray, John H.
- 26. Stapleton, Albert E. J.
- 27. Payne, John.
- 28. Wheeling, D. W.
- 29. Kent, Albert C.
- Worthington, Edwin.
- 1. Miller, Lawrence M.
- 2. Anderson, David.

At Edmonton—

- 1. Joyce, Wm
- 2. Merkle, Jack Wm E.
- 3. Turlock, Frank.
- 4. MacDonald, Ernest Roland
- 5. Allen, Robert
- 6. Allen, Wm Charles.
- 7. Allen, Wm Thomas
- 8. Keir, Colin Wm.
- 9. Nelson, John.
- 10. L. N. H.
- 11. May, Frank
- 12. Plouman, Wm. Edward
- 13. Shlett, Frank.
- 14. H. Wm. George
- 15. H.
- 16. G. F. A. Under

At Edmonton—Con.

- 17. Gilchrist, Donald
- 18. Cotter, John.
- 19. Hebert, Norman I.
- 20. Potter, Jessie.
- 21. Taylor, John

At Calgary—

- 1. Gilbert, Albert.
- 2. Cameron, Fred James
- Head, Geo. F.
- 4. Coulter, Lawson B.
- 5. Golding, Reuben.
- 6. Beattie, Geo. Albert.
- 7. York, Walter G.
- 8. Chureh, Harry.
- Robinson, Norman C.
- 10. Porter, Wm. J
- 11. Pope, Victor.
- 12. Ross, James.
- 13. Mackle, James O
- 14. Porteous, William.
- 15. Walkling, Albert.
- 16. Owens, Thomas
- 17. Stoddart, Wm James
- 18. Hatt, Richard Geo.
- 19. Webster, Arthur.
- 20. MacKinnon, John.
- 21. Yeates, Walter.
- 22. Robertson, Allan B
- 23. MacDonald, John.
- 24. Lewis, Daniel.
- 25. Radford, Albert G.
- 26. Butterfield, Jim.
- 27. Hargreaves, Samuel.
- 28. Manley, Herbert.
- 29. Underdown, Thomas J
- 30. Healey, Wm.
- 31. Pearse, J. W.
- 32. Sayce, Leonard.
- 33. Doolan, Leslie Chas
- 34. Marshall, David
- 35. Brown, Arthure.
- 36. Savage, Geo. O.
- 37. Briggs, Adrian F.
- 38. Wright, Fred. J.

At Frank—

- 1. MacDonald, Wm. W
- 2. Merry, Henry.
- 3. Law, A. J.

At Moosejaw—

- 1. Webb, Fred. John
- 2. Plummer, John Wm
- 3. Rolls, Grace H.
- 4. Jerram, Joseph.
- 5. Robinson, John A
- 6. Toyne, Fred Wm
- 7. Jones, James G.
- 8. Munns, Wm. Alex
- 9. Burchell, Jas. A.

At Saskatoon—

- 1. Udy, George.
- 2. Gibson, Edward.
- 3. Harbottle, John.
- 4. Masters, Arthur R
- 5. Corring, Wm
- 6. Hope, George
- 7. Godwin, Wm. Edward
- 8. Wortley, Jim
- 9. Chantry, Thomas W G
- 10. Gault, Geo

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(e) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.—Con.

At Regina—

- * 1. Jones, Wesley J.
- * 2. Chessman, Edward.
- * 3. Blackham, Fred. T.
- * 4. Payne, Henry.
- 5. McCallum, Wm.
- 6. Childs, Frederick.
- 7. Ham, John A.
- 8. Baldwin, Andrew A.
- 9. Koch, Peter V.
- 10. McCarley, Byron S.
- 11. Risk, Francis R. E.

At Brandon—

- * 1. Hawkins, Frederick.
- * 2. Bunch, Fred. J.

At Winnipeg—

- * 1. Jessop, John W.
- * 2. Langston, Harold.
- * 3. Dodds, Wm. D.
- * 4. Feeney, John J.
- * Nelson, Arch B.
- * 6. Nixon, Fred. Wm.
- * Roche, Frank.
- * 8. Welch, Wm. R.
- * 9. Craigie, John H.
- * 10. Jameson, Geo. R.
- * 11. Clay, J. J.
- * 12. Birch, Charles.
- * 13. Hillhouse, Jno. S.
- * 14. Jeramy, G. T.
- * 15. Campbell, Thomas.
- * 16. Madden, Edwin H.
- * 17. Harrison, Percy.
- * Moss, Charlie.
- * 19. Ellis, John.
- * Swinton, Thos. S.
- * 21. McDonald, Andrew.
- * 22. Armstrong, Fred. E.
- * Davies, John D.
- * 24. Poole, Joseph N.
- * 25. Marsden, Thos.
- * 26. Moxford, Jas. H.
- * 27. Lancer, Edward E.
- * Wild, Fred C. H.
- * 29. O'Gorman, John.
- * 30. Currie, Geo. D. B.
- * 31. Baker, Percival J.
- * Pratt, Frederick.
- * 33. McPhail, Donald A.
- * 34. McDonald, Fred. C.
- * 35. Aylward, Harry.
- * 36. MacKay, Thos. J.
- * 37. Bailey, Ernest.
- 38. Gray, Wm. J.
- 39. Berry, Arthur O.
- 40. Boyd, Kathleen M.
- 41. Rogers, Geo. A.
- 42. Farquhar, Agnes.
- 43. Ellis, Ernest A.
- 44. Bullock, Robert.

At Sault Ste. Marine—

- 1. McNally, Geo. A.

At North Bay—

- 1. Johnson, Oressa.
- 2. Smythe, Caroline Louise.
- 3. Howe, Lillian C.
- 4. Leishman, C. Clyde.
- 5. Clarke, Frank J.

At Beamsville—

- * 1. Vaughan, Clayton E.
- * 2. Filce, Joseph M.

At Windsor—

- 1. Gignac, Yvonne.
- 2. McGregor, Glenn.
- 3. Northwood, Florence I.
- 4. Ridley, Edward W.

At London—

- * 1. Noble, Herbert.
- * 2. Hedger, Ralph.
- * 3. Koehler, Henry S.
- * 4. Steels, Louis A.
- * 5. Smith, Alex. S.
- * 6. Bremner, William.
- * 7. Malcolm, Michael.
- * 8. Burgess, Fred. W.
- * 9. Mackenzie, Geo. E.
- 10. Chowen, Harold Thorne.
- 11. Parker, Harold.
- 12. De Couvey, Margaret.

At Hamilton—

- * 1. Smees, Alfred F.
- * 2. Devall, Wm. N.
- * 3. Boyd, Harold C.
- * 4. Wells, Frank.
- * 5. Merington, Byron L.
- * 6. Halstead, Arthur L.
- * 7. Middlemiss, Francis R.
- * 8. Harris, Henry D.
- 9. Robb, Wm. A.
- 10. Spratt, Morley.
- 11. Brewster, John A.
- 12. Fletcher, Wm. J.
- 13. Workhouse, Marjorie.

At Guelph—

- * 1. Robertson, Wm. D. M.
- * 2. Short, T. A.
- * 3. Kramer, Clarence Basil.
- * 4. Boyd, Thomas V.
- * 5. Fenton, Frederick A.
- * Harte, Egbert G.
- * 7. McGimsie, Burward A.

At Toronto—

- * 1. Salmond, Henry J.
- * 2. Cook, Leonard J.
- * 3. Whiston, Jas. V.
- * MacGregor, John.
- * Frost, Ernest A.
- * Carradue, Maurice C.
- * 7. Jones, Robert E.
- * 8. Peers, Harry L.
- * 9. Stewart, Geo.
- * 10. Tattersall, Albert Ed.
- * Hunter, Wm.
- * Hendry, John.
- * 13. Prior, Ernest N.
- * 14. Roughley, Isaac.
- * 15. Smith, Sidney H.
- * Hunt, Thomas.
- * 17. Carmichael, Wm. J.
- * Hogg, Thomas.
- * 19. Hart, Wm. F.
- * 20. Watson, Daniel.
- * 21. Holdam, John T.
- * Wilson, Andrew.
- * 23. White, Wm. F.
- * 24. Buckley, Gilbert.
- * Morgan, Wm. H.
- * 26. Ironside, John.
- * 27. Farrand, John.
- * 28. Mundy, Cecil F.
- * 29. Emery, Thomas.

(c) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.—Con.

At Toronto—Con.

- * 33. Cuthbert, Thomas.
- * McGuffin, Wm.
- * Young, Edwin.
- * 33. Biggar, Fred. L.
- * 34. Lawrence, Jas. E.
- * Stittle, Bert.
- * 36. Husband, Albert R.
- * Ostrom, James.
- * 38. Cameron, Wm. H.
- * 39. Puncheon, Ralph.
- * 40. Sloan, Archie M.
- * 41. Reynolds, Thos. E.
- * 42. Unis, Edward A. J.
- * 43. Musson, Frank.
- * 44. Porter, Geo.
- * 45. Dowe, John J.
- * McMaster, Wm. L.
- * 47. March, Arthur H.
- * 48. McLeod, Hugh.
- * 49. Burroughsford, Thos. Geo.
- * Lennox, Harold S.
- * 51. Jones, Ernest A.
- * 52. Robb, John.
- * 53. Broadley, Geo. R.
- * Cobb, Chas. R.
- * 55. Robertson, Jas. B.
- * Wilkinson, Wm.
- * 57. Moore, John R.
- * 58. Edmonds, Tom F.
- * 59. Moore, Wilson.
- 60. Roberts, Geo. J.
- 61. Curry, Gladys.
- Hall, Stewart Wm. S.
- 63. Doran, Laura.
- 64. Rumsby, Bernard.
- 65. Bartlett, Leslie.
- 66. Westman, Eldon R.
- 67. Cuthbertson, Stewart O.
- 68. Ramsdin, Albert N.
- 69. Rolis, Margaret A.
- 70. Coutts, Kathleen.
- 71. Lettan, Marjorie L.
- Sproule, Darcy T.
- 73. Chick, Agnes I.
- 74. Hurst, Annie E.
- 75. Clark, Evelyn C.
- Grant, Sandy M.
- 77. Birmingham, Gertrude.
- Wharton, Florence.
- 79. Comley, Jas. A.
- 80. Graham, Marie A.
- Hickey, John M.
- 82. Farrow, Chas. N.
- 83. Rotstein, Harry.
- 84. Smith, Wyman C.
- 85. Bright, Elsie May.
- Eastwood, Walter E.
- 87. Hall, Almota.
- 88. McConaghy, Margaret A.
- 89. Richardson, Wm. J.
- 90. Lancaster, Fred. J.
- 91. Duncan, E. Myrtle.
- 92. Slee, Mildred.
- 93. Davis, Frederick E.
- 94. Milner, Fred. L.
- 95. Gibbons, Geo. E.
- 96. Butterick, Robt. W.
- 97. Eickler, Jack.

At Peterborough—

- * 1. Fallon, Gordon James.
- * 2. Harris, Lillian M.
- * 3. LeMay, Maud.

At Ottawa—

- * 1. Connelly, Percival A.
- * 2. Chalifour, Marie.
- * 3. Blondin, Laura.
- * 4. Dufour, Agnes.
- * 5. Hall, Minnie E.
- * 6. Kelly, Hugh J.
- Leduc, Marie A.
- Macdonell, Lillian.
- 9. Guillaume, Adrienne.
- 10. Garrison, Jas. B.
- Gilmes, Aleda.
- Howard, Cecil F.
- 13. Partridge, Sydney O.
- 14. Charron, Albertine.
- 15. Corriveau, Beatrice.
- 16. Dubé, Lillianne.
- Boyer, Mrs. Nap.
- 18. Charbonneau, Laurentine.
- 19. Allen, Chas. W.
- Davis, Melinda.
- 21. Carboneau, Florida.
- 22. Fortier, Mary Irene.
- Turner, May.
- 24. Côté, Yvette.
- 25. Ranger, Marie A.
- 26. Godbout, Blanche.
- 27. O'Meara, Gladys.
- 28. Fisher, Florence.
- 29. Lecours, Mrs. M. L.
- 30. Smith, Reginald J.
- 31. Robert, Emile.
- 32. Galland, Cecile.
- 33. Dixon, Harold.
- 34. Albert, Therese.
- Martin, Wm. J.
- Mullen, Catherine.
- Regimbal, Emilienne.
- Stock, Herbert C.
- 39. St. Jean, Blanche.
- Vincent, Chas. G.
- 41. Dunn, Lillian A.
- Robertson, John W.
- 43. Berigan, Annie.
- Daze, Elmbre.
- Green, Lawrence J.
- 46. Ross, Minnie G.
- St. Jean, Rodolphe.
- 48. Hall, Thos. W.
- 49. Durocher, Amanda.
- Heare, Lorna E. H.
- 51. McDonald, Duncan.
- Robitaille, Leopold.
- 53. Daly, Lorenzo.
- 54. Proudman, Geo. F.
- 55. Arthurs, Catherine E.
- 56. Côté, Aline.
- 57. Côté, Leo. S.
- 58. Dier, Mabel.
- 59. Dexter, Mrs. Janet.
- 60. Gregory, Milton.
- 61. Smith, James H.
- 62. Edwards, John H.
- Gignac, Margaret.
- 64. Philpott, Chas. A.
- 65. Charette, Alphonse.
- McKay, Margaret.
- 67. Choquette, Alice.
- 68. Chartrand, Bernadette.
- 69. Corriveau, Amanda.
- 70. Page, Germaine.
- 71. Plouffe, Arger.
- 72. Beland, Anlata.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(c) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.—Con.

At Montreal—

- * 1. Buckle, Frank.
- * 2. Dow, Wm. Earle.
- * 3. Cartlidge, John.
- * Falliser, C. C.
- * 5. Worthen, Homer N.
- * 6. Lang, George.
- * 7. Grant, Frank S.
- * 8. Simpson, John.
- * 9. Messenger, Harry.
- * 10. Alcock, Thomas.
- * Wooler, G. N.
- * 12. Clark, James.
- * 13. Rolston, Wm. Gordon.
- * 14. Mills, Samuel.
- * 15. Gauthier, Philippe.
- * 16. Huneault, William.
- 17. Trudeau, Henri.
- 18. Lefebvre, Marie A.
- 19. Lepine, Gaston.
- 20. Limoges, Rachel.
- 21. Beaulieu, Joseph.
- 22. Renaud, Victor Adrien.
- 23. Brisebois, Conrod.
- 24. Renaud, Berthe.
- 25. Bonneville, Marie Claire.
- 26. Heaney, Percy
- Monette, Henri H.
- Robin, Ernest.
- 29. Dubé, Florian.
- 30. Boileau, René.
- 31. Kirback, Ethel.
- 32. Daignault, Lucille.
- 33. Johnston, Evelyn.
- Meloche, Mme. C. I. H.
- Renaud, Albert.
- 36. Beaudoin, Armand.
- 37. Trudeau, Irene.
- 38. Dubois, Eva.
- 39. Reid, Ubald.
- 40. Lambert, Edouard.
- 41. Prudhomme, Leopold.
- 42. de Bellefeuille, Aline.
- Tetreault, Adrien.
- 44. Villeneuve, Rodolphe A.
- 45. Giroux, Juliette S.
- 46. Jasmin, Olivier.
- 47. Faucher, Maurice.
- 48. Jacob, Martin.
- Page, Chas. Ed.
- 50. Rohitaille, Hortense.
- 51. Conroy, Gladstone.
- 52. Prevost, Valentine.
- 53. Fauteux, Milla G.
- 54. Bellemare, Armand.
- 55. Morin, J. Achille.
- 56. Meilleur, Lucien.
- 57. Valiquette, Rodolphe.
- 58. Renaud, Jeanne.
- 59. Vanier, Lea.
- 60. Baker, Josephine C.
- 61. Lutfy, Michael.
- 62. Seguin, Paul C.

At Ste. Agathe des Monts—

- * 1. Riach, Simpson.
- * 2. Bales, Geo.
- * 3. Fleming, Chas. M.
- * 4. Allam, Geo. Wm.
- * 5. Heggie, John.
- * 6. Paterson, James.
- * 7. Cahill, John T.
- * 8. McLellan, Andrew V.

At Sherbrooke—

- * 1. Gleason, Norman F.
- * 2. Barrowman, Robert.
- 3. Abbott, Jean Eleanor.
- 4. Gendreau, Marie Anna.
- 5. Levesque, Willie E.
- 6. Sutor, Ida L.
- 7. Reid, Elizabeth.
- 8. Beaudoin, Michel L.
- 9. Choquette, Jeanne.
- 10. Smith, Walter.

At Sorci—

- 1. Paul, Emile.
- 2. Laferrière, Camille.
- 3. Letendre, Joseph.

At Quebec—

- 1. Lambert, Paul Eugene.
- 2. Bolduc, Joseph L.
- 3. Deschenes, Rose Alice.
- 4. Gravel, Josephine.
- 5. Serais, L. P.
- 6. Dubé, Irma.
- 7. Marquis, Maria.
- 8. Verret, Jeanne.
- 9. Carrier, Valere.
- 10. Losnier, Jules Henri.
- 11. Dery, Antoinette.
- Serais, Rachel.
- 13. Lefebvre, Melia Florence.
- 14. Boucher, Marie Jeanne.
- 15. Briere, Germaine.
- 16. Fiset, Madeleine P.
- 17. Hamel, Jeanne.
- 18. Dion, Joseph Elzear.
- 19. Letourneau, Marie Anne.
- 20. Levellie, Marguerite.
- 21. Gauvin, Joseph Ernest.

At St. John—

- * 1. Haley, Luther Wm.
- * 2. Cavanagh, Charles.
- * 3. Collins, William.
- * 4. Crawford, Geo. Edward.
- * 5. Pitt, James H.
- * 6. Goldie, James J.
- * 7. Martin, Charlie.
- 8. Higgins, Catherine E.
- 9. MacKendrick, Marion H.
- 10. Rogers, Muriel A.
- 11. Hawkins, Ardelle Eliz.
- 12. Cochrane, Nina Kathleen.

At Fredericton—

- 1. MacLeod, G. A. Lorne.

At Charlottetown—

- 1. Clarke, Frank B.

At Kentville—

- * 1. Hale, Wm. Ernest.
- * 2. Brown, Freeman H.
- * 3. Dalton, Judson F.
- * 4. LeBlanc, Joseph.
- * 5. Veino, Dennis A.

At Halifax—

- * 1. Hunter, Mack C.
- * 2. Gunn, Edward H.
- * 3. Balcom, James Edgar.
- * 4. Deveau, John Wm.
- 5. Lomas, Isabel May.
- 6. O'Toole, Terrence M.
- 7. Janes, Edward Thos.
- 8. King, Margary C.
- 9. Bligh, Lillian.
- 10. Hughes, John Wm.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

(f) Qualifying Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.

IN ORDER OF MERIT BY CENTRES.

At Prince Rupert—

- 1. Wearmouth, Herbert F.

At Victoria—

- 1. Harris, Arthur.
- 2. Unwin, Cecil H.
- 3. Parker, Howard
- 4. Hayes, Harold H.
- 5. Forster, George.
- 6. Mason, Thomas.

At Vancouver—

- 1. Cruickshank, William.
- 2. Wood, Lewis R.
- 3. Purdy, Frank E.
- 4. Kelly, Frank P.
- 5. Ree, Alex.
- 6. Rowland, Jno.
- 7. Shone, Jos.
- 8. Brown, Oscar W.
- 9. Mulhern, Bernard A.
- 10. MacDonald, John.
- 11. Wheeling, Daniel W.

At Nelson—

- 1. Hull, Reginald Geo.

At Edmonton—

- 1. Turnbull, John H.
- 2. Hoogland, Jacques.
- 3. Lissenden, Geo. E.
- 4. Dean, Earl W.
- 5. Hawley, Edward B.
- 6. Pickford, Arthur.
- 7. Tebby, Jos. Chas.

At Calgary—

- 1. Martin, John B.
- 2. Spence, Thos. G. W.
- 3. Coffey, Lex C.
- 4. Cable, Arthur E. H.
- 5. Fisher, Bert.
- 6. McTavish, Robert.
- 7. Norton, Edward.
- 8. Walking, Albert.
- 9. Conley, Henry.
- Ovens, Thomas.
- 11. Fagg, John E.
- 12. Hodge, Richard S.
- 13. Cecil, Edgar E.
- 14. Reid, Norman M.
- 15. Coulter, Lawson B.
- 16. Faggetter, Cecil.
- 17. Heberton, David.
- 18. Peacocke, Thos. Jas.
- 19. Smith, Thomas.
- 20. Briggs, Adrian F.
- 21. Cosman, W. T. G.

At Saskatoon—

- 1. Moule, Percy.
- 2. Harbottle, John.
- 3. Baker, Frank.
- 4. Simmons, Arthur H.
- 5. Robinson, Wm. A.

At Moose Jaw—

- 1. Bell, John W.
- 2. Curry, Samuel A. G.
- 3. Shillington, Harriet G.
- 4. Goode, Thomas H.
- 5. Munns, Wm. A.
- 6. McKee, Robt. A.

At Regina—

- 1. Mather, Wm. J.
- 2. Grant, T. G.
- 3. Cunningham, J. C.
- 4. Risk, Francis E.

At Winnipeg—

- 1. Allen, Thomas.
- 2. Campbell, Thomas.
- 3. Branson, Ralph A.
- 4. Nash, Alfred.
- 5. Craigie, John H.
- 6. Price, Francis N.
- 7. Davies, John Daniel.
- 8. Dodds, William David.
- 9. Lenevair, Eugene F.
- 10. Atkinson, John.
- 11. Boyd, Kathleen M.
- 12. Johnston, Chas. H.
- 13. Bowman, Robert.
- 14. Davis, Thos. J.
- 15. Stubbs, Wm. H.
- 16. McLeod, Angus.

At London.

- 1. Noble, Herbert.
- 2. Koehler, Henry.
- 3. Hedger, Ralph.
- 4. McKenzie, Geo. E.
- 5. Simpson, Daniel D.
- 6. MacKay, Robert R.

At Guelph—

- 1. Browne, Wm. D.
- 2. Taylor, Harold L.
- 3. Short, T. A.
- 4. Beattie, W. K.
- 5. McGillsie, D. A.

At Windsor—

- 1. Smith, Lucy A.
- 2. Gignac, Ida.
- 3. Gignac, Yvonne.

At North Bay—

- 1. Howe, Lillian.
- 2. Robinson, Mary K.

At Hamilton—

- 1. Plante, Chester.
- 2. Thompson, Airlie M.
- 3. Burton, Francis V.
- 4. Upper, Hugh C.

At Whitby—

- 1. Huxtable, Harry F.
- 2. Davis, Austin A.
- 3. Addy, B. N. R.
- 4. James, Henry M.
- 5. Anderson, Jas. D.
- 6. Covey, Milton.

At Toronto—

- 1. Clissold, Maurice B.
- 2. Hackney, John.
- 3. Eldridge, Calvin K.
- 4. Helps, Fred H.
- 5. Robertson, Leslie M.
- 6. Carradus, Maurice C.
- 7. Hunt, Thomas.
- 8. Buckley, Richard H.
- 9. Hart, W. F.
- 10. McGregor, John.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(f) *Qualifying Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, April, 1918.—Con.**At Toronto—Con.*

- * 11. Reynolds, Thos. E.
- * 12. Biggar, Fred. L.
- * 13. Buckley, Gilbert.
- * 14. Hendry, John.
- 15. Lundy, Thos. J.
- 16. Shaw, Alice M.
- 17. Stewart, George.
- 18. Sherman, Thos.
- 19. Slemmon, Herbert J.
- 20. Brown, Annie B.
- 21. Beecroft, John.
- 22. Kirk, Florence.
- 23. Smith, Wyman C.
- 24. Stokes, Francis R.

At Kingston—

- * 1. Sanford, Charles F.
- * 2. Hutton, Floyd A.
- * 3. Turner, Norman.
- * 4. Porter, Henry L.
- * 5. Halliday, Jas.
- * 6. Ross, Hugh A.
- * 7. Stockdale, Chas. H.
- * 8. Wood, Chas.
- 9. Gray, Hugh B.
- 10. Sampson, Jeannette.
- 11. Nafin, Marguerite.

At Ottawa—

- 1. Orr, Reba.
- 2. Bristow, Joan.
- 3. Cowan, Eleanor M.
- 4. Dowd, Edward P.
- 5. Gignac, J. A.

At Montreal—

- * 1. Buckle, Frankle.
- * 2. Palliser, Chas. C.
- * 3. Worthen, Homer R.
- * 4. Corry, Frederick de B.
- * 5. Lang, George.
- 6. Pelletier, Eugene.
- 7. Lefebvre, Real.
- 8. Geoffrion, Joseph U. A.
- 9. Labrasse, Georges.
- 10. Labelle, Georges.
- 11. Corbell, Emilien.
- 12. Bigras, Neree.
- 13. Portelance, Auguste.
- 14. Richer, René.

At Ste. Agathe—

- * 1. Chapman, Edward P.
- * 2. Boyle, Patrick R.
- * 3. Bacchus, Frederick.
- * 4. Foster, Thomas.
- * 5. Douglas, Edward J.

At Sherbrooke—

- * 1. Barrowman, Robert.

At Quebec—

- 1. Dumontier, Pierre Alphonse.
- 2. Marquis, Maria.
- 3. Siros, L. P.

At Sorel—

- 1. Laferriere, Camille A.

At Kentville—

- * 1. Brown, Walter S.
- * 2. Grant, Chas. E.

(g) *Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1918.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT BY CENTRES.

At Prince Rupert—

- * 1. Halmberg, Alexander.
- 2. Watson, Olive.
- 3. Viereck, Mabel Alice.
- 4. Evans, Arthur E.
- 5. Curtin, Grace Patricia.
- 6. Byatt, Florence M.
- 7. Kemp, Gladys B.

At Victoria—

- * 1. McKay, Angus.
- * 2. Garger, Alex.
- * 3. Harding, Charles.
- 4. Warburton, Wm. C.
- 5. Mable, Arthur W.

At Vancouver—

- * 1. Ford, Walter J.
- * 2. Reardon, Joseph.
- * Williamson, Hugh W. T.
- 4. Fletcher, Fred. Thomas.

At Edmonton—

- * 1. Harley, John Arthur.
- * 2. Wampler, Chas.
- * 3. Crockett, F. G.
- * 4. Fullerton, John Grove.
- * 5. Nippin, R. T.
- 6. Clark, A. Wilhelmina.
- 7. Wortman, Mabel Louise.
- 8. Finn, R. Marie.
- 9. Thorsher, Augustus S.

At Calgary—

- * 1. Dugan, John.
- * 2. Dunn, Maurice.
- 3. Miland, George B.

At Saskatoon—

- 1. Rowles, Ethel Florence.
- 2. Schofield, Joe.
- 3. Palmer, Herbert Chas.

At Moosejaw—

- * 1. Cousins, Francis W.
- * 2. Quint, David C.
- 3. Fysh, William R.
- 4. Wilton, Eliz.
- 5. Pratt, Edward.
- 6. Spiller, Frank A.

At Regina—

- * 1. Williams, Windsor.
- * 2. Wride, Geo. W.
- 3. Shatford, Alfred.

At Winnipeg—

- * 1. Beavis, John H.
- * 2. O'Gorman, John.
- * 3. Marshall, H. H.
- * 4. Cherry, Thomas C.
- * 5. Hunt, Joseph.
- * 6. Newbery, William A.
- * 7. Hunter, Fred.
- Felton, David A.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

(g) Preliminary Competitions—Elimination for the Outside Service, May 1918.—Con.

At Winnipeg—Con.

- 9. Woolley, John J.
- 10. Reid, Stanley D.
- 11. Anderson, David H.
- 12. Fraser, John.
- 13. Fraser, Alexander.
- 14. Thorndycroft, Sydney A.
- 15. Davies, John D.
- 16. Shepherd, Alex.
- 17. Owen, Geo. F.
- 18. Richardson, Alfred E.
- 19. Hill, Fred. N.
- 20. Ratheran, Harold Fred.

At Sault Ste. Marie—

- 1. Campbell, Thos. B.

At North Bay—

- 1. Kennedy, William R.
- 2. Newton, Paul M.
- 3. LeDuc, Ernest W.

At London—

- 1. Morgan, William C.
- 2. McGratton, Thos. E.
- 3. Campbell, Chas. W.
- 4. Thompson, Frank.
- 5. Broadhurst, James Hope.
- 6. Stewart, Howard J.
- 7. Walker, Telesphore S.
- 8. Hawkins, Samuel.

At Hamilton—

- 1. Alford, Victor A.
- 2. Smith, Jas. A.
- 3. Gill, Reuben.
- 4. Crawford, Fred Chas.
- 5. Handford, Geo. Henry.
- 6. Hill, Claudea M.
- 7. Stoneman, Alfred I.
- 8. Sherwood, Chas. N.

At Guelph—

- 1. Kinniburgh, John R.
- 2. Betteridge, Chas. A.
- 3. Fisher, Hilda.

At Toronto—

- 1. Garraway, Garnet W.
- 2. Cooke, Geo. R.
- 3. Parrett, Alfred Henry.
- 4. Robbins, John William.
- 5. Peers, Harry L.
- 6. Nash, Thos. Harold.
- 7. Gillespie, Edward.
- 8. Robertson, Robert Bruce.
- 9. Kelleher, Timothy J.
- 10. Butler, Leo.
- 11. Smith, Graham.
- 12. Lundy, William R.
- 13. Hallman, Bertram M.
- 14. McCormick, Barbara.
- 15. Ellis, Emily M.
- 16. Rutter, Wm. R.
- 17. Granger, Mary Ann.
- 18. Pugh, Sidney.
- 19. McKinnon, Robt.
- 20. Plummidge, Ada.
- 21. Blackwell, Wm. S.
- 22. Endacott, Alan Robt.
- 23. Stanch, Otto.
- 24. McMahon, Percy Cameron.
- 25. McPhail, Rosa.
- 26. Dearle, Claude A.

At Toronto—Con.

- 27. Adams, Alex.
- 28. Louis, Vera H.
- 29. Alexander, Angus M.
- 30. Gerolamy, Edna Marie.
- 31. Darnley, Wm.
- 32. Stanton, Richard.
- 33. Stevens, Ethel.
- 34. Bloom, Maurice.
- 35. Sullivan, Mrs. Jerry.
- 36. Crighton, Harry.

At Kingston—

- 1. Shultz, Richard.

At Ottawa—

- 1. Oliver, Ed. Allen.
- 2. McCuaig, Donald.
- 3. Paynter, Hilda.
- 4. Wilson, Eliz. C.
- 5. Ryan, Mrs. Nellie.
- 6. Smith, Idalta.
- 7. MacNeely, Mabel D.
- 8. Middleton, Agnes.
- 9. Schuman, Hattie.
- 10. Armstrong, Ernest.
- 11. Lalonde, Berthe.
- 12. Labelle, Archange.
- 13. Moreton, Evelline.
- 14. Breckenridge, Rhea V.
- 15. Gadbois, Maria V.
- 16. McDonald, Caroline A.
- 17. Choquette, Falconio.
- 18. Leslie, Carrie.
- 19. Dupuis, Marie P. A.
- 20. D'Aoust, Imelda.
- 21. Lacourcière, Nancy.
- 22. Grant, Hilda M. A.
- 23. Charbonneau, Edna J.
- 24. Pilon, Wenceslas.
- 25. Bouchard, Yvonne.
- 26. Moxon, Gengia A.
- 27. Leahy, Thomas J.
- 28. Scanlon, Allen.
- 29. Greenberg, Samuel.
- 30. Brout, Germaine.
- 31. Pruneau, Alice.
- 32. Brady, Loretta.
- 33. Kemp, W. G.
- 34. Tessier, Alma.
- 35. Lavigne, Olivia.
- 36. Neville, Mary.
- 37. Lacourcière, Aurille.
- 38. Poirier, Helena.
- 39. Vincent, Alma.
- 40. Chene, Noella.
- 41. Moreton, Ella.
- 42. Sanderson, Thona G.
- 43. Henderson, Emma R.
- 44. Touchette, Louise.
- 45. Houlihan, Geraldine M.
- 46. Roy, Joanne M.
- 47. Yule, K. Isabella.
- 48. Lapierre, Anna.
- 49. Laverigne, Ida M.
- 50. Morgan, Emily M.
- 51. Gignac, J. A.
- 52. Nash, Mrs. E.
- 53. Brisson, Floria.
- 54. Carrière, Arthur.
- 55. Neville, John P.
- 56. Potvin, Rose de Lima.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(g) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, May 1918.—Con.

At Ottawa—Con.

57. Miller, Dorothy H.
Moore, Violet.
Russell, Margaret
60. Boucher, Eva.
Poitras, Laura.
62. Fontaine, Georgette.
Leduc, Alice.
64. Pigeon, Hermine.
65. Bishop, Sidney G.
Dier, Horace D.
Lowrie, Mrs. W.
68. Bayard, Germaine.
69. Ferguson, Lorna M.
70. Godbout, Cecile.
Laidlaw, Myrtle J.
Somerton, Florence A.
73. Henry, Annie Edna.
74. Lewis, Harriet A.
75. Richardson, Violet P.
76. Burgess, Wilbert.
Walters, Lillian.
78. Bourgeoys, Marguerite.
Day, Winnifred A.
80. Gervais, Jeanne.
81. Ferguson, John B.
MacKenzie, Flora.
83. Bourgeau, Eugene.
84. Wining, Bertha F.
Periard, Amanda.
86. Chene, Marie A.
Villeneuve, Marie.
88. Bleeks, Lewella.
Gagne, Evelyn.
Latimer, Bertha M.
91. Guy, Eugene.
Weeks, Arthur C.
93. Sullivan, Jeannet.
94. McArthur, Nathan.
95. McCormick, Sarah E.
96. Craig, Lucy.
97. MacLean, Mary.
Purdy, Lila.
99. Hebert, Hector.
Hughes, Earl.
101. Vachon, Dora.
102. Hill, Louise M.
103. Campbell, Irene D.
104. Phillion, Joseph E.
105. de Harte, Yvonne.
106. Furlong, Mary.
107. Carriere, Beatrice.
108. Brisson, Armenosa.
Chevrier, Fernanda.
110. Patry, Rose.
111. Morier, Charles A.
112. Brigham, Thos. Leo.

At Montreal—

- * 1. Forbes, James C.
- * 2. Larivière, Henri.
- * 3. McCormack, Michael P.
- * 4. Bukford, Harold G.
- * 5. Boucher, Arthur.
- * 6. Jarry, Chas. E.
- 7. Roussin, Maximillenne.
- 8. Fauteux, Claire.
- 9. Paquette, Germaine.
- 10. Pouget, Mary.
- 11. Dorris, Louis.
- 12. LeMyre, Marie A. C.
Seguin, Aline.
- 14. Finkelstein, Sarah.
- 15. Le bonté, Noemie.

At Toronto—Con.

16. Allard, Alderic.
17. Bérubé, Marguerite.
18. Laberge, Mrs. L. A.
Perrault, Blanche.
20. Joly, J. Alderic.
21. Cardinal, Rejeanne.
22. Larivière, Napoleon.
23. Robert, Arthur.
24. Lalonde, Wilfrid.
25. Clarke, Paul Emile.
26. Duckett, Berthe.
27. Dugas, Annie.
28. Desjardins, Rose.
Devon, Mary E.
30. Bastien, Beatrice A.
Benard, Raoul H.
32. Noisieux, R.
33. Bisson, Camelia.
34. Veronneau, Marie Claire.
35. David, Joseph E.
36. Moore, Vena.
37. Larose, Albina.
38. Gervais, Edmond.
39. Deslauriers, Paul E.
40. Gauthier, Charles.
41. Fortier, Adolphe.
42. Gratton, Rose A.
43. Vermette, Henry.
44. Gauthier, Antoinette.
45. Cyr, Omer.
46. Picard, Ernest.

At Ste. Agathe—

- * 1. Neilson, Douglas.
- * 2. Foss, K.
- * 3. Mackay, Donald C.
- * 4. Champ, George.
- * 5. Winter, John Mackenzie.

At Sherbrooke—

1. Parent, Edgar.
2. Gendreau, Saline.
3. Morissette, C. Roland.

At Quebec—

1. Fortier, Joseph Adrien.
2. Martineau, Juliette.
3. Gilbert, Mde. Alice.
4. Carriere, Albert.
5. Tremblay, Leopold.
6. Jobin, S. Irene.
7. Guimont, Louis Robert.
8. Hunt, J. Falcone.
9. Girard, Alfredine.
10. Everell, Eugene Ernest.
11. Adam, Marie Ange.
12. Labreque, Mrs. Foy.
13. Martineau, Marson.
14. Leclerc, Oscar.
Breton, D.
16. Desjardins, Elzear.

At Moncton—

1. LeBlanc, Thomas J.
2. Smith, Lawson.

At Fredericton—

- * 1. Kennedy, Wm. G.
- * 2. Cuming, Gordon Harold.
- 3. McQuarrie, Donald H.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

*(g) Preliminary Competitive Examination for the Outside Service, May 1918.—Con.**At St. John—*

- * 1. Lovely, Robert Bruce.
- * 2. Warden, John Henry.
- * 3. Goldie, James J.
- * 4. Lawson, Gordon S.
- 5. Ryan, Katherine.
- 6. D'Aigle, Marie A.
- 7. Stewart, David L.

At Charlottetown—

- * 1. Alley, Wm. Alfred
- 2. Cameron, Ernest.
- 3. Connolly, John Joseph.
- 4. Trainor, James Ernest.
- 5. Stewart, James W.

1 Subsequently gazetted.

At Halifax—

- * 1. Betts, Ralph.
- * 2. Lewis, Harold R.
- * 3. Tinkham, Harold A.
- * 4. Meurant, Chas. L.
- * 5. Wier, Lewis N.
- * 6. Smith, Roy R.
- 7. Fraser, Robert N.
- 8. Marshall, Joseph Eaton.
- Mader, U. A.
- 10. Mason, Harold E.
- 11. Thomas, Wm. P.
- 12. Ross, Donald R.
- 13. Flavin, Gerald Patrick.
- 14. Buchan, Elton.

(h) Qualifying and Third Division Competitive Examination, May, 1918.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

(A.—Clerks.)

Rank.	Name.	Place.	Rank.	Name.	Place.
• 1.	Devall, William H.,	Hamilton.	s 52.	Fee, John James,	Ottawa.
• 2.	Hackney, Jack,	Toronto.	s 53.	Clement, Lucie,	Ottawa.
• 3.	Waterman, Fred. W.,	Ottawa.	s 54.	Eligh, Ella M.,	Ottawa.
• 4.	Helps, Fred H.,	Toronto.	s 55.	Derraugh, Rita V.,	Ottawa.
• 5.	Frost, Ernest A.,	Toronto.	s 56.	Myre, Yvonne,	Ottawa.
• 6.	Prior, Ernest H.,	Toronto.	57.	Barth, Fred.,	John, Straffordville.
• 7.	Stewart, George,	Toronto.	s 58.	Donaldson, Sara,	Ottawa.
• 8.	Davies, John D.,	Winnipeg.	s 59.	Cayer, Bernice A.,	Ottawa.
• 9.	Nixon, Fred. W.,	St. Vital, W. P. O.	60.	Millar, Eva,	Saskatoon.
• 10.	McKay, Ronald C.,	St. Agathe.	s 61.	Lafranchise, May L. V.,	Hull.
• 11.	Currie, John W.,	Sidney.	s 62.	Malette, Helene,	Ottawa.
• 12.	Bedford, Percy,	Ottawa.	s 63.	Hughes, Mary,	Charlottetown.
• 13.	White, John T.,	Moosejaw.	s 64.	Richardson, Hilary J.,	Ottawa.
• 14.	O'Gorman, John,	Winnipeg.	65.	Palmer, Gertrude L.,	Ottawa.
• 15.	Hunter, William,	Toronto.	s 66.	Burnett, Evelyn F.,	Ottawa.
• 16.	Jones, Wesley J.,	Regina.	67.	Gouin, Adrienne,	Ottawa.
• 17.	Lawrence, James E.,	Toronto.	68.	Robertson, Winnifred,	St. Thomas.
• 18.	Welch, William H.,	Winnipeg.	69.	Black, Margaret H.,	Ottawa.
• 19.	Udy, George,	Saskatoon.	Erwin, Stella,	Ottawa.	
• 20.	Pugh, Alfred,	London.	s 71.	Shane, Lena L.,	Ottawa.
• 21.	Chess, Fred,	Winnipeg.	s 72.	Heron, Louise,	Ottawa.
• 22.	Clarke, Richard R.,	Kingston.	Purell, Audrey D.,	North Bay.	
• 23.	Riley, Walter F.,	Westboro, Ont.	s 74.	Walsh, Norma E.,	Ottawa.
• 24.	Nelson, Douglas,	St. Agathe.	s 75.	Neale, Carmen I.,	Ottawa.
• 25.	Reid, Stanley D.,	Winnipeg.	Veelsler, Myers J.,	Ottawa.	
• 26.	Bulth, F. R.,	Kingston.	s 77.	Stewart, Marion,	Ottawa.
• 27.	Cherry, Thomas C.,	Winnipeg.	78.	Wightman, Marion R.,	Ottawa.
• 28.	Flening, Charles M.,	St. Agathe.	79.	Garvin, Molly,	Ottawa.
• 29.	Hart, William F.,	Toronto.	80.	Bastedo, Catherine T.,	Ottawa.
• 30.	Harrison, Ramsden,	Toronto.	Francey, George E.,	Saskatoon.	
• 31.	Aitken, Hugh R.,	Ottawa.	s 82.	Wegenast, W. S.,	Waterloo.
• 32.	Roughley, Isaac,	Toronto.	s 83.	Bolgel, Clara M.,	Ottawa.
• 33.	Chevers, William,	Waterloo.	Vallant, Napoleon,	Ottawa.	
• 34.	Colebrook, James H.,	Montreal.	s 85.	Emard, Antonine,	Ottawa.
• 35.	Morgan, William F.,	Toronto.	86.	Larkin, Marion H.,	Seaforth.
• 36.	Melanet, Gordon J.,	Ottawa.	Robston, Ella G.,	Ottawa.	
• 37.	Kramer, S. J.,	Regina.	s 88.	Wood, Muriel,	Ottawa.
• 38.	MacGregor, John,	Toronto.	89.	Worth, Wright,	Brookville.
• 39.	Buckley, Gilbert,	Toronto.	90.	Dalglish, Helen W.,	Ottawa.
• 40.	Forbes, James C.,	Montreal.	91.	Cotton, David W.,	Edmonton.
• 41.	Lewis, Harold R.,	Halifax.	s 92.	Macdonald, Mabel K.,	Chatham.
• 42.	McLeod, Hugh,	Toronto.	Walker, Jean M.,	Truro.	
• 43.	Campbell, Charles W.,	Leamington.	s 94.	Dunne, Glen,	Ottawa.
• 44.	Anderson, David H.,	Winnipeg.	95.	Coussens, Edward H.,	Edmonton.
• 45.	Fillmore, Harold D.,	Winnipeg.	s 97.	Love, Isabel W.,	Ottawa.
• 46.	Roche, Frank,	Winnipeg.	Hodgkin, John O.,	Ottawa.	
• 47.	Tattersall, Frank,	Toronto.	Richter, Rose,	Ottawa.	
• 48.	Smee, Robert D.,	Winnipeg.	Reid, William G. B.,	Ottawa.	
• 49.	Drouin, M. J. Fernande,	Ottawa.	Robson, Eva E.,	Ottawa.	
s 50.	Braut, Germaine,	Ottawa.	101.	Charlebois, Jeannette,	Ottawa.
• 51.	Burt, Patricia,	Ottawa.	s 102.	MacRae, Hattie M.,	Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(h) *Qualifying and Third Division Competitive Examination, May, 1918.—Con.*

Rank.	Name.	Place.	Rank.	Name.	Place.
103.	Neal, James, Moosejaw.		s 175.	Cameron, Etta, Bathurst.	
104.	Montgomery, Anna G., Ottawa.			Naylor, Nelson, Calgary.	
s 105.	Campbell, Mary A., Ottawa.		177.	Clement, Paul Edouard, Ottawa.	
	Thomson, Harold J., Edmonton.			Mills, James J., North Battleford.	
107.	Gilpin, George C., Saskatoon.			Snowdon, Reginald V., Edmonton.	
108.	Hayes, Rita, Chatham.		s 180.	Buckley, May, Bathurst.	
	Scharfe, Violetta, Ottawa.		181.	Beaton, Wilfred, Ottawa.	
110.	Dunn, Esther Mary, Ottawa.		182.	Cameron, Dalziel, Moosejaw.	
111.	Plantz, Edna M., Morrisburg.		183.	Casselman, Garnet W., Ottawa.	
112.	Lambert, Paul E., Lauzon.			McLay, James, Ottawa.	
	Ryan, Katherine, St. John.		185.	Morris, Bella, Ottawa.	
s 114.	Gleeson, Mildred J., Ottawa.			White, Lily A., Ottawa.	
s 115.	Fraser, Annie I., Halifax.		187.	Wheeler, Thomas T., Ottawa.	
s 116.	Acklan, Eliz. M., Ottawa.		188.	Ferguson, Constance, St. John.	
s 117.	Brown, Jessie P., Ottawa.		189.	Boudreau, René, Hull.	
	Castonguay, Marie F., Ottawa.		190.	Kaminsky, Mortimer, Ottawa.	
s	Daoust, Lucien, Ottawa.			Pickford, Fred, Moosejaw.	
s	Moreland, Mabel, Ottawa West.		192.	Duffy, Margaret, Ottawa.	
s 121.	Jamieson, Margaret, Ottawa.		193.	Gauthier, Eglantine, Ottawa.	
122.	Torbet, Robert T., Saskatoon.			Jarrett, Fred. A., Calgary.	
123.	Smith, Clara M., Halifax.			Roberts, Walter F., North Battleford.	
124.	Callaghan, Mary, Emyvale.		196.	Hickson, John A., Ottawa.	
	Greaves, Arthur S., Ottawa.		197.	Ratley, Reginald, Ottawa.	
s	Murphy, M. Nellie, Ottawa.		198.	Maxwell, Ada H., Ottawa.	
	Kilduff, Margaret, Ottawa.		199.	Robinson, Arthur F., Victoria.	
128.	Campbell, Marie F., Chatham.		200.	Fraser, Robert M., Mill Brook.	
	Elcombe, Lulu F., Peterborough.			Hooper, Harry C., Charlottetown.	
	Hartney, Kathleen, Ottawa.		202.	Fagan, Norman C., Ottawa.	
	MacKenzie, Estelle J., Elmsdale.			Haskett, Kenneth L., Hamilton.	
132.	Burrows, John T., Saskatoon.		s 204.	Buckley, Mary L., Bathurst.	
133.	Farrell, Baden J., Ottawa.		205.	McLaughlin, Thomas E., Ottawa.	
134.	Mitchell, Ernest H., Edmonton.		206.	Schumann, Hattie, Ottawa.	
135.	McGill, Gordon M., Toronto.		207.	Purcell, Marjorie, Ottawa.	
136.	Greenwood, Harry, Moncton.		s 208.	Boucher, C. S., Britannia.	
s	Hodgins, Marjorie, Ottawa.		209.	MacTavish, Grace A., Calgary.	
138.	Bale, Thomas G., Saskatoon.		210.	Eccelstone, Mildred, Ottawa.	
139.	Burnsley, Frank R., Prince Rupert.		211.	Cloutier, Lawrence D., North Bay.	
140.	Orr, Fulford E., Ottawa.			Woodrow, Fred. R., Moosejaw.	
	Orr, Reba, Ottawa.		213.	Lowrie, Thelma E., Ottawa.	
142.	Southgate, Fred. A., Edmonton.		214.	Kinlock, William, Saskatoon.	
s 143.	McDonald, Marion A., Ottawa.			LaRoche, Yvonne, Hull.	
s 144.	Hatton, Crissie M., Ottawa.		s	MacLean, Bessie P., Chatham.	
145.	Clark, Kathleen M., Ottawa.		217.	Barnard, G. A., New Westminster.	
	Collins, John, Calgary.			Smith, A. G., Ottawa.	
	Cox, Eva V., Toronto.		219.	Kavanagh, Ed. A., Ottawa.	
148.	Coulter, Ruth L., Ottawa.			Lesaux, Victor R., Ottawa.	
149.	Pruneau, Alice, Ottawa.		221.	Martin, Ethel S., Elmvale.	
150.	Leduc, Marie M., Ottawa.		222.	Mathurin, J. E., Quebec.	
	Moreton, Eveline, Ottawa.			Sibley, Oliver, Calgary.	
152.	Mann, Mabel F., Ottawa.		224.	Berriault, William, Coteau Station.	
153.	Anderson, R. R., Calgary.			Mahee, Augusta, Ottawa.	
s	Burnside, Bessie, Ottawa.			Blackwell, Wm. S., Toronto.	
s	Jackson, Lillian, Ottawa.		227.	Gervais, Edmond, Montreal.	
156.	Loney, Adelaide, Ottawa.		227.	Bristow, Joan, Ottawa.	
s 157.	Murphy, M. Florence, Ottawa.		228.	Lepage, Marguerite, Ottawa.	
158.	Belsher, A. Ferne, Ottawa.		229.	Paul, Alex. H., Saskatoon.	
159.	Danbrook, F. C., Calgary.		230.	Caldwell, Guy T., Ottawa.	
	Gibson, Hugh W., Saskatoon.			Hollett, Thomas C., Saskatoon.	
161.	Walsh, David M., Ottawa.			Mader, Atwood U., Mahon Bay.	
162.	Landry, Eliz., Bathurst.		233.	Juteau, Antonio, Montreal.	
163.	Dunk, Bertha, Campbellford.		234.	Beauchamp, Hector, Ottawa.	
164.	Perrin, E., Ottawa.			Foran, William H., Ottawa.	
	Smith, William H., Saskatoon.			James, Herbert Wm., Moosejaw.	
166.	Holland, Harry, Ottawa.		237.	Brisbois, William, Ottawa.	
s 167.	DeHaitre, Blanche B., Ottawa.		238.	Trotter, Bruno R., Ottawa.	
168.	Moffatt, Ida M., Ottawa.		239.	Guay, David, Ottawa.	
169.	Flavin, Gerald P., Halifax.		240.	Wiles, Norman V., Ottawa.	
	Paynter, Bessie C., Ottawa.		241.	Marshall, Eliz., Ottawa.	
171.	Chapman, Mary D., Ottawa.			Monk, John E. B., Ottawa.	
	Robertson, Matthew R., Moosejaw.		243.	Balley, M. Kathleen, Ottawa.	
173.	Gouldie, Hilda M., Ottawa.		244.	O'Regan, James M. A., Ottawa.	
174.	Carey, B. Clifden, Ottawa.		245.	Tupper, Gladys, Ottawa.	

N.B.—Candidates marked S, also successful as stenographers.

9 GEORGE V. A. 1919

*(h) Qualifying and Third Division Competitive Examination, May, 1918.—Con.**(B—Stenographers)*

Rank.	Name.	Place.	Rank.	Name.	Place.
1.	Rock, Mary R., Ottawa.		8.	Hawley, Phyllis C., Ottawa.	
2.	Pearen, Ethel, Ottawa.		9.	Belanger, Marie A., Quebec.	
3.	Drafin, Naomi, Ottawa.		10.	Ferguson, Marguerite E., Ottawa.	
4.	Eastwood, Lillian M., Cornwall.		11.	Bullock, M. Hortense, Chatham.	
5.	Gunning, Georgiana, Chatham.		12.	Burke, Evelyn, Ottawa.	
6.	Corrigan, Paul M., Ottawa.		13.	Sheridan, Martha, Ottawa.	
7.	DeCourcey, Margaret, London.		14.	McGovern, Agnes, Ottawa.	

(i) Lower Grade Competitive Examination, May, 1918.

Rank.	Name.	Place.	Rank.	Name.	Place.
1.	Bruce, Charles C., Ottawa.		11.	Nadon, Liliann, Ottawa.	
2.	Harbin, Grace Rea, Mattawa.		12.	Morris, Ida E., Westboro.	
3.	Morris, Bella, Ottawa.		13.	Pennock, Thomas E., Ottawa.	
4.	O'Hogan, Lillian B., Ottawa.		14.	Howe, Horace W., Ottawa.	
5.	Morris, Marie B., Montreal.		15.	Lafleur, Hector, Ottawa.	
6.	Callaghan, Mary, Charlottetown.		16.	Lamontagne, Edouard, Montreal.	
7.	McDonald, Anna B., Ottawa.		17.	Rledeau, Alphonse, Ottawa.	
8.	Dickson, Zelpha H., Ottawa.		18.	Price, Frances E., Ottawa.	
9.	Hagen, Winnifred, Charlottetown.		19.	Faught, Louise, Ottawa.	
10.	Lawrence, Ethel E., Ottawa.		20.	Whitehorn, Bessie.	

(j) Competitive Examination for Entrance to the Royal Naval College, May, 1918.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

Rank.	Name.	Place.	Rank.	Name.	Place.
1.	Lay, H. Nelson, Walkerton.		9.	Cundill, Francis H., Port Hope.	
2.	DeWolf, Henry Geo., Halifax.		10.	Roper, John B., Ottawa.	
3.	Burpee, Lawrence, Ottawa.		11.	Porteous, Wm. W., Vancouver.	
4.	Kingsmill, Charles, Ottawa.		12.	Beament, Thos. G., Ottawa.	
5.	Ryall, Harold H., Nanaimo.		13.	Nixon, Francis R., Victoria.	
6.	Ketchum, Kenneth G., Toronto.		14.	Ellis, John E., St. John.	
7.	Knowlton, John G., St. John.		15.	Winfield, Gordon A., Halifax.	
8.	Hope, Donald M., Halifax.		16.	Cann, Alexander H., Ottawa.	

(k) Supplementary Examination in Arithmetic, History and Geography for successful candidates at previous examinations for Stenographers and Typists, May, 1918.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

At Ottawa—

Abbey, Beatrice.
 Bowland, Edna Irene.
 Brown, Irene Hill.
 Jackson, Winnifred.
 Leetham, Madred.

At Ottawa—Con.

Ramsay, Eva Maud.
 Reid, Jessie A.
 Rock, Evangeline.
 Rogers, Mabel F.
 Turriff, Edith Agnes.

TABLE No. 2B.—Successful candidates at the special examinations.

*(a) Special Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service held for Returned Soldiers, September, 1917.**At Victoria—*

Brown, John Nelson.
 Cox, John.
 Gibson, John.
 Hodgson, William Currie.
 Holmes, William Edward.
 Kobergruber, Herman.
 Lowry, William Robert.
 Murdoch, Alexander.
 MacLean, Archie.
 McPhee, Murdoch Stewart.
 Pike, Henry Bruce.

At Victoria—

Price, Charles.
 Rae, Matthew S.
 Richardson, Harold.
 Ritchie, William Scott.
 Sanford, George Cecil.
 Simpson, Ernest Henry.
 Simpson, Thomas Harold.
 Ward, William John.
 Williams, William Rowland.
 Zala, A.

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(a) *Special Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service held for Returned Soldiers, September, 1918.—Continued.**At Vancouver—*

Baker, Henry Edgar.
Carr, William Henry.
Elliott, Percy John.
Falconer, John Smith.
Fraser, Andrew.
Fulton, Samuel.
Georges, Robert Emile.
Gilland, West.
Gray, J. A. H.
Howell, Hugh Oliver.
Hulbert, William George.
Jones, William.
Laxton, William Henry.
Lewis, Reuben A.
Main, James M.
Manson, Thomas St. Clair.
Rhoddes, Albert Edward.
Savage, Douglas.
Stewart, John Keith.
Thomas, Albert.
Thorsen, Bjarne O.
Wheeler, Thomas Arthur.
Windle, Francis Harold.

At Edmonton—

Arter, Alex. McKay.
Becks, Henry George Colin.
Clark, William Bamber.
Donohoe, Terence.
Edwards, Gwilyn.
Lissenden, Geo. Edwin.
McBratney, Robert.
Packford, Arthur.
Plean, George.
Ross, James.
Stene, Jas. Wallace.
Stockman, James.
Ward, Henry Charles.
White, Reginald.
Young, Frank J.

At Calgary—

Bingay, Karl Harold.
Carnell, William.
Fuggetter, Cecil.
Furmston, F. C.
Harris, George.
Kay, Arthur.
Kelter, John C.
MacFarlane, Alex.
Montgomery, Daniel Robert.
Owen, Robert.
Pennant, Joseph.
Piton, Harold Henry.
Rand, Samuel Edward.
Rich, Albert George.
Sandilands, Adam.
Shaw, Norman.
Staines, Alfred.
Troman, Samuel.
Venn, Charles J.
Wight, Peter.

At Frank—

Burton, Herbert.
Cameron, Lester J.
Fraser, Allen H.
Gardner, Alfred F.
Hand, Harry.
Handson, George.
Holmes, Arthur.
Moorhead, Alexander.

At Frank—Con.

Traise, Fred. B.
Tuttle, Adna.
Unsworth, Percy.
Vellacott, Walter F.

At Saskatoon—

Baker, Frank.
Belcher, William Henry.
Broomhead, James Willis.
Clarke, Bert Donald.
Collins, Frederic.
Hopper, William Howard.
Horne, R. B. W.
Johnson, Alex.
Pittam, George Walter.
Slater, Dan.
Turkington, Victor S.

At Moosejaw—

Lovis, Thomas S. H.

At Winnipeg—

Adams, Charles Horace.
Ballantyne, Archibald.
Barker, John F.
Joyce, Albert John.
McHugh, John.
Price, Francis Noel.
Winstone, Charles.
Woolgar, N. H.
Wright, Frederick.

At Hamilton—

Boot, Harold.
Mellon, William Gordon.

At Toronto—

Bates, Frederick.
Farmer, Albert.
Ganton, Joseph Thomas.
Hall, William John.
Harding, William S.
Harrison, Rumsden.
Murray, Charles.
McCardle, Frederick Chas.
Ruddy, J. G.
Stirling, William Queen.
Tattersall, James.
Welch, Albert.
Woolsey, William F.

At Montreal—

Hogan, Hugh Murray.
Reilly, John.
Richardson, Robert.

At Ste. Agathe—

Callicutt, W. N.
MacDuff, Charles Arthur.
White, Edwin.

At St. John—

Cavanagh, Vincent R.
Cole, Olean.
Craik, James I.
McIlwraith, William Alexander.
Tuck, James Hazen.

At Halifax—

Chisholm, Joseph M.
James, Joseph A.

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*(b) Special Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, held for Returned Soldiers, September, 1917.**At Vancouver—*

Howell, Hugh Oliver.
Main, James M.
McCallum, Alexander.
Perdue, J. G.

At Edmonton—

Figg, Ernest Arthur.
McIntosh, Duncan.
Neillans, John.
Starkie, Benjamin.

At Calgary—

Grady, John McKinlay.
James, Frederick John.
Mathieson, Alfred.
Summers, John Alfred.
Taylor, Philip.
Towers, John Arthur.

At Frank—

Fraser, Allen H.
Gardner, Arthur F.
Richmond, George A.
Whitaker, Alfred T.
Zala, Albert Paul.

At Saskatoon—

Crane, George Levi.
Hall, Cedric L.

At Moosejaw—

Lovis, Thomas A. H.

At Toronto—

Ganton, Joseph Thomas
McCardle, Frederic C.
Stirling, Wm. Queen.
Tattersall, James.

At Ottawa—

Marshall, Charles J.

At Montreal—

Townsend, John C.
Wilson, Chas. Andrew.

At Ste. Agathe—

Codire, Arthur A.
Kite, Harry.
Murray, Newton.

(c) Special Examination for Veterinary Inspector, April, 1918.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

1. Boast, Charles R., Toronto.
2. Rowson, Albert E., Toronto.
3. Saint, Fred Frank, Toronto.
4. Foreham, C. H., Toronto.
5. Currie, Arthur D., Toronto.
6. Gruer, Daniel, Toronto.
7. Coliton, Chas., Toronto.
8. Hogan, John Douglas, Winnipeg.
9. Dotten, William C., Toronto.
10. Smith, John W., Toronto.
11. Robson, Irving, Toronto.
12. Sheppard, James A., Toronto.

13. Howell, H. N., Toronto.
14. Chambers, Alexander, Toronto.
15. Melanson, James T., Toronto.
16. Edwards, C. L., Ottawa.
17. Walker, Earl C., Toronto.
18. Davidson, Walter B., Toronto.
19. Steen, Harry C., Toronto.
20. McCullough, H., Toronto.
21. Halbert, S. F. T., Toronto.
22. Vinlog, Alanzo M., Toronto.

(d) Special Lower Grade Examination held at Woodstock, July, 1918.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- *1. Robottom, Herbert.
- *2. Taylor, Edward.
- *3. Willmacy, Henry Mason.
- *4. Russell, Charles H.
- *5. Young, Thomas.

6. Allott, Wm. H.
7. Kerr, David C.
8. Smithers, Bert.
9. Marshall, Harry J.

TABLE NO. 4.—Candidates who were successful as a result of an appeal against the valuation of their papers.

*Third Division Examination, November, 1917.**At Ottawa—*

O'Brien, Daisy

At Toronto—

Heckler, Jack

Preliminary Examination, May, 1918.

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TABLE No. 5.—Number and Percentage of Successful Candidates at the Regular Examinations.

Examination.	Examined.			Successful.			Per cent successful.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
November, 1917.									
Preliminary.....	421	140	561	274	95	369	65	68	66
Qualifying.....	158	29	187	82	18	100	52	63	53
Third Division.....	46	138	184	5	6	11	11	4	6
April, 1918.									
Preliminary.....	567	169	736	411	126	537	72	75	73
Qualifying.....	234	26	260	154	19	173	72	73	67
May, 1918.									
Preliminary.....	341	216	557	205	141	346	60	65	62
Qualifying.....	168	15	183	97	12	109	58	80	60
Third Division.....	48	144	192	41	113	154	85	78	80
Lower Grade.....	8	27	35	6	14	20	75	52	57
Promotion in Third Division...	2	19	21	0	10	10	0	53	48
Naval Cadetships.....	30	0	30	16	0	16	53	0	53

TABLE No. 6.—Number and Percentage of Returned Soldiers who were successful at Examinations.

Examination.	Examined.	Successful.	Per cent successful.
September, 1917—			
Preliminary.....	168	141	84
Qualifying.....	52	33	63
November, 1917—			
Preliminary.....	251	177	70
Qualifying.....	102	50	49
April, 1918—			
Preliminary.....	349	279	80
Qualifying.....	161	111	69
Egg Inspector.....	23	0	0
May, 1918—			
Preliminary.....	131	78	60
Qualifying.....	93	47	51
Third Division.....	2	1	50
Lower Grade.....	1	1	100
Lay Inspector.....	13	0	0

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TABLE No. 7.—Number of Returned Soldiers writing on Examinations at the Different Centres.

Place of Examination.	September, 1917.		November, 1917.		April, 1918.			May, 1918.					July, 1918.	Total.
	Preliminary	Qualifying.	Preliminary	Qualifying.	Preliminary	Qualifying.	Egg Inspector.	Preliminary	Qualifying.	Third Division clerkships	Lower Grade.	Lay Inspector	Preliminary	
Prince Rupert.						1		1						2
Victoria.	23		9	10	20	5		3	2					72
Vancouver.	27	6	39	18	23	12	1	5	1					132
Edmonton.	17	4	23	1	21	11		5						82
Calgary.	23	8	21	1	41	24	12	2				10		142
Frank.	13	10	13	8	5									49
Saskatoon.	16	5	4	7	9	6		2	5					54
Moosejaw.	1	1	2		3	3		3	2					15
Regina.			11	1	5	1		3	2					23
Brandon.					2									2
Winnipeg.	12		36	8	44	20	2	24	17					163
Port Arthur.									1					1
North Bay.			1					1	1					3
London.			8	5	13	7		8	2					43
Guelph.					10	7		3						20
Beamsville.					2									2
Hamilton.	4		11	2	20	2		5	1					45
Whitby.						8								8
Toronto.	14	5	42	23	67	15	4	18	27					215
Kingston.				1		9		1	3					14
Ottawa.		1			5	3		6	8		2	1		26
Peterborough.					3									3
Woodstock.													9	9
Montreal.	6	5	13	9	25	17	4	12	11			3		105
Ste. Agathe.	3	7	2	8	11	6		9	5					51
Sherbrooke.					3	2								5
Quebec.					2									2
St. John.	6		8		7			8						29
Fredericton.								2						2
Kentville.					5	2								7
Halifax.	3		8		3	2		9	5					30
Charlottetown.								1						1
Total	168	52	251	102	349	161	23	131	93	2	1	13	9	1,355

TABLE No. 8.—Examiners who prepared the questions and valued the answers at the examinations.

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Preliminary Examinations for the Outside Service.

Arithmetic	T. E. Clarke, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Spelling (English)	William Burke, Ottawa, Ont.
(French)	J. A. Lafontaine, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
Writing preliminary questions, (English)	J. C. Spence, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" " (French)	J. R. A. Bail, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
Valuing answers	J. C. Spence, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

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(b) Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service.

Arithmetic.. . . .	I. T. Norris, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Composition (English).. . . .	W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Copying Manuscripts (English).. . . .	W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Geography.. . . .	Finlay Hood, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
History.. . . .	Robert Stothers, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Spelling (English).. . . .	J. E. Miller, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
Writing (English).. . . .	W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Shorthand (English).. . . .	George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
Typewriting (English).. . . .	George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
Book-keeping.. . . .	G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.

(c) Examination for positions in the Lower Grades of the Inside Service.

The examiners who set these papers were those for the Preliminary Examinations for the Outside Service.

(d) Competitive Examinations for positions in the Third Division of the Inside Service.

Arithmetic.. . . .	F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Book-keeping.. . . .	G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Composition (English).. . . .	J. E. Jones, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
Copying Manuscripts (English).. . . .	W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Geography.. . . .	A. E. Meldrum, Ottawa, Ont.
History.. . . .	J. H. Putman, B.A., D. Pæd., Ottawa, Ont.
Shorthand (English).. . . .	George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
Spelling (English).. . . .	J. E. Miller, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
Typewriting (English).. . . .	George Simpson, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
Writing (English).. . . .	W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

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(e) Examination for entrance to the Royal Naval College.

The papers for this examination were prepared by the Staff of the Royal Naval College, as follows.

Algebra.. . . .	D. F. V. Robinson.
Arithmetic.. . . .	B. S. Hartley.
Drawing.. . . .	Angus D. M. Curry and C. Hartley.
English.. . . .	D. V. F. Robinson and B. S. Hartley.
French.. . . .	J. J. Penny.
Geography.. . . .	C. G. Allin.
Geometry.. . . .	C. G. Allin.
German.. . . .	J. J. Penny.
History.. . . .	J. J. Penny.
Latin.. . . .	J. J. Penny.
Science, Elementary.. . . .	A. G. Hatcher.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) Examinations for positions in the Lower Grades of the Inside Service.

Arithmetic, Spelling and Writing.. . . .	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
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(b) Tests for positions as Temporary Stenographers and Typists.

Shorthand and Typewriting (English).. . . .	S. J. Daley, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
" " (French).. . . .	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.

TABLE NO. 9.—Examiners who acted as members of the Boards of Appeal.

(a) Preliminary and Lower Grade Examinations.

Arithmetic, Spelling and Writing.. . . .	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
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(b) Qualifying Examinations.

Arithmetic.. . . .	F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Composition (English).. . . .	W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
Copying Manuscripts (English).. . . .	F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.
Geography and History.. . . .	J. H. Putman, B.A., D. Ped., Ottawa, Ont.
Spelling (English).. . . .	W. A. Graham, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Writing (English).. . . .	F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	J. A. Lajeunesse, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.

(c) Third Division Examinations.

Arithmetic.. . . .	F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont.
Composition (English).. . . .	W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Copying Manuscripts (English).. . . .	F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Geography.. . . .	F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont.

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(c) Third Division Examinations.—Continued.

History.. . . .	W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Shorthand.. . . .	T. Bengough, C.S.R., Toronto, Ont.
Spelling (English).. . . .	W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.
Typewriting.. . . .	T. Bengough, C.S.R., Toronto, Ont.
Writing (English).. . . .	F. Hood, Ottawa, Ont.
" (French).. . . .	Rev. G. Dauth, B.A., Laval University, Montreal, Que.

TABLE No. 10.—Supervisors in Charge of Examinations at the Different Centres.

Place of Examination.	Supervisor.
<i>(In Alphabetical order.)</i>	
Beamsville, Ont.....	George E. Pentland.
Brandon, Man.....	S. J. McKee, B.A., LL.D., Brandon College.
Brockville, Ont.....	Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, M.A.
Calgary, Alta.	E. W. Coffin, B.A., Ph. D., Principal, Normal School.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	S. N. Robertson, M.A., LL.D., Principal, Prince of Wales' College and Normal School.
Chatham, N.B.....	G. H. Harrison, Principal High School.
Edmonton, Alta.....	Rev. Dr. Thomas, Alberta College.
Fredericton, N.B.....	W. T. Raymond, B.A., University of New Brunswick.
Frank, Alta.....	Rev. W. T. Young.
Guelph, Ont.....	H. D. Robertson, Military Hospitals Commission.
Halifax, N.S.....	Howard Murray, B.A., LL.D., Dalhousie University.
Hamilton, Ont.....	R. A. Thompson, B.A., LL.D., Principal Collegiate Institute.
Kentville, N.S.....	G. H. Patterson, Vocational Supervisor Nova Scotia Sanatorium.
Kingston, Ont.....	J. F. Macdonald, M.A., Queen's University.
London, Ont.....	N. C. James, M.A., Ph. D., Western University.
Moncton, N.B.....	C. J. Oulton, Aberdeen High School.
Montreal, Que.....	N. E. Wheeler, McGill University, } Associate Examiners A. Dollo, Polytechnic School. }
Moosejaw, Sask.....	J. W. Sifton, Superintendent of Schools.
Nanaimo, B.C.....	Herbert Skinner.
Nelson, B.C.....	B. P. Steeves, Principal Normal School.
North Bay, Ont.....	P. W. Brown, Principal High School.
Ottawa, Ont.....	J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission. S. J. Daley, Civil Service Commission.
Peterborough, Ont.....	A. Mowat, B.A., Inspector of Schools.
Port Arthur, Ont.....	W. B. L. Howell, Principal Collegiate Institute.
Prince Rupert, B.C.....	J. C. Brady, Principal High School.
Quebec, Que.....	Rev. B. P. Garneau, Laval University.
Regina, Sask.....	J. H. McKechnie, Normal School.
Rimouski, Que.....	Rev. R. Ph. Sylvain, Principal Rimouski Seminary.
Saskatoon, Sask.....	W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., President University of Saskatchewan
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	George W. Rudlen, Principal High School.
Sherbrooke, Que.....	Rev. A. O. Gagnon, St. Charles Borromeo Seminary.
Sorel, Que.....	Rev. Father Ignace, Mont St. Bernard Academy.
Sydney, N.S.....	A. W. Woodill, Supervisor of Schools.
Ste. Agathe, Que.....	Sergt. J. R. McLean.
St. Catharines, Ont.....	A. E. Coombs, Principal High School.
St. John, N.B.....	W. M. McLean, Inspector of Schools.
Toronto, Ont.....	James Brebner, B.A., Registrar University of Toronto.
Vancouver, B.C.....	Wm. Burns, B.A., Principal Normal School.
Victoria, B.C.....	Rev. J. Campbell, M.A.
Windsor, Ont.....	Robert Meade, Inspector of Schools.
Wingham, Ont.....	G. R. Smith, B.A., Principal High School.
Winnipeg, Man.....	W. J. Spence, B.A., Registrar University of Manitoba.
Yarmouth, N.S.....	W. F. Kempton, Principal Yarmouth Academy.
Whitby, Ont.....	Norman Burnette, Military Hospital.
Woodstock, Ont.....	W. J. Salter, B.A., Collegiate Institute.

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TABLE No. 11.—Competitions for Special Positions held by the Commission.

Competition Number.	Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Competitors.
1917						
299	Sept. 20	Photographer....	Interior.... (Topographical Surveys Branch).	1	12	Wm. Edwin Morgan, Ottawa.
300	Oct. 4	Clerk	Trade and Commerce (Census and Statistics)	1	8	Jas. H. Stitt, Ottawa.
301	" 17	Assistant Chemist.	Mines.... (Mines Branch).	1		*H. V. Ellsworth, Ridgeway.
302	" 17	Assistant Chemist..	Mines.... (Mines Branch).	1	11	Ezra A. Thompson, Winnipeg. Fred. W. Baridon, Westmount.
303	Nov. 8	Technical Clerk..	Interior... (Topographical Surveys Branch).	1	14	Edmund J. Wright, Woodroffe.
304	Nov. 22	Assistant Ceramic Engineer.	Mines.... (Mines Branch).	1	1	No selection. Position Re-advertised.
1918						
305	Jnn. 10	Legal Officer...	Mines...	1	25	
306	" 10	Chemist.....	(Fuel Testing Division).	1	7	Jas. Moran, Ottawa.
307	Feb. 14	Assistant Mineralogist.	Mines... (Geological Surveys Branch).	1	4	H. V. Ellsworth, Ridgeway
308	" 14	Assistant to the Chairman.	Public Archives, (Board of Historical Publications).	1	26	*Chas. A. Girdler, Kingston.
309	" 14	Assistant Analyst.	Inland Revenue.	1	7	L. E. Johnson, Ottawa.
310	Mar. 6	Chartered Accountant.	Militia and Defence..	3	34	H. S. Bates, Montreal, Morris Goodman, Montreal, J. Russell Murray, Montreal.
311	Mar. 6	Machinist...	Public Works (Supt. of Public Buildings).	1	5	Wm. H. Chitty, Ottawa.
312	" 14	Lay Inspector..	Agriculture		38	M. Spratt, Hamilton; J. A. Bruce, Toronto; A. McGinn, Toronto; Victor Pope, Calgary; R. Golding, Calgary; T. Ovens, Calgary; W. De Manbey, Calgary; F. E. Moore, Calgary; E. W. Cox, Calgary; J. Bentham, Toronto.
313	" 21	Veterinary Inspector	"	46		
314	" 21	Assistant Ceramic Engineer.	Mines... (Mines Branch).	1	2	No selection. Position Re-advertised No. 337.
315	" 27	Lithographic Map Draughtsman.	Militia and Defence (Surveys Branch).	2	3	Geo. Davidson, Ottawa.
316	" 27	Stenographer	Supreme Court of Canada.	1	3	Geo. A. Audette, Ottawa.
317	" 27	Indian Agent....	Indian Affairs, (Munsee and Oneida Agency.)	1		No selection. Position Re-advertised.
318	" 27	Pound Net Man...	Naval Service, (Thurlow Hatchery).	1	1	No selection.
319	" 27	Assistant	Naval Service, (Grand Falls Hatchery).	1	3	W. T. Bradley, Grand Falls.
320	April 11	Postmaster, Lethbridge.	Post Office..	1	24	No selection.
321	" 11	Forester	Interior . (Forestry Branch).	1	1	Ross A. Courtneage, Brantford.
322	" 11	Forest Ranger	"	1	3	H. Borstad, Macleodwell.
323	" 24	Technical Clerk .	Interior .. (Topographical Surveys Branch).	1	1	No selection.
324	" 24	Forest Clerk .	Interior . Porcupine Forest Reserve.	1	1	G. C. Botzow, Usherville.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TABLE No. 11.—Competitions for Special Positions held by the Commission.—*Con.*

Competition Number.	Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Competitors.
325	May 9	Clerk.....	Civil Service Commission (Examination Br.)	1	35	Ruth M. Walker, Renfrew.
326	" 9	Motion Picture, Camera man.	Trade and Commerce (Commercial Branch)	1	10	A. W. Reeves, Chicago.
326 a	" 20	Secretary.....	Dominion Astro-physical Observatory, Victoria, B.C.	1	...	Miss N. R. Keay, Victoria.
327	" 22	Draughtsman.....	Public Works (Chief Architect's Branch).	25	35	C. E. Baltzer, Preston; J. A. Bigonnesse, Montreal; H. M. Black, Wiadnor, Donald Blair, Ottawa; G. R. Crook, St. Lambert; G. E. de Varennes, Montreal; A. Gravel, Montreal; R. M. Rodden, Montreal; J. E. Latour-elle, Montreal; J. H. Ryan, Halifax; L. Sarra-Bournet, Lachine; H. B. Stewart, Philadelphia; A. R. White, Ottawa; William Work, Montreal; H. Lawson, Montreal; S. T. McCavour, St. John; R. Quain, Ottawa; R. Richer, Montreal.
327 A	" 21	Postmaster, Madoc.	Post Office.....	1	4	*W. F. Hart, Madoc.
328	" 22	Law Clerk.....	Auditor General.....	1	20	A. A. Fraser, Ottawa.
329	" 22	Shipping Master....	Marine, Port of Montreal	1	14	J. O. Grey, Montreal.
330	" 22	Technical Clerk....	Interior..... (Topographical Surveys Br.)	1	3	J. C. Wright, Valleyfield.
331	" 22	Draughtsman....	Railways and Canals....	1	19	J. H. Curzon, Ottawa.
332	" 22	Specification Writer.	Public Works.... (Chief Architect's Br., Military Hospitals).	1	16	
333	" 22	Mechanical Engineers.	Public Works (Chief Architects Branch, Military Hospitals).	2	4	
334	May 22	Indian Agent.....	Indian Affairs.....	1	15	Thos. Paul, Sarnia.
334 A	" 29	Gardener....	Dominion Observatory.	1		
335	June 12	Asst. Mining Eng'eer	Mines.....	1	3	No selection. Position re-advertised.
336	" 22	Storm Signal Agent at Tadoussac.	Marine.....	1		
337	" 29	Assistant Ceramic Engineer.	Mines..... (Mines Branch.)	1	1	W. H. Stephens, Brampton.
338	" 29	Postmaster at Sandwich.	Post Office.....	1	8	John Charlton, Sandwich.
339	" 29	Postmaster at Birtle	".....	1	3	*Percy Wilkinson, Birtle.
340	July 4	Inspector of Pickled Fish.	Naval Service.....	1	18	No selection.
341	" 4	Assistant Director..	War Purchasing Commission.	3	800	W. B. Bartram, Toronto. F. B. W. Reade, Ottawa.
343	July 5	Postmaster, Prelate, Sask.	Post Office.....	1	3	J. L. Gaffield, Prelate.
344	" 10	Auditors.....	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.	2	46	Chas. Yeo, Ottawa. A. Hill, Ste. Agathe.
345	" 10	French Translator	Pensions Board.....	1	32	J. C. Letellier de St. Just, Montreal
346	" 10	Technical Clerk....	Interior.....	1	3	H. S. Philpot, Ottawa.
347	" 10	Electrician.....	Public Works.....	1	11	*J. Stewart, Hamilton.
348	" 10	Repairman.....	".....	1	4	W. H. Rutledge, Pembroke.
349	" 19	Collector of Customs Port of Shelburne.	Customs.....	1	2	*A. C. Bruce, Halifax.
350	" 18	Junior Legal Officer.	Insurance.....	1	2	No selection.
351	" 18	Clerk.....	Naval Service.....	1	7	Oscar Vozina, Ottawa.
352	" 18	Medical Attendant..	Indian Affairs.....	1	14	Dr. R. Fraser, Victoria.
353	" 25	Assistant Supt. of Fisheries.	Naval Service.....	1	2	No selection.

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TABLE No. 11.—Competitions for Special Positions held by the Commission.—*Con.*

Competition Number.	Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Competitors.
1918.						
354	July 25	Assistant	Agriculture (Div. Forage Plants.)	1	1	No appointment.
356	Aug. 1	Engineering Graduate.	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.	1	13	To be re-advertised.
357	" 1	Engineering Draughtsman.	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.	1	7	I. W. Tuck, Milltown.
358	" 8	Assistant Receiver General.	Finance	2	130	G. S. Nicol, Victoria. S. B. Nelles, Regina.
359	" 8	Accountant to Asst Receiver General	"	2	57	*W. Morton, Calgary. *J. H. Matkin, Regina.
360	" 8	Executive Head.	"	1	86	No appointment.
361	" 8	Assistant Executive Head.	"	4	220	"
362	Aug. 15	Clerk	Agriculture (Seed Branch.)	1	4	Miss L. V. Baker, Whitby.
363	" 15	Female Clerk.	Labour	1	6	Mary Macoun, Ottawa.
364	" 15	Assistant Inspectors of Gas and Electricity.	Inland Revenue (Districts of Vancouver and Winnipeg.)	2	3	Frederic Emory, Kaslo, B.C.
365	" 16	Assistant Inspector of Gas, Owen Sound.	Inland Revenue	1		Cancelled.
366	" 19	Postmaster, Harrow	Post Office.	1	8	Geo. Rogers, Harrow.
367	" 20	" Richdale	"	1	2	*G. A. Morrison, Calgary.
368	" 20	" Rudville.	"	1	7	F. G. Herliert.
369	" 20	" Omamee.	"	1	1	Robt. Grandy, Omamee.
370	" 20	" Bashaw	"	1	3	No selection.
371	" 22	Clerk	Agriculture (Entomological Branch)	1	0	No appointment. (Position re-advertised.)

*Returned soldiers.

**Declined appointment.

TABLE No. 12.—¹Persons who have exhibited to the commission certificates of graduation from a Canadian university, or from the Royal Military College, and are, in virtue thereof, regarded as eligible for employment in the Outside Service without examination.

Names. In Alphabetical Order.	Degree.	University or College.
Beauchemin, Georges	Veterinary Surgeon	Laval.
Boulay, Joseph	Doctor of Medicine	Laval.
Brace, A. C.	Bachelor of Arts	Acadia, N.S.
Curran, Rodolphe	Bachelor of Arts	Laval.
Demers, A.	Bachelor of Arts	Laval.
Dupuis, Joseph Adelard N.	Bachelor of Science	Laval.
Fontaine, Elphege	Bachelor of Science	Laval.
Fortier, Ferdinand	Bachelor of Science	Laval.
Hamehn, Raoul Joseph	Bachelor of Letters	Laval.
Huard, Alphonse	Bachelor of Laws	Laval.
Laforest, J. E.	Bachelor of Letters	Laval.
Lefebvre, Josephat	Bachelor of Science	Laval.
Noroux, B. Rouville	Bachelor of Letters	St. Joseph.
Weston, Albert Henry	Bachelor of Arts	McGill.

¹Under the terms of the Civil Service Act, 1918, university graduates are no longer exempt from examination.

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of qualification for promotion, issued by the Commission.

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Agriculture—			
MacRae, C. M.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	Sub-div. B of 1st Div	Dec. 4, 1917
Brown, W. A.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
Mason, T. H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
McGill, W. H. T.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
Rush, M. L.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
Withrow, J. F. D.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
Gibson, A.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
Fryer, J. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Sifton, H. B.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Wright, L. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Dorrance, R. L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Moloney, P. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Gagne, W. D.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Allen, Dr. J. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Spencer, J. B.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 13, 1917
Robertson, Geo.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	April 1, 1918
Ide, William	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 27, 1918
Fraser, W. A.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Mar. 1, 1918
Knights, S. W.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	May 22, 1918
Grant, J. P.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 22, 1918
Demers, O.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 22, 1918
McCutcheon, L. W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	June 15, 1918
Lynton, J. T.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	July 6, 1918
Auditor General—			
Guest, C. W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Sept. 19, 1917
Brown, A. H.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	July 12, 1918
Civil Service Commission—			
Dickieson, Ella T.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Sept. 15, 1917
Customs—			
Geen, Albert	Preventive Officer	Collector	Mar. 12, 1918
Nuttall, G.		Assistant Appraiser	July 19, 1918
Drysdale, W.	Assistant Appraiser	Appraiser	Aug. 8, 1918
Lemieux, D. J.	"	"	" 8, 1918
Laughton, M.	Senior Clerk	Chief Clerk	" 15, 1918
External Affairs—			
Cooper, A. L.	Sub-div. B of 3rd Div	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div	Oct. 2, 1917
Turriff, Edith	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	July 18, 1918
Finance—			
Street, Miss I. M.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	Jan. 25, 1918
Hyndman, Geo. W.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	Feb. 26, 1918
Daly, Miss A. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Aug. 20, 1918
McClelland, Miss C. T.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 20, 1918
Girardin, Irene	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 20, 1918
Carleton, Gladys, E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 20, 1918
Peters, Vera E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 20, 1918
House of Commons—			
Bowie, Wm. Henry	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	Mar. 3, 1918
Dickson, W. H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	May 9, 1918
Immigration and Colonization—			
Morisset, Col. A. R.	" A "1st "	" B "1st "	June 10, 1918
Fraser, Robt	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 15, 1918
Smart, G. B.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 14, 1918
Richardson, Miss M. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 25, 1918
Botterell, Miss I. S.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 25, 1918
Indian Affairs—			
MacInnes, T. R. L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Sept. 18, 1917
Langdon, Lily A. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	June 20, 1918
Inland Revenue—			
Kitto, Victor	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Sept. 11, 1917
Rowat, Richard M.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 11, 1917
Leckie, Thomas L.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 19, 1917
Lemay, Arthur	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	Oct. 1, 1917
Brodeur, P. S.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Jan. 4, 1918
Ostiguy, A. L. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Dec. 10, 1917
Lye, O. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	June 14, 1918
Hill, W. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 14, 1918
Granton, J. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 14, 1918
Gratton, G. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Gauvin, L. E.	First Class Exciseman	Special Exciseman	Aug. 8, 1918
Gunton, G. A.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	June 14, 1918

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TABLE No. 13—Certificates of qualification for promotion, issued by the Commission—Continued.

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Insurance— M. Lennan, Edith M.	Sub-div. B of 3rd Div.	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div.	June 23, 1918
Interior— Morris, J. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Oct. 18, 1917
Smythe, A. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Friganne, Miss M. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
O'Meara, Miss L. R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Bayly, Miss L.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Barber, Miss L. J.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Gagnon, C. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Burke, Miss A. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Low, Miss A. J.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
McAnn, J. J.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Gardner, Miss M. E. W.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Jukes, Ethel	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Lennan, Miss M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Shea, Miss A. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Gamble, Miss E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 18, 1917
Haad, Selwyn E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Dec. 28, 1917
Armstrong, William B.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Jan. 4, 1918
Cormier, Marguerite C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Mar. 28, 1918
Patching, Richard	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	April 1, 1918
Storrett, J. H.	Forest Ranger	Supervisor	June 20, 1918
Wardle, J. L.	Acting Chief Outside Engineering Service	Superintendent Rocky Mountain Park	" 24, 1918
Smith, A. G.	Timber Inspector	Forest Supervisor	" 24, 1918
Lawlor, Jas.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.	July 4, 1918
Justice— Long, Alice M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Dec. 13, 1917
Wright, Winnifred	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	June 8, 1918
James, Donald F.	Assistant Accountant.	Accountant	July 8, 1918
Plaxton, C. P.	Sub-div. B of 1st Div.	Sub-div. A of 1st Div.	Aug. 20, 1918
Craig, Annie M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 19, 1918
Labour— Davis, Hazel O.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Sept. 19, 1917
Williams, E. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1917
Plant, Frank J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Nov. 16, 1917
Runions, Hazel R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Jan. 10, 1918
McKellar, Jennie	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Feb. 12, 1918
Marine and Fisheries— Campbell, D. C.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	Sept. 13, 1917
Stowe, Edna	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Feb. 13, 1918
Ahern, W. J.	Junior Clerk	Senior Clerk	July 11, 1918
Skuce, Jas. M.	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div.	Aug. 20, 1918
Militia and Defence— Lemieux, E. E.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	Dec. 4, 1917
Lambert, T. E.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
Boyle, F. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 4, 1917
Coldwyer-Lewis A. B.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	Feb. 15, 1918
Boag, L. J.	" B "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 15, 1918
Dix, Gladys	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 26, 1918
Tucker, Miss M. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 26, 1918
Rugby, Miss M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 26, 1918
Wickware, Nettie I.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	June 5, 1918
Fuller, R. L.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 25, 1918
Mines— Selwyn, P. H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Nov. 30, 1917
Robertson, Gladys L.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Jan. 9, 1918
Richardson, Miss T. H. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	April 1, 1918
Bradwood, Alex.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 1, 1918
Young, Alexander	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 1, 1918
Carr, J. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 1, 1918
Nicholls, J. H. H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	May 6, 1918
Mabee, H. C.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 6, 1918
Hardy, Thos. W.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 6, 1918
Johnston, W. A.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 6, 1918
Wilson, M. J.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 6, 1918
Selwyn, J. S. J.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 6, 1918

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TABLE No. 13—Certificates of qualification for promotion, issued by the Commission—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Mines—<i>Con.</i>			
Ingall, E. D.	Sub-div B of 1st Div	Sub-div. A of 1st Div	May. 6, 1918
Yorston, R. B.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 6, 1918
Haultain, A. G.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 6, 1918
Falconer, F. S.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 6, 1918
Nichols, D. A.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 6, 1918
Naval Service—			
Barry, Miss A. L.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Oct. 27, 1917
Long, Miss M. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 27, 1917
Condon, Orbin.	Seaman (Life-saving Ser-vice).	Coxswain (Life-saving Ser-vice).	Aug. 30, 1918
Post Office Dept.—			
Hobart, M. F.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	Dec. 24, 1917
Underwood, E. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 24, 1917
Bennett, W. E.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 24, 1917
Lewis, J. H.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 24, 1917
Campbell, J. D.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 24, 1917
Atwater, H. E.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 24, 1917
Herring, Geo.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Jan. 14, 1918
Bentley, P. D.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Feb. 15, 1918
Joliffe, F. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Spence, S. E.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 22, 1918
McCarey, Jos.	Senior Clerk	Postmaster	Mar. 18, 1918
Guerin, P. Q.	Sub-div B of 2nd Div	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	May 10, 1918
Pelletier, O. E.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Trembley, A. M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Mooney, J. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
St. Hilaire, J. G. W.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Turcotte, J. P.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Arteau, J. B. H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Collin, B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Baudry, M. L. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Rohland, J. P.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Tuscheranu, A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Paauze, J. G. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Johnson, Michael.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Achim, Yven.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Cloutier, E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Daoust, Rodolphe.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Poissant, Irénée.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Lefebvre, Avila.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Aymong, Emilien.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Bourget, J. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Courtois, Gaston.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Caisse, Lionel.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Irvine, Wm.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Lefebvre, G. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Menard, S. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Chabot, J. E. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Fugere, J. C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Arantzabe, Jos.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Gravel, Omer.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Rondeau, Remi.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Lafrance, Maurice.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Delisle, P. J.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Ledoux, M. L.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Barrette, Jos.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Beauchemin, Geo.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Benjamin, H.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Jacques, Jos.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Yelle, Arthur.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Cordeau, N. F.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Major, Stanislas.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Fredette, A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Lavigne, J. A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Jobin, Andre.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—Continued.

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.—Con.			
Monet, D.	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div	May 10, 1918
Brazeau, A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Larivière, R. C.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Desjarlais, Euclide.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Gougeon, J. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Beaulieu, H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Deslongchamps, E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Turcotte, A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Marien, J. Oswald	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Genest, Jos. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Pelletier, D.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Bedard, Lorenzo.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Sabourin, Antonio.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Bergeron, Rodolphe.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Gingras, Egide	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Beauvais, Henriette.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Lavigne, Chas. H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Laporte, Ernest.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Millet, Adrienne.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Sirois, Blanche	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Mongennais, J. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Segal, Sam	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Fafard, Aristide	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Juneau, Alexina	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	May 10, 1918
Thomas, M. T.	" A "3rd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Bryans, A. C.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Faulkner, C.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Dicks, T. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Mackenzie, J. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Wilcox, B. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Galipeau, Ivan	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
King, A. M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Roberts, B. B. R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Hunter, A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 10, 1918
Long, R. H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	May 11, 1918
Ishester, W. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Russell, Thos. G.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 11, 1918
Christie, Albert W.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 11, 1918
Charlton, John	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Knowlton, Miss E. M.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Poulin, F. X. A. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Coolahan, C. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Renard, M. C.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 11, 1918
Fair, Alicia	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 11, 1918
Crawford, Samuel A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Allen, Miss L. M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 11, 1918
Parker, T. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 11, 1918
Foley, M. A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Francoeur, Mrs. E. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Aitken, Jas. R.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 11, 1918
Potts, A. H. B.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 11, 1918
Ward, A. M.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 11, 1918
Kjær, Minna K.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 11, 1918
Graveline, A. W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Brossard, Rosario.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Merineau, J. B.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 13, 1918
McKenzie, D. H.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Cathro, Catherine E.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Cochrane J. W.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Thornton, W. C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Williams, W. R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Cosman, G. C.	Letter Carrier	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Wilson, J. A.	" " "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Charlebois, J. A.	Porter	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Beland, J. S. J.	" " "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Piccinini, V.	" " "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Surprenant, J. F.	Letter Carrier	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate
Post Office Dept.— <i>Con.</i>			
Beaucham, J. F. A.....	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.....	Sub-div. B of 1st Div.....	May 15, 1918
Carson, Harry M.....	" B "3rd ".....	" A "3rd ".....	" 15, 1918
Larose, Paul.....	" A "2nd ".....	" B "1st ".....	" 15, 1918
Bowie, J. T.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Fridfinnson, Wm.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Macaulay, John.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
McIntosh, D. A.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Henderson, Jas.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Morrison, A. M.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Harvey, H. C.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Scott, Wm.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Sterland, R.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Green, J. W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Gladstone, J. T.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Hobday, L. S.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Sutton, L. J.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Barbour, L. M.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Barclay, W. T.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Goodall, R.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Buchan, R. R.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Menzies, W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Culverwell, J. E.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Watkins, F.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Shadford, A.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Heys, W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Tease, S. H.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Thompson, J.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Gorrell, G. J.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Chudley, E. G.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Hill, R. C.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Pennell, W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Cummor, R. V.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Fowler, E. T. W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Riddell, D. A.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Packman, F.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Webster, W. W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
McArthur, G. W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Cleland, W. F.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Hand, F. J.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Braunberg, A.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Connors, J. J.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Brown, W. W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Beveridge, Alex.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Clendinning, W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Greenwood, C. F. W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Evans, P. D.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Vermilyea, W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Trevena, C. E.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Gardner, Chas.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Martin, R. C.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Bragg, G. W.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Thompson, A. J.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Wallace, M.....	" B "3rd ".....	" A "3rd ".....	" 15, 1918
Francey, G. E.....	" B "3rd ".....	" A "3rd ".....	" 15, 1918
Bagshawe, G. W.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Perraton, C. E.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
McKenzie, Alex.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Caldwell, T. R.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Munton, J. D.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Liddiard, W. H.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Stewart, O. B.....	" B "3rd ".....	" A "3rd ".....	" 15, 1918
Murphy, H. A.....	" B "3rd ".....	" A "3rd ".....	" 15, 1918
McDiarmid, M. I.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Dorman, V.....	" A "3rd ".....	" B "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Pickard, H. L.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918
Martell, C. F.....	" B "2nd ".....	" A "2nd ".....	" 15, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—Continued.

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Depa.— <i>Con</i>			
Campbell, Colin	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	May 15, 1918
Goodwin, F. L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
McDonald, T. F.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Pryor, E. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Monaghan, J. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Mellish, E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Lavers, P. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
DeFreytas, F. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Melvin, E. W.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Garrison, V. G.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Levine, A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Joyce, F. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Day, C. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Mackin, Wm.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Bridgeo, H. T.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Roberts, H. B.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Pratt, H. M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Bilodeau, J. E. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Smith, N. A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Cossette, J. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Gorman, G. F.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Rothwell, Miss F. H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Ford, A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Hibbard, J. R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Page, J. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Roy, J. H. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Ward, Mary	" A of 3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Williams, G. P.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Norris, J. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Longworth, R. W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 16, 1918
Casey, Miss L. M. G.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Armstrong, H. T.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Barnwell, Miss A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
McDonald, Miss K. C.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Robertson, Miss H. M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Audet, Miss A. M. R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Moria, J. N.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Gelinas, E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Lindsay, T. G.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Barry, Miss E. P.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Canham, Miss M. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Wooff, W. F.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Cook, Miss G. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Marjerrison, Miss F.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Curran, J. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Gavin, Miss H. M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
McRae, G. M.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Sauvage, G. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Hall, R. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Otto, W. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Coombs, Miss H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 16, 1918
Collett, H. D.	" E. Letter carrier	" A "3rd "	" 21, 1918
Barry, H. H.	" B of 2nd Div	" A "2nd "	" 28, 1918
Cooper, T. R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Thom, H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Gordon, W. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Gibson, W. W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
McCleary, W. O.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Smith, A. V.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cameron, M. B.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Deyman, J. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Hartwell, G. M.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Chaine, G. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Herst, R. C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Lillis, P. W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Naylor, J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.—			
Galbraith, A. O.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.	May 30, 1918
Murphy, A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Anderson, W. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Doyle, F. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Warwick, W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Grooms, H. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Stevenson, D. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Eisen, L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
O'Leary, N. D.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cassidy, C. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Morrison, T. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Girvan, J. P.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Clewes, H. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Clarkson, R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Forham, T.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
MacKay, W. C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Willis, E. D.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
New, W. T.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Jamieson, B. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Aylesworth, W. M.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Dryborough, D.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Hodgkinson, C. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Kearns, C. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Rosenburg, A. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cross, G. T.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Parker, C. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Gregory, R. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Bell, J. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Egan, M. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Moore, W. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cormack, W. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Levinsky, J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Purns, R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Sauve, J. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cotter, E. V.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Jaffray, A. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Matthews, J. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Falvey, W. P.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Brennan, R. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Matthews, T.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Walker, J. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Frost, J. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Sloan, H. C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Kester, J. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Skain, J. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Redditt, B. B.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Kerr, M. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Farrell, J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Wood, S. D.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Giroux, J. C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Bulger, J. L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Harris, A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Murray, A. O.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Thornton, F.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Dumphy, M. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Christie, T. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Krugel, H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Allen, W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
England, J. F.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cotter, I. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cumming, J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
St. Denis, E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Bruce, A. T.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Curle, R. W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
McAuliffe, J. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Savage, C. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Clague, A. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.— <i>Con</i>			
Samuel, W. H.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	May 30, 1918
Havercroft, W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Horne, H. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cameron, S.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Hancock, C. H.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Willmott, H. C. M.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Davis, Miss R. M.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Meadows, N. H.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Brown, Miss M. H.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Ayton, R. W.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Cochrane, B. A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Bobby, S. S.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Raper, C. S.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Gardner, John	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Barron, J. C.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Miles, E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Foster, R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Diekey, W. J.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Cameron, A. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Gallaughier, W. J.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
McLaughlin, R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Smith, E. S.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Sykes, G. H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Murray, H. R.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Smith, Miss E.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Brown, Miss K. E.	" B "3rd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Fenwick, Miss M. F. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Raymond, W. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Snodgrass, T. R.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Anderson, L. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Davis, C. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Way, W. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Gleadow, N. L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Nash, R. F.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Keenan, Jas.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Robertson, J. J.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Brooks, R. B.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Lynch, G. F.	" B "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Richardson, C. I.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Nicholson, H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Kane, J. F.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Morris, S. A.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Gallaughier, W. H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Hornibrook, R. C.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Bowler, W.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Bartram, A. R.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 30, 1918
Riggin, C. F.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Robinson, W. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Potts, A. H. B.	" B "2nd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Lindner, E. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Linton, Joseph B.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Dyer, Jas. W.	" A of 2nd Div.	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Hopkins, Ralph W.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Coghlan, A.	" E Letter carrier)	" A "3rd "	" 30, 1918
Woodstock, W. R.	" B of 3rd Div	" A "3rd "	June 10, 1918
Hyatt, F. F.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 10, 1918
Pope, J. A.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 10, 1918
Graham, Wm.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Davis, W. L.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 10, 1918
Parker, A.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 10, 1918
Pearson, Wm. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Himmen, J. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 10, 1918
Lemon, W. E.	Assistant Postmaster...	Postmaster	" 14, 1918
Latham, J. W.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Ward, W.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Stewart, T. F.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Dolphin, J. B.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Rend, H.	D	E	" 24, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.— <i>Con.</i>			
McSweeney, T.....	D	E	June 24, 1918
Hogg, R.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Squires, R.....	A	B	" 24, 1918
Hughes, J. G.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Howland, T. D.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Day, R. H.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Pell, Geo.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
McCallum, W. M.....	A	C	" 24, 1918
Corbin, R. J.....	A	B	" 24, 1918
Robinson, M.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
Neal, C. W.....	A	B	" 24, 1918
Storey, H. A.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Brown, H.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Wroot, A. C.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Hearn, E. G.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
Kipp, G. A.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
McMurtie, J.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Murphy, D. M.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Scales, G. W.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Williams, G. T.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Jones, C. N.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
Butcher, A.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
Angwin, S. G.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Day, R. P.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Jackson, Thos.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
Lauder, J.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
Fretts, W. E.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Gant, G. K.....	A	B	" 24, 1918
Harvey, F. A.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Floyd, T.....	B	C	" 24, 1918
Benoit, J. A.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Paement, J. A.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Dubue, C. W.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Collins, Walter.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Mines, Patrick.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Lussier, J. H.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Thompson, Donald.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Lapointe, Emile.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Polleggrino, Henri.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Cadonas, Eusche.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Trudeau, Hormidas.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Bellemare, Lucien.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Warsham, Henry.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Vanier, Clavert.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Moquin, R.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Chaveau, A.....	D	E	" 24, 1918
Larose, Oscar.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Anctil, Ferdinand.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Plante, Henri.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Roy, Arthur.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Wilson, R. J.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Massicotte, Sylvia.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Quimet, Emile.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Laniel, J. A.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Marier, J. N.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Aumont, J. H.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Ryan, W. C.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Laframboise, Eug.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Fleury, Raphael.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Garipey, Armand.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Graveline, Honoré.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Labrèche, J. D.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Daoust, P. H.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Cadot, Salvador.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lortie, Ernest.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Denis, Lucien.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Ladouceur, Heari.....	C	D	" 24, 1918
Masse, Cyrille.....	C	D	" 24, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.— <i>Con.</i>			
Marchand, J. L.	C	D	June 24, 1918
Normandin, Raoul	C	D	" 24, 1918
Durenleau, Ulysse	C	D	" 24, 1918
Barrette, J. H.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Donovan, P. J.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Giroux, E.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Daoust, V.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lauson, R.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Minseau, Jos	C	C	" 24, 1918
Holmes, Geo.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Joubert, M.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Roy, Lucien E.	B	B	" 24, 1918
Paradis, Pierre	A	D	" 24, 1918
Thibault, Alphonse	D	E	" 24, 1918
Lefebvre, Jos.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Laroque, Raoul	D	E	" 24, 1918
Anderson, John	D	E	" 24, 1918
Desjarlais, Ant.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Mounier, Jos	C	D	" 24, 1918
Polley, Edwin	C	D	" 24, 1918
Hurteau, Hilaire	C	D	" 24, 1918
Rochon, Albert	C	D	" 24, 1918
Belournay, Henri	C	D	" 24, 1918
Ladonde, Michael	C	D	" 24, 1918
Vinette, Candide	C	D	" 24, 1918
Bourdeau, Chéri	C	D	" 24, 1918
Desilets, L. O.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lambert, N. H.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Chabot, Alphonse	C	D	" 24, 1918
Duhamel, J. B.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Grenier, Seraphin	C	D	" 24, 1918
Larivée, J. P.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Limoges, Jules	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lachaine, Ophir	C	D	" 24, 1918
de Montigny, Cyril	C	D	" 24, 1918
Pencotto, Joseph	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lupare, Arthur	C	D	" 24, 1918
Dagenais, Arthur	C	D	" 24, 1918
Pategnade, Etienne	C	D	" 24, 1918
Chinic, Armand	C	D	" 24, 1918
Cuérin, Gaston	B	C	" 24, 1918
Corrigan, J. W.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Desjardins, Ferd.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Egan, J. J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Edmonds, H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Walsh, J. V.	D	F	" 24, 1918
Moore, R. H.	D	F	" 24, 1918
O'Brien, Thos. F.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lewis, J. W.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Graves, W. W.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Teed, William	D	E	" 24, 1918
Allen, Wm. A.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Sutherland, J.	D	F	" 24, 1918
Loote, James	A	E	" 24, 1918
Dunlop, W. I.	D	F	" 24, 1918
Cooper, Frank	A	B	" 24, 1918
Smith, R. J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Gosselin, A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Raisonne, J. B. H. F.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Cregar, R. J. P.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Cervin, J. C.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Hupp, E. A.	D	F	" 24, 1918
Kelly, W. I. H.	D	F	" 24, 1918
Goulet, A. A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Plante, I.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Côté, A. I.	D	F	" 24, 1918
Forsyth, J. S.	D	F	" 24, 1918
Foster, T. I.	B	C	" 24, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.— <i>Con.</i>			
Clark, T. C.	B	C	June 24, 1918
Bourassa, Donat.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Lachance, L. N.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Chabot, Joseph.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Levesque, Oscar.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Gallichan, W. A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Browne, Isaac.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Morris, John.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Savard, J. C. E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Coté, J. M.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Parent, J. E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Dussault, Léon.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Bouffard, Henry.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Robitaille, Alex.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Bédard, Theophile.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Gingras, J. C.	A	B	" 24, 1918
L'Heureux, Adélard.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Fournier, J. A.	A	E	" 24, 1918
Cloutier, Jos.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Walsh, Ed.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Grenier, W.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Adams, Victor.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Allen, James.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Colter, J. T.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Dupont, Donat.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Trudel, Ernest.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Trudel, Gédéon.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Gélinas, Donat.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Dellamore, Armant.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Parish, C. W. C.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Thorpe, W. J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Stubbs, James.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Howie, Wm.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Kerr, Charles.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Don, Duncan.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Crayden, Bert.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Davis, W.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Ransden, A. E.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Forbes, J. H.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Smedley, A. G.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Jack, R. C.	B	D	" 24, 1918
Dowd, Fred.	B	D	" 24, 1918
Crocker, W. J.	B	D	" 24, 1918
Sneath, Robt.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Reeder, S. G.	A	B	" 24, 1918
McKittrick, Wm.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Challis, H. N.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Jennings, A. G.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Houghan, H. A.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Gordon, Duncan.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Charlton, Wm.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Bauer, F. H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Herbert, Ed.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Bell, Robert.	D	E	" 24, 1918
McMahon, T.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Cassan, C. H.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Cunningham, Wm.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Van Nostrand, Miss A. E.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Houghan, Miss M. C.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Thompson, Miss G. F.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Fenwick, R. J.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Singleton, J. W.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Langton, Thos.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Beasley, J. E.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Hurd, T. C.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Thorogood, T. A.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Horner, E. W.	C	D	" 24, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.—			
Hodgins, A. H.	C	D	June 24, 1918
Phillips, Wm.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Hosie, D.	B	C	" 24, 1918
McCarthy, J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Jones, W. A.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Potter, W. G.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Stanton, J. H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Bedford, S. A.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Brooker, E. J.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Davis, G. W.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Harper, Geo.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Feske, R. E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Baxter, J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
McMullen, W. A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Graham, A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Wells, R. P.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Smith, H.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Scott, D.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Piellusch, H.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Merriott, J. H.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Clarke, S. F.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Dinsmore, F.	B	C	" 24, 1918
McLeod, A.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Baxter, A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Tassell, F.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Carter, A.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Crabb, F. H.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Thirlwall, E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Heffering, A. R.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.	" 24, 1918
Gaynor, G. W.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 24, 1918
Mathieu, C.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Giroux, L.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Ringuette, V.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Royer, C. E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Guillot, J. P.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Béland, C.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lenghan, L. P.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Legault, M.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Vanier, H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Brosseau, E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Beauvais, E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Smith, J. E.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Sanders, E. W.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Ravenelle, J. H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Hamelin, H.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Bisaillon, D.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Lynch, P.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Lamoureux, J. A.	A	B	" 24, 1918
McFarland, J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Myles, R. A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Colsham, F. W.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Burford, W. H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Spain, B.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Lawson, T. W.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Carruthers, E. J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Irwin, W. J.	D	E	" 24, 1918
McNeill, Hugh	D	E	" 24, 1918
McCourt, D.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Harris, R. W.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Knott, A. C.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Bodard, W. R.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Wilson, C.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Nurse, C.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Courtney, J. S.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Taylor, J. E.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Rowan, A. J.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Browning, R. V.	B	C	" 24, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
<i>Post Office Dept.—Con.</i>			
Gamble, J. C.	B	C	June 24, 1918
Tozer, W. E.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Mann, C. E.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Bailey, D.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Doyle, M. F.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Dunseith, A.	A	B	" 24, 1918
Collar, John.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Towton, F. C.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Peacock, H.	C	D	" 24, 1918
Ellis, E. A.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Doak, H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Phillips, R.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Milne, A. J.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Shufflebottom, J. F.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Hayward, Jas.	A	R	" 24, 1918
Goodman, J. H.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Heywood, H.	D	E	" 24, 1918
Jones, D. O.	A	B	" 24, 1918
McCrae, F. L.	Sub-div. B of 3rd Div	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div	" 24, 1918
Freeland, G. S.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 24, 1918
Moore, H. L.	B	C	" 24, 1918
Foster, W. C.	Sub-div. B of 1st Div	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	" 24, 1918
Birs, Hubert.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 24, 1918
Willis, Walter.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 24, 1918
Carraro, Joseph.	Chauffeur.	Mechanic.	" 24, 1918
Webber, John.	Sub-div. B of 1st Div	Assistant Postmaster.	" 24, 1918
Graham, Wm.	" B "2nd "	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	" 24, 1918
Sloan, R. T.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 26, 1918
Sinclair, A. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 25, 1918
Ellis, Ernest A.	Mail Transfer Agent.	Railway Mail Clerk.	July 3, 1918
Gray, J. H.	Letter Carrier	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	" 3, 1918
Thresher, A. S.	"	" A "3rd "	" 3, 1918
Strickland, Gordon T.	Parcel Post Porter.	" A "3rd "	" 3, 1918
Charlton, A. C.	Letter Carrier.	" A "3rd "	" 3, 1918
Owen, Geo. F.	"	" A "3rd "	" 3, 1918
Lynott, Miss A. T.	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div	" B "2nd "	" 4, 1918
Phillips, Robert H. B.	" A "2nd "	Postmaster.	" 5, 1918
Cantwell, W. J.	Clerk.	Inspector.	" 13, 1918
Morgan, W. H. T.	D	E	Aug. 12, 1918
Sudds, W. N.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Edgar, A. M.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Mouguart, D.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Davies, T. J.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Nicholson, D. J.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Shipman, H. J.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Dukelow, A.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Morris, Thos.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Reilly, Francis H.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Hole, Percy H.	D	E	" 12, 1918
King, John W.	C	D	" 12, 1918
McRae, Malcolm.	B	C	" 12, 1918
Blackmore, A.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Harbinson, Geo.	C	D	" 12, 1918
White, Seymour.	C	D	" 12, 1918
Oldnall, Jas.	A	B	" 12, 1918
Brown, Robt.	C	D	" 12, 1918
Statham, A. K.	B	C	" 12, 1918
Innes, Jas.	A	B	" 12, 1918
Neville, Ed.	B	C	" 12, 1918
Woodhead, Harry.	A	B	" 12, 1918
Whittle, John T.	A	B	" 12, 1918
McKenzie, Albert J.	B	C	" 12, 1918
Atkinson, John D.	D	E	" 12, 1918
Mireault, Jos. E.	C	D	" 12, 1918
Owen, Thomas.	A	B	" 12, 1918
Kennedy, John.	A	B	" 12, 1918
McKenzie, Fred. J.	A	B	" 12, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission.—*Continued.*

Department and Name	From	To	Date of Certificate
Post Office Dept.—			
Bridger, Reg	B	C	Aug. 12, 1918
Hazell, William	C	D	" 12, 1918
Beaulieu, Alphonsine	Sub-div. B of 3rd Div	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div	" 13, 1918
Berridge, S. C.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Bain, W. B.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Malcolm, Grneme A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Botting, Wm	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Locker, Robt. A.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div	" 13, 1918
Crane, C. J.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Bowyer, Kenneth A.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Burke, Jas. C.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 13, 1918
Davis, Henry	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Greenwood, Harry	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Victoria	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Manhan, Roy M.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 15, 1918
Anderson, Jas. F.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 15, 1918
McCulloch, David	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Hutchinson, Geo.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Humphries, Mrs. N.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Sutton, Edgar W.	" P "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Spears, Douglas	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 15, 1918
Atkinson, John	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Johnson, Chas. H.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 15, 1918
Middlemiss, F. H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 17, 1918
Parker, John	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 17, 1918
Howard, J. P.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 17, 1918
Mair, Andrew	D	E	" 28, 1918
Low, Chas	D	E	" 28, 1918
Knight, T. C.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Sleepe, J. F.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Church, T. R.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Muholland, Wm	D	E	" 28, 1918
Helyer, C. H.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Russell, John	D	E	" 28, 1918
Palmer, A. H.	D	E	" 28, 1918
King, J. D.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Kemphill, Wm. J.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Williams, Roy	C	D	" 28, 1918
King, C. W.	C	D	" 28, 1918
Mundonald, A. J.	B	C	" 28, 1918
Harris, A. L.	B	C	" 28, 1918
Caspar, A. G.	B	C	" 28, 1918
Conn, R. J. A.	B	C	" 28, 1918
Corby, F. W.	A	B	" 28, 1918
McBride, John	A	B	" 28, 1918
Davey, E.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Every, A. J.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Dolling, Geo.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Syrett, A.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Calder, E.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Barrett, C. G.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Black, Jas.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Judge, W. D.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Lytle, Walter	D	E	" 28, 1918
Smith, W. H.	D	E	" 28, 1918
McNeil, Hugh	D	E	" 28, 1918
Fish, John	D	E	" 28, 1918
Doherty, C. G.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Brown, Wm	D	E	" 28, 1918
Greenwood, C. F.	B	C	" 28, 1918
Giles, J. F.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Park, W. S.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Barton, R. R.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Trepear, R. J.	A	B	" 28, 1918
McIntyre, Miss L. I.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Holmes, G. B.	C	D	" 28, 1918
Shuter, Jos.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Leatherstone, I.	A	B	" 28, 1918

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TABLE No. 13.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion issued by the Commission—*Concluded*.

Department and Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate
Post Office Dept.—<i>Con.</i>			
Parfray, C. H.	A	B	Aug. 28, 1918
Maloney, W. J.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Wherry, John	C	D	" 28, 1918
Fickley, C. E.	A	B	" 28, 1918
Lighthouse, C. W.	D	E	" 28, 1918
Fletcher, W. J.	A	B	" 28, 1918
McKenzie, Roderick.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.	" 29, 1918
Denholm, David.	" A "2nd "	" B "3rd "	" 29, 1918
Crosby, Ernest.	" A "3rd "	" B "2nd "	" 29, 1918
Rutledge, Thos. A.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 30, 1918
Privy Council.—			
Merriam, Arthur W.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Dec. 28, 1917
Belanger, Raoul.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Aug. 17, 1918
Public Works.—			
Larochelle, J. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Sept. 8, 1917
Lesperance, Eva.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 8, 1917
Barelay, A. J.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 10, 1917
Lemay, J. H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 11, 1917
Cameron, K. M.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 11, 1917
Huber, William.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 12, 1917
Tackaberry, Stanley G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Oct. 2, 1917
Stewart, J. Howard.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 26, 1917
Keeley, Robt.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 26, 1917
Taylor, F. G.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Nov. 13, 1917
Foules, James.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Dec. 4, 1917
Rakin, W. D.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 4, 1917
Slack, Gertrude H.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	Mar. 5, 1918
Leydon, Gertrude.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 5, 1918
Bedard, J. B. E.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 5, 1918
St. Denis, L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 5, 1918
Beaton, W. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 5, 1918
O'Brien, W. E.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 5, 1918
Valiquet, J. Powell.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	May 6, 1918
Ranger, Miss F. A.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	July 2, 1918
Sauriol, N. A.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	" 2, 1918
Railways and Canals.—			
MacKendrick, A. L.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	Feb. 5, 1918
McLeod, David.	Assistant Lockmaster.	Lockmaster.	July 25, 1918
Buckley, C. P.	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.	Aug. 2, 1918
Jarvis, Miss E. R.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 2, 1918
Long, R. Howard.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	" 2, 1918
Waddell, B. C.	" B "3rd "	" A "2nd "	" 17, 1918
McFall, Wm.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 23, 1918
Secretary of State.—			
Brophy, Arthur.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	Nov. 9, 1917
Senate of Canada.—			
Jones, Charles H.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	Feb. 5, 1918
Hinds, A. H.	" B "1st "	" A "1st "	" 22, 1918
Trade and Commerce.—			
Bryan, A. E.	Sub Trade Commissioner.	Trade Commissioner. (Yokohama, Japan)	Feb. 26, 1918
Bawdon, F. E.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.	Sub-div. B of 1st Div.	Mar. 4, 1918
Webb, B. S.	Acting Trade Commissioner.	Trade Commissioner.	" 18, 1918
Thompson, Mary E.	Sub-div. B of 3rd Div.	Sub-div. A of 3rd Div.	April 1, 1918
Labelle, Valmore.	" B "3rd "	" A "3rd "	" 5, 1918
MacPherson, J. C.	" A "2nd "	" B "1st "	May 22, 1918
Stitt, J. H.	" B "2nd "	" A "2nd "	July 2, 1918
Manzer, J. C.	Acting Trade Commissioner.	Trade Commissioner.	" 23, 1918

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TABLE No. 15A.—Permanent appointments to special positions made by the Commission as the result of open competition.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Department.
Clark, Karl A.....	Assistant Engineer....	Oct. 1, 1917	\$ 1,600	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mines. (Mines Branch.)
Hardy, Thomas W..	Assistant Engineering Chemist.	" 1, 1917	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mines. (Mines Branch.)
Semple, Frank G...	Assistant.....	Nov.30,1917	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.....	Agriculture. (Live Stock Br.)
Stitt, Jas. H.....	Clerk.....	" 12, 1917	1,300	Ottawa, Ont.....	Trade & Commerce. (Census & Statistics)
Morgan, William E.	Photographer.....	Dec. 3, 1917	1,300	Ottawa, Ont.....	Interior. (Topographical Surveys Branch.)
Chevassu, J. P. A..	Translator.....	" 13, 1917	1,600	Montreal, P.Q....	House of Commons. (Hansard Staff.)
Johnson, L. E.....	Assistant Analyst....	Jan. 14, 1918	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.....	Inland Revenue.
Campbell, Hugh A..	Patent Examiner.....	Mar.11, 1918	1,200	Welland, Ont.....	Agriculture.
Thompson, Ezra A..	Assistant Chemist....	" 5, 1918	1,600	Winnipeg, Man....	Mines.
Baridon, Fred	Patent Examiner.....	" 5, 1918	1,600	Westmount, P.Q....	Agriculture.
Wight, Edmund J..	Technical Clerk.....	April 1, 1918	1,300	Woodroffe, Ont....	Interior. (Topographical Surveys Branch.)
Moran, Jas.....	Chemist.....	Mar. 1, 1918	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mines. (Fuel Testing Div.)
Ellsworth, H. V....	Assistant Mineralogist	April22, 1918	1,600	Ridgeway, Ont.	Mines. (Geological Surveys Branch.)
*Girdler, Chas. A..	Assistant to Chairman	" 23, 1918	1,400	Kingston, Ont.....	Public Archives. (Board of Historical Publications.)
Chitty, Wm. H	Machinist.....	May 9, 1918	1,000	Ottawa, Ont....	Public Works.
McGinn, A.	Lay Inspector.....	July 20, 1918	1,000	Calgary, Alta	Agriculture.
Bentham, J.	Lay Inspector.....	" 20, 1918	1,000	Acton, Ont.....	Agriculture.
McCullough, H.	Veterinary Inspector..	" 20, 1918	1,400	Toronto, Ont.....	Agriculture.
Coliton, C.	Veterinary Inspector..	" 20, 1918	1,400	Toronto, Ont.....	Agriculture.
Hogan, J. D.	Veterinary Inspector..	" 20, 1918	1,400	Winnipeg, Man....	Agriculture.
Currie, A. D.	Veterinary Inspector..	" 20, 1918	1,400	Barrie, Ont.....	Agriculture.
Smith, J. W.....	Veterinary Inspector..	" 20, 1918	1,400	Newmarket, Ont..	Agriculture.
Saint, E. F.....	Veterinary Inspector..	" 20, 1918	1,400	Schomberg, Ont..	Agriculture.
Davidson, Geo.....	Lithographic Map Draughtsman.	" 15, 1918	1,300	Ottawa, Ont.....	Militia & Defence. (Surveys Branch.)
Courtneage, Ross A..	Forester.....	" 12, 1918	1,200	Brantford, Ont....	Interior. (Forestry Branch.)

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TABLE No. 15B.—Permanent appointments to special positions after selection by the departments, on the receipt of a certificate of qualification from the Commission.

Name.	Position.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Department.
Emerson, H. H.	Reporter.	Sept. 11, 1917	\$ 2,100	Senate.
Lang, William A.	Chief of Extension and Publicity Division.	Oct. 18, 1917	2,100	Agriculture. (Experimental Farms Branch.)
Arkell, Herbert S.	Livestock Commissioner	" 5, 1917	3,300	Agriculture.
Boutin, François E.	Medical Sup.	Nov. 9, 1917	4,000	Inland Revenue. (Patent Medicine Branch.)
Shortt, Dr. Adam	Chairman, Board of Historical Publica- tions.	" 13, 1917	5,000	Dominion Archives.
Cowan, Philip R.	Assistant in Cereal Division.	" 9, 1917	1,300	Agriculture. (Experimental Farms Branch.)
Wilson, Frank H.	Assistant Mechanical Engineer.	" 9, 1917	1,500	Public Works.
Stansfield, Norman.	Assistant in Sheep and Goat Division.	" 9, 1917	1,900	Agriculture. (Livestock Branch.)
Guerin, Pierre Emile	Asst. French Trans- lator.	Dec. 12, 1917	1,300	Privy Council.
Belanger, S. J.	Standards Adjuster	" 13, 1917	1,200	Inland Revenue. (Weights & Measures Branch.)
Gabard, Marcel	French Reporter of the Official Debates.	May 18, 1918	2,100	House of Commons.

TABLE No. 16.—Permanent appointments made by the commission to positions in the Second Division as the result of competitive examinations.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Department.	Date of Appointment.
Helson, Frederick I.	Clerkship	\$1,000	In-tive	Nov. 30, 1917
Lynch, John A.	"	1,100	Royal Northwest Mounted Police	May 30, 1918
Carson, W. S.	"	1,000	Agriculture (Health of Animals Branch).	June 7, 1918
Zivian, I.	"	1,200	Royal Northwest Mounted Police	July 22, 1918

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TABLE No. 17.—Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Third Division, as the result of open competitive examinations.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Department.
Thompson, Mrs. I. M. C.....	Clerk.....	\$1,000	Interior (School Lands Branch).
Pearl, Harold N.....	Stenographer	600	Post Office Department (Secretary's Branch).
LeFevre, Miss G. R.....	Clerk.....	700	Finance.
King, Miss I. A.....	"	700	"
Hill, Miss G. M.....	"	600	Agriculture.
Boyd, Miss L. G.....	"	600	"
Doran, Miss E. M.....	"	600	"
Hodgson, Miss N. O.....	"	600	"
Comber, Miss E.....	"	600	"
Fraser, Miss M. H.....	"	600	"
Carrier, Miss E.....	"	600	"
Buchanan, W. A.....	"	600	"
Kerrigan, Miss A. T.....	"	600	"
Thompson, Miss M. W.....	"	600	Trade and Commerce.
Joynt, Laura.....	"	600	Militia and Defence.
Garvin, Miss N. R.....	"	600	Interior.
Howell, Stella.....	"	600	Naval Service.
O'Neill, Ruby F.....	"	800	Interior (Natural Resources Intelligence Branch).
Calurnean, Valentine.....	"	600	Militia and Defence.
Rooney, Kathleen.....	Stenographer	600	Labour.
Carver, Gladys.....	"	600	Public Archives (Board of Historical Publications).
Leetham, Mildred.....	Clerk.....	600	Interior.
Washington, May.....	"	700	"
Weir, Lelia B.....	"	600	"
Jackson, Bertha.....	"	600	"
Kerrigan, Miss A. T.....	"	700	Agriculture.
Grimes, Miss A. B. M.....	Stenographer.	600	Interior.
Johnson, Ada F.....	"	600	"
Richer, Emeriza.....	"	600	Agriculture.
Morris, Hildred G.....	"	600	Naval Service.
Cody, Ella.....	"	600	Justice.
Cochrane, Elsie V.....	"	600	Commission of Conservation.
Evans, Miss G. B.....	Clerk.....	900	Trade and Commerce.
Lewitt, Thirza.....	"	650	"
Cody, Irene.....	"	700	"
McGiffin, Jessie M.....	Stenographer	700	Customs.
Brown, Nellie.....	Clerk.....	600	Auditor General.
Smith, Margaret.....	Stenographer.....	600	Post Office (Staff Branch).
Alton, Miss J. K.....	Clerk.....	600	Justice.
Montgomery, Eva Rose.....	Stenographer	600	Interior.
Beehler, Theresa.....	"	600	"
Marshall, Alice.....	"	600	"
Sauve, Regina.....	Clerk.....	600	Militia and Defence.
Vallee, Alice.....	Stenographer.	600	Trade and Commerce (Census and Statistics Branch).
Young, S. Agnes.....	"	600	Commission of Conservation.
Orr, Reba.....	Clerk.....	600	Agriculture.
Vechsler, Myers J.....	"	600	Interior.
Derocher, Pauline.....	"	600	Post Office (Accounts Branch).
Wintle, Mrs. M. F. E.....	"	1,000	Agriculture.
Burke, Evelyn.....	"	700	"
Campbell, Mary Alice.....	"	600	"
Derragh, Miss R.....	"	750	"
Dalglish, Helen.....	"	750	Auditor General.
Greaves, Arthur S.....	"	750	Justice.
Clarke, Kathleen.....	"	600	Labour.
Black, Miss M. H.....	"	600	"
Leggatt, Edgar.....	"	800	Naval Service (Accounts Branch).
Rolston, Ella Grace.....	"	800	Post Office (Staff Branch).
Morris, Miss B.....	"	700	Trade and Commerce.
MacRae, Miss H. M.....	"	700	"
Love, Miss I. W.....	"	700	"
Sanders, W. J.....	Expert Mechanical Electrician.	1,200	Inland Revenue.
de Haitre, Blanche.....	Clerk.....	700	Agriculture.

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TABLE No. 17.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Third Division —*Con.*

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Department.
Cadioux, Alma.....	Clerk	700	Agriculture.
Brault, Germaine.....	"	800	Interior.
Alexander, Bessie.....	"	600	Agriculture.
Maloney, Miss C. V.....	"	600	"
Black, Margaret H.....	"	600	"
Jordon, Carrie.....	"	600	"
McNab, Kate.....	"	600	"
Lawrence, Lillian.....	"	600	"
Macdonnell, Gwendolen.....	"	600	"
Craig, Jean A.....	"	600	"
MacRostie, Miss N. B.....	"	600	"
Cowan, Eleanor.....	"	600	Post Office (Money Order Branch).
Morris, B.....	"	700	Trade and Commerce.
Hawley, Phyllis.....	"	750	Immigration and Colonization.
Paynter, Bessie.....	"	600	Post Office.
Duffy, Margaret.....	"	600	Post Office (Accounts Branch).
Donaldson, A. T.....	"	800	Insurance.

TABLE No. 18.—Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the lower grades of the Inside Service.

Name.	Position.	Department.
Lalonde, Antonio J. J.....	Sorter.....	Post Office (Postage Stamp Branch).
Lachaine, J. A.....	Messenger.....	Privy Council.
Brisbois, Wm.....	"	"
Lamontagne, Edouard.....	"	Public Works (Chief Architect's Branch).
Pennoek, Thomas Edward.....	"	Customs.

TABLE No. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service made by the Commission since the passing of the Order-in-Council of February 13, 1918.

Department and Name.	Position.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Customs—			
Meek, Robert	Preventive Officer	Oshawa, Ont	May 4, 1918
Corebrook, J	Officer	Montreal, P.Q	Aug. 15, 1918
Tolbeg, J. C	"	"	" 15, 1918
Indian Affairs—			
Littleproud, J. R	Indian Agent	Caradoc, Ont	May 29, 1918
Norquay, Dr. H. C	Medical Attendant	Norway House Agency	" 30, 1918
Macdonald, S. L.	Indian Agent	Pas Agency, Man	" 30, 1918
Cousins, E. H	Clerk	Edmonton, Alta	July 25, 1918
Van Skiver, L. A	Indian Agent	Caradoc, Ont	Aug. 6, 1918
Inland Revenue—			
Smee, A. F	Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Hamilton District	" 13, 1918
Justice—			
Collins, Walter	Guard	Stoney Mountain	" 12, 1918
Kirk, Thos. P	"	Penitentiary, Man.	" 12, 1918

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TABLE No. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service—*Con.*

Department and Name.	Position.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Marine—			
Murphy, J. L.	Meteorological Observer.	Barkerville, B.C.	April 5, 1918
Talbot, R. A.	"	Norway House, Man.	Aug. 9, 1918
McCoy, Mrs. Julia	Light Keeper	Peninsula Harbour	" 12, 1918
Anderson, H. C.	"	Addenbrooke Island	" 12, 1918
Babcock, J. F.	"	Southwest Wolf, N.B.	" 12, 1918
Kelly, R. B.	"	Kouchibouguac, N.B.	" 12, 1918
Gordon, A.	"	Sisters Light Station, B.C.	" 12, 1918
O'Brien, D. O.	"	Yellow Island Light and Fog Alarm Station, B.C.	" 12, 1918
Wright, W.	"	Winnipegosis, Man.	" 12, 1918
Flotts, P. J.	Wharfinger	Arechat, N.S.	" 12, 1918
Gorhan, A. W.	Light Keeper	Glenwood, N.B.	" 12, 1918
Allard, W.	"	Carleton Wharf, P.Q.	" 12, 1918
Hawes, H. R.	"	Cranberry Island, N.S.	" 12, 1918
Anderson, J.	Surveyor	Lunenburg, N.S.	" 12, 1918
Cameron, W. S.	Meteorological Observer.	Drumheller, Alta.	" 18, 1918
Gallix, Rev. Father	"	Natashquan, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Litster, P. C.	"	Vegreville, Alta.	" 29, 1918
Richard, Edouard	Light Keeper	Brion Island	" 23, 1918
Caron, Octave	"	St. Thomas de Montmagny, P.Q.	" 26, 1918
Mountnay, David A.	"	Badgeley Island	" 26, 1918
Post Office Dept.—			
Page, A.	Mail Transfer Agent	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 19, 1918
Watt, J. C.	Letter Carrier	London, Ont.	Mar. 11, 1918
Hunt, Harry	"	"	" 16, 1918
Garnett, G. K.	Railway Mail Clerk	St. John District	April 10, 1918
Cusolito, J. D.	Clerk	London, Ont.	" 27, 1918
Porte, E. J.	"	"	" 27, 1918
Lagg, W. M.	"	"	" 27, 1918
Lane, E. L.	"	"	" 27, 1918
Williams, Wm.	"	"	" 27, 1918
Coyle, Fred A.	Railway Mail Clerk	Prince Edward Island District	May 8, 1918
*Preece, J. N.	"	North Bay District	" 18, 1918
Dupuis, Miss B.	Clerk	Ottawa, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Marshall, E.	Letter Carrier	Strathcona, Alta.	" 18, 1918
McLaughlin, F. W.	Clerk	Ottawa, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Doody, Mathew	Railway Mail Clerk	Toronto District	" 18, 1918
Moore, F. A. E.	Porter	Ottawa, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Lefebvre, Miss A.	Clerk	"	" 18, 1918
Vacher, Wm.	Letter Carrier	"	" 18, 1918
Mullin, Fred	"	"	" 18, 1918
Belanger, Blanche	Clerk	"	" 18, 1918
Beaulne, Mrs. L.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 18, 1918
Flynn, Edward	Letter Carrier	"	" 18, 1918
Golton, W. C.	Clerk	Toronto, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Morton, Geo. E.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Wade, Alfred	Letter Carrier	Sarnia, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Nicholson, Jas. E.	"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Jamieson, John	"	Toronto, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Harbour, John F.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Timmus, Wm. F.	Porter	Kingston, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Mitchell, Arthur	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 21, 1918
Robertson, Hugh	Letter Carrier	New Westminster, B.C.	" 21, 1918
Marine, Michael	"	"	" 21, 1918
Russell, Geo. Wm.	Clerk	Victoria, B.C.	" 21, 1918
Dicks, Thos. J.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Adams, E. G.	"	Calgary, Alta.	" 21, 1918
Roberts, R. H.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Alford, M. T.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Conley, H.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Coverdale, A.	"	"	" 21, 1918
McCarthy, D. J.	Letter Carrier	Vancouver, B.C.	" 21, 1918
Brear, Geo.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Webb, G. H.	"	Calgary, Alta.	" 21, 1918
Pearson, Samuel	"	"	" 21, 1918
Terry, G. A.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 21, 1918
Harman, A. A.	"	"	" 21, 1918

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TABLE NO. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service—Con.

Department and Name.	Position.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Post Office Dept.—			
Wright, T. A.	Letter Carriers.	Winnipeg, Man.	May 21, 1918
Parker, G. E.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Palmer, G. E.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Seguin, Donat.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Smith, Ethel.	"	"	" 21, 1918
James, H. W.	Clerk	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 21, 1918
Hopkinson, F. A.	"	Edmonton, Alta.	" 21, 1918
Blackmore, J. H.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Derbyshire, S. A.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Wells, Geo.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Coles, W.	"	"	" 21, 1918
Robinson, T.	Letter Carrier	Regina, Sask.	" 21, 1918
Paul, A. H.	Railway Mail Clerk	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 21, 1918
Quinn, Edward	"	"	" 21, 1918
Harrison, Amos	Clerk	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 30, 1918
Brown, Earl A.	"	Toronto, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Waddell, W. P.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Free, Hugh T.	"	Kingston, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Daignault, Alberta.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Power, Jos.	"	Toronto, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Campbell, Michael F.	Clerk	Halifax, N.S.	May 30, 1918
Biddle, Jno. G.	"	Regina, Sask.	" 30, 1918
Kennedy, D. W.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Ewart, E. C.	"	Toronto, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Davey, R. J. P.	"	Toronto, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Cumplell, A. M.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Beaudin, Adjutor	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Brosseau, P.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Keroack, B.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Perrin, R.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Marcoux, B. M.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Leger, M.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Chase, Marion R.	"	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 30, 1918
Blower, Jas.	"	Edmonton, Alta.	" 30, 1918
Mellon, W. Gordon	"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30, 1918
McKenzie, Jas. W.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Bradford, H. V.	"	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 30, 1918
Peckham, Jas. G.	"	Halifax, N.S.	" 30, 1918
Gardner, Geo.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Acheson, A. E.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Miller, E. S.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
McDowell, H.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Bawden, Harry W.	"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Marshall, L. S. C.	"	Regina, Sask.	" 30, 1918
Mellwain, Jno.	Railway Mail Clerk	Toronto District	" 30, 1918
Ritchie, E. A.	"	Saskatoon District	" 30, 1918
Brown, J. W.	"	Saskatoon District	" 30, 1918
Reive, R. H.	"	Toronto District	" 30, 1918
Raymond, Cecil	"	Saskatoon District	" 30, 1918
Berthiaume, Ernest	Mail Transfer Agent	Montreal District.	" 30, 1918
Allaire, Lucien L.	Letter Carrier	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Guevremont, C.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Benton, F. J.	"	Kingston, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Desrochers, C.	"	Montreal, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Marvyn, J. A.	Porter	Toronto, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Lawson, W. G.	Letter Carrier	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Septon, C. M.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Davis, W.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Cameron, A.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
McGregor, T.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Sutherland, K.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Dodd, W. D.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Holmes, G.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Bird, J. I.	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Wells, Peter	"	Winnipeg, Man.	" 30, 1918
Stephenson, T. A.	Porter	Toronto, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Hull, A. E.	Letter Carrier	Toronto, Ont.	" 30, 1918
Cran, L. G. H.	"	Calgary, Alta.	" 30, 1918
Lambert, A.	"	Shawenegan Falls, P.Q.	" 30, 1918

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TABLE No. 19.—Permanent appointments to positions in the Outside Service—Con.

Department and Name.	Position.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
<i>Post Office Dept.—Concluded</i>			
Peckitt, Harry H.....	Letter Carrier.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 30, 1918
Carter, George H.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Chorlton, Jas.....	".....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30, 1918
Johnson, A.....	".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 30, 1918
Perrin, M. G.....	".....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Denham, Geo.....	Mail Transfer Agent.....	Toronto District.....	" 30, 1918
Robinson, T. W.....	".....	Moosejaw District.....	" 30, 1918
Weir, Jno.....	Porter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Parfrey, C. H.....	Letter Carrier.....	London, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Blackhall, Jos. P.....	Porter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Dorney, F.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Debiens, J.....	Mail Transfer Agent.....	Montreal District.....	" 30, 1918
Chantigny, W.....	".....	Montreal District.....	" 30, 1918
Mailhot, D.....	".....	Montreal District.....	" 30, 1918
Sparrow, Geo.....	Letter Carrier.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30, 1918
Cook, Jno. J.....	".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
McDonagh, J. J.....	Mail Transfer Agent.....	Toronto District.....	" 30, 1918
Chesney, T.....	".....	Toronto District.....	" 30, 1918
Cohen, J.....	".....	Winnipeg District.....	" 30, 1918
Graham, T.....	Porter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Gallagher, H. J.....	Mail Transfer Agent.....	Montreal District.....	" 30, 1918
Deslaurier, A.....	Letter Carrier.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Burns, Robert R.....	Mail Transfer Agent.....	Halifax District.....	" 30, 1918
Lepine, Maxime.....	Porter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Sauve, Josephat.....	Letter Carrier.....	Hull, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Foster, Jno.....	".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Fox, Stewart M.....	Messenger.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 30, 1918
Senechal, Edward.....	Letter Carrier.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Booth, Francis G.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Hyde, Jas.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Collins, Patrick.....	".....	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Sauve, Arthur.....	".....	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Murphy, Jas. J.....	".....	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Donohue, Gerald M.....	".....	Montreal, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Cunningham, Jas.....	Chauffeur.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Davin, Thos.....	Letter Carrier.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Langlois, C.....	".....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Neville, J. J.....	".....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Allen, G. G.....	Mail Transfer Agent.....	Vancouver District.....	" 30, 1918
*Allbright, G. E.....	".....	Vancouver District.....	" 30, 1918
Easson, Elsie.....	Clerk.....	Kingston, Ont.....	June 7, 1918
Andrews, Miss M. C. D.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7, 1918
Wright, Miss L. A.....	".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7, 1918
Blakslee, A. D.....	".....	St. John, N.B.....	" 7, 1918
*McJunkin, C. M.....	Railway Mail Clerk.....	St. John District, N.B.....	" 7, 1918
Piche, J. S. A.....	Letter Carrier.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 10, 1918
Sharp, C. F.....	Chauffeur.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24, 1918
Allen, Fred. H.....	Letter Carrier.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 26, 1918
Holmes, Wm.....	".....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 26, 1918
*Lowe, Thos. A.....	Clerk.....	Victoria, B.C.....	July 3, 1918
*Deyall, W. H.....	".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3, 1918
*Merington, B. L.....	".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3, 1918
*Boyd, H. C.....	".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3, 1918
Hamblin, Henry F.....	Porter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11, 1918
*Tanner, Arthur R.....	Letter Carrier.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 11, 1918
*Passfield, Geo.....	".....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 11, 1918
Crawford, F. C.....	Clerk.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 11, 1918
Fletcher, Hilda.....	".....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 29, 1918
<i>Public Works—</i>			
Long, John K.....	Assistant Fireman.....	St. John, N.B.....	Aug. 22, 1918
<i>Trade and Commerce—</i>			
Iwakabe, Tamotau.....	Translator to the Trade Com- missioner.	Yokohama, Japan.....	" 14, 1918

*Returned soldier.

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TABLE NO. 20.—Number of certificates of qualification for temporary employment issued by the Commission.

Department.	Super- visional.	Professional and Technical.	Clerical.	Mechanical.	Lower Grade.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
Agriculture	72	17	37	1	19	21	167
Archives			1				1
Auditor General			1				1
Canada Registration Board		1	8		1		10
Civil Service Commission			5				5
Commission of Conserva- tion		9			1	4	14
Customs and Inland Revenue	60	1	15		32		108
Finance	2		6		78		86
Food Control		3	26		1		30
Fuel Control			4				4
House of Commons			3				3
Immigration and Coloniza- tion	17		16		11	4	48
Indian Affairs	9	6	7		7	1	30
Insurance			5				5
Interior	50	29	77	6	516	45	723
Justice	4	5	6		7		22
Labour			6			1	7
Library of Parliament			1				1
Marine	11	3	26		87	5	132
Militia and Defence	24	4	430	7	69	4	538
Mines	7	18		5	95	21	146
Naval Service	32	23	70	25	325	19	494
Post Office	1		781		713		1,495
Printing and Stationery			1				1
Privy Council	1		5		2	1	9
Public Works	39	41	7	68	800	17	972
Railways and Canals	12	14	12	11	53	5	107
Secretary of State	1		6				7
Soldiers' Civil Re-estab- lishment	11	37	215	3	33	8	307
Trade and Commerce	2		36	2	8		48
War Lecture Bureau			6				6
War Purchasing Commis- sion			7		3	2	12
War Trade Board			23	6	10	5	49
Total	355	211	1,851	134	2,871	163	5,588

TABLE NO. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster made by the Commission since the passing of the Order-in-Council, February 13, 1918.

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Binnay, Sergt. Walter J	Cobalt, Ont.	Feb. 28, 1918
Bradford, John C.	Solsgirth, Man.	" 28, 1918
Duncan, T. L.	Onefour, Alta.	" 28, 1918
Hughes, E. V.	Lavoy, Alta.	April 21, 1918
Fawke, T.	Charlton Station, Sask.	" 21, 1918
Wolfe, G.	York Mills, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Swallow, J.	Dorion Station, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Sutton, P. W.	Chantler, Ont.	" 24, 1918
O'Brien, A. W.	Dunkin, P.Q.	" 24, 1918
Johnstone, G. D.	Valleytyne, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Hinton, H. L.	Sewall, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Hill, E. W. L.	Namu, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Flewin, Mrs. E. T.	Port Simpson, B.C.	" 24, 1918

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TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Mingo, J....	Sand Lake, Ont.....	April 24, 1918
Waycott, W. H.....	Mace's Bay, N.B.....	" 24, 1918
Morin, J. B.....	Omer, P.Q.....	" 24, 1918
Wilcox, C. W.....	Lindale, Alta.....	" 24, 1918
Papirnyk, T.....	Dnipro, Sask.....	" 24, 1918
Bennett, J. O.....	Bolger Bridge, Ont.....	" 24, 1918
Soucy, H.....	Portage du Lac, N.B.....	" 24, 1918
Fournier, L.....	Glen Iver, P.Q.....	" 24, 1918
Solomon, W. E.....	Kingsbury, P.Q.....	" 24, 1918
Hill, G. M.....	Hatley, P.Q.....	" 24, 1918
Nicoll, Mrs. Wallace.....	Eagle Butte, Alta.....	" 30, 1918
Brammer, Arnold.....	Edgeley, Sask.....	" 30, 1918
Langlois, Gustave.....	Ottawa, Ont. (Sub-Office).....	" 30, 1918
Johnson, John R.....	Alcona, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Freestone, Mrs. Elsie.....	Old Wives, Sask.....	" 30, 1918
Diebolt, Simon A.....	Diebolt, Sask.....	" 30, 1918
Kelly, J. H.....	Craigmont, Ont.....	" 30, 1918
Hamilton, J. T.....	Cymrie, Sask.....	" 30, 1918
Salois, Joseph.....	St. Guillaume d'Upton, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Parr, Joseph.....	Crown Point, Ont. (Sub-Office).....	" 30, 1918
Baker, Mary E.....	Marie Joseph, N.S.....	" 30, 1918
Mellon, A.....	Marysville, B.C.....	" 30, 1918
Sherriff, H. H.....	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office).....	" 30, 1918
Fortin, Theophile.....	Bayard, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Gousy, Alfred.....	Mawcook, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Simmons, Oscar.....	Woodroyd, Man.....	" 30, 1918
Wood, W. D.....	Pollett River, N.B.....	" 30, 1918
Hamlin, W. F.....	Bayard Station, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Clark, William.....	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office).....	" 30, 1918
Pulsifer, S. G.....	Brookvale, N.S.....	" 30, 1918
Lessard, Napoleon.....	Rivieres aux Ecorces, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Cox, Mrs. Ernest.....	Swift Creek, B.C.....	" 30, 1918
Limoges, U.....	Lac la Biche Station, Alta.....	" 30, 1918
Hutton, Mrs. Jos.....	Lakeview, P.Q.....	" 30, 1918
Brown, Bertram.....	Sturgeon Creek, Man.....	" 30, 1918
Biggar, Harry U.....	Biggar Ridge, N.B.....	" 30, 1918
Reynold, Jas. W.....	Chilco, B.C.....	" 30, 1918
Brule, Wm.....	Ouelletteville, Alta.....	" 30, 1918
Berg, C. A.....	Maloy, Alta.....	" 30, 1918
Ogden, Tom.....	Bingley, Alta.....	" 30, 1918
Quesnel, Alphonse.....	Lunby, B.C.....	" 30, 1918
Horning, N. R.....	Stoney Beach, Sask.....	" 30, 1918
Jones, Mrs. Jane.....	Verigin, Sask.....	" 30, 1918
Mallott, Miss.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	May 6, 1918
Turk, C. B.....	Vernonville, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Ogilvie, L. H.....	Dovenlee, Alta.....	" 6, 1918
Egan, Mrs. C. M.....	Lillooet, B.C.....	" 6, 1918
Gorham, P.....	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office).....	" 6, 1918
Storr, W. W.....	Winnipeg, Man. (Sub-Office).....	" 6, 1918
Robillard, Alexandre.....	Laroeque, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Paulson, Paul.....	High Hill, Sask.....	" 6, 1918
McKenzie, Wm.....	Mistawnsis, Sask.....	" 6, 1918
Bland, Pte. C. M.....	Renwer, Man.....	" 6, 1918
Gallaughier, Annie.....	Tioga, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Morris, Hugh T.....	Darwell, Alta.....	" 6, 1918
McMiekey, Fred L.....	Deaver, Alta.....	" 6, 1918
Eckhardt, Frank H.....	Campden, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Thompson, David.....	Eagle Depot, P.Q.....	" 6, 1918
Prince, Jas. H.....	Nellie Lake, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Alder, Wm.....	Quartz, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Russell, Bowden S.....	Westward Ho, Alta.....	" 6, 1918
Lumley, J. O.....	Iona, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Slevin, M.....	Glenevis, Alta.....	" 6, 1918
Frechette, D.....	Vantage, Sask.....	" 6, 1918
Newell, Geo. E.....	Michipicoten River, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Bond, Geo. E.....	Onimet, Ont.....	" 6, 1918
Arnison, J.....	Rangeview, Sask.....	" 6, 1918
Forrest, W.....	Ada, Sask.....	" 6, 1918
Printzhause, Mrs. L. P.....	Roe Lake, B.C.....	" 1918

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TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Dempsey, Edward V.	Herring Cove, N.S.	May 6, 1918
McKinnon, Annie.	Loch Katrine, N.S.	" 6, 1918
McMillan, Mrs. Mary.	Rear of Little Judique, N.S.	" 6, 1918
Parrett, Mrs. E. L.	Khedive, Sask.	" 6, 1918
McColeman, N. B.	Spring Bay, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Sharpe, A. G.	Doe Lake, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Webber, C. E.	Thompson, Alta.	" 6, 1918
Ruck, Cecil E.	Balema, B.C.	" 6, 1918
Phillips, Mrs. Thos.	St. Pierre les Becquets, P.Q.	" 6, 1918
Hare, Frank L.	Gorefield, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Smeltzer, Jos. A.	Monticello, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Casselman, Mrs.	Chesterville, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Corcoran, Francis M.	Baldwin's Road, P.E.I.	" 14, 1918
Skill, L. J.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 14, 1918
Rollin, Lionel.	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office)	" 14, 1918
*Swift, Lieut. R. G.	Magrath, Alta.	" 14, 1918
Cash, Jas. D.	Big Pond Centre, N.S.	" 14, 1918
Gabel, John.	Cornfeld, Sask.	" 14, 1918
McLachlan, Mrs. Angus.	Stump Lake, B.C.	" 14, 1918
Williams, R. E.	Bells Corners, Ont.	" 14, 1918
Tanner, J. H.	Aetna, Alta.	" 14, 1918
Thompson, Geo. A.	Marienthal, Sask.	" 14, 1918
Plamondon, H. J.	White's Brook, N.B.	" 14, 1918
McDonald, Mrs. Geo.	Favor, Alta.	" 14, 1918
Bourque, R.	Curlew, Alta.	" 11, 1918
de Lagarde, Mrs. Louise.	St. Isidore, N.B.	May 14, 1918
Reid, W. W.	Eyre, Sask.	" 14, 1918
Pinkerton, Mrs. Albert.	Pinkerton, Ont.	" 14, 1918
Madill, E. J.	Wildmere, Alta.	" 14, 1918
*Quinn, Herbert Strong.	Charlton, Ont.	" 14, 1918
Little, A. W.	Vinemount, Ont.	" 14, 1918
Smith, W. A.	Britton, Ont.	" 14, 1918
Marcon, A.	Mount Roy, P.Q.	" 14, 1918
Moore, F. G.	Crosswoods, Sask.	" 14, 1918
Brown, C. E.	Canough Creek, B.C.	" 14, 1918
White, Lilly F.	Corbyville, Ont.	" 14, 1918
Earle, H. M.	Druid, Sask.	" 14, 1918
Marleau, Henri.	Engereville, P.Q.	" 14, 1918
Stewart, Jas.	Milo, Alta.	" 14, 1918
Cyr, Ida K.	Maria, P.Q.	" 14, 1918
Lamont, Thos.	Pikes Peak, Sask.	" 14, 1918
Johnston, John V.	Nashwaaksis, N.B.	" 14, 1918
Blackford, Harry.	McLaren, Sask.	" 14, 1918
Webb, Thos.	Skipton, Sask.	" 14, 1918
Adams, E. G.	New Dayton, Alta.	" 14, 1918
Robson, E. H.	Metcalfe, Ont.	" 14, 1918
Wall, Mrs. Annie.	Riversdale, N.S.	" 15, 1918
Greenstreet, E. H.	Greenstreet, Sask.	" 21, 1918
Ponrier, W. J.	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	" 21, 1918
McCarthy, S. J.	Bartholomew, N.B.	" 21, 1918
Goldthorp, J. K.	Arrowwood, Alta.	" 21, 1918
White, J., sr.	Salangien, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Leach, Hattie M.	Lovering, Ont.	" 21, 1918
*Jones, Robert.	West Hamilton, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Wale, R.	Calahoo, Alta.	" 21, 1918
Racine, A.	Marionville, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Guert, Rev. J.	Kuper Island, B.C.	" 21, 1918
Dupuy, Frank.	Dunnet, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Appleby, Mrs. Etta.	West Demars, B.C.	" 21, 1918
Lungren, A.	Mattawin, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Budd, Mrs. G.	Ash, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Atkinson, P. O.	Glanford Station, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Chapman, W. J.	Ardath, Sask.	" 21, 1918
Broughton, Mrs. V. R.	Stoneyview, Sask.	" 21, 1918
Canbana, N.	St. Cyrille de Wendover, P.Q.	" 21, 1918
Reid, W. M.	Orford Lake, P.Q.	" 21, 1918
Brace, P. H.	Barkway, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Hopkins, C.	Glen Major, Ont.	" 21, 1918
Korn, S.	Ottawa, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 31, 1918

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TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Hill, Geo. O.	Winnipeg, Man. (Sub-Office)	June 4, 1918
Upshall, A. Wm.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Wilcox, W. J.	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Gourlay, Robt.	Hamilton, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Carey, Wm.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Wilson, Thos. J.	London East, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Roberts, Arthur J.	Winnipeg, Man. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Jamieson, Geo.	Newcastle, Ont.	" 4, 1918
*Globensky, L.	Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Fournier, Jos.	Honfleur, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Audet, Onesime	Standon, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Meagher, Miss H.	Cross Roads, Middle Medford, N.S.	" 4, 1918
Keeping, Chas.	Lajord, Sask.	" 4, 1918
*Hewlett, H. R.	Willow Bunch, Sask.	" 4, 1918
Dillon, W. W.	Mawer, Sask.	" 4, 1918
Fildes, J. M.	Spirit River Station, Alta.	" 4, 1918
*Richardson, R. W.	Hazenmore, Sask.	" 4, 1918
Crow, W. J.	Clarina, Ont.	" 4, 1918
Dussault, J. L.	Tourville, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Ford, A. A.	Milk River, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Kirby, W. C.	Collins, Sask.	" 4, 1918
Clayton, J. P.	Coldbrook, N.B.	" 4, 1918
Bembridge, Chas. H. R.	Westcock, N.B.	" 4, 1918
Gillis, Neil J.	Gillisville, N.S.	" 4, 1918
Farbridge, Miss H. R.	Czar, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Jaffray, Arthur	Lockhart, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Medcalf, W. A.	Birdtail, Man.	" 4, 1918
Bacon, Chas.	La Calmette, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Craig, Willet.	Bellevoir, Sask.	" 4, 1918
Willis, Mrs. C.	Coxheath, N.S.	" 4, 1918
Pelerin, S. J.	Larry's River, N.S.	" 4, 1918
McPhee, Allan	Avoca, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Girard, Leopold	Three Lakes, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Hughes, Geo.	Trout Mills, Ont.	" 4, 1918
Baxter, R. E.	Hedley, B. C.	" 4, 1918
Pelland, Jos.	Aubigny, Man.	" 4, 1918
Johnson, C. E. W.	Alkali Lake, B.C.	" 4, 1918
Shanahan, Mrs. G.	Upper Bay du Vin, N.B.	" 4, 1918
Heacock, A. E.	Marpole, B.C.	" 4, 1918
Hughes, John	Beverly Station, Sask.	" 4, 1918
Harper, W. B.	Fareham, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Pitre, Wilfred	Fauvel, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Bourassa, Wilfred	Bournival, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Robitaille, A.	St. Anthony Mine, Ont.	" 4, 1918
Armstrong, G. H.	Porter's, N.B.	" 4, 1918
Gleason, Mrs. H. M.	Carmel, Ont.	" 4, 1918
Larouche, Jos.	Larouche, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Bowen, C. F.	Kelsey, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Paradis, Mrs. E. B.	Rawdon, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Witham, S. K.	Polwarth, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Kennedy, Russell	Bruce, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Ronan, Nelson E.	Russell, Ont.	" 4, 1918
Gilmour, J. P.	Lisburn, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Potter, W. F.	Glenbow, Alta.	" 4, 1918
Coyne, Phin.	Kashbaw, Ont.	" 4, 1918
Bengle, Amedee	Fontainbleau, P.Q.	" 4, 1918
Richards, W. F.	Victoria, B.C. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Lusted, Mrs.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Lapointe, Geo. A.	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Harris, Mrs. Kate	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Bell, Fred R.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Mason, Mrs. D. M.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
Irvine, J. A.	Ottawa, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 4, 1918
McDonald, Alex.	Pinevale, N.S.	" 5, 1918
Garland, W. S.	Heath, Sask.	" 5, 1918
Collett, F. E.	Buffalo Lakes, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Davis, Mrs. M. O.	Paddle River, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Setter, Archibald	Paynton, Sask.	" 5, 1918
Melynk, Achtemi	Kahwin, Alta.	" 5, 1918

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TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Bell, J. A.	Woodbend, Alta.	June 5, 1918
Bougin, Adolphe.	Monvel, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Rance, Thos.	North Pines, Ont.	" 5, 1918
Campbell, J. D.	Rocky Ridge, N.S.	" 5, 1918
Cooley, Mrs. B.	Elliscott, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Chapin, F. C.	Stocks, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Field, Hymen.	Canwood, Alta.	" 5, 1918
McEvoy, Mrs. H.	Bowesville, Ont.	" 5, 1918
Madden, S. E.	Bilby, Ont.	" 5, 1918
Blais, Mrs. H.	Father, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Pratt, Sidney	Borradaile, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Jardy, U. G.	Thorhild, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Bannerman, D. E.	Colinton, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Lewis, Stanley.	Leopold, P.Q.	" 5, 1918
Thompson, J. W.	Bonnie Doon, Man.	" 5, 1918
Daoust, Aldeina.	Alfred Station, Ont.	" 5, 1918
Robert, Henri.	Crabtree Mills, P.Q.	" 5, 1918
Sinclair, Robert.	Sturgeon Landing, Man.	" 5, 1918
Larson, Alex. L.	Scandinavia, Man.	" 5, 1918
Copping, Hector.	Montealm, P.Q.	" 5, 1918
Hamilton, P. W.	River Charles, N.B.	" 5, 1918
Chamberland, J. E.	Bas du Sault, P.Q.	" 5, 1918
Lafleur, Wm. B.	Otter Lake, P.Q.	" 5, 1918
McBean, Geo.	Merridale, Man.	" 5, 1918
Smith, John.	View Hill, B.C.	" 5, 1918
Sorley, Alex.	Shandro, Alta.	" 5, 1918
Saini, Joseph.	New Finland, Sask.	" 5, 1918
Forster, Garfield.	Bashaw, Alta.	" 6, 1918
Jones, Frank.	Peers, Alta.	" 6, 1918
Eisnor, Mrs. Phoebe.	Indian Point, N.S.	" 6, 1918
Coover, C. E.	Clarinda, Alta.	" 6, 1918
Comeau, Mrs. Ola.	Sissiboo Falls, N.S.	" 6, 1918
Simms, Mrs. Bertha.	Meductic, N.B.	" 6, 1918
*Andrews, Alexander.	Barons, Alta.	" 6, 1918
Hipwell, Marshall B.	Bondhead, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Blanchard, J. A.	Mizonette, N.B.	" 6, 1918
Kohler, J. A.	Senlac, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Rafuse, Mrs. Albert.	Conquerall Bank, N.S.	" 6, 1918
Tureotte, Ferdinand.	Beausejour, P.Q.	" 6, 1918
Broad, George.	Gunter, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Walden, S. J.	Riviere Castor, Man.	" 6, 1918
Davy, Norman.	Birch River, Man.	" 6, 1918
Reade, Compton.	Upper Squamish, B.C.	" 6, 1918
Burns, David.	Mayfield Station, Man.	" 6, 1918
Rudko, V.	Mountain Road, Man.	" 6, 1918
Carvers, Myron J.	Lumsden's Mills, P.Q.	" 6, 1918
Martin, Albert E.	Brantford, Ont. (Sub Office).	" 6, 1918
Casey, Charles U.	Burnaby, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Warren, Mrs. Ethel.	Spooner, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Wood, Charles E.	Harrisburg, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Klause, Paul.	Lehman, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Galland, Mrs. Alida.	Kent Junction, N.B.	" 6, 1918
Postello, Paul.	Mink Creek, Man.	" 6, 1918
Pirie, Geo.	Lyndon, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Fraser, Robt. A.	Bay du Vin Mills, N.B.	" 6, 1918
Mutrie, Mrs. W.	Skilbhereen, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Braun, Mrs. Helen.	Flowing Well, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Tedlock, William, sr.	Burgis, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Vaillant, J. Napoleon.	Notre Dame de Quinze, P.Q.	" 6, 1918
Jeffries, Luke.	Kensington Heights, P.Q.	" 6, 1918
Golzen, A. W.	Killaly, Sask.	" 6, 1918
Brasher, Geo.	Earlton, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Tait, William.	Stenen, Sask.	" 8, 1918
Fraser, Roy.	North Mountain, N.S.	" 13, 1918
Schmidt, J. K.	Gregghard, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Graves, Thomas E.	Milly, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Label, Mrs. Jos.	St. Cyprien (late Hocquart), P.Q.	" 13, 1918
McIntyre, Mrs. Mary.	McIntyre's Lake, N.S.	" 13, 1918
Roy, Alfred.	Barriere des Caps, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
*Lyre, A. T.	Ribstone, Alta.	" 13, 1918

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
*White, John	Brownlee, Sask.	June 13, 1918
Chockoliak, John	Donwell, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Beatty, James	Adams, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Merrill, H. S.	Rainton, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Bureau, Mrs. Rose	Bout de L'Isle, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Godin, Mrs. Louis	Auvergne, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Keyes, H. R.	Keyes, Man.	" 13, 1918
Belcourt, Arthur	Perkinsfield, Ont.	" 13, 1918
Irwin, Bert	Inwood, Man.	" 13, 1918
Laeroix, Mrs. Raoul	Armorique, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Campbell, Jessie	Fairlawn, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Foisy, J. A.	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office)	" 13, 1918
Parker, Mrs. Annie	Lathom, Alta.	" 13, 1918
Hodgins, Mrs. Alice	Bridgeville, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Starkey, Jos.	Hazlet, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Elliott, Mrs. M. E.	Chaton, Alta.	" 13, 1918
Fraser, Mrs. Arthur	Upper La Have, N.S.	" 13, 1918
Finch, H. H.	Waubamick, Ont.	" 13, 1918
Chartier, R.	Fresnoy, Alta.	" 13, 1918
Graves, J.	Coates Mills, N.B.	" 13, 1918
Swift, J. H.	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office)	" 13, 1918
Steeves, Noble W.	Memel, N.B.	" 13, 1918
Johnston, Matilda	Mowbray, Man.	" 13, 1918
Weyman, Mrs. Lucy D.	Friedenstal, Alta.	" 13, 1918
Bentley, Alfred	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office)	" 13, 1918
Parker, Daniel B.	Harbourville, N.S.	" 13, 1918
Renand, Adelard	Langlais, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Awad, Paul	Killarney, Ont.	" 13, 1918
Beaton, Mrs. Annie	Little Judique, N.S.	" 13, 1918
Briggs, Rev. William	Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office)	" 13, 1918
McLenn, Isabella	Scotch Road, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Knox, Harley A.	Milledgeville, N.B.	" 13, 1918
Fawcett, Robert	South Port Mann, B.C.	" 13, 1918
Casavant, Mrs. Napoleon	St. Pie, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Gillis, Charles A.	Lower Hillsdale, N.S.	" 13, 1918
Casavant, Aime	Casavant, Alta.	" 13, 1918
Booth, E. D.	Manoir Richelieu, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Percival, Miss E.	Oolahwan, P.Q.	" 24, 1918
Phillips, Frederick	East Sherbrooke, P.Q. (Sub Office)	" 24, 1918
Trundle, Robt. J.	Roche Point, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Crosby, C. S.	Eckville, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Coomber, Sidney J.	Ste. Rose Station, P.Q.	" 24, 1918
Santy, Samuel	Uren, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Blackburn, P.	Kronan, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Olson, Charles	Taft, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Pugh, Mrs. E. A.	Dorothy, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Kidd, Harold J.	Burritt's Rapids, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Skinner, James	Morningside, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Flockhard, W.	Victoria, B.C. (Sub-Office)	" 24, 1918
Sodmont, E.	Connor Creek, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Rolls, Wm.	Balene, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Pelletier, N. X.	Five Fingers, N.B.	" 24, 1918
Horton, Mrs. Carrie O.	Roach Vale, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Buhr, Henry C.	Rosenfeld, Man.	" 24, 1918
Ordano, Miss C.	Cowichan Bay, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Dingman, E. C.	Pine Coulee, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Austen, Geo.	Halfway Cove, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Stevens, Stephen S.	Memel, N.B.	" 24, 1918
McMillan, Riehard	Tracadie, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Haureliak, Wm.	Wasel, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Johnson, Alonzo W.	Tobique River	" 24, 1918
Prodanink, Audrey	Silver Spur, Man.	" 24, 1918
Crocker, Albert	Mellonville, Man.	" 24, 1918
Trotz, John	Drifting River, Man.	" 24, 1918
Wollen, H. B.	Grand Beach, Man.	" 24, 1918
Knowsley, J. W.	Berton, Man.	" 24, 1918
Ball, Thomas	Warmister, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Crise, Fred S.	Sans Souci, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Chisholm, Jno. J.	Croft, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Brooke, H. N.	Midlandvale, Alta.	" 24, 1918

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TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
*Morison, Major Charles	Medakattie, B.C.	June 24, 1918
Dealey, Mrs. Wm.	Buttress, Sask.	" 24, 1918
How, Frank	Aerial, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Routledge, Clarence	Hilly Grove, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Brown, C. W.	Archive, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Smith, William	Hazel Bank, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Lakista, Thomas	Hilliard, Alta.	" 24, 1918
Vanderwater, Ira D.	Rolla, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Nelles, Frederick	Quartz, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Webb, W. J.	Russborough, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Harvey, John	George's River, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Quigley, Frederick	Eastern Passage, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Mc Cormick, Mrs. Sarah	Coldbrook, N.B.	" 24, 1918
Simpson, Wm. A.	The Glades, N.B.	" 24, 1918
Read, Mrs. C. B.	Rushton, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Press, Henry J.	Calgary, Alta. (Sub-Office)	" 24, 1918
Yound, John	Lang Bay, B.C.	" 24, 1918
Trew, S. A.	Badger Lake, Alta.	" 21, 1918
Hutcheon, Charles	Canwood, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Lockhart, W.	Carseland, Alta.	" 24, 1918
MacGregor, R. R.	Court, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Davey, Wilfred	Hilliardton, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Millar, Geo. M. D.	Landis, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Herron, Mrs. Alice	Juvenile Settlement, N.B.	" 24, 1918
Morin, Abel	Denian, P.Q.	" 24, 1918
Belanger, Mrs. Arthemise	Ville Real, P.Q.	" 24, 1918
Costin, J. E.	Gironde, P.Q.	" 24, 1918
Smeltzer, Jos. A.	Monticello, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Duron, A. H.	Steelton, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Marine, Emilie	Fort William, Ont. (Sub-Office).	" 26, 1918
Davis, S.	Halfway Lake, Alta.	" 26, 1918
Campbell, Colin G.	Jamesville, N.S.	" 26, 1918
Lee, Geo. L.	Chileo, B.C.	" 26, 1918
Roy, Mrs. Joseph	St. Marcellin, P.Q.	" 26, 1918
Deveau, Jas. W.	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	" 26, 1918
Lafleur, Moise	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office).	" 26, 1918
Tansem, Peter	Wanham, Alta.	" 26, 1918
O'Dell, Richard	Sydney, N.S. (Sub-Office)	" 26, 1918
Freeman, E. R.	Needles, B.C.	" 26, 1918
Doyle, Chas. D.	Rocky Bay, N.S.	" 26, 1918
McDonell, Miss C.	St. Raphael West, Ont.	" 26, 1918
Meaher, A.	St. Gabriel Station, P.Q.	" 26, 1918
Taylor, Wm. G.	Mosborough, Ont.	" 26, 1918
Gauthier, Roch.	St. Charles, Ont.	" 26, 1918
Laberge, Mrs. Ludger	St. Etienne de Beauharnois, P.Q.	" 27, 1918
*Hart, W. F.	Madoc, Ont.	" 27, 1918
Grimes, F. R.	Spragge, Ont.	" 27, 1918
Laws, Oliver	Newbank, Sask.	" 27, 1918
Wenman, J. A.	Ardill, Sask.	" 27, 1918
Layper, Jno.	Cardiff, Alta.	" 27, 1918
Allen, Frank W.	Blind Channel, B.C.	" 27, 1918
Marlatt, Roy H.	Buckley Bay, B.C.	" 27, 1918
George, Wesley D.	The Beach, B.C.	" 27, 1918
Gibbons, Isaac O.	Falun, Alta.	" 27, 1918
Wing, R. Bruce	Calgary, Alta. (Sub-Office)	" 27, 1918
Wise, Joseph	Cataraqui, Ont.	" 27, 1918
Dore, Charles F.	Glenburne, P.Q.	" 27, 1918
Ward, Frank L.	Rockport, N.B.	" 29, 1918
Jobin, Joseph	Charlesbourg West, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Watchorn, F. E.	St. Jovite Station, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Brigham, S. A.	Walpole Island, Ont.	" 29, 1918
Neil, Herbert	Valcartier, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Butterworth, H. J.	Eccole, B.C.	" 29, 1918
McCluskey, Mrs. Mary	McCluskey, N.B.	" 29, 1918
Freehette, Lizeur	Gendron, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Middaugh, Joseph	Langwood, Ont.	" 29, 1918
Gardiner, Mary	Eagle River, Ont.	" 29, 1918
Stockley, Mrs. J.	West Ingonish, N.S.	" 29, 1918
Allard, Leon H.	Valour, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Pottrus, Alphonse	Pottrus, N.B.	" 29, 1918

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Higgins, W. F.	Suffield Station, Alta.	June-29, 1918
Burley, Mrs. M.	Kilronan, Sask.	July 2, 1918
Malcolm, Wm.	Ebenezer, Sask.	" 2, 1918
McGreevy, R. J.	Carrollton, Sask.	" 2, 1918
Wood, W. H.	Park Bluff, Sask.	" 2, 1918
Inman, T. E.	Watcher, Alta.	" 3, 1918
Robinson, G. B.	Shrewsbury, P.Q.	" 3, 1918
Morency, Lorenzo.	St. Isidore de Dorchester, P.Q.	" 3, 1918
McMillan, Colin W.	Newton Siding, Man.	" 3, 1918
Therien, Albert.	Ste. Amelie, P.Q.	" 3, 1918
Hall, George R.	Okanagan Mission, B.C.	" 3, 1918
Harner, Jos.	Spruce Bluff, Sask.	" 3, 1918
Harley, Edith.	Swan River, Man.	" 3, 1918
Moffatt, J. G.	Shand, Sask.	" 3, 1918
Jopp, A. A.	Kaleida, Man.	" 3, 1918
Antrim, M. G.	Social Plains, Alta.	" 3, 1918
*Harrison, Major J. S.	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.	" 3, 1918
Brodeur, Normidas.	Bouville, Man.	" 3, 1918
James, C. E.	Instow, Sask.	" 3, 1918
MacCarthy, Eliza	Taylor's Head, N.S.	" 3, 1918
Crowe, Mrs. Laura.	Onslow Station, N.S.	" 3, 1918
Sherring, C. W.	Wildunn, Alta.	" 3, 1918
McNeil, Alfred.	Lundbreck, Alta.	" 3, 1918
Hulse, Joseph L.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office).	" 3, 1918
Wenman, Jos.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office).	" 3, 1918
Flewin, Charles B.	Port Simpson, B.C.	" 3, 1918
Burns, Jas.	Bevan, B.C.	" 3, 1918
Moore, Mrs. Bessie.	Lonira, Alta.	" 3, 1918
Parker, Wm. J.	Muenster, Sask.	" 3, 1918
Dean, Walter.	Burdick, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Ross, Mary.	Glen Huron, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Ebert, J. Frost.	River Valley, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Hansom, Mrs. Thomas.	Whitestone, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Pugh, F. E.	Spanish Mills, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Brownell, Thos.	Bolger Bridge, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Johnson, Charles J.	Carson Quarry, Man.	" 6, 1918
Root, Robert H.	Eden Mills, Ont.	" 6, 1918
Newcomb, F. B.	Hopewell Cape, N.B.	" 8, 1918
Brunton, C. A.	Monchy, Sask.	" 8, 1918
Auringer, M. C.	Cantuar, Sask.	" 8, 1918
Lavoie, Joseph.	St. Leon le Grand, P.Q.	" 8, 1918
Hartley, J.	Montario, Sask.	" 8, 1918
Gray, Robt.	Lakesend, Alta.	" 8, 1918
McArthur, Wm. H.	Alpha, Sask.	" 8, 1918
Beattie, Warren A.	Gunningsville, N.B.	" 9, 1918
Bordeleau, Narcisse.	Fugereville, P.Q.	" 9, 1918
Burnett, Thomas.	Cadomin, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Cranstoun, A.	Hermit Lake, B.C.	" 9, 1918
Althouse, T. W.	Summit Lake, B.C.	" 9, 1918
Greer, Geo.	Priddis, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Totten, Wm. Jas. L.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office).	" 10, 1918
*Morley, E.	Big Valley, Alta.	" 10, 1918
Williams, J. W.	Forestburg, Alta.	" 10, 1918
Brown, W. J.	Rivington, P.Q.	" 10, 1918
Gagnon, Roma J.	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office).	" 11, 1918
Urquhart, Mrs. Margaret.	Nashwoak Bridge, N.B.	" 11, 1918
Nayhre, M. W.	Clemens, Alta.	" 12, 1918
Roy, Odilia	Ste. Cecile Station, P.Q.	" 12, 1918
Roy, Y. O.	Ste. Cecile de Whitton, P.Q.	" 12, 1918
Curtain, David, jr.	Mount Irwin, Ont.	" 12, 1918
Thomas, Mr.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office).	" 12, 1918
*Amy, Fred.	Darlingford, Man.	" 13, 1918
Patterson, Wm.	Product, Sask.	" 13, 1918
William, Mrs. Mary.	Duck Mountain, Man.	" 13, 1918
Wheeler, Carl L. B.	Way's Mills, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Dyer, Willard.	Elmsville, N.B.	" 13, 1918
McDonald, Isabelle.	Belfast, P.E.I.	" 13, 1918
Leonard, Jos. Albert.	Cran Hill Mine, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Lawlor, Mrs. Jas.	Shawanaga, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Wright, W. J.	Poplar, Ont.	" 18, 1918

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TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Howell, D. J.	Ahmic Lake, Ont.	July 18, 1918
Simms, Mrs. Emma	Candiac Station, Sask.	" 18, 1918
O'Connor, Mrs. Margaret	Cnpreol, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Sequin, Louis	Chartrand Corner, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Westaway, Jos. Jas.	Kilemley, B.C.	" 18, 1918
Campbell, R. R.	Agate, Ont.	" 18, 1918
Rosse, Pierre	Capucins, P.Q.	" 18, 1918
Lindmark, Chas. F.	Pingston Creek, B.C.	" 18, 1918
Pilon, Ludger	Pointe Claire, P.Q.	" 19, 1918
Lavoie, L. J.	Montreal, P.Q.	" 20, 1918
Wiebe, Gerard F.	Chortitz, Man.	" 22, 1918
Mitchell, Mrs. Mary	Guthrie, Ont.	" 22, 1918
Mirochnik, Abraham	Esk, Sask.	" 22, 1918
Letetu, Leo	Nobleville, Sask.	" 22, 1918
Lane, Alfred E.	Keystown, Sask.	" 22, 1918
Lvingston, John	Leitchville, Sask.	" 22, 1918
Bannister, Weldon	River View, N.B.	" 22, 1918
Kierstead, Matt.	Four Falls, N.B.	" 22, 1918
Crowell, John	Seal Island, N.S.	" 22, 1918
Letourneau, Edouard	Petits Mechins, P.Q.	" 22, 1918
Jackson, Wm. M.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 22, 1918
Nauffts, Alfred M.	Pleasant Point, N.S.	" 22, 1918
Robertson, Mrs. Louise	Port Joli, N.S.	" 22, 1918
McPhail, Robt.	Grand Entry, P.Q.	" 22, 1918
Nunn, J. P.	West Igonish, N.S.	" 22, 1918
Cook, Edwin	St. Marks, Man.	" 22, 1918
Mailloux, Albert	Martel, P.Q.	" 22, 1918
Snider, E. S.	Hill End, Alta.	" 23, 1918
Ritchie, G. F.	Calgary, Alta. (Sub-Office)	" 23, 1918
Forsyth, E. G.	Harrie Hill, Ont.	" 23, 1918
Black, A. J.	Renown, Sask.	" 23, 1918
Rombough, J. W.	Dewar Lake, Sask.	" 23, 1918
Maltais, Jos. E.	Laterriere, P.Q.	" 23, 1918
Currie, Mrs. Isabelle	Rocky Point, P.E.I.	" 23, 1918
Henry, Emmanuel	Lavenham, Man.	" 23, 1918
Beaudoin, Oscar	Repentigny, P.Q.	" 23, 1918
Hilborn, G.	Wilsonville, Ont.	" 23, 1918
Hobbs, W. F.	Munee, Ont.	" 23, 1918
McLeod, Mrs. C. A.	French River, P.E.I.	" 23, 1918
Belanger, Michel	Colin, N.B.	" 23, 1918
Ells, Mrs. Marietta	Sheffield Mills, N.S.	" 23, 1918
Richard, Mrs. Agnes	Allainville, N.B.	" 23, 1918
Shaw, Mrs. Selina	Scott's Bay, N.S.	" 23, 1918
Dunn, George	East River, Sheet Harbour, N.S.	" 23, 1918
Armstrong, J. C.	French Lake, N.B.	" 24, 1918
Renwick, John	Ukraina, Man.	" 24, 1918
Everett, John G.	Everett, N.B.	" 24, 1918
*Wilson, Jas. D.	Ferres, Sask.	" 24, 1918
Shatford, Mrs. J.	Mill Cove, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Hammond, Hugh R.	Kimberley, Ont.	" 24, 1918
Bird, Lew B.	Southampton, N.S.	" 24, 1918
Martin, H.	O'Donnell, Ont.	" 31, 1918
Pike, Mrs. Edith	Esquimaux Flats, P.Q.	" 31, 1918
Way, W. B.	Aldersyde, Alta.	" 31, 1918
Laframboise, Mrs. H.	Great Desert, Ont.	" 31, 1918
Wauthier, Raymond	Sampson, P.Q.	" 31, 1918
Richardson, S. G.	Eauclaire, Ont.	" 31, 1918
Rogers, Mrs. D. G.	Mutton Bay, P.Q.	" 31, 1918
Gervais, Miss C.	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub-Office)	" 31, 1918
Hill, Mrs. Maude	Craighurst, Ont.	Aug. 1, 1918
Fowler, Mrs. Ethel	Toronto, Ont. (Sub-Office)	" 1, 1918
Wilson, L. S.	Bedson, Alta.	" 1, 1918
Gerard, Mrs. Gennetta	Gerard Island, N.S.	" 1, 1918
Rivet, Mrs.	St. Charles de Montcalm, P.Q.	" 1, 1918
Kennedy, F. A.	Condie, Sask.	" 1, 1918
Opssal, Mrs. Nettie	Dalbby, Sask.	" 1, 1918
Mathews, H. T.	Surprise, Sask.	" 1, 1918
Keith, James	Staples, Ont.	" 1, 1918
Morris, Geo. I.	Dunvegan, Alta.	" 1, 1918

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TABLE No. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Gillis, Miss J.	Willows, Sask.	Aug. 1, 1918
Limoges, Joseph	St. Lina, Alta.	" 1, 1918
Gray, Mrs. N. M.	Golden Plain, Sask.	" 1, 1918
Dixon, O. W.	Hearne, Sask.	" 1, 1918
Perry, Alfred	Finlay Forks.	" 1, 1918
Southwell, G. G.	Nightingale, Alta.	" 1, 1918
Aldenby, Mrs. H. M.	Capelton, P.Q.	" 1, 1918
Labonte, Mrs. Alida	Rocher de la Chapelle	" 1, 1918
Waine, Richard H.	Calgary, Alta (Sub Office)	" 1, 1918
Armstrong, Wallace	South Melfort, Sask.	" 1, 1918
Otto, Fred	Thalbert, Man.	" 1, 1918
Shaw, Mrs. Alma	Graminia, Alta.	" 1, 1918
Hammond, Jas. B.	Nairn Centre, Ont.	" 1, 1918
Little, John	Stanwood's Beach, N.S.	" 1, 1918
Richart, T. C.	Gem, Alta.	" 1, 1918
Derue, Jas.	Ardoch, Ont.	" 9, 1918
Hudon, Edouard	Chemin Tache, P.Q.	" 9, 1918
Davey, Wm.	Fernleigh, Ont.	" 9, 1918
Taylor, Geo.	Lonely Lake, Man.	" 9, 1918
Bouchard, Marie	Lac Bouchette, P.Q.	" 9, 1918
Vincent, Philomene	Baie Ste. Claire, P.Q.	" 9, 1918
Featherstone, Mrs. D.	Deepdale, Man.	" 9, 1918
Lemieux, Cleophas	Mont Lewis, P.Q.	" 9, 1918
Gongnon, Achile	Marchand, Man.	" 9, 1918
Tennyson, Elsie	Waitville, Sask.	" 9, 1918
Blouin, Arthur	St. Sabastien de Beauce, P.Q.	" 9, 1918
Rice, Medley	Verret, N.B.	" 9, 1918
Ames, Wm.	Fertility, Alta.	" 9, 1918
McGregor, D.	Morewood, Ont.	" 9, 1918
Saisbury, J. M.	Clyde, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Cook, W.	Bonlea, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Potvin, Lewis T.	St. Cyriac, P.Q.	" 9, 1918
Derrick, A.	Springdale, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Follinsbee, Harry	Tuscola, Sask.	" 9, 1918
Barrett, Exir.	Sturgeonville, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Doherty, Jas.	Radway Centre, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Wylie, John	Fort Chipewyan, Alta.	" 9, 1918
Fetterley, Ira	Pine Creek, Sask.	" 9, 1918
Britt, Mrs. Annie	Carmichael, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Lamb, Andrew	Pestville, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Ghent, Jno. Wm.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office)	" 13, 1918
*Mitchell, Wm.	Pirch Hills, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Guimont, Mrs. Thos.	Ste. Apolline de Patton, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Michael, Wm. A.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office)	" 13, 1918
Malcolm, Mrs. S.	Seymour Arm, B.C.	" 13, 1918
Langlois, Philias	Lafayette, P.Q.	" 13, 1918
Beaucage, Alexander	Montreal, P.Q. (Sub Office)	" 13, 1918
Plouffe, Ferdinand	Ouelette, Ont.	" 13, 1918
Barnes, Mrs. Elizabeth	Elnora, Alta.	" 13, 1918
Dechene, Rita	Superb, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Korth, J. J.	St. Penedict, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Moncion, J. B.	Nushka Station, Ont.	" 13, 1918
Ternes, Kaspert	Flordec, Sask.	" 13, 1918
Campbell, W. T.	Chancellor, Alta.	" 13, 1918
Megaw, Elmer A.	Whitehead, N.B.	" 13, 1918
Boardin, F. A.	Poucherville, P.Q.	" 16, 1918
Stogrin, John	Smoky Lake, Alta.	" 16, 1918
McEwan, Wm. C.	Fairmount Station, Sask.	" 17, 1918
*Tetlock, Howard H.	Canoe, B.C.	" 17, 1918
Filion, Hormidas	Kanawana, P.Q.	" 17, 1918
Dubord, C. J.	Beannmont, Alta.	" 17, 1918
Prevost, Romeo	Valencay, P.Q.	" 17, 1918
McKelvie, Wm.	Indian Town, N.B.	" 17, 1918
Lapierre, Aubin	Therhault, P.Q.	" 20, 1918
Milligan, Wm. J.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office)	" 20, 1918
Lacey, Mrs. E. R.	Deer Park, B.C.	" 20, 1918
Rose, Geo. F.	Rossduff, Sask.	" 20, 1918
Arseneau, Ernest	Tilley Rd., N.B.	" 20, 1918
Santerre, Geo.	Wallace Mill, P.Q.	" 20, 1918
Marcoux, Therdula	Richer, Man.	" 20, 1918

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TABLE NO. 21.—Appointments to the position of Postmaster, etc.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Place of Appointment.	Date of Certificate.
Shearer, W. J.	Lakehurst, Ont.	Aug. 20, 1918
Evens, Ellen E.	Lorne Creek, B.C.	" 20, 1918
Olson, Gilbert	Olson, Sask.	" 20, 1918
Bouehard, J. A.	Pelletier Station, P.Q.	" 20, 1918
Plotkins, Leo L.	Rockyford, Alta.	" 20, 1918
Vandette, Lazine	Perrault, Ont.	" 20, 1918
Kirk, Mrs. Cora G.	Cliftonville, Sask.	" 20, 1918
Kent, Jeremiah H.	Pleasant Point, N.S.	" 20, 1918
Upton, Mildred	Sheffield, N.B.	" 20, 1918
Ready, Arthur	Denbigh, Ont.	" 20, 1918
Harburn, H.	Wastina, Alta.	" 20, 1918
Chamberlain, H. V.	Midlandvale, Alta.	" 20, 1918
Leach, Rev. F.	Berens River, Man.	" 20, 1918
Smith, A. W.	Alliance, Alta.	" 20, 1918
Lemieux, Urbain	Somerset, Man.	" 20, 1918
Gaffield, J. L.	Prelate, Sask.	" 27, 1918
Mygley, Mr.	Sbandro, Alta.	" 27, 1918
Townsend, Albert	Merridale, Man.	" 27, 1918
Gordon, J. K.	Ainsbury, B. C.	" 27, 1918
Reeson, Richard	The Slash, Ont.	" 27, 1918
Lepage, Napoleon	Bienville, P.Q.	" 27, 1918
LeBrun, Alfred	Riviere Ouelle, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Shaw, C. A.	Pavilion, B.C.	" 29, 1918
Patterson, Ernest	Watcher, Alta.	" 29, 1918
Brown, E. W.	Ryley, Alta.	" 29, 1918
Montha, Hormidas	Lafond, Alta.	" 29, 1918
Gaudet, Edmund F.	St. Joseph, N.B.	" 29, 1918
Leveille, Joseph	Ste. Rosalie, P.Q.	" 29, 1918
Leitch, Jno. T.	Cranbrook, Ont.	" 29, 1918
Yelland, Lewis	Minaki, Ont.	" 29, 1918
Doyon, Delphis	St. Adolphe de Dudswell, P.Q.	" 30, 1918
Willis, Wellington	Seeley's Bay, Ont.	" 31, 1918
Patterson, W. D.	Beaver Point, B.C.	" 31, 1918
Armishaw, T.	Centurion, Ont.	" 31, 1918
Ash, Jno. T.	Varna, Ont.	" 31, 1918
Lacombe, L. P.	Drolet, P.Q.	" 31, 1918
Kemp, Mrs. Eliza J.	Kinburn, Ont.	" 31, 1918
Tardif, J. A.	Girouxville, Alta.	" 31, 1918
Butterfield, Mrs. Elizabeth	Valeport, Sask.	" 31, 1918
Longstaff, H. R.	Swalwell, Alta.	" 31, 1918
Morris, R. T.	Toronto, Ont. (Sub Office).	" 31, 1918
Simpson, T. F.	Cavendish, Ont.	" 31, 1918

*Returned soldier.

EXAMINATION PAPERS



EXAMINATION PAPERS.

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS.

Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, November, 1917.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

- 9 1. Write in words: 2079700; 300009876; 43080600017.
- 6 2. From 36520987654321 subtract 8234789677854.
- 17 3. Add 736879; 4988; 30867; 82985; 647888; 3779; 64859; 7996; 503487; 7799; 69887; 6797.
- 17 4. Multiply 3975460798 by 60958.
- 17 5. Divide 499101400000 by 7439.
- 17 6. Find the total cost of 44700 lb. of wheat at \$2.15 per bushel; 45864 lb. of corn at \$1.47 per bushel; and 24684 lb. of oats at 65 cents per bushel. (NOTE.—1 bushel of wheat weighs 60 lb., 1 bushel of corn weighs 56 lb., and 1 bushel of oats weighs 34 lb.)
- 17 7. A baker made 297 lb. of biscuit and sold it at 17c. a lb. He used the following ingredients: 1 bbl. flour at \$11.85; 18 lb. butter at 35c. a lb.; 14 lb. lard at 29c. a lb.; 58 lb. sugar at 8c. a lb.; 13 qt. milk at 9c. a qt.; 12 doz. eggs at 29c. a doz.; flavoring, etc., \$2.75. Find his gain.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Our last prize was a chest of choice ~~etables~~^{tables}, intended for the ~~table~~^{table} of the officers, containing hams, ~~savages~~^{sauces}, and other ~~savory~~^{savory} food. I took ~~grate~~^{great} care not to forget some ~~littl~~^{little} sacks of ~~maze~~^{maize}, of ~~wheat~~^{wheat}, and other ~~grain~~^{grain} and ~~some~~^{some} ~~potatos~~^{potatoes}. We next added such ~~impliments~~^{implements} for ~~farming~~^{farming} as we could ~~find~~^{find}; ~~shavels~~^{shovels}, hose, ~~spades~~^{spades} and ~~harrows~~^{harrows}. My ~~com~~^{com}panion reminded me that we had found ~~sleap~~^{sleep}ing on the ground both cold and hard, and ~~prevaled~~^{prevailed} upon me to increase our ~~cargoe~~^{cargo} by sum ~~hammucks~~^{hammocks} and a certain number of ~~blankits~~^{blankets}; and as ~~guns~~^{guns} had ~~hithertoo~~^{hitherto} been the ~~sourse~~^{source} of his ~~plesures~~^{pleasures}, he added such as he could ~~find~~^{find}, together with some ~~sabers~~^{sabers} and ~~klasp-nifes~~^{clasp-knives}. The last ~~articles~~^{articles} we took were a ~~barrell~~^{barrel} of ~~sulfer~~^{sulfur}, a quantity of ~~roaps~~^{ropes}, some small ~~string~~^{string}, and a large ~~role~~^{roll} of ~~sale~~^{sale}-cloth. The ~~ship~~^{ship} ~~appeered~~^{appeared} too us to be in so ~~retched~~^{retched} a ~~condishion~~^{condition}, that with the ~~leest~~^{least} storm she would go to ~~peaces~~^{peace}.

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SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

That winter was a bad one. It was terribly bad. The summer before, the fishing had been almost a complete failure. In June a wild storm had smashed all the salmon nets and swept most of them away. In July they could find no bait for the cod fishing, and in August and September they could find no cod. The few bushels of potatoes that some of the inhabitants had planted rotted in the ground. The people of the place went into the winter short of money and very short of food. There were some supplies at the store, pork, flour and molasses, and they could run through the year on credit if the fish came back. But this resource also failed them. In the last week of January the store caught fire and burned up. Nothing was saved. The only hope now was the seal-hunting in February, and March, and April. That at least would bring them meat and oil enough to keep them from starvation.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:

FOREST FIRES.

Judging by the age of the fire-scars on the older trees, and by the age of the stands following the first fire, the writer found that during the past 20 years four widespread fires occurred. That is, a severe fire occurred once in five years, the last one being four years ago. From 20 years to 100 years ago, the average interval between widespread fires was 27 years, while from 100 years to 360 years ago, severe and widespread fires took place at intervals of 86 years. Therefore, the rate of the occurrence of fires has increased enormously in the past few years. Practically all of these fires were upon the logged-over areas, and so endangered or killed the forest production.

The significance of the increasing number of fires lies in the fact that the future supply of saw-logs must come from the logged-over areas. It takes, under average conditions, from 75 years to 100 years to make even the smallest trees now being used for saw-logs.

Qualifying Examination, Outside Service, November, 1917.

ARITHMETIC.—Time 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Nine questions only are to be attempted.

1. Multiply 7116698 by 804573, and divide the product by 590733.
2. Simplify
$$\frac{5\frac{3}{4} + (2\frac{2}{35} \div 1\frac{1}{25}) - (3\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4})}{(3 \times 7\frac{3}{4}) - (5\frac{3}{5} \div 3\frac{4}{15})}$$
3. Multiply .001231 by .5123, and by .5123, and subtract the product from 7.
4. If a man placed a part of his fortune at 6% interest and the remainder of it at 4%, the interest would be \$3700. If he placed at 4% the part which was at 6%, and at 6% the part which was at 4%, the interest would be \$3300. What was the amount of his fortune.

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5. What will \$8500 amount to at the end of 5 years at 6% per annum, compound interest?
6. A man places \$200 at the beginning of each year with a loan company which pays 6% per annum, compound interest. What amount will there be to his credit after he has made his fifth deposit?
7. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on May 31st, 1917, at 6% per annum:—

\$375.00

OTTAWA, May 9th, 1917.

Three months after date, I promise to pay to the order of R. M. Hall three hundred and seventy-five dollars, value received.

S. J. JOHNSTON.

8. A vessel can be filled by one tap in 8 hours, and by another in 6 hours. It can be emptied by a third in 4 hours. If the vessel is empty and all three taps are opened, in what time will it be full?
9. One workman can do as much in 6 days as another can do in 9 days. They work together for 15 days and receive \$75. How much should each get?
10. A store and contents are worth \$11760. For what sum should it be insured at 2% to cover $\frac{5}{8}$ of the value of the store and contents, and also the premium of insurance?
11. The daily expenses of a traveller for a week are as follows: Monday, \$12.60; Tuesday, \$8.75; Wednesday, \$10.25; Thursday, \$7.40; Friday, \$15.80; Saturday, \$11.20; Sunday, \$10.30. Find his average daily outlay.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

I. Write an essay of, about 300 words in length on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Level railway crossings, their dangers and some remedies.
2. Walking, for pleasure and for exercise.
3. Economy in food: the need for it, and ways it may be realized without injuring anyone's health.

II. Give, in 'about 250 words, in good sentence form, the substance of the following speech on "process or renovated butter."

I stated before dinner what I knew about the process, and I do not think that I need to go into that again. I admit, for the purpose of my argument, that it is made out of nothing but butter, or butter oil—except salt; but no extraneous substance. Now, the United States have been forced by the conditions of their dairy trade, with this article freely allowed to be manufactured in that country, to take action. They have taken the action they took with regard to oleomargarine and butterine: that is, to hedge the manufacturer about with restrictions. We did not do that with regard to oleomargarine and butterine; we took the course of absolutely forbidding their manufacture in this country. The reason that the United States could only restrict, instead of prohibiting, was that they had waited until the manufacture had assumed large proportions and had acquired vested rights and interests in their country which the legislatures could not ignore. It was only after a struggle of many, many years that the dairy farmers of the United States were able to force Congress to pass these restrictive measures with regard to oleomargarine and butterine, and, more lately, with regard to this process butter. The dairy farmers wanted to prohibit the manu-

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

facture of these articles; but, as I have said, the manufacture had assumed such large proportions that they were unable to attain that object and were obliged to be content with restrictions, and licenses, and the hedging about of the traffic, instead of its prohibition. We have been more fortunate with regard to oleomargarine and butterine, and I hope we shall be equally fortunate with regard to process butter. Our experience with regard to oleomargarine and butterine has been extremely satisfactory, and I venture to hope that the House will immediately, without cavil and without dissent, take the same course with regard to this matter, and at once prohibit the manufacture of process butter in this country. I will go further and say that, judging from what I have heard and read with regard to the discussion of the question in the United States, the manufacture of process butter is just as great a menace to the true butter trade of the country as was the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine. The request to mark process butter as process butter, and allow it to go forth marked with the name of Canada, as all butter from Canada must go forth, is a very insidious proposition. But the adoption of that course would tend to the destruction of our dairy trade. That process butter will go into the English market labelled as Canadian process butter, if you like. But the consumers will not consider the difference between ordinary Canadian butter and Canadian process butter, but will confuse the two, and the discredit which will attach to Canadian process butter will affect the reputation of all our butter. In the United States, they require that skimmed cheese and filled cheese shall be marked as skimmed or filled cheese. But when it is sold in England, or elsewhere, it is known as American cheese. When a person gets a piece of that and eats it as American cheese, he is apt to say: "This is poor stuff, and I do not want any more of it." The next time he is offered even full-milk American cheese, he is likely to say: "I tasted some American cheese the other day; I don't want any more." The grocer may say: "That was skimmed cheese, but this is full-milk cheese." The customer will say: "I don't want to eat cheese from a country where they skim their milk to make cheese; I do not know what I am getting." In Canada, there is no skim cheese, no oleomargarine or butterine, so that in the English market, when they find cheese or butter marked "Canada," they know it is a pure article made from the full milk. As long as that is the case, our products will stand in the high position they now occupy. But, if we allow anything like this process butter to be distributed, it will not be very long before our dairy interest will suffer; and the reason for it will be easy to understand.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer Questions 1 and 2, and any four others.

Values.

- 24 1. Draw a map of that part of Canada comprising the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and indicate, with names, the positions of: (a) *Seven* large rivers; (b) Coast waters; (c) *Ten* ocean ports; (d) The route of the Intercolonial Railway through each province.
- 20 2. Name *two or more* cities or towns in Ontario where the manufacture of each of the following is an important industry: Furniture, Pianos, Electrical Machinery, Farm Implements, Steel Bridges, Locomotives, Railway Cars, Automobiles, Carriages, Bicycles, Stoves, Flour, Oatmeal, Canned Foods, Cured Meats, Cottons, Woollen Goods, Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, Salt.

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- 14 3. Outline definitely *two* trade routes between China and England, *one* eastward from China and *one* westward from China, naming in order the bodies of water passed through, or areas of land crossed, in each case.
- 14 4. Give, as accurately as you can, the position of each of the following: Baltic Sea, White Sea, Gulf of Finland, Aegean Sea, Irish Sea, Sea of Marmora, Kiel Canal, Seine River, The Somme, The Rhine, Trieste, Malta, Lens, Ostend.
- 14 5. Name, with capitals, any *fourteen* States lying west of the Mississippi River.
- 14 6. Explain—
- (a) Why Port Arthur and Fort William need such large grain elevators as they have.
 - (b) Why Edmonton is the centre of a large fur trade.
 - (c) Why Prince Albert holds a leading place in the production of lumber in the Province of Saskatchewan.
 - (d) Why Dawson City has twenty hours of sunshine a day in June.
- 14 7. Locate definitely and mention some interesting fact connected with each: Qu'Appelle, Lacombe, Athabaska Landing, Dauphin, Swift Current, Kaslo, Batoche, Trail, White Horse, Cochrane, Fort Frances, Port Nelson, Frank, Port aux Basques.
- 14 8. Which of the United States excel in the production of Corn? Wheat? Rice? Sugar? Cotton? Wool? Raisins? Salmon? Steel? Copper? Petroleum? Turpentine? Anthracite (hard) Coal? Tobacco?

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Write notes (not more than 12 lines each) on the following: The Iroquois Indians, The Algonquin Indians, Pontiac, Tecumseh.
2. Give the reasons for making The Constitutional Act, telling how long it was the Constitution of Canada, and name *four* prominent events in the history of Canada in that period. Give fully the terms of this Act.
3. How did Britain acquire Canada? Outline the struggle, and give the terms by which Canada became British territory. When did this occur?
4. Choose any *three* of the following names, and write as fully as you can on them: Simcoe, Laval, Lafontaine, Hincks, Tilley, Dorion.
5. Give the history of British India by telling the story of (a) The East India Company, (b) Conquests of Robert, Lord Clive, (c) Rule of Warren Hastings, (d) Britain's methods of governing it.
6. What was the French Revolution? Trace Voltaire's or Mirabeau's part in it. How did the Revolution affect (a) Ireland, (b) The United States, (c) England, (d) France herself?
7. How did Australia become British territory? How was she colonized? Compare the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth with the Constitution of Canada.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Disereatly following a snow-shue trale, I found the prest sirface of snow strong enough, for the most part, to suport my wait; but every now and then, on that crussed proveing trecherus, I sufered the inconveanyants of haveing one foot abbruptly sink sum ateteen inches loer than it was intendid too. Hlaveing cekstracted my limn, I more than once had to go groaping in that tellusecopie footprint for a lost ruber; so that it was sum time befour the meateorolodgicle investigator had puled himself twogether and was abel, in an uprite and dignifide maner, again to go forward on his weigh. Reckognising—after about an hour of this sort of thing—that my fellow-guesseds new what they wear about in provideing themselves wth snow-shues, I returned to the hootell and desided to sea if it were not posibel to follow there exampel.

The mannager promptedly came to my asistants, not ownly with the loan of a pear, but with the ofer of his cumpany on an ekscursion to the nearest beever dam. "Of coarse," said he, as he looked dewhyusly at my boots, "you aught to ware moeasuns;" but, being a strainer to the foot-geer in kwestion, I cekseused myself from making the sugested change.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinetly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficeint time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

It flashed through her, like the suddenly apprehended solution of a problem, that all the miseries of her young life had come from fixing her heart on her own pleasures, as if that were the central necessity of the universe; and for the first time she saw the possibility of shifting the position from which she looked at the gratification of her own desires, of taking her stand out of herself, and looking at her own life as an insignificant part of a divinely-guided whole. She read on and on in the old book, devouring eagerly the dialogues with the invisible Teacher, the pattern of sorrow, the source of all strength, returning to it after she had been called away, and reading till the sun went down behind the willows. With all the hurry of an imagination that could never rest in the present, she sat in the deepening twilight, forming plans of self-humiliation and entire devotedness; and, in the ardour of first discovery, renunciation seemed to her the entrance into that satisfaction which she had so long been craving in vain. She had not perceived—how could she until she had lived longer?—the inmost truth of the old monk's outpourings, that renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly. Maggie was still panting for happiness, and was in ecstasy because she had found the key to it. This voice was the direct communication of a human soul's experience.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS. Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indi-

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ated. All changes or corrections, other than these, will be counted as errors. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada - Qualifying Examination

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S/

S/

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without summer
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tr./

S/

A person ~~who~~ ^{lives} in Europe wd think a western farm very large. You may imagine the ~~entire~~ ^{whole} country divided into blocks, each contain^g one sq. ml. (640 acs.). A block is called a sectⁿ & is divided into four quarter sect^{ns}. This ~~quarter sectⁿ~~ is the unit for a single farm. They do not speak of a farm as such in the West, but of a quarter sectⁿ, or half sectⁿ, or a sectⁿ.

~~There are~~ some farmers who urge that a half sectⁿ (320 acs.) is a ~~much~~ better size than a quarter sectⁿ, in that it allows ^{enough} ~~plenty~~ of land for a man & his family to work, & ~~leaves~~ ^{leaving} a considerable partⁿ to be summer fallowed. Many farmers work their land yr. after yr., & find the crops satisfactory. The theory advanced by ~~these~~ is that the frost of winter helps to preserve the soil by prevent^g the nitrates fr. be^g leached away.

^{the moment} When the crop is harvested the plough is turned on, so that seed^g may begin with the earliest April warmth.

Nowhere else does the first fortnight of spring count for so much. Farmers ~~do this~~

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S/ sow^x when ^{bare} hardly an inch or two of ground
 is thawed sufficiently to allow the seed
 to be covered, & the hot sun forces the
 grain on with grt. rapidity.
 In the East, each farmer stores
 his grain in ^{large} barns; the harvests in the West
 are too heavy for that. Gt. gangs of thresh^{ers},
 with their huge thresh^{ing} machines, traverse
 the country fr. farm to farm & the men sleep
 in a large conveyance, ^{some} like a car, wh is
 drawn by the tract^{or} engine that moves the
 thresh^{ing} machine & ^{supplies} the motive
 power. As the hum of the thresh^{ing} machine
 begins the scene is a lively one. Every man
 has his ^{appointed} place, & the stacks ^{rapidly} grow
 smaller as the pile of straw heaps up &
 the bags are filled with bright, clean grain.
 As soon as thresh^{ing} is over, the farmer hauls
 his grain to the ^{nearest} rwy. str., wh it is graded
 & stored in the elevators ^{for} to be shipped ^{west}
 over the rwy.

that is, east of
 the Great Lakes, }
 S/ many of the farmers
 own² to the size of the
 crops, find it
 necessary to own
 their own machines.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Third Division Clerkships, November, 1917.

Time: 2½ hours.

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer the first question and any other *six*. Seven questions make a full paper. All the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

8 1. (a) Find the difference between the sum of the three smallest and the two largest of the following fractions: $1\frac{3}{20}$, $1\frac{7}{24}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{67}{90}$, $1\frac{1}{16}$.

8 (b) Simplify without reducing to vulgar fractions,

$$\frac{.0004 \times .00651 \times .03}{.0008 \times 3.1}$$

14 2. A drover bought 15 cattle for \$975, and after keeping them 17 weeks, at an average cost of \$1.75 each per week, he sold them for \$87.50 each. How much did he gain or lose by the transaction?

14 3. Find the rate of simple interest at which \$175 will amount to \$227.50 in four years.

14 4. I have equal sums of money in 4 per cent stock at 87 (and in 5 per cent stock at 102, and realize \$27 a year more from the latter than from the former. How much have I invested in each?

14 5. A farmer had a field 50 rods long and 48 rods wide. He paid \$2.50 per bushel for seed wheat and sowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. His total expenses for tillage and harvesting were \$325.90. The crop yielded 25 bushels to the acre, and he sold it at \$2.20 per bushel. Find his net gain.

14 6. A man bought a house for \$5000: at the end of three months he paid his taxes, levied on $\frac{1}{2}$ of the purchase price at 22 mills on the dollar; in another three months he spent \$500 for improvements, and at the end of the year sold out for \$6500. Find his gain, if on all money spent he could have realized 7 per cent interest.

14 7. On March 23rd a bank gave me \$845 for a note drawn for \$860 without interest, which is discounted at 8 per cent. On what date was the note due?

14 8. Divide \$2567.50 among A, B, C, and D, so that A's share may be to B's as 4 to 5, B's to C's as 6 to 7, and C's to D's as 8 to 9.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

10. 1. WANTED.—A stenographer and typist. Apply, giving references and particulars as to age, education, and experience, to Robinson & Son, Walkerton, Ont.

Write an application for J. Smith for the position mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, which appeared in an Ottawa paper.

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- 50 2. Write a letter to a friend, selecting one of the following subjects. The letter should contain not less than 250 words.

The Resources of Canada.

The Aeroplane in War.

Food Control in Canada to Win the War.

Christmas in a Canadian Home.

- 40 3. Write in well-constructed sentences a summary of the following extract from the Report on the Census of Northern Canada.

Sir,—On the 8th July, 1910, I received on board the Dominion ship "Arctic", at Father Point, instructions from your Department authorizing me to take the Census of the Northwest Territories. The ship was then on her way to the Arctic regions of Canada, whence she returned on the 24th September last. I have had the honour since that date to forward to your address the schedules containing the information asked for by the Census Act.

In the course of that voyage I have had occasion to visit parts of the coast of the immense Island of Baffin, and, according to instructions, I made it a duty to reach the shore and take the census of each of the villages which it was possible for us to visit.

The Innuits (improperly called Eskimos) seemed to have adopted the Baffin Land as their home. They live there permanently and only leave the place for hunting, but always with the intention of returning. Some of their villages are met with on almost every point of the coasts.

The Eskimo hunter is essentially nomadic, he having no special domicile. It is the game which leads him, and thus he travels continually. His daily bread is of predilection the seal. When this manna of the desert becomes scarce about the isles, the hunter and his family get quickly into the family boat, if in summer; if in the course of the winter, he has soon harnessed his 10 or 12 dogs to the sledge and, bag and baggage, away he goes at a venture along the coast in search of a place where the game is more abundant. From week to week, and month to month, the hunter will travel hundreds of miles in order to find sustenance for his family—an example witnessed by us in the course of the cruise which has just been completed.

I do not think that I am over the mark when I place the yearly value of the hunt for each Eskimo hunter at \$800 or \$1,000 on the premises. If this forsaken one of civilization were living in the proximity of our competitive markets, if he knew the value of the products of the hunt, if he was more concerned about the future, he might live in modest comfort, in spite of all the inconveniences he has to suffer from the inhospitable climate where God has placed him. But, unfortunately, the Eskimo has no idea of the economical values he holds in his hands. Besides this, he is cheated odiously each year by the skimmers of the sea who visit him to collect his furs. At the trading counters he exchanges for a few pounds of biscuits and tobacco, a few quarts of molasses, pipes, matches and some few yards of showy cotton goods, his silky furs of the greatest economical value.

The first nominal census, incomplete as it is, will serve as a basis for the future to make comparisons between the births and deaths of the Eskimo people of Baffin Island. It is however shown, by the actual data, that the deaths have exceeded the births by a few units in 1910 throughout the camps visited. In spite of the want of care given the children by the parents, by reason of the condition of things in the Arctic regions, it is seen that the ratio of deaths is higher for adults than for children. Lung and bowel diseases are the most prevalent among the Eskimos. Consumption, inflammation of the lungs and inflammation of the bowels are the most common causes of death.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any other *six*.

1. Draw a map of that part of Canada and the United States extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Central Plain, showing and naming *four* mountain-ranges, *four* chief rivers, and *four* of the largest cities in each country within that area.
2. Name, with capitals and the situation of those capitals, the countries allied with Great Britain in the present war.
3. Give the names of *five* of the largest rivers of Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, respectively, and state into what water each flows.
4. What, where, and for what noted, are: Aden, Siam, Singapore, Riga, Odessa, Hong Kong, Key West, Culebra, Stockholm, and Kameruns, respectively?
5. Through what waters would a vessel pass in going from Fort William to Quebec, through what canals would it pass on its return trip, and what barrier or barriers to navigation is overcome by each canal?
6. Name a leading centre in Canada engaged in the production of cement, asbestos, lead, copper, nickel, petroleum, gypsum, leather, furs, canned salmon, canned fruit, bacon, oysters, and biscuit, respectively.
7. Name and locate definitely the *five* largest cities of Canada and the United States, respectively, and in each case give *one* probable reason for such a large population.
8. Sketch a map of the British Isles, showing and naming the chief coast waters and *seven* of the most important cities that border on these waters.
9. Name the *two* chief exports of France, Norway, Holland, Denmark, British West Indies, British South Africa, Egypt, India, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, respectively.

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any *five* others.

Values.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 20 | 1. Write brief explanatory notes (four or five lines for each) on any <i>five</i> of the following: Wyatt's Rebellion, The Bloody Assizes, De Lesseps, General Petain, Battle of Dunbar, Bishop Strachan, Sir George E. Cartier, and Sir L. H. Lafontaine. |
| 16 | 2. Discuss briefly the events that led to the break between Henry VIII of England and the Pope. |
| 16 | 3. Outline the general policy pursued by Queen Elizabeth in foreign affairs. |
| 16 | 4. Who were the Puritans? Tell what you know of their treatment by the Stuart kings. How did this affect America? |
| 16 | 5. Describe as fully as you can the quarrel between George III and his American subjects previous to the actual outbreak of war. |
| 16 | 6. Give an outline of the struggle between Britain and France from 1797 up to the Peace of Amiens. |
| 16 | 7. What is meant by <i>conscription</i> ? Give the main provisions of the Military Service Act passed by the Canadian Parliament during the last session. |
| 16 | 8. Set forth as fully as you can the moral claims of France to a restoration of Alsace-Lorraine at the close of the present war. |

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SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 120.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 120.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Civil Service of Canada - Third Div. Clerkships.

Br. Col. has the mildest climate of any
 prov in the Dom. This is ^{because of} ~~due to~~ the warm
 current of water ~~now~~ flows across the Pacific
 fr. Japan. The Prov^y is also protected fr.
 the east winds by the Rocky Mts. The north
 & northeast coasts, ^{on the other} ^{hand,} are the coldest. Farther to
 the south, it is mild & moist. One of the grt.
 influences ^{on} ~~affect~~ the climate of this pt of
 Canada is the immense area of inland lakes
 & rivers. There is less rain in the western
 territories ^{than} in the east, but ^{as} ~~since~~ it
 rains very little in winter, the diff^y is
 not so ^{marked} ~~noticeable~~ after all. The coolness
 of the prairie night, after the hot summer
 day, causes heavy dews. These, to a cert^y
 extent, protect the grain fr. the effects of
 drouth, even in the driest seasons. They
produce also a rich growth of prairie grass,
~~wh.~~ ^{ing} ~~making~~ the climate peculiarly favourable
 on this last ac^t for the stock farmer. In
 Alberta the warm, dry Chinook winds ~~wh.~~
 fr the Pacific modify greatly the cold of
 winter by rais^g the temperature to 50° &
 60° F., caus^g snow to disappear as if by
 magic.

most of the
 precipitat^{ion}
 be^{ing} in spring &
 autumn, when
 needed for
 agricult. pur-
 poses,

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tr/ Summer in the West comes ^{toward} ~~near~~
 the end of May. The farmer then, whose
 seed has ~~already~~ been sown, breaks fresh
 ground or works over the fallowland. The
 { The harvests } autumn is one of the most delightful
 { must be gathered } seasons, & extend^{ing} into Nov. The farmer
 { in Aug. }
 tr/ does his plough^g now against the spring
 thaw (wh. comes in April), markets his
 well-earned grain, & enjoys a little leisure. ~~At~~ ^{Almost}
 before the farmer has completed his pre-
 parat^{ion} it is summer again, & soon the
 hum of the grain thresher is heard in
 the land.

8/ { In April ~~the~~ ^{it is} spring comes, the alders
 tr/ & willows are in bloom in the valleys,
 & the seed^s must be ~~attended to~~ ^{done} as soon
 as the sun has softened the surface
 of the soil.

BOOK-KEEPING.

C. and R. form a partnership to manufacture tents and awnings.

C. invests cash \$4,500 and deeds a piece of land in the country valued at \$4,000 to the partnership.

R. turns over to the partnership the good-will of his business valued at \$2,596.86, the stock-in-trade \$3,940, and cash \$1,963.14, totalling \$8,500.

The transactions for six months, ended June 30, were as follows: Purchased material and supplies from F. G. Co., \$669.20; D. & Co., \$200; B. S. & Co., \$247.58; M. & Co., \$1,826.89; G. P. & Co., \$837.59; O. P. B. & Co., \$424.42; O. R. W. Co., \$439.61; P. J. Co., \$224.34; B. F. Co., \$238.90; L. R. Co., \$60, and W. G. Co., \$103.67. Total, \$5,239.17.

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Purchased plant and machinery from T. B. & Co., \$1,655.20; F. & W., \$1,575; Steel Co. of Canada, \$2,756.11, and sundries, \$344.80. Ten per cent discount allowed on each of these.

Cheques were issued in payment of each of these accounts, after deducting the discount.

The following cheques were issued in payment of the above accounts for materials and supplies: F. G. Co., \$270; B. S. & Co., \$100; M. & Co., \$797.58; G. P. & Co., \$360; O. P. B. & Co., \$200; O. R. W. Co., \$200; P. J. Co., \$100; B. F. Co., \$119; L. R. Co., \$30, and W. G. Co., \$36. Total, \$2,212.58. Discounts were allowed off: F. G. Co., \$30; G. P. Co., \$40, and M. & Co., \$248.71. Total, \$318.71.

The following sales were made: A. B. Co., \$157.55; C. T. Co., \$159.37; C. S. T. Co., \$133.50; F. G. Co., \$1,217.23; G. M. Co., \$62.60; J. O. G. Co., \$195.50; H. B. Co., \$213.70; N. & Co., \$1,408.15; O. J. A. & Son, \$123; P. D. Co., \$211.50; P. W. Co., \$61; R. & Co., \$212.45; S. R. Co., \$124.09; W. J. G. Co., \$66.25, and Cap. F. Co., \$2,000. Total, \$6,375.74. A discount of \$66.30 was allowed off the account of F. G. Co., and \$60.26 off the account of N. Co.

Received cash from: A. B. Co., \$120; C. T. Co., \$129.94; C. S. T. Co., \$100; F. G. Co., \$733.70; G. M. Co., \$40; J. O. G. Co., \$130; H. B. Co., \$140; N. & Co., \$969.74; O. J. A. & Son, \$80; P. D. Co., \$140; P. W. Co., \$40; R. & Co., \$140; S. R. Co., \$39.91; W. J. G. Co., \$40, and Cap. F. Co., \$2,000. Total, \$4,893.29.

Deposits were made in the bank as follows: C.'s investment, \$4,500; R.'s investment, \$1,963.14, and sundry cash, \$4,700.

Borrowed from the bank and deposited in current account, \$2,000 and \$3,417.24.

Issued cheques on bank as follows: Advertising, \$90; Insurance, \$259.92; Commission, \$200.21; Repairs, \$63.30; General Expense, \$200.96; Wages, \$2,700; Freight and Express, \$200; Salaries, \$1,575; Patterns, \$68.97; Installation, \$1,328.90; Wages, \$800; Rolling Stock, \$1,750; Catalogue, \$55.84. Total, \$9,293.10.

The following items were paid in cash: Advertising, \$2.27; Freight, \$10.07; General Expense, \$23; Wages, \$56.64 and \$26.36; Catalogue, \$31.66. Total, \$150.

The bank charged \$656.35 interest on loans during the period.

The stock on hand at the end of the period was \$10,000.

Write up the Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger, close the Ledger and prepare a balance sheet, and profit and loss accounts.

TYPEWRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

1. The officers who have been recruiting in the Rimouski District in 1915 and 1916 were recommended by Lieut-Col. Chauveau, until lately in charge of recruiting, Military District No. 5.

2. The following officers of the 80th Regiment were appointed to recruit in Rimouski:—

Officer.	Pay.	Subsistence Allowance.	Field Allowance.
Capt. J. W. Begin.. . . .	\$3.00	\$1.50	.75
Capt. J. H. Michaud.. . . .	3.00	1.50	.75
Lt. J. A. Brilliant.. . . .	2.00	1.50	.60
Lt. L. G. Morrisette.. . . .	2.00	1.50	.60
Lt. A. St. Pierre.. . . .	2.00	1.50	.60
Lt. J. L. Freve.. . . .	2.00	1.50	.60
Lt. J. Pinault.. . . .	2.00	1.50	.60

I should allude also to the work of the War Purchasing Commission. It was established, as hon. gentlemen know, in May, 1915, for the purpose of purchasing in the most effective way and with the least opportunity for waste or maladministration, all supplies required by any department of the Government in connection with, or for

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the purpose of, the war. Nearly every department of the Government has purchased supplies in that way: the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Naval Service are naturally the two principal departments—but the Department of Justice in connection with internment operations, and other departments of the Government from time to time apply to the commission as they may require articles which are properly chargeable against the war appropriation. The War Purchasing Commission makes these purchases by tender and contract, unless in exceptional cases, for reasons stated in writing. Some time ago its purchases had aggregated more than \$80,000,000. I do not know what they would amount to at the present time—considerably in excess of that figure. A great organization has been created, and the business has, as I believe, been conducted with very great efficiency. The grateful thanks of this country are due to the three gentlemen who, without any remuneration, and purely as a duty of public service, have devoted their time and their energies, for almost two years, to carrying on the work of that commission.

Another subject has engaged the attention of the Government. Two years ago we took up with the Admiralty the very important question of transportation. We all remember how great the difficulties were at the time. It seemed to me that the best course would be to dispatch a gentleman of great experience in these matters to Great Britain and endeavour to have him come to arrangements with the Admiralty by which the problem of transportation might be dealt with in a systematic and effective way. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a corporation which has rendered great service to the Government of the United Kingdom as well as to this Government in matters connected with the war, freely and voluntarily placed at the disposal of the Government the services of Mr. A. H. Harris. Without effective organization of some kind, matters were bound to get into the most extreme confusion. There was the question of transporting the general products of the country which were to find a market on the other side of the ocean. The organization was begun in a very small way—I think, with ten or twelve ships in the first instance. That was two years ago: the organization now includes seventy-five ocean steamers under the able and efficient direction of Mr. A. H. Harris as Canadian Director of Overseas Transports. The organization handles over 2,250,000 tons per year, and the traffic is constantly increasing. The organization is carried on under a committee of the Privy Council, over which the Minister of Naval Service presides.

SHORTHAND.

Time allowed for transcription of notes: 1½ hours.

NOTE TO EXAMINERS. — The instructions regarding the reading of this paper must be strictly observed.

Eighty Words per Minute.

When a butcher sells a piece of meat, he should be compelled to make out a bill and wrap it | up in the package, and that bill should contain the exact weight of the meat. The same is true in | the case of cheese. The matter will then be a question between the actual consumer and the seller. The question | is not so much one of the weight of butter or cheese that goes into cold storage. Every one knows | that the ultimate consumer is supposed to get the weight of cheese he pays for. There is a certain shrinkage | allowed on cheese put into cold storage. Legislation is required to put a stop to the rascally practice that has | grown up throughout this country of selling by price. Suppose a housewife goes into a store and asks for some | oatmeal. The clerk says: Here is a 25-cent package. She buys it. The package is done up nicely, | but,

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as a matter of fact, the housewife gets only 15 cents' worth of oatmeal. Canned goods and packages | done up and parcelled should have on them, not only the English weights and measures, but also the metric weights | and measures. After having experience with the metric system, I feel satisfied that, as our coinage is on a | decimal system, if the people got into the habit of using the metric weights and measures, they would prefer them. |

One Hundred Words per Minute.

Under the present system, it is difficult for a woman of ordinary intelligence to calculate rapidly what she is getting. It take the ordinary man | or woman quite a little time to calculate how much twelve and a half ounces of butter, for instance, at 38 cents a pound, | would cost. This difficulty will be largely avoided if we adopt the metric system, which is in force in every country of the world except | the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. Objections against the system are futile. The system has been forced into use in almost every country in | the world, and this country is consequently at a great disadvantage in selling canned fruits and things of that kind. because the weight is | not printed according to the metric system. This matter of the weight of packages containing human food received attention in the Legislature of Ontario. | Attention was directed more particularly to the weight of bread. At the time the matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature, there was | no regulation establishing a standard weight for a loaf of bread. The province finally passed a law determining the weight of a standard loaf. | Prior to that, the bakers could add to or take from a loaf of bread as they desired, and they varied the weight according to | the price of flour, generally to the disadvantage of the consumer. During the discussion it was very forcibly brought to the attention of the committee, | and later of the House, that the weight of a loaf of bread varied radically within a period of 24 hours after it left | the oven; and, if my memory serves me, there is a provision in the Ontario statute that the weight must be that standard weight within a certain period. |

Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, April, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

- 10 1. Write in words: 3050017; 200900609; 5678685000.
- 15 2. Add: 53867; 47984; 658496; 9897; 768994; 383787; 43996; 784987; 684; 56789; 4983; 608897.
- 15 3. Multiply 387095462 by 7098.
- 15 4. Divide 343649335825 by 7835.
- 15 5. From 6374×3579 take 4958×2468 .
- 15 6. In 1915 Saskatchewan had 3,336,245 acres of oats, which yielded 44 bushels per acre, worth 32 cents a bushel. In 1916 there were 3,791,807 acres, which yielded 43 bushels per acre, worth 46 cents a bushel.
Find: (a) the total value of the 1915 crop;
(b) the total value of the 1916 crop;
(c) by how much the crop of 1916 exceeded the crop of 1915 in value.
- 15 7. A grocer bought a box of 220 oranges for \$4.95. After throwing out 4 unsaleable oranges, he sold one-half of the remainder at 3 for 10 cents, and the other half at 2 for five cents. Find his gain on the box.

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SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling: 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

. 50

Upon cumming into the house from the rear, the first room to be entered was half out of doors, for on won side the entire wall had dissappeared, and one another onley half remained standing; the upper part of this still formed a bey window in which for manny years their had been no glass; in its sted the frendly ivie had curtained the emty spaces, and then elimed upward untill it reeched the butifully arched ceiling, which was onley partly distroyed and planely showed that this had once been chaple. Their was no door between it and the grate hall beyond, where the floor was still grately covered by handsum tiles, between which the grass had forced its weigh. Hear, too, a part of the ceiling had fallen, and, had not a few hevy pillers supported what was left of the ceiling, anny person standing beneeth wood have had reason to feer that it mite fall and krush him.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

When the stars had gone out and the moon began to pale, I raised my face from my hands. Only a few glowing embers remained of the fire, and the driftwood that we had collected was exhausted. I thought that I would gather more and build up the fire against the time when the others should awake. The driftwood lay in greatest quantity some distance up the beach, against a low ridge of sand-hills. Beyond these the island tapered off to a long gray point of sand and shell. Walking toward this point in the first pale light of dawn, I chanced to raise my eyes, and beheld riding at anchor a ship. I stopped short and rubbed my eyes. She lay there on the sleeping ocean like a dream ship, her masts and rigging black against a pallid sky, the mist that rested upon the sea enfolding half her hull. I hurried back to the camp to arouse my companions and to share their joy when they realized that at last we were to be delivered from our island prison.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:—

The area under license in 1911-12 was 2,145 square miles, and under permit 310 square miles. The licensed berths lie, roughly, in two regions. One of these is the territory for the first 75 miles of the Canadian Northern Railway west from the Manitoba boundary, extending south of the line some 45 miles and north to the Saskatchewan River. The remaining berths lie largely in a belt of country 50 miles wide, stretching north-west from Prince Albert 100 miles. Very few berths under license are within the forest reserves, these containing little merchantable timber. The timber is of the northern spruce type already described. In the Province of Saskatchewan eight reserves, totalling 1,800 square miles, have been created. Moose Mountain and Beaver Hills are two small reserves with much slough land, in the south-eastern portion of the province.

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Qualifying Examination, Outside Service, April, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Multiply 4567761 by 92378 and divide the product by 297517.
2. Add: 6784592; 5876953; 8295746; 4768977; 8369328; 7869329; 3287654, and subtract their sum from 73048320.

3. (a) Simplify $\left(\frac{31\frac{1}{2} - 22\frac{3}{4}}{11\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{7}} \div 14\frac{8}{88} \right) + 2\frac{5}{12}$.

(b) Reduce $1\frac{1}{25}$ and $\frac{7}{12}$ to decimals.

4. To what sum will \$1250 amount in four years at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum compound interest?
5. What sum put out at interest at 7% per annum will at the end of 219 days amount to \$1901.65?
6. Unroasted coffee costs 24c. a pound; it loses 10% of its weight in roasting. At what price per pound should roasted coffee be sold to gain $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the cost?
7. A banker remitted \$431.16 as the proceeds of a note discounted 95 days before it was due at 6% per annum. What was the face of the note?
8. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on February 8, 1916, at 7% per annum.

\$365⁰⁰/₁₀₀.

OTTAWA, January 11, 1916.

Four months after date. I promise to pay to the order of F. X. Sanders, three hundred and sixty-five dollars, at the Bank of Ottawa here, value received.

R. J. ROOCIE.

9. How many boys, each of whom can do $\frac{5}{9}$ as much work as a man, should be employed with 35 men in order to do as much work in 24 days as 48 men can do in 30 days?
10. A man deposited \$200 at the beginning of each year with a loan company which pays 6% per annum compound interest. How much was there to his credit after he had made his fifth deposit?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

- I. Write an essay of about 350 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
 - (a) The fuel shortage for the winter of 1918; and suggested provision for 1919.
 - (b) A plea for kindness to the lower animals.
 - (c) The growing temperance movement in Canada, and its results.
- II. Condense to about 350 words, in good sentence form, the main ideas of the following passage:—

The fact of the state of war alone has resulted on the part of the Germans in such a letting loose of the most detestable instincts that one asks how they succeeded for so long a time in concealing their real nature. Certainly no one was under an illusion as to their respect for the spirit and the letter of treaties; it was known by experience that the brutal methods of their diplomacy did not admit any scruple or any twinges of conscience, but we should not have dared to affirm, without fear of doing an injustice, that Germany would suffer no shame, no embarrassment even, in putting herself

deliberately outside the pale of humanity. In spite of all, what reassured us a little was the conviction that in such questions we know only the Germany of military officers, and of needy junkers; there was beyond this a Germany of thinkers and of artists. We had the simplicity to believe in the moral influence of German culture. We had the childish hope that at the decisive moment the Germany of intellect, of industry, of finance, and of democracy would be able to impose on military Germany moderation in action and elementary respect for right.

This illusion, like many others, has flown at the first sound of the cannon. Military Germany has borne everything along with its formidable current; German culture, German sentimentality, German democracy, all has disappeared in the terrible whirlwind reaped from the sowing of folly. From the first year of this war Germany has torn up the most solemn treaties, she has violated the most sacred rights, she has trampled under foot feelings that would move the rudest hearts and the most barbarous minds. It might indeed happen that a people engaged in a bitter war and feeling the approach of irremediable defeat should lose control of itself and descend to infamy and to crime. The German people have not awaited the hour of despair to fall into this abyss; from the very beginning it was clear that to the German people war meant only a war of theft, of massacre, of rapine, and of extermination. From the instant when the soldiers of William II, pouring through the gap of Visé, set their feet on Belgian soil, they have conducted themselves as bandits and assassins. One might wish to believe that what was committed by them in Belgium was in the main the deeds of the lower soldiery, and that the heads of the army had no direct responsibility for it. But how can one believe that when one has seen officers of the loftiest rank methodically organize the looting? These are the military chiefs who have seized for their own use public and private treasures in the towns through which their troops have passed.

If Germany had violated laws which lie at the basis of civilized society only in regard to questions of money, we could discuss the question without anger. People may regain money by work, by sustained effort of brain and arms; but there are hundreds, thousands of poor people murdered in their homes and upon highways; there are villages burned and towns destroyed; there is all this blood, all this energy, all this life which can never be brought back. There is all this suffering and all this horror for which nothing can console us. In Belgium the men of my generation can never feel joy again. The nightmare of these few years has made every heart old. When one considers that at the time of the Balkan War the German press denounced with indignation some excesses of soldiery in Macedonia, that committees were formed in Germany to protest in the name of civilization against the killing of wounded, the assassination of prisoners, the burning of some villages and the forced exodus of populations—"What hypocrisy!" we exclaim. All these deeds they have themselves committed.

The Government of Berlin recognizes that it must seek to justify itself to the German people for the abominable crimes committed in its name, and it has dared to speak in an official communication of "just reprisals for the cruelties and the breaches of military law committed by the Belgians." It has dared to affirm in an official note that in certain towns, notably in Anvers, German women and children were brutally killed. This is an odious lie. In the first days following the ultimatum and the invasion some damage was done to the facades of German commercial houses in certain towns. But the municipal authorities repressed with the greatest energy this outbreak of popular anger, and nowhere, not at Anvers, nor at Brussels, nor at Liege, nor at Gand has a single German subject been killed or even maltreated. The great argument of Berlin to try to excuse by a specious pretext the excesses of the Imperial soldiery is that civilians committed an act of war in firing upon German troops. But from the first day of hostilities the Minister of the Interior and all the municipal authorities have put both the rural and urban populations on their guard against the danger of partici-

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pation by civilians in the struggle. There was not a Belgian citizen who from the day when a state of siege was proclaimed, (that is, before the Germans had entered Liege), had kept a weapon in his house. How, where, when has a Belgian fired upon German soldiers? Never has such a circumstance been precisely charged by citing a name, an hour, and a place. Our enemies have been content with vague accusations, with charges of general breaches of the laws of war. Alas, in addition to all the abominations and all the infamies committed, it was thought necessary to add this abomination and this last infamy of accusing the Belgians of worse cruelties in order to cover up by a miserable lie the excesses of the Imperial soldiery.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Compare British Columbia and Alberta under the following heads: Size, Population, Annual Rainfall, Fisheries, Fruit-growing, Grain-growing, Cattle-ranching.
2. Write a brief account of the pulp and paper industry in Canada, telling about the natural facilities for manufacturing, locating the chief areas where raw material is abundant, and naming *six* leading centres where pulp and paper mills are operated?
3. A large ship is being built on the Georgian Bay at Collingwood, Ontario, to be used on the Atlantic Ocean. Tell, in order, the lakes, rivers and canals she will pass through in getting to the ocean, and name *twelve* important Canadian cities or towns which may be seen from her decks while the voyage is being made.
4. Define latitude and longitude. Give, as nearly as you can, the latitude and longitude of London, England; Winnipeg; Melbourne, Australia. What time of day is it at Winnipeg and at Melbourne when it is twelve (noon) at London? Compare the length of days and nights during the year at Winnipeg with the same at Melbourne?
5. Sketch a map of Western Europe, locating and naming the countries and their capitals, and *ten* of the chief coast waters.
6. Give the direction in which each of the following rivers flows, tell through what country it flows, and name *one* important city or town on its banks: Fraser, Peace, Saguenay, Connecticut, Tyne, Mersey, Volga, Shannon, Rhone, Tigris.
7. Locate each of the following and tell why it is important commercially: Pittsburg, Omaha, Minneapolis, Kenora, New Glasgow, Thetford, Sudbury, Glace Bay, Lethbridge, Fernie, Emerson.

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Write historical sketches of any *four* of the following men: Papineau, Louis XVI, Voltaire, Richelieu, Jacques Cartier, Lord Durham.
2. Fully explain: The Ashburton Treaty; The Oregon Treaty; and The Washington Treaty. Give the date of each.
3. What were the causes of the Revolt of the American Colonies against Britain. Briefly outline the war that followed, and be careful to also point out the parts taken in it by (a) France, (b) Canada.

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4. Write an account of the Union of Ireland with Great Britain (England and Scotland) in 1801. The answer to be under three headings:
- (a) History of Wolfe Tone and the Irish Rebellion 1798.
 - (b) The Terms of the Irish Union Act 1801.
 - (c) How this Union was brought about, and why Pitt retired from office.
5. What was the object of the Congress of Vienna? What were the terms of this Congress? Tell clearly how Britain stood after the great war with Napoleon.
6. *How, and at what period or date, did Great Britain obtain the following territories:*
- (a) Canada?
 - (b) Newfoundland?
 - (c) Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?
 - (d) Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island?
 - (e) British Columbia and the Great West?
- In what way did Britain organize these provinces in 1867, and after, for purposes of Government?
7. Give the terms of—
- (a) The Quebec Act 1774.
 - (b) The Union Act 1841.
 - (c) Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1854.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Valuc.

50

Awl this winter snow has fawlen in unuseyoually lardge quantitiz. Their was know Januairy thawe and know markt thawes in Februeary. It has bin a steddly winter with the prospecked of it remaneing so untill the spring brake-up. Then the reins will desend and the winds will blowe in the most Bibblical manor, and thuds of unuseyoual proporshuus will be the rezult. Allready, a small Februeary thawe has cawsed mutch dammage at poynts allong the Thames and Grand rivers in Ontareo. Ice jamms forsed the watter over sum of the artfishul embankmeants, and mutch loss and dissomefort rezulted. Are these instantises nearly a fourtaist of what is comeing? In aney event, it is beter to prepair for sutch a continjency with every meanes available. Enjinears shoold be placed in chardge, and ice jamms shoold be dinamighted befoure they have had a chants to damm back the watter. Weck places in embankmeants shoold be properly reinforst. Foode kept in sellers in the lo lands bordiring streams shoold be remoooved to uper storages of howses, so as to preavent dammage in fludded sellers.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinetly, indicnting to the candidates the occurence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remmins. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Farmers coming with the intention of taking up free government land—and there is more or less of it to be had in every province excepting Prince Edward Island and

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Nova Scotia—will bear in mind that it is everywhere timbered except in the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—and even in parts of these; but this is no drawback. In short, to the man of small means it is an advantage, as timber of every description in most parts of the Dominion has a commercial value—it will sell for enough to clear the land, which, when cleared, is in its virgin strength and richness, while old-settled farms are not often in that condition. Besides realizing means from the sale of timber while clearing, the settler has all he wants for fuel, buildings, fencing and other purposes, free of cost. And he has none of these advantages in the prairie country. The settler, while establishing himself on his new, wooded farm, can always, for a part of the year at least, earn money on the public roads being built in every direction, in the lumber woods, at the sawmills and other industries operating in the country.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

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Civil Service of Canada - Qualifying Examination
 Resources of B.C. - B.C. has been described
 as "The Mineral Prov." of Canada, & ^{appellatⁿ} ~~this name~~,
 stat^d to/ while ~~entirely~~ accurate, only conveys a
 part^l impressⁿ. While min^g has been the
~~lead^g~~ ^{chief} industry fr. the early days, the public,
 begun to/ & of ~~recent~~ ^{late} yrs, have realized that there are
 &/ many other avenues for development wh.
 Take the timber } claim^g their attentⁿ. This Prov. possesses
 industry for instance } to-day the largest compact area of market-
 able timber on the continent of America
 possibilities/ The agricult^l & fruit-grow^g of
 stat^d B.C. are ^{immense} ~~great~~. Of the vast areas
 &/ wh. are suitable for those industries only
 &/ those port^s wh. are contiguous ^{to} & south of
 & Vancouver Island/ the C. P. R. & on the Coast, have been touched
 yet to be opened up, In the norⁿ districts, it is estimated
 that there are mill^{ns} upon mill^{ns} of acs.
 of land, suitable for ^{agricultural purposes} farm^g. Last yr.
 (1906) the agricult^l & fruit lands produced
 approximately 8 millⁿ dollars, altho the
 &/ proportⁿ of available land wh. had been
 settled upon is less than 10%.

To gain a fair idea of the
^{extent} ~~magnitude~~ & import^{ance} of the agricult^l

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areas of B.C. ^{one must} ~~it is necessary to~~ make many
 excursions to the nor. & so. of the main line of
 the C.P. rwy. & even then, ^{his knowledge} ~~far fr.~~
 will be ~~by no means~~ complete. In the
 Shuswap & Okanagan valleys, for every
 ac. of arable land within sight of the rwy. or
 lake there are hidden away thousands behind
 the beautiful grass-covered hills, ^{wh.} border the
 highway of travel, & the same thing may
 be said of Kootenay, Boundary, Arrow
 Lake, & other districts. The capabilities
 in agriculture of the many sect^s of
 South^{ern} B.C. are only begin^{ning} to be realized

- over its branches }
 & sp. lines ^{connect^{ing}} -

if he trusts to
 what he may
 be able to see fr.
 the window of
 the car or the
 deck of a lake
 steamer,

Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

- 10 1. Write in words: 390019; 580676698; 4080005650.
- 15 2. Add: 47867; 999; 708876; 347985; 69787; 850993; 5989; 64876; 589993; 4789; 603987; 567896.
- 15 3. Find the sum of the following numbers:—
 - Nine million, seven hundred thousand, and eight;
 - Three hundred and nineteen thousand, and sixty-nine;
 - Sixty-four thousand, nine hundred, and ninety-eight;
 - Seven hundred and three thousand, seven hundred;
 - Eight thousand, and eighty;
 - Nine million, nine hundred, and ninety;
 - Nine hundred and eighty thousand, and seventy-five;
 - Seventy million, and seventy thousand.
- 15 4. Multiply 98597608 by 67059.
- 15 5. Divide 402414853819 by 7893.

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- 15 6. A merchant sold to a farmer: 24 yd. Cotton at 9c. a yd., 24 yd. Flannelette at 17c. a yd., 18 yd. Print at 18c. a yd., 7 yd. Serge at \$1.85 a yd., 5 lb. Tea at 45c. a lb., and 3 bags Flour at \$5.95 a bag. He received in payment 28 lb. Butter at 37c. a lb., 36 doz. Eggs at 39c. a doz., 25 lb. Honey at 16c. a lb., and 9 bags of Potatoes. Find the price of the potatoes per bag.
- 15 7. A flour-mill grinds 1274 bushels of wheat each day. A bushel of wheat makes 48 pounds of flour. Find the value of the daily output of flour at \$10.95 a barrel. (A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.)

100

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

It was a majestic weapon at least sixteen feet long, made in two pieces, neatly spliced together in the middle, and all painted a smooth, glissening, hopeful green. The line that hung from the tip of it was also green, but of a paler, more transparent color, quiet thick and stiff where it left the rod, but tapering down towards the end, as if it were twisted of strands of horse-hair. Gently the line swayed too and fro above the foaming water at the head of the pool; quietly the boat settled down in the foam and ran with the current around the edge of the deep eddy under the opposite bank; suddenly the line tightened and tined; sharply the tip of the long green rod sprang upward, and the fisherman stepped out from the bushes to play his fish. A moment later, a beautiful trout measuring eighteen inches was lying on the bank of the stream.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The houses, chiefly of logs, rough or squared with the axe, though rude, were not devoid of homely comfort. The furniture, except in towns and villages, was mostly home-made. Open fire-places and out-of-door ovens were the popular substitutes for stoves. Oxen were largely employed in tilling the soil, and dragging the rude wagons over rough roads. The fields were studded with blackened stumps, and the forest ever bounded the horizon or swept around the scanty clearing. The grain was reaped with the sickle or scythe and threshed with the flail. Grist-mills being almost unknown, it was generally ground in the steel hand-mills furnished by the government, or pounded in a large mortar, hollowed out of a hardwood stump. The roads were often blazed paths through the forest and were supported on logs placed crosswise where they passed through a marsh or swamp.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:

As stated above, the best reproduction of cedar was found under the protection of alder stands. A few of the sample plots may be described. Beneath alder twelve years old, cedar occurred at the rate of 2,000, fir and hemlock each at the rate of 160

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per acre. A strip was run from the bottom to the top of an alder-covered slope, the alder being sixteen years old. At the bottom it formed a complete crown cover, and there were beneath it 3,700 cedar on an acre. About half-way up the slope, where there were frequent open patches in the crown cover, cedar occurred at the rate of 1,260 per acre, fir 1,000, and hemlock 230 on an acre. Near the top of the slope the alder formed not more than one-half the crown cover, and there were 1,400 fir, 940 cedar and 20 hemlock on an acre. An undergrowth of salal is found in the more open forests.

Qualifying Examination, Outside Service, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. What is the average of the following numbers: 831; 3254; 5976; 36849; 547693; 598657; 528345; 3245796; 7249685; 9876547; 867423?
2. Find the difference between the greatest and the least of the fractions $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{12}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, and $\frac{7}{20}$; also, the sum of the two others.
3. (a) Multiply 724.65 by .04306.
(b) Divide 65.220834 by .0854.
4. Simplify: $(3\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{6} - 1\frac{1}{5}) \times (4\frac{1}{5} - 3\frac{1}{4}) \div (1\frac{1}{11} + 2\frac{1}{8} - 2\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{22})$.
5. For what sum should a 90-day note be drawn, so that when discounted at 7% per annum, it may produce \$716.98?
6. One number is three times as great as another; $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the greater and 20% of the less make 69. What are the two numbers?
7. Find the interest on \$182.50 at 7% per annum from the 13th of February to the 19th May, 1918.
8. How many pounds of tea at 65c. a pound will it be necessary to add to 120 pounds at 80c. a pound, so that the mixture may be worth 75c. a pound?
9. Find the amount of \$3620 in 5 years at 6% compound interest.
10. By selling a house for \$4800 I made a loss of 20%. What would have been my gain or loss per cent if I had sold it for \$6,600?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. After two years' successful experience as a stenographer and typist in the office of Mr. J. Brown, Montreal, Miss A. Thompson is resigning to take a position in the Civil Service of Canada. Write a suitable recommendation that Mr. Brown would give her.
- 50 2. Write a letter to a newspaper, selecting *one* of the following subjects. The letter should contain not less than 250 words:

My Duties as a Canadian Citizen.

Food Production in Canada to Win the War.

The Qualifications and Aims of the Ideal Civil Servant.

An Imaginary Journey through Picturesque Canada.

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- 40 3. Write in well-constructed sentences a synopsis of the following extract on Civil Service Superannuation:—

We have been accustomed to think of superannuation as being a great problem in the Service. Sometimes we have been accustomed to refer to it as a great big problem in comparison with our other problems, and I should like for a little time this morning to show that the magnitude of this problem has been greatly reduced within the past few years. The reduction has taken place owing to the great advances made in actuarial science, and also the collection of an immense amount of data. Along with other problems this one has been reduced, and, although it may look and appear quite as large to the layman as it formerly was, still it is by no means the big problem it used to be. This is an important point for us to make, for the reason that the Government have always felt it to be a big problem; when the Association or Federation have approached the Government, they have been disposed to shrug their shoulders at the magnitude of this problem.

I do not know that it is necessary to advance any arguments substantiating the principle of superannuation, it is now so generally admitted. There is, however, this one argument, and possibly this only one argument, that may at any time be advanced, and that is the economical argument. It is also defended on the ground of what may be called philanthropy, and, however important, I do not think that is an argument that could be very well enforced, although it may have its place, but the economic argument is one that may be used at all times, and to us the economic argument means a great deal. For instance, every one is agreed that it is bad economy to feed a horse too low, or to buy a suit of clothes which are poor, or to buy a bad pair of boots, but those are simple things. It might escape one when he would come to deal with a thing like superannuation, or any complex problem such as that is, and it would probably help us to the proper understanding of it to know that the Tariff Commission in the United States have proved to their own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of others too, that increase in wages does not necessarily increase the cost of production. This is a thing that I should very much like to impress upon every one here, namely, that economy may not be what it seems, but what may seem to be extravagance may really be the opposite. By increasing the wages the employer has at his hand a higher skilled labour; also, the fact that the wages have to be increased draws the attention of himself and his men to the importance of machinery, and, on the whole, it undoubtedly decreases the cost of production.

Superannuation, in its influence on the service, is a very much more complex power than the increase of wages on the cost of production. There is not to-day, perhaps, any opposition whatever hardly to superannuation. I think that the only opposition that does arise arises from two causes: one from lack of information as to the actual facts of the case, and the other from a too close reasoning on theoretical principles.

GEOGRAPHY. Time: 2 hours.

NOTE. Candidate will answer Question 1, and any *five* others.

Values

- 20 1. Draw an outline map of Canada and locate on it, with names:
 (a) the provinces of Canada, with capitals;
 (b) the routes of *two* transcontinental railways, and *ten* towns or cities on each railway.
- 16 2. Tell the location of each of the following islands, and how each may be reached by boat or train from Montreal: Jamaica, Ceylon, New Zealand, Queen Charlotte Islands. What are the chief products of each?

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16 3. Explain:

- (a) Why British Columbia has a greater rainfall each year than Alberta or Saskatchewan.
- (b) Why the Amazon Valley has a greater annual rainfall than the western parts of Ecuador or Peru.
- (c) Why Iceland has a more moderate climate than Southern Greenland, in the same latitude.

16 4. Name the countries of Europe and Asia that border on the Mediterranean; also, *three* seas connected with the Mediterranean, and *five* islands in it,

16 5. Tell where each of the following is, and how its name is remembered in connection with the present war: Somme, Liege, Calais, Rheims, Venice, The Clyde, Leith, Bristol, Bordeaux, Belfast, Portsmouth, Marne, Vosges, Falkland, Jerusalem, Mesopotamia.

16 6. Name the parts of the United States that lead in the production of each of the following: Wheat, Corn, Rice, Sugar, Fruit, Cattle, Iron, Coal, Petroleum, Turpentine, Lumber.

16 7. Locate accurately each of the following Canadian cities or towns, and tell what industries thrive there: Lethbridge, Steveston, Owen Sound, Sorel, Prince Albert, Marysville, Summerside, New Glasgow, Lunenburg, Valleyfield, Brantford, Lachine, Oshawa, St. Hyacinthe, Joliette, Cornwall.

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. What objections were made against the Quebec Act in Canada? Give fully the terms of the Constitutional Act, 1791. Point out any objections to it, also.
2. What reasons induced the British Provinces of North America to unite under Confederation in 1867? Why did Newfoundland not join with the other Provinces, and how has Newfoundland been ruled since? What are her resources?
3. Explain fully: Free Trade within the Dominion of Canada, Free Trade within the British Empire, Preferential Tariff, War Tariff, Revenue Tariff, Protective Tariff, Reciprocity.
4. How did England and Scotland become united (a) in Monarchs, (b) in Parliaments? Give the dates in both cases, and point out the good results of this Union to both nations.
5. (a) Locate geographically each of the following places: Waterloo, Trafalgar, Austerlitz, Naseby, Blenheim, Sedan.
(b) Tell what important historical events were fought over, and how the battles in the question above were won, and by whom won.
6. Write (not less than ten lines each) on any *four* of the following: Louis XVI, Richelieu, Jacques Cartier, Papineau, Montcalm, Talleyrand, Voltaire.
7. When was the Great Boer War? Who are the Boers? Outline their settlements in South Africa. How did South Africa become British, and what caused the war? Briefly tell how the war ended.

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SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

The old country immigrant nacherally kwestions within himself as to the difficulties of clearing land, putting it under crop when cleared, and prosecuting advancement from year to year. Hiring out with an established farmer for a year or so before taking up a homestead, consultation with experienced farmers, attendants at farmers' meetings and reading the published results on experimental farms, two he had for the asking, readily supply and the information any observing beginner requires. Observing how successful farmers manage, and inquiring of them, finish and the day is required for success by the average settler. The Provincial Government has been for years passed spending large sums of money building public roads to all the markets on the railways and the waterways of the country. It is also giving large annual grants for education, which renders the cost of maintaining excellent schools, under won of the best systems in the world, a very small matter. The schools are all free to pupils of school age. The cost of support over the government grant is paid by a land tax.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The earth and the waters under the earth have no more fascinating sight than the gray, silent form of a pike, moving and motionless in the shallow water, a shadow more tangible than himself thrown by a jack-light on the mottled yellow rocks and sands of the bottom. A passing breath of wind, even the slightest motion of the punt, breaks every shadow and indentation into myriad fleeting ripples and waves of light, transforming the slender, silent fish into a sheaf of wriggling glimmers. With the stilling of the surface, the waiting pike and all the shadows and lights of the bottom grow once more still and distinct. There floats the greatest cannibal of the fishes, paying his devotion to the flame, and above him stands the greatest cannibal of all created beings, pointing his deadly spear.

There is no moon. The stars cannot penetrate the thickening clouds. The bay is still and its shores invisible, the distant light of a farmhouse only serving to intensify the lonely silence. The savage joy of that moment repays the boy for all his laborious preparations. He had collected lumber from all available sources, and now the boat is ready to take the water.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this clip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, will be counted as errors. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

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Civil Service of Canada - Qualifying Examination.

Irrigation - Irrigatⁿ, tho' far fr. gen^l, hastr./ wro't a change already in methods of agriculture^{at}
in those districts in wh it has been introduced,so far, & but a farm³ under this system does not appeal
to the average easterner. Many who haveentertain the & had no experience with irrigatⁿ, feel^{ing} that
tr./ it is suited only to special farm³. When

& when & they learn the use of water applied where,

& come to understand that there is noth ^g or difficult intricate to be learned in respect to it,	}	it is needed, they <u>appreciate quickly</u> its advantages. The productive value of land in B.C. wh. has good water facilities is ^{easily} at least four times as great as land in Eastern Canada.
---	---	---

The milder climate in a measure contributes
 to this, but the grt. advantage of irrigatⁿ lies
 in be^g able to control the elements, or, in be^g
 independ^t of them in ^{the} conduct of farm work.

, in other words, &

stet/ Diversified farm³ is essentially practicable
 where irrigatⁿ is req^d. It ^{enables} ~~assists~~ the farmer
 to gratify his fancy with respect to crops &

tr./ realize at the same time fr. the land the

tr./ greatest returns possible. By study^g the
 needs of his locality & adjust^g his products
 8/ to ~~suit~~ the demand, he ^{derives} ~~gets~~ a ^{continuous} steady in-
 come without fear of failure fr. draught

or excessive rain. * The farmer who ^{understands} ~~knows~~ how to ^{reduce} ~~put~~ his product ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ compact form, mak^d his alfalfa or hay field support a few cows, wh^{ch} with their increase will yield a considerable large annual return each, a few sheep & hogs, wh^{ch} at all seasons find ready sale, a small band of hens & turkeys, ~~wh^{ch} can~~ ^{can} always find sale ^{at} ~~at~~ good prices, can ^{easily} wait for his fruit trees to come to bear^d — he will ~~not~~ ^{never} find it necess^d to confine himself to ^a spec^d branch.

* { The gen^d farmer may combine stock rais^d, wh^{ch} includes dairies, in a small way, grain & hay, poultry, sheep & hogs, with a grt. variety of small fruits & vegetables.

Third Division Clerkships, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

5 1. (a) Simplify $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{8} \div 1\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{5}{8} - \frac{6}{7} \div 1\frac{5}{7}$ of 3.

5 (b) Divide the least of the following fractions by the greatest:—
 $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{14},$ and $8\frac{5}{76}.$

6 (c) Simplify $\frac{.003 \times .009145 \div .05}{2.95 \times .075}$

12 2. A rectangular plot of ground 20 rods long and 16 rods wide is surrounded by a cement walk 4 ft. wide on the outside. Find the cost of the walk at 72 cents per sq. yd.

12 3. A merchant sent his agent 750 barrels of flour to be sold at \$12 per barrel on a commission of $3\frac{1}{3}\%$. The agent was instructed to invest the net proceed in apples at \$5 a barrel after retaining his commission for buying at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. Find how many barrels of apples were bought.

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12 4. \$1066 $\frac{7}{100}$.

WINNIPEG, April 19, 1917.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay to the order of King & Co. One Thousand and Sixty-six $\frac{7}{100}$ dollars at the Bank of Montreal, for value received.

CASE & SON.

This note was discounted on May 8th, 1917. Find proceeds.

12. 5. If 6 per cent be gained by selling a horse for \$132.50, how much per cent is lost by selling it for \$115?
12. 6. Four-fifths of a merchant's goods were destroyed by fire; $\frac{1}{5}$ of the rest were injured. He sold the injured goods at $\frac{1}{2}$ cost for \$840, and the uninjured goods for \$300. There being no insurance, find his loss by the fire.
12. 7. Tweeds imported from Great Britain are subject to 40% less duty than those imported from other countries. What will be saved by importing from Britain tweeds valued at \$1600, if the regular duty imposed on such goods from other countries is 25%?
12. 8. Find the amount of the following bill:—

Mrs. Wood bought of J. A. Smith & Co. during April, 1918:

April	1—34 lb.	14 oz.	beef	@	16c.	per lb.
"	9—14 lb.	10 oz.	mutton	@	15c.	per lb.
"	16—21 lb.	6 oz.	pork	@	20c.	per lb.
"	21—27 lb.	7 oz.	lamb	@	25c.	per lb.
"	29—20 lb.	9 oz.	suet	@	17c.	per lb.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The paper set is that given on page 141.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any other *six*.

1. Draw an outline map of Ontario and Quebec, showing and naming the *ten* chief rivers of the St. Lawrence system, and indicating the respective localities in which *five* leading minerals of each province are to be found.
2. Name, in each case, the *two* provinces of Canada that lead in the production of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Cattle, Swine, Cheese, Apples, Potatoes, and Maple Syrup, respectively.
3. State and explain *five* chief things that influence the climate of a locality, and show how the climates of British Columbia, Alberta, and Eastern Quebec are affected by these things.
4. Where and for what noted are: Radnor, Michipicoten, Cobalt, Capelton, Fernie, Windsor, Medicine Hat, Sarnia, Grand'Mère, and Moncton?
5. Name a lake drained by each of the following rivers: Winnipeg, Rupert, French, Athabasca, Saguenay, St. Croix, Fraser, Severn, Abitibi, and Ottawa, and state in what province each lake is found.
6. Name and locate any *ten* important British possessions in Asia and Africa; or, any *ten* important coaling-stations for British ships.
7. Explain, by means of a sentence in each case, any *seven* of the following processes: Irrigation, Smelting, Placer-mining, Ranching, Fox-farming, Oil-refining, Fish-hatching, Quarrying, Power-developing, Paper-making.

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8. Name a leading centre in the British Isles engaged in the manufacture of Shawls, Lace, Carpets, Woollens, Silks, Cottons, Linens, Hardware, Pottery, and Cutlery, respectively.
9. Draw a map of Eastern North America from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, showing the location of Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Boston, New York, Baltimore, St. John River, Hudson River, Potomac River, and Chesapeake Bay.

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any *five* of the remaining questions. Values.

- 20 1. Write brief notes (four or five lines each) on any *five* of the following: Sir William Cecil, John Bunyan, George Stephenson, Voyage of Mayflower, Rye House Plot, Family Compact, Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.
- 16 2. Explain: impeachment, Act of Attainder, dissolution of Parliament and by-election, as these terms are understood in Great Britain.
- 16 3. What claim, or claims, had George I to the crown of Great Britain?
- 16 4. What, in your opinion, most clearly marks the beginning of a democratic constitution in Great Britain after the Napoleonic Wars? Explain why and how two important additions were made to this democratic movement.
- 16 5. Discuss briefly the effects of the rule of Napoleon III on the progress of democracy in France.
- 16 6. Write briefly (four or five lines each) on the following:—
 - (a) Any Governor of Canada from 1841 to 1866.
 - (b) Any prominent ecclesiastic in Canada prior to 1841.
 - (c) Any prominent Canadian merchant or business man prior to 1841.
 - (d) Any prominent Canadian inventor.
- 16 7. Tabulate under separate headings the possible advantages and disadvantages that might accrue to the Canada of the year 2000, if for the next half-century she continues to maintain an open door for all the peoples of Europe.
- 16 8. Make a list of the *eight* Canadian-born men and women who, in your opinion, since 1759 have done most to make Canada a better place in which to live. After the name of each tell what he or she did for Canada.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 144.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 144.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS. Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

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Civil Service of Canada - Third Div. Clerkships.

Vancouver Island - Van. Isl. is ^{undoubtedly among} the most important of the districts of B. C., & is in itself a veritable empire in fact. It is ^{about} ~~nearly~~ 285 mls. long, with an ave^{re} width of ^{about} 60 mls, & is separated fr. the Mainland of B. C. by the Gulf of Georgia & the Straits of Haro, & fr. the State of Wash. by the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It ^{resembles} ~~resembles~~ ^{quite} closely Gr. Br. in its geograph^{ic} posit^{ion} ^{as well as} ~~also~~ in its beautiful climate & certain ^{natural} characteristics.

You may see these holly, ivy, broom, gorse, box, heather, privet & other shrubs grow in perfect^{ly}, & ^{all} many of the favorite English flowers are to be seen in the ^{fields &} gardens. ^{Chief} Coal min^{ing} & lumber^{ing} are the ~~best~~ ^{chief} industries, & fish^{ing}, quartz min^{ing}, copper smelt^{ing}, ship-bldg, whal^{ing} & other branches are be^{ing} developed rapidly. Immense deposits of iron ore occur at several pts. along the west coast & in the interior of the Isl^{and}, wh^{ich} shd. insure the establish^{ment} of iron & steel works at no distant day ^{very soon}. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry., ^{now} ~~wh.~~ runs fr. Victoria to Wellington, serves a sect^{ion} of country wh. it wd. be

8/

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8/

Its resources are } in variety & extent }
almost matchless }
 perfect^{ly}, & ^{all} many of the favorite English flowers are to be seen in the ^{fields &} gardens. ^{Chief} Coal min^{ing} & lumber^{ing} are the ~~best~~ ^{chief} industries, & fish^{ing}, quartz min^{ing}, copper smelt^{ing}, ship-bldg, whal^{ing} & other branches are be^{ing} developed rapidly. Immense deposits of iron ore occur at several pts. along the west coast & in the interior of the Isl^{and}, wh^{ich} shd. insure the establish^{ment} of iron & steel works at no distant day ^{very soon}. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry., ^{now} ~~wh.~~ runs fr. Victoria to Wellington, serves a sect^{ion} of country wh. it wd. be

stet/

with abund^{ance} of }
 coal in close }
 proximity, }

8/

+

81 ^{difficult}
~~hard~~ to surpass anywhere ~~else~~ in the
 & natural wealth world for beauty of scenery. ⊕ There is quite
 a large area of agricult^l land, but it is heavily
 timbered, & costly to clear by individual
 effort. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. Co. has
 (wh. consists of } arranged for the clear^d of 150,000 ac. of its
 about 1500,000 ac.) } land, & it is expected, thro the exercise of
 economical methods in remov^d the timber, that the
 co. will be ^{en}able^d to sell the cleared land
 (at moderate prices to settlers).

⊕ { There are prosperous agricult^l communities along
 the rwy & in Comox District, & ^{several} ~~many~~ mines
 are be^d developed.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Rule, write up and balance Cash-book containing the following items, using separate columns for Debtors, Creditors, Bank, Cash Sales, and Bank Charges, and show Bank Balance:

Cash on hand at beginning of Period.....	\$ 328 00
Received from Sundry Debtors	6,580 00
Paid Creditors cheques on account.....	4,850 00
Deposited in Bank	235 00
Received from Cash Sales	3,764 00
Deposited in Bank	2,950 00
Paid cheques for Rent.....	720 00
" " Gas and Light	128 00
" " Rates and Taxes	193 00
" " Insurance	205 00
" " Trade Expenses	605 00
" " Electric Power	75 00
Received notes from Customers or Debtors.....	1,985 00
Discounted notes in Bank proceeds.....	1,960 00
Discount charged by Bank.....	25 00
Deposited in Bank cheque.....	734 00

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Received from Sundry Debtors.. .. .	\$ 9,684 00
Issued cheques for Wages.	7,571 00
" " Salaries	3,785 00
" " Cartage	968 00
" " Travellers	1,794 00
" " Printing and Postage.....	374 00
Bank charges for Interest and Discount.....	286 00
Issued cheques for General Expense.....	1,039 00
" " Advertising	940 00
" " Legal Expense	185 00
Deposited in Bank	8,286 00
" " 	4,960 00
" " 	3,800 00
Received from Sale of Plant.....	734 00

In this same business goods were purchased valued at \$5,000, on which a discount of 3 per cent was allowed when paid. Goods were sold to the amount of \$6,840, \$1,985 and \$10,200, on which a cash discount of 5 per cent was allowed. There were also sold goods valued at \$82 net.

Open Ledger Accounts and post all the above items.

2. Define: Reserve, Dividend, Bond, Income, Coupon, Bills Payable, Accounts Receivable, Capital, Depreciation, and Premium.

3. A Merchant buys 1,000 yards of cloth from a factory, made up as follows:—

No. 1 lot, 200 yards @ 60c.....	\$120 00
" 2 " 300 " 50c.....	150 00
" 3 " 100 " 80c.....	80 00
" 4 " 175 " 75c.....	131 25
" 5 " 100 " 90c.....	90 00
" 6 " 125 " \$1.00.....	125 00
	<hr/>
	\$696 25

He retailed it at an average price of 85c. per yard. What percentage of each sale was profit? How much did he make on the 1,000 yards? How much did he make or lose on each lot?

He settled for the whole order by accepting two drafts, one at sight for \$300, and the balance two months from date. He sells in six lots to six different customers. Terms: net 30 days. When payments are made by the customers, the amounts are deposited in the Bank.

Make Journal entries and Ledger Accounts for the above transactions.

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SHORTHAND.

NOTE.—Both the following passages should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour and a half for transcribing their shorthand notes in manuscript.

EIGHTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

I do not believe my people are going to be affected by this Daylight Saving Bill one way or the | other to any considerable extent. I know that our people go to bed earlier down there. Just at this hour | when we are discussing this Bill, in my constituency all respectable people are going to bed. Whatever you may do | with this measure—and I may say that I am in favour of it—I do not think it is | going to be a matter of serious consequence to my constituency. In any event the fishermen, the lumbermen and the | shipbuilders there are going to start in and work just the same, no matter whether this Bill passes or not; | but I do feel that, strong as the argument is from the point of view of the farmers on this | question, and there is much force in it, there is a very strong argument in the appeal made on behalf | of the workmen in the cities. I do not for a moment say that their claims are equal to those | of the farmers, but the conditions of the workmen in our cities and towns surely entitle them to much consideration. | It is admitted, I think, on all hands, that so far as the workmen in the cities and towns are | concerned, this will be a useless measure, and to that extent it is certainly deserving of our most serious consideration. |

ONE HUNDRED WORDS PER MINUTE.

The programme of the present Government is not for naval ships, but for mercantile marine ships. It is true that, during the past year, there | has been a certain type of naval ship built at various yards in Montreal and throughout the Dominion for the Imperial Government and also for | the Canadian Government. I do not think it would be right for me to enter into details regarding the type of naval ships that have | been so built during the last few years, or those that are under construction at the present time. I am sure the members of the | committee will agree with me that it would be unwise at this juncture to enter into too many details in that respect. Suffice it to | say that I am very glad to make known that all the vessels of war which have been built in the various yards of Canada, | have been constructed equally as well as they could have been in the Old Country or in any other land. To come to the Government's | programme for ships for the mercantile marine, I wish to explain that there are at the present time fourteen shipyards for building steel ships in | Canada. If all of these yards were unoccupied at the present time, and were engaged in building for the Canadian Government the standard type of | steel ships, the annual output would amount to 250,000 tons. When I had the honour of being called to the portfolio | of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service, I found that the Dominion Government was advancing money to keep all of the steel shipyards in Canada | fully occupied in building ships for the Mother Country. The time was opportune for Canada to embark upon the building of steel ships as a | national, permanent policy.

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TYPEWRITING.—May, 1918.—Time: 30 minutes.

The Coal Situation.

In these highly critical days it is still of importance, and of great importance, that everything be done that can be done to provide fuel during our cold winters in Canada. But the speech which the hon. gentleman delivered had more to do with the requirements of the country in the way of coal seventy-five or one hundred years from now, and in the way of oil thirty-five years from now, than with the immediate needs of the coming winter. But so far as the question as set out in the resolution is concerned, this is a subject that has engaged the attention of the Government. I am not certain of the date, but, from memory, it was some time in the month of June, or early in July, 1917, that, as a result of deliberation, an Order in Council was passed appointing a Fuel Controller. Mr. Charles A. Magrath, a former member of this House, and now Chairman of the International Waterways Commission, was asked to undertake this duty and accepted the task. The problem that confronted him was mainly to secure from whatever source it could be secured, and, of course, mainly from the United States operators, a supply of coal for the homes, factories and other uses of this country for the winter which has just gone by; to provide in advance that such shipments should be directed to this country, as supplemented by our own production, would ensure us against hardship, so far as that could be ensured against, and at the same time to take whatever steps might be in his power to advance production within this country. It was realized at the time that while, of course, the maximum of coal production in Canada was a matter of primary consideration, it was inevitable that for the purposes of the winter that followed, and the one that was to follow that again, we should have to look for a larger portion of our supply to the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Production in Nova Scotia. -

Since 1913 the coal production in Nova Scotia has been gradually but surely diminishing. The coal sales in Nova Scotia for the past five years have been as follows:—

	Tons.
1913..	6,478,709
1914..	6,154,600
1915..	5,757,907
1916..	5,933,710
1917..	5,143,064

Since the year before the outbreak of the war, the coal production of Nova Scotia has decreased by these figures.

The results, with regard to production, during the four-year period from 1914 to 1917, were as follows:—

	Decrease	Increase.
1914..	198,469	
1915..	626,001	
1916..		117,009
1917..	692,811	

The Dairy Industry.

There is no doubt that during the period of the war and for several years after the war our dairy industry in Canada will have a splendid market and at remunerative

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prices. The prices that have obtained since the promulgation of this order have not decreased, so far as butter is concerned. On October 1, the finest creamery butter was forty-five cents per pound. It ranged in this vicinity until October 29th, when it was forty-four and one-half cents per pound. On December 26th, it dropped to forty-one and three-quarters cents per pound. On December 10th, when the regulations permitting the importation of oleomargarine went into effect, the price was forty cents. On January 21st it had gone up to forty-four and one-half cents per pound; on March 4th, forty-seven and one-half cents; on March 26th, forty-nine cents.

General Examination for Lower Grade Offices, Inside Service, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The paper set is that given on page 139.

SPELLING—Part I.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 140.

SPELLING—Part II.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 140.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

The paper set is that given on page 140.

Naval Cadetships, May, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. The length of the metre is 39.37 inches; find the difference in yards between 5 miles and 8 kilometres.

Find also, correct to two decimal places, the number of metres in 100 yards.

2. Find the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple of 25631, 32731. Find also the prime factors of each of these numbers.

3. Perform the operations indicated in (1) and (2), first by vulgar fractions and then by reducing to three places of decimals. How nearly do the methods agree?

$$(1) \quad 5\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{4}$$

$$3\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{1}{8}$$

$$(2) \quad (1\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{4}) \text{ of } (2\frac{1}{6} - 1\frac{1}{10} - 3\frac{1}{2})$$

4. Show by examples made up by yourself that you understand what the terms "Ratio" and "Proportion" mean in Arithmetic.

5. What per cent is 3 of 50 and 300 of 71?

A car costing \$250 to build is sold for \$350. What is the gain per cent?

If a discount of 5% is allowed off the selling price, what is the gain per cent?

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6. By selling a yacht for \$770, 27% is lost on the cost price. What is the cost price?
7. Two regiments, English and Italian, are to march on the same road. The average English stride is 30 inches and 115 steps to the minute, while the corresponding numbers for the Italian are 29 and 119. Which regiment should lead, and how much will it gain in 4 hours?
8. Eleven persons contributed \$5 each to a certain sum; two others gave respectively \$11 and \$22 each more than the average contribution of the 13 persons. What was the sum?
9. Two men begin at 8 a.m. to fill an empty tank capable of holding 300 gallons of water. One empties a 3-gallon pail every two minutes into the tank, and the other a 2-gallon pail every three minutes. When will the tank be filled?

ALGEBRA.—Time: 2½ hours.

1. Define the following: term, factor, coefficient, and power. Illustrate your definitions by a trinomial algebraical expression, each term to have three factors, two of the three factors to be the same, and the coefficients to be 5, 4 and 3.
2. What is a negative quantity? Show that $a - (b - c) = a - b + c$.
If x represents the date 33 A.D., what will $-3x$ stand for?
3. Find the remainder when $x^5 - x^3 - 19x^2 + 34x^3 - 26x^2 + 8x + 2$ is divided by $x^2 - 5x + 4$.
For exact division, the remainder must be zero; hence, for what value of x is the above division exact? Verify for this value of x .
4. Show that the expansion of the square of $x + a$ is $x^2 + 2ax + a^2$.
What must be the relation between c and d in order that $x^2 + cx + d$ be a perfect square?
5. Factor
 - (a) $x^2 - 5x - 6$.
 - (b) $(x - 9)^2 - 64$.
 - (c) $(x + y)^3 - 27(x - y)^3$.
6. The freezing points of water on the Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometer scales are respectively 0° and 32° , and the boiling points of water, 100° and 212° , respectively. The temperature shown on the Centigrade scale is x° , what is the corresponding temperature on the Fahrenheit?
7. A room is a feet long and b feet wide. In the centre is a rug, c feet long and d feet wide. What is the area of uncovered floor space?
Express, by an equation, the condition that the uncovered floor space is one-third of the total floor space.
8. If a denote the number of merchant ships over 1,600 tons, b the number under 1,600 tons sunk by submarines in one week, and c the number unsuccessfully attacked; give a formula expressing the number which escaped as a percentage of the total number attacked.
9. A man rows a certain distance against a current, resting for 15 minutes on the way. He rows back with the current in half the total time that was taken in going. Find the distance, (a) supposing that he anchored while resting, (b) supposing that he drifted while resting. Given that his rate of rowing in still water is 5 miles an hour and that the rate of the current is 2 miles an hour.

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GEOMETRY.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Construct the triangle ABC, given $BC = 3.45''$, angle $A = 65^\circ$, angle $B = 65^\circ$. Measure the remaining parts and state any facts or theorems which are verified by these measurements.
2. Show how to draw a line perpendicular to a given line from a given point without the line. Give the construction and proof.
3. If two triangles have one side and the two angles adjacent to it of one triangle respectively equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other triangle, prove that the triangles are equal in every respect.
4. Prove that the exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two interior opposites.

The sides AB, AC of the triangle ABC are produced to D, E, respectively, so that $BD = BC = CE$. BE and CD are joined and meet at F. Prove that the angle BFD is the complement of half the angle BAC.

5. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area. Hence show that the area of a parallelogram is base \times vertical height, and the area of a trapezium is $\frac{1}{2}$ (sum of parallel sides) \times distance between them.
6. Prove that the bisectors of the angles of a triangle meet in a point which is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle.
7. In a right-angled triangle, prove that the square on the side opposite the right angle equals the sum of the squares on the other two sides.
8. ABC is a triangle right-angled at A. A line is drawn cutting AB, AC at D and E. BE, CD are joined. Prove that $BE^2 + CD^2 = BC^2 + ED^2$.
9. Prove geometrically the identity $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE. Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Explain as clearly as you can the meaning of each of the following terms as used in Science: buoyancy, density, pressure, conductivity.
What are the processes usually referred to as condensation and distillation? Make a diagram of some form of still for making fresh water from sea-water.
2. What is the purpose of a barometer? On what principle does the ordinary mercury barometer work? Make a neat sketch of one. Why is mercury, rather than water, used?
3. If a thing is made hotter and hotter, what changes may be noticed in it? What is the purpose of a thermometer? Describe any form carefully, with a neat sketch, and show how it is graduated.
4. What relation holds between the weight of a floating object and the weight of the liquid displaced by it? What relation is true if a sinking body, such as a piece of lead, is immersed in water? Describe a simple experiment to verify one of these two relations.
5. Give suitable dimensions of any device by means of which a man could raise a 500-lb. block of stone from the ground if he could exert a force only equal to the weight of 150 lbs. What disadvantage always attends any such machine?

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6. The following facts can be verified by experiment. Describe a simple experiment for each, showing how it accomplishes its purpose: (a) Gases expand when heated, (b) Copper conducts heat better than iron does, (c) Copper expands when heated more than iron does.
7. Mention any three experiments you have seen in which an element has been extracted from a compound. Describe *one* of these experiments in more detail, giving a diagram if necessary; and state the chief physical and chemical properties of the element referred to.
8. Explain what really goes on in the following chemical processes: a man breathing, metals tarnishing, coal-gas burning, gunpowder exploding.
- Are the operations referred to in the second part of Question 1 chemical processes, or not? Why?
9. Give the names of a few of the great men of Science, and tell why they are known to you. Mention whether the work to which you refer belongs to Physics or to Chemistry.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART I.—Time: 1 hour.

Write an essay of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The Tanks.
2. Economy.
3. Patriotism.
4. A Disaster.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART II.

Time: 1½ hours. Dictation, ½ hour. Reproduction, 1 hour.

NOTE.—This part is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will advise them to give attention to spelling, punctuation and writing.

The following is to be read twice aloud; once as a whole to give the meaning and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.

There is no sentence in Burke more often quoted than that in which he forbids us to draw an indictment against a nation. The warning is opportune in times of war, when belligerents exhaust their ingenuity in unfavourable generalizations about their opponents. No sweeping condemnation will cover all aspects of a national life, and, therefore, you cannot deduce, from a generality, an accurate judgment of an individual or of a section of the society criticised. Again, national faults are different in kind from the personal failings with which we are familiar. A country, publicly disloyal to its bond, may boast a majority of strictly honourable private citizens. But Burke's dictum must not be pressed too far. A nation can have national vices; it can sin as a community; and the historian is permitted now and then to fasten guilt upon that corporate existence which we call a people.

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The following is to be twice read aloud to the candidates who will then write the gist of it in their own words.

"AT GABA TEPE."

"The noise, smoke and concussion produced was unlike anything you can even imagine until you have seen it. The hills in front looked as if they had, suddenly, been transformed into smoking volcanoes, the common shell throwing up great chunks of ground and masses of black smoke, and the shrapnel forming a white canopy above. Sections of ground were covered by each ship all around our front trenches and, the ranges being known, the shooting was excellent. Nevertheless, a great deal of fire was, of necessity, indirect and the ground afforded such splendid cover that the Turks continued to advance in a most gallant manner. Their artillery not only plastered our positions on shore with shrapnel, but actually tried to drive the ships off the coast by firing at them, and their desperate snipers, in place of a better target, tried to pick off officers and men on the decks and bridges. We picked up many bullets on the decks afterwards. . . . On shore, the rifle and machine-gun fire was incessant, and at times rose into a perfect storm as the Turks pressed forward their attack. The hills were ablaze with shells from the ships and the enemy's shrapnel, whilst on the beach masses of troops were waiting to take their places in the trenches, and the beach parties worked incessantly at landing stores, material and ammunition."

FRENCH.—Time: 2½ hours.

I. *Traduisez en anglais:*

(a) FRÉDÉRIC II ET LE CONSCRIT.

Frédéric le Grand avait l'habitude de faire des questions à tous ceux qui voulaient entrer dans sa garde. Ces questions étaient toujours celles-ci: "Quel âge avez-vous? Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous au régiment? Recevez-vous régulièrement votre paie et vos vêtements?" Un jeune Français se présenta un jour, mais malheureusement il ne comprenait pas l'allemand et dut apprendre par cœur les réponses aux questions. Quand le roi vit le Français, il s'approcha de lui et lui posa la seconde question. Celui-ci, croyant que c'était la première question, répondit: "Vingt et un ans, sire." "Quel âge avez-vous donc? vous avez l'air très jeune?" "Un an," répondit-il. "Êtes-vous fou ou est-ce moi?" demanda le roi. Et le soldat répondit: "L'un et l'autre." Lorsqu'on expliqua à Frédéric ce qu'il en était, il en rit beaucoup.

(b) LA DERNIÈRE CLASSE.

Tout à coup l'horloge de l'église sonna midi, puis l'angélus. Au même moment les trompettes des Prussiens qui revenaient de l'exercice éclatèrent sous nos fenêtres. M. Hamel se leva, tout pâle, dans sa chaire. Jamais il ne m'avait paru si grand.

"Mes amis," dit-il, "mes amis, je... je..."

Mais quelque chose l'étouffait. Il ne pouvait pas achever sa phrase. Alors il se tourna vers le tableau, prit un morceau de craie, et, en appuyant de toutes ses forces, il écrivit aussi gros qu'il put:

"Vive la France!"

Puis il resta là, la tête appuyée au mur, et, sans parler, avec sa main il nous faisait signe:

"C'est fini... allez-vous-en."

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II. *Traduisez en français:*

1. What a beautiful garden! Is it theirs?
2. Whose house is this? It is his.
3. I have no pen. Give me the master's.
4. Which of these pens do you prefer? I prefer this one.
5. Do you think it will be fine to-morrow? I don't know, but I hope so.
6. When I got up this morning at half-past six, it was raining.
7. I must have some ink and paper, if you wish me to finish that letter.

III. *Traduisez en français:*

1. Come with me to the station. A friend of mine is arriving by the 2.15 train.
2. Here are the books which I bought this morning. Have you read them?
3. How long have you been waiting for me? A half an hour.
4. I have given it to him. He has sent it to me. Give them to her, don't give them to him.
5. I like this, but I don't like that. This one is cheaper than that one.
6. Will you kindly tell me what time it is? It is twenty minutes to four.
7. I have just seen your brother. He told me that he returned from the Front yesterday.

IV. (a) Donnez le féminin de: fier, blanc, complet, vieux, roux, empereur, dieu, roi, lion.

(b) Donnez le pluriel de: journal, carnaval, trou, genou, détail, éventail, bleu, feu, celui, œil.

V. Ecrivez le futur de: devoir, venir, pouvoir; le présent du subjonctif de: faire, avoir, finir; l'impératif de: se lever, être, écrire; les temps primitifs de: réussir, tenir, voir, vendre, manger.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Draw an outline of *either* the Eastern *or* Western Coast of North America, and mark the positions of *six* important ports. Describe the lines of communication with the interior and the facilities for Atlantic *or* Pacific trade.
2. Discuss the value of the Canadian railways as a link between (a) Eastern and Western Canada, (b) the different parts of the British Empire.
Name some Canadian products that are moved (1) Eastward, (2) Westward.
Name, from West to East, the chief cities along the route of one of the Transcontinental railways.
3. Draw a sketch map of the system of canal, lake and river navigation from the head of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
Mark some of the lake ports, Canadian and American.
Point out the advantages of this system of waterways (a) for the transportation of natural products and imports, (b) for tourist traffic, (c) for the production of power.
4. Compare *either* Canada and Australia *or* Canada and India with respect to (a) area, (b) population, (c) industries, (d) climate, (e) exports, (f) imports.
5. British merchant steamers are ordered to England from (a) Bombay, via the Suez Canal, (b) Cape Town, (c) British Guiana. Mention some of the British coaling stations at which these steamers could call. Make a list of the commodities the steamers might carry.

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6. In what parts of the British Isles and Western Europe are the following produced: copper, iron, oil, coal, dairy products, grain?
Locate the following places and give some interesting fact about each; Cambrai, Jericho, Liverpool, Odessa, Manchester, Oise, Ostend, Belfast, St. Quentin.
7. Write a short description of *two* of the following countries, naming the chief rivers, harbours, cities, industries, and describing the people and climate: France, Belgium, Italy, South Africa, New Zealand.

HISTORY.—Time 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: *three* in each part.

PART I.

1. "Next to Champlain, Count de Frontenac was the greatest of the French Governors." Explain the statement as fully as you can.
2. Tell briefly the story of:
 - (a) the Acadians,
 - (b) the United Empire Loyalists.

What influence did the latter have in the making of Canada?

3. (a) Draw an outline map of North America at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. On the map mark the following:—
 - (i) Lands in dispute between England and France.
 - (ii) Forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, Necessity, Frontenac, Beauséjour.
 - (iii) Rivers Monongahela, St. Charles, Ohio, Hudson and Mohawk.
- (b) State quite briefly the chief events which led up to the final declaration of war.
4. (a) What condition of affairs led to the union of the Provinces of Canada in 1867?
(b) Name *ten* of the Fathers of Confederation.
(c) State briefly the main changes brought about by the passing of the British North America Act.

PART II.

1. Write a short life of *one* of the following:—
 - (a) Mary, Queen of England,
 - (b) Mary, Queen of Scotland.

Whichever queen you choose, you should make it clear in the course of your answer whether you sympathize with her or not.

2. Arrange the following battles under one of three headings, viz.:
 - (a) War of the Austrian Succession,
 - (b) Seven Years' War,
 - (c) Peninsular War.

Give the name of the English commander in each case, the result of the battle and the correct date of any *four* engagements: Fontenoy, Vimiera, Minden, Plassey, Toulouse, Falkirk, Corunna, Quiberon Bay, Preston Pans, Albuera, Heights of Abraham, Dettingen.

3. Make a list of the the Englishmen who made themselves famous during the reign of George III, 1760-1820. Write short accounts of any *two* of them.
4. Outline briefly the causes and leading events of the Crimean War.

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LATIN.—Time: 2½ hours.

I. *Translate into English:*

(a) Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. Is, M. Messala et M. Pupio Pisone consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem nobilitatis fecit et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, cum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, altera ex parte monte Iura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.

(b) Tubicen ab hostibus captus est. "Cur me," inquit, "interficitis? nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo praeter hanc tubam." At hostes, "Propter hoc ipsum," inquirunt, "te interficiemus quod, ipse pugnandi imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles." Non solum malefici sunt puniendi, sed etiam ei qui alios ad male faciendum incitent.

II. *Translate into Latin:*

1. Britain is a large island and has many towns and fields.
2. The boy by whom the horses were driven is a farmer's son.
3. To-day I am called king; to-morrow I shall be considered an enemy.
4. Did he not give a sword to his son and command him to follow the enemy?
5. He said the soldiers were fighting for their native land.
6. We hope to drive the Germans, the enemies of our country, across the Rhine.
7. No one is so wise that he knows all things.
8. Peace having been made, our men can return home.

III. Decline in the singular and in the plural: meus filius, puer tristis, iter breve, ego, iste (all genders), vir, vis, senex.

IV. Give the comparative and the superlative of: bonus, tristis, magnus, ingens, iuvenis. Form adverbs from: acer, facilis, subitus, multus, fortis.

V. Write the future indicative of: moneo, capio, utor; the present subjunctive of: amo, sum, nolo; the present participle of: eo, rego, miror; the gerund of: audio; the gerundive of: fero; the principal parts of: proficiscor, doceo, do, venio, quaero.

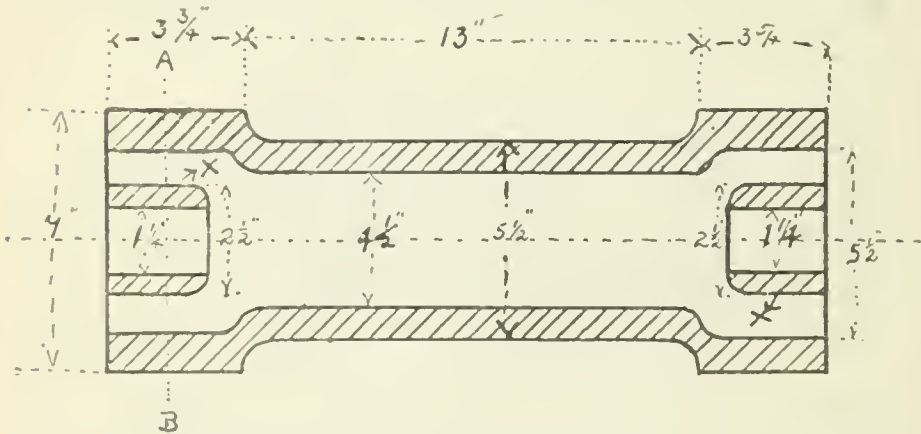
VI. Give the Latin for: all of us, on the top of the mountain, at Rome, which of the two? many of us, one mile, ten miles, ten each, fifteen times, 80, 800, 30th.

DRAWING.—Time: 2½ hours.

PART I.—MECHANICAL DRAWING.

NOTE.—Drawings need be done in pencil only. All dimensions to be given.

1. By means of rectangular projection draw the Plan, Front and Side Elevations of an Hexagonal Prism, the height of which measures 3", and the diameter across the corners, 2½". Make your drawings full size.
2. A (on the accompanying sheet) is a rough sketch of a hollow cylindrical valve, in sectional elevation. Reproduce it on a scale of 3" to the foot, and draw a sectional end elevation through AB. The two hubs, or bosses, marked x are each connected to the body of the valve by two webs, or spokes, diametrically opposite each other, of the same thickness as the boss, and ¾" wide.



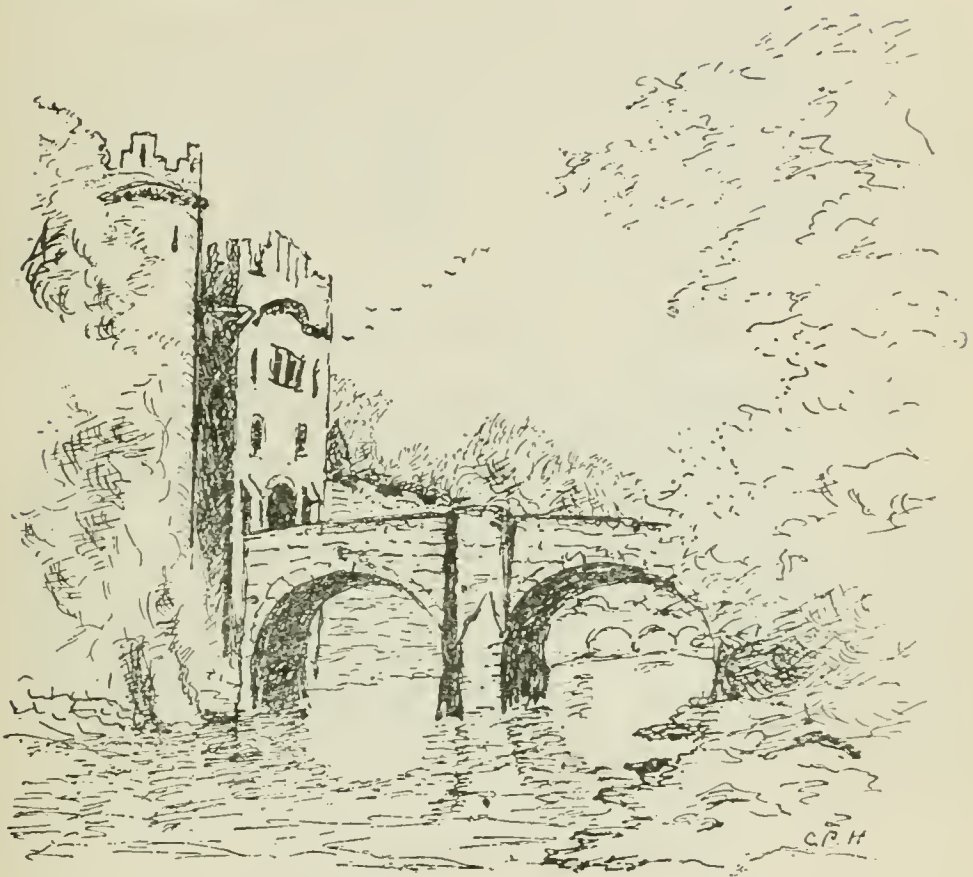
—HOLLOW CYLINDRICAL VALVE—

—FRONT ELEVATION—

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PART II.—FREEHAND DRAWING.

1. Make a pen-and-ink drawing of the accompanying sketch F.



Special Preliminary Examination, Outside Service, September, 1917.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

- 9 1. Write in words: 60109, 3090500; 2700009073.
- 6 2. Write in figures: Seven hundred and seven thousand and seventy-seven;
Nine hundred and three million forty thousand nine hundred and fifty.
- 17 3. Add 78982; 6893; 9987; 64769; 92998; 87885; 42976; 34787; 67890;
989; 65678; 99999.
- 17 4. Multiply 567480913 by 6749.
- 17 5. Divide 56200642827 by 5893.

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- 17 6. A mill employs 17 men and 9 boys. They work 9 hours a day on 5 days of the week and 5 hours on Saturdays. The men are paid 35 cents an hour, and the boys 17 cents an hour. Find the total wages paid out in 52 weeks.
- 17 7. (a) Find the value of the pulpwood used in each of the following provinces in the year 1915.
- (b) Find the total value of the wood used in all three provinces.

Province.	Number of cords used.	Price per cord.	Value.
Quebec..	697,962	\$6.06	
Ontario..	480,627	7.92	
New Brunswick..	115,812	5.32	

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

At long distance, looking over the blew watters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in clear wether, you might think that you saw a lonily see-gull purching motionless on a point of rock. Then, as you drifted in, following the langued tide and the soft southren breese, you would percieve that the point of rock was a ruggid hill with a few bushes and stunted trees growing in the crevises, and that the gleeming speek neer the summit must be some kind of a bilding. Then, as you floated still farther north and droo nearer to the coast, the desolet hill, wood detach itself from the maneland and becum a littel mountin-isle, with deep watter, neerly to miles wide, floing between it and the shoar; while the shinning speek on the seaward side stood cleerly as a low whitewashed dewling with a sterdy round towar at one end, crowned with a big ate-sida lantren—a solitary litchouse.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Meanwhile important changes were taking place in the relations between England and Scotland. In William's last message to parliament he had asked it to consider how the union of these two countries could be brought about. But many difficulties stood in the way, arising out of the trading jealousy of the English and the often unreasoning patriotism of the Scots. Though these countries had for over one hundred years been under one sovereign, there was little blending and much jealousy of each other. Finally, however, an understanding was come to; and in 1707 The Act of Union was passed which made the two nations one. By this Act the two countries were to form one kingdom under the name of Great Britain, with one parliament in England, to which the Scots were to send representatives. The Scots were allowed to retain their national form of religion and their courts of justice.

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WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:—

FUTURE OF FUR-FARMING.

With regard to the future of fur-farming in Canada, it seems to me that its value can be greatly enhanced by diversifying it. The domestication of the silver fox is now a complete success. With mink, the problem is about settled. I know parties who have paid twenty dollars (10 per cent of \$200) a pair for mink to be delivered next fall. Marten is a more valuable animal to farm than the mink. We have not yet learned how to do it, but there are many experiments under way, some of which will undoubtedly terminate successfully. One great trouble is to secure the animals. Beaver would hardly pay to raise. They destroy trees, which are expensive, and they are worth only about fifteen dollars each. About 80,000 are taken in Canada every year. Two years ago it was found necessary to slaughter a large number of them in one of the National Parks, and, as a result, the prices came down.

Special Qualifying Examination.—Outside Service.—September, 1917.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Add 346789547; 987658379; 876329856; 765869784; 596873267; 798865476; 893765483; 557766889, and substraet the sum from 10000000000.
2. Multiply 547689537 by 6892605, and divide the product by 6892605.
3. Simplify
$$\frac{8\frac{3}{4} - (\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4}) + (2\frac{2}{35} \div 1\frac{1}{25})}{(\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}) - (5\% \div 3\frac{1}{15})}.$$
4. What is the dividend, if the divisor is 17%, the quotient $2\frac{1}{25}$ and the remainder 7%?
5. To what sum will \$1,260 amount at the end of 6 years at 6% per annum, compound interest?
6. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on January 25th, at 6% per annum.

\$360.00

OTTAWA, January 5th, 1917.

Ninety days after date, I promise to pay to the order of J. M. Moore three hundred and sixty dollars, value received.

S. H. ROSE.

7. Two horses were sold for \$200 each. On one a loss of 25% and on the other a gain of 25% on cost was made. Find the gain or loss on the two.
8. The sum of \$375 is to be divided among three people, so that the second may receive \$25 more than the first and \$25 less than the third. How much does each receive?
9. A man's fortune is divided into two equal parts; the first, placed at 6% per annum, brings \$50 a year more interest than the second, placed at $5\frac{3}{4}\%$. What is the amount of the fortune.
10. A company insured a store for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, and reinsured $\frac{3}{4}$ of the risk in another company at 2%. The premium received by the first company was greater by \$45 than that paid to the second company. What was the value of the store?

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ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 30 1. Write in good form a letter to the Public Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, asking for a copy of the latest map of Saskatchewan that shows lands available for homesteading. Ask also for a copy of the Government regulations regarding free homesteads to settlers; and enquire if any special arrangements have been made in favour of returned soldiers. Ask also for the name and address of the Dominion Lands agent nearest to Outlook, Sask.
- 30 2. Write a letter to the secretary of the Returned Soldiers Association at the capital of the province in which you are writing, asking (1) what arrangements are being made in regard to furnishing employment to returned soldiers; (2) what is being done in regard to giving courses of instruction to soldiers disabled. Express a preference for some special employment, and ask what help you may expect to fit yourself for this work.
- 40 3. Give, in about 300 words and in good sentence form, the substance of the following letter:—

OTTAWA, December 15, 1902.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER,—At the colonial conference held in London last year, notice was given on behalf of the Canadian government of a resolution favouring the removal of the embargo imposed by the Imperial government against the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom. The conference was of opinion that the question concerned the Imperial and Canadian governments only, and on the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was arranged at a meeting of the conference on the 5th August that the subject should be referred to the Right Honourable Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture in the Imperial government, and myself on behalf of the Canadian government. In pursuance of appointment, I met Mr. Hanbury on the 7th August last for the discussion of the subject with a view, if possible, of steps being taken for the removal of the embargo.

At the very commencement of the discussion Mr. Hanbury stated that perhaps it would save a lengthy argument if he were to explain the attitude of the Imperial government, and thereupon he proceeded to do so. He pointed out that under the original provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, the Board of Agriculture was empowered to establish the embargo against the importation of live cattle, and in their discretion to relax its provisions by waiving the requirement of slaughter whenever they were satisfied with respect to any country that its laws in regard to importation and exportation of animals, the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals in such country, afforded reasonable security against the introduction of diseased animals. He further stated that until 1896 the law left it discretionary with the Board of Agriculture to remove the embargo against any country whenever, having regard to the provisions of the Act, the Board was satisfied so to do. He stated that so long as the law was in this condition questions were constantly arising, between his government and those of other countries affected by the regulations, as to whether the maintenance of the embargo against such other countries was or was not justifiable; that whenever a country was scheduled a dispute arose as to the accuracy of the views expressed by the Board's veterinarians which had led to this scheduling. He observed that, owing to the latent nature of disease, examination at the port of entry of large numbers of cattle afforded unsatisfactory evidence as to their being immune from disease, and that in consequence the British farmers were constantly exposed to the danger of disease being imported into their herds and flocks, and that accordingly the Imperial government had decided as a matter of policy, having for its object the protection of the herds and flocks of the

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British farmers, to alter the law and remove the discretionary power in question from the Board of Agriculture, and by Act of parliament prohibit importation. Hence the passage of the Act of 1896 which repealed the discretionary power vested in the Board of Agriculture, and excluded foreign cattle from importation into the United Kingdom except for slaughter at the port of entry.

Mr. Hanbury stated that his government was satisfied that Canadian herds and flocks were free from disease, and that the Act of 1896 was not occasioned by any suspicion to the contrary, but was general legislation applicable to all countries. He concluded by saying that inasmuch as it was practically impossible to determine satisfactorily by diagnosis whether at the early stages cattle were or were not diseased, his government was not, in the interests of the British farmer, prepared to take the chance upon this point by permitting the entry of any cattle from outside countries, and would not be prepared to entertain a proposition looking to a repeal of the provisions of the Act of 1896.

GEOGRAPHY.—Time, 2 hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain how the climate of (a) Alberta, (b) Vancouver Island, (c) Bermuda, (d) Mexico is affected by one or more of the following: Ocean currents, Mountain ranges, Prevailing winds, Presence of large bodies of water.
2. Give in detail, from west to east, the boundary between Canada and the United States of America.
3. Name *one* country in South America, *one* in Africa and *one* in Asia where wheat is an important product, and name in order the waters of a route between Liverpool and each country.
4. A gentleman in Quebec City wishes to visit the Pacific Coast of Canada, and to travel westward by a Canadian railway and eastward by another Canadian railway. Outline for him how the journey may be made, telling the road to take each way, and naming *ten* towns or cities he will pass through in going, and *ten* others he will pass through in returning.
5. Compare Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia with respect to Area, Climate, Agriculture, Mining, and Fisheries.
6. Explain—
 - (1) why Pennsylvania has become a leading steel-producing State;
 - (2) why towns and cities in the Niagara peninsula have become very important manufacturing centres;
 - (3) why Chicago and Buffalo have grown so rapidly;
 - (4) why the pulp and paper industry is prosperous in Northern Quebec.
7. Give the location of each of the following, and mention how its name is associated with the present war: Palestine, Euphrates, Trieste, Bern, Bergen, Stockholm, Galway, Greenock, Ramsgate, Lens, Danube.

HISTORY.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe (a) Life and Success of Champlain;
- (b) Explorations of Champlain;
- (c) Colonization by Champlain.

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2. Write brief notes on each of the following: Final Capture of Louisbourg, Battle of the Plains of Abraham, Peace of Paris 1763.
3. Explain clearly: The Monroe Doctrine, the First Reform Bill 1832, The English Factory Act 1833 and any amendments; The Septennial Act 1716 and its effect.
4. Tell who George I was, and how his House succeeded to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland. Give an outline of his struggle with the Jacobites 1715, and of his relations with Sir Robert Walpole.
5. Select any *three* of these names, and tell why each is noteworthy in the history of his country: Cardinal Richelieu, George Canning, Louis XIV, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Durham, Sir John Macdonald.
6. What is usually implied by "Home Rule for Ireland"? What reasons can you give (a) in its favour, (b) against it? Give Gladstone's policy on this Question.
7. Explain the conditions and events that led to Confederation 1867, the terms of the British North America Act briefly, the selection of the Capital of Canada; or Discuss fully (a) The Political Progress, (b) The Material Progress, (c) The Educational Progress of Canada during the past fifty years (1867-1917).

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Finely we came to a large flat areah wherof the submerjed sirface was, it seamed, a sheat of water cawsed by the opperation of beevers, and I went flipplaping over the nudewlations that marked the position of there damm. Nor had we far to look before fineding trees that those creaturs had neetly felled. But this fine object-lesser in natcheral histery did not blind me to the factk that snow-shooing, as practiced by myself, was not ownly defishent in grace, but hiely erksum—a state of affairs that I atributed ownly parshally to my inxpeeryents. The novis now tardly concented to the expurt's oridginel sugjeschun that boots are an unsuiteable auxilliary to the sport: and it was agreed that, on the folowing day, enjoying the same compannionship, I should go a-snowshooing in mocasuns.

That proved another storey altogether. Note that, under advise, I had put on three pares of socks, and—by way of giving a sporting tuch to my apearants—had sufered the outside pare to overlapp my trowsers. The mocasuns were of so soft and thin a matercal that they mearly felt like a forth pare of socks. In other words, the foot, no longer incased in an inflecksable shell, was sensetiv to tuch and plyable; which resulted in the warer haveing a large measure of controll over his snow-shoo.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinetly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if suffieient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Utilizing a long wooden staircase, I descended into that amphitheatre of athletic amusements, whence arose a great wave of sound, in which the pleasing efforts of a military band, supplemented by the echoing ring of the skates, served as an instrumental

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accompaniment to a chorus of many hundred young voices calling, singing and laughing. The ice was divided into areas appointed for different uses—this place for figure skating, that place for hockey, an ordinary rink here, a racing course there—and with spheres for pedestrians, as, for example, the little village of tents in which boots were changed, cloaks deposited, and refreshment secured. Manifestly, the centres of supreme interest were the toboggan towers. Of the enthusiastic young people scores, shouldering their hand-sleighs, gathered in the long line; others were struggling up the tall flight of wooden stairs; still others were rushing down the great slide; and far away it was all happening in duplicate on the return toboggan.

That whole scene partook so much the character of a carnival that it did not surprise me to see, in the animated throng, certain gay figures whom I took to be clowns.

WRITING AND COPYING MANUSCRIPTS.—Time: 1 hour.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

Civil Service of Canada - Special Qualifying Examination.

Extract fr. a speech delivered in 1915 - This year is

tr/ (not one) of armies ^{alone} ~~only~~ but of nat^{ns}. ^{more than that} Besides,
it is a war in wh. the material resources of the
nat^{ns} are organized & utilized to ^{extraordinary} a ~~considerable~~ degree.

tr/ Not the manhood only of the ^{belligerent} ~~warring~~ nat^{ns} but
all the industrial organizat^{ns}, all the uses of
sciences, all ^{the} command of the forces of nature
wh. has been achieved in the past, are be^{ing} brot

tr/ to bear in this conflict. In our Empire we have

tr/ almost without limit ^{less} resources, resources ^{infinitely} ~~richer~~
greater than those of Germany & Austria-Hungary
^{combined} ~~together~~ If we possess the self denial, the

stet/ patriotism, & the ~~organized~~ capacity to utilize
them to the utmost & to ^{test} ~~put~~ our full strength
into the conflict, then our cause will triumph

tr/ without a doubt. ^{assuredly} Our race has never failed in

Why shd it }
fail now? } the hour of trial. To fail with the resources
or not at our ^{command} ~~disposal~~ wd. mean the default

8/ of our nat^l spirit & ~~we~~ be accounted to us
for dishonour in the yrs to come. In short, if
we do not win, it will be because we deserve
to lose. We will not fail! ^{Agls that} ~~Whatever~~ men

tr/ cd. do our men at the front ^{have done}. We,

to the utmost }
in every test } can rely upon them; but we must not

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

attempt
 try to accomplish with men ^{alone} only what
 our enemies are do^g with guns & munit^{ns}. * In
 Canada we began to organize our industries
 for ^{the} produc^{tion} of munit^{ns} of war as far back as
 the end of Aug., 1914. * Gt. progress has been
 made in Gt. Britain & in Canada & grt. results
 since attained; but even dur^g recent mos.
 munit^{ns} of war have been the continuous &
 grow^g need of our troops. As to what we have
 done or failed to do in the past, whether in Canada,
 in these islands or elsewhere, let the dead past
 bury its dead. This is not the time to speak
 about the past but to look to the future. It is
 a time ^{our} not for criticizing but for act^g.

stat/ * { The ~~industrial~~ resources of the Empire are.
 sufficiently grt. to ^{provide} furnish an abundance
 of both.

Promotion Examination.—September 19, 1917.

PAPER ON DUTIES OF OFFICE. FOR CHIEF CLERK IN THE CUSTOMS
OR SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

1. Within what time must claims for damage on perishable articles be verified in order to secure a refund on account of such damage?
2. Explain briefly the provisions of the Tariff Act governing special duty or dumping duty.
3. May cash discounts be allowed in estimating the value of imported goods for duty? If so, to what extent and under what conditions?
4. How many Imperial gallons are equivalent in value to 100 wine gallons?

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5. Within what period shall warehoused goods be finally cleared (if the period be not extended by the Minister of Customs)?
6. What action should be taken by Customs Officer in regard to goods found enclosed in any package and not mentioned in the invoice or entry of such package?
7. In what manner may imported goods be entered for duty in the absence of properly certified invoice for such goods?
8. By what instruments are wines, spirits or alcoholic liquors tested as to their relative strength of proof?
9. In doubtful cases, how may the rate of duty payable on particular goods be declared under the Customs Act, if there be no previous decision?
10. If imported goods upon which duties have been paid are destroyed by accidental fire while they remain in the custody of the Customs, may the duty on such goods be refunded?

Examen de concours pour une position de traducteur au Journal des Débats de la Chambre des Communes—Novembre, 1917.

COMPOSITION FRANCAISE.—Temps: 3 heures.

Avis.—Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Ecrivez une composition d'au moins 600 mots sur un des sujets suivants:

- Le respect des lois.
- L'esprit de justice.
- Vos vues sur l'impérialisme.
- Beautés de la nature canadienne.

ORTHOGRAPHE.—PREMIÈRE PARTIE.—Temps: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Ecrivez correctement la pièce suivante. Cinq points seront enlevés pour chaque mot mal épilé dans votre copie.

De nos jours, ont est moïn difisil sur la kalité de l'eau que l'on boie et les otorités publics, chargés de pourvoire aux besoins des viles ou villages, font eervir à l'allimentacion des eaux non seulement doutteuses, mais souvent grociérment polués, sans que les populacions ainsi abbrevés se raivolte kontre pareille traitement. Ont fait eervir à l'allimentacion les eaux qu'ont a déjà utillisé pour transporté loing des abitacions les matiaires résiduères provnant de l'homme et de ses induectries, et il en raizulte une ogmentacion de mortalités, avecque une menasse constante d'épidaimis d'aurigines hidriques. Il faut admette aussi que le problaimme de fournir à une agloméracion une eau seïne et abbondente est devenu plus difisil: car au 4 ou 5 galons par tete qui était sulisant il y a nombre d'année, il faut supplée maintenant une moienne de 100 galons que la civilization et le confor moderne demande. Les sources ou l'on puizait cet eau sont devenus kontaminnés par l'ogmentacion de la population et certaines praties emplois, et les higiénistes se demande maintenant, en face des dificultés que présentent l'allimentacion en eau des populacions, si la civilization n'a pas faite un pas en arrière, le jours ou le cystème du fonte à l'égout est venue en usage, et considère la mise en pratique de ce cystème comme une des lamantables erreures du XIX siècle.

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ORTHOGRAPHE—DEUXIÈME PARTIE.—Temps: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Les candidats ne doivent pas voir cet exercice. L'examineur leur lira le morceau en entier une première fois, puis le reprendra lentement et distinctement, leur indiquant chaque point. Une dernière lecture rapide est permise, s'il y a du temps de reste. Cette dictée devra se faire en trente minutes.

L'ordinaire est que les femmes témoignent du dévouement aux soldats de leur pays. Et cette sollicitude, plus désintéressée déjà, n'est pas encore insolite quand les femmes d'un pays neutre répandent sur les combattants étrangers les secours que ne réclament pas des détresses proches. Mais que ces femmes d'une nation en guerre, malgré tout angoissées par le sort de leurs fils, de leurs maris, de leurs frères, élèvent leurs cœurs au-dessus des affections domestiques, aient pitié d'étrangers, les compagnons de ces frères et de ces fils, et traitent ces étrangers comme elles traitent leurs plus proches, voilà l'extraordinaire et voilà l'habituel pour les femmes du Canada. Leurs dons inépuisables chargent leurs navires, emplissent nos entrepôts. Là encore se sont unies les vertus des deux races pour compléter l'œuvre. Elle emprunte à la libéralité britannique la largesse, la prévoyance, la précision et cette plénitude des actes auxquels nulle parole ne saurait ajouter. Et pourtant les paroles aussi sont inspirées à la sensibilité des Canadiennes-françaises et un prix nouveau est donné aux actes par cette langue du cœur, soit que dans des déclarations publiques elle soit inspiratrice d'élans et semeuse d'œuvres, soit que, enfermée dans chaque envoi, et par un mot, elle transmette aux destinataires inconnus et présents l'expression toujours dévouée selon les conditions et les âges d'une bonté toujours touchante, et ajoute à la valeur des dons la grâce de donner.

TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS AU FRANÇAIS.—Temps: 3 heures.

AVIS.—Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

The creed of our Government, as representing a Christian people of various forms of religious worship, is Christianity in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the term. The practice of the Government should correspond with its creed. . . .

The inhabitants of the province at large professing Christianity and being fully represented in the Government by members of a responsible council—Christianity, therefore, upon the most popular principles of government should be the basis of a provincial system of education. But that general principle admits of considerable variety in its application. Such is the case in the countries already referred to; such may, and should be, the case in Canada. . . .

The great importance of this subject, and the erroneous or imperfect views which prevail respecting it, and the desire of explaining fully what I conceive to be the most essential element of a judicious system of public instruction, are my apology for dwelling upon it at length. Religious differences and divisions should rather be healed than inflamed; and the points of agreement, and the means of mutual co-operation on the part of different religious persuasions, should doubtless be studied and promoted by a wise and beneficent government. . . .

With the proper cultivation of the moral feelings, and the formation of moral habits, is intimately connected the corresponding development of all the other faculties, both intellectual and physical. The great object of an efficient system of public instruction should be, not the communication of so much knowledge, but the development of the faculties. Much knowledge may be acquired without any increase of mental power; nay, with even an absolute diminution of it. Though it be admitted that "knowledge is power," it is not the knowledge which professes to be imparted and acquired at a railroad speed: a knowledge which penetrates little below the surface, either of the mind,

or of the nature of things,—the acquisition of which involves the exercise of no other faculty than that of the memory, and that, not upon the principles of philosophical association, but by a mere jingle of words:—a mere word-knowledge, learned by rote, which has no existence in the mind apart from the words in which it is acquired, and which vanishes as they are forgotten,—which often spreads over a large surface, but has neither depth nor fertility,—which grows up, as it were, in a night and disappears in a day,—which adds nothing to the vigour of the mind, and very little that is valuable to its treasures.

This is the system of imparting and acquiring knowledge which notoriously obtains in many of the academies, schools and other educational institutions in the neighbouring States, though it is lamented and deprecated by all the American authors who have examined the educational institutions of other countries, and many others who are competent witnesses of its defects and evils, and who have the virtue and patriotism to expose them. The author of the excellent work heretofore quoted,—*School and Schoolmaster*,—remarks:—

“The grand error is, that that is called knowledge which is mere rote-learning and word-mongery. The child is said to be educated because it can repeat the text of this one's grammar, and of that one's geography and history; because a certain number of facts, often without connection, or dependence, have for the time being been deposited in its memory, though they have never been wrought at all into the understanding, nor have awakened in truth one effort of the higher faculties.”

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS À L'ANGLAIS.—Temps: 3 heures.

AVIS.—Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Nous avons été heureux d'apprendre, au Canada, qu'un groupe composé d'une élite de Français recrutés dans toutes les branches de l'activité humaine, et ayant à sa tête M. Hanotaux, s'organisait, à Paris, pour établir et développer des relations de tous genres avec l'Amérique. Jusqu'à ce jour, la France a eu une telle puissance d'attraction sur le monde entier, qu'elle s'est contentée de prendre contact avec les gens qui sont venus chez elle. Sa clientèle, à domicile, n'a pas diminué en nombre ni en qualité et sa richesse s'est accrue dans des conditions normales si on la compare aujourd'hui avec les périodes antérieures de son histoire. L'examen de son bilan financier donnerait peut-être des résultats moins satisfaisants si on le mettait en regard de celui de ses trois grandes puissances rivales: la Grande-Bretagne, les États-Unis et l'Allemagne. L'Angleterre et la France se sont laissées devancer par les États-Unis et l'Allemagne pour une raison qui leur est commune: ces deux pays n'ont pas renouvelé assez tôt leurs méthodes commerciales et ne se sont pas suffisamment extériorisés. Ils se sont contentés d'attendre le client chez eux, tandis que l'Américain et l'Allemand allaient le relancer chez lui. Il y a plus de dix ans, l'un de mes compatriotes voyageant en Russie constatait, après y avoir séjourné plusieurs mois et avoir parcouru des milliers de kilomètres dans la campagne, qu'il n'avait rencontré dans les villages russes, en fait d'étrangers, que des représentants de grandes maisons américaines qui enseignaient aux paysans à se servir des machines agricoles provenant des États-Unis. Tout récemment, un fabricant parisien avait besoin d'une machine d'un prix élevé; il s'adressa à des maisons françaises, anglaises et allemandes. Il reçut des catalogues anglais et français, mais, de l'Allemagne, il eut la visite d'un agent qui le convainquit de la supériorité de son produit. Je cite ces deux exemples qui sont typiques et qui expliquent l'avance prise depuis vingt-cinq ans, sur les marchés étrangers, par l'Américain et l'Allemand.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Special Examination for Positions of Egg Inspectors, April, 1918.

• ARITHMETIC.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any other *six*.

1. (a) Simplify: $\frac{9}{4} \div \frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{4}$ of $1\frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{6}$ of $1\frac{3}{25} \div (\frac{2}{3} + \frac{9}{4}) \times \frac{1}{4}$.
 (b) Find, without changing the decimals to vulgar fractions, the value of:
 $253.1625 \times 32.64 \div 168.775$.
2. A commission merchant in Toronto received \$6,150, with directions to purchase flour at \$9.60 a barrel. If he charges $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ commission on the amount purchased, find:
 (a) how many barrels of flour he bought;
 (b) the amount of his commission.
3. A fruit dealer bought 40 doz. oranges at 24 cts. a dozen. Before any were sold, 20% of them had been spoiled. At what price per dozen must he sell the rest of the oranges in order to make a profit of $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ on the whole transaction?
4. I sold my house for \$9,000, receiving in payment \$1,000 cash and a note for 90 days, without interest, for the balance. After 30 days I had the note discounted at a bank at 7%. How much did the bank pay me?
5. At \$20 per thousand, find the cost of bricks, each $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 4 in. wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, for a wall 20 ft. long, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and 2 ft. thick. The mortar takes up $\frac{1}{12}$ of the entire space.
6. One side of a rectangular field is 10 rods, and the area is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. Find the cost of painting one side of a close board fence 6 ft. high around it at 18 cts. per sq. yd.
7. A landlord builds a house at a cost of \$6,000. He insures it at $\frac{1}{5}\%$ on $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value, pays water rates at \$3.75 per quarter, and a 25-mill tax on an assessment of $\frac{1}{5}$ of the value. He rents the house at \$35 a month. Find his net annual income therefrom.
8. Bought land at \$40 an acre. How much must I ask an acre that I may abate 25% from my asking price, and still make 30% on the purchase money?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Writing will be valued from this paper.

1. (a) Write, in correct form, a letter of about thirty lines in length, from 105 Ontario Street, Montreal, to a friend, Henry Thomas, who lives at 45 Congress Street, San Francisco, describing to him a Canadian winter. By referring to the winter of 1917-18, indicate both the advantages and disadvantages of such a winter.
 (b) Write in a ruled space the envelope address.
2. Write a composition of about 300 words on any *one* of the following subjects:—
 - (1) The Making of Maple Sugar.
 - (2) The Benefit of Good Roads.
 - (3) The Importance of Increased Food Production.
 - (4) The Submarine Menace.

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3. Correct any errors in the following sentences:—

- (1) There is no better inspector than him in the country.
- (2) Can I have the use of your pen for a few minutes?
- (3) One of my friends has an automobile, and us boys have often rode in it.
- (4) Every one of us make many mistakes every day of our lives.
- (5) He would not of gone into the house without permission.
- (6) Why has he went to the market?
- (7) Hardly had he began to speak than he was interrupted by loud applause.

SPELLING—PART I.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value.

50

Just when the deliteful days were begining to paul upon us, a reel adventchure beefel us, which, had we bin atending strictly to bizness, we shoold not have encountered. For a weak preaveous we had bin crewsing constantly without ever seaing a spowt, ecksept thoes beeloning to whails out at see, whitbir we new it was foly to folow them. At lassed, won afternoon, as we wear lissedlesly loling (haf asleap, ecksept the loock-out man) across the thwoarts, we sudenly came upon a gordje betwean too cliffs that ve mussed have past befour severel times unknowtist. At a sirten angul it opened, diseloseing a wide sheat of watter eckstending a long distants ahed. I put the helhm up, and we ran threw the pasage, findeing it about a bote's length in widdth and severel fathems deap, though overhed the elifts neerly came together in places. The place was knew to us, and our langer was temperrairily dispeled, and we padded along, takeing in every feacher of the shore with keen eyes that let nothing escape. After we had gawn on in this manor for maybee an our, we sudenly came to a stoopendus cliff.

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinetly, indicating to the candidates the occurence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The perfection of the providence for childhood is easily aeknowledged. The care which covers the seed of the tree under tough husks and stony cases, provides for the human plant the mother's breast and the father's house. The size of the nestler is comie, and its tiny, beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy, patronizing look of the mother, who is a sort of high reposing Providence towards it. Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which the greatest orators in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations, when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child,—the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation,—soften all hearts to pity, and to mirthful and clamorous compassion. The small despot a ks so little that all reason and all nature are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtue. All day, between his three or four sleeps, he coos like a pigeon-house, putters and puts on his faces of importance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TECHNICAL PAPER No. 1—HANDLING AND MARKETING OF EGGS

Time: 3 hours.

1. Eggs are frequently used as a medium of exchange for goods at a country store. What is the effect of this practice on the general quality of current Canadian receipts?
2. What is meant by (a) "loss off buying", (b) "quality payment for eggs"? Do you consider these systems of purchase practicable, and why are they not more generally followed by the Canadian Trade at the present time?
3. Describe briefly a modern sanitary egg-candling room suitable for the accommodation of ten candlers, giving: suitable dimensions for room, particulars of facilities for the expeditious handling and candling of eggs, and for taking care of bad and broken eggs.
4. (a) Do you consider daylight candling practicable for a commercial house? Give reasons for your answer. (b) Why have Mammouth candlers similar to the Danish not become more generally used in Canada and the United States?
5. Is the present system of handling eggs by the railway and express companies satisfactory? What improvement would you suggest?
6. What is the best method of loading a refrigerator car with eggs to insure safe delivery?
7. A produce dealer has one hundred cases of current May receipts. Describe in detail the preparation of these eggs for storage.
8. (a) Why are April and May eggs most desirable for storage purposes? (b) What is the proper temperature at which to hold eggs in cold storage? (c) How long should eggs be held in storage for best results?
9. How would you pack eggs for export? Give dimensions of, and specifications for, material for a desirable export case.
10. During the three or four years previous to the war, Canada, an agricultural country, was one of the highest-priced egg markets in the world. How do you account for this?

TECHNICAL PAPER No. 2—STRUCTURE AND GRADING OF EGGS.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Describe the structure of an egg, and explain the porosity of the shell, the presence of the air cell, and the purpose of the chalaze.
2. What causes (a) blood spots in eggs, (b) spot rots, (c) green yolks, (d) watery albumen?
3. Account for (a) small eggs, (b) misshapen eggs, (c) thin-shelled eggs.
4. (a) Explain why washing an egg causes early deterioration. (b) What happens when incubation is arrested, or stopped, at any stage of the process?
5. Why is it desirable that there should be national standards for eggs?
6. How can a storage egg be distinguished from a fresh egg?
7. Name the classes in the Canadian Standards for eggs. Explain why it is desirable that storage eggs should be classified as distinct from fresh gathered.

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8. Name and define the grades in the fresh gathered class, as outlined in the Canadian Standards for eggs.
9. Describe briefly *two* methods suitable for identification at destination of individual lots of farmers' eggs in a standard thirty-dozen case.
10. What advantages has cold-storage over the liming process as a means of preserving eggs?

TECHNICAL PAPER No. 3—PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN THE CANDLING AND GRADING OF EGGS.

The examination to consist of the candling and grading of five cases of current receipts in accordance with the Canadian Standards. Merit in this examination will be judged on the basis of points, and the following facts will be taken into consideration:

1. Accuracy in grading.
2. Dexterity in handling and neatness in work.
3. Time required.
4. The presentation of a tabulated statement showing the result of the grading

Examination for positions of Veterinary Inspectors, April, 1918.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Time—1½ hours.

1. State the usual period of incubation of a case of rabies in the dog.
2. Give the cause, course and symptoms of glanders.
3. What is dourine? What measures can be taken for the diagnosis of incipient cases?
4. Mention the parasites causing scabies in sheep. State the habits of these parasites.
5. Describe minutely the Tuberculin test, the influences and circumstances that may interfere with it.

REGULATIONS.—Time—1 hour.

1. Who is authorized under the regulations to slaughter an animal and for what reasons may he do so?
2. Ante mortem examination reveals the presence of a cow in advanced pregnancy among cattle for slaughter at an abattoir. What action should the inspector take?
3. How would you proceed under the Act to deal with
 - (a) a suspected case of glanders
 - (b) anthrax
 - (c) sheep scab?
4. Under what conditions may a farmer's dressed hogs be taken into an abattoir under federal inspection?
5. What is the regulation respecting the feeding of garbage to hogs?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PATHOLOGY.—Time—1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Describe the conditions necessary for an invasion of pathogenic germs to overcome the resistance of the animal body.
2. Describe the manner in which the resistance of an animal to a disease may be increased (a) by natural means; (b) by artificial means.
3. What pathological lesions are found in hog cholera?
4. Describe pathological distinction between anaemia, leukaemia and hydraemia.
5. Describe two laboratory methods for the diagnosis of glanders.

HISTOLOGY.—Time—1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Describe the histological anatomy of the kidney of the horse. Illustrate with diagrams.
2. Describe the cellular elements of the blood.
3. Given two small pieces of liver, one from a pig and one from a cow, —how would you distinguish one from the other.
4. By what laboratory methods other than the tuberculin test can an open case of tuberculosis be identified?
5. Give the morphological and cultural differences between the bacilli of black-leg and anthrax.

ANATOMY.—Time—1 hour and 20 minutes.

1. Name the principal lymphatic glands and the situation of each. Which of these are exposed by the ordinary process of dressing a carcass? How would an inspector expose the others?
2. Give the names of the flexor muscles of the forearm of a horse, and name the origin and insertion of each.
3. Describe the ligaments of the coxo-femoral joint of a cow.
4. Describe the uterus of the cow (a) in non-pregnant condition; (b) in advanced pregnancy.
5. Do horses vomit? If so, when? If not, why?

Special Examination for Positions of Lay Inspectors, May, 1918.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.—Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Name the ingredients most commonly used in the manufacture of Oleomargarine.
2. State the difference between a Long Cut Ham and a Gammon.
3. Where would you first try a Wiltshire Side for taint?
4. Describe what is known as:

Lacones,
Wiltshire Side,
New York Shoulder,
Saddle of Lamb.

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5. What is the difference between the Cuts known as Long Clear and Short Clear?

6. What will the following live weights give when dressed?

Butcher Beef,	1000 lbs.
Bacon Hog,	210 lbs.
Sheep,	135 lbs.

7. State amount of salt used per gallon of water, for an 80 plain pickle.

8. Describe process of manufacture of Pure Lard, and also state fats used.

N.B. Papers in composition, spelling and arithmetic, those of the regular Qualifying Examination, Pages 141, 144.

Special Competitive Examination for Letter-Carriers at Woodstock, Ont., July, 1918.

ARITHMETIC.—Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Values.

10 1. Write in words: 5070031; 600800209; 6756884000.

15 2. Add 38675; 48791; 586964; 8979; 678499; 373788; 34696; 879578; 486; 35987; 508879.

15 3. Multiply 278059643 by 8097.

15 4. Divide 433469338525 by 8375.

15 5. From 7364×5397 take 3985×2348 .

15 6. A farmer sold a merchant 89 bu. of potatoes at 57c. a bushel, 165 lb. of butter at 27c. a pound, and 175 doz. eggs at 34c. a dozen. In exchange, the merchant sold the farmer 13 lb. of tea at 45c. a pound, 2 barrels of apples at \$3.50 a barrel, a box of raisins at \$4.27, and 24 yd. of tweed at 67c. a yard. Which person owes the other, and how much?

15 7. A dealer exchanged 50 loads of wheat, each containing 150 bushels, at 90c. a bushel, for 15 loads of flour at \$5 a barrel. How many barrels were there in each load of flour?

100

SPELLING—Part I. Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 mark. will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value: 50.

No young man can afford to loose munny. Neether can he afford to loose time, for time mean munny. If he wishes to make his way in the world, he must make the best possibel use of his time. In other worrds, he must always be industrins. No matter how bizzy a man may bee at his particuler line of work, he has sum time wich he can devote to bettering himself in the qualitys in which he is weekest. If he devote all his time, all his thots, all his energys, to only one kind of work, he will become one sided. But if he will do his choosen work with all his mite, and, at the same time, keep his leasure hours open to the wisdom which he can find all around him, he will speedly overtake the older kumrad who has eyes onley for his own work. Munnick, book, and nature are frends that no young man can afford to despize.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

SPELLING—PART II.—Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

Oats, wheat, barley, flax, wool, onions, and parsnips were grown. The dense forests abounded in game, and the rivers and lakes in fish. The wild boar, the red deer, and the wolf, and eagles, and some other large birds of prey must have been common. In winter the scanty population dwelt in the plains; in summer they drove their cattle to the mountains or the sea-coast. The domestic animals were plentiful and good. Bees were largely kept. Houses were of hewn timber. Those of free men consisted of several detached structures, surrounded by one or more ditches and mounds. A loose woollen shirt, covered by a tight tunic, formed the dress of both sexes. A shawl fastened by a brooch hung from the left shoulder. Beautiful gold and silver ornaments were common. Slings, pikes, swords, and shields were the arms in general use. Hides and cloth were the chief exports.

WRITING.—Time: 30 minutes.

Copy the following extract:—

Travellers who have toured across India sail on the next stage of their voyage from Bombay by one of the big liners which run weekly from that city to London via the Suez Canal. The next port of call is Aden, which is reached by a sail of 1,664 miles south-west across the Arabian Sea. Here the traveller meets again the vessels of the through service from Australia to England. Tourists who omit the journey through India, and remain with the Australian steamer throughout the voyage, sail directly from Colombo, and after a course of 2,093 miles north-west across the Arabian Sea, past the Island of Socotra and Lake Gardafui, reach the same port of Aden. Aden is known as the Indian Gibraltar. The whole area of peninsula and harbour is estimated at 35 square miles, and the population not less than 29,900, exclusive of the garrison.

Competitive Examination for a Clerkship in the Examination Branch of the Civil Service Commission, July, 1918.

COMPOSITION.

Time: from 9 a.m. to Noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Patronage system vs. non-patronage system in appointments to the Civil Service.

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS.

Time: from 9 a.m. to Noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

These documents were the Austrian Note and the Servian Reply, and other extracts from official documents relating to the war issued by the French Government.

DEPARTMENT
OF
PUBLIC PRINTING *and* STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1919

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

SIR,—The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1918.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MARTIN BURRELL.

Secretary of State.

March, 1919.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1919.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1918.

The Distribution Office.—after its reorganization in October, 1917, date at which this service branch of our department moved into its new quarters, on York street,—began to make its influence felt towards the reduction in size and editions of publications by being able to point out in which specific publications waste was taking place.

I consider the work of this branch of sufficient importance to justify the insertion herewith of my memorandum of March 20, 1915, which recommended the centralization of the distribution of public documents and originated the reorganization, to that end, of our distribution office.—also the insertion of a message from the Clerk of the House of Commons on behalf of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister transmitting to the different departments the report of May 11, 1916, of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament and of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on May 18, 1916, requesting the departments to carry into effect the recommendations of the said report, and at the next session to transmit to Parliament a special report in which should be set forth the extent to which the said recommendations would have been carried into effect or the reasons which would have rendered it impossible or undesirable to act upon these recommendations. I have also added in the appendix the several reports made by the deputy ministers and the comments which I was requested by the Joint Committee on Printing to make on these reports.

The Editorial Committee was created in October, 1917, and as the main part of its work hinges upon the records kept in the Distribution Office of the distribution of publications, the above will supply an interesting chapter of the history of this department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. DE L. TACHÉ,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, November, 1918.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918. Complete details of the financial operations of the department will be found under the following heads:—

1. General Financial Statement for the year.
2. Letter of Credit Account.
3. King's Printer's Advance Account.
4. Printing Branch Account and comparative statements.
5. Stationery Branch Account and comparative statements.
6. Expenditure on Appropriations and detail of same.
7. *Canada Gazette*, comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
8. Casual Revenue Account.
9. Audit of Interecolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Printing Accounts.
10. Government Newspaper Advertising Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRIGON,
Chief Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Wire sold to public.....	118 80				
Roller composition sold to public.....	70 00				
Total.....		2,102,757 96			2,572,392 31
Stationery, etc., chargeable to departments.....					
Total.....					2,102,757 96
CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.					
Proceeds of sales—					
Parliamentary publications to departments.....					
“ public.....					
“ <i>Canada Gazette</i> , advertising and subscriptions.....			7,348 86		
Voters' lists to public.....			8,398 94		
Waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public.....			32,006 92		
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch account.....			167 69		
Profit on Stationery Branch account.....			11,877 90		
Total.....			1,039 89		
			60,170 27		
Total.....					121,010 47
APPROPRIATIONS.					
Gratuities.....				2,694 26	
Civil Government salaries.....				67,562 50	
“ contingencies.....				10,300 00	
Printing, binding, and distributing the annual statutes.....				16,000 00	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists.....				17,000 00	
Plant—New.....				50,000 00	
Plant—Renewals.....				7,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing.....				175,000 00	
<i>Canada Gazette</i>				39,000 00	
Distribution of parliamentary documents.....				65,000 00	
Total.....					449,556 76
Grand total.....	2,571,352 42	2,090,111 35	2,102,757 96	449,556 76	9,907,181 27

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

I. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Concluded.

C'r.

C'r.

	Printing Branch.		Stationery Branch.		Casual Revenue Deposits.	Appropriation Expenditure.	Total.
	Letter of Credit Expenditure.	Receipts from Departments.	Letter of Credit Expenditure.	Receipts from Departments.			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.							
Expenditure on Printing Branch account—							
Wages	996,063	96					
Printing material	75,907	40					
Paper stock	801,008	28					
Miscellaneous expense	18,818	44					
Outside work	589,553	75					
Total							2,571,352 42
Expenditure on Stationery Branch account—							
Goods, stationery, etc	1,993,026	18					
Wages	116,210	84					
Miscellaneous expense	60,871	33					
Total							2,090,111 35
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of printing, etc., to departments	2,569,559	73					
" linotype and monotype dross	953	52					
" empty spools	50	16					
" paper stock saved and on hand in Press room, on March 31, 1918	1,517	60					
" electros	122	50					
" wire	118	80					
" roller composition	70	00					
Total							2,572,399 31
Sales of stationery, etc., to departments							
Total							2,102,757 96

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

CASUAL REVENUE.

Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—	
“ Sales of Parliamentary publications to departments	7,348 86
“ Parliamentary publications to public	8,398 94
“ Canada Gazette advertising and subscriptions	32,006 92
“ voters list to public	167 69
“ waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public	11,877 90
Entry warrants—	
Excess of revenue over expenditure in Printing Branch	
account transferred to credit of Casual Revenue	1,039 89
Profit on Stationery Branch account transferred to credit	
of Casual Revenue account	60,170 27
Total	121,010 47

APPROPRIATIONS.

Expenditure—

Gratuities	2,694 26
Civil Government salaries	61,729 52
“ contingencies	10,218 69
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes	16,000 00
Contingent expenses in connection with the voter's lists	17,000 00
Plant—New	25,558 01
Plant—Renewals	6,936 15
Miscellaneous printing	174,994 48
Canada Gazette	38,945 60
Distribution of parliamentary documents	63,661 38

Total

417,758 09

Unexpended balances—

Civil Government salaries	5,832 98
“ contingencies	81 31
Plant—New	24,441 99
Plant—Renewals	43 85
Miscellaneous printing	5 52
Canada Gazette	54 40
Distribution of parliamentary documents	1,338 62

Total

31,798 67

Grand total

9,907,181 27

2,102,757 96

2,090,111 35

2,572,392 31

2,571,352 42

121,010 47

449,556 76

9 GEORGE V. A. 1919

2. LETTER OF CREDIT ACCOUNT.

Total amount received by letter of credit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918	\$ 4,936,749 16
Total amount received by bills of exchange	33,518 77
Total amount received by cheques on New York	35,012 73
	<u>\$ 5,005,280 66</u>
Detail, by accounts, of net expenditure drawn on above amounts—	
Printing Branch account	\$ 2,571,352 42
Stationery Branch account	2,090,111 35
Printing, binding, and distributing the annual statutes	16,000 00
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists	17,000 00
Plant, new	25,558 01
Plant, renewals	6,956 15
Canada Gazette	38,945 60
Miscellaneous printing	174,994 48
Distribution of parliamentary documents	63,661 38
	<u>\$ 5,004,579 39</u>
Refunds, deposited to credit of respective accounts—	
Printing Branch account	\$ 116 51
Stationery Branch account	9 29
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists	506 67
Plant—New	25 55
Plant—Renewals	43 25
	<u>701 27</u>
	<u>\$ 5,005,280 66</u>

3. KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Advances to King's Printer during the fiscal year 1917-18—	
For Printing Branch account	\$ 2,574,468 93
For Stationery Branch account	2,090,120 64
	<u>\$ 4,664,589 57</u>
Amount received for printing, etc., in excess of expenditure on same	1,039 89
Amount received for stationery, etc., profit on account	60,170 27
	<u>\$ 4,722,799 73</u>
Deposits to credit of Receiver General, made by the King's Printer to cover advances during the fiscal year 1917-18—	
Amount received from departments and Parliament for printing, etc.	\$ 2,569,559 73
Amount received by Printing Branch from Stationery Branch for sale of printing paper	1,517 60
Amount from sale of dross	953 52
Amount from sale of empty spools	50 16
Amount from sale of electros	122 50
Amount from sale of wire	118 80
Amount from sale of roller composition	70 00
	<u>\$ 2,572,392 31</u>
Amount of refunds—Printing Branch	116 51
	<u>\$ 2,572,508 82</u>
Amount received from departments and Parliament for stationery, etc.	\$ 2,102,757 96
Amount of refunds—Stationery Branch	9 29
	<u>\$ 4,675,276 07</u>
Amount by which the stock of Stationery Branch was increased during the fiscal year 1917-18	47,523 66
	<u>\$ 4,722,799 73</u>

4. PRINTING BRANCH ACCOUNT.

DETAIL OF INVENTORY OF PRINTING BRANCH ON MARCH 31, 1918.

Work in process—			
Hand composition.....	\$	34,065	60
Lino type composition.....		13,483	88
Monotype composition—Key.....	\$	10,453	88
“ “ Caster		3,060	94
		<u>13,514</u>	82
Stereotyping.....			\$ 61,064 30
Press work—Book.....		3,296	25
Pony.....		1,053	85
Web.....		1,732	13
Harris.....		245	70
Platen.....		171	68
		<u>6,499</u>	61
Binding—Class A.....	\$	8,757	91
Class B.....		3,839	30
Class C.....		879	12
		<u>13,476</u>	33
Map engraving.....			1,212 25
			<u>\$ 83,948 77</u>
Material, etc., on work in process—			
Stereotype room.....		1	70
Press room, ink.....		327	05
Bindery.....		3,510	03
Die stamping room.....		0	75
Map engraving room.....		103	00
Paper.....		32,197	51
		<u>36,140</u>	04
			<u>\$ 120,088 81</u>
Material, etc., on hand in different rooms—			
Stereotype room.....	\$	30	95
Press room.....		1,953	55
Bindery.....		5,861	58
Die stamping room.....		180	69
Map engraving room.....		1,497	24
Caretaker's room.....		325	02
Chief Mechanic's room.....		139	59
Storekeeper's room.....		30,381	73
		<u>40,390</u>	35
Amount for lithographing, printing, binding, etc., paid to outside firms and not charged to departments and Parliament on March 31, 1918.			1,008 96
			<u>\$ 161,488 12</u>

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

STATEMENT, by Departments, of amounts paid for Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., done outside the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

Department.	Freight, etc.	Printing, Binding, Lithograph- ing.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture	673 07	54,981 72	55,654 79
Archives		5,736 75	5,736 75
Auditor General		87 05	87 05
Canada Food Board	1,477 65	2,103 80	3,581 45
Canadian Government Railways	16 58	652 77	669 35
Civil Service Commissioners		323 44	323 44
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery		3,990 09	3,990 09
Commission of Conservation		52 50	52 50
Customs	37 69	4,765 60	4,803 29
Director of Public Information		5 72	5 72
Editorial Committee		20 25	20 25
Exchequer Court		84 00	84 00
External Affairs		69 25	69 25
Finance	3,932 50	10,510 81	14,443 31
Fuel Controller	0 72	7 77	8 49
Governor General's Secretary		236 84	236 84
House of Commons	351 01	51,999 01	52,350 02
Immigration	2 00	8,004 31	8,006 31
Indian Affairs		281 88	281 88
Inland Revenue	34 79	6,675 55	6,710 34
Insurance	16 31	101 40	117 71
Interior	224 82	38,206 51	38,431 33
Internment Operations Office		102 75	102 75
Justice	48 87	25,043 10	25,091 97
Labour	0 90	23,298 89	23,299 79
Library of Parliament		31 38	31 38
Marine	1 55	11,692 67	11,694 22
Military Hospitals Commission	57 04	348 60	405 64
Militia and Defence	966 73	120,071 31	121,038 04
Mines	4 61	81,333 72	81,338 33
National Service	27 46	5,419 40	5,446 86
Naval Service	72 28	23,948 69	24,020 97
Pension Commissioners		1,976 60	1,976 60
Post Office	125 30	52,626 02	52,751 32
Privy Council	7 00	159 12	166 12
Public Printing and Stationery	21 22	2,722 50	2,743 72
Public Works	20 00	1,852 39	1,872 39
Railways and Canals	1 65	3,611 77	3,613 42
Railway Commission		178 85	178 85
Royal North-West-Mounted Police		127 75	127 75
Secretary of State	142 39	10,311 73	10,454 12
Senate of Canada	1 50	294 75	296 25
Supreme Court		10 00	10 00
Trade and Commerce	195 48	27,008 62	27,204 10
War Purchasing Commission		25 00	25 00
Total	8,461 12	581,092 63	589,553 75

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

STATEMENT Of Printing, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1918.

Department.	Outside Work.	Inside Printing, Binding, etc.	Paper.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Advisory Research Council.....		106 90	179 40	286 30
Agriculture.....	55,597 48	80,821 68	86,676 90	223,096 06
Archives.....	5,762 50	2,892 01	178 33	8,832 84
Auditor General.....	87 05	1,806 81	2,557 92	4,451 78
Canada Food Board.....	3,557 80	12,584 66	23,429 13	39,571 59
Canada Registration Board.....		14 98	54 85	69 83
Canadian Government Railways.....	1,692 88	7,272 53	5,246 01	14,211 42
Civil Service Commissioners.....	323 44	1,344 56	1,132 46	2,800 46
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	3,990 09	6,363 45	23,727 65	34,081 19
Commission of Conservation.....	52 50	21 82	2 22	76 54
Customs.....	4,804 55	24,492 63	31,613 73	60,910 91
Departments Generally.....	50 00	98 45	46 16	194 61
Dominion Police.....	119 63	1,169 31	1,518 58	2,807 52
Editorial Committee.....	20 25	47 19	27 27	94 71
Exchequer Court.....	84 00	143 99	112 69	340 68
External Affairs.....	69 25	946 56	914 73	1,930 54
Fuel Controller.....	32 14	1,065 18	1,556 94	2,654 26
Finance.....	13,704 91	13,924 66	58,699 01	86,328 58
General Consulting Engineer.....		2 39	0 73	3 12
Governor General's Secretary.....	236 84	632 81	848 14	1,717 79
House of Commons.....	33,733 44	253,111 10	52,147 15	338,991 69
Immigration.....	8,392 30	3,795 94	11,085 31	23,273 55
Indian Affairs.....	281 88	3,629 64	1,776 68	5,688 20
Inland Revenue.....	6,709 93	15,400 23	11,062 67	33,172 83
Insurance.....	118 56	17,751 77	7,441 69	25,312 02
Interior.....	37,921 68	54,997 71	29,714 24	122,633 63
International Joint Commission.....		27 95		27 95
Interment Operations Office.....	102 75	134 71	104 56	342 02
Invalided Soldiers Commission.....		249 84	250 05	499 89
Justice.....	24,806 93	17,061 84	43,945 32	85,814 09
Labour.....	23,297 39	6,785 00	4,301 40	34,383 79
Library of Parliament.....	31 38	7,655 66	90 05	7,777 09
Marine.....	11,617 07	18,881 26	10,458 60	40,956 93
Military Hospitals Commission.....	452 99	5,085 03	6,973 31	12,511 33
Militia and Defence.....	121,384 26	120,978 22	163,446 88	405,809 36
Mines.....	85,766 69	15,107 27	20,555 03	121,428 99
Miscellaneous Printing.....	15,765 43	82,595 04	32,646 18	131,006 65
National Gallery of Canada.....		7 79		7 79
National Service.....	5,451 52	8,041 67	14,598 61	28,091 80
Naval Service.....	23,997 48	71,605 64	49,863 86	145,466 98
Penitentiaries.....	156 49	915 42	474 49	1,546 40
Pension Commissioners.....	1,951 60	4,994 19	14,866 22	21,812 01
Post Office.....	52,823 84	86,740 37	105,963 92	245,528 13
Privy Council.....	183 84	2,750 77	1,825 28	4,759 89
Public Printing and Stationery.....	2,766 46	53,718 21	25,818 39	82,303 06
Public Works.....	1,872 39	14,671 41	9,951 11	26,494 91
Railways and Canals.....	2,566 94	2,909 33	2,127 37	7,603 64
Railway Commission.....	201 35	2,999 10	975 56	4,176 01
Royal Mint.....		75 26	253 72	328 98
Royal North-West Mounted Police.....	127 75	1,641 64	1,427 48	3,196 87
Secretary of State.....	10,433 66	12,311 62	8,598 87	31,344 15
Senate of Canada.....		12,721 84	1,356 34	14,078 18
Supreme Court.....	10 00	290 08	108 77	408 85
Trade and Commerce.....	25,849 20	27,626 48	24,135 20	77,610 88
Transcontinental Railway Commission.....		79 65	45 89	125 54
War Purchasing Commission.....	50 00	319 42	215 50	584 92
Total.....	589,010 51	1,083,420 67	897,128 55	2,569,559 73

9 GEORGE V. A. 1919

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years: 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Department.	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17.	1917-18.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Advisory Research Council					286 30
Agriculture	126,833 99	142,255 05	174,876 62	293,306 23	223,096 06
Archives	6,297 51	2,692 95	4,968 69	13,566 87	8,832 84
Auditor General	3,053 69	1,928 99	1,552 67	1,914 59	4,451 78
Canada Food Board					39,571 59
Canada Registration Board					69 83
Canadian Government Railways	5,981 86	6,566 02	6,140 19	9,600 87	14,211 42
Canadian Munition Resources Commission				10 20	
Civil Service Commissioners	3,137 80	3,352 70	3,185 60	2,728 05	2,800 46
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	5,374 56	1,196 83	4,989 48	9,711 30	34,081 19
Commission of Conservation	56 08	87 24	116 52	86 99	76 54
Commission of Inquiry, Railways, and Transportation				112 15	
Customs	56,889 28	64,346 87	56,144 27	55,703 27	60,910 91
Departments generally	157 39	40 02	277 03	231 47	194 61
Dominion Police	908 75	2,446 08	1,448 96	2,080 71	2,807 52
Editorial Committee					94 71
Economic and Development Comm'n				87 04	
Exchequer Court	948 44	1,776 83	409 68	1,187 20	340 68
External Affairs	2,106 28	4,321 68	7,203 60	8,766 30	1,930 54
Finance	7,209 48	6,980 96	13,774 26	42,206 82	86,328 58
Fuel Controller					2,654 26
General Consulting Engineer				2 99	3 12
Governor General's Secretary	1,421 76	1,529 14	1,422 87	1,621 26	1,717 79
House of Commons	368,705 53	372,584 69	362,475 34	251,016 61	338,991 69
Immigration	78,937 71	20,630 46	16,554 71	21,019 30	23,273 55
Indian Affairs	6,303 00	7,256 58	6,157 46	5,153 71	5,688 20
Inland Revenue	22,292 06	26,967 94	28,765 91	34,307 08	33,172 83
Insurance	9,179 33	11,655 09	10,840 80	15,509 48	25,312 02
Interior	128,340 19	160,069 85	139,193 50	124,897 45	122,633 63
International Joint Commission		55 51	10,167 82	1,197 67	27 95
Internment Operations Office				417 15	512 02
Justice	2,225 08	3,798 95	3,468 26	2,844 36	85,814 09
Labour	38,493 22	31,256 19	29,654 55	26,517 01	34,383 79
Library of Parliament	3,615 79	5,615 19	4,873 50	6,027 74	7,777 09
Marine	48,625 14	43,532 28	36,773 64	41,409 35	40,956 93
Military Hospitals Commission				5,323 35	13,014 22
Militia and Defence	67,408 17	134,345 79	345,645 14	606,830 13	405,809 36
Mines	131,001 59	157,910 93	134,907 09	112,978 27	121,428 99
Miscellaneous Printing	93,574 92	166,944 11	129,772 61	152,427 12	131,006 65
National Gallery of Canada				15 60	7 79
National Service Commission				17,047 05	28,091 80
Naval Service	18,242 47	44,309 49	68,535 56	89,051 18	115,466 98
Penitentiaries	2,026 23	1,883 95	1,525 19	1,632 27	1,546 40
Pension Commissioners				6,090 21	21,812 01
Post Office	172,704 24	171,132 15	168,681 98	175,823 76	245,528 13
Privy Council	1,033 84	1,293 92	1,663 86	2,589 46	4,759 89
Public Printing and Stationery	62,377 79	60,637 06	72,023 76	72,153 28	82,303 06
Public Works	44,400 32	41,798 00	26,796 09	22,407 78	26,494 91
Railways and Canals	15,082 90	15,362 42	10,486 53	7,309 37	7,603 64
Railway Commission	3,357 06	2,988 75	2,361 15	3,504 97	4,176 01
Royal Commission re Fuse Contracts				5,918 97	
Royal Commission re War Supplies				1,287 69	
Royal Mint	433 74	159 31	159 97	233 90	328 98
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	4,945 13	6,252 20	7,345 55	5,543 81	3,496 87
Secretary of State	6,629 21	17,287 13	19,573 93	37,065 51	31,344 15
Senate of Canada	7,536 97	9,683 23	5,252 76	5,624 98	14,078 18
Supreme Court	1,813 45	1,359 15	1,045 96	523 26	408 85
Trade and Commerce	36,380 04	51,044 17	59,200 07	82,942 93	77,610 88
Transcontinental Railway Commission	708 47	54 44	201 36	226 90	125 54
War Purchasing Commission			543 91	13,521 86	584 92
Total	1,597,051 06	1,807,390 59	1,981,152 40	2,401,914 83	2,569,559 73

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5. STATIONERY BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Inventory, April 1, 1917.....		\$ 432,791 94
Amount of goods purchased during fiscal year 1917-18—		
Canadian.....	\$ 1,853,038 54	
American.....	26,596 66	
British and Foreign.....	33,390 98	
		1,913,026 18
Amount of other expenditures during fiscal year 1917-18—		
Wages.....	116,210 84	
Customs duties, and brokerage.....	14,358 25	
Freight, etc.....	46,516 08	
		177,085 17
Amount received for goods issued in excess of expenditure on the same.....		60,170 27
		\$ 2,583,073 56
Amount of goods issued to departments and Parliament during fiscal year 1917-18.....	\$ 2,102,757 96	
Inventory, March 31, 1918.....	480,315 60	
		\$ 2,583,073 56

The stock of goods on hand has been increased during the fiscal year to the amount, \$47,523.66.

STATEMENT of Goods purchased and Goods issued to Departments and Parliament in each month for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

Month.	GOODS PURCHASED.			Goods Issued.
	British and Foreign.		Canadian and American.	
	£ s. d.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1917.				
April.....			60,515 01	147,915 95
May.....			227,534 16	163,770 74
June.....			158,455 77	168,950 74
July.....			184,322 09	167,374 47
August.....	2,745 8 10	13,361 15	183,251 95	156,673 68
September.....	700 19 1	3,411 31	106,425 63	144,020 49
October.....	943 16 2	4,593 20	194,959 37	197,031 12
November.....			142,570 48	229,699 59
December.....			156,250 62	164,417 84
1918.				
January.....	333 2 7	1,621 23	152,954 29	181,681 78
February.....			123,970 67	159,295 22
March.....	2,137 16 6	10,404 09	188,433 66	221,926 34
	6,861 3 2	33,390 98		
Amount of Canadian and American purchases.....			1,879,643 70	
Amount of British and Foreign purchases.....			33,390 98	
			1,913,034 68	
Refunds on goods purchased.....			8 50	
Totals of goods purchased and of goods issued.....			1,913,026 18	2,102,757 96

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COMPARATIVE Statement of amount of Goods issued to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Department.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Advisory Research Council					1,403 46
Agriculture	29,760 29	25,439 47	26,809 13	35,646 37	45,597 06
Archives	2,113 95	2,380 62	984 95	1,325 66	1,969 43
Auditor General	3,628 64	3,492 83	3,600 45	4,966 07	6,660 03
Canada Food Board					10,227 79
Canadian Government Railways	24,593 76	22,777 22	23,609 90	39,973 90	49,867 01
Canadian Munitions Resources Commission			88 70	223 31	187 95
Civil Service Commission	1,549 79	1,368 31	768 17	412 51	2,365 29
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	294 51	230 70	1,128 89	66 05	10,554 96
Commission of Conservation					5 00
Commission of Inquiry, Railways and Transportation				122 22	
Customs	38,889 03	35,223 85	27,577 83	35,800 97	39,435 40
Departments Generally	571 40	770 39	820 46	1,260 34	1,904 67
Dominion Police	567 88	1,764 06	961 70	1,121 94	1,070 87
Economic and Development Commission				184 78	
Editorial Committee					47 29
Exchequer Court	211 61	181 29	628 47	444 55	184 58
External Affairs	1,238 93	2,127 98	2,310 73	2,416 67	2,943 51
Finance	5,877 64	4,181 88	7,263 66	22,536 97	13,096 14
Fuel Controller					1,067 27
General Consulting Engineer	89 16	73 02	60 05	65 97	61 59
Governor General's Secretary	1,802 78	1,803 52	1,410 79	1,932 10	1,566 91
House of Commons	17,620 78	16,504 33	26,950 08	29,359 21	37,821 81
Immigration	12,416 38	8,802 03	8,921 72	6,538 10	10,395 65
Indian Affairs	15,982 50	17,224 14	17,983 06	16,982 36	16,198 35
Inland Revenue	7,474 62	8,940 10	10,699 69	10,083 29	8,764 91
Insurance	1,637 25	1,484 02	1,805 53	3,583 40	1,438 39
Interior	81,690 86	75,839 46	61,392 20	74,388 35	60,572 39
International Joint Commission	31 92	23 67	13 50	33 00	
Interment Operations Office			4 40	2,222 81	1,414 36
Justice	5,896 20	11,492 36	5,917 61	5,140 96	27,481 54
Labour	3,195 06	1,630 00	1,314 30	1,451 28	3,191 29
Library of Parliament	333 09	280 81	591 72	869 33	852 23
Marine	31,968 04	24,005 77	15,221 00	17,348 24	17,922 55
Military Hospitals Commission				8,433 93	28,813 02
Militia and Defence	49,738 30	103,201 76	227,648 29	375,478 41	326,858 83
Mines	24,949 05	13,183 80	8,951 58	9,039 52	7,817 37
National Gallery of Canada				65 63	57 14
National Service Commission				17,204 54	1,053 59
Naval Service	11,584 97	29,129 88	38,203 67	39,622 01	105,364 58
Newspaper Print Commission					59 15
Penitentiaries	2,373 22	1,612 33	1,726 86	1,903 82	1,933 08
Pension Commissioners				27,115 06	71,428 61
Post Office	136,938 37	116,822 81	87,670 89	108,795 21	138,001 19
Privy Council	1,908 73	2,384 72	1,689 93	2,538 11	4,666 13
Public Printing and Stationery	501,328 22	428,492 15	567,642 27	936,272 31	925,570 98
Public Works	65,387 08	54,029 05	36,237 30	29,892 75	24,903 31
Railways and Canals	26,673 47	22,142 70	15,181 94	12,647 18	8,939 60
Railway Commission	6,755 01	5,612 16	3,512 24	4,877 81	3,324 89
Royal Mint	242 89	227 77	267 93	372 30	533 20
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	11,246 35	15,742 88	10,948 40	12,220 55	6,627 87
Secretary of State	6,204 77	7,736 18	6,875 09	6,579 53	8,661 18
Senate of Canada	11,079 67	9,515 25	7,828 22	12,339 14	11,669 96
Supreme Court	1,034 97	986 26	1,133 13	1,222 34	1,023 47
Trade and Commerce	6,604 27	5,358 95	8,505 77	19,431 74	18,539 17
Transcontinental Railway Commission	941 46	222 51	129 92	239 01	273 12
War Purchasing Commission				558 15	346 14
Total	1,151,429 87	1,081,413 05	1,273,292 12	1,943,379 79	2,102,757 96

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6. DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation—Gratuities \$ 2,694 26

Detail of expenditure, death gratuities paid to widows or legal representatives of—

William M. McGovern, bookbinder, killed in action, April 9, 1917.....	\$ 186 81
William E. Calvert, foreman, pamphlet bindery, died April 18, 1917....	285 31
Jean Baptiste Langlois, linotype operator, died June 3, 1917.....	200 30
Oscar Bureau, bookbinder, died June 28, 1917.....	190 21
James Clark Thompson, linotype operator, died July 23, 1917.....	216 00
William Roy, truckman, died September 13, 1917.....	138 33
James Steacy, hand compositor, died August 23, 1917.....	207 50
George Simmonds, linotype operator, died October 22, 1917.....	213 50
Miss Ellen Mooney, bindery hand, died October 15, 1917.....	88 96
James Rowan, paper cutter, died October 26, 1917.....	190 21
John Scott, foreman in Paper Stock Room, died October 29, 1917.....	151 23
Patrick Garland, clerk, died October 26, 1917.....	183 33
J. C. Romuald Leduc, copy-holder, accidentally killed in England, November 7, 1917.....	146 98
Ovila Leduc, messenger, died January 2, 1918.....	145 21
Joseph Bettez, pressfeeder, died February 24, 1918.....	150 38
	<hr/> \$ 2,694 26

Appropriation—Civil Government Salaries..... \$ 67,562 50

Detail of expenditure—

Salaries paid during the year.....	61,719 52
Unexpended balance.....	5,832 98
	<hr/> 67,562 60

Appropriation—Civil Government Contingencies..... \$ 10,300 00

Detail of expenditure—

Charwomen and cleaning.....	\$ 3,464 85
Office printing.....	4,221 04
Office stationery.....	1,737 64
Travelling expenses.....	353 10
Cab hire and street car fares.....	206 00
Postage.....	65 00
Newspapers and periodicals.....	160 26
Sundries.....	10 80
Total.....	<hr/> \$ 10,218 69
Unexpended balance.....	81 31
	<hr/> \$ 10,300 00

Appropriation—Plant, New..... \$ 50,000 00

Detail of expenditure—

Hand composing rooms.....	\$ 1,322 11
Monotype room.....	1,069 31
Linotype room.....	474 28
Stereotype room.....	473 93
Press room.....	892 09
Bindery—	
Book.....	\$ 1,717 53
Pamphlet.....	2,084 32
Loose leaf.....	14 00
	<hr/> 3,815 85
Die stamping room.....	70 25
Map engraving room.....	39 85
Chief mechanic's room.....	703 15
Offices.....	4,659 17
Storekeeper's stock.....	11,672 28
Customs duties.....	277 76
Brokerage.....	19 50
Freight.....	68 48
Total.....	<hr/> \$ 25,558 01
Unexpended balance.....	24,441 99
	<hr/> \$ 50,000 00

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Appropriation—Plant, Renewals

\$ 7,000 00

Detail of expenditure—

Hand composing rooms	829 59	
Monotype room	1,487 26	
Linotype room	806 12	
Stereotype room	26 24	
Press room	615 72	
Bindery—		
Book	\$ 717 56	
Pamphlet	233 62	
Loose leaf	5 53	
		956 71
Die stamping room		41 15
Map engraving room		12 70
Chief mechanic's room		1,129 33
Offices		24 32
Storekeeper's stock		773 23
Customs duties	142 39	
Brokerage	28 40	
		82 99
Total		6,956 15
Unexpended balance		43 85
		\$ 7,000 00

Appropriation—Miscellaneous Printing

\$ 175,000 00

Detail of expenditure—

Agriculture	36,741 34	
Auditor General	13,026 30	
Archives	852 33	
Civil Service Commission	337 15	
Customs	9,353 60	
External Affairs	6 02	
Finance	1,023 94	
Indian Affairs	668 01	
Inland Revenue	1,416 75	
Insurance	7,192 65	
Interior	23,395 04	
Labour	475 10	
Marine	1,827 52	
Militia and Defence	81 48	
Mines	1,655 80	
Naval Service	2,598 24	
Penitentiaries	226 56	
Post Office	2,349 64	
Public Printing and Stationery	39,314 88	
Public Works	1,584 40	
Railways and Canals	3,514 26	
Railway Commission	2,140 98	
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	1,265 41	
Secretary of State	4,991 85	
Trade and Commerce	18,943 50	
Transcontinental Railway	41 70	
Total	171,991 48	
Unexpended balance	5 52	
		\$ 175,000 00

Appropriation—Canada Gazette

\$ 39,000 00

Detail of expenditure—

Printing of <i>Canada Gazette</i>	\$ 28,057 37	
Paper used for above	6,966 17	
Lighting and translating	3,764 71	
		\$ 38,788 25
Office printing		27 35
Postage		130 00
Total		\$ 38,945 60
Unexpended balance		54 40
		\$ 39,000 00

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Appropriation—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents..... \$ 65,000 00

Detail of expenditure—

Office printing.....	\$ 3,191 74
Office stationery.....	9,902 55
Postage.....	1,835 00
Express and freight.....	140 55
Sundries.....	28 75
Salaries.....	48,562 79

Total.....	\$ 63,661 38
Unexpended balance.....	1,338 62

\$ 65,000 00

Appropriation—Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes..... \$ 16,000 00

Detail of expenditure—

Printing and binding.....	\$ 16,000 00
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Unexpended balance.....
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\$ 16,000 00

Appropriation—Contingent expenses in connection with Voters' Lists..... \$ 17,000 00

Detail of expenditure—

Printing of voters' lists.....	\$ 6,413 77
Office printing.....	2,193 01
Office stationery.....	1,443 28
Salaries.....	6,946 70
Express and freight.....	3 24

Total.....	\$ 17,000 00
Unexpended balance.....

\$ 17,000 00

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7. "CANADA GAZETTE."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1874 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.					REVENUE.			
	Copies Gratis.	Sub- scrib- ers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution	Transla- tion.	Subscrip- tions.	Advertising	Loss.	Gain.
			\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts
1874	1,045	77	1,142 47	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,491 59	
1875	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,144 00	135 55	242 80	943 74	2,635 13	
1876	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	
1877	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	
1878	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	653 47	2,318 53	
1879	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,293 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 60	
1880	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,307 72	106 30	243 90	862 38	2,538 09	
1881	1,251	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	253 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	
1882	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	
1883	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	
1884	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	
1885	1,321	69	1,401 76	2,243 43	169 44	169 45	289 35	2,363 14	
1886	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	72 20	299 70	2,020 82	1,576 21	
1887	1,366	84	1,979 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	
1888	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	307 35	2,909 72	2,231 15	
1889	1,367	83	1,883 83	2,839 19	103 60	308 60	4,637 49		99 47
1890	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	201 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	
1891	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	324 18	3,309 65	331 70	
1892	1,439	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32		11 26
1893	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	4,612 37		366 55
1894	1,418	82	1,181 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	
1895	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64		206 56
1896	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,007 00	259 75	276 65	4,673 69		559 07
1897	1,492	83	1,129 07	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 91		913 51
1898	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 45		296 73
1899	1,486	89	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 95	3,948 65	190 14	
1900	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98		7 59
1901	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,267 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	
1902	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,858 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	
1903	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65		470 56
1904	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 10	4,523 25	1,152 44	
1905	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	
1906	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	160 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	
1907	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	8,821 20		1,445 47
1908	1,625	200	1,805 72	7,484 48	708 80	762 15	8,472 51	765 34	
1909	1,665	185	2,053 45	7,319 99	587 60	721 20	8,684 40	555 41	
1910	1,692	208	2,158 56	6,983 10	815 80	775 25	11,219 41		4,037 20
1911	1,725	250	2,548 14	9,532 19	918 55	949 85	15,844 95		3,795 62
1912	1,742	258	2,943 28	9,600 27	438 60	979 15	21,077 11		9,074 11
1913	1,754	271	4,385 03	19,349 44	*3,261 07	1,034 20	30,804 59		4,843 25
1914	1,791	284	2,720 73	15,477 21	*3,812 06	1,090 05	23,062 88		2,112 80
1915	1,907	293	4,502 28	22,597 68	*4,202 56	1,121 45	18,322 01	11,441 02	
1916	1,901	424	3,018 22	14,978 79	*2,905 34	1,505 58	28,357 80		8,961 03
1917	991	484	4,088 93	14,248 76	*2,658 00	1,677 20	35,885 58		16,567 09
1918	1,000	600	6,966 17	28,214 72	*3,764 71	2,335 35	29,671 57	6,938 68	

*Translating and editing.

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8. CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DETAIL of proceeds of Casual Revenue sales made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

Sales of parliamentary publications to departments and Parliament..	\$ 7,348 86	
Sales of parliamentary publications to the public	8,398 94	
	<u>\$ 15,747 80</u>	
Sales of <i>Canada Gazette</i> and of advertising.....	\$ 29,671 57	
Sales of subscriptions	2,335 35	
	<u>32,006 92</u>	
Sales of voters' lists.....		167 69
Sales of waste paper and empty cases.....		11,877 90
Sales of printing to departments and Parliament—		
Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1917-18.....		1,039 89
Sales of stationery to departments and Parliament—		
Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1917-18.....		60,170 27
Total		<u>\$ 121,010 47</u>

9. RAILWAY PRINTING AUDIT.

The amount of accounts audited at this department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, for printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the Canadian Government Railways, was \$208,669.43. These accounts being paid by the railways for which the printing is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

Below is a statement of the total amount of accounts audited by this department, from 1890-91 to 1917-18.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.
1890-91.....	49,021 53		
1900-01.....	59,268 59	10,247 06	
1910-11.....	95,976 55	36,707 96	
1911-12.....	104,026 24	8,049 69	
1912-13.....	110,528 56	6,502 32	
1913-14.....	148,575 51	38,046 95	
1914-15.....	141,631 99		6,943 52
1915-16.....	140,156 30		1,475 69
1916-17.....	188,774 31	48,618 01	
1917-18.....	208,669 43	19,895 12	

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10. GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, was \$496,645.77, the details of which are set forth in a statement on page 19. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 12,038; and of circulars issued 2,229.

There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

Below is a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this department from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, inclusive.

CALENDAR YEARS.		FISCAL YEARS.	
1876.	\$ 12,529 27	1898-1899	\$ 27,699 72
1877.	12,751 56	1899-1900	46,317 74
1878.	20,583 77	1900-1901	50,790 40
1879.	39,676 60	1901-1902	53,850 75
1880.	63,092 50	1902-1903	41,078 02
1881.	30,015 44	1903-1904	57,898 72
1882.	50,604 71	1904-1905	102,818 11
1883.	30,149 31	1905-1906	107,812 56
1884.	39,401 48	1906-1907	89,329 77
1885.	33,782 53		
1886.	25,102 83	1907-1908	141,200 45
1887.	48,596 03	1908-1909	156,673 50
1888.	44,520 30	1909-1910	102,841 15
1889.	35,939 47	1910-1911	114,081 66
1890.	26,102 48	1911-1912	166,224 26
1891.	27,519 59	1912-1913	204,762 87
1892.	24,819 54	1913-1914	247,477 61
1893.	26,704 27	1914-1915	200,441 19
1894.	26,423 72	1915-1916	210,818 48
1895.	27,424 68	1916-1917	295,694 98
1896.	30,760 76	1917-1918	496,645 77
1897.	35,138 54		
1898 (6 mos. to June 30, 1898)	16,312 58		

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Audit of Government Advertising for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1918.
IN NEWSPAPERS.

Department.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agriculture..	24,422 29	3,137 97	820 43	656 96	111 55	3,463 92	1,739 27	2,431 01	1,531 46			38,314 86
Canadian Government Railways	5,148 75	4,298 49	1,182 79	2,326 14	735 28						2,404 38	16,095 83
Civil Service Commission.	141 75	20 25										162 00
Customs.....	248 17	144 20	12 50	38 64		53 00		30 64	53 60			580 75
Finance.....	206,314 70	18,110 82	4,453 00	2,793 23	1,137 03	10,236 76	6,795 22	8,707 43	7,983 35			296,561 54
Governor General's Secretary	72 45											72 45
House of Commons..	40 50	204 40	30 00	43 50	24 40		56 16	48 00	16 50			403 46
Indian Affairs..	2,828 56	31 54	119 35			236 30	247 17	24 32	15 00		144 00	3,646 24
Interior.....	14,361 20	8,078 00	1,785 60	1,404 25	253 50	8,013 94	5,531 82	6,009 47	8,770 34	1,513 00		55,921 12
Inland Revenue..	132 18	16 90										149 08
Justice.....	347 50	13,917 73			156 27				30 00			14,451 50
Labour.....	143 50	26 70				15 20						185 40
Marine.....	363 70	225 00	1,426 22	522 27	10 25				14 60			2,562 04
Militia and Defence	4,582 96	2,050 60	1,106 73	523 70	145 85	516 92	648 84	108 50	709 87			10,393 97
Mines.....	291 70	75 00	70 00						75 00			511 70
National Service..	871 62	224 00	107 64	95 40	43 20	158 88	153 00	177 30	135 00			1,966 04
Naval Service....	1,351 39	28,905 26	2,029 58	606 09	173 95	707 00	436 22	117 83	777 64			35,105 06
Post Office.....	8,730 05	7,186 43	1,407 58	1,034 23	1,390 13	812 05	884 48	245 06	140 11	27 00		21,878 02
Public Works....	11,630 69	6,933 20	669 93	1,723 27	56 75	775 25	235 98	343 88	112 23		629 55	22,170 73
Railways and Canals.	685 85	480 00	135 05	56 21	30 50							1,337 61
Royal N. W. M. Police..	112 50											714 92
Secretary of State..	1,021 14	394 35	68 75	36 00	18 75	35 80	258 96	307 66	177 00			2,098 31
Senate.....						147 00	103 80	131 52				27 00
Transcontinental Railway	0 56	0 88				1,224 70						1,226 14
Total.	283,443 71	94,461 72	15,455 15	10,879 89	4,287 41	26,397 62	17,091 02	18,709 62	21,201 70	1,540 00	3,177 93	496,645 77

PRINTING BRANCH.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in the Government Printing Bureau during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine Parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. *Canada Gazette*.
7. Voters' Lists.
8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Statement of other letterpress departmental work.
10. Halftone plates or other insertions in annual and supplementary reports.
11. Statement of books bound.
12. Pads made.
13. Making and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
14. Die stamping of letter and note headings, and envelopes.
15. Loose leaf work.
16. Comparative statement of presswork.

In addition to the divisions of work covered by the foregoing statements, there are the map engraving and stereotyping divisions.

The work of the map engraving division consists of the engraving of maps, charts, etc., of various sizes on copper, making changes and additions to existing plates, printing transfers for lithographers, engraving and printing personal cards, and engraving plates on steel for die stamping. The cost of operating this division during the year 1917-18 amounted to \$27,039.44.

The work of the stereotyping division consists of the making of matrices and stereotype plates for printing, making alterations to existing plates, casting and refining metal for the linotype division, and the manufacture of some metal equipment for use in the typesetting divisions. The cost of operation for the year 1917-18 amounted to \$14,148.10.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED. BOARDMAN,

Superintendent of Printing.

OTTAWA, July 15, 1918.

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TABLE No. 1. Statement showing the Work on Annual Reports to Parliament, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.			Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	
Adulteration of Food, 1916-17 (English)	3,235	92	297,620	2,100	500	35	324 22
Adulteration of Food, 1916-17 (French)	840	96	80,640	375	250	15	177 82
Agriculture, 1916-17 (English)	3,735	134	500,490	2,100	1,000	35	827 55
Archives of Canada, 1914-15 (French)	1,145	794	900,130	2,375	500	20	2,011 42
Auditor General, 1915-16 (English)	3,260	2,808	14,770,080	2,400	2,000	260	21,982 81
Auditor General, 1915-16 (French)	855	2,770	2,368,350	375	2,000	30	16,675 85
Civil Service Commission, 1915-16 (English)	4,410	176	77,616	2,100	500	1,210	1,148 21
Civil Service Commission, 1915-16 (French)	1,085	161	177,940	375	300	210	729 59
Civil Service List, 1917 (English and French)	3,385	572	1,936,290	775	1,200	740	3,813 40
Criminal Statistics, 1915-16 (English and French)	2,235	424	947,640	775	700	60	2,283 02
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1917-18 (English)	3,910	24	83,840	2,410	600	300	600
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1917-18 (French)	680	24	16,320	375	600	105	346 93
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1917-18 (English)	3,610	2	7,220	2,100	600	310	21 69
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1917-18 (French)	725	2	1,360	375	200	150	13 25
Estimates of Canada, 1918-19 (English)	3,360	101	349,440	2,100	600	310	1,286 96
Estimates of Canada, 1918-19 (French)	680	104	70,720	375	750	105	819 39
Excise, 1916-17 (English)	3,485	236	822,460	2,100	750	35	1,804 67
Excise, 1916-17 (French)	840	236	198,240	375	250	15	1,210 66
Experimental Farms, 1915-16 (English)	22,735	1,518	34,511,730	2,100	20,000	35	33,643 63
Experimental Farms, 1916-17 (English)	17,810	148	2,635,880	2,100	15,000	210	2,469 35
Fisheries, 1916-17 (English)	3,885	484	1,880,340	2,100	1,250	35	3,783 60
Indian Affairs, 1916-17 (English)	2,499	128	319,872	1,300	664	35	2,504 17
Insurance, 1916, Vol. I (English)	10,660	784	8,357,440	2,160	7,900	600	8,548 12
Insurance, 1916, Vol. I (French)	1,485	786	1,167,210	375	900	10	3,936 42
Insurance, 1916, Vol. II (English)	9,360	796	7,450,590	2,100	6,600	60	8,366 81
Insurance, 1916, Vol. II (French)	1,285	796	1,022,870	375	700	10	4,248 78
Insurance Abstract, 1916 (English)	15,735	248	3,902,280	2,100	13,000	35	3,732 77
Insurance Abstract, 1916 (French)	590	250	147,500	375	200	15	1,269 17
Interior, 1916-17 (English)	2,735	476	1,301,860	1,200	1,000	35	3,401 23
Labour, 1916-17 (English)	1,785	10	71,400	900	500	35	261 79
Marine, 1916-17 (English)	2,385	272	648,720	1,100	750	35	1,726 38
Militia Council, 1915-16 (French)	780	36	28,080	375	200	5	143 85
Naval Service, 1916-17 (English)	3,385	136	460,360	2,100	750	35	902 00
Naval Service, 1916-17 (French)	840	141	120,960	375	250	15	749 17
Navigation and Shipping, 1916-17 (English)	1,485	120	178,200	600	350	35	765 21
Penitentiaries, 1915-16 (English)	3,185	154	490,490	2,100	450	35	1,159 53
Penitentiaries, 1915-16 (French)	640	156	99,840	375	50	15	792 92

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Postmaster General, 1916-17 (English).....	2, 285	536	1, 224, 760	1, 200	475	110	500	4, 383 24
Public Accounts, 1916-17 (French).....	690	536	369, 840	375	90	25	200	3, 809 08
Public Accounts, 1916-17 (English).....	2, 625	256	672, 000	1, 600	500	25	500	1, 460 82
Public Printing and Stationery, 1915-16 (English).....	3, 010	64	37, 600	2, 100		310	600	405 30
Public Printing and Stationery, 1915-16 (French).....	590	64	37, 600	375		15	200	260 86
Public Works, 1915-16 (English).....	665	874	581, 210	375	75	15	200	4, 557 28
Public Works, 1915-16 (French).....	1, 835	210	385, 350	800	500	35	500	1, 321 39
Railways and Canals, 1915-16 (English).....	740	218	161, 320	375	150	15	200	1, 418 66
Railways and Canals, 1915-16 (French).....	840	456	383, 040	375	250	15	200	2, 215 19
Railways and Canals, 1916-17 (English).....	1, 930	104	200, 720	1, 200	900	30	500	642 90
Railway Commission, 1915-16 (English).....	3, 935	464	1, 825, 840	2, 100	1, 200	35	600	3, 161 42
Railway Commission, 1915-16 (French).....	1, 090	492	536, 480	375	500	15	200	2, 419 73
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1915-16 (French).....	880	416	366, 080	375	300	5	200	2, 031 64
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1916-17 (English).....	1, 935	28	54, 180	900	500	35	500	210 63
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1916-17 (French).....	690	28	19, 320	375	100	15	200	156 82
Secretary of State, 1915-16 (French).....	645	232	149, 640	375	50	20	200	1, 256 88
Trade and Commerce, 1914-15, Part VII (French).....	640	560	358, 400	375	50	15	200	1, 801 35
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part IV (English).....	3, 935	344	1, 353, 640	2, 100	1, 200	35	600	2, 307 63
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part V (English).....	4, 235	344	1, 456, 840	2, 100	1, 500	35	600	2, 485 86
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part VI (English).....	3, 385	136	460, 360	2, 100	650	35	600	820 60
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part VII (English).....	3, 485	614	2, 139, 790	2, 100	750	35	600	3, 722 09
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part I (French).....	840	1, 024	860, 160	375	250	15	200	6, 307 11
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part III (French).....	640	320	204, 800	375	50	15	200	1, 045 32
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part IV (French).....	665	344	258, 760	375	75	15	200	1, 058 50
Trade and Commerce, 1915-16, Part V (French).....	640	136	87, 040	375	50	15	200	603 42
Trade, 1916-17 (English).....	1, 710	1, 304	2, 229, 840	600	575	35	500	7, 537 40
Weights and Measures, 1916-17 (English).....	3, 485	72	250, 920	2, 100	750	35	600	7, 485 79
Weights and Measures, 1916-17 (French).....	840	72	60, 480	375	250	15	200	308 39
Totals.....	195, 624	26, 482	105, 261, 128	72, 735	91, 354	5, 685	25, 850	196, 284 97
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	270, 680	33, 972	157, 158, 960	105, 800	129, 575	6, 235	38, 070	229, 615 84

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TABLE, No. 2. Statement showing the Work on Supplementary Reports to Parliament, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Distribution.			Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	
Agricultural Instruction Act, 1915-16 (English)	8,760	136	1,191,360	2,100	6,000	60	\$ 1,287 05
Agricultural Instruction Act, 1915-16 (French)....	1,605	140	224,700	375	1,000	30	811 17
Agricultural Instruction Act, 1916-17 (English)	5,485	88	482,680	1,100	4,000	35	675 16
Board of Visitors to Royal Military College, 1915-16 (French)...	780	42	9,360	375	200	5	48 07
Board of Visitors, 1915-16 (English)	3,435	104	357,240	2,100	700	35	580 36
Canal Statistics, 1915-16 (French)	690	101	71,760	375	100	15	240 66
Contribution to Canadian Biology, 1915-16 (English).	3,135	122	382,470	1,975	500	600	906 32
Express Statistics, 1915-16 (English)	3,335	26	86,710	2,100	600	35	166 68
Express Statistics, 1915-16 (French)	695	26	18,070	375	100	20	95 48
Geographic Board, 1915-16 (English)	3,235	354	1,145,190	2,100	500	35	2,317 31
List of Vessels, 1916 (English and French)	4,060	246	998,760	2,475	750	35	1,321 22
Lobster Conservation, 1915-16 (English)	3,935	48	188,880	2,100	1,000	235	475 50
Lobster Conservation, 1915-16 (French)	840	50	42,000	375	250	15	314 00
Railway Statistics, 1915-16 (English)	3,335	260	867,100	2,100	600	35	1,497 70
Railway Statistics, 1915-16 (French)	690	260	170,400	375	100	15	883 48
Report of the Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1916 (English)	3,935	194	763,300	2,100	1,200	35	1,274 32
Report of the Royal Commission to Inquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1916 (French)	840	210	176,400	375	250	15	1,278 29
Steamboat Inspection, 1916 (English and French)	2,595	160	415,200	1,375	500	20	1,425 97
Telegraph Statistics, 1915-16 (English)	3,235	24	77,640	2,100	500	35	121 62
Telegraph Statistics, 1915-16 (French)	690	24	16,560	375	100	15	71 33
Telephone Statistics, 1915-16 (English)	3,235	88	284,680	2,100	500	35	513 73
Telephone Statistics, 1915-16 (French)	690	88	60,720	375	100	15	243 90
Telephone Statistics, 1916-17 (English)	1,885	90	142,650	900	300	35	475 90
Topographical Surveys, 1915-16 (English)	5,235	224	1,172,640	2,100	2,500	35	2,557 61
Topographical Surveys, 1915-16 (French)	1,090	242	263,780	375	500	15	1,270 10
Trade and Commerce, Monthly Report—							
December	1,810	422	763,820	1,100	700	10	2,012 85
1916.							
January	1,810	342	619,020	1,100	700	10	1,697 56
February	1,810	320	579,200	1,100	700	10	1,475 75
1917.							

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March.....	1,885	372	701,220	1,100	775	10	1,719 16
April.....	700	416	291,200		700		2,005 82
May.....	700	392	274,400		700		2,396 34
June.....	700	396	277,200		700		2,048 92
July.....	700	400	280,000		700		2,241 95
August.....	700	400	280,000		700		2,068 76
September.....	750	396	297,000		750		2,011 96
October.....	750	386	289,500		750		1,998 78
November.....	750	396	297,000		750		1,901 93
Customs, Monthly Statements—							
1917.							
February.....	1,860	552	1,026,720	1,200	600	60	1,020 87
March.....	1,860	552	1,026,720	1,200	600	60	1,041 14
April.....	1,860	552	1,026,720	1,200	600	60	2,868 33
May.....	1,860	438	814,680	1,200	600	60	1,954 14
June.....	1,860	438	814,680	1,200	600	60	1,094 42
July.....	1,860	438	814,680	1,200	600	60	1,068 12
August.....	1,060	438	464,280	400	600	60	884 24
September.....	1,060	438	464,280	400	600	60	904 56
October.....	1,060	438	464,280	400	600	60	953 63
November.....	1,060	438	464,280	400	600	60	1,008 70
December.....	1,060	206	218,360	400	600	60	1,440 85
Totals.....	123,075	13,168	23,313,800	49,050	60,675	1,750	61,662 21
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	155,470	18,924	44,891,850	71,475	65,250	1,975	78,858 01
1918.							
January.....	1,060	206	218,360	400	600	60	658 84
Veterinary Director General, 1915-16 (English).....	21,735	36	782,400	2,100	19,000	35	803 65
Veterinary Director General, 1915-16 (French).....	3,510	40	144,400	375	3,000	35	314 00
Totals.....	128,075	13,468	24,140,600	51,525	62,675	1,750	62,774 46
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	155,470	18,924	44,891,850	71,475	65,250	1,975	78,858 01

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TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary work, Year 1917-1918.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.
Votes and Proceedings	English	2,485*	1,126	2,485			
	French	590*	1,124	590			
Orders of the Day...	English	1,025*	2,122	1,025			
	French	230*	2,104	230			
Senate Minutes...	English	2,225*	960	2,225			
	French	415*	938	415			
Public Bills (Commons and Senate).	English	2,455*	528	2,455			
	French	445*	620	445			
Private Bills (Commons and Senate).	English	1,135*	238	1,135			
	French	320*	192	320			
Third Reading Bills (Commons).	English	535*	692	535			
	French	185*	750	185			
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	English	710*	148	710			
	French	220*	150	220			
Returns for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both, aggregate)...	English	34,745	720	29,445		2,100	3,200
	French	3,925	412	2,075		50	1,800
Divorce Cases (aggregate).....	English	4,575	360	4,575			
Printing of various Committee sittings (aggregate)		22,125	4,974	22,125			
House of Commons Journals, 1917.....	English	600	792			600	
	French	200	760			200	
Appendix No. 2, 1917 English		1,100	644	500			600
Totals		80,245	19,826	71,695		2,950	5,600
Totals March 31, 1917)		90,470	15,048	66,130	10,250	970	13,120

* The quantities given are those ordered, for each issue, at the opening of Parliament. For a few issues these were increased.

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TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the Work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Distribution.				Cost.
				House of Commons	Senate.	Binding.	Stock.	
House of Commons Debates—								\$ cts.
Unrevised Edition (English).....	3,775	6,078	22,944,450	3,165			610	30,417 26
Unrevised Edition (French).....	640	6,122	3,918,080	430			210	21,682 65
Revised Edition, 6 vols. (English).....	1,516	6,524	9,890,384	636		765	125	17,313 50
Revised Edition, 6 vols. (French).....	285	7,050	2,009,250	100		175	10	14,837 10
Senate Debates—								
Unrevised Edition (English).....	2,065	1,392	2,874,480		1,850		215	6,310 13
Unrevised Edition (French).....	45	1,040	46,800		25		20	3,784 86
Revised Edition (English).....	560	1,258	701,480			500	60	3,873 14
Totals.....	8,886	29,464	42,387,924	4,321	1,875	1,440	1,250	98,218 61
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	8,996	17,336	21,758,950	4,296	1,875	1,465	1,360	42,140 38
Speeches: Extra copies ordered by Members and Senators (aggregate).....	376,700	1,370	6,353,500					3,736 80

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TABLE No. 5.—Statement showing the work on the Statutes, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Cost.
THE STATUTES.				\$ cts.
Volume 1, 1917 (English).	6,500	556	3,614,000	
Volume 2, 1917 (English).	5,742	236	1,355,112	9,324 93
Volume 1, 1917 (French).	2,000	684	1,368,000	
Volume 2, 1917 (French).	1,200	340	408,000	4,963 15
Totals	15,442	1,816	6,745,112	14,288 08
Totals March 31, 1917.	16,444	1,546	6,741,606	9,879 40

TABLE No. 6.—Statement showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.
<i>Canada Gazette</i>	234,800	5,398
<i>Canada Gazette</i> (March 31, 1917).	164,500	4,978

TABLE No. 7.—Statement showing the work on the Voters' Lists, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Voters' Lists—2 constituencies	100	172
Voters' Lists (March 31, 1917)	1,400	440

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
<i>Agriculture—</i>			
Canadian Patent Office Record, 1917 (12 issues).....	14,400	3,956	4,747,200
Fruit Crop Report (2 issues).....	30,000	16	240,000
Anthrax (Bulletin No. 23).....	15,000	8	120,000
Review of Co-operative Wool Sales in Canada.....	125,200	24	3,004,800
Modern Methods of Packing Apples (Bulletin No. 2).....	30,000	64	1,920,000
Trade Mark and Design Act.....	5,000	28	140,000
Evaporated Apples (Bulletin No. 24).....	5,000	40	200,000
Record of Performance for Pure Bred Dairy Cattle.....	15,120	100	1,512,000
Horse Breeding and Rearing of Colts (Bulletin No. 14).....	10,000	16	160,000
Butter Making on the Farm (Bulletin No. 53).....	135,250	16	2,164,000
List of Publications.....	5,000	16	80,000
Tables for Estimating the Soured Value of Wools (Pamphlet No. 13).....	200,000	72	14,400,000
Dairy and Cold Storage Bulletins.....	1,000	24	24,000
Dominion Aid to Agricultural Institutes in Canada.....	30,000	36	1,080,000
Advantages of Docking.....	25,000	8	200,000
Index to Patent Record, 1916.....	1,200	104	124,800
The Copyright Act.....	5,000	32	160,000
Common Garden Insects and Their Control.....	75,000	20	1,500,000
Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding.....	10,000	28	280,000
The Angora Goat.....	50,250	24	1,206,000
Feeding and Housing of Swine (Bulletin No. 22).....	50,110	20	1,002,200
Report of the Dominion Entomologist, 1915-16.....	40,000	74	2,960,000
Report of the Director General of Public Health, 1916-17.....	200	36	7,200
Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act respecting Exporters of Trees, etc.....	10,000	16	160,000
The Poisoning of Horses by the Common Bracken (Bulletin No. 26).....	2,000	16	32,000
Cleaning Seed (Pamphlet No. 1).....	180,300	16	2,884,800
The White-Marked Tussock Moth (Circular No. 11).....	10,000	12	120,000
Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence.....	13,800	112	1,545,600
Feeding and Housing of Swine (Bulletin No. 22).....	50,000	20	1,000,000
L'alimentation et le logement des pores (bulletin n° 22).....	40,000	20	800,000
Les ventes coopératives de laines au Canada.....	25,000	20	500,000
Publications offertes au public.....	65,000	8	520,000
Les insectes ordinaires de jardin et les moyens de les détruire (circular n° 9).....	25,075	24	601,800
Petits réfrigérateurs (bulletin n° 49).....	35,000	24	840,000
Aide fédérale à l'élevage du cheval.....	5,000	32	160,000
La fabrication du beurre sur la ferme (bulletin n° 53).....	35,000	16	560,000
Liste de publications.....	1,000	12	12,000
Elevage des chevaux et régime des poulains (bulletin n° 14).....	3,000	16	48,000
Loi des épizooties et règlements établis en vertu de la loi.....	1,000	60	60,000
<i>Auditor General—</i>			
Auditor General's Report, 1915-16 (published in separate parts)...	50	2,736	136,800
<i>Board of Pension Commissioners—</i>			
Pension Regulations for Canada.....	5,000	16	90,000
<i>Canada Food Board—</i>			
Canadian Food Bulletin (17 issues).....	353,825	302	6,819,900
Report of the Milk Committee.....	4,000	20	80,000
War Meals (2 editions).....	526,200	20	4,309,600
Can. Dry, and Store for Victory.....	530,190	16	8,483,040
A Handbook for Speakers—Food Service.....	25,410	16	406,560
Canada Gazette, (extra copies aggregate).....	316,800	118	669,600
Repas de guerre.....	105,000	8	839,600
Rapport du comité du lait.....	1,000	20	20,000
La vietoire par les conserves.....	100,000	16	1,601,440
Mangeons du poisson.....	50,000	16	800,000
Le guide du conférencier.....	5,000	16	80,000
Carried forward.....	3,401,470	8,506	71,412,940

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	3,401,470	8,506	71,412,940
<i>Civil Service Commission—</i>			
Part VI, Report of C. S. C. for 1915-16.	200	108	21,600
Information respecting Outside Service Examinations	5,000	12	60,000
Renseignements concernant les examens du service extérieur	2,000	12	24,000
<i>Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—</i>			
Instructions for the Guidance of Electors	50,000	8	400,000
The Dominion Elections Act, as amended, 1917, etc.	45,000	170	7,650,000
Chapter 51, 1914, and Chapter 19, 1915	1,000	56	56,000
List of Candidates	900	34	30,600
Canada Gazette (extra copies)	1,500	8	12,000
Instructions devant servir de guide aux électeurs	5,000	8	40,000
La loi des élections fédérales selon qu'elle a été modifiée en 1917, etc.	12,000	172	2,064,000
Chapitre 51, 1914, et chapitre 19, 1915	200	56	11,200
<i>Customs—</i>			
List of Forms	1,500	16	21,000
List of Ports with Outports and Preventive Stations	2,500	52	130,000
Treaty with Portugal	3,500	8	28,000
Memo. No. 2080-B.	3,500	10	35,000
Memo. No. 2172-B.	19,000	32	608,000
<i>Experimental Farms—</i>			
Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies	20,000	24	480,000
Poultry Keeping in Town and Country	250,000	48	12,000,000
The Manuring of Market Garden Crops (Bulletin No. 32)	25,000	36	900,000
The Potato in Canada—Its Cultivation and Varieties	10,060	100	1,006,000
Convention of Flax Growers and Fibre Manufacturers	1,000	56	56,000
Extracts from Annual Report, 1915-16:			
Report of the Director	34,770	106	3,685,620
Field Husbandry, Division of	3,000	24	72,000
Animal Husbandry	3,000	64	192,000
Forage Crops	3,000	18	54,000
Poultry	3,000	32	96,000
Horticulture	3,000	96	288,000
Tobacco	3,000	48	144,000
Bees	3,000	20	60,000
Botany	3,000	58	174,000
Illustration Stations	3,000	21	72,000
Extension and Publicity	3,000	10	30,000
Chemistry	58,830	88	5,177,040
Experimental Stations:			
Sidney, B. C.	3,000	58	174,000
Inverness, B. C.	3,000	34	102,000
Agassiz, B. C.	3,000	80	240,000
Scott, Sask.	3,000	52	156,000
Rosthern, Sask.	3,000	32	96,000
Lethbridge, Alta.	3,000	58	174,000
Lacombe, Alta.	3,000	80	240,000
Indian Head, Sask.	3,000	50	150,000
Brandon, Man.	3,000	116	348,000
Cnp Rouge, Qué.	1,000	64	64,000
Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Qué.	500	40	20,000
Lennoxville, Qué.	3,000	32	96,000
Kentville, N. S.	3,000	76	228,000
Fredericton, N. B.	3,000	48	144,000
Nappan, N. S.	3,000	68	204,000
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	3,000	72	216,000
Seasonable Hints (3 issues)	610,000	48	10,240,000
Report of the Dominion Entomologist, 1916-17	7,500	24	180,000
La culture des talues (circulaire n° 14)	2,000	8	16,000
Engrais pour plantes maraichères (bulletin n° 32)	5,000	40	200,000
Conseils pour la saison (3 publications)	145,000	48	2,320,000
Carried forward	1,826,930	11,248	122,702,000

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.....	4,826,930	11,248	122,702,000
<i>External Affairs—</i>			
General Index of Sir John Macdonald's Papers	25	60	1,500
Confidential Papers (2 different documents).....	125	30	1,650
<i>Finance—</i>			
List of Licensed Companies (4 issues).....	1,950	48	23,400
List of Securities Held by Insurance Companies.....	600	144	86,400
Budget Speech, 1917.....	7,000	16	112,000
Supply Bills, 1917 (Nos. 2, 3 and 4).....	1,500	70	35,000
Superannuations, Judges' Salaries and Pensions	25	24	600
Act respecting Insurance, 1917, with Index.....	3,000	148	444,000
Tables of Bond Values.....	1,000	136	126,000
Act to authorize the Levying of a War Tax upon certain Incomes	50,500	12	606,000
The Insurance Act, 1917, and other Acts, etc.,	1,000	208	208,000
Annual Statements required from British and Foreign Companies,			
etc.....	200	24	4,800
Act respecting Insurance, 1917.....	400	120	48,000
Notes on the Preparation of Government Returns.....	500	24	12,000
Loi portant autorisation de lever un impôt de guerre sur certains			
revenus.....	5,000	12	60,000
<i>Fuel Controller—</i>			
The Fuel Situation in Canada	99,400	32	3,180,800
Canada Gazette (extra copies, aggregate).....	14,000	28	176,000
<i>House of Commons—</i>			
Report on Care and Treatment of Returned Soldiers, 1917.....	750	26	19,500
Notes on Senate Bill B-2	500	50	25,000
Unrevised Debates of various dates (extra copies, aggregate).....	38,200	426	569,400
List of Reports and Returns.....	400	8	3,200
Alphabetical Index and List of Sessional Papers, 1917.....	20,000	48	960,000
Proceedings of Jubilee of Confederation.....	2,000	20	40,000
Index to Votes and Proceedings, 1917.....	250	80	20,000
Official Postal Guide, 1917.....	650	358	232,700
Act to Authorize the Levying of a War Tax upon certain Incomes..	100	12	1,200
Canada Gazette.....	500	4	2,000
Act to Consolidate and Amend the Railway Act, 1917	300	192	57,600
Act respecting Military Service, 1917.....	2,200	12	26,400
The War-Time Elections Act, 1917.....	26,400	18	475,200
Alphabetical List of Constituencies, etc.,	25	10	250
Guide officiel du service postal, 1917.....	100	360	36,000
Loi des élections en temps de guerre, 1917.....	10,100	24	242,400
Loi des électeurs militaires, 1917.....	5,000	20	100,000
Index des procès-verbaux, 1917.....	100	52	5,200
Index alphabétique des documents parlementaires du Canada, 1917	5,050	48	242,400
<i>Indian Affairs—</i>			
Indian Land Regulations.....	200	20	4,000
Details of Expenditure and Revenue (Part II, Auditor General's			
Report, 1915-16).....	500	174	87,000
Details of Expenditure and Revenue (Part II, Auditor General's			
Report, 1916-17).....	500	160	80,000
<i>Inland Revenue—</i>			
Official List of Licensed Manufacturers	800	68	54,400
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	1,000	16	16,000
General Notes respecting War Tax Stamps.....	25,000	12	300,000
Bulletins:—			
White Lead in Oil as sold in Small Packages (No. 300).....	500	20	10,000
White Paint (No. 301).....	500	24	12,000
Malt Vinegar (No. 374).....	5,000	28	140,000
Caramels (No. 365).....	5,000	16	80,000
Canned Peas (No. 366).....	5,000	24	120,000
Carried forward.....	5,169,780	14,714	131,800,000

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	5,169,780	14,714	131,800,000
<i>Inland Revenue—Concluded.</i>			
<i>Bulletins—Concluded.</i>			
Edible Gelatine (No. 367)....	5,000	24	120,000
Ketchup (No. 368).....	5,000	20	100,000
Nature's Plant Food (No. 371).....	10,000	8	80,000
Flavouring Syrups (No. 390).....	5,000	20	100,000
Canned Fish (No. 391).....	5,000	40	200,000
Cascara Sagrada (No. 386).....	5,000	40	200,000
Sausages (No. 396).....	5,000	24	120,000
Remarques générales concernant l'emploi des timbres de guerre.....	10,000	12	120,000
<i>Bulletins:—</i>			
Farine à engrais (n° 350).....	500	20	10,000
Fruits et légumes évaporés (n° 352).....	500	28	14,000
Bière de tempérance (n° 353).....	500	20	10,000
Son (n° 355).....	500	28	14,000
Conserves de tomates (n° 357).....	500	32	16,000
Cannelle (n° 358).....	500	24	12,000
Thé (n° 359).....	500	40	20,000
Poudre à pâte (n° 360).....	500	28	14,000
Moutarde préparée (n° 361).....	500	20	10,000
Extrait de malt employé par les boulangers (n° 363).....	500	12	6,000
Vinaigre de malt (n° 364).....	500	28	14,000
Gazoline (n° 362).....	500	16	8,000
Caramels (n° 365).....	500	16	8,000
Gélatine comestible (n° 367).....	500	24	12,000
Sauce aux tomates (n° 368).....	500	20	10,000
Conserves de pois (n° 366).....	500	28	14,000
<i>Interior—</i>			
Forest Products of Canada, 1915 (Bulletin No. 58).....	500	72	36,000
Publications of the Dominion Observatory, Vol. III.....	1,000	120	120,000
Lists of Unoccupied Lands in various districts:			
Saskatoon.....	500	60	30,000
Dauphin.....	500	12	6,000
Winnipeg.....	500	12	6,000
Moosejaw.....	500	60	30,000
Weyburn.....	500	56	28,000
Prince Albert.....	500	32	16,000
Maple Creek.....	500	10	8,000
Yorkton.....	500	44	22,000
Battleford.....	500	36	18,000
Humboldt.....	500	48	24,000
Handbook for the Information of the Public.....	10,000	12	120,000
Explanation of the Astronomical Field Tables.....	1,000	20	20,000
Supplement to Dominion Lands Handbook.....	10,000	12	120,000
Description of Boundary Monuments Erected on Surveys of Dominion Lands.....	1,000	68	68,000
Proposed Amendments to Dominion Lands Act.....	500	22	11,000
Immigration Facts and Figures.....	2,000	24	48,000
Quartz Mining Regulations.....	7,500	36	270,000
Forest Products of Canada, 1916.....	1,500	16	24,000
Index to Orders in Council, 1911.....	35	98	3,430
Forest Products of Canada, 1916—Poles and Cross-Ties.....	2,000	8	16,000
Motor Regulations for Dominion Parks.....	2,000	16	32,000
Irrigation, Surveys, and Inspection, 1916.....	2,500	80	200,000
Forest Products of Canada, 1916—Lumber, Laths, and Shingles.....	4,500	28	126,000
Directory of Saw Mills, 1916.....	500	24	12,000
List of Publications.....	1,000	8	8,000
Tests of Small Telescopes.....	1,000	20	20,000
Explanation of the Astronomical Field Tables.....	1,000	24	24,000
Summary of Regulations respecting Dominion Lands.....	3,000	96	288,000
Timber Regulations.....	5,000	24	120,000
Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairie.....	10,000	52	520,000
Carried forward.....	5,300,715	16,542	135,426,430

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.....	5,300,315	16,542	135,426,430
<i>Interior—Concluded.</i>			
The Community Movement in the World Crisis.....	1,000	12	12,000
Extracts from Reports on Townships:			
East and West of the Principal Meridian.....	1,000	24	24,000
West of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Meridians.....	1,000	32	32,000
West of 5th and 6th Meridians.....	1,000	28	28,000
In the Railway Belt.....	1,000	32	32,000
Supplement to the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Do- minion Lands.....	1,500	160	240,000
Extracts from Annual Report, 1915-16:			
Dominion Parks.....	2,000	96	192,000
Immigration.....	2,000	20	40,000
Extracts from Annual Report, 1916-17:			
Dominion Lands.....	500	164	82,000
Forestry.....	2,000	82	164,000
Immigration.....	2,000	36	72,000
List of School Lands for Sale:			
Beauséjour, Man.....	2,000	10	20,000
Morse, Sask.....	2,000	8	16,000
Swan River, Man.....	2,000	8	16,000
Nokomis, Sask.....	2,000	10	20,000
Castor, Alta.....	2,000	10	20,000
Coronation, Alta.....	2,000	12	24,000
Young, Sask.....	2,000	10	20,000
Brownville, Sask.....	2,000	10	20,000
Hanna, Alta.....	2,000	12	24,000
Three Hills, Alta.....	2,000	16	32,000
Maple Creek, Sask.....	2,000	10	20,000
Windthorst, Sask.....	2,000	10	20,000
Oxbow, Sask.....	2,000	8	16,000
Gull Lake, Sask.....	2,000	8	16,000
Tenlon, Man.....	2,000	8	16,000
Geographic Board Decisions (3 issues).....	1,325	24	10,600
Western Canada Irrigation Association.....	2,500	88	220,000
Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections (4 issues).....	2,000	116	58,000
Produits des forêts du Canada, 1915.....	2,500	52	130,000
Explication des tables astronomiques de campagne.....	1,000	24	24,000
Renseignements pour les colons futurs.....	10,000	48	480,000
<i>Justice—</i>			
Report of the Commissioner on the Purchase of Surgical Field Dressings, etc.....	1,000	28	28,000
John J. Fallon, vs. The King.....	40	18	720
Regulations and Forms in connection with the Military Service Act.....	1,000	48	48,000
Act respecting the Military Service, 1917.....	6,500	16	104,000
The Dominion Elections Act.....	800	20	16,000
Canada Gazette, Sept. 12, 1917.....	3,000	12	36,000
Instructions to Registrars and Deputy Registrars.....	500	36	18,000
Memo. for the Guidance of Tribunals.....	5,000	90	450,000
Report of the Criminal Identification Board.....	300	12	3,600
Commissions, Letters Patent of Office and Instructions of the Governor General of Canada.....	12	72	864
Report of the Commissioner on Purchases at Regina.....	1,000	40	40,000
Report of the Commissioner on Medical Supplies, etc., etc.....	1,000	24	24,000
Report of the Commissioner on Saddlery, Subsistence of Troops at Winnipeg, etc.....	1,000	24	24,000
Report of the Commissioner on Purchase of Horses in Nova Scotia for First Canadian Contingent.....	1,000	40	40,000
The Military Service Act, 1917, together with Regulations, etc.....	5,000	100	500,000
Instructions to Registrars and Deputy Registrars.....	500	36	18,000
The Military Service Act, 1917, together with Regulations, etc.....	5,000	100	500,000
For the Defence of Canada.....	200,000	32	6,400,000
Carried forward.....	5,597,292	18,478	145,818,214

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	5,597,292	18,478	145,818,214
<i>Justice—Concluded.</i>			
Instructions for Dealing with Deserters, etc.	2,000	56	112,000
Instructions for Registrars and Deputy Registrars.	200	58	11,600
L'Acte du service militaire—Sa signification et ses conséquences	100,000	4	400,000
Règlements du service militaire	1,000	48	48,000
La loi du service militaire, 1917, ainsi que les règlements du gouverneur en conseil, etc.	1,000	104	104,000
Pour la défense du Canada.	210,000	32	6,720,000
La loi du service militaire, 1917, ainsi que les règlements du gouverneur en conseil, etc.	1,500	96	144,000
<i>Labour—</i>			
Report on Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada, 1901-1916 .	2,000	138	276,000
Report of Labour Legislation in Canada, 1916	2,000	108	216,000
Labour Organization in Canada—Sixth Annual Report, 1916	5,500	232	1,276,000
Act to Aid in the Prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs in Mines	1,000	18	18,000
<i>Library of Parliament—</i>			
Supplementary Catalogue, 1917	525	120	63,000
<i>Marine and Fisheries—</i>			
Rules for Life-saving Appliances for Steamships	2,070	66	136,620
Wharfrage Rules and Regulations	1,500	24	36,000
List of Lights and Fog Signals on Inland Waters.	1,000	161	161,000
International Rules of the Road	1,000	50	50,000
Regulations respecting Examinations of Engineers.	1,000	28	28,000
Wharfingers Rules and Regulations	500	20	12,000
Magnetical Observations	300	40	12,000
Inspection of Hulls and Equipment	200	12	2,400
Amendments to By-laws of the Pilotage District of Quebec.	100	8	800
Report of the Meteorological Service, 1915	1,200	682	818,400
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Pacific Coast	1,800	64	115,200
Index to Notice to Mariners, 1917	500	20	10,000
International Rules of the Road, 1917	500	24	12,000
Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel, 1918	900	92	82,800
Supplement to List of Vessels (12 issues)	2,900	96	23,200
Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel.	865	80	69,200
Règlements internationaux pour prévenir les abordages	200	24	4,800
<i>Militia and Defence—</i>			
Handbook for Canadian Service Rifle, 1916	5,000	32	160,000
Quarterly Militia List, 1916-17 (4 issues)	23,600	4,420	27,701,000
Work of the Department of Militia and Defence	5,000	84	420,000
Standing Orders for Engineer Training Depot, C.E.F., 1917.	3,000	32	96,000
Camp and Trench Sanitation.	5,000	8	40,000
Pay and Allowances, C.E.F., and Active Militia	5,500	20	110,000
Physical Standards and Instructions respecting Recruits for C.E.F.	5,000	12	60,000
Militia General Orders, 1917-18 (aggregate)	426,600	1,312	5,069,100
Army Medical Corps Instructions	1,000	232	232,000
Great Britain and the United States	2,000	21	48,000
Pay and Allowance Regulations, 1914	3,000	8	24,000
Regulations for the Royal Military College	3,000	32	96,000
Memo. on Tetanus.	1,000	16	16,000
Index to General Orders, 1917.	3,800	32	121,800
Instructions for Members of the Canadian Army	1,000	8	8,000
Handbook for the Ross Rifle	2,500	20	50,000
Price List of Stores, Clothing and Necessaries.	3,000	12	36,000
Medical Examination of Recruits—Physical Standards, etc.	3,000	28	84,000
Standing Orders for the Royal Military College	500	80	40,000
Fifth Official List of Casualties	20,000	488	9,760,000
Carried forward	6,461,052	27,886	200,956,134

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	6,463,052	27,886	200,956,134
<i>Militia and Defence—Concluded.</i>			
Nominal Rolls, C. E. F., viz.:			
171st Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
208th Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
211th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
235th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
153rd Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
223rd Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
231st Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
229th Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
242nd Battalion	3,000	24	72,000
196th Battalion	3,000	24	72,000
243rd Battalion	3,000	10	30,000
252nd Battalion	3,000	4	12,000
167th Battalion	3,000	4	12,000
178th Battalion	3,000	4	12,000
105th Battalion	3,000	4	12,000
1st and 2nd Forestry Reinforcing Draft	3,000	16	48,000
No. 7 Siege Battery	3,000	4	12,000
No. 2 Training Depot, C. A. S. C.	3,000	4	12,000
No. 9 Siege Battery	3,000	4	12,000
No. 1 Training Depot, C. A. S. C.	3,000	20	60,000
251st Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
No. 2 Heavy Battery	3,000	8	24,000
No. 1 and 2, Infantry	3,000	4	12,000
254th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
225th Battalion	3,000	10	30,000
220th Battalion	3,000	10	30,000
222nd Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
179th Battalion	3,000	18	54,000
Information and Instructions for Local Military Representatives	5,000	20	100,000
Index to Militia Orders, 1916	6,550	72	471,600
Seventh Official List of Casualties	3,000	792	2,376,000
Circular Memorandum re Documents, C. E. F.	2,000	20	40,000
Syllabus of Lectures on Prevention of Communicable Disease	500	8	4,000
Act respecting Military Service	2,700	16	43,200
Notes on Artillery Store Accounting	500	12	6,000
Accounting for Clothing, Stores, etc.	5,000	24	120,000
Canada Gazette (extra copies)	2,000	16	32,000
General Instructions	7,800	10	78,000
Casualties, C. E. F. (published monthly, 8 issues)	45,000	1,290	5,466,000
War Service Badges	6,000	8	48,000
Instructions re S. A. and A. P. Branch	750	48	36,000
The Military Voters Act, 1917	25,000	20	500,000
Canadian Military Police Corps	1,000	48	48,000
Acte du service militaire, 1917	100	16	1,600
Instructions générales	5,350	10	53,500
Résumé de renseignements et d'instructions à l'usage de représentants militaires locaux	1,000	20	20,000
Ordres généraux de la milice, 1917-18 (au total)	40,650	934	464,800
<i>Military Hospital Commission—</i>			
Report of the work of the Military Hospital Commission	20,000	184	3,680,000
Act to Assist Returned Soldiers in Settling upon the Land	4,000	4	16,000
<i>Mines—</i>			
Preliminary Report on Mineral Production of Canada, 1917	6,000	20	120,000
<i>National Service—</i>			
Economy in Diet	597,800	32	19,129,600
How to live in War Time	703,200	32	22,502,400
Comment vivre en temps de guerre	442,200	32	14,150,400
Carried forward	8,480,152	31,882	271,387,234

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.....	8,480,152	31,882	271,387,234
<i>Naval Service—</i>			
Tide Tables for Quebec and Father Point, 1918.....	300	32	9,600
Tide Tables for Vancouver, B.C., 1918.....	12,000	48	576,000
Catalogue of Government Publications.....	300	36	10,800
The Moulting of the Lobster.....	300	8	2,400
Remarks on Minesweeping.....	100	20	2,000
Instructions for Transport Service at Headquarters.....	25	16	400
List of Printed Forms.....	250	8	2,000
Part R, Auditor General's Report, 1916-17.....	50	100	5,000
Part O, Auditor General's Report, 1916-17.....	250	160	40,000
Instructions for Transports from Canadian Ports.....	200	8	1,600
Transport Regulations.....	1,000	16	16,000
Instructions to Fishery Officers.....	1,000	68	68,000
List of Printed Forms.....	500	12	6,000
Tide Levels and Datum Planes in Eastern Canada.....	3,500	96	336,000
Particulars of Attacks on Merchant Vessels.....	1,000	8	8,000
The Meat and Canned Foods Act.....	2,000	16	32,000
Tide Tables for Nelson, Hudson Bay.....	500	8	4,000
<i>Special Fishery Regulations:</i>			
Manitoba.....	7,000	34	238,000
Quebec.....	250	12	3,000
Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	2,000	32	64,000
Nova Scotia.....	4,000	51	216,000
Ontario.....	500	30	15,000
New Brunswick.....	3,000	42	126,000
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	32	96,000
West Atlantic W T Call Signs.....	2,500	16	40,000
Tide Tables for the Eastern Coast of Canada, 1919.....	10,000	64	640,000
Tide Tables for Quebec, 1919.....	3,000	32	96,000
Tide Tables for St. John, N.B., 1919.....	20,000	24	480,000
Bulletin of Sea-Fishery Statistics, 1917 (aggregate).....	13,200	152	295,000
Canadian Monthly Orders (aggregate).....	2,900	344	96,900
Public Traffic Regulations.....	2,000	8	16,000
Index to Canadian Monthly Orders, 1916.....	100	16	1,600
Naval Intelligence Report (aggregate).....	3,050	1,000	61,000
Defence of Canada Order (2 issues).....	300	36	5,400
List of Canadian Government Ships, 1917.....	150	66	9,900
Canadian Navy List (aggregate).....	1,100	638	85,400
Instructions re Use of Wireless Telegraphy by Military Transports, etc.....	250	20	5,000
Index to Canadian Monthly Orders, 1917.....	200	10	2,000
Naval Orders (aggregate).....	8,390	2,326	251,970
Règlements spéciaux des pêcheries, province de Québec.....	200	10	2,000
<i>Post Office—</i>			
Official Postal Guide, 1917.....	13,400	358	4,797,200
Circular to Postmasters.....	4,000	48	192,000
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services West of Port Arthur.....	1,200	104	124,800
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services East of Port Arthur.....	1,800	224	403,200
Instructions for Postmasters in Charge of Accounting Post Offices.....	500	138	69,000
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services West of Port Arthur.....	1,150	100	115,000
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services East of Port Arthur.....	1,750	226	395,500
New Brunswick Distribution List, 1917.....	1,000	124	124,000
Monthly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1917-18 (12 issues).....	226,900	98	1,850,000
Regulations of the Post Office (Part I, Postal Guide).....	3,100	224	694,400
Monthly Money Order Circular, 1917-18 (12 issues).....	58,400	156	752,800
Contract for the Conveyance of His Majesty's Mails.....	100	18	1,800
Official Postal Guide, 1918.....	14,585	604	8,809,340
Instructions aux commis de mailles sur chemin de fer.....	400	61	25,600
Guide officiel du service postal, 1917.....	2,840	360	1,022,400
Circulaire mensuelle des mandats-poste, 1917-18 (12 publications).....	13,800	156	179,400
Supplément mensuel du guide officiel du service postal canadien, 1917-18 (12 publications).....	49,090	98	400,420
Carried forward.....	8,984,532	40,640	295,312,064

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.....	8,984,532	40,640	295,312,064
<i>Post Office—Concluded.</i>			
Règlements des postes (1ère partie du guide officiel du service postal).....	800	240	192,000
<i>Privy Council—</i>			
War Establishment for Canadian Forestry Corps, 1917.....	50	12	600
Report re Wm. Davis Co. and Matthews-Blackwell, Limited.....	2,500	32	80,000
Military Service Act and Regulations made thereunder.....	100	128	12,800
Military Voters Act and Regulations made thereunder.....	100	88	8,800
Manifestos issued by the Right Hon. Sir. R. L. Borden.....	1,200	16	19,200
Confidential Document for War Committee.....	50	12	600
<i>Public Printing and Stationery—</i>			
Statutes of Canada, 1910.....	200	1,106	221,200
Return of the Twelfth General Elections.....	1,500	296	444,000
List of Canadian Newspapers and other Publications.....	200	96	19,200
Statutes of Canada, 1909.....	200	808	161,600
Official Postal Guide, 1917.....	1,500	358	537,000
Alphabetical List of Employees (Sept. 1st, 1917).....	25	116	2,900
List of Sessional Papers.....	100	10	1,000
British North America Act.....	300	248	74,400
Suggestions on the Preparation of Copy for the Printer.....	500	40	20,000
Stationery Stock List.....	500	28	14,000
Statutes of Canada, 1913.....	300	1,132	339,600
Military Service Act.....	3,000	16	48,000
Commons Debates of various dates (aggregate).....	11,650	192	163,600
Debate on Military Service Bill.....	500	724	362,000
Printing Bureau Rates (in effect July, 1917).....	1,000	8	8,000
Various Acts reprinted for stock (aggregate).....	126,725	2,762	4,881,250
The Dominion Elections Act, as amended, 1917.....	30,000	170	5,100,000
Guide officiel du service postal, 1917..	200	360	72,000
Loi des élections fédérales, selon que modifiée, 1917.....	13,000	170	2,210,000
<i>Railways and Canals—</i>			
Classification of Operating Revenue.....	1,000	132	132,000
Act to Amend the Railway Act.....	125	188	23,500
<i>Railway Commission—</i>			
Fire Guard Requirements, 1917.....	2,500	8	20,000
Judgments, Orders, etc. (23 issues).....	15,900	536	366,600
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			
Act to Amend the Companies Act.....	200	28	5,600
War Proclamations, Orders in Council, etc.....	600	372	223,200
Memo. re Proposed Companies Act, 1917.....	25	24	600
List of Prohibited Publications.....	4,000	8	32,000
Win-the-War Suggestions and Recipes.....	1,000	40	40,000
Circular to Judges.....	300	12	3,600
War Proclamations, Orders in Council, etc.....	5,000	1,024	5,120,000
Naturalization Act, 1914, and Regulations.....	25,065	64	1,604,160
Speech from the Throne, 1st Session, 13th Parliament.....	103	8	824
Memo. re Act to Amend the Companies Act.....	300	6	1,800
The Consolidated Companies Act.....	500	88	44,000
The War Charities Act and Forms thereunder, 1917, and Regulations.....	9,000	20	180,000
War Proclamations, Orders in Council, etc.....	5,000	1,066	5,330,000
Regulations respecting Extradition Proceedings.....	1,000	80	80,000
Liste des journaux, revues et livres défendus au Canada.....	500	8	4,000
Loi des secours de guerre, 1917 et règlements et formules s'y rapportant.....	1,000	24	24,000
Carried forward.....	9,253,850	53,544	323,541,698

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded*.

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.	9,253,850	53,544	323,541,698
<i>Senate—</i>			
List of Senators, 1916	300	20	6,000
Divorce Rules and Orders	200	32	6,400
Rules of the Senate of Canada	200	98	19,600
List of Senators, 1917	700	12	8,400
Summary of Further Suggestions	1,000	12	12,000
Report of Special Committee on Agricultural, Industrial, and Trade Development...	1,000	84	84,000
List of Senators, Members, and Committees, 1917	200	48	9,600
Senate Daily Debates (2 sittings).	200	90	9,000
<i>Trade and Commerce—</i>			
Commercial Intelligence Review, 1916	7,100	178	1,263,800
A National System of Statistics for Canada	250	16	4,000
British Import Restrictions	500	8	4,000
Research Inventory...	6,000	20	120,000
Census of Population and Agriculture, 1916	500	16	8,000
Special Report on Manufactures, 1915	6,000	292	1,752,000
Census of Saskatchewan, 1916	500	20	10,000
Report on Creameries and Cheese	5,000	24	120,000
Census of Alberta, 1916	500	16	8,000
Census of Prairie Provinces, 1916	1,000	24	24,000
Census and Statistics Monthly, 1917-18 (13 issues)	85,880	346	2,285,260
Weekly Bulletin, 1917-18 (52 issues)	309,035	2,676	15,925,400
Index to Weekly Bulletin, from January 1 to June 30, 1917.	5,000	28	140,000
Index to Weekly Bulletin, from July 1 to December 31, 1917.	6,000	32	192,000
Statistique mensuelle, 1917-18 (13 publications).	19,850	368	568,800
Totals	9,710,765	58,004	346,121,958
Totals (March 31, 1917)	6,349,764	63,362	334,146,454

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TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Envelopes.	Copies other work.
Advisory Research Council.....		7,500
Agriculture.....	1,650,545	3,297,800
Auditor General.....	66,500	246,125
Board of Pension Commissioners.....	602,885	2,372,250
Canada Food Board.....	218,750	2,571,815
Civil Service Commission.....	73,140	147,750
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1,128,110	2,480,455
Customs.....	870,350	9,664,960
Director of Public Information.....	33,000	64,680
Experimental Farms.....	1,278,025	4,966,750
External Affairs.....	15,925	69,350
Finance.....	688,450	11,181,925
Fuel Controller.....	45,000	138,950
Governor General.....	3,000	27,620
House of Commons.....	19,800	133,950
Indian Affairs.....	116,625	305,405
Inland Revenue.....	251,400	1,702,725
Interior.....	1,223,600	6,488,170
Internment Operations.....	4,000	15,000
Justice.....	585,915	17,256,485
Labour.....	221,000	190,025
Library of Parliament.....		21,100
Marine and Fisheries.....	280,350	1,135,985
Militia and Defence.....	1,838,365	18,354,400
Military Hospitals Commission.....	93,000	1,412,625
Mines.....	244,750	229,880
National Service.....	105,500	1,005,225
Naval Service.....	1,377,930	8,090,505
Post Office.....	6,831,785	45,509,775
Privy Council.....	26,000	127,400
Public Printing and Stationery.....	905,515	2,896,360
Public Works.....	722,610	3,952,775
Railways and Canals.....	712,075	523,590
Railway Commission.....	102,000	120,085
Registration Board.....	5,000	10,000
Royal Mint.....	3,000	26,500
Royal North West Mounted Police.....	80,500	273,885
Secretary of State.....	123,875	205,950
Senate.....	29,750	42,980
Trade and Commerce.....	438,290	1,467,085
War Purchasing Commission.....	2,500	10,000
Totals.....	23,018,845	148,745,825
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	26,579,650	110,334,391

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TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing the Number of Half-tone Plates or other Insertions in Annual and Supplementary Reports during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Number of Plates.	Number of Copies of Reports.	Total Plates Inserted.
Archives of Canada, 1914-15 (French).....	2	1,145	2,290
Contributions to Canadian Biology, 1915-16 (English)...	1	3,135	3,135
Experimental Farms, 1915-16 (English).....	100	22,735	2,273,500
Railways and Canals, 1915-16 (French).....	33	840	27,720
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1915-16 (French).....	17	880	14,960
Topographical Surveys, 1915-16 (English).....	1	5,235	5,235
Totals.....	154	33,970	2,326,840
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	435	107,910	6,622,005

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Departments.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture.....	268	737	337	1,533
Auditor General.....		170	1	9
Board of Pension Commissioners.....		10		
Civil Service Commission.....		4		150
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....		1		
Customs.....	37	2,644	1,335	6,831
Experimental Farms.....		53		377
External Affairs.....		27	7	
Finance.....	1,000	136	148	1,038
Governor General.....	2	14	7	14
House of Commons.....	2	194	27	20,767
Indian Affairs.....	3	181	74	654
Inland Revenue.....	308	689	113	4,073
Interior.....	1,582	923	379	8,839
Justice.....	42	184	6	3,250
Labour.....		161	6	722
Library of Parliament.....		1,436		25
Marine and Fisheries.....	169	436	86	1,018
Militia and Defence.....	55	828	1,350	41,050
Military Hospitals Commission.....		17		4
Mines.....		216	17	317
Naval Service.....	103	3,536	2,289	32,660
Post Office.....	1,949	3,294	9,095	41,963
Privy Council.....	1	1	2	
Public Printing and Stationery.....	5	159	133	2,265
Public Works.....	153	227	1,039	8,345
Railways and Canals.....	12	116	151	4,747
Railway Commission.....	7	21		125
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.....		121	7	225
Secretary of State.....	7	157	27	23
Senate.....	1	7	10	5
Trade and Commerce.....	130	60	26	1,385
War Purchasing Commission.....		4	1	2
Totals.....	5,836	16,774	16,673	182,416
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	1,943	18,948	31,821	196,656

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TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Quantity.
Agriculture.....	2,437
Auditor General.....	262
Board of Pension Commissioners.....	5,971
Canada Food Board.....	125
Civil Service Commission.....	61
Customs.....	12,502
Experimental Farms.....	510
External Affairs.....	204
Finance.....	1,891
House of Commons.....	1,161
Indian Affairs.....	540
Inland Revenue.....	2,236
Interior.....	24,598
Justice.....	4,423
Labour.....	30
Marine and Fisheries.....	1,595
Militia and Defence.....	59,612
Military Hospitals Commission.....	2,209
Mines.....	524
National Service.....	2,300
Naval Service.....	34,048
Post Office.....	53,333
Public Printing and Stationery.....	11,283
Public Works.....	24,460
Railways and Canals.....	822
Railway Commission.....	597
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.....	56
Secretary of State.....	330
Senate.....	862
Trade and Commerce.....	3,312
War Purchasing Commission.....	160
Total.....	252,454
Total (March 31, 1917).....	463,801

TABLE No. 13.—Statement showing the Number of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes Made and Stamped during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

	Quantity Made and Stamped.
One-cent Envelopes.....	750,000
Two-cent Envelopes.....	2,900,000
Total.....	3,650,000
Total (March 31, 1917).....	3,500,000

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TABLE No. 14.—Statement showing the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Foolscap, Half-Cap. Letter and Half Letter.	Note and Half-Note.	Envelopes.	Number of Impressions
Agriculture	77,500	1,000	43,500	122,000
Board of Pension Commissioners	51,000		5,000	59,000
Canada Food Board	105,500	10,000	82,000	197,500
Civil Service Commission	16,000	2,000	18,000	36,000
Customs	13,000		10,000	23,000
Editorial Committee on Government Publications			2,000	2,000
Experimental Farms		1,000	3,000	4,000
External Affairs	32,000	4,000	11,000	47,000
Finance	36,000		15,000	51,000
Fuel Controller	5,500			5,500
Governor General	24,000	27,650	30,250	81,900
House of Commons	28,200	7,050	17,500	52,750
Indian Affairs	7,500			7,500
Inland Revenue	65,000	5,000	21,000	91,000
Interior	60,000	3,625	28,500	92,125
Justice	122,500	16,750	63,500	202,750
Labour	120,000		113,000	233,000
Library of Parliament	500			500
Marine and Fisheries	6,000		9,500	15,500
Militia and Defence	520,050	14,000	70,000	604,050
Military Hospitals Commission	7,000			7,000
Mines	5,000	200		5,200
Naval Service	220,000		14,000	231,000
Post Office	27,500		2,500	30,000
Privy Council	151,000	9,000	69,750	229,750
Public Printing and Stationery	35,000	350	20,400	55,750
Public Works	40,500	5,000	9,000	54,500
Railways and Canals	27,000	8,000	12,000	47,000
Railway Commission	11,000	500	2,000	13,500
Royal Mint	9,000		5,000	14,000
Royal Northwest Mounted Police		7,500	10,000	17,500
Secretary of State	50,250	8,000	10,500	68,750
Senate	80,370	17,500	75,790	173,660
Trade and Commerce	41,000			41,000
War Purchasing Commission	11,500	500	8,500	20,500
Totals	2,009,370	148,625	782,190	2,940,185
Totals (March 31, 1917)	2,143,325	181,510	1,143,350	3,468,185

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TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing the Loose-leaf Work during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Binders.	Loose Leaves.	Index Leaves.	Index Cards.
Agriculture.....	75	31,550	1,404	239,100
Auditor General.....	7	61,600	56	300
Board of Pension Commissioners.....	54	180,980	156	309,000
Canada Food Board.....	3	5,630	29	850
Civil Service Commission.....	8	17,500	29	24,000
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.....	1	250		
Customs.....	154	77,720	1,242	
Editorial Committee on Government Publications.....		500		
Experimental Farms.....	5	2,750		14,000
External Affairs.....	3	34,300	228	21,000
Finance.....	226	126,475	129	1,670,500
Fuel Controller.....	2	1,000	58	14,000
Governor General.....				500
House of Commons.....		500		
Indian Affairs.....	10	10,800	318	1,000
Inland Revenue.....	13	62,659	857	202,600
Interior.....	953	146,036	12,679	134,600
Justice.....	34	5,900	1,675	249,200
Labour.....	9	21,900	29	61,050
Marine and Fisheries.....	483	239,030	2,644	11,950
Militia and Defence.....	3,846	1,854,775	21,727	2,305,700
Military Hospitals Commission.....	16	87,960		168,250
Mines.....	8	25,680	37	500
Naval Service.....	293	250,310	512	104,700
Post Office.....	91	188,375	2,542	8,750
Privy Council.....	29	750	838	
Public Printing and Stationery.....	125	108,290	2,625	1,181,600
Public Works.....	38	57,787	1,289	17,200
Railways and Canals.....	844	328,940	7,309	10,000
Railway Commission.....	2			22,000
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.....	31	4,200	29	
Secretary of State.....	7	4,000	116	7,000
Senate.....	1	250	27	
Trade and Commerce.....	215	365,755	116	57,000
War Purchasing Commission.....	28	6,000	29	
Totals.....	7,614	4,310,152	58,729	6,836,350
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	11,332	2,998,924	113,865	2,705,720

TABLE No. 16.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Letterpress Impressions for the last Six Fiscal Years.

Years.	Impressions.
1912-13.....	86,582,643
1913-14.....	87,473,093
1914-15.....	93,925,493
1915-16.....	102,934,861
1916-17.....	103,367,779
1917-18.....	112,502,835

OUTSIDE PRINTING SERVICE BRANCH.

The following is a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in outside printing establishments during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918. The numbers below correspond to the serial numbers of the tables in the report of the Superintendent of Printing.

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Other letterpress departmental work.
11. Books bound.
12. Pads made.
14. Die stamping.
15. Loose-leaf work.
17. Lithographed maps, plans, cheques, and forms.
18. Half-tones, linecuts, electros, and dies made.

TABLE No. 1.—Statement showing the Work on Annual Reports to Parliament, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Distribution.			Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	
Geological Survey Summary, 1916 (English)	7,735	418	3,273,230	2,100	5,000	35	\$ 4,431 71
Geological Survey Summary, 1916 (French)	2,080	464	965,120	375	1,500	5	200
Summary of Mines, 1915 (French)	1,500	250	365,700	375	1,000	15	2,572 12
Summary of Mines, 1916 (English)	5,735	196	1,121,030	2,100	3,000	35	1,227 61
Totals	17,140	1,308	5,688,110	4,950	10,500	90	2,201 67
Totals (March 31, 1917)	25,895	1,544	6,299,960	9,400	13,000	185	10,433 14
							11,545 03

TABLE No. 2.—Statement showing the Work on Supplementary Reports to Parliament, Year 1917-18.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Distribution.			Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	
British Columbia Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (English)	5,365	462	2,178,630	2,100	2,500	35	\$ 5,821 51
British Columbia Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (French)	5,610	458	280,320	375	2,500	15	2,875 87
British Columbia Hydrometric Surveys, 1916 (English)	5,235	372	1,947,420	2,100	2,500	35	5,206 81
Hydrometric Surveys, Stream Measurements, 1915 (French)	640	606	387,840	375	3,500	15	4,494 93
Hydrometric Surveys, Stream Measurements, 1916 (English)	6,260	610	3,818,600	2,100	2,500	60	9,855 96
Manitoba Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (English)	5,235	270	1,413,450	2,100	2,500	35	4,013 11
Manitoba Hydrometric Surveys, 1915 (French)	640	280	179,200	375	2,500	15	2,176 83
Manitoba Hydrometric Surveys, 1916 (English)	5,235	416	2,177,760	2,100	2,500	35	6,178 03
Totals	29,250	3,451	12,683,220	11,025	13,500	245	40,773 05
Totals (March 31, 1917)	11,507	2,052	5,017,810	3,425	4,500	210	21,686 47

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
<i>Agriculture—</i>			
Small Cold Storages and Dairy Buildings (Bulletin No. 49).....	117,000	24	2,808,000
Methods of Handling Basket Fruits (Bulletin No. 52).....	115,000	16	1,840,000
The Use of Brine Tank Refrigerator Cars for Fruit Shipment (Bulletin No. 50).....	115,000	16	1,810,000
Grain Screenings in Mill Feed.....	1,200	4	4,800
Shade Tree and Forest Insects in Canada.....	300	8	2,400
Vacant Lot Gardening, 1917.....	5,000	16	80,000
Feeding and Housing of Swine (Bulletin No. 22).....	170,000	20	3,400,000
The Insect Association of a Local Eavironmental Complex in the District of Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.....	500	40	20,000
Intestinal Parasites of Poultry—Their Prevention and Treatment (Bulletin No. 25).....	15,000	16	240,000
Canadian Bark Beetles.....	3,000	32	96,000
The Entomological Record for 1916.....	600	36	21,600
Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 1917 (10 issues).....	52,025	1,034	5,382,350
La mouche du chou et les moyens de la combattre (bulletin n° 12).....	7,560	60	453,600
La production du bœuf dans l'Alberta (bulletin n° 30).....	1,000	40	40,000
Le porc à bacon, et le marché anglais.....	40,000	16	640,000
Les criblures dans les produits de menuiserie.....	300	4	1,200
Livre d'or canadien du bétail laitier de race pure.....	2,000	90	180,000
La Gazette agricole du Canada, 1917 (10 publications).....	10,000	1,076	1,076,000
<i>Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—</i>			
The Military Voters' Act, 1917.....	105,000	20	2,100,000
Loi des électeurs militaires, 1917.....	10,000	20	200,000
<i>Experimental Farms—</i>			
The Principles of Poultry House Construction (Bulletin No. 87).....	200,000	56	11,200,000
Preparing Poultry Produce for Market (Bulletin No. 88).....	200,000	32	6,400,000
The Black or Stem Rust of Wheat (Bulletin No. 33).....	91,000	16	1,456,000
La préparation des produits de la basse-cour pour la vente (bulletin n° 88).....	40,000	32	1,280,000
La culture des terrains vacants, 1917.....	41,700	16	667,200
Les principes de la construction du poulailler (bulletin n° 87).....	40,000	60	2,400,000
La rouille noire ou rouille de la tige du blé (bulletin n° 33).....	5,000	16	80,000
<i>Canada Food Board—</i>			
Eat more Fish.....	100,000	16	1,600,000
<i>House of Commons—</i>			
The Jubilee of Confederation.....	30,000	16	480,000
Rapport de la commission d'enquête sur le coût de la vie.....	1,500	1,008	1,512,000
<i>Inland Revenue—</i>			
Bulletins:			
Glycerine (No. 370).....	5,000	24	120,000
Butter (No. 373).....	5,000	24	120,000
Borax (No. 372).....	5,000	12	60,000
Chop Feed (No. 374).....	5,000	20	100,000
Vanilla Extract (No. 369).....	5,000	16	80,000
Peanut Butter (No. 376).....	5,000	12	60,000
Evaporated Fruit (No. 375).....	5,000	36	180,000
Human Food (No. 377).....	5,000	18	90,000
Black Pepper (No. 379).....	5,000	32	160,000
White Pepper (No. 381).....	5,000	24	120,000
Headache Powders (No. 380).....	5,000	28	140,000
Liniment of Camphor (No. 382).....	5,000	20	100,000
Fertilizers for 1917 (No. 378).....	5,000	40	200,000
Beans (No. 387).....	5,000	32	160,000
Moulée (n° 374).....	500	20	10,000
Poivre noir (n° 379).....	500	32	16,000
Fruits évaporés (n° 375).....	500	36	18,000
Borax (n° 372).....	500	12	6,000
Essence de vanille (n° 369).....	500	16	8,000
Rations alimentaires (n° 377).....	500	20	10,000
Carried forward.....	1,592,655	4,330	49,259,150

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	1,592,685	4,330	49,259,150
<i>Interior—</i>			
The Peace River Country.	10,000	48	480,000
Province of Quebec—Saint-Jean, Temiscouata, Matapedia, etc.	10,000	40	400,000
Province of Quebec—Timiscaming, Abitibi, Beauce, etc.	10,000	48	480,000
Western Canada Irrigation Association: Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention, 1916.	3,000	204	612,000
Interests Dependent on Winnipeg River Power	1,000	138	138,000
Handbook for the Information of the Public.	30,000	32	960,000
La Province de Québec—Saint-Jean, Témiscouata, Matapédia, etc. La Province de Québec—Le Timiscaming, l'Abitibi, la région de la Beauce, etc.	25,000	40	1,000,000
	25,000	48	1,200,000
<i>Labour—</i>			
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.	2,500	18	45,000
War Prices, etc.	1,000	16	16,000
Labour Gazette, Nos. 4 to 12, vol. XVII and Nos. 1 and 2, vol. XVIII	122,200	926	10,297,500
La Gazette du Travail, nos 4 à 12, Vol. XVII et nos 1 et 2, Vol. XVIII.	22,500	1,030	2,107,000
<i>Marine and Fisheries—</i>			
Monthly Record of Meteorological Observations (22 issues).	26,400	1,442	1,730,400
Règlements canadiens concernant l'examen des capitaines et des seconds	200	58	11,600
<i>Militia and Defence—</i>			
Report on the Examination for Admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, 1917	1,500	28	42,000
Sixth Official List of Casualties	20,000	454	9,080,000
Physical Training—Special Tables, 1916.	2,000	32	64,000
Casualties, C.E.F. (published monthly, 2 issues).	5,000	482	1,446,000
Quarterly Militia List, October, 1917	7,200	1,216	8,755,200
Military Voters' Act, 1917	25,000	20	500,000
Nominal Rolls, C.E.F., viz.			
199th Battalion	3,000	24	72,000
244th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
108th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
No. 2 Training Depot, C.A.S.C.	3,000	16	48,000
No. 4 Stationary Hospital	3,000	8	24,000
5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles	3,000	11	42,000
No. 1 Training Depot, C.A.S.C.	3,000	12	36,000
230th Battalion, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Drafts	3,000	24	72,000
230th Battalion, 4th, 5th, and 6th Drafts.	3,000	20	60,000
191st Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
65th Battery, C.F.A.	3,000	8	24,000
6th Field Ambulance	3,000	4	12,000
69th Battalion	10,000	21	240,000
41st Battalion	10,000	28	280,000
61st Battalion	10,000	28	280,000
82nd Battalion	10,000	24	240,000
67th Battalion	10,000	24	240,000
99th Battalion	10,000	20	200,000
101st Battalion	10,000	24	240,000
102nd Battalion	10,000	24	240,000
93rd Battalion.	10,000	20	200,000
45th Battalion.	10,000	36	360,000
100th Battalion.	10,000	20	200,000
63rd Battalion	3,000	28	84,000
83rd Battalion.	3,000	28	84,000
84th Battalion.	3,000	24	72,000
106th Battalion.	3,000	24	72,000
96th Battalion.	3,000	20	60,000
98th Battalion.	3,000	24	72,000
Carried forward.	2,106,185	11,214	92,309,550

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.....	2, 106, 185	11, 244	92, 309, 750
<i>Militia and Defence—Continued.</i>			
Nominal Rolls— <i>Continued.</i>			
119th Battalion.....	10, 000	20	200, 000
84th Battalion.....	10, 000	24	240, 000
120th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
115th Battalion.....	10, 000	20	200, 000
107th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
130th Battalion.....	10, 000	12	120, 000
136th Battalion.....	3, 000	12	36, 000
111th Battalion.....	10, 000	16	160, 000
109th Battalion.....	10, 000	20	200, 000
79th Battalion.....	10, 000	28	280, 000
127th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
148th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
123rd Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
152nd Battalion.....	10, 000	16	160, 000
146th Battalion.....	10, 000	16	160, 000
142nd Battalion.....	10, 000	16	160, 000
4th Pioneer Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
92nd Battalion.....	3, 000	28	84, 000
161st Battalion.....	3, 000	16	48, 000
131st Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
113th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
147th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
138th Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
121st Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
157th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
125th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
162nd Battalion.....	3, 000	16	48, 000
144th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
168th Battalion.....	3, 000	16	48, 000
119h Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
159th Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
156th Battalion.....	3, 000	16	48, 000
145th Battalion.....	10, 000	12	120, 000
155th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
151st Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
137th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
135th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
114th Battalion.....	10, 000	16	160, 000
133rd Battalion.....	10, 000	16	160, 000
112th Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
170th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
No. 4 General Hospital.....	10, 000	8	80, 000
No. 3 Stationary Hospital.....	10, 000	4	40, 000
158th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
31st Battalion.....	10, 000	24	240, 000
75th Battalion.....	3, 000	28	84, 000
124th Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
No. 7 Stationary Hospital.....	10, 000	8	80, 000
No. 5 General Hospital.....	3, 000	8	24, 000
No. 1 Construction Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
184th Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
203rd Battalion.....	3, 000	8	24, 000
126th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
134th Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
172nd Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
188th Battalion.....	3, 000	24	72, 000
129th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
175th Battalion.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
90th Battalion.....	3, 000	8	24, 000
202nd Battalion.....	3, 000	16	48, 000
14th Brigade.....	3, 000	20	60, 000
Carried forward.....	2, 408, 185	12, 388	97, 673, 850

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	2,408,185	12,388	97,673,850
<i>Militia and Defence—Continued.</i>			
<i>Nominal Rolls—Continued.</i>			
118th Battalion.	3,000	8	24,000
187th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
52nd Battalion.	3,000	32	96,000
193rd Battalion.	3,000	24	72,000
12th Brigade, C F A.	3,000	16	48,000
56th Battalion	3,000	32	96,000
85th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
94th Battalion	3,000	24	72,000
97th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
105th Battalion.	3,000	24	72,000
4th, 5th, and 6th Infantry Brigades	3,000	4	12,000
No. 9 Stationary Hospital	3,000	4	12,000
140th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
3rd Divisional Cavalry Squadron	3,000	8	24,000
4th Divisional Cavalry Squadron	3,000	4	12,000
185th Battalion.	3,000	24	72,000
239th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
219th Battalion.	3,000	24	72,000
57th Battalion.	3,000	16	48,000
246th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
248th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
149th Battalion.	3,000	12	36,000
164th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
176th Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
11th Brigade	3,000	20	60,000
186th Battalion.	3,000	12	36,000
116th Battalion.	3,000	20	60,000
245th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
256th Battalion.	3,000	16	48,000
216th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
226th Battalion	3,000	28	84,000
165th Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
5th Pioneer Battalion.	3,000	8	24,000
206th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
197th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
213th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
194th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
228th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
234th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
160th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
198th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
143rd Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
169th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
139th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
240th Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
215th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
204th Battalion	3,000	20	60,000
141st Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
218th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
255th Battalion	3,000	8	24,000
207th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
238th Battalion	3,000	24	72,000
189th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
66th Regiment	3,000	8	24,000
63rd Regiment	3,000	8	24,000
13th Regiment	3,000	8	24,000
182nd Regiment	3,000	24	72,000
Signal Training Depot	3,000	8	24,000
217th Battalion	3,000	16	48,000
181st Battalion	3,000	32	96,000
200th Battalion	3,000	12	36,000
Carried forward	2,591,185	13,348	100,553,850

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.....	2,591,185	13,348	100,553,850
<i>Militia and Defence—Concluded.</i>			
<i>Nominal Rolls—Concluded.</i>			
232nd Battalion.....	3,000	12	36,000
210th Battalion.....	3,000	12	36,000
214th Battalion.....	3,000	16	48,000
192nd Battalion.....	3,600	12	36,000
128th Battalion.....	3,000	24	72,000
166th Battalion.....	3,000	20	60,000
154th Battalion.....	3,000	20	60,000
180th Battalion.....	3,000	20	60,000
132nd Battalion.....	3,000	20	60,000
183rd Battalion.....	3,000	16	48,000
195th Battalion.....	3,000	20	60,000
179th Battalion.....	3,000	8	24,000
No. 4 Tunnelling Co.....	3,000	8	24,000
No. 6 Universities Co.....	3,000	4	12,000
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	3,000	8	24,000
250th Battalion.....	3,000	4	12,000
1st Pioneer Battalion.....	3,000	36	108,000
209th Battalion.....	3,000	20	60,000
173rd Battalion.....	3,000	20	60,000
Yukon Infantry Company.....	3,000	8	24,000
No. 1 Tunnelling Co.....	3,000	8	24,000
No. 2 Training Depot, C.A.S.C.....	3,000	20	60,000
Field Bakery, C.A.S.C.....	3,000	4	12,000
4th Divisional Ammunition Column.....	3,000	12	36,000
12th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	3,000	16	48,000
3rd and 4th Divisional Mobile Veterinary Sections.....	3,000	4	12,000
4th, 5th, and 6th Field Ambulances, C.A.M.C.....	3,000	20	60,000
9th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	3,000	4	12,000
12th Battery, C.F.A.....	3,000	2	6,000
No. 2 Construction Battalion.....	3,000	24	72,000
2nd Pioneer Battalion.....	3,000	24	72,000
30th Regiment, B.C.H.....	3,000	2	6,000
No. 2 Siege Battery.....	3,000	8	24,000
No. 5 Siege Battery.....	3,000	8	24,000
No. 8 Siege Battery.....	3,000	8	24,000
No. 6 Siege Battery.....	3,000	4	12,000
No. 3 Siege Battery.....	3,000	8	24,000
<i>Mines—</i>			
The Southern Plains of Alberta (Memoir 93).....	4,000	208	832,000
Mineral Production of Canada, 1915.....	4,000	368	1,472,000
The Coal Field and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada (Bulletin No. 14).....	4,000	80	320,000
Recent and Fossil Ripple-mark (Bulletin No. 25).....	2,500	126	315,000
Sooke and Duncan Map Area, Vancouver Islands (Memoir 96).....	3,500	458	1,603,000
Seroggie, Barker, Thistle, and Kirkman Creeks, Yukon Territory (Memoir 97).....	3,500	62	217,000
The Value of Peat Fuel for the Generation of Steam (Bulletin No. 17).....	4,000	42	168,000
Magnesite Deposits of Grenville District, Argenteuil County, Que. (Memoir 98).....	3,000	88	261,000
The Mining of Thin Coal Seams as Applied to the Eastern Coal-Fields of Canada (Bulletin No. 15).....	4,000	136	544,000
The Production of Iron and Steel in Canada.....	2,000	50	100,000
Pleistocene and Recent Deposits in the Vicinity of Ottawa (Memoir 101).....	3,500	70	245,000
Price List of Publications.....	500	8	4,000
Coal Mines in Canada—List of Operators.....	1,800	12	21,600
Production of Cement, Lime, Clay Products, Stone, etc., in Canada.....	2,500	62	155,000
List of Mines in Canada.....	1,800	12	21,600
Test of Some Canadian Sandstones, etc. (Bulletin No. 19).....	4,000	20	80,000
Carried forward.....	2,750,785	15,634	108,368,050

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TABLE NO. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward...	2,750,785	15,634	108,368,050
<i>Mines—Concluded.</i>			
List of Stone Quarry Operators in Canada	1,500	8	12,000
List of Lime Burners.....	500	8	4,000
Road Material Surveys in 1915 (Mém. 99)....	2,500	198	495,000
The Cretaceous Theropodous Dinosaur Gorgosaurus (Mém. 100)	3,000	88	264,000
Mineral Springs of Canada (Bulletin No. 16)...	4,000	68	272,000
Espanola District, Ont. (Mém. 102).....	3,000	96	288,000
Production of Copper, Gold, Lead, Nickel, etc..	2,500	88	220,000
Iron Ores of Canada, Vols. 1 and 2.....	4,000	224	896,000
Contributions to the Mineralogy of Black Lake Area, Que..	2,500	84	210,000
Recherches sur un gisement de phosphate signalé dans l'Alberta.	750	46	34,500
Une reconnaissance géologique entre Golden et Kamloop, C.-B.	1,500	290	435,000
Réduction électrothermique des minerais de fer en Suède.	1,000	68	68,000
Géologie d'une partie du bassin houiller de Flathead, C.-B. (mém. 87).....	1,000	48	48,000
Tourbe, lignite et houille.....	750	206	154,500
Bulletins du musée, n° 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7.....	750	126	94,500
Liste annotée des plantes à fleurs et des fougères de la pointe Pelée, Ont. (mém. 54).....	730	140	102,200
Géologie de la région de Cranbrook, C.-B. (mém. 76).....	1,500	218	327,000
Gisements minéraux de la région de Beaverdell, C.-B. (mém. 79)	1,500	168	252,000
District de Rainy-River, Ont., géologie superficielle (mém. 82)	1,000	112	112,000
Recherches sur les charbons du Canada, vol. VI.....	750	128	96,000
Les dépôts pléistocènes et récents de l'île de Montréal (mém. 73)	1,500	70	115,000
L'industrie du feldspath au Canada.....	1,000	143	141,000
Production minière au Canada, 1915.....	1,000	261	264,000
Ressources du Canada en pétrole et en gaz naturel (bulletin n° 292)	1,500	400	600,000
Dépôts sulfurés du Canada et l'industrie du sel (bulletin n° 326)	1,000	182	182,000
Géologie de la région de Field, Colombie-Britannique et Alberta (mém. 55).....	1,500	328	492,000
Géologie du district minier de Franklin, Colombie-Britannique (mém. 56).....	1,500	274	411,000
Minéraux non-métalliques employés dans les industries manufacturières du Canada	1,000	212	212,000
Géologie et gisements minéraux de Rossland, Colombie-Britannique (mém. 77).....	1,500	384	576,000
Recherches sur les charbons du Canada, Vols. I, II, III, et IV. (bulletin n° 308).....	750	1,128	846,000
Géologie archéenne du lac La Plaine (mém. 40).....	750	156	117,000
Recherches sur les tourbières et l'industrie de la tourbe au Canada, 1911-12 (bulletin n° 9).....	750	48	36,000
La frontière internationale Yukon-Alaska, entre les rivières Porcupine et Yukon (mém. 67).....	1,500	112	213,000
Recherches sur les tourbières et l'industrie de la tourbe au Canada, 1913-14 (bulletin n° 11).....	600	204	20,400
Recherches sur un gisement de phosphate signalé dans l'Alberta (bulletin n° 12).....	1,500	42	63,000
Galvanoplastie au Cobalt, troisième partie.	1,000	88	88,000
Industries métallurgiques du cuivre au Canada.....	750	212	159,000
Flore carbonifère des "Assises à fougères" de St.-John, N.B. (mém. 41).....	750	190	142,500
La région euphrifère de Whitehorse, territoire du Yukon (n° 1051)	750	66	49,500
Portions des divisions minières du canal Portland et de la Skeena, C.-B. (mém. 32).....	750	116	87,000
Propriétés magnétiques du Cobalt et du Fe ₂ Co.	750	26	19,500
L'art décoratif chez les tribus indiennes du Connecticut (mém. 75).....	1,000	76	76,000
Le Corindon—Gisement, distribution, exploitation, et usage (mém. 57).....	750	308	231,000
Les gisements de magnétite près de Calabogie, Renfrew, Ont. (bulletin n° 255).....	750	20	15,000
Carried forward	2,810,115	23,126	117,911,650

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TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1917-18
(copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded*.

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward.....	2,810,115	23,126	117,911,650
<i>National Service—</i>			
How to Live in War Time.....	188,000	32	6,016,000
<i>Naval Service—</i>			
Tide Tables for St. John and New Brunswick, 1918.....	18,150	24	435,600
The Call.....	1,000	8	8,000
Pilote du Saint-Laurent	500	154	77,000
<i>Secretary of State—</i>			
Alleged German Outrages (Report).....	16,000	64	1,024,000
Alleged German Outrages (Evidence).....	*2,500	372	930,000
Dépositions et pièces à conviction—Atrocités allemandes.....	3,000	388	1,164,000
Rapport de la commission d'enquête sur les atrocités allemandes.....	10,000	66	660,000
Proclamations, arrêtés du conseil et documents relatifs à la guerre européenne (3 vols.).....	2,000	1,852	3,704,000
<i>Trade and Commerce—</i>			
Statistical Year Book of Canada, 1915.....	9,700	716	7,022,800
Report of Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy.....	7,000	160	1,120,000
Rapport de la commission spéciale du commerce, déléguée en Grande-Bretagne, en France et en Italie.....	3,070	160	491,200
Annuaire du Canada, 1915	2,050	728	1,492,400
Totals.....	3,073,085	27,850	142,056,650
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	3,258,390	24,046	180,101,120

* In last year's report this item was given as 55,000 copies; it should have been 10,000 copies, thereby reducing the number of printed pages to 3,720,000 and the grand total to 3,258,390 copies and 180,101,120 printed pages.

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TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Envelopes.	Copies other Work.
Agriculture ..	15,000	2,199,415
Auditor General ..		15,000
Board of Pension Commissioners ..		324,000
Canada Food Board ..		4,000
Civil Service Commission ..		2,950
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery ..		1,500,000
Customs ..		3,704,785
Experimental Farms ..		1,637,225
Finance ..	6,000	2,252,700
House of Commons ..		3,160
Indian Affairs ..		22,250
Inland Revenue ..		339,500
Interior ..	7,000	1,386,440
Justice ..	228,150	5,394,815
Labour ..		38,900
Marine and Fisheries ..		311,825
Militia and Defence ..	547,500	9,842,765
Military Hospitals Commission ..		128,650
Mines ..		14,615
National Service ..		127,000
Naval Service ..	64,000	7,416,370
Post Office ..	1,001,400	39,117,825
Privy Council ..		13,000
Public Works ..		602,600
Railways and Canals ..		122,750
Railway Commission ..		12,000
Secretary of State ..		21,000
Senate ..	1,000	
Trade and Commerce ..	2,005,100	57,100
Totals ..	3,875,150	76,642,670
Totals (March 31, 1917) ..	1,162,420	100,460,885

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Departments.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture ..				125
Inland Revenue ..			20	100
Interior ..	9	6	100	2,500
Marine and Fisheries ..				5
Militia and Defence ..		3	1,020	182,572
Mines ..			2	5,500
Naval Service ..			250	500
Post Office ..			1,405	1,858
Public Works ..		8		
Railways and Canals ..			30	1,516
Trade and Commerce ..			52	12,908
Totals ..	9	17	2,879	207,584
Totals (March 31, 1917) ..	110	3,326	15,804	371,651

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TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Quantity.
Agriculture.....	5,000
Customs.....	4,000
Interior.....	106
Justice.....	100
Marine and Fisheries.....	500
Militia and Defence.....	51,028
Naval Service.....	465,535
Post Office.....	162,097
Public Works.....	5
Railways and Canals.....	200
Railway Commission.....	200
Total.....	688,771
Total (March 31, 1917).....	353,801

TABLE No. 14.—Statement showing the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter.	Note and Half Note.	Envelopes.	Number of Impressions.
Customs.....	50,360			50,360
Governor General.....	1,100	5,200	4,050	10,350
House of Commons.....		1,875	2,500	4,375
Militia and Defence.....	427,000			427,000
Privy Council.....	12,500			12,500
Senate.....		350		350
Trade and Commerce.....	10,000			10,000
Totals.....	500,960	7,425	6,550	514,935
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	690,425	182,305	627,250	1,499,980

TABLE No. 15.—Statement showing the Loose-leaf work during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Binders.	Loose Leaves.	Index Leaves.	Index Cards.
Agriculture.....				10,000
Militia and Defence.....		218,090		1,476,390
Naval Service.....		5,000		
Post Office.....		5,000		
Railways and Canals.....		74,060		
Trade and Commerce.....		29,235		77,550
Totals.....		331,385		1,563,940
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	205	556,095	449	287,081

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TABLE No. 17.—Statement giving the Number of Maps, Plans, Cheques, and Forms lithographed during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Maps and Plans.	Cheques and Forms.
Agriculture.....	3,000	2,324,140
Auditor General.....		2,000
Board of Pension Commissioners.....		30,720
Canada Food Board.....		4,210
Civil Service Commission.....		415
Customs.....		393,895
External Affairs.....		2,215
Finance.....		112,220
Governor General.....		2,000
House of Commons.....		90,035
Indian Affairs.....		47,420
Inland Revenue.....		973,045
Interior.....	324,200	1,195,715
Justice.....		47,030
Labour.....		13,155
Library of Parliament.....		500
Marine and Fisheries.....	18,440	156,865
Militia and Defence.....		4,215,775
Military Hospitals Commission.....		50,920
Mines.....	219,620	83,040
Naval Service.....	7,580	161,170
Post Office.....	2,285	224,180
Privy Council.....		15,600
Public Printing and Stationery.....		180,675
Public Works.....		59,675
Railways and Canals.....		581,600
Railway Commission.....		10,500
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.....		30,000
Secretary of State.....		4,705
Senate.....	1,800	3,980
Trade and Commerce.....	11,500	577,260
War Purchasing Commission.....		1,000
Totals.....	588,425	11,615,660
Totals (March 31, 1917)...	1,201,101	22,300,439

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TABLE No. 18.—Statement showing the Number of Halftones, Line Cuts, Electros, and Dies made during the Fiscal Year 1917-18.

Department.	Halftones.	Line Cuts.	Electros.	Dies.
Agriculture.....	872	6,439	619	8
Board of Pension Commissioners.....		1	13	1
Canada Food Board.....	6	12	212	5
Civil Service Commission.....			2	2
Customs.....		8	132	
Experimental Farms.....	111	66	1,133	
External Affairs.....		1		
Finance.....		2	145	3
Fuel Controller.....			2	1
Governor General.....				3
House of Commons.....	14	29	25	3
India Affairs.....		6	4	1
Inland Revenue.....			10	1
Interior.....	132	229	227	3
Justice.....		3	355	
Labour.....		6	15	4
Library of Parliament.....			5	
Marine and Fisheries.....		26	42	2
Militia and Defence.....	2	92	633	8
Military Hospitals Commission.....			3	
Mines.....	214	128	28	
National Service.....		1	116	
Naval Service.....	6	58	163	1
Post Office.....			364	2
Privy Council.....		4		7
Public Information.....		1	1	
Public Printing and Stationery.....	1	51	374	1
Public Works.....			67	2
Railways and Canals.....		6	16	2
Railway Commission.....				4
Secretary of State.....		6		1
Senate.....		5		4
Trade and Commerce.....	63	157	71	3
Totals.....	1,421	7,337	4,777	81
Totals (March 31, 1917).....	1,596	4,240	3,551	26

STATIONERY BRANCH.

OTTAWA, November 7, 1918.

J. de L. TACHÉ, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of the accounts of this branch from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, as follows:—
viz.:—

Value of goods brought forward April 1, 1917.....	\$ 432,791 94
Value of goods received, April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	1,973,900 51
Wages, etc., charged against stock.....	116,210 84
Balance profit.....	60,170 27
	<u>\$ 2,583,073 56</u>
By goods issued to departments.....	\$ 1,211,749 68
Work Book Account—Printing and sundry printing supplies, Printing Branch.....	891,008 28
Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1918.....	480,315 60
	<u>\$ 2,583,073 56</u>

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C—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886-7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer), and subsequent years up to 1917-18.

Year.	Goods received.	Goods sent out.	Demands	Letters received.	Letters sent out.	Packages despatched by Mail.	Packages and cases despatched by rail and Exp.	Paper and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.						\$ cts.
1886-7.....	128,463 16	132,313 88	10,297	948	3,243	4,389	102	64,528 18
1887-8.....	183,731 61	186,832 56	11,251	959	3,712	3,733	168	65,264 38
1888-9.....	192,101 36	185,895 04	11,591	1,175	4,020	3,979	185	87,384 95
1889-90.....	180,747 14	176,273 58	13,708	1,411	5,939	3,330	444	88,651 46
1890-1.....	185,089 29	193,035 51	15,220	1,547	6,483	3,967	463	92,394 87
1891-2.....	218,485 69	219,749 90	17,694	1,827	6,711	4,728	1,794	118,964 74
1892-3.....	228,100 38	225,401 37	17,855	2,403	6,869	5,317	2,118	118,983 22
1893-4.....	191,838 69	205,873 33	16,901	2,488	6,951	6,153	2,111	101,315 59
1894-5.....	190,840 65	195,769 83	17,857	3,404	8,178	5,883	2,017	97,100 38
1895-6.....	197,592 91	199,538 62	18,899	3,675	9,132	6,730	1,469	98,045 34
1896-7.....	205,051 35	214,061 82	20,756	3,804	9,406	9,244	1,022	93,114 84
1897-8.....	230,497 06	625,116 44	21,772	5,367	11,457	12,521	1,170	117,312 10
1898-9.....	218,088 17	236,988 62	21,047	4,610	13,059	11,343	1,217	113,706 19
1899-1900....	232,017 96	252,100 23	21,928	5,984	13,277	14,129	1,060	110,049 48
1900-1.....	302,766 26	301,495 95	23,227	6,856	13,689	16,382	1,038	142,421 20
1901-2.....	296,721 64	288,782 90	23,086	6,204	15,292	15,191	805	115,597 91
1902-3.....	280,414 42	303,160 80	23,148	6,707	15,630	16,288	412	122,530 50
1903-4.....	385,810 93	352,993 61	25,752	8,539	19,389	21,263	689	140,772 33
1904-5.....	438,232 96	427,783 74	28,003	8,439	19,229	22,822	1,102	162,787 26
1905-6.....	463,515 73	448,388 08	28,808	7,851	18,459	29,653	1,182	157,823 76
9 months								
1906-7.....	390,043 40	369,592 34	22,355	6,979	15,363	27,403	661	120,308 65
1907-8.....	588,786 87	580,027 75	31,858	11,007	23,115	45,628	3,129	216,093 73
1908-9.....	635,340 20	613,516 45	33,298	12,539	23,059	21,247	804	225,508 23
1909-10.....	599,226 80	592,902 55	36,164	13,801	23,260	53,723	1,011	222,442 62
1910-11.....	541,366 74	621,049 48	39,068	12,368	23,528	27,541	1,089	258,877 63
1911-12.....	716,868 55	774,561 30	43,753	16,091	23,247	21,601	1,307	176,654 23
1912-13.....	890,025 90	931,861 87	43,477	16,173	23,990	.....	1,842	306,687 70
1913-14.....	1,123,953 58	1,154,429 87	46,598	13,627	26,962	.....	2,565	361,947 03
1914-15.....	1,007,036 23	1,084,443 05	47,416	8,669	*29,994	*3,352	3,483	397,273 76
1915-16.....	1,148,242 24	1,273,292 12	48,759	8,168	*7,007	*2,673	6,019	550,748 47
1916-17.....	1,939,078 84	1,943,379 79	49,978	8,695	*36,405	*1,664	9,922	906,761 49
1917-18.....	1,973,900 51	2,102,757 96	59,440	8,487	*36,650	*2,118	9,607	891,008 28

*Exclusive of Distribution Branch.

The expenditure of this branch shows an increase of \$159,378.17 compared with 1916-17. (See statement B.) During the year requisitions on the office have reached 59,440, 8,487 letters were received and 36,650 were mailed; packages despatched by mail, 2,118; and packages and cases despatched by rail, 9,607.

J. O. PATENAUDE,
Superintendent of Stationery.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, being 8 and 9 George V, 1st Session of the Thirteenth Parliament, 1918.

LIST No. 1—BOUND IN CLOTH.

To whom sent.	English.	French.
<i>Parliament of Canada.</i>		
Cabinet Ministers.....	38	
Senators.....	79	23
Members of the House of Commons.....	188	53
Officers of the Senate.....	10	4
Officers of the House of Commons.....	19	4
Members of the Privy Council not now in Parliament.....	12	7
	346	91
<i>Departmental List.</i>		
Judges, Supreme Court.....	6	1
Judges, Exchequer Court.....	3	1
Library of Supreme Court.....	6	1
Library of Parliament.....	20	10
Library of Parliament for exchange.....	50	
Deputy Ministers.....	77	5
Departments.....	47	8
Department of Justice for Agents.....	75	
	281	26
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	22	
Judges.....	93	
Officials, Osgoode Hall.....	7	
Police Magistrates.....	207	3
Sheriffs.....	41	
Clerks of the Peace.....	48	
Clerks, County Court.....	45	
County Crown Attorneys.....	48	
Law Associations.....	36	
Commissioner of Police.....	1	
Newspapers.....	45	
	593	3
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	16	15
Judges.....	63	53
Clerk, Admiralty Court.....	1	
Judges' Chambers.....	11	8
Advocates' Libraries.....	9	14
Clerks, Sessions of the Peace.....	1	4
Recorders.....	5	8
Sheriffs.....	5	17
Prothonotaries.....	10	25
Clerks of the Peace.....	2	21
Clerks, Circuit Courts.....	16	77
Clerks, District Courts.....	1	
Clerk of the Crown.....	3	3
District Magistrates.....		53
Newspapers.....	6	10
	152	308

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1918—*Continued.*LIST No. 1—BOUND IN CLOTH—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	English.	French.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	11	.....
Judges.....	21	.....
Clerk, Admiralty Court.....	1	.....
Barristers, Society of Nova Scotia.....	1	.....
Sheriffs.....	18	.....
Clerks, County Courts.....	26	.....
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	16	.....
Newspapers.....	10	.....
	104	.....
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	13	.....
Judges.....	20	.....
Clerks, County Courts.....	11	.....
Clerks, Circuit Courts.....	9	.....
Clerk, Supreme Court.....	1	.....
Deputy Clerk in Equity.....	1	.....
Sheriffs.....	14	.....
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	29	.....
Newspapers.....	7	.....
	105	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	7	.....
Judges.....	6	.....
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	2	.....
Prothonotaries.....	3	.....
Sheriffs.....	3	.....
Judges' Chambers.....	1	.....
Police Magistrates.....	6	.....
Clerk of the Crown.....	1	.....
Law Society.....	1	.....
Newspapers.....	3	.....
	33	.....
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	18	1
Judges.....	18	.....
Clerks, County Courts.....	48	7
Police Magistrates.....	3	.....
Sheriffs.....	7	.....
Prothonotaries.....	1
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	68
Libraries.....	7	1
Newspapers.....	6
	176	9

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DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1918—*Continued.*LIST No. 1—BOUND IN CLOTH—*Concluded.*

To whom sent.	English.	French.
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	15	.....
Judges.....	24	.....
Clerks, County Court.....	8	.....
Registrar, Supreme Court.....	1	.....
Registrar, County Court.....	1	.....
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	69	.....
Sheriffs.....	7	.....
Libraries.....	5	.....
Newspapers.....	11	.....
	141	.....
<i>Alberta.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	16	.....
Judges.....	20	.....
Clerks, Supreme Court.....	7	.....
Libraries.....	9	.....
Newspapers.....	7	.....
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	27	.....
	86	.....
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		
Provincial Government.....	11	.....
Honourable Judges.....	28	.....
Clerks, Supreme Court.....	4	.....
Sheriffs.....	4	.....
Libraries.....	15	.....
Newspapers.....	7	.....
Stipendiary Magistrates.....	9	.....
	78	.....
<i>Yukon District.</i>		
The Commissioner.....	1	.....
Judges.....	3	.....
Sheriff.....	1	.....
Clerk of the Court.....	2	.....
Officials.....	17	.....
Police Magistrates.....	1	.....
	25	.....
<i>Foreign.</i>		
Newfoundland Officials.....	14	.....
United Kingdom Officials and Libraries.....	34	.....
United States Officials.....	5	.....
British Overseas Dominions.....	29	.....
Canadian Officials, London, Eng.....	5	.....
International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.....	1	1
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Paris, France.....	1	.....
Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, France.....	.....	1
High Commissioner for Canada, Paris, France.....	1
Consuls accredited to Canada.....	6
	95	3

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DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada, 1918—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Parliament of Canada.....	346	91
Departmental List.....	284	26
Province of Ontario.....	593	3
“ Quebec.....	152	308
“ Nova Scotia.....	104	
“ New Brunswick.....	105	
“ Prince Edward Island.....	33	
“ Manitoba.....	176	9
“ British Columbia.....	141	
“ Alberta.....	86	
“ Saskatchewan.....	78	
“ Yukon District.....	25	
“ Foreign.....	95	3
Miscellaneous.....	12	3
Sales.....	1,220	32
Balance on hand.....		515
Amount printed.....	3,450	990

LIST No. 2, "BOUND IN HALF CALF."

To whom sent.	English.	French.
Cabinet Ministers.....	19	
Departments.....	5	2
Balance on hand.....	26	8
Amount printed.....	50	10

APPENDIX

	PAGE
I. Communication of the Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, presented	
May 11, 1916.	69
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I. COMMUNICATION TO ALL DEPUTY MINISTERS OF THE THIRD REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

OTTAWA, May 23, 1916.

SIR,—I am desired by the Prime Minister to enclose a copy of the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Printing presented to the House of Commons on the 11th day of May, 1916, and also a copy of the Resolution of the House of Commons adopted on the 18th inst. These are forwarded for your consideration.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. FLINT.

Clerk of the House of Commons.

(a) RESOLUTION.

[Adopted May 18, 1916.]

On motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, it was resolved, That the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government with the recommendation that the attention of each Department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said Report carried into effect so far as may be practicable and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next session in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular Department.

(b) THIRD REPORT.

[Presented May 11, 1916.]

Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the following as their Third Report.

The Committee has had before it for consideration the question of the prevention of waste in public printing and distribution.

The Committee has made careful investigation and inquiry, and, after referring the matter to a sub-committee for further investigation, beg leave to report as follows:—

The Committee desire, in the first place, to call attention to the great increase in the cost of Parliamentary and Departmental printing in recent years. For instance, the expenditure in 1895 was \$330,627. In 1915 this had increased to \$1,807,390.

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Within the past few days the Committee has had before it the King's Printer and other officials of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. After hearing the testimony of these gentlemen, the Committee is of the opinion that great economies can be effected by the adoption of certain changes, both in the manner of printing and distributing. A complete review of the situation, from the King's Printer's standpoint, is contained in a memorandum which he prepared in March, last year, copy of which is attached hereto, and which it is recommended to be printed with this report.¹

Dealing first with the distribution lists, because upon these the extent of the printing to be done depends, the Committee recommend:—

That all distribution be made from the office of the King's Printer, as provided by the Act constituting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Chapter 80, R.S.C.).

That all Departmental mailing lists be sent to the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing Bureau, and that these lists be revised annually by the Distribution Office. This should be done by sending out reply cards to all individuals on the lists—for any class of Government publication. In the event of no response within a specified time, the name or names to be dropped.

The same practice to be pursued with regard to bound volumes of the Sessional Papers, over 640 sets of which are now sent out to different institutions. It is estimated that fully half of this quantity is thrown away, and that if the lists be reduced by fifty per cent there will be a saving of at least 9,600 bound volumes.

Distribution lists and the printing of the Debates of both Houses in every case, to be referred to the Printing Committee.

Recommendations made to either House by any Committee for the printing of evidence taken before it to be referred to the Printing Committee for action.

Reports of Special Commissions to be referred to the Printing Committee to determine whether they shall be printed, and if so, in what quantities.

The Committee is of the opinion that the practice of charging the general public for Departmental blue books and special publications should be strictly adhered to. The indiscriminate distribution of maps, annual blue books and special monthly reports has led to many abuses in the past. Instances have been cited by many Departments where scores of applications have been received from schools in different parts of the country for publications which could not, in the slightest degree, interest the school children applying for them. These books have been asked for probably on the mere mention by some newspaper that they would be sent free. Some Deputy Ministers are of the opinion that the motive underlying the requests for these reports is the hope that the report will contain pictures.

In order to expedite the mailing of Governmental publications, it is earnestly recommended that a branch post office be established, in connection with the Distribution Branch of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and mail be sent therefrom direct to the railway stations.

With regard to the Parliamentary printing, which is done under the supervision of the King's Printer, the Committee is pleased to learn that during the past two or three years changes have been made in the typographical arrangements of several blue books, whereby considerable economy has been effected. On these books it is estimated that an annual saving of \$15,000 has been made. The King's Printer, however, has no editorial authority, and can only bring about these changes through the good-will of the officials of the several Departments.

Attention is called by the Committee to the enormous increase in the number of illustrations in annual and special reports. Many of these illustrations are of no value. It is suggested that only such plates be incorporated in Parliamentary blue books as are necessary to a proper understanding of the text.

(1) See page 72 to 78

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There is great room for economy in the printing of annual Departmental reports, by eliminating entirely technical treatises, complimentary references, lists of staffs of officials, formal introductions and formal signatures, duplication of statistical information, etc. In the latter connection one has only to examine the statistical reports of the Departments of Customs and Trade and Commerce to see the proof of this statement. The Committee recommend that, where at all possible, duplications should be avoided.

The Committee recommends that the scope of the monthly *Agricultural Gazette* be extended, by incorporating with it *Seasonable Hints* and small bulletins now issued by the Department of Agriculture in leaflet form, in order to give them permanent value, and that the *Gazette* be distributed free to all Canadian farmers who apply for it. This could be accomplished without much additional cost, by dropping the Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence, much of the information contained in which is of little practical value to the Canadian farmer. The best features of the Bulletin could be incorporated in the *Agricultural Gazette*, which should be published in cheaper form. The Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence has been in existence for over five years and costs annually about \$9,400.

The Committee would call attention to the large quantities of maps, which are prepared by some sixteen branches of the Public Service, and which in a large measure are circulated free. The Report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1914 to "inquire into the state of the records of the Public Departments" called attention to this great division of labour, and suggested "that the whole of the map-making for the Dominion Government might be carried on more effectively and economically under the direction of a central authority." We would recommend that this work be supervised by the Department of Public Printing, with absolute authority to prevent useless duplication or overlapping.

The Committee would further recommend that all "copy" for the printer be typewritten. Instances innumerable have been noted of the great waste of public funds through bad calligraphy and consequent corrections of proof. Last year at the Government Printing Bureau the cost of authors' corrections was \$48,376. This was a decrease of \$5,666 over the previous year, but the Committee is satisfied that this charge can be largely reduced by the exercise of greater care in the preparation of "copy."

As already pointed out, the King's Printer and the Bureau staff have no authority to make any changes in the text of any Parliamentary or Departmental document. Recognizing that thousands of pages of reports of no value are printed annually, the Committee is of the opinion that to revise copy and to avoid redundancy and overlapping, a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental publications should be established by the Government, to work in conjunction with the King's Printer. To this Board all reports and publications should be referred, and authority should be vested in such a Board to decide what should or what should not be printed. The Committee is of opinion that such a Board, properly constituted, with wide editorial powers, could save the country thousands of dollars annually.

(Sd.) J. A. CURRIE,

Chairman.

(c) MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE KING'S PRINTER.

(Annual Report Department Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ending March 31, 1914, pages X-XVI.)

MEMORANDUM.

It is assumed that the object of the query submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery is to secure a summary of the views of the Department—

- (1) As to the means of reducing the original cost of parliamentary and departmental publications.
- (2) As to the means of avoiding waste and cheapening distribution.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

On several recent occasions, public commissions or committees, both in Canada and in the United States, have reported upon this very subject.

1. In January, 1906, a "Committee on Department Methods" reported to the President of the United States on the query: "How much too much is printed of Government Publications?"

2. In 1908, a Canadian Public Service Commission incidentally reported on the preparation of blue-books in the departments (page 43 of the report, Sess. Paper No. 29 A, 1908).

3. In 1908, a special inquiry into the methods of the Public Printing and Stationery Department was instituted by the then Secretary of State (Sess. Paper No. 39, 1911).

4. In December, 1911, a Commission on "Economy and Efficiency" reported to the President of the United States on the centralization of the distribution of the Government publications (U. S. Senate Document No. 293, 1912).

5. In 1912, a Dominion Public Service Commission, amongst other matters, investigated the working of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and their own report is accompanied by a sub-report of Messieurs Prie, Waterhouse and Company (Sess. Paper No. 57, 1913).

6. The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of records of the Public Departments, whose advance report has been communicated to us, made an inquiry, several features of which apply to the subject matter of these notes.

The above-mentioned United States reports apply to our Canadian problem, as the conditions in Washington will be found to have been almost identical to conditions in Ottawa.

The conclusions of these American and Canadian reports cover the subject fully and well, are very plain, and based on findings of common practices.

I. REDUCTION OF COST OF PUBLICATIONS.

Excessive expenditure in public printing may be classified under the following heads:—

1. Excessive cost in the execution of printing work in the Government Printing Office.
2. Excessive size of documents and printing of unimportant documents for Parliament or the Departments.
3. Excessive editions of such publications.

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1. *Cost of Printing.*

The cost of printing has been, in the late years, the object of a good deal of study and improvement in the Printing Bureau. The suggestions of the 1910 and 1912 inquiries have been mainly carried into practice, and this, coupled with certain changes in the personnel, and the use of modern machinery previously introduced and kept up, has certainly brought the Bureau to a satisfactory state of efficiency, if one considers the drawbacks inherent to the working of a government institution, and those resulting from more or less congestion in several portions of the department.

The output of the Printing Bureau per head of its force will favourably compare with the output of a large number of outside printing establishments and this showing would be still more conclusive if the Government Bureau were allowed to charge Parliament and the departments for their publications according to the rates allowed to outside printing establishments on work executed for the Government. Wages, stock, and a few overhead charges are only permitted to be charged by the Printing Bureau against the departments, nothing being included in the overhead charges to cover Civil Service salaries, heat, light, and power, depreciation and maintenance of building, plant and capital equipment, nor for interest on the investment, insurance, etc.

As the technical working of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery has already been inquired into, we abstain from going further into details.

2. *Excessive Size of Publications.*3. *Excessive Editions of Publications.*

If these two items are considered in the light of the responsibility for the size of the documents and for the excessive editions of same, they may be studied together.

The copy or subject matter of publications is, of course, prepared in the several departments.

The original requisitions or orders on the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the printing of publications are issued by each of the departments (including Parliament) wanting them.

The publications are classified into two main divisions:—

(a) Parliamentary publications which are ultimately intended to be collected and bound in the annual series designated as "Sessional Papers." All the annual reports of the departments, in several cases with appendices, are included in that division.

(b) Departmental publications proper, which include all publications not otherwise belonging to the first division (technical reports, monographs, monthly publications, bulletins, and also all forms, account books, etc., etc., wanted for the sundry services).

The present notes are only dealing with the publications of the first of these divisions.¹

The total edition of any given publication going into the Sessional Papers is not wholly ordered by any one department. The total edition is made up of the number of copies ordered separately by the House of Commons, by the departments, and by the Distribution Office.

The edition of blue-books or number of copies of "*all printed matter, over which the Joint Committee on Printing has jurisdiction*," is apparently regulated by report of the Committee, dated 1st May, 1902 (still in force), and which approved of distribution lists laid before them then, and followed since, corrections having been made from time to time in consequence of events (deaths, removals, etc.).

¹ At the same time the remarks made as to preparation of copy, size of publications, editions, etc., etc., will generally apply.

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The editions or number of copies intended for the departments are requisitioned for, or ordered printed, by the departments, under the authority of an Order in Council of the 16th January, 1893, fixing the limit of the number of copies to be printed for distribution by them to 500 copies. From time to time since, this Order in Council has been severally amended by other Orders in Council, according to a list annexed to the present memorandum.

The Distribution Office of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery issues its own requisitions, under the authority of the Order in Council of January, 1893, which provides that the "Queen's Printer be authorized to reserve for purposes of sale such numbers of the departmental reports, and to arrange for their sale in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of State."

Apparently, therefore, each department is responsible for the quantities of reports ordered for its own service. But, by a peculiar practice, the exact origin of which we cannot trace, the quantities ordered for the departments proper (not for the House or Senate), under the authority of Orders in Council, are not charged against the departments.

The departments only pay for the number of copies which they order, in excess of the quantities fixed by the Order in Council. The number of copies ordered by them under the authority of Orders in Council (even though printed exclusively for them and until now distributed by them) are charged against the parliamentary appropriation voted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, under the appellation of "*Miscellaneous Printing*."

The amounts required to cover this "*Miscellaneous Printing*" are increasing at a great pace. A table annexed to this report shows that the appropriation in 1900 was only \$30,000; in 1910-11, it reached \$85,000; in 1911-12, it was made \$100,000; and this year the Main Estimates of \$100,000 have been increased by \$50,000 in the Supplementary Estimates.

The opening of this appropriation and account of "*Miscellaneous Printing*" had likely for its object the centralization, under one head, of the expense of printing the annual reports of the several departments. However, if it is thought that excessive expense, in size and in editions, results directly from the authorized requisitions of the departments, it seems that the responsibility would be more directly traceable to the departments, if each one had to have its appropriation for printing voted singly and annually, in lieu of the lump appropriation voted to all departments, under the general heading "*Miscellaneous Printing*."

Of this "*Miscellaneous*" appropriation, the departments can only use what Orders in Council allow them to use, but there seems to be no definite limit to the passing of Orders in Council, and the "*Miscellaneous Printing*" may be considered as only a *covering* appropriation, for which Supplementary Estimates have been several times voted or will be more and more needed in the future.

We will now examine items 2 and 3 singly.

To eliminate waste in the *unnecessary size of public documents*, the United States Committee of 1906 made the following recommendations, which are undoubtedly applicable to the Dominion publications:—

(a) There should be in each department of the Government a committee advisory to the head of the department on the subject of printing and publications;

(b) This committee should examine the copy for the reports with a view to the exclusion of unnecessary matter;

(c) It should see that such copy is edited carefully before, and not after, going to the printing office;

(d) It should see that the statistical matter is kept within reasonable bounds and compiled in condensed form;

(e) It should give its special supervision to the question of costly and unnecessary illustration of public documents;

(f) It should prevent the duplication of matter in different departments.

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And the same committee laid down, amongst others, the following rules to govern all classes of publications:—

(a) Annual reports should be confined to concise accounts of work done and expenditure incurred during the period covered by the report, with recommendations relating to the future, including plans for work about to be undertaken.

(b) Contributions to knowledge, in the form of scientific treatises and general discussion, have no place in an annual report. Observance of this rule would, they say, exclude an immense quantity of matter from annual reports, as now printed. (And the committee here point out the tendency of departments to have the cost of their printing charged against other appropriations than their own, which gives further ground to our previous remarks about "Miscellaneous" appropriation.)

(c) Illustrations in annual reports should be excluded, except maps or diagrams indispensable to the understanding of the text, views of monuments begun or erected during the period covered by the report, etc.

(d) Inserted material written or compiled by persons not connected with the reporting office, and biographical and eulogistic matter relating to the past or present personnel of the office, should be rigorously excluded.

(e) The reports of officers who do not report directly to the head of an executive department should not be printed, but may be summarized in the reports of their head officers, etc., etc.

To eliminate waste by *excessive editions*, the measures recommended to do away with *excessive size* of documents may be applied with good results.

How many copies of each publication are really needed, or wanted, is a piece of information which few officials can fully and authoritatively supply. It seems to have been a very general impression in the several Canadian Commissions, and with the Members and officers of Parliament who have handled the subject in or before Parliament, that a great waste takes place.

It has been affirmed time and again and lately reported that a large number of copies are refused by persons entitled to receive them in Parliament, and are piling up in the storerooms of Parliament and the departments, ultimately to find their way to the junk stores or waste-paper dealers.

But even an inventory of the accumulation of documents in the different departments would afford only a partial demonstration of this fact, as a large number of publications have already found their way to junk stores and waste-paper dealers' yards.

Excessive editions contribute directly to the waste in distribution, and the remedies against such waste will afford the control and the means of guarding against printing unnecessary numbers of copies, and reciprocally.

But it must not be assumed that a very great saving can be effected by reducing the editions (number of copies) of the publications. It has been estimated by officers of the Printing Bureau that cutting down the edition or number of copies of average so-called blue-books will not result in a saving of more than 25 cents for each unit of 500 pages. The first and heaviest cost of publication being that of composition, revising, make-up and preparation for press, it will only matter to that extent of 25 cents per unit of 500 pages, if any given edition be increased or decreased. This figure cannot possibly apply to all cases, but it is given as an average basis for calculations.

The cutting out of unnecessary copy or subject-matter of reports will much more effectively influence the total cost than the reduction of the number of copies to be printed, except when the cutting may unmercifully be applied to very large editions.

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II. AVOIDING WASTE AND CHEAPENING DISTRIBUTION.

A large number of persons, in the Senate and the House of Commons, or through the Members of the same, officials in the Provincial Governments, judges, etc., etc.—or of institutions, libraries, educational establishments, etc., etc., are entitled to or do receive government publications. All the departments distribute copies of their own reports. Many of these are again bound up in the Sessionals and sent again to libraries, etc. An American official, appointed to inquire into the itinerary of public documents so sent broadcast (in the United States) was able to write, in 1905:—

“Since the establishment of this office, in 1895, 800,000 duplicate documents have been returned to the Superintendent of Documents by libraries receiving more than one copy, and applications have been made for the return of several hundred thousand additional volumes, which were declined owing to lack of storage facilities.”

And the report from which this quotation is taken adds:—

“These figures relate solely to duplication of distribution to libraries, and take no account whatever of very large duplication in distribution to individuals.”

These processes of handling by which documents, after printing, successively pass to the hands of packers in the shipping rooms, to the wagons and conveyances, to the Members of the Senate and the House of Commons, to the departments, from the departments to other departments, or through the mailing clerks to the public, and from them all to post offices and railway stations, are both slow and costly. It has been calculated by the United States Committee in Economy and Efficiency that the handling of the publications from the Government Printing Office to the post offices and railway stations in Washington, via the departments, entailed the expenditure of the vast annual sum of \$327,000.

With these and similar findings before them, what do the above reports suggest in order to avoid waste in and cheapen distribution? Unanimously, *the centralization of the distribution of Government publications.*

The 1911 United States Commission on Efficiency Report covers the ground so effectively and completely that we insert their conclusions:—

“1. That the work of distributing documents be centralized in the office of the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, instead of being performed, as at present, by the departments, establishments, and bureaus issuing such documents.

“2. That each department and establishment retain only such part of its present organization and facilities for the handling of documents as is needed to prepare and issue orders for the mailing of publications.

“3. That the use of teams and trucks, and operators in connection therewith, as well as the other equipment now used in conveying publications from the Government Printing Office to the several departments and establishments, and from such departments and establishments to the post office, and from the post office to the Union station, be discontinued.

“4. That such portion of the forces of the various departments and independent establishments now engaged in addressing, wrapping, sealing, and otherwise handling publications for distribution, as may be necessary, be transferred from the departments and establishments in which they are now employed, to the office of the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office.

“5. That, if necessary for the direct conveyance of publications from the Government Printing Office to the Union station, a sub-post office station

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be established in or adjacent to the mailing room, for the purpose of giving such postal supervision as may be required in the distribution, routing, etc., of documents."

What legislative provisions would have to be passed in order to permit the centralization of distribution of government publications in Ottawa? Likely none at all.

It is important here to note the wording of the Order in Council of 1893, relating to distribution, and to compare it with the law respecting Public Printing and Stationery:—

"On a report dated 16th January, 1893, from the Minister of Finance,

.....
the Minister finds that the number (of copies) required for Parliamentary inside and outside distribution is, as to most of the departmental reports, 1,800 each, and as to five of the most important, 2,500 each. The numbers ordered by the different departments for their own distribution vary from 350 to 10,000, as will be seen from the annexed list. The Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to secure greater uniformity and economy in the orders from the various departments, and that the numbers ordered by each should be based on the call for *necessary official* distribution. The Minister, therefore, recommends that each department be authorized to order within its discretion, for its own distribution, copies of its reports, not to exceed a *maximum of 500 copies of each, and that the Queen's Printer be authorized to reserve for purposes of sale such number of the department reports and to arrange for their sale in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of State.*"

Now the law respecting Public Printing and Stationery reads thus, chap. 50, R.S.O.

"Sec. 5. The department shall be charged exclusively with the following duties in relation to service required for the Senate and House of Commons and the several departments of the Government,

(b) The purchase and distribution of all paper, *books*, and other articles of stationery of whatsoever kind, except books which are required for the Library of Parliament, etc.

"Sec. 22, ss. 2. The Superintendent of Stationery shall also have charge of the *sale of all official publications* of the Parliament and Government of Canada, *which are issued for sale, as well as of the distribution of all public documents and papers to the 'officials and other persons who are entitled to receive the same without payment.'*"

With this statutory enactment, it seems that if the Order in Council of 1893 and the amending ones are valid as to the number of copies of publications to be printed, they cannot be interpreted as lawfully establishing a right to, or a justification for, the distribution of the publications by the departments as carried on now.

Attention is only drawn to this peculiar situation for the purpose of pointing out that if the central distribution is to be considered and recommended as the actual and best remedy against the waste of printed publications, and the most effective means of cheapening distribution, no legislation need be resorted to to carry it into effect. It is already provided for, and never, at any time, in our statutes, since the institution of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, was it contemplated that the actual work of distribution should be carried on by departments.

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The President of the United States, in adding his recommendations of the report of this committee to the favourable consideration of Congress, added this explanation:—

"The plan (of centralizing distribution) does not contemplate any change in the authority which determines the persons to whom documents shall be sent, but, only that the physical work of wrapping, addressing, and mailing the documents shall be done at one place, and that the place of manufacture."

Respectfully submitted,

J. DE L. TACHÉ,

King's Printer.

OTTAWA, 20th March, 1915.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AMENDING ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 16TH JANUARY, 1893.

Reports.	Date of O. in C.	Amending number of copies for free distribution by the departments to
Insurance Reports.....	Feb. 8, 1894	Variable.
Auditor General.....	Nov. 27, 1896	2,000
Trade and Commerce.....	" 9, 1912	Increasing the several parts from 750 to 2,000.
Customs.....	July 7, 1913	835
Fisheries.....	Sept. 16, 1912	1,000
Railway Commission.....	Feb. 7, 1913	2,000
Experimental Farms.....	Sept. 24, 1913	Giving Director carte blanche; in 1914, 73,000, in 1915, over 100,000.
Railways and Canals.....	Dec. 23, 1913	Various Parts 600 to 1,800.
Inland Revenue, Part II.....	Feb. 13, 1914	750
Marine.....	" 16, 1914	750
Biological Stations.....	" 20, 1914	1,000
Interior:—		
Red River Survey.....	" 25, 1914	1,000
Manitoba Water Powers.....	" 25, 1914	6,500 paper-bound and 500 cloth.
Winnipeg River Powers.....	" 25, 1914	"
Bow River.....	" 25, 1914	"
Alberta Water Powers.....	" 25, 1914	"
Man. and B. C. Hydrographic Surveys	Mar. 14, 1914	2,000 paper-bound and 500 cloth.
Stream Measurements.....	Aug. 1, 1914	3,500

II. DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS IN ANSWER TO COMMUNICATION I.

In compliance with the resolution of May 18, 1916, of the House of Commons (see page 69 above), commending to their attention the third report of the Joint Committee on Printing with the King's Printer's report attached, the several departments made the respective reports embodied in Sessional Paper 183, which follows.

(Sessional Paper No. 183.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Reports from each Department of the Government, pursuant to a Resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, adopted on the 18th of May, 1916.

E. L. PATENAUDE,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Report on action taken by the Department of the Naval Service, in accordance with the recommendations contained on page 5, third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament.

By Order,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament, the Department of the Naval Service has transferred to the office of the King's Printer, for distribution, the following reports:—Naval Service Report, Fisheries Report, Fisheries Bulletin (Monthly).

The attention of the chiefs of branches of the Department has been called in a special manner, to the recommendations of the Committee, with reference to the indiscriminate distribution of maps, annual blue books, etc. A charge for charts issued by the Hydrographic Survey and for maps issued by the Radiotelegraph Branch of this department has always been made.

For the last two years, illustrations have been omitted from the annual report of this department.

Copy for the printer has always been submitted by this department typewritten.

The attention of the clerks of the department has also been called to the necessity of the greatest economy in the use of paper.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

EDGAR N. RHODES, Esq., M.P.,

Deputy Speaker, House of Commons.

DEAR SIR,—This department is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Sevigny, of the 4th instant, referring to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th May last, relative to the printing of departmental reports, and asking what steps had been taken by this department in the publication of its annual report to meet its requirements.

In reply, I may state that the last Marine annual report of 1915-16, as compared with that of 1914-15, has been cut down from 356 to 280 pages.

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Former reports of the Deputy Minister comprised a great deal of information in a condensed form which afterwards appeared in greater detail in the main body of the report. This repetition has been discontinued, and its place taken by matter of general interest to the maritime public, such as loss of shipping during the war by the different maritime countries, the methods employed in different countries in the way of subsidies, free entry of shipbuilding materials, etc., for the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry, a brief résumé of the operations of private shipbuilding plants in Canada during the past year, and statistics of Canadian shipping in general.

In Appendix No. 2, report of the Commissioner of Lights, former tables giving names of lightstations and lightkeepers and lists of gas, signal buoy, and submarine-bell stations have been omitted, as they are included in another departmental publication.

Appendix No. 4, report of work carried on at the Government shipyard at Sorel, has been shortened by omitting details of minor repairs to dredges, tugs, and barges.

In Canadian Harbour Commissioners' reports, Appendix No. 13, those of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto were omitted as they are published separately in pamphlet form by the Commissioners, but a brief synopsis of their subject-matter was included in the Deputy Minister's report.

The reports of port wardens, Appendix 14, formerly given in full, have been condensed and put in tabular form, with the exception of that of the port warden of Montreal, which is given in its entirety.

Wherever possible, the text of all reports has been shortened.

Yours faithfully,

A. JOHNSTON.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Memorandum for the Honourable Speaker of the House of Commons respecting the Report of the Committee on Printing, presented on May 11, 1916.

The undersigned has the honour to report that he has read the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament, which was presented on May 11, 1916, and desires to state that every possible step has been taken in the Department of Trade and Commerce, not only to avoid unnecessary expenditure in the matter of printing, but to exercise all possible economy in the distribution of the publications of the department. All officers who have anything to do with the preparation of copy for the Printing Bureau have been cautioned in the matter.

So far as the mailing lists are concerned, prior to the adoption of the report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on printing, arrangements had been made with the Distribution Branch of the Printing Bureau for the distribution of certain publications of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This distribution has now been extended and includes all the regular publications issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the department only receiving a nominal number of each publication for use in ordinary correspondence work. All the other copies are sent direct from the Printing Bureau to the Distribution Office.

These publications consist of the following: Weekly Bulletin, Trade and Commerce Monthly, Census and Statistics Monthly, annual report in seven parts, the Canada Year Book.

The undersigned is pleased to state that this method of handling the reports has led to decreased cost and increased efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. T. O'HARA,

Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, calling attention to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th of May last, relative to the question of public printing, which required each department to submit a report setting forth the extent to which the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses, on printing, "have been carried into effect, and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular department." In reply I beg to report as follows:—

Everything possible has been done in the past to limit the printing expenditure but such printing has been very extensive owing to the requirements of the war; however, the expenditure has been kept down as far as could reasonably be expected under present unusual conditions.

Only 500 copies (English) and 200 copies (French) of the annual report of this department are ordered, which are the quantities allowed by Order in Council. It is only very occasionally that there are illustrations in this report, which is quite limited as regards the matter printed.

"Copy" is typewritten for the printer whenever possible, but this cannot always be done. Care is, however, taken to see that the "copy" forwarded to the printer is quite legible.

As regards the suggestion that all departmental mailing lists be sent to the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing Bureau, revised annually by that office, and publications sent out therefrom, I may point out that Militia Orders, General Orders and Militia Lists comprise a distribution list of nearly 8,000, and as these publications are nearly all distributed to Militia Officers or Services, changes in rank, address, etc., are very numerous (entailing sometimes about 700 to 800 changes in stencilled addresses per month). I do not, therefore, consider that it would be practicable to have the distribution mailing list sent to the Department of Printing, and these publications despatched therefrom.

I may add that military publications are only issued free of charge when required for military purposes in connection with the department; otherwise they are issued upon repayment, and it is to be noted that since the 1st of August, 1914, to 31st of December, 1916, publications have been sold to the amount of some \$29,000.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUGENE Fiset,

Surgeon-General, Deputy Minister.

THE SPEAKER,

House of Commons, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

E. N. RHODES, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,

Deputy Speaker,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

DEAR MR. RHODES,—I enclose copy of a letter under date of January 4, which was received on January 14, from the Honourable Albert Sévigny, former Speaker of the House of Commons, asking for a report as to the action taken by this department relative to the recommendation contained in the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on printing, adopted on May 18, 1916, respecting the necessity of exercising all possible economy in the matter of public printing.

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In view of the fact that Mr. Sévigny has since been appointed to a cabinet position, I have much pleasure in submitting to you a statement of what has been done by this department towards carrying out the recommendations of the committee.

The recommendations made by the committee, so far as they relate to this department, are quoted in full, and immediately under each of them is set out the action or reply of the department.

1. That all distribution be made from the office of the King's Printer, as provided by the Act constituting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (chapter 80, R.S.C.).

This department has transferred to the Government Printing Bureau its mailing lists for annual reports, and all such reports will therefore be distributed in future from the Bureau, which will be kept advised of any changes desired in the lists.

2. Reports of special commissions to be referred to the Printing Committee to determine whether they shall be printed, and if so, in what quantities.

The only special report of this nature printed for this department during the past year was that of the Georgian Bay Commission, and this was done under the authority of the Printing Committee of the House.

3. The committee is of the opinion that the practice of charging the general public for departmental blue-books and special publications should be strictly adhered to. The indiscriminate distribution of maps, annual blue-books, and special monthly reports has led to many abuses in the past. Instances have been cited by many departments where scores of applications have been received from schools in different parts of the country for publications which could not, in the slightest degree, interest the school children applying for them. These books have been asked for probably on the mere mention by some newspaper that they would be sent free. Some Deputy Ministers are of the opinion that the motive underlying the requests for these reports is the hope that the report will contain pictures.

As the reports of the department are now furnished to the public by the Government Printing Bureau, the usual charge is made therefor.

4. With regard to the parliamentary printing, which is done under the supervision of the King's Printer, the committee is pleased to learn that during the past two or three years changes have been made in the typographical arrangements of several blue-books, whereby considerable economy has been effected. On these books it is estimated that an annual saving of \$15,000 has been made. The King's Printer, however, has no editorial authority, and can only bring about these changes through the good will of the officials of the several departments.

The annual report of this department for the fiscal year 1914-15 contained 1,038 pages. The report for 1915-16 comprises 820 pages only, this reduction being effected by changes in the form of the report, and the elimination of matter which is not of interest to the general public.

5. Attention is called by the committee to the enormous increase in the number of illustrations in annual and special reports. Many of these illustrations are of no value. It is suggested that only such plates be incorporated in parliamentary blue books as are necessary to a proper understanding of the text.

No illustrations have been included in the report of this department for 1915-16, and these will be inserted only from time to time in future reports when considered necessary to illustrate the text.

6. There is great room for economy in the printing of annual departmental reports, by eliminating entirely technical treatises, complimentary references, lists of staffs of officials, formal introductions and formal signatures, duplication of statistical

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information, etc. In the latter connection one has only to examine the statistical reports of the Departments of Customs and Trade and Commerce to see the proof of this statement. The committee recommend that, where at all possible, duplications should be avoided.

The lists of caretakers, firemen, etc., of public buildings, persons employed on the slides and booms, and at the graving docks, which appeared in the reports of former years, have been omitted in the report of 1915-16.

7. The committee would call attention to the large quantities of maps, which are prepared by some sixteen branches of the Public Service, and which in a large measure are circulated free. The report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1914 to "inquire into the state of the records of the Public Departments" called attention to this great division of labour, and suggested "that the whole of the map-making for the Dominion Government might be carried on more effectively and economically under the direction of a central authority." We would recommend that this work be supervised by the Department of Public Printing, with absolute authority to prevent useless duplication or overlapping.

The department has completed, at a very low cost, a series of maps which it has been issuing, showing the government telegraph lines. It does not intend to publish any other maps unless a special occasion should arise. It may be noted that the maps published by the department have been plotted on the stones already used for the maps of the Department of the Interior, thus saving labour and expense.

8. The committee would further recommend that all "copy" for the printer be typewritten. Instances innumerable have been noted of the great waste of public funds through bad caligraphy, and consequent corrections of proof. Last year at the Government Printing Bureau the cost of author's corrections was \$48,376. This was a decrease of \$5,666 over the previous year, but the committee is satisfied that this charge can be largely reduced by the exercise of greater care in the preparation of "copy."

All "copy" from this department for the English version of the annual report is typewritten. The "copy" for the French edition has not so far been typewritten, but it is written in a legible hand. For the greater part, the specifications sent to the Bureau for printing by this department are typewritten, and the forms of tender are prepared on printed forms.

9. As already pointed out, the King's Printer and the Bureau staff have no authority to make any changes in the text of any parliamentary or departmental document. Recognizing that thousands of pages of reports of no value are printed annually, the committee is of the opinion that to revise copy and to avoid redundancy and overlapping, a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications should be established by the Government, to work in conjunction with the King's Printer. To this Board all reports and publications should be referred, and authority should be vested in such a Board to decide what should or what should not be printed. The committee is of opinion that such a Board, properly constituted, with wide editorial powers, could save the country thousands of dollars annually.

So far as this department is aware, nothing has been done towards forming a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications. It is suggested that steps be taken by the Department of the Secretary of State (which would seem to be the proper source from which this action should emanate), to secure the formation of such a Board.

Yours very truly,

J. H. HUNTER,
Deputy Minister.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, January 18, 1917.

Memorandum respecting the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

This department will assist in the distribution of blue books from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. The mailing lists of the Department of Finance are very small, and are kept constantly revised. They will be handed over to the Printing Bureau at any time the Bureau so desires.

The principal blue book of the department is the Public Accounts of Canada. This book is as compact as possible, with all extraneous matter eliminated, and the copy thereof is, as far as possible, sent to the Bureau in typewriting.

T. C. BOVILLE

Deputy Minister of Finance.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

To the Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Re Printing of Reports.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing on May 18, 1916, the undersigned has the honour to report as follows:—

1. The main item in the printing bill of this department is the amount for the printing of the annual report of the department. This report consists of a preliminary abstract and two bound volumes of the full report, and is distributed to the head offices or chief agencies of all insurance companies licensed by the department, and to general and ordinary agents of the companies whose names are included in lists prepared annually by such head offices and chief agencies of the said companies. During the year 1916, 11,500 copies of the Abstract, 7,000 copies of volume I and 6,000 copies of volume II were distributed. The entire cost of the printing of this report, as well as all other expenses of this department is defrayed by an assessment upon the insurance companies licensed by the department in proportion to premium income.

2. This department has not found it practicable to have the distribution made from the office of the King's Printer for the reason that the period of distribution usually extends over a number of weeks, and as there is always a very urgent demand on the part of insurance companies and agents for these reports, discretion must be exercised by some officer of the department familiar with the lists in giving preference in the matter of mailing the volumes first available for distribution. There is also the objection that the lists are undergoing constant change through requests received through correspondence from insurance officials and agents, and as the distribution from the office of the King's Printer would involve the absence of the card cabinets, containing the index cards, for a number of weeks, it would be difficult to keep the index up to date. The department is considering, however, the question of arranging for a partial distribution from the department and the main distribution from the office of the King's Printer, and it is hoped that some arrangement of this nature can be effected for the distribution during the year 1917.

3. On account of the fact that the mailing lists are revised annually by the department from complete lists furnished by the insurance companies, it has not been necessary to have the lists revised by the distribution office.

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4. During the last two years the department has co-operated with the Department of Public Printing in changing the style of type used in the reports, with the result that the size of each volume has been materially reduced and a large saving thereby effected.

5. Particular attention has been given to the preparation of printer's copy and, where possible, this has been prepared by having special forms prepared in advance, and by having all block matter typewritten. The officers of the Department of Printing have expressed their satisfaction with the improvement made in this respect, and still further improvement will be made in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

G. D. FINLAYSON,

Superintendent of Insurance.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, January 30, 1917.

Report to the House of Commons setting forth the extent to which the recommendations contained in the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament have been carried into effect, so far as relates to the R.N.W.M. Police Report for 1916.

For reasons shown hereunder, the recommendations of the above named Joint Committee have not been strictly carried into effect in so far as formal introductions, formal signatures, statistical information and complimentary references are concerned. In addition, the reports of the Great Bear Lake patrol of the arrest of the Eskimo murderers of the Rev. Fathers Le Roux and Rouvier have been included in the annual report almost in full, which will add to its volume:—

1. The undersigned was unaware of the recommendations above referred to until the manuscript of the R.N.W.M. Police annual report for 1916 had been delivered to the printers, and the work of printing commenced.

2. More than one-third of the Mounted Police annual report for 1916 had been printed before a copy of the recommendations of the Joint Committee was available. The attention of the undersigned was called by the Assistant King's Printer to the number of reports concerning the Great Bear lake patrol which had been embodied in the departmental annual report for 1916, and the undersigned subsequently communicated with Col. Hugh Clark, who, after consideration of the circumstances, reported by letter of the 25th instant that he had no objection to such reports being published in the R.N.W.M. Police annual report, and that he had notified the Assistant King's Printer to that effect.

The recommendation of the committee that all distribution be made from the office of the King's Printer will be carried out, and a mailing list supplied, provided that office is willing to undertake the work.

The practice of charging the public for the annual report has not heretofore been adhered to, but will be in the future, except to such officials, etc., who are entitled to a free copy.

The number of illustrations in the R.N.W.M. Police annual report for 1916 will be fifty-five, the majority of which relate to the Great Bear Lake patrol, above referred to, and are included to illustrate the conditions under which the patrol performed its duties.

One small map for embodiment in such report is under preparation, and is under the supervision of the Department of Printing.

All "copy" sent to the King's Printer was typewritten.

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A copy of the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament has been forwarded to the Commissioner of the Force, with instructions that the recommendations contained therein be carried into effect in future so far as may be practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

L. DU PLESSIS,
for Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

OTTAWA, January 22, 1917.

Hon. E. N. RHODES,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Hon. Sir:—I am in receipt to-day of a copy of a letter dated January 5, which was addressed to the Deputy Minister of the different departments, but for some reason or other did not reach me. Because of this delay I have been unable to comply with your request to furnish you with a report for the 16th of January, in reference to certain recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.

I may say, however, that this department, outside of its annual reports, bulletins on the analysis of foods published by the Laboratory Branch, and the forms used in the department, does not cause much printing to be done, and, therefore cannot do very much in the way of economizing in that line.

I may say, however, that we have reduced the number of copies of our annual report from 750 to 500, thereby making a slight economy.

Also, some months ago, after discussing the matter with Dr. McGill, of the laboratory, I had come to the conclusion that *part three* of our reports, dealing with the Adulteration of Foods, was unnecessarily bulky, and that we could dispense with the lists of samples analysed, attached to each bulletin. These lists pertain to, and, of course, are distributed with the bulletins as they are issued, and there is, therefore, no need or purpose of publishing them again in book form, along with the reports of the Chief Analyst of the department in the annual report. This will reduce easily the bulk of the report three-fourths, and as far as cost is concerned, it will be materially reduced, as the preparation of these lists require, on the part of the printer, much time and much skill.

When I reached this conclusion, it was too late to give it any practical result this year as the 1916 report (Adulteration of Food) was then practically completed. There will, therefore, be a substantial saving in this respect with regard to our next report.

Yours very truly,

J. U. VINCENT,
Deputy Minister.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, January 17, 1917.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Re Public Printing.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of January 4, just received, I have the honour to state that there is no printing done in connection with the Supreme Court which

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seems to be covered by the recommendations mentioned in the third report of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Supreme Court reports are published, under contract, by Toronto publishers at no expense to the Government of Canada so far as the printing is concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. R. CAMERON,
Registrar.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

The Honourable the Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant in reference to the question of public printing.

As far as this office is concerned it would not be advisable to make any change in the printing of my annual report. As regards the distribution, the adoption of the plan suggested, with certain modifications, would be desirable.

Our mailing list is revised each year in the way suggested by the parliamentary committee. The permanent portion of the list comprises the names of the Deputy Ministers, Assistant Deputy Ministers, and Accountants of the Departments at Ottawa, Provincial, Municipal and Railway Auditors, Librarians, and Presidents of Boards of Trade in the largest centres. It would be a convenience to this office if 75 per cent of these reports could be addressed in and mailed direct from the Printing Bureau either by clerks from this office or by your staff. The balance of the reports could be sent here to be mailed from time to time as calls are made for them.

It would be possible to send you a duplicate of our mailing list when first prepared each year, but it would not be convenient and probably not necessary to send you the subsequent additions.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. FRASER,
Auditor General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

The Honourable the Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses on "Printing" have been carried into effect so far as they apply to this department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant relative to the question of public printing, which reached this department yesterday.

At the outset I beg to say that I have no record or recollection of having received a copy of Dr. Flint's circular letter dated 23rd of May, 1916. The question, however, is of little practical importance so far as this department is concerned, as the amount of public printing relative to External Affairs (other than that of a confidential character), is very small. This departmental report itself consists of only a few pages, and not over 225 copies thereof are printed, counting those in both languages. I have the question of entailment of expenses always in mind, but I do not see how any economy is possible in regard to the public printing ordered by this department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,

Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Return (So far as concerns the Department of Customs), to a resolution of the House of Commons, 18th May, 1916, "That the third report of the Joint Committee of both houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government, with the recommendation that the attention of each department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said report carried into effect so far as may be practicable, and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next session in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular Department."

The Department of Customs forwarded to the King's Printer, on the 26th day of August, 1916, full mailing lists for the undermentioned documents issued by the said department free of charge, with request that the distribution of such documents be made from the office of the King's Printer, as provided by the Act constituting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (chap. 80, R.S.C.): Unrevised Monthly Statement of Imports and Exports; Annual Report of the Department of Customs—English Edition; Annual Report of the Department of Customs—French Edition.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McDOUGALD,

Commissioner of Customs.

Department of Customs,

Ottawa, January 19, 1917.

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

With reference to the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Printing, the Civil Service Commission has the honour to report as follows:—

The Civil Service Commission publishes an annual report, of which Part IV (containing the question papers used at Civil Service examinations during the period covered by the report) is also printed separately. The regulations of the commission, and a compilation of necessary information respecting the Civil Service examinations, are printed in pamphlet form for general distribution.

All distribution of the annual report to Government offices and to the general public is made from the office of the King's Printer, and care is taken to refer all applicants for copies of the report to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and to quote the price of the publications. The Civil Service Commission maintains a distribution list of schools, colleges, and other institutions where the report is kept on file for library purposes; but this list is small, is being continually revised, and contains only the names of libraries where it is understood that complete files are kept. It is not considered that anything would be gained by having a distribution of this nature made from the office of the King's Printer, the complete list including only fifty-seven bound copies, and sixty-two unbound copies.

On the other hand, Part IV of the report, and the pamphlets containing information relating to the examinations and the regulations of the commission, are distributed by the commission to practically any who may apply for the same. These publications are for the general education of the public, to encourage attendance at the Civil Service examinations, and to invite a good class of candidates. They are intended for free distribution, and no prices has ever been put upon them.

The report contains no illustrations, maps or other extraneous matter. Tables of appointments, promotions, temporary assignments, etc., are given, but no information which is duplicated in the reports of any other departments.

All "copy" for the printer is typewritten, as recommended by the committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADAM SHORTT,

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

HON. F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., January 11, 1917.

SIR,—On the 18th of May, 1917, the following resolution was passed in the House of Commons:—

That the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government with the recommendation that the attention of each Department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said Report carried into effect so far as may be practicable and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next session in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular department.

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I have the honour to report that, in the preparation of the annual report of this department for the fiscal year 1915-16, endeavour has been made to comply with the requirements of the Joint Committee by reducing certain features which, for the information of Parliament and for the purpose of ready reference, have, in the past, been inserted in the departmental reports.

1. Certain details of work performed in the Government Railways' shops, corresponding to those which have appeared in previous annual reports, have, this year, been eliminated. Parties requiring the same can obtain them from the department.

2. The insertion of the Subsidy Acts remaining in force on the 31st of March, 1916, the close of the fiscal year, has, this year, been omitted.

3. Fewer illustrations and plans of works executed or in progress have been used in comparison with previous years.

4. The headings and superscriptions to the reports of the various officers have been omitted, or curtailed.

5. The illustrations have been printed on both sides of the pages, instead of on one side only as heretofore.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

T. B. FLINT, Esq., M.A., LL.B., D.C.L.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As directed by the resolution of the House of Commons of the 18th May, 1916, adopting the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, after carefully considering its recommendations with the chief officers of this department, and with the concurrence of the Minister, I beg to submit for this department for presentation to the House of Commons, the following report thereon.

The recommendations are dealt with in the order in which they appear in the report:—

1. Distribution from the Department of Printing and Stationery.

For such departments as issue only routine, annual and other reports, the plan suggested appears to possess considerable merit. For this department, however, with its numerous publications very largely of technical character, distribution from a general bureau is impracticable. The mailing list of this department is of complicated character, containing separate lists for various subjects—field crops, live stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, bees, tobacco, and some special lists. Because many farmers are interested in only a portion of these, and because certain publications, such as "Seasonable Hints," are sent out to all the lists because they deal with many subjects, the lists have been arranged and grouped by a system of combinations, as, for example: field crops; field crops and live stock; field crops, live stock and dairy; live stock and poultry; field crops and dairy; field crops, dairy, fruit, and poultry; and so on, constituting thirty-eight combinations in addition to special lists. This classification is duplicated for French publications. This system has been worked out with the utmost care with a view to supplying to every farmer on the list all the publications that he desires, and no more, and only one copy of each. To administer so complicated a system could not safely be entrusted to a general office, as it could not be administered satisfactorily except by officials intimately acquainted with the nature of the publications issued by the department.

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What has been stated has reference to publications distributed to mailing lists. In addition to this a large number of publications have to be mailed in response to individual requests. Upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand copies are sent out each year in this way. This service can be carried on satisfactorily only by officials intimately acquainted with the contents of the numerous publications, and with the character of agricultural practices in the various provinces.

2. *The Charging for Departmental Blue Books and special publications.*

This department has practised to some extent charging the public for special publications. The books "Weeds of Canada" (now out of print), "Fodder and Pasture Plants," and "The Agricultural Gazette of Canada," have been sold at fixed prices. An effort is being made to eliminate from annual departmental reports, all technical treatises. If it is found that this can be satisfactorily accomplished, there should be no objections to setting a price on such reports.

3. *Establishing of a Branch Post Office.*

The publications distributed annually by this department amount to between two and three million copies. A considerable saving expense of haulage, and possibly greater despatch, could be effected if a branch post office were established in connection with the Publications Branch of this department, from which the sorted mail could go direct to the trains.

4. *Reduction of number of Illustrations.*

The chief officers of this department exercise great care in including in publications only such illustrations as are necessary to a proper understanding of the text. Without the use of these, technical descriptions of scientific practices may be seriously misunderstood.

5. *Elimination of Technical Treaties, Complimentary References, etc., from Annual Reports.*

This is partly dealt with in paragraph No. 2. The chief officers of this department have been instructed to observe carefully the recommendation to eliminate complimentary references, lists of staffs, and other unnecessary information in annual departmental reports.

6. *Scope and Distribution of the Agricultural Gazette.*

The publications, "The Agricultural Gazette" and "Seasonable Hints," are quite dissimilar. The chief function of "The Agricultural Gazette" is to inform agriculture officials, administrators, and teachers, rather than farmers, of the methods of the Departments of Agriculture and of Education concerned with agriculture, Provincial and Dominion, with a view of raising the standards of administration and practice in the less-progressive provinces and departments to those of the more advanced. It is sent to a comparatively small mailing list. "Seasonable Hints," on the other hand, is prepared and issued to form a bond of union between the Experimental Farms and the farmers, by bringing to the attention of the latter at different seasons of the year such practices as may with advantage be carried out in their work. This publication, which deals with all branches of farming, is sent to all classes of farmers, numbering about three hundred thousand. Small bulletins, issued by the department in leaflet form, are, as a rule, technical and special, and concern only special classes of farmers, and frequently in special parts of Canada.

To incorporate with "The Agricultural Gazette" these two classes of publications would not only add tremendously to the cost of the publication, but cause an enormous waste by sending to the farmers a large amount of information suitable only for administrators and teachers.

7. *Dropping the Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence.*

This publication, though differing from "The Agricultural Gazette," is of value rather to the scientist than to the practical farmer. The students of these two pub-

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lications are therefore largely of the same class. The recommendation of the committee to discontinue this bulletin and to incorporate the best features of it with "The Agricultural Gazette," is agreed to and carried out.

8. *The Typewriting of Manuscript.*

For a number of years practically all manuscript prepared by this department for public printing has been submitted in typewritten form. Care is also exercised to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity of making corrections in proof.

9. *The establishment of a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications.*

While such a Board might deal advantageously with ordinary parliamentary reports, the exercise without restriction in respect of the greater part of the publications of this department, of the wide powers which it is recommended be given, would probably not result satisfactorily. The officers of the department who prepare matter for publication, which is largely technical and educative, should, from their special qualifications and the information and experience which they acquire in the performance of their duties, be the best judges of what the publication should contain and where and to what extent the distribution should be made. If the board is to deal with these publications, provision should be made that they should make no change in copy submitted for publication or in the extent of issue or plan of distribution recommended without first consulting and having due regard for the opinions of the officers concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

HON. ALBERT SÉVIGNY,
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 4, directing my attention to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th May last relative to the question of public printing. While it is probable that a copy of the resolution was received by this department, it is not of record and cannot be traced, and action, therefore, was not taken on it.

The distribution of the first part of our departmental report took place in the usual way, but I am to-day sending to the King's Printer our distribution list, and the second portion of the report, which consists of the Auditor General's analysis of the accounts, will be distributed by the Printing Bureau.

It is neither impossible nor undesirable to carry into effect the recommendations of the Joint Committee, and due attention will be paid to them. I may state, however, that when I assumed control of the department in 1913, I at once reduced the size of the annual report by 352 pages. It is hardly possible that much further compression can take place.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Deputy Superintendent General.

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LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, January 16, 1917.

SIR,—In reply to the circular enclosed, the Librarians have the honour to report briefly that the relations of the Library with the Department of Public Printing continue to be as for many years heretofore, and are satisfactory.

The blue books required for Library service and exchanges are duly supplied, and the Library catalogue, paid for out of House of Commons estimates, is usually ready for distribution to members soon after the opening of Parliament. The requirements of the Library are much the same from year to year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MARTIN T. GRIFFIN,
Parliamentary Librarian.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, which only reached this office this morning, calling attention to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th May last, respecting the question of public printing, and asking for a report from me as to how far the Public Archives has been able to carry out the recommendations of the report of the Joint Committee, to which the resolution refers.

In reply I beg to say that the Public Archives has carried out the recommendations to which attention is invited, in their entirety, so far as they referred to action required of this department. The distribution of the reports and other publications issued by the Public Archives is done by the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing Bureau; the utmost economy is exercised in the illustration of the reports; and care is taken to have the "copy" sent from the Public Archives to the Printing Bureau satisfactory to the Bureau. It is either typewritten or reproduced by a photographic process.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY,
Deputy Minister.

The Honourable the Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

The Speaker,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, January 15, 1917.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 14, with reference to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on the 18th of May, 1916, relative to the question of public printing (distribution of publications), I beg to report as follows:—

Our general lists containing the names and addresses of institutions and people entitled to receive all or any of our publications have been transferred to the recently established Central Distribution Bureau, and the work of distributing reports in accordance with these lists, revised from time to time, has been assumed by that Bureau.

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In addition to our general lists, a considerable number of publications are sent out by this department in answer to requests for information on various subjects from mining men and others. It is highly desirable, both in the interests of the mining public and of this department, that these requests be answered promptly and correctly. The work of distributing reports in answer to these casual requests needs the supervision of a technical man familiar with their contents, and must necessarily be retained in this office. It cannot be done satisfactorily elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. G. McCONNELL,

Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA.

Report from the Department of the Interior as to the efforts made to comply with the recommendations made by the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Printing.

When this matter first received the attention of the Printing Committee, immediate steps were taken by this department to cut down the cost of printing of such reports as were printed by order of Parliament to the smallest possible minimum. The annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1914, consisted of two volumes, which contained a large number of half-tone plates, line engravings, maps, and plans. The annual report for the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1915, was issued in one volume, and the number of pages was less than half of the previous report. This report contained no half-tones, and the only matter outside of the composition was two maps and one line engraving. The annual report for the year ending the 31st of March, 1916, which will be laid on the table at the commencement of this session, is smaller than that of the previous year, and it is anticipated that the report for the current fiscal year will be still smaller.

The object of this department in the issuing of any reports is to include such matter only as will be of interest to the public, and with this purpose in mind it is hoped that the report for the current fiscal year will be reduced to what will be the standard for departmental reports in coming years.

Not only has there been a reduction in the main report itself, but also in the amount of separates printed from the report and paid for by Parliament. The present practice permits of the insertion of no half-tone plates, etc., as stated above, and the result has been that the demand for separates has not been as great, and, therefore, the cost of the same has been materially reduced.

The total cost of the 1914 report was \$13,401.16. The total cost of the 1915 report was \$3,892.22, being a reduction of \$9,508.94. The cost of the report of the fiscal year ending the 31st of March, 1916, has not been computed as yet, but it will probably be less than the report of the year previous. This reduction in cost of the departmental report makes a very creditable showing, and is a very fair indication that this department has made a genuine effort to comply with the recommendation of the committee mentioned.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, February 1, 1917.

Memorandum with reference to the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses of the Printing of Parliament presented the 11th of May, 1916, and with particular reference to the resolution which appears on Page 5, relating to the printing and distribution of reports and other publications issued by each department.

It should be stated that the following are the publications issued in connection with the Post Office Department:—

1. *Postmaster General's Report*.—Printed, published, and sold by the King's Printer. The Post Office Department is only furnished with copies of this report to suffice for the needs of the service (500 copies). All applications to the department for this report from the general public are referred to the King's Printer for attention.

2. *Canada Postal Guide*.—Printed, published, and sold by the King's Printer. The department is supplied with 22,000 copies—English and French—which are distributed to all post offices in Canada, the larger post offices being supplied with an adequate quantity. All applications to the department for this guide from the general public are referred to the King's Printer for attention. The guide contains the general regulations of the department, as well as a list of all post offices; also postal rates.

3. *Monthly Supplement to the Canada Postal Guide*.—Showing new post offices established, post offices closed, changes in name of post offices, and other current information; 20,000 copies published monthly; printed by King's Printer.

4. *Monthly Money Order Circulars*.—Printed by King's Printer; 6,000 copies. Issued to all accounting post offices.

5. *Special circulars to postmasters and notices to public (exhibited in post office lobbies)*.—Printed by King's Printer. Owing to special conditions caused mainly by the war, these special circulars and notices have lately averaged about 70,000 monthly.

6. *Sheet Postal Guides*.—Printed monthly in connection with the larger city post offices. These are printed locally as the information varies with changes in the train service, rural mail routes, etc. Distributed free to business firms. The quantity printed varies according to the size of the city, 500 being printed monthly at Kingston, and 3,000 or over at Montreal and Toronto. The price paid averages about \$15 per 1,000.

NOTE.—The supplements and circulars referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 are distributed by the Postal Stores Branch of this department because of the fact that they are all sent direct to the Service, and this branch has special machinery and facilities for quickly and correctly sending such matter to postmasters throughout the country.

The monthly sheet post office guides referred to in paragraph 6 were first issued for Toronto and Montreal, and as these two places possessed them, they have gradually been clamoured for by every other city post office in Canada, and granted. So far as known to the department, they are of no use apart from advertising the date of sailings. The information printed on them is a repetition of the information which the Postal Guide contains, and which can be had for twenty-five cents anywhere in Canada. Any other information, such as sailings or change of sailings, could be issued without the necessity of printing these Guides specially. It is therefore considered that these sheets could be discontinued.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

OTTAWA, January 31, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., in reference to the third report of the Joint Committee of both Houses.

I have the honour to report that, as the printing done for this department only amounts to our usual departmental report, without any supplement, we have been unable to curtail the matter to which the report is now reduced.

I therefore regret that this department has not been in a position allowing material compliance with the desires of the committee, who were considerate enough to call the undersigned and the chief officials of this division before them when they were deliberating on the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. de L. TACHE,
King's Printer.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Memorandum Re Distribution of Publications Controlled by the Department of Labour.

The chief publications of the department are as follows:—

1. The *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly in French and English, with a circulation of about 13,000, 10,000 in English and 3,000 in French.
2. Annual Departmental Report.
3. Appendix to Annual Departmental Report, being Registrar's report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.
4. Annual report on Wholesale Prices.
5. Annual report on Labour Organization in Canada.
6. Special reports from time to time.

The distribution of the report of the department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, shows a total of 173,996 documents mailed, of which 137,277 were mailed by the King's Printer and 36,719 by the department.

In so far as concerns No. 1, the distribution is substantially carried on by the King's Printer, revised mailing lists being furnished by the department from time to time, as may be required. Reprinting is necessary from three to four times a year. For the convenience of the King's Printer the department itself mails copies going to foreign countries, and requiring postage; also, as a matter of convenience, the department distributes copies going to addresses added between the various reprinting of the mailing lists. This number is considerable in the course of a year and in the case of a monthly publication.

Nos. 2 and 3 are distributed by the King's Printer in so far as respects the King's Printer's official list, and by the department in so far as concerns the departmental special distribution list.

Nos. 4 and 5 are distributed wholly by the department. The department prepares a special distribution list for each report, and an effort is made to keep this list continually revised.

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The distribution of most of our reports is largely among officers of trade unions, and the officers of these bodies are continually changing. An annual revision would be wholly inadequate in keeping a list up to date. The department has, moreover, for many years received numerous inquiries from United States, as well as from various parts of Canada, for copies of publications, together with requests for additional or later information on various points discussed in them; this is specially the case with regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and reports of its operations, this measure having apparently excited an extreme degree of interest. To distribute these reports, only through the Printing Bureau would lead to a considerable increase of clerical labour, and would inevitably cause confusion and delay. On the whole, it is the view of the department, that, having regard to its special clientele and the particular nature of its publications, the present system offers much convenience and advantage, and is an economy in time and labour.

With respect to charging for copies of publications distributed: The *Labour Gazette* is distributed, so far as concerns three-fourths of its issue, to paid subscribers. Other publications have been distributed without charge from the inception of the department, and it is submitted that to begin charging now for publications which have been delivered free in the past would be a point of some difficulty unless the rule were made absolute. A further point to be considered is that it is the particular desire of the department that many of its publications should circulate as fully as can be procured among the labour organizations, and this end would not be in any way attained if a charge were imposed.

In so far as respects the recommendations of the committee looking to economy in preparation of reports, etc., the suggestions made have the most cordial sympathy of this department, and it will be its desire to have them complied with as strictly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Report of the Secretary of State pursuant to a Resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, adopted on the 18th of May, 1916.

The Department of the Secretary of State has always been solicitous in reducing as largely as possible the cost of printing and distribution.

The subject was taken up by the undersigned in the year 1910 with the then Secretary of State, the Hon. Charles Murphy. Those portions of the report of the Inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery which relate to the matter (namely: Appendices K, Extract from Report of Select Committee of Imperial House of Commons, 1907, on Official Publications; L, Extract from Report of Select Committee of Imperial House of Commons, 1907, on Official Publications; and M, Extracts from Preliminary Report of Printing Investigation Committee, United States), were prepared by the undersigned, and submitted for consideration. The resolution above referred to appears to be a development of the above subject.

The recent change in the form of the publication of the Civil Service List is an indication of the methods adopted to secure a reduction in the cost of printing. Formerly, the list was published in English and French editions, together with copies of all statutes relating to the Civil Service. This was a very serious duplication of printing. It was considered that these statutes were not required to be published annually. They appear in the volumes of the Statutes, and a reference to them is considered to be sufficient. However, this is merely an expression of the undersigned. The Statutes are printed annually in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, and it appears to be unnecessary that they should be published also in the Civil Service List. The publication of the list in the form now followed shows a saving of many hundreds of pages of printing and paper for one publication.

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The annual report of the Department of the Secretary of State has been greatly reduced in size by cutting out the lengthy objects of companies incorporated under the Companies Act.

Since the establishment of the Distribution Branch of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, the distribution of documents by the Department of the Secretary of State is, except in certain special cases, carried on through that branch.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 20, 1917.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th April instant with reference to a resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Printing, requiring a report to be prepared by each department for presentation at the next session.

The question is of little practical importance so far as this office is concerned, as the amount of public printing relative to the office is very small and consists principally of a few Orders in Council which are required for distribution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Under Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY.

OTTAWA, April 23, 1917.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 16th instant on the subject of a resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, I have the honour to state that this department has no printing done, with the exception of letter heads and small things, and there is, consequently, no report to make on the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

H. G. HENDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Governor General's Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

III. COMMUNICATION OF REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS TO, AND REPLY AND COMMENTS BY THE KING'S PRINTER.

Mr. A. E. Horton, Clerk of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, was directed to transmit Sessional Paper No. 183 to the King's Printer, and the following letter was accordingly sent:—

" OTTAWA, June 22, 1917.

" DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee to forward to you copy of Sessional Paper No. 183—reports from each department of the Government, pursuant to a resolution of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, adopted on the 15th May, 1916, with the suggestion that you take same into your consideration and report back to the Committee, making such comments and recommendations as to you seem desirable.

Respectfully yours,

A. E. HORTON,
Clerk to the Committee.

J. DE L. TACHÉ Esq.,
King's Printer,
Ottawa.

REPLY BY THE KING'S PRINTER TO THE REFERENCE AND REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, DATED JUNE 22, 1917.

OTTAWA, July 31, 1917.

A. E. HORTON, Esq.,
Clerk of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the
Printing of Parliament,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have taken communication of the answers of the several departments of the Government, pursuant to the resolution of the Joint Committee, dated May 18, 1916.

The comments and recommendations I have been asked to make will come in their proper place in the following remarks, which are in line with the general plan of my report of March, 1914.

When these remarks will be considered, the report of the transactions of our department for the year 1915-16 will be before Parliament.

1. COST OF PRINTING, ETC.

The comparative cost of public printing for the years 1911-12 to 1916-17 has been as follows:—

	Total Cost.	Less Paper.	Exclusive of Paper.
1911-12	\$1,165,455 03	\$268,545 93	\$ 896,909 10
1912-13	1,274,870 28	302,676 38	972,193 90
1913-14	1,597,051 06	347,076 58	1,249,974 48
1914-15	1,807,390 59	399,127 26	1,408,263 33
1915-16	1,981,152 40	547,668 47	1,433,483 93
1916-17	2,401,914 83	924,468 75	1,477,446 08

It will easily be ascertained by means of this table, that if the cost of paper entering into the printed matter be deducted from the total expenditure in the two last years (terminating 31st March, 1916 and 1917) the total increase in printing has only been, roughly, \$69,000, or an average of only \$34,500, per annum, or only about 2½ per cent per annum.

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Expenditure by Departments.

The largest spending departments, in order of amounts, in 1915-16, are as follows (see page 10, P. P. and S. report):—

House of Commons.. . . .	\$362,475 34	
Senate.. . . .	5,252 76	
		\$367,728 10
Militia and Defence.. . . .		345,645 14
Agriculture.. . . .		174,876 62
Post Office.. . . .		168,684 98
Interior.. . . .		139,193 50
Mines.. . . .		134,907 09
Miscellaneous Printing (mostly Blue Books and Sessional Papers).. . . .		129,772 61

Where excesses take place, they consist mostly in *too large editions* (number of copies) or in *excessive size of documents* (number of pages). Your committee's attention is drawn, in this connection, to the following data contained in the report of this department, 1915-16.

Pages 22-23.	Table 1.	Annual Reports
Pages 24-25.	Table 2.	Supplementary Reports.
Pages 29-37.	Table 8.	Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Bookwork.
Page 39.	Table 10.	Half-tone Plates.
Page 42.	Table 14.	Die Stamping.

The study of these tables will certainly show cases of very large editions and sizes of documents. The cutting of the editions of several publications will be taken up in connection with the distribution further on.

It must be said, however, that through the evident good-will of the departments and the tact and useful technical knowledge of our officers detailed to suggest or discuss what were thought advisable changes, reductions of substantial importance have been made in the printing expenditure within the last years. These improvements have helped in stemming for a time the increase in printing, although the general development of the country should bring back the increase in this expenditure.

The recommendations of the Printing Committee, transmitted officially to the several departments, have greatly helped in giving the Government Printing Office a firmer status in the representations made to the several departments in matters of printing, and our officers as well as myself greatly appreciate this beneficial action and the results therefrom.

The following notes will give a few instances of substantial economies effected by cutting down the number of pages of reports:—

Civil Service List—

1915	1,494 pages	English and French editions have been combined, saving 938 pages.
1916	556 "	

Steamboat Inspection—

1915	336 pages	Same remark, saving 168 pages.
1916	168 "	

List of Vessels—

1914	498 pages	Rearrangement of tables and changing type, saving 268 pages.
1915	230 "	

Chartered Banks—

1912	746 pages	Change of type, headings, etc., saving 156 pages.
1913	624 "	
1914	590 "	

Unclaimed Balances—

1912	1,102 pages	Rearranging tables and changing type, saving 612 pages
1913	712 "	
1914	590 "	
1916		Suppressed in 1916 by the Finance Department

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Postmaster General—

1914	756 pages	Rearranging tables and changing type, saving 204 pages.
1915	652 "	
1916	552 "	

Trade and Navigation (Customs)—

1914	932 pages	Rearranging of tables, reduction of 160 pages.
1915	798 "	
1916	772 "	

Insurance—

1912	1,650 pages	Change of type. Companies reporting to the department greatly increased between 1912 and 1913. No increase in size.
1913	1,518 "	
1914	1,512 "	
1915	1,612 "	

Twelfth General Elections (Reprint)

1911	524 pages	Original printed in 1911, this report contained 524 pages. Reprinted in 1917 by rearranging tables, heading, etc., the same volume containing 312 pages, a saving of 212 pages.
1917	312 "	

Agriculture—Record of Performance—

1915	152 pages	A reduction of 64 pages effected by rearranging matter and change of type. This is an annual departmental publication issued by the Department of Agriculture.
1916	88 "	

Customs Monthly.—As formerly printed this publication contained 552 pages monthly or a total for the year of 6,624 pages. By rearranging tables each issue has been reduced to 448 pages, a saving of 104 pages monthly or a total for the year of 1,248 pages. This reduction begins with the April, 1917, number.

Hydrographic Data.—These tables were arranged so that each year's record would take up only one page instead of two as formerly. As there are quite a number of reports in which these tables appear the saving has been considerable. For instance, in Ottawa River Storage Report for 1915, this arrangement effected a reduction of 369 pages in the English and a similar number in the French. The cost of paper alone thus saved amounted to \$670.

A close estimate of the value of the economy effected in these specific cases, brings the figure to very near \$30,000 per annum. Other substantial economies could be cited.

I could undertake to demonstrate increased production or efficiency in the Bureau. But I will confine my remarks to the assertion that there is no excessive expenditure in the Printing Bureau and that its efficiency is not only being maintained but is improving.

Cost of Paper, Wages.

The cost of paper has tremendously increased since the declaration of the War. The comparative prices on the 1st of July, 1914, and 1st July, 1917, are as follows:—

Papers mostly used in Government Printing.	Prices per pound in cents.	
	1914.	1917.
Parliamentary (Blue-books).	4.19	9.50
S. C. Book (Year Book, etc.).	5.25	10.10
Tariff (Statutes).	5.	10.50
Coated Paper (illustrations, etc.).	6.42	12.25
No. 2 Ledger.	11.	18.50
No. 3 Ledger.	7.50	15.50

Wages.—There has also taken place in the Bureau an increase of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent in the wages of the men on the 1st of April, 1917, and a further increase is now due, consequent upon the Toronto and Montreal increases in June and July of this year. Owing to the latter we had to issue new rates of prices allowed for the execution of outside printing.

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Copy.—I wish, as regards printing costs, to further revert to the paramount importance of having copy supplied to our department in proper form, typewritten above all, and in cases of tabular matter, properly tabulated. The improvements mentioned in the answers of the departments have taken place. But too many officers, under the excuse of rush orders, still do not pay sufficient attention to this essential requisite of good copy. They are delaying the printing work by the larger proportion of typographical errors unavoidably resulting from poor copy. Copyists are receiving lower wages than compositors, and their work is much speedier.

Comparative Statement of Printing

The accompanying table will place before the Committee in their proper division the different classes and the comparative output of public printing in the three last years.

Description of Work.	1913-14. Copies.	1914-15. Copies.	1915-16 Copies.
Annual Reports	231,615	329,175	325,365
Supplementary Reports	392,320	305,215	222,085
Routine work	79,883	85,488	80,445
Debates	10,181	(1) 18,142	8,991
Speeches	129,000	(1) 210,775	151,775
Canada Gazette	129,525	218,325	186,875
Statutes	15,050	15,950	15,050
Voters' Lists	1,725	2,145	3,665
Pamphlets and Miscellaneous	2,818,827	4,696,290	6,997,740
Envelopes	22,161,445	20,423,712	25,625,645
Other Printing	117,431,305	114,570,551	108,507,130
Plates	2,789,112	5,988,300	9,397,865
Bound Books	219,029	266,458	303,942
Pads	350,797	261,100	245,049
Prepaid envelopes	7,050,000	8,000,000	(2) 1,125,000
Die Stamping; headings and envelopes	3,190,555	3,203,420	3,562,170
Loose-leaf Work—			
Binders	3,036	2,917	4,240
Loose-leaf	2,093,415	2,200,029	2,855,119
Index	39,265	50,993	61,773
Index Cards	382,075	404,350	2,748,725
Total Impressions	87,473,093	93,525,861	102,934,861

(1) Two Sessions; Summer 1914 and Winter 1914-15.

(2) Decreased demand.

General Remarks About Printing.

Excepting increasing wages and increased cost of paper, which are imposed upon the Printing Bureau by the force of the present world-wide conditions, I believe I am justified in saying that the printing expenditure is under fair control. Under the influence of a laudable spirit of co-operation between departmental officials and the Printing Bureau, in connection with the technical side of printing, or printing proper, and with the endorsement of the Committee reports, this state of affairs should be kept up.

I may, however, be permitted to say that the establishment of a Board of Editors of Parliamentary and departmental publications, recommended in the last paragraph of the third report of your Committee, would work to as great advantage as all other factors combined.

As pointed out in your third report, we have no authority to "make changes in the text of publications;" and we therefore abstain from anything but discreet representations to the departments. The departments will not press the appointment of such a Board, as appears in the answers received by their almost unanimous silence

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on the subject. The subject is a fairly delicate one. The departments are well informed on the subjects treated, and should have a proper appreciation of their importance to the public. But, in the natural order of things, they are benevolently inclined in the judgment of their own productions.

Through our Distribution Office, we will be able to build up a fair estimate of the appreciation, by the proper public, of the intrinsic value of publications, or at least we shall know the actual demand for the same. This office is only in its incipency, and time will probably tell when to act, if, in the appreciation of authorities, there yet exists no urgency in this matter of a Board of Editors.

Cannot action begin in the chief spending departments by the appointment of disinterested officers, specially entrusted with the duties of excision of unnecessary matter or excessive editions; conference with our department might also be suggested.

II. DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS

The recommendation of your Committee that all distribution be made from the King's Printer's Distribution Office has in the main been complied with, and evident satisfaction to the departments concerned has resulted, as their answers show. Other tangible results attained from central action in the matter of dealing with Government publications, will also appear in the course of these remarks.

Some of the departments have evidently retained a misapprehension as to the practicability and advisability of the new departure. Your committee has, in the answers of these departments, the statement of their views of the question. When the proper function of the Distribution Office is better understood, and as its accommodation permits, the remaining department will likely follow the other and use its facilities.

Distribution Office.

Our Distribution Office is legally, and should be in fact:—

1. The selling agency for Government publications.
2. The free distribution agency for the same under instructions from the several departments (Parliament, Council, or departments).
3. The central temporary repository of publications not required for immediate use, sale and distribution, as well as a collecting agency for the hunting up of scattered or out-of-print government publications, and for the replenishment of broken-up files or documents.
4. A clearing house, (a) for receiving the accumulations of unneeded or discarded publications in the departments, or outside sources, and (b) for the sending to waste of uncalled for, or valueless, or surplus publications for which there is no demand—under reserve of a certain minimum number of sets to be handed over ultimately to the Archives or the Library of Parliament.

The Distribution Office has been reorganized since my report of 1915. The main desideratum of the extension of the Distribution Office, from the economy point of view, was that the physical work of wrapping, addressing and mailing the Government publications should be done *at one place* and that, the *place of manufacture*.

Owing to war conditions this latter provision has not been realized. The next best thing was to be content with outside improved accommodation. This was secured, and a satisfactory system of permanent stock inventory and of classified publications and of distribution and forwarding was established. Facilities for addressing and mailing were improved; employees were specialized in the different branches of the work.

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I will now take up the work of distribution in the order of the duties or functions enumerated above:—

1. *Sale of Government Publications.*—I may be allowed to recall section 22, ss. 2, ch. 80, R.S.C., 1906, which provides that the Superintendent of Stationery (to whose branch the Distribution Office belongs) shall have charge of the sale of all official publications of Parliament and Government of Canada, which *are issued for sale*, as well as of the *distribution* of all public documents to the officials and other persons who are *entitled to receive the same without payment*.

Our Distribution Office tries to abide as strictly as possible by the rule that publications are for sale only, save in the case of applicants or other persons entitled to receive them free by a decision of the authorities. The free distribution should be reduced and the sale extended.

There are yet some departments indulging in the free distribution of publications that should be sold, instead of mostly distributed free, or should not at least be sent broadcast over the land. The Assistant King's Printer has been specially invited, in the course of the year, to supervise and restrict the free distribution lists of publications entrusted to this department.

The public is none too prone to spend money for publications. At the same time it is gratifying to note that in 1915-16 the sale of publications to private individuals has reached \$6,085.93, and in 1917, \$8,316.07. By the expurgation of the *Canada Gazette* list, subscriptions which were giving in 1915 \$1,121.45, have reached \$1,505.58 in 1916, and \$1,677.20 for the year 1916-17. And the free list was reduced over 1,000.

The *Canada Gazette* inserts a short notice of all Government publications as they are issued, and it seems now that this means of reaching the public will produce very good results.

The old catalogue or list of publications, which mostly referred to Laws and Sessionals, will be extended, and as soon as the full inventory and classification of our stock is completed, a revised edition will be published to be followed by monthly or quarterly supplements. Prices of the publications will be given in every case.

The experience of the United States Publications Branch has led to the conclusion, that except in matters of campaign advertising, free distribution of documents is a great waste. The interested public can easily pay the low prices at which Government publications are sold. Your committee has recommended the sale of Government publications, and we are trying to increase the sales.

I will not leave this subject without referring to the evidence, in the answers of the departments to your committee, of a few instances of extensive sales of documents by the departments. As this practice seems illegal, the department might be asked to justify the practice which is thus carried on.

I have annexed to the present report a full list of the annual and supplementary departmental reports for the year terminated 31st March, mostly of 1916, received since last fall to the 1st of July. The sale, by departments, alluded to in the answers as above, applies very probably to publications other than these mentioned in the annexed statement. This statement points out the few publications of the sessionals, which the public is now purchasing.

2. *Free Distribution.*—The Departments were invited to avail themselves of the new facilities of the Distribution Office.

In the calendar year 1916, with the Distribution Office only partially organized and settling in the new premises, 1,188,187 documents were received, and 959,187 were sent out. Of the received documents 997,187 were received from the Printing Bureau direct and 291,000 were received or returned or collected from the departments. Distribution involving the wrapping, mailing and shipping of 813,588 parcels.

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The following departments quite willingly turned over to us their distribution lists of annual and supplementary reports, and even other publications, as follows:—

Department of Agriculture.	
“ Civil Service Commission.	
“ Customs.	
“ External Affairs.	
“ Labour (Labour Gazette).	
“ Mines (French publications).	
“ Naval Service.	
“ Public Works.	
“ Railways & Canals.	
“ Secretary of State.	
“ Trade and Commerce	
“ Dominion Railway Commission.	

The distribution has also looked after special publications, as follows:—

Department of External Affairs: Publications relating to the war.

Department of Mines: Special publications relating to Mines and Geological Surveys (mostly French).

Department of the Naval Service: Monthly Sea Fisheries Bulletin

Department of Trade and Commerce: Weekly Bulletin, Monthly Census and Statistics, Canada Year Book, Trade and Commerce Monthly.

Other departments will follow as hinted in the answers as soon as we are in a position to inform them that we are ready to take up their distribution work.

I am not yet in a position to give any data as to a reduction in the *actual cost of distribution*, for the reason that the distribution is not yet fully organized, and that a large portion of the time of the staff was taken in moving to their new premises, sorting thousands of publications received *pêle mèle* after the Parliament fire and from departments and outside sources, all of which will not recur again, at least to the same extent.

In the statement of the distribution work for 1916, alongside of the sales reports, you will find a column giving the figures of free distribution. Free distribution is ordered by departments. You will find cases of large editions of publications broadly distributed; absolutely no call exists for them now, as far as we know, and large balances remain in our hands, with no likely prospects of substantial demand in the future, near or remote. This should be a standing proof of injudicious printing orders.

We have adopted the plan suggested in your report, before beginning the annual distribution of public documents, of asking persons or firms (newspapers included) whose names appear on the mailing lists, to specify which reports they desire to have. The demand for certain blue-books does not commence to meet the quantity printed. From figures in that statement, I, therefore, beg to recommend that my department be authorized to cut down from 300 to 2,000 the editions of documents, the handling of which through the Distribution Office, will show that this excision is justified. Our department, of course, would confer with the chiefs of each department and would try to demonstrate the advisability of so doing and secure their approval before taking action.

3. *Repository of Publications.*—As years go by, the Distribution Office will become the repository of such stock number of publications as experience will show should be kept available for the public.

Even in the short life of its incipient organization, the Distribution Office has, in several cases, been able to supply documents reported to be out of print, but which it gathered from stray sources. This exemplifies a useful result of centralizing Government publications, on which I can only pass.

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The burning of Parliament and the destruction of a large number of sets of publications, and the resulting call, made it imperative that the Distribution Office should replenish its files from scattered publications which were lying forgotten in the several departments, and elsewhere. Families of deceased senators and commoners, or living members of Parliament, supplied us in many cases with very valuable publications.

In this connection I have the honour to request:—

(a) That the departments should be asked to take an immediate and exact inventory of all Government publications in their possession not actually wanted for their own libraries or information purposes, or for their own immediate official needs or distribution (administration only), and which could, therefore, be turned over to the Distribution Office.

(b) That the departments should be requested to send over to the Distribution Office, copies of this inventory, for the purpose of facilitating a full review of stocks of Government publications in Ottawa.

(c) That this inventory should be made yearly hereafter and sent to the Distribution Office to the same end.

(d) That a pressing invitation or order should issue to departments that on no account should Government publications of any kind be destroyed, sold or sent to junk dealers, but that they should solely and exclusively be delivered to the Distribution Office, as the proper central receiving organization. The Distribution Office will gather these, enrich its collections or files and will be allowed to offer valuable documentary help to public administrations all over the country.

4. Clearing House of Publications.—This is a logical resultant of the previous functions. Publications being centralized at the time of issue, the scattered numbers, either of the past or the future editions, should likewise be gathered back as Government property, and be disposed of to the best advantage as the rest, by sale or distribution to qualified persons, or sent to the waste contractor as *paper values*. In 1916, the waste contractor was paying \$3,200 per annum for the Government waste paper. Tenders were called last fall, and the Government now receives \$11,000 per annum, on a 5-year contract, guaranteed by an insurance policy. Publications still count as waste, if nothing else. But the death sentence of publications should not be left to the whim or judgment of the messengers of the several departments, as we have seen this done, even during this year, against the spirit of the waste paper contract, and against public interest.

Respectfully submitted,

J. DE L. TACHE.

King's Printer

OTTAWA, August 2, 1917.

IV. REPORT JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1917.

Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the following as their Fourth Report:—

It will be recalled that on the 11th May, 1916, the Committee submitted to both Houses some important recommendations with a view to economy in public printing, which, if carried into effect, it is confidently expected, would mean a saving to the country annually of many thousands of dollars.

On the 18th May, 1916, on motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, it was resolved, That the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing be commended to the attentive consideration of the Government with the recommendation that the attention of each Department of the Government be directed thereto with a view of having the recommendations contained in the said Report carried into effect, so far as may be practicable and with the view to effecting all possible economy in the matter of public printing, and that a Report be prepared by each Department of the Government for presentation to this House at the next Session, in which shall be set forth the extent to which such recommendations have been carried into effect and the reasons, if any, which render it impossible or undesirable to carry into effect such recommendations in any particular Department.

In accordance with the foregoing suggestions reports have been received from the Deputy Heads, and these reports have been carefully examined by members of the Committee.

Generally, it may be said that some Deputy Ministers have shown an earnest desire to meet the wishes of Parliament, while others have failed to grasp the significance of the Committee's recommendations of last year. It is quite evident that some members of the Public Service entirely forget that printing costs money, and that, with the increase in wages, increased cost of paper, ink, etc., unless the different Departments meet the wishes of Parliament to a reasonable extent, the annual printing bill will be greatly augmented. The following comparative figures show the steady increase in the cost of printing in recent years:—

1913	\$1,274,870
1914	1,597,051
1915	1,807,390
1916	1,981,152
1917	2,401,913

For the past two years the figures are as follows:—

	Outside Work.	Inside Printing, Binding, Etc.	Paper.	Total.
1916	\$525,188	\$908,296	\$547,668	\$1,981,152
1917	544,096	933,344	925,473	2,401,913

The enormous increase in the cost of paper for the past fiscal year is noteworthy.

The changes which have been made during the past year are as follows:—

Bank Shareholders.—Reducing heading and changed type, reducing size by 16 per cent. Annual saving \$750.

Unclaimed Balances.—Rearranged and changed style, reduced size nearly 50 per cent. Annual saving of over \$2,500.

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Civil Service List.—For this year's Report changed style and printing English and French together, reducing report from 1,496 pages (E. and F.) to about 540 pages, or over 60 per cent. Annual saving of over \$4,000.

Inland Revenue.—Part III (Adulteration of Food) Bulletins will be left out next year. Annual saving over \$1,900.

Insurance.—Changes made effecting a saving of over \$2,500 a year.

Customs.—(Trade and Navigation).—Style changed, reducing size. Annual saving over \$2,000 a year.

List of Vessels.—Changes made reducing report over 50 per cent in size. Annual saving about \$1,000.

Steamboat Inspection.—This year English and French are to be printed together, eliminating cost of one edition \$1,000.

Postmaster General.—Changes made this year will effect a reduction in size and cost.

Railway Commission.—Report for next year will be "picked up" from fortnightly publication of "Judgments, Orders, etc.," thereby saving cost of composition.

There is still room for sweeping reductions in the Government printing accounts. Take, for instance, the Department of the Naval Service. The Report of the Fisheries Branch could be reduced by eliminating details of catches, number of boats employed, fishing gear, etc. It is questionable whether the "Monthly Fisheries Bulletin" has been of any service during the duration of the war, on account of the inability to ship the product abroad. This Department publishes annually several works of a highly technical character which might well be dropped, as they do not interest more than one person in a hundred thousand. The Committee has had before it sample sheets of some of these publications now on the press.

Marine.—Material reductions have been made in the size of this Report, but there is still room for improvement. This Department seems to have heartily co-operated with the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Trade and Commerce.—Many Reports of this Department duplicate those of the Department of Customs, wasting thousands of dollars annually. An earnest endeavour must be made by the heads of these two Departments to avoid this. It seems to the Committee that the sooner all statistics of the Government are centralized under one authority the better it will be in the public interest, and great saving would be effected.

Militia.—This Report is concise and will bear practically no condensation. The printing bills of this Department, consequent upon the war, have enormously increased. No good purpose is served by printing the nominal rolls of battalions going overseas, since the adoption of the system of breaking up these units on arrival in England. It is a waste of public money.

Public Works.—The Report of this Department is bulkier than it should be. Among the suggestions for condensation are the following:

Details of repairs, however small, are given by place and building. Extensive repairs might be given in detail, but for minor repairs a list of the places or buildings should be sufficient. All furniture supplied is reported in detail. This is quite unnecessary. The tabulated statement of expenditures and work, by months, of each dredge is superfluous. The yearly total should be sufficient. Many other details could be omitted.

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Finance.—Report of Public Accounts concise and to the point.

Unclaimed Balances has been an annual publication for many years. It might be well to publish quinquennially, thereby effecting a great saving to the public exchequer. Upon the suggestion of the Printing Bureau staff the changing in the form of this report has resulted in a large annual saving.

Insurance.—Expense of this Report borne by tax upon Insurance Companies.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police.—This Report has been condensed by eliminating, upon the suggestion of the Printing Bureau, the crop reports of the Prairie Provinces, which were duplications of the Report of the Department of Agriculture. The report, however, will bear much greater condensation. There is too much detail in the annual statements of Superintendents and Inspectors. The story of the Great Bear Lake Patrol contains much irrelevant matter. In the hands of a trained man this story could have been made a readable one in one-quarter the space. Of the scores of illustrations in the report more than eight or ten are really germane to the text.

Inland Revenue.—Considerable saving will result by accepting the suggestion of the Printing Bureau officials to dispense with the publication of the bulletins of the Department in Sessional form.

The Reports of the different branches of this Department would stand a little more condensation.

Justice.—Although the Deputy Minister reports that the recommendations "have been carried into effect so far as they apply to this Department," the results are not satisfactory. The Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the year ending March 31, 1915, which has been printed since the Report of the Committee was submitted to Parliament in 1916, is full of trivial details. The report could with advantage be reduced fifty per cent. Farm reports are given in detail; a summary would answer all purposes. The reports of the surgeons, chaplains and matrons could well be incorporated in the wardens' reports. Revenue and expenditure are given in detail, a repetition of the Auditor General's Report. Crime statistics could well be condensed.

External Affairs.—Report concise and to the point.

Public Printing and Stationery.—Never large in volume, this report has been reduced forty per cent during the past three years.

Secretary of State.—Report has been considerably reduced.

Customs.—The figures issued in the Departmental reports seem to be published in the public interest, but, as already pointed out, they are duplicated in many instances by the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The junior department should drop many of its publications.

Railways and Canals.—All the general detailed reports should be summarized by an executive officer. While the report has been considerably reduced, it will still stand further pruning.

Agriculture.—Report of the Department shows careful condensation. The printing bill of this Department is heavy, consequent upon the thousands of bulletins which are gotten out each year, and seems to be justified in the circumstances.

Director General of Public Health.—This report contains much "material" of a technical character borrowed from medical journals, the expenditure for the printing of which cannot be defended.

Mines.—The printing bill of this Department has enormously increased during the past three or four years. The Committee is of opinion that no interest would have

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been injured had there been a total suspension of the publications of this Department as soon as war commenced. The following comparative figures will convey to Parliament an idea of the manner in which this Department has increased its expenditure for printing:—

1912..	\$ 41,388
1913..	57,242
1914..	131,001
1915..	157,910
1916..	134,907

Many of the publications of this Department are not of public interest, and when it is borne in mind that every publication has to be translated and printed in the French language as well as English, sweeping reductions are possible.

Interior.—This Department seems to have accepted the recommendations of the Committee. There are certain branches, working practically independent of the Department proper, whose works, however, can be reduced.

The Hydrometric Survey reports should not be published. They are not called for in the public interest. This would give a saving of \$30,000 annually. Any person desiring to build a pulp-mill on a certain stream and wishing to know the water capacity of that stream could secure the information on application to the Department.

The Committee observes that a number of the Departments are in the habit of constantly printing maps which are simply duplications on different scales, and with different material thereon.

We think that the Department of the Interior or some other Department should be authorized to take charge of the whole of the map work of the country; that immediate steps should be taken to standardize these maps, and that a number of maps of various scales should be published, so that should any Department desire to indicate any particular geographical information it could be able to do so by referring to a standard map. Every other country in the world has its Topographical Survey except Canada, and the Committee is of the opinion that such a Department should be organized to carry on this work; that a set of standard maps should be made up giving all the information obtained to date, instead of having such maps published in blue books in which way important information is oftentimes lost track of.

The Committee believe that it would be in the interests of the country to have the Canadian Topographical Department re-organized and all this work housed in one building and carried on under one head, thus effecting great economies.

At present there is no co-ordination as far as the Departments are concerned. The Railway Department gets out maps of its own, the Interior Department gets out very excellent maps containing a great deal of useful information, the Conservation Commission publishes maps, in fact we have a deluge of maps and if a person wanted to get any knowledge of any particular kind about the country he would be at a loss to ascertain which Department to apply to for this information.

Post Office Department.—This Report seems to be concise.

Labour.—This report is in brief form while the Monthly Labour Gazette is called for by the requirements of the public. Special reports of this Department should, however, be carefully watched in future. For instance, the "Cost of Living" Report of this Department, issued two years ago at enormous cost, was barely looked at by the public, the information being practically out of date before the report was in print.

Indian Affairs.—This Report could be confined to that of the Deputy Superintendent General, summarizing the detailed reports of the various officers, inspectors

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and agents, and would take about 160 pages instead of 472, or, including the French edition, 320 instead of 944 pages. Details in connection with Indian schools are uninteresting to the general public; a summary would suffice. List of officials and employees of the Department, already printed in the Auditor General's Report and the Civil Service List, should be dropped altogether.

Auditor General.—The costliest report annually submitted to Parliament is that of the Auditor General. For the fiscal year 1914-15 the charges to the country for these bulky volumes was as follows:—

	No. of Copies.	No. of Pages.	Cost of Printing.
English edition.. . . .	5,265	2,758	\$20,153
French edition.. . . .	1,255	2,880	15,385

To the expense of the French edition must be added the salaries of translators, approximately \$5,000 per annum.

The Committee is of opinion that no steps can or should be taken to diminish the size of this report. It is the greatest guarantee that the country possesses against improper expenditure. The Committee would suggest, however, that steps be taken to amalgamate the English and French editions, as has been done with the Civil Service List, the report on Unclaimed Bank Balances, List of Bank Shareholders, etc. To secure the amalgamation of the two editions into one it is suggested that all headings in the Auditor General's Report should be bi-lingual; all the statistics should be printed in two or three volumes as at present, and the correspondence in both languages. This will obviate approximately the setting and printing of 2,800 pages of "copy" for French version, and saving over \$14,000.

Conservation Commission.—While no report has been received from the Secretary of the Conservation Commission as to economies brought about by that body on the lines of the Printing Report of the Printing Committee of last session the Committee cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that in these days of stress, calling for the most rigid economy in public expenditure, the printing of reports by the Conservation Commission should be reduced to a minimum. Any plan adopted by Parliament to reduce the cost of printing should be made applicable to the Commission of Conservation.

The Committee desires to congratulate the staff of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery on the economies it has succeeded in making both as regards printing and distribution. For years past the number of Blue Books printed has been fixed by the heads of different Departments without due regard to the prospective demand. Parliament, also, has ordered far more copies of different reports than the public requires. From a careful analysis of the different editions, the Committee is of the opinion that the quantities printed can be reduced for every report by from 500 to 1,800 copies, and aggregating on the whole from 35,000 to 40,000 volumes. Taking the average weight of the smaller quantity at 2 lbs. this would mean a saving alone of 70,000 lbs. of book paper, which at 10 cents per pound means a further saving of \$7,000 per annum.

"Economy" will have to be Canada's watchword for many years to come, and the printing bills of Parliament and the Public Departments present a fertile field for action in this regard. That our great neighbours to the South realize this in connection with Congressional publications is shown by the decision of the Senate of the United States to cut down this year its printing bills by \$170,000. This has been brought about by reducing the bulk of some reports and suspending entirely the publication of others. Among the latter may be mentioned: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, Annual Report of Foreign Commerce and Navigation, Report of District of Columbia Health Office, Bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology, annual report ditto; Bulletins of the Bureau of Fisheries, Geological Bulletins, Geological

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Professional papers, Geological Water Supply papers, Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, Nautical Almanac, Annual Report of the Bureau of Soils, and many others.

The Committee feel, however, that unless Parliament provides some stringent form of supervision over the fountains from whose sources so many volumes of useless literature flows, there will be a continuous increase in the printing bill of the country, which increase in recent years is alarming. These taps must be turned off by somebody, and it is too much to expect that Ministers, working under tremendous pressure as they have been for years, should give attention to all routine details in their departments.

The most effective way to bring about economies in Canadian Parliamentary and Departmental printing is, in the opinion of the Committee, to create an editorial board of three members of the Civil Service, thoroughly conversant with public affairs, and with a knowledge of Departmental workings. This board should have plenary powers to order such excisions of "copy" of Departmental reports, leaflets, bulletins, memoirs, etc., or to refuse to sanction the printing of any report if, in their judgment, the public interest would not be seriously affected by such refusal.

It would be the duty of the Board to call upon the Deputy Head of any Department or Branch of the Public Service created by Parliament, whose requisition and "copy" for printing were under consideration, to show cause why any proposed reductions in "copy" should not be made or the printing thereof suspended entirely, and only upon the direct written authority of the Minister of the Department interested should the decision of the Board of Editors be countermanded.

The Board should present a report of its operations annually to Parliament within three weeks after the opening of each Session thereof, such report to give the dates when first and last "copy" of every Departmental report is received, and specifying the reductions in text, and the reasons therefor. In cases where the decision of the Board has been overridden by the Minister of any Department Parliament shall be advised.

The Board should also have authority to "spur up" the preparation of Departmental reports, so that work at the Printing Bureau may be more evenly distributed throughout the year.

V. REPORT JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, MAY 23, 1918.

Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Committee desire to commend to the consideration of the Government the matters referred to in the following resolution adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the building now occupied by the Printing Bureau contains ample space for the work to be done;

That the policy of the King's Printer should not be to extend the premises, but to make a better selection in the character of the plant, by discharging obsolete machinery and replacing it by more up-to-date machines better suited for the character of work;

That the system of carrying a large amount of standing matter should be done away with as far as possible, to save space and expense;

That a system of pension if necessary, to old employees whose services may warrant such action, should be adopted and the staff thereby reduced in number, which in the opinion of this Committee, would not interfere with, but would add to the efficiency of the plant.

In recommending the renewal of the plant it is the opinion of the Committee that fewer and more up-to-date machines would increase the product and reduce the number of men required for the operation of the plant, making a saving in the amount of wages paid.

Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Committee recommend as follows:—

* * * * *

4. The Committee has had submitted to it by the Right Honourable Sir George Foster, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Council on Governmental Printing, Report No. 17 of the Editorial Committee. This report states that the Editorial Committee has given careful consideration to the question of grades and weights of the paper stock used in Parliamentary and Governmental printing, the object being to effect economy without impairing the durability or appearance of any blue-book or report. The paper used for ordinary departmental reports, the Official Debates and Routine Proceedings of both Houses, etc., is known as "Printing No. 1, Machine Finish." Of this grade the total quantity consumed last year was 1,511,254 pounds, the greater portion of which weighed 60 pounds per ream. Of No. 1 Book, Supercalendared, mostly used for the Year Book, and also weighing 60 pounds to the ream, there were used 531,658 pounds. After taking the advice of experts the Editorial Committee recommends a reduction in the weight of papers to be used for Parliamentary Governmental reports and documents, and for the Year Book (Printing No. 1 and No. 1 Supercalendared), of ten pounds to the ream, in which recommendation the sub-Committee of Council concurs. An economy in expenditure of \$20,000 on the ordinary report paper, and of \$8,000 on the No. 1 Supercalendared will result, the Editorial Committee states, if Parliament approves of the suggested changes.

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The Joint Committee on Printing recommends the adoption of the report of the Editorial Committee, to take effect after the present stock of paper of the two grades named has been used. It may be mentioned that the Joint Committee on Printing of the Congress of the United States has just taken action on similar lines as recommended above. The Committee would urge, in the words of the Editorial Committee, that all departments of the Public Service co-operate with the King's Printer and regulate their paper needs by a determination to use the lightest weight and lowest grade paper possible, in the execution of the public printing of the Dominion.

5. The Committee recommend that in the event of there being no further meetings of the Committee, the Joint Chairman be authorized to decide as to the printing or otherwise of any documents that may be submitted to either House, and generally act until the end of the Session in all matters that come properly within the cognizance of the Committee.—(pp. 538-39.)

* * * * *

On motion of Mr. Clark (Bruce), for Mr. Currie, the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, presented to the House this day was concurred in.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

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*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1917-18.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's obedient servant,

R. L. BORDEN,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

REPORT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

To the Right Honourable

Sir ROBERT BORDEN, G.C.M.G.,

Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the usual report on the more important matters which have come before the department during the annual period beginning with April, 1917.

EUROPEAN WAR.

As for the past four years, the European war is still the most fruitful source of questions entailing correspondence with outside authorities, though a number of these have not reached a stage where extended reference is practicable or useful. New combatants continue to be drawn within its widening circle; in July, Siam, and in August, China declared war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, Greece in the latter month making a similar declaration against these powers, and also against Bulgaria and Turkey, while on the 7th December, the President of the United States approved a joint resolution of Congress declaring the existence of a state of war between that country and Austria-Hungary.

CANADIAN WAR MISSION.

To provide for the necessity of frequent and prompt communication and negotiation between the Canadian and United States Governments in the numerous and important matters affecting Canada's participation in the war, it was found necessary in the early part of February, 1918, to establish a Canadian War Mission at Washington, the Chairman of which was empowered to represent the Cabinet and the heads of the various Departments in respect of negotiations relating to purely Canadian affairs with the heads of the Departments of the United States Government and other United States officials, and with the other British or Allied Missions operating in the United States in connection with the war. Of this Mission, Mr. Lloyd Harris was appointed Chairman.

MILITARY SERVICE CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

With the object of ensuring that Canadian-British subjects in the United States and United States citizens in Canada of military age should be obliged to return to their respective countries or otherwise become subject to the laws relating to military service in force in the country where they remained, a Military Service Convention was negotiated with the United States and duly signed at Washington on the 3rd June, 1918.

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IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

Further meetings of the Imperial War Conference, including representatives of His Majesty's Government, of the self-governing Dominions and India, took place in London in the months of March and April, 1918, important matters of a confidential nature being discussed. Canada was represented at this conference by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Perley, the Hon. Robert Rogers, and the Hon. J. D. Hazen.

QUESTIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(1) *St. Mary and Milk Rivers.*—The question of the apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers between the two countries as provided for in article 6 of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 had been considered by the International Joint Commission on several occasions, and in consequence of an announcement by the Acting Chairman of the United States section at the St. Paul session that the hearing would have to proceed upon the initiative of the Commission itself without stated issues, the United States Government on the 7th November, 1917, addressed a communication to the commission setting forth the view that that tribunal was not competent to pass upon the interpretation of article 6 of the treaty unless some matter of difference as to its meaning had arisen and been referred to the commission; and stating that for this reason no conclusion reached by the tribunal in this matter would be considered binding by the United States Government.

In April, 1918, Mr. A. P. Davis, Director of the United States Reclamation Service, was appointed as the United States Officer to undertake the measurement and apportionment of the waters of the two rivers, and on the 24th May, 1918, an order was issued by the commission instructing the duly appointed officers of the two countries as to the steps for carrying out such apportionment.

(2) *Fisheries Commission.*—In December, 1917, Chief Justice the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Mr. G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, and Mr. W. A. Fould, Superintendent of Fisheries, were appointed commissioners to consider, together with United States Commissioners, the Hon. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. E. F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries, outstanding fisheries questions. Meetings were held at Washington and Boston in January, 1918, and later at points on the Pacific coast, as a result of which there is every reason to expect a satisfactory arrangement in regard to these questions.

(3) *Renewal of Arbitration Convention of 1908.*—On the 3rd June, 1918, an agreement was concluded by His Majesty's Government with the United States extending, for a further period of five years, the Arbitration Convention originally entered into in 1908, by which provision is made for reference to the Hague Tribunal of questions of difference between the two countries. The first renewal was made in May, 1913.

(4) *Fur-seals question.*—The stipulated annual payment of ten thousand dollars due to Canada while the killing of seals is suspended on the United States sealing rookeries, was made for the period ending the 24th August, 1917. A report on the condition of the herd, made 21st November, 1917, showed it to consist of four hundred and sixty-eight thousand seals; killing was resumed by the United States in the season of 1917, but Canada did not become entitled to the delivery of any share of United States skins owing to the treaty provisions arranging for the reimbursement of the United States Government for the advance payment of two hundred thousand dollars made on the conclusion of the treaty, and for the annual payments of ten thousand dollars made during the suspension of killing.

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It may be added here that a payment of \$2,620.36 was received from Japan in August, 1917, being the amount realized on the sale of Canada's share under the Treaty of 1911 of the seal skins taken on the Japanese Islands during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914. In view, however, of the small number to which the herd has been reduced, Japan has decided to cease killing on her island for the present. Canada's share of Russia's take on her rookeries for the season of 1917, amounting to one hundred and twenty-one skins, was duly forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Fisheries at New Westminster.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH PORTUGAL, 1914.

The Portuguese Government having declined to accept the view in which Canada's adhesion was given to this Treaty, namely, that article 6 was applicable only to the United Kingdom and not to His Majesty's dominions generally, Canada's adhesion to the Treaty was withdrawn.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY, 1859.

By a note dated the 24th October, 1917, the Russian Government gave notice denouncing the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Russia of January, 1859, which accordingly will terminate on the 24th October, 1918.

I desire to express my appreciation of the zealous and efficient manner in which the various members of the staff have discharged their respective duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1918.

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APPENDIX A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Allison, M. A.	Consul.	Portugal.	St. John, N.B.	1903
Ander, J. E.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Newcastle, N.B.	1917
			Chatham, N.B.	
Anderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Winnipeg, Man.	1917
Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Sydney, N.S.	1906
Arinao, E.	Vice-Consul.	Italy.	Halifax, N.S.	1918
Asbury, C. E.	Consul.	United States.	Halifax, N.S.	1917
Aubert, L. C. N.	Consul General.	Norway.	Montreal, Que.	1917
Barattieri, di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent.	Italy.	Winnipeg, Man.	1910
Barranco y Fernandez C.	Consul.	Cuba.	St. John, N.B.	1914
Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Beebe Jet., Que.	1909
Bell, C. N.	Consul.	Guatemala.	Winnipeg, Man.	1896
Bergstrom, D.	Consul General.	Sweden.	Montreal, Que.	1916
Bisson, D.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Paspebiac, Que.	1889
Black, W. A.	Consul.	Panama.	Halifax, N.S.	1910
Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	Netherlands.	Halifax, N.S.	1911
Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul.	Portugal.	Rimouski, Que.	1913
Bonin, C. E.	Consul General.	France.	Montreal, Que.	1912
Borlase, G. E.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Sherbrooke, Que.	1899
Botkin, T.	Consul.	United States.	Campbellton, N.B.	1907
Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent.	Brazil.	Paspebiac, Que.	1899
Bourgoin, J. H.	Acting Consular Agent.	France.	Winnipeg, Man.	1915
Bravo, E. Soriomo	Consul General.	Mexico.	Vancouver, B.C.	1918
Brookfield, J.	Consul.	Dominican Republic.	Montreal, Que.	1915
Brown, R. W.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Yarmouth, N.S.	1915
Burlingham, W. B.	Consul.	United States.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1916
Cull, B. N.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Newcastle, N.B.	1904
Campbell, G. D.	Consul.	Cuba.	Weymouth, N.S.	1913
Canellas y. Martio, F.	Consul.	Cuba.	Montreal, Que.	1915
Carosella, R.	Acting Consular Agent.	Italy.	Fernie, B.C.	1917
Chandler, R. E.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Montreal, Que.	1917
Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1917
Chater, D.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Windsor, Ont.	1904
Chao Tsong Tian.	Vice-Consul.	China.	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Chevalier, E.	Acting Consular Agent.	France.	Vancouver, B.C.	1914
Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Cumberland, B.C.	1899
Clum, H. D.	Consul.	United States.	Calgary, Alta.	1916
Corriveau, E.	Consul.	Montenegro.	Quebec, Que.	1918
Cox, H.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Edmonton, Alta.	1915
Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul.	Guatemala.	Montreal and Quebec.	1913
Crosson, F. J.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Sydney, N.S.	1917
Culver, H. S.	Consul.	United States.	St. John, N.B.	1910
Cummings, E. A.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Moncton, N.B.	1916
Curren, A. E.	Consul.	Belgium.	Halifax, N.S.	1889
Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent.	Brazil.	Halifax, N.S.	1913
Cuthbert, F. E.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Toronto, Ont.	1918
Davidson, R. A.	Acting Vice-Consul.	Denmark.	St. John, N.B.	1917
Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Pictou, N.S.	1884
Davison, J. McG.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Danovaro, G.	Consular Agent.	Italy.	Welland, Ont.	1915
de Angelis, G.	Acting Consular Agent.	Italy.	St. John, N.B.	1916
Defries, R. L.	Consul.	Honduras.	Toronto, Ont.	1913
de Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul.	Belgium.	Forget, Sask.	1911
DeLamater, I.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Fort William and Pt. Arthur, Ont.	1916
Denison, F. C.	Consul.	United States.	Prescott, Ont.	1915

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
de Olivares, José....	Consul....	United States....	Hamilton, Ont....	1915
de Roussy de Sales, B.	Acting Consular Agent..	France..	Calgary, Alta....	1914
de Saint Victor, R....	Consular Agent....	France..	Quebec, Que....	1913
De Sola, C. J....	Consul....	Belgium....	Montreal, Que....	1911
De Wolf, J. E....	Vice-Consul....	Mexico..	Halifax, N.S....	1906
Donaldson, C....	Consul....	Uruguay....	Sherbrooke, Que....	1917
Donaldson, C....	Consul....	United States....	Sherbrooke, Que....	1917
Dorsey, R. W....	Consul....	United States....	Quebec, Que....	1917
Drummond, G. E....	Consul General....	Denmark..	Montreal, Que....	1910
Dubuc, A....	Consul....	Belgium....	Winnipeg, Man....	1905
Duggan, F. M....	Vice-Consul....	Sweden..	Quebec, Que....	1910
Dybhavn, John....	Acting Vice-Consul....	Norway....	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1916
Enkins, A. W....	Consul....	Cuba....	Yarmouth, N.S....	1907
Edwards, M. B....	Vice-Consul....	Sweden..	St. John, N.B....	1913
Edwards, T. D....	Consul....	United States....	Cornwall, Ont....	1917
Emanuel, S. J....	Vice-Consul....	Brazil....	Vancouver, B.C....	1915
Erzinger, J....	Consul....	Switzerland..	Winnipeg, Man....	1913
Estrada, J. de....	Vice-Consul....	Uruguay....	Toronto, Ont....	1914
Falardeau, A....	Consul....	Peru....	Quebec, Que....	1916
Foster, J. G....	Consul General....	United States....	Ottawa, Ont....	1903
Francis, A. O. P....	Consular Agent....	France..	Victoria, B.C....	1914
Fraser, G. B....	Consular Agent....	Spain....	Chatham, N.B....	1880
Fraser, J. A....	Acting Vice-Consul....	Sweden..	Dawson, Y.T....	1918
Frechette, O....	Acting Vice-Consul....	Spain....	Quebec, Que....	1898
Frechette, O....	Consul....	Chile....	Quebec, Que....	1885
Frechette, O....	Consul General....	Colombia..	Quebec, Que....	1909
Frechette, O....	Consul....	Portugal....	Quebec, Que....	1908
Freeman, C. M....	Consul....	United States....	Sydney, N.S....	1911
Fryling, A....	Vice-Consul....	Netherlands....	Calgary, Alta....	1915
Fletcher, F. A....	Vice-Consul....	Norway....	Victoria and Chem- ainus, B.C....	1907
Gaboury, E....	Acting Consular Agent..	France..	Halifax, N.S....	1916
Garrett, A. B....	Consul....	United States....	St. Stephen, N.B.	1917
Gerez, A....	Consul General....	Argentine Republic..	Ottawa, Ont....	1916
Gintzburger, S....	Consul....	Switzerland..	Vancouver, B.C....	1913
Glionna, Dr. G....	Acting Vice-Consul....	Italy....	Toronto, Ont....	1918
Gonnason, A....	Consul....	Sweden..	Victoria, B.C....	1911
Goor, M....	Consul General....	Belgium....	Ottawa, Ont....	1913
Gordon, J. A....	Vice-Consul....	Argentine Republic..	Montreal, Que....	1908
Grassi, G....	Consular Agent....	Italy....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	1911
Gunn, F....	Vice-Consul....	Norway.*	Quebec, Que....	1906
Hackett, W....	Vice-Consul....	Norway....	North Sydney, N.S..	1910
Hackett, W....	Vice-Consul....	Portugal....	North Sydney, N.S..	1910
Hamel, H. C....	Consular Agent....	United States....	Arnprior, Ont....	1917
Harmon, J. W....	Consular Agent....	United States....	Fredericton, N.B.	1916
Hamon, W....	Vice-Consul....	Brazil....	Paspébiac, Que....	1882
Hanson, G. M....	Consul....	United States....	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1913
Hanson, O....	Vice-Consul....	Sweden..	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1917
Hart, G. R....	Vice-Consul....	Brazil....	Halifax, N.S....	1893
Hatheway, F....	Consular Agent....	France..	St. John, N.B....	1910
Hatheway, W. F....	Consul....	Guatemala....	St. John, N.B....	1898
Heard, W. W....	Vice-Consul....	United States....	Quebec, Que....	1915
Hechler, Henry....	Consul....	Liberia....	Halifax, N.S....	1903
Hendrick, M. J....	Consul....	United States....	Windsor, Ont....	1917
Hendrick, P. M....	Acting Vice-Consul....	Norway....	Outlook, Sask....	1916
Heubach, Claude....	Vice-Consul....	Mexico..	Winnipeg, Man....	1916
Herbert, L. L....	Vice-Consul....	United States....	Regina, Sask....	1916
Heward, S. B....	Vice-Consul....	Netherlands....	Montreal, Que....	1879
Hutcheon, G. A....	Vice-Consul....	Sweden..	Richibucto, N.B....	1911
Hutchinson, C....	Vice-Consul....	United States....	Montreal, Que....	1916
Ich, B. R....	Acting Consul General	Switzerland..	Montreal, Que....	1916
Iwate, Y....	Acting Consul General	Japan....	Ottawa, Ont....	1918
Jensen, I....	Vice-Consul....	Belgium....	Ottawa, Ont....	1917
Jarvis, C. I. L....	Vice-Consul....	Brazil....	St. John, N.B....	1896
Jarvis, M. M....	Commercial Agent....	Brazil....	St. John, N.B....	1901
Johnson, J. G....	Vice-Consul....	United States....	Vancouver, B.C....	1915

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Ap- pointed.
Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul.	United States.	Kingston, Ont.	1910
Johnston, J. H.	Consul.	United States.	Regina, Sask.	1917
Johnston, M. P.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Lethbridge, Alta.	1913
Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul.	Spain.	Halifax, N.S.	1894
Kelly, M. A.	Vice-Consul.	Norway.	Campbellton, N.B.	1916
Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul.	Brazil.	Toronto, Ont.	1916
Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Toronto, Ont.	1910
King, J.	Vice-Consul.	Belgium.	Fort William, Ont.	1913
Labbie, A. P.	Consular Agent.	United States.	St. Leonards, N.B.	1916
Lacroix, Ed.	Consular Agent.	France.	North Sydney, N.S.	1909
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul.	Brazil.	Gaspé, Que.	1876
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul.	Portugal.	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1895
LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent.	Brazil.	Gaspé, Que.	1900
Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Peterborough, Ont.	1910
LeQuesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul.	Portugal.	Paspebiac, Que.	1898
Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul.	Brazil.	Quebec, Que.	1902
LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Louisburg, N.S.	1898
Likatscheff, S. A.	Consul General.	Russia.	Montreal, Que.	1914
Lingoh Wang	Consul.	China.	Vancouver, B.C.	1917
Linaell, I. N.	Consul.	United States.	Vancouver, B.C.	1918
Long, T.	Consul.	Colombia.	Toronto, Ont.	1916
Maek, J. M.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Liverpool, N.S.	1896
Mahy, J. E.	Consul.	Belgium.	Quebec, Que.	1916
Maitland, R. R.	Consul.	Honduras.	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Marino, E.	Consular Agent.	Italy.	Fort William, Ont.	1912
Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul.	Denmark.	Calgary, Alta.	1910
Martin, H.	Consul.	Belgium.	Edmonton, Alta.	1917
Martin, C. W.	Consul.	United States.	Toronto, Ont.	1916
Martinez, B.	Acting Consul.	Cuba.	St. John, N.B.	1918
Masi, N.	Consular Agent.	Italy.	Vancouver, B.C.	1915
Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent.	Brazil.	Toronto, Ont.	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul.	Russia.	Halifax, N.S.	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul.	Denmark.	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Mathers, H. I.	Consul.	Norway.	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Meehan, T. H.	Acting Vice-Consul.	Uruguay.	Montreal, Que.	1916
Merrell, E. C.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Halifax, N.S.	1918
Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Bathurst, N.B.	1915
Milano, A.	Acting Consular Agent.	Italy.	Calgary, Alta.	1916
Miles, Henry	Consul.	Paraguay.	Montreal, Que.	1902
Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul.	Brazil.	Montreal, Que.	1918
Milner, J. B.	Consul.	United States.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1916
Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	Mexico.	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Montyn, W. V.	Consul.	Netherlands.	Winnipeg, Man.	1914
Morang, G. N.	Consul.	Guatemala.	Toronto, Ont.	1896
Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent.	Brazil.	Quebec, Que.	1924
Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent.	United States.	Kenora, Ont.	1918
Morris, M. P.	Consul.	Panama.	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Morris, M. P.	Consul General.	Chile.	Vancouver, B.C.	1897
Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul.	Mexico.	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Mosher, R. B.	Consul.	United States.	Victoria, B.C.	1915
Mullin, D.	Consul.	Belgium.	St. John, N.B.	1908
Munoz y. Rieva, Jose A.	Consul.	Cuba.	Toronto, Ont.	1915
Munro, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Cornwall, Ont.	1915
Murphy, John.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Prescott, Ont.	1917
MaeMillan, F.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	1882
MaeQuillan, J.	Consul General.	Ecuador.	Vancouver, B.C.	1898
MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul.	Norway.	St. John, N.B.	1914
McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul.	Argentine Republic.	St. John, N.B.	1908
Neale, F. C.	Vice-Consul.	Denmark.	Chatham, N.B.	1918
Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul.	Norway.	Chatham, N.B.	1909
Neville, J.	Vice-Consul.	Uruguay.	Halifax, N.S.	1913
Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	Argentine Republic.	Halifax, N.S.	1908
Newcombe, R. M.	Vice-Consul.	United States.	Victoria, B.C.	1914
Nicholls, F.	Consul.	Portugal.	Toronto, Ont.	1906
Nobel, O. K.	Vice-Consul.	Denmark.	Montreal, Que.	1911
Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	Sweden.	Calgary, Alta.	1901
Nordbye, Dr. F. A.	Vice-Consul.	Norway.	Camrose, Alta.	1916

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Nordheimer, A.	Consul General	Netherlands	Toronto, Ont.	1902
Oland, S. C.	Consul	Chile	Halifax, N.S.	1914
Olson, Albert	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Regina, Sask.	1916
Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Annapolis, N.S.	1872
Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Bridgewater, N.S.	1872
Owen, W. H.	Consul	Cuba	Bridgewater, N.S.	1905
Oxley, H.	Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S.	1916
Patterson, E.	Consul	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1917
Patterson, G.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1918
Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Quebec, Que.	1911
Philpot, J.	Consular Agent	United States	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	1916
Pickles, F. W.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Annapolis, N.S.	1910
Pierce, W. A.	Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1916
Pirmez, R.	Consul	Belgium	Calgary, Alta.	1912
Pistone, T.	Consular Agent	Italy	Sydney, N.S.	1915
Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Nanaimo, B.C.	1907
Pollock, J. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1908
Pootmans, G.	Acting Consular Agent	France	Regina, Sask.	1915
Pootmans, G.	Acting Vice-Consul	Belgium	Regina, Sask.	1918
Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Vancouver, B.C.	1916
Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Toronto, Ont.	1908
Quann, W. P.	Consular Agent	United States	Nanaimo, B.C.	1917
Ragosine, W.	Consul	Russia	Vancouver, B.C.	1916
Rairden, B. S.	Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1916
Rasmussen, Bertil M.	Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1917
Richardson, E. V.	Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B.	1916
Robertson, P.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Toronto, Ont.	1913
Rochereau, de la Sablière, C.	Consul	Belgium	Toronto, Ont.	1904
Rochereau, de la Sablière, C. E.	Consular Agent	France	Toronto, Ont.	1908
Rodgers, J. L.	Consul General	United States	Montreal, Que.	1918
Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B.	1916
Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Quebec, Que.	1910
Rousseau, A. M.	Consular Agent	United States	White Horse, Y.T.	1916
Routh, F. C.	Consul	Portugal	Montreal, Que.	1911
Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.S.	1907
Ruffner, W. S.	Vice-Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1917
Ryder, M. J.	Consul General	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1915
Ryerson, Jas.	Consular Agent	United States	Galt, Ont.	1899
Salgado, S. G.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1915
Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1898
Sanguenza, F. H.	Consul	Mexico	Montreal, Que.	1918
Shotts, G. W.	Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1906
Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent	United States	Summerside, P.E.I.	1907
Sater, I. C.	Consul	United States	Sarnia, Ont.	1909
Smith, H. J.	Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man.	1904
Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent	France	Chatham, N.B.	1902
Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Port Arthur, Ont.	1914
Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Fort William, Ont.	1911
Stable, N. Perez	Consul General	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1911
Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	Norway	Vancouver, B.C.	1907
Strickland, C. I.	Vice-Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1911
Sutcliffe, L. G.	Vice-Consul	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1915
Taggart, G. R.	Consul	United States	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	1917
Talger, H. S.	Vice-Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1912
Tamayo, P.	Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont.	1912
Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Quebec, Que.	1914
Taylor, T. M.	Consul	Guatemala	Vancouver, B.C.	1910
Terrero, Don L.	Consul General	Venezuela	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Terry, W. S.	Consul	Belgium	Victoria, B.C.	1912
Theriault, J. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1918
Thierry, I.	Consul	Panama	Montreal, Que.	1915
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Spain	Toronto, Ont.	1900
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Panama	Toronto, Ont.	1905

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Designation	Country.	Residence.	When Ap- pointed.
Thomson, P. W.....	Consul.....	Panama.....	St. John, N.B.....	1905
Thomson, P. W.....	Vice-Consul.....	Netherlands.....	St. John, N.B.....	1905
Thorgeirsson, O. S.....	Vice-Consul.....	Denmark.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	1914
Tovell, D. S.....	Vice-Consul.....	United States.....	Toronto, Ont.....	1904
Ukita, S.....	Consul.....	Japan.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1917
Van Roggea, M. A.....	Vice-Consul.....	Netherlands.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1910
Vroom, C. N.....	Vice-Consul.....	United States.....	St. Stephen, N.B.....	1895
Waagen, C. B. N.....	Vice-Consul.....	Norway.....	Calgary, Alta.....	1916
Wakefield, E. A.....	Consul.....	United States.....	Fernie, B.C.....	1918
Wakefield, E. C.....	Consular Agent.....	United States.....	North Bay, Ont.....	1906
Walsh, J. C.....	Consul General.....	Greece.....	Montreal, Que.....	1915
Ward, W. A.....	Vice-Consul.....	Denmark.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1909
Waterous, C. A.....	Consul.....	Chile.....	Brantford, Ont.....	1908
Watson, F. C.....	Vice-Consul.....	United States.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	1914
Watson, J. J. C.....	Consul.....	United States.....	Yarmouth, N.S.....	1916
Watt, G.....	Consular Agent.....	Italy.....	Chatham, N.B.....	1886
Wedmore, P. W.....	Vice-Consul.....	Spain.....	St. John, N.B.....	1912
West, G. N.....	Consul General.....	United States.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1916
White, H. G.....	Consul.....	Peru.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1914
Whitehead, J. M.....	Consul.....	Belgium.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1907
Whitman, F. C.....	Consul.....	Cuba.....	Annapolis, N.S.....	1904
Winch, R. V.....	Vice-Consul.....	Sweden.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	1906
Wolf (de), J. E.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mexico.....	Halifax, N.S.....	1906
Yang, Shuwen.....	Consul General.....	China.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	1913
Yeigh, F.....	Vice-Consul.....	Paraguay.....	Toronto, Ont.....	1903
Young, J. A.....	Vice-Consul.....	Norway.....	Sydney, N.S.....	1911
Young, E. E.....	Consul General.....	United States.....	Halifax, N.S.....	1913
Zaniewsky, H. B.....	Vice Consul.....	Russia.....	Montreal, Que.....	1916
Zunini, Cavalier L.....	Consul General.....	Italy.....	Montreal, Que.....	1915

APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Argentine Republic.	Annapolis, N.S.	Pickles, F. W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Ottawa, Ont.	Gerez, A.	Consul General	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	St. John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Toronto, Ont.	Robertson, P.	Vice-Consul	1913
Belgium.	Calgary, Alta.	Pirmez, R.	Consul	1912
	Edmonton, Alta.	Martin, H.	Consul	1917
	Forget, Sask.	de Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Fort William, Ont.	King, J.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Consul	1889
	Montreal, Que.	De Sola, C. I.	Consul	1911
	Ottawa, Ont.	Goor, M.	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Jansen, F.	Vice-Consul	1917
	Quebec, Que.	Maly, J. E.	Consul	1916
	Regina, Sask.	Pootmans, G.	Acting Vice-Consul	1918
	St. John, N.B.	Mullin, D.	Consul	1908
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sablière, C.	Consul	1904
	Vancouver, B.C.	Whitehead, J. M.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Terry, W. S.	Consul	1912
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dubuc, A.	Consul	1905
Brazil.	Gaspé, Que.	LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	1900
	Gaspé, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	1876
	Halifax, N.S.	Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	1913
	Montreal, Que.	Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Paspébiac, Que.	Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent	1899
	Paspébiac, Que.	Hamon, W.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Quebec, Que.	Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	1904
	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, C. E. L.	Vice-Consul	1896
	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	1901
	Toronto, Ont.	Kernan, W. S.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Toronto, Ont.	Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent	1917
	Vancouver, B.C.	Emmanuel, S. J.	Vice-Consul	1915
	Vancouver, B.C.	Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent	1916
Chile	Brantford, Ont.	Waterous, C. A.	Consul	1908
	Halifax, N.S.	Oland, S. C.	Consul	1914
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1885
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul General	1897
China	Ottawa, Ont.	Yang Shuwen	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Chao Tsong Tian	Vice-Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Lingoh Wang	Consul	1917
Colombia	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul General	1909
	Toronto, Ont.	Long, T.	Consul	1916
Croatia*.				
Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	Whitman, F. C.	Consul	1904
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consul	1905
	Halifax, N.S.	Stable, N. Perez	Consul General	1914
	Halifax, N.S.	Patterson, E.	Consul	1917
	Halifax, N.S.	Patterson, G.	Vice-Consul	
	Halifax, N.S.	Salgado, S. G.	Vice-Consul	1915
	Montreal, Que.	Camellas y. Martio, F.	Consul	1915

*Represented by Japanese Consul.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Cuba— <i>Con.</i>	St. John, N.B.	Barranco y Fernandez, C.	Consul	1914
	St. John, N. B.	Martinez, B.	Acting Consul	1918
	Toronto, Ont.	Munoz y Rieva, Jose A.	Consul	1915
	Weymouth, N.S.	Campbell, G. D.	Consul	1913
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Eakins, A. W.	Consul	1907
Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. C.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Drummond, G. E.	Consul General	1910
	Montreal, Que.	Nobel, O. K.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Quebec, Que.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1911
	St. John, N.B.	Davidson, R. A.	Acting Vice-Consul	1917
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1909
	Winnipeg, Man.	Thorgeirsson, O. S.	Vice-Consul	1914
Dominican Republic	Montreal, Que.	Brookfield, J.	Consul	1915
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	1898
France	Calgary, Alta.	de Roussy de Sales, B.	Acting Consular Agent	1914
	Chatham, N.B.	Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent	1902
	Halifax, N.S.	Gaboury, E.	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Bonin, C. E.	Consul General	1912
	Quebec, Que.	de Saint Victor, R.	Consular Agent	1913
	Regina, Sask.	Pootmans, G.	Acting Consular Agent	1915
	North Sydney, N.S.	Lacroix, Ed.	Consular Agent	1909
	St. John, N.B.	Hattheway, F.	Consular Agent	1910
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.E.	Consular Agent	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Chevalier, E.	Acting Consular Agent	1914
	Victoria, B.C.	Francis, A. O. P.	Consular Agent	1914
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bourgouin, J. H.	Acting Consular Agent	1905
Greece	Montreal, Que.	Walsh, J. C.	Consul General	1915
Guatemala	Montreal, Que.	Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	Quebec, Que.	Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B.	Hatheway, W. F.	Consul	1898
	Toronto, Ont.	Morang, G. N.	Consul	1896
	Vancouver, B.C.	Taylor, T. M.	Consul	1916
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bell, C. N.	Consul	1896
Honduras	Toronto, Ont.	Defries, R. L.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Maitland, R. R.	Consul	1913
Italy	Calgary, Alta.	Milano, A.	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Chatham, N.B.	Watt, G.	Consular Agent	1886
	Fernie, B.C.	Carosella, R.	Acting Consular Agent	1917
	Fort William, Ont.	Marino, E.	Consular Agent	1912
	Halifax, N.S.	Armao, E.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Zunini, Cavalier L.	Consul General	1915
	St. John, N.B.	de Angelis, G.	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Grassi, G.	Consular Agent	1914
	Sydney, N.S.	Pistone, T.	Consular Agent	1915
	Toronto, Ont.	Glionna, Dr. G.	Acting Vice-Consul	1918
	Welland, Ont.	Danovaro, G.	Consular Agent	1915
	Winnipeg, Man.	Barattieri di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent	1910
	Vancouver, B.C.	Masi, N.	Consular Agent	1915
Japan	Ottawa, Ont.	Iwate, Y.	Acting Consul General	1918
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ukita, S.	Consul	1917
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, Henry	Consul	1903
*Luxemburg.	Halifax, N.S.	DeWolf, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1906
Mexico	Montreal, Que.	Sanguenza, F. H.	Consul	1918
	Toronto, Ont.	Tamayo, P.	Consul	1912
	Toronto, Ont.	Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1901
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bravo, E. Soriano	Consul General	1918
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Winnipeg, Man.	Heubach, Claude	Vice-Consul	1916

*Represented by Consuls of the Netherlands.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Montenegro...	Quebec, Que.	Corriveau, E.	Consul.	1918
Netherlands.....	Calgary, Alta.	Fryling, A.	Vice-Consul.	1915
	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	1911
	Montreal, Que.	Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul.	1879
	Quebec, Que.	Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul.	1910
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Vice-Consul.	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, A.	Consul-General.	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Van Roggen, M. A.	Vice-Consul.	1910
	Winnipeg, Man.	Montyn, W. V.	Consul.	1914
Norway.....	Calgary, Alta.	Waagen, C. B. N.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Campbellton, N.B.	Kelly, M. A.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Camrose, Alta.	Nordbye, Dr. F. A.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul.	1909
	Chemainus, B.C.	Fletcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul.	1907
	Fort William, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul.	1914
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul.	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Aubert, L. C. N.	Consul General with jurisdiction over the whole of the Dominion of Canada.	1917
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul.	1907
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul.	1910
	Outlook, Sask.	Hendricks, P. M.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1917
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul.	1914
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Dybhavn, John.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1916
	Quebec, Que.	Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul.	1906
	St. John, N.B.	MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul.	1914
	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	1911
	Toronto, Ont.	Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul.	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul.	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Fletcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul.	1907
Panama...	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Consul.	1910
	Montreal, Que.	Thierry, F.	Consul.	1915
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Consul.	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch.	Consul.	1905
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul.	1906
Paraguay.....	Montreal, Que.	Miles, Henry.	Consul.	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul.	1914
	Toronto, Ont.	Yeigh, E.	Vice-Consul.	1903
Peru	Quebec, Que.	Falardeau, A.	Consul.	1916
	Vancouver, B.C.	White, H. G.	Consul.	1914
Portugal	Gaspé Basin, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1895
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, H.	Consul.	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Routh, F. C.	Consul.	1911
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul.	1910
	Paspeblae, Que.	Le Quesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1898
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul.	1908
	Rimouski, Que.	Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1913
	St. John, N.B.	Allison, M. A.	Consul.	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Nicholls, F.	Consul.	1906
Russia	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul.	1917
	Montreal, Que.	Likatscheff, S. A.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada.	1914
	Montreal, Que.	Zaniewsky, H. B.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ragosine, W.	Consul.	1916
Spain	Chatham, N.B.	Fraser, G. B.	Consular Agent.	1880
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul.	1894
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1898
	St. John, N.B.	Wedmore, P. W.	Vice-Consul.	1912
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch.	Consul.	1900
Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul.	1901
	Chatham, N.B.	Ander, J. F.	Vice-Consul.	1917
	Dawson, Y.T.	Fraser, J. A.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1910
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. McG.	Vice-Consul.	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Bergstrom, D.	Consul-General.	1916
	Newcastle, N.B.	Ander, J. F.	Vice-Consul.	1917
	Pictou, N.S.	Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul.	1884

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Sweden— <i>Con</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul...	1917
	Quebec, Que.	Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul...	1910
	Regina, Sask.	Olson, Albert.	Vice-Consul...	1916
	Richibucto, N.B.	Hutchinson, G. A.	Vice-Consul...	1911
	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul...	1882
	Sydney, N.S.	Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul...	1906
	St. John, N.B.	Edwards, M. B.	Vice-Consul...	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul...	1910
	Vancouver, B.C.	Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul...	1906
	Victoria, B.C.	Gonnason, A.	Consul.	1911
	Winnipeg, Man.	Smith, H. J.	Consul.	1904
	Winnipeg, Man.	Auderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul...	1917
	Montreal, Que.	Iseli, B. R.	Acting Consul General	1916
	Winnipeg, Man.	Erzinger, J.	Consul.	1913
Switzerland.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Gintzburger, S.	Consul.	1913
	Annopolis, N.S.	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent.	1872
United States.....	Arnprior, Ont.	Hamel, H. C.	Consular Agent.	1917
	Bathurst, N.B.	Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent.	1915
	Beebe Jct., Que.	Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent.	1909
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent.	1872
	Calgary, Alta.	Clum, H. D.	Consul.	1916
	Campbellton, N.B.	Botkin, T.	Consul.	1907
	Campbellton, N.B.	Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Pierce, W. A.	Consul.	1916
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Strickland, C. L.	Vice-Consul.	1911
	Cornwall, Ont.	Munro, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	1915
	Cornwall, Ont.	Edwards, T. D.	Consul.	1917
	Cumberland, B.C.	Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent.	1898
	Edmonton, Alta.	Cox, H.	Consular Agent.	1915
	Fernie, B.C.	Rasmussen, Bertil M.	Consul.	1917
	Fernie, B. C.	Wakefield, E. A.	Consul.	1918
	Fernie, B.C.	Pollock, J. R.	Vice-Consul.	1908
	Fort William, Ont.	De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Fort William, Ont.	Taggart, G. R.	Consul.	1917
	Fredorieton, N.B.	Hammond, J. W.	Consular Agent.	1916
	Galt, Ont.	Ryerson, James.	Consular Agent.	1899
	Halifax, N.S.	Merell, E. C.	Vice-Consul.	1918
	Halifax, N.S.	Young, E. E.	Consul General.	1913
	Halifax, N.S.	Asbury, C. E.	Consul.	1917
	Hamilton, Ont.	de Olivares, José.	Consul.	1914
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent.	1918
	Kingston, Ont.	Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul.	1910
	Kingston, Ont.	Talger, H. S.	Vice-Consul.	1912
	Lethbridge, Alta.	Johnston, M. P.	Consular Agent.	1913
	Liverpool, N.S.	Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent.	1895
	Louisburg, N.S.	LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent.	1898
	Lunenburg, N.S.	Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent.	1907
	Moncton, N.B.	Richardson, E. V.	Consul.	1916
	Moncton, N.B.	Cummings, E. A.	Vice Consul.	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Rodgers, J. L.	Consul General.	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Chandler, R. E.	Vice-Consul.	1917
	Montreal, Que.	Isaacs, C.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Quann, W. P.	Consular Agent.	1917
	Newcastle, N.B.	Call, B. N.	Consular Agent.	1904
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Milner, J. B.	Consul.	1916
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul.	1917
	North Bay, Ont.	Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent.	1906
	Ottawa, Ont.	Foster, J. G.	Consul General.	1903
	Ottawa, Ont.	Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul.	1898
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bisson, D.	Consular Agent.	1889
	Peterborough, Ont.	Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent.	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Taggart, G. R.	Consul.	1917
	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Philpot, J.	Consular Agent.	1916
	Prescott, Ont.	Denison, F. C.	Consul.	1915
	Prescott, Ont.	Murphy, John.	Vice-Consul.	1916

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents, and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
United States— <i>Con.</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, G. M.	Consul.	1916
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Ruffner, W. S.	Vice-Consul.	1917
	Quebec, Que.	Dorsey, R. W.	Consul.	1917
	Quebec, Que.	Heard, W. W.	Vice-Consul.	1915
	Rivière du Loup, Que.	Rairden, B. S.	Consul.	1916
	Rivière du Loup, Que.	Thériault, J. R.	Vice-Consul.	1918
	Regina, Sask.	Johnston, J. H.	Consul.	1917
	Regina, Sask.	Herbert, E. E.	Vice-Consul.	1916
	Sarnia, Ont.	Slater, F. C.	Consul.	1909
	Sarnia, Ont.	Watson, F. C.	Vice-Consul.	1914
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Shotts, G. W.	Consul.	1906
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Burlingham, W. B.	Consul.	1916
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Borlase, G. E.	Vice-Consul.	1899
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Donaldson, C.	Consul.	1917
	Summerside, P.E.I.	Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent.	1907
	Sydney, N. S.	Freeman, C. M.	Consul.	1911
	Sydney, N. S.	Crosson, F. J.	Vice-Consul.	1917
	St. John, N.B.	Culver, H. S.	Consul.	1910
	St. Leonards, N.B.	Labbie, A. P.	Consular Agent.	1915
	St. Stephen, N.B.	Vroom, C. N.	Vice-Consul.	1895
	St. Stephen, N.B.	Garrett, A. B.	Consul.	1917
	Toronto, Ont.	Martin, C. W.	Consul.	1915
	Toronto, Ont.	Tovell, D. S.	Vice-Consul.	1904
	Toronto, Ont.	Cuthbert, F. E.	Vice-Consul.	1918
	Vancouver, B.C.	West, G. N.	Consul General.	1916
	Vancouver, B.C.	Linnell, I. N.	Consul.	1918
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, E. G.	Vice-Consul.	1915
	Victoria, B.C.	Mosher, R. B.	Consul.	1915
	Victoria, B.C.	Newcomb, R. M.	Vice-Consul.	1914
	White Horse, Yukon.	Rousseau, A. M.	Consular Agent.	1916
	Windsor, Ont.	Hendrick, M. J.	Consul.	1917
	Windsor, Ont.	Chater, D.	Vice-Consul.	1904
	Winnipeg, Man.	Ryder, M. J.	Consul General.	1915
	Winnipeg, Man.	Sutliff, L. G.	Vice-Consul.	1915
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Watson, J. J. C.	Consul.	1916
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Brown, R. W.	Vice-Consul.	1915
Uruguay	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J.	Vice-Consul.	1913
	Montreal, Que.	Meehan, T. H.	Acting Vice-Consul.	1916
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Donaldson, C.	Consul.	1917
Venezuela.	Toronto, Ont.	Estrada, J. de	Vice-Consul.	1914
	Ottawa, Ont.	Terrero, Don L.	Consul General.	1913

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919



*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

To the Hon. C. J. DOHERTY, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

The number of convicts in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 1,463, as compared with 1,694 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 1,513.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

	Kingston.	St Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatche- wan.	Totals.
In custody April 1, 1917.....	475	428	211	92	229	160	99	1,694
<i>Received.</i>								
From jails.....	194	159	73	60	52	56	31	625
By transfer.....	17				2			19
By forfeiture of parole.....		6	1				3	10
By revocation of license.....	1	6		2				9
From reformatories.....								
From military courts.....								
By recapture.....							1	1
By order of court.....								
<i>Discharged.</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	89	43	35	16	59	13	13	268
By parole.....	120	131	58	32	48	43	23	455
By deportation.....	19	11	2		12	9	6	59
By death.....	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	11
By pardon.....	41	2	3	4	1	14	1	66
By transfer.....		9	6			2		17
By order of court.....	1			1		4		6
By return to provincial authorities.....	2	3		1		1		7
By escape.....							1	1
Remaining March 31, 1918.....	413	399	179	98	161	129	89	1,463

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FARM.

	Acres cultivated.	Hay land.	Value of products.	Net profit.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts
Kingston	240	100	12,382 00	1,627 00
St. Vincent de Paul	170	110	9,335 00	1,249 00
Dorchester	79	200	12,508 00	357 27
Manitoba	328	15	9,235 00	2,307 00
British Columbia	45	12	7,623 00	1,401 00
Alberta	54	8	4,488 00	746 00
Saskatchewan	358	55	11,415 00	3,388 00
	1,274	500	66,986 00	11,075 27

HOSPITAL.

	Cases treated in dispensary.	Cases treated in hospital.	Per capita cost.
Kingston	3,961	173	55
St. Vincent de Paul	3,551	171	1 04
Dorchester	1,933	22	72
Manitoba	1,062	68	98
British Columbia	727	17	67
Alberta	1,891	21	42
Saskatchewan	174	8	32

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH).

British—		
Canada	796	
England	163	
Ireland	31	
Scotland	26	
Newfoundland	7	
West Indies	5	
Other British countries	9	
		977
Foreign—		
United States	165	
Austria-Hungary	80	
Russia	72	
Italy	61	
China	26	
Germany	15	
Sweden	12	
Belgium	10	
Greece	6	
France	5	
Norway	5	
Bulgaria	5	
Other foreign countries	24	
		486
		1,463

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CREEDS.

Christian—		
Roman Catholic.. . . .	716	
Anglican.. . . .	204	
Methodist.. . . .	146	
Presbyterian.. . . .	134	
Baptist.. . . .	91	
Lutheran.. . . .	47	
Greek Catholic.. . . .	34	
Other Christian creeds.. . . .	29	
		1,401
Non-Christian—		
Buddhist.. . . .	25	
Hebrew.. . . .	20	
Other non-Christian creeds.. . . .	5	
No creed.. . . .	12	
		62
		1,463

AGE.

Under 20 years.. . . .	115
20-30 years.. . . .	616
30-40 "	405
40-50 "	205
50-60 "	91
Over 60 years.. . . .	31
	1,463

SOCIAL HABITS.

Abstainers.. . . .	286
Temperate.. . . .	745
Intemperate.. . . .	432
	1,463

CIVIL CONDITION.

Single.. . . .	892
Married.. . . .	504
Widowed.. . . .	67
	1,463

RACIAL.

White.. . . .	1,333
Coloured.. . . .	64
Indian.. . . .	21
" halfbreed.. . . .	15
West Indian.. . . .	1
Mongolian.. . . .	29
	1,463

EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.	273,441 71	22,367 42	251,074 29
St. Vincent de Paul	208,892 70	10,323 15	198,569 55
Dorchester.. . . .	139,954 40	11,626 98	128,327 42
Manitoba.. . . .	80,220 41	9,136 43	71,083 98
British Columbia.. . . .	98,446 46	7,621 89	90,824 57
Alberta.. . . .	81,622 28	7,118 51	74,503 77
Saskatchewan	92,556 62	7,633 99	84,922 63
Totals.. . . .	975,134 58	75,828 37	899,306 21

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	190,269 17	196,819 28	251,074 29
St. Vincent de Paul.....	161,867 83	183,328 10	198,569 55
Dorchester.....	91,003 84	99,391 95	128,327 42
Manitoba.....	77,058 09	66,707 91	71,083 98
British Columbia.....	124,042 94	111,149 69	90,824 57
Alberta.....	94,056 28	90,440 62	74,503 77
Saskatchewan.....	115,830 33	97,183 73	84,922 63
Totals.....	854,128 48	845,021 28	899,306 21
Average daily population.....	2,074	1,938	1,513

PER CAPITA STATEMENT.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatche- wan.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff.....	246 15	229 40	301 85	540 66	316 41	371 17	517 75
Maintenance of convicts.....	118 11	101 66	102 47	86 05	89 71	81 74	87 63
Discharge expenses.....	10 22	10 11	10 38	13 15	9 99	11 87	8 89
Working expenses.....	141 54	112 99	84 15	165 69	33 32	46 54	116 00
Industries.....	25 45	23 00	54 86	48 05	24 14	39 69	40 19
Lands, buildings and equipment.....	29 99	34 37	168 44	52 56	30 47	39 17	316 16
Miscellaneous.....	2 82	0 45	2 69	9 80	6 86	5 30	2 17
Revenue per capita.....	52 14	26 13	60 24	107 48	40 76	50 85	90 88

ACTUAL COST.

Supplies on hand April 1, 1917.....	\$205,485 00	
Gross expenditure 1917-18.....	975,134 00	\$1,180,619 00
DEDUCT.		
Supplies on hand March 31, 1918.....	\$260,591 00	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue.....	75,000 00	\$335,591 00
Net cost.....		\$845,028 00
Cost per capit.....		558 51
Cost per capit per diem.....		1 53

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1916.	1917.	1918.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure.....	898,900 00	908,484 00	975,134 00
Net expenditure.....	854,128 00	845,021 00	899,306 00
Actual cost.....	808,707 00	794,496 00	845,028 00
Cost per capit.....	389 93	409 96	558 51
Cost per capit per diem.....	1 07	1 12	1 53
Average daily population.....	2,074	1,938	1,513

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,

Inspector.

APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

Review.—During the said year six hundred and fourteen cases have been received and reported on by this office. Each case entails a thorough investigation, embracing antecedents, general character, employment and environment. I might add that communication is kept up with the prisoners on parole and when a man is out of employment or seeks advice of any character, I undertake to adjust matters, if within my province. A large number of men have been assisted in this manner during the past year. A few have had financial assistance, after investigation had demonstrated that they were in need or distress.

The entire system is highly satisfactory. The figures furnished by the chief commissioner of the Dominion police demonstrate, without the shadow of a doubt, the great benefits derived by the State, as well as by the individuals, who are thereby given an opportunity to earn an honest living, thus reinstating themselves in a community and proving that the upright life is most profitable in the end, the State reaping the benefit in not having to keep these men in incarceration at a per capita cost of \$1.12 per day. With few exceptions prisoners released on parole have served from one-half to two-thirds of their sentence; if considered judicious a longer term is served.

I beg to call attention to the fact that the number of delinquents in the parole system is on the decline and the figures for the past year reveal a very small percentage of those released failing to respond to kind and humane treatment.

That only 2.4 per cent have forfeited their license by subsequent conviction during the entire period covering nineteen years is gratifying indeed, and that, for the same period, only 3.7 per cent have failed to report or have had their license cancelled through non-compliance with conditions; thus making a total delinquency of 6.1 per cent.

Dominion Police Statistics.—The following is the tabulated statement received from the Dominion police for the nineteen years of operation:—

From 1899 to March 31, 1918—

Released on parole from penitentiaries.. . . .	5,395
Released on parole from other prisons.. . . .	5,702
	<hr/>
	11,097
Licenses revoked.. . . .	409
Licenses forfeited.. . . .	268
Sentences completed on parole.. . . .	9,647
Sentences not yet completed.. . . .	773
	<hr/>
	11,097

I also beg to call attention to the figures for the fiscal year just ended. Eight hundred and eighty-three prisoners have been released from the Canadian penal institutions; four hundred and sixty-four from the penitentiaries and four hundred and nineteen from the jails, reformatories and other provincial institutions. Of the eight hundred and eighty-three released, thirty-five or nearly 4 per cent have failed to report or, who, through non-compliance with conditions of license, have had their licenses cancelled. The forfeitures (those who have committed a subsequent offence

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after being released on parole) are only eight, or not quite 1 per cent; these have consequently been returned to prison. This is the lowest percentage of forfeitures for any year since the inception of the system. The total number of delinquencies, including revocations and forfeitures is forty-three or four point eight per cent.

Parole Office Statistics.—The tabulated statement for the year is as follows:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

Prisoners released on parole—	Revocations. Per cent.	Forfeitures. Per cent.	Total Loss. Per cent.
Kingston... ..	6 or 4.9	2 or 1.6	8 or 6.5
St. Vincent de Paul... ..	11 or 8.09	4 or 2.94	15 or 11.03
Dorchester... ..	3 or 5.17	.....	3 or 5.17
Manitoba... ..	2 or 6.25	.....	2 or 6.25
British Columbia... ..	1 or 2	.....	1 or 2
Alberta... ..	2 or 4.65	1 or 2.32	3 or 6.97
Saskatchewan... ..	1 or 4.35	1 or 4.35	2 or 8.7
Total, penitentiaries... ..	26 or 5.6	8 or 1.7	34 or 7.3
Jails, reformatories, etc... ..	9 or 2.14	.....	9 or 2.11
Grand total... ..	35 or 3.96	8 or 0.9	43 or 4.86

Note of Explanation.—I beg to call your attention to the fact that there is a discrepancy of eight in the above figures when compared with those reported by the penitentiary officials. This is the result of the parole office giving the entire number of licenses issued, while each penitentiary only reports those released on parole. In two cases it was found impossible to make the arrangements according to conditions of license; five prisoners refused to accept their licenses as it was nearing the expiration of their sentences, and one license was issued to a convict who had been released for deportation, but the immigration authorities were not able to arrange for his deportation.

Canadian Criminal Statistics.—I herewith beg to quote from the latest Canadian criminal statistical book and call attention to the fact that six thousand, three hundred and twenty-one persons were released from the various criminal courts of the Dominion on suspended sentence or bound over to keep the peace. Out of nineteen thousand, one hundred and sixty persons convicted for indictable offences, six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six were sentenced to jail with the option of a fine; three thousand, eight hundred and sixteen were sent to jail for less than one year; six hundred and sixty-six for one year and less than two years; seven hundred and ninety-nine were sentenced to penitentiaries for two years and not over five years; one hundred and seventy-eight for five years and over; and five persons received a sentence of life imprisonment; and five hundred and sixty-eight were sent to reformatories. Out of twenty-one persons convicted for murder in the year 1916, only three were of Canadian birth, and for the past five years out of one hundred and thirty persons convicted for murder in the Dominion of Canada only twenty-six (one-fifth of the total) were of Canadian birth.

Ticket-of-leave versus Parole.—I beg to call attention to the fact that the words "ticket-of-leave" unnecessarily brand a released prisoner and attach not only a stigma, but a handicap to those endeavouring to reinstate themselves socially. I also beg to call attention to the fact that in many civilized countries, where the reform of the prisoner is earnestly sought by those in authority, the word "parole" has been substituted, or "conditional liberation." I have repeatedly urged in my memoranda that this change be made in the Canadian system and that the word "parole" be substituted. Little, if any, attention has been given to this proposed change. I claim that the released prisoner has a sufficiently uphill struggle without this handicap. History has demonstrated, without doubt, that the systems of ticket-of-leave in other

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countries, have been associated with the most diabolical cruelty and can never be mentioned, or the words utilized, without the memory of its past record. The word "parole" signifies that a prisoner is placed on his honour and trusted to a certain extent. For these reasons I humbly beg to suggest that the word "parole" be inserted wherever the words "ticket-of-leave" have been placed on the license or in the Act.

Although the conduct of a prisoner while in custody cannot be accepted as the sole criterion or index of character, I think that no prisoner should be released on parole who has openly defied institutional regulations and failed to respond to a fair treatment while under custody. Some officials have been embarrassed in the administration of their institutions when orders have been received to release prisoners who were at that time undergoing punishments for infractions of the discipline of the institutions. The release of a prisoner who defies discipline discourages the well-behaved prisoner who thereby hopes for better things. Releases under these conditions are invariably attributed to what they term "outside pull."

Parole and Probation.—In the parole system we now have the nucleus of a very strong organization which could be operated in connection with a suspended sentence without any further drain on our resources. Some years ago I had occasion to make inquiries concerning the probationary system in the state of Massachusetts, where probation officers are attached to the state and who receive all cases that are given what we in Canada term "a suspended sentence." The clause in the Canadian Criminal Code which authorizes the judge or magistrate to exercise the prerogative of giving a suspended sentence to a first offender is one of the best reform movements we ever had and it has been on the Statutes for years. To make the law more effective in its operation it would require careful organization and probationary officers or friends, appointed to receive at the court all such cases and provide or arrange for them a careful oversight. I would also suggest that one of the conditions be that restitution be made as far as they possibly can. Ninety-five per cent of the men and women released during the past ten years in the state of Massachusetts on a suspended sentence, or as it is termed, "the probationary system," have proved satisfactory. I have often met cases in our penitentiaries and jails where I felt, as far as the reformation of the convict was concerned, that his or her apprehension and subsequent conviction, with the mental suffering entailed from the loss of character and social status, inflicted sufficient punishment to act as a deterrent to the individual ever committing an offence of like character again. If we had a well-organized probationary system, which could be operated in conjunction with the parole system, it would be a comparatively easy matter to convince a judge or magistrate that the prisoner would have a strict supervision and be held to the terms of his or her suspended or probationary sentence. During the fiscal year, six thousand, three hundred and twenty-one persons were released on suspended sentence throughout the Dominion.

I am satisfied, from years of service, and in the study of individual cases from a criminological viewpoint, that there are many delinquents who could have been reclaimed and made good citizens by a thoroughly organized effort in connection with a suspended sentence making it auxiliary to the parole system, which system is now beyond the experimental stage and is generally acknowledged as one of the foremost reform movements, and this is accomplished without weakening the arm of the law in its operation. If there is, as demonstrated, a percentage of prisoners in our penal institutions who can be trusted, especially in the cases of minor offenders who come into provincial custody, in prison farms, reformatories, etc., and have been placed on their honour, without the supervision of guards, a pertinent and vital question affecting economies might reasonably be asked, viz.: If these prisoners respond to treatment of this character while under custody, why should they be incarcerated at all? Under the probation system, restitution, as far as possible, is made for their wrong inflicted on society and they are placed, not on prison farms or in reformatory

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institutions for treatment, but on their honour and remain in their homes, and in many cases with their old employers, or some friend who has taken an interest in them and will stand by them until they regain self-control and obedience to the laws of our social government. I have gone carefully into the working of this movement where it is in force and I honestly believe that it can be made one of the best means ever adopted in any country for the reconstruction and economic treatment of delinquents, and I earnestly beg the thoughtful attention and consideration of those in authority in this matter. I also beg to suggest that all prisoners now on parole, who have been reporting for some two or three years satisfactorily, and observing carefully their licenses and are industriously employed, be relieved from the responsibility of further reporting and when considered judicious, a full pardon granted.

Reports of the probationary systems in the United States demonstrate its overwhelming advantages in result from the viewpoint of economy, discipline and humanitarianism.

Review of British Prison System.—As we cannot dissociate the parole system from the penological treatment of prisoners I beg to submit a short brief of the English prison system reports which may prove instructive to those interested in the parole system in the Dominion.

There are fifty-six local prisons corresponding with our city and county jails and five convict prisons corresponding with our federal penitentiaries, four Borstal institutions corresponding with our reformatories and two preventive detention prisons (special prisons for hardened or habitual criminals), a classification we do not have yet in Canada. In addition there are many institutions for dealing with juvenile delinquency under sixteen years of age, but these are educational in character and not under the prison system.

The average daily population in the local prisons for 1913-14 was 14,352. Their sentences varied from two hours to two years. These institutions are also used as places of detention for prisoners waiting trial. They vary in size from a daily average as low as thirty prisoners up as high as 1,300 or 1,400. They are not under county or provincial control but under the direct control of the prison commission of the Home Office which has control of all the prisons of England and Wales. On account of this it is not difficult to correlate the work of the local prisons with that of the other parts of the prison system. While they are hampered in their dealing with the offender through having him under their control often only for a brief period, yet they provide work and other reformatory influence. If they have control of a prisoner longer than twenty-four hours he is set at work in some form of productive labour, as there is no idleness in English prisons, and labour such as the treadmill has been abolished long ago. Prisoners waiting trial are given the option of work for which they receive 5 shillings—\$1.25 per week—and most of them prefer work to idleness.

In the five convict prisons the daily average population in 1913-14 was 2,704. Their sentences varied from two years to life. The smallest of these prisons is the convict prison for women, situated at Aylesbury, with an average population (1913-14) of 95. The largest is the famous prison at Dartmoor with an average population (1913-14) of 941. A preventive detention prison was opened at Camp Hill in the Isle of Wight in March, 1912, in connection with the Habitual Criminal Act. The population daily average (1913-14) was 167. The whole regime of these special prisons is designed to fit the prisoner for conditional liberation at the end of the minimum period of his detention.

Classification and grading is carried out by the prison system in the major portion of the English prisons. Those who receive sentences for three years and over serve three months of separate cellular confinement before they are permitted to work in common with their fellow prisoners. They are given work in their cells always of a productive character for all the labour of the English prisons is wholly for the

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Government. No goods are put on the open market and are not sold in competition with goods made by free labour. Everything made by the prisoners is used by the Government. The system is described as a combination of the State use system, the public works system and the State farm system. Agricultural work is for their own consumption. The principal form of labour is in making Government supplies, such as mail bags for the Post Office Department, baskets, mats, rugs, uniforms, furniture and furnishings for offices. For the army and navy they make everything from coal sacks to flags and uniforms. At Maidstone prison there is a complete printing establishment where much of the Government printing is done.

Discipline in the English prisons is exceptionally good and is maintained almost wholly by the use of solitary confinement, lessened diet, or the taking away of privileges as punishment. Flogging and other forms of corporal punishment are almost unknown. In England and Wales, in 1913-14, flogging was resorted to only in ten cases, although some 136,000 persons passed through these institutions.

The four Borstal institutions, in 1913-14, had an average population of 928. Since the Borstal Act came into operation in 1909 some 1,043 young men have been discharged (up to 1914) and over 75 per cent have not been re-convicted. The Borstal institutions not only teach useful trades but attention is given to the moral and intellectual education, also physical training is not neglected.

It is astonishing to note the low rate of serious crimes in England and Wales. Out of 40 millions of people the total number of offences, in 1913-14, was 136,494, which was only 3.695 per 100,000 of the population. In 1884 there were 160,836 commitments, which was 604 per 100,000 of the population, showing a general diminution of crime. It is now only 60 per cent to what it was in 1884. Since 1905 the absolute number of commitments to prison has fallen 61,517 or 31 per cent. This is refreshing to us in Canada where notwithstanding the development of the parole system, prison farms, etc., the criminal populations are about stationary with a slight tendency to decrease during the past two years. During the last few years the decline in penal servitude sentences is even more striking. In the years 1907-8 the number sentenced to penal servitude was 1,173 or 3.4 per 100,000 while in 1913-14 the number was 797, a decrease of 31.6 per cent in six years.

The entire criminal population is now only 60 per cent to what it was in 1884.

Life Prisoners.—In Canada several life prisoners have, during the past few years, been released on parole, having received consideration after serving a substantial portion of their sentences. One man was released after serving twenty-six years and four months in prison. Others of lesser periods have been placed in a helpful environment and assisted in various ways. Only one of the entire number has done anything which would be a reflection on the parole system.

In Kentucky, U.S.A., the parole act of 1914 was amended by act of 1916 so as to extend the benefits of parole which had previously been provided for those having received indeterminate sentences to all inmates of penal institutions under flat sentence. Life prisoners cannot apply until they have served at least eight years in said state.

Moral Will and Disease.—The word psychopathic has come into general use and fills a gap in the old nomenclature caused by the widening fields in the activities of psychologists and psychopathologists. In the new penology old distinctions are fast losing their former clear-cut and sharply dividing features between crime and sentimentality, sanity and insanity, which confounds moral will with disease and produces wrong conceptions in our social life.

Parole.—To every candid observer it must be evident that the parole system is gradually coming into its own as an organic entity, working in harmony with the most advanced ideas on the social treatment of crime and offering both to society and the criminal a hope for the future which imprisonment alone can never afford. Friends

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of the parole and probationary systems may logically advocate the principle that until governments spend on the oversight of men out of prison the equivalent of what they spend on men while in custody, a parole or conditional release has not been given its full value.

The Great War.—At the end of the last fiscal year, four hundred and ten men who had previously been released on parole and were industriously employed in their various avocations, had volunteered, and having been accepted by the military authorities were sent to the front in various units. About one hundred men have also enlisted during this year, making a total of a little over five hundred men who are now rendering active service in the great war. Invariably the reports received concerning these men are gratifying, several having won distinction for bravery and good conduct.

Thanks.—I beg to mention the hearty co-operation and sympathy extended to this movement by the inspectors and wardens of the penitentiaries, the heads of provincial institutions, the various prison aid and philanthropic societies, and the many patrons or friends throughout the Dominion who have rallied to the call of the fallen and have rendered assistance in every possible way to make the parole system the great success it now is.

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APPENDIX B.—WARDENS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

Robert R. Creighton, warden, reports: The population at the beginning of the fiscal year was 475, during the succeeding twelve months 212 were received and 274 discharged, leaving at the end of the year 413 inmates, of whom 35 were women.

I am glad to be able to state that with the decrease in population there has been a corresponding shrinkage in the stone-pile gang, until instead of its being the largest it is now one of the smallest we have, and I hope before there is any marked increase more useful and instructive occupation for the surplus may be found.

TRADE SHOPS.

Work in the various shops, with the exception of the tailor and shoe, is still confined to supplying our own needs. I am looking forward, however, to the time, which I hope is not far distant, when we may be given some work for other departments of the Government to do, which we could well undertake with advantage to all concerned.

FARM.

We had on the whole a successful season on the farm. The hay crop was abnormal; after making ample provision for our own needs, we sold about 127 tons, netting us \$1,760.46. The root crop, too, was above the average; in addition to meeting our own requirements in this direction, we had a considerable quantity of vegetables for sale, for which we received \$278.53.

Although in the early part of the season the grain crop promised well, a continued dry spell about the time it was heading out retarded its growth and the result, in consequence, was disappointing.

The piggery still continues to give good results, although if the building were more advantageously situated and properly heated it would be much improved. After filling the steward's requisitions for pork we sold 7,555 pounds, receiving therefor \$1,531.72.

PRISON ROADS.

That portion of King street facing the penitentiary property was regraded and given two applications of tarvia. The improved appearance this has given to the surroundings has been frequently remarked. Our next efforts in this direction should be centred on Palace street, which is badly in need of regrading for its entire length.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

During the winter months the work of razing the interior of the north wing, preparatory to reconstruction into a cell block, was continued; it is now ready for rebuilding. Operations on it were discontinued as soon as the season for outdoor work opened up.

The construction of a new chimney on the power-house, to replace one much too small to provide adequate draught for the boilers, was completed, and the engineer informs me that as a result the efficiency of his plant has been much added to.

A very satisfactory start has been made with a new cut-stone water front it is intended to construct around that portion of the property requiring it, to replace the present one of timber referred to in a previous report. As the work progresses, it is

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more plainly evident that it was undertaken none too soon, as the old timbers are, most of them, in the last stages of decay. Judging from the appearance of the portion built, when completed it will add much to the appearance of the reserve from the water, will be in keeping with the boundary wall, and, in addition, I am satisfied will be found less expensive and much more durable than to have reconstructed it of timber.

HOSPITAL.

The fact that there were only two deaths during the year, and those from diseases, that could have had no other termination, viz., tuberculosis and paralysis, speaks well for the health and sanitary arrangements of the institution.

There were no epidemics, excepting a light form of la grippe in the early spring, which lasted for about ten days.

The surgeon speaks well of the attention of the overseers to the patients and to their duties generally.

The building is kept clean, well ventilated and warm, and everything in reason is done for the comfort of the patients.

The net expenditure for drugs during the year was \$238.37, at a per capita cost of 55 cents; in my opinion a very satisfactory showing, considering the condition of the drug market.

The installation of lights in the cells, referred to in a previous report, has been a great boon to the inmates.

There was one serious accident during the year, resulting in a broken fibula above the ankle, the particulars of which were reported at the time. The patient made a good recovery.

FEMALE PRISON.

The matrons speak well of the conduct and industry of the women under their charge and the small number of reports I am called upon to deal with is the best evidence of this.

Unfortunately, until a short time ago, we had not enough work to keep them busy; this condition I am glad to say has been rectified, but hardly comes within the scope of this report as it was subsequent to the close of the fiscal year.

In their spare time they made a number of articles for the Red Cross, who provided all material. The matrons were complimented on the excellence of the work turned out.

The quarters present the clean and well-kept appearance that has always been characteristic of them and is the best evidence of the interest and care those in charge take in the performance of their duties.

CHAPELS.

Both the morning and afternoon Sunday services in both chapels have been regularly conducted during the year and the chaplains faithful and regular in the performance of the duties pertaining to their office. They speak well of the conduct of the men during service.

SCHOOL.

The school continues to be taken advantage of by as many of the inmates as there is room to accommodate. The results would be much improved if its scope were extended and the services of a regularly qualified teacher secured. During the year thirteen acquired a knowledge of reading, writing and the elementary rules of arithmetic.

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LIBRARY.

Perhaps the best proof of appreciation the men show of the library is the care they take of the books. In spite of this some of them are very much the worse for wear from constant use, and will have to be replaced before very long.

The library is a great factor in the maintenance of discipline during the evening and while the men are in their cells.

The general conduct of the men during the year has been good and the discipline up to the average.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

G. S. Malepart, warden, reports: At the beginning of the year the population was 428 including 5 in the insane asylums; there were received 162 and discharged 191, leaving a population at the close of the year of 399, and a daily average of 395.

The construction work on the new Roman Catholic chapel was started at the beginning of the year and the walls were up full height the 28th July. A month after the roof was in position and outside walls pointed. The floor was then laid in basement and steel barriers as well as window frames placed in position, also temporary sashes placed in window frames which made the building safe from the winter storms.

Work was also carried on in the new Protestant chapel, the library and school and new Roman Catholic chapel, all three now being ready for finishing touches of the painters.

The top of the large ventilator leading from the dome was found to be in a bad state owing to the use of soft bricks in the original construction. The masons removed the objectionable material, replacing it by first-class bricks and the structure is now in a prime condition.

With the finishing of the interior of the new Roman Catholic chapel and few minor repairs to the administration building, all traces of the fire of 1914 will be removed, and the prison more up-to-date in every particular.

The new steam heating system has been installed in the shoe and tailor shops, new library, Protestant chapel as well as in the warden's and deputy warden's quarters.

Work of changing sewerage discharge from the Providence nunnery and warden's quarters to the river has been done. Installation of two new oil engines and laying the new intake pipes, 256 feet long, into the river has also been done by our engineer who is deserving of special mention for his great enterprise.

The operations of the farm during the year were very successful. We had a large quantity of vegetables and enough potatoes to supply the institution.

We have had an escape from the farm, but the convict was recaptured the next day a few miles from the prison.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been most satisfactory. We have had only one death during the year.

I am pleased to report that on the whole the conduct of convicts has been good and the discipline maintained.

DORCHESTER.

A. B. Pipes, warden, reports: I inclose herewith the usual statistieal tables and returns of this institution for the fiscal year 1917-18 and report as follows:—

The conduct of the convicts has been very good, and discipline well-maintained.

Our surgeon reports the general health of the convicts has been good. Two deaths occurred during the year, one by suicide and one by epilepsy. We hope, when conditions are more settled, the question of better hospital accommodation for here will be considered.

Both chaplains express their satisfaction with their year's work.

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MANITOBA.

W. R. Grahame, warden, reports: The convicts have been kept regularly employed at the usual trades and usual employment within the prison. Their conduct and industry with few exceptions has been good. Farming operations being our principal work during the summer months. During last season the acreage of grain, etc., and yield were as follows: Oats, 175 acres, 7,530 bushels; barley, 80 acres, 1,940 bushels; potatoes, 16 acres, 1,810 bushels. We also had three acres of garden produce.

A concrete roof was put on the root-house in the farmyard last season. Our farm buildings are rather antiquated, and should be replaced by new and more modern ones.

The discipline of the officers during the past year has been good, for which I thank them.

I feel it my duty to mention the deaths during the past year of Surgeon McGuire and the Reverend Father Joubert, both of whom were exceptionally zealous in the performance of their respective duties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. C. Brown, warden, reports: The prison population continues to decrease, having fallen during the year from 229 to 161.

Discipline has been fairly well maintained. Of 280 in custody during the year, 230 incurred no punishment.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the construction of the new kitchen and hospital building.

The chaplains and school instructor report a year of quiet, useful work.

Seventeen prisoners were treated in hospital, and there were 727 dispensary treatments, nearly half of them for "constipation." The per capita cost of drugs used was 67 cents. There were no accidents, but two deaths occurred from natural causes.

The saving of coal by using drift-wood, which has been considerable for some years past, was increased this year to a total of at least 140 tons. From the farm we sold \$2,000 worth of pork and \$1,400 worth of potatoes and other vegetables, after providing amply for prison requirements.

Six permanent officers volunteered for military service overseas during the year, and one was drafted, making a total of sixteen who have gone overseas since the war began. As a consequence, of the guards and watchmen now employed, 70 per cent are "temporary" officers. This to some extent increases the difficulties of management.

The necessary statistical and financial statements accompany this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERTA.

J. C. Ponsford, warden, reports: From the movement of convicts report it will be seen that there is a decrease for the year of 31 in the number confined here, which reduces the population of this penitentiary to 129, that being the smallest number confined here since the 1908-09 report. For the year 1916-17 there was a reduction of 32, making a total reduction for the last two years of 63. This large reduction I attribute almost entirely to war conditions, as a large number of convicts on their release have immediately enlisted in some one of the Canadian expeditionary force units. From reliable information received, many of them have made the supreme sacrifice.

During the year our new heating plant was completed, which enables the engineer to heat all of the prison and workshops, as well as the warden's residence which is 800 feet distant, from one central point. The new heating system is very much appreciated

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from the fact that it does away with the small heaters which were used in each of the buildings. After testing our new heating plant early in the fall, it was found that the smokestack, which had a 28-inch square flue and was 70 feet high, did not give sufficient draught for the two 60 horse-power boilers which were being used and it became necessary to build a new brick smokestack, which was done. The smokestack has a base 20 feet square, is 6 feet square on top, and is 116 feet 6 inches from the bottom of the base to the top of the cap. It has a flue 4 feet square, and is lined 50 feet high with fire-brick. A record was made in the construction of this smokestack, the work being done in one day less than six weeks, or a total of forty-one days, which included six Sundays, on which no work was done. The whole of this work was done with absolutely unskilled labour; not a convict who worked on the chimney had ever laid brick until his incarceration here.

During the last month of our fiscal year, on the 16th of March, a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop at 9.25 p.m., by the watchman of the prison. The alarm was turned in to the chief watchman, and owing to his delay in calling the fire department the fire got a good start before the arrival of the department, and caused damages to the extent of approximately \$3,000. This matter was fully covered in a special report after investigation as to the cause and action taken regarding the responsibility for the same.

The showing made by the report of the farm, which gives a net profit of \$745.80 on the small acreage under cultivation, is very complimentary to our farm instructor, Mr. C. W. Brett. This, in view of the fact that we were unfortunate enough to have our oat crop severely damaged by hail, only getting 36 bushels to the acre, whereas on the same land during the previous year, we had a fraction over 101 bushels to the acre, and the further loss of a horse at the close of the previous year, which cost \$275 to replace. The fencing on the farm is practically complete, and all the level land, both north and south of the Canadian Northern Railway tracks, has been stumped and cleared and will be in crop this year. About three acres of the side-hill south of Jasper avenue, leading to the river, was stumped and broken during the fall and it is the intention to break and clear the balance of the side-hill which can be tilled. When this is done it will add about eight acres to the farm.

At the urgent request of the military authorities, one line of orthopaedic work was taken up for them, being the manufacture of shoes for all kinds of crippled feet. This class of work has been done very satisfactorily to all concerned, leaving a 10 per cent profit to the institution. Over 100 pairs of shoes were made during the year.

During the year another, and what may develop into an important industry for the penitentiary, was opened by us, viz., the shipment of coal from our coal mine to the Saskatchewan and Manitoba penitentiaries. From those two penitentiaries, I have orders on hand in the aggregate of 2,350 tons, which orders I hope to be able to complete before the cold weather sets in next fall.

The health of the convicts has been exceptionally good, there being no serious cases in the hospital during the year. Twenty-one convicts put in a total of 248 days in the hospital, and there were 1,894 cases treated in the dispensary.

The spiritual welfare of the convicts was well and ably taken care of by the Roman Catholic and Protestant divines. The Salvation Army also rendered valuable assistance to a number of the convicts on their release, in several cases coming to the penitentiary gate to meet them.

The convicts attending school averaged 36 for the year. Their discipline was good, and they made splendid progress in their studies.

I am very much pleased to be able to report that we had no escapes during the year, and that the discipline of the convicts was reasonably good.

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SASKATCHEWAN.

W. J. Macleod, warden, reports: Our population on March 31, 1917, was 99; during the year we received 34 and discharged 44, leaving a population on the 31st of 89, this includes five prisoners in the provincial hospital for the insane. Our daily average was 84.

The following very necessary works were completed during the year: A new sewage disposal plant. An extension to our granary of 50 feet by 30 feet, which now gives us storage capacity for 20,000 bushels of grain. We completed our new well, put a cement floor in the bottom and a cement cover over the top. It now is 30 feet long by 10 feet wide by 19 feet deep, which insures a plentiful supply of wholesome water. The new 80,000-gallon water-tower, 110 feet high, has been completed and gives entire satisfaction. The new electric pump has been installed and is giving satisfaction. The coal-house is completed, but it is not nearly large enough and I would recommend that an addition be built to it, as our western coal slacks if exposed to the weather. We have extended steam heating from our central plant to all the workshops, sewage, stable, water-tower, pump-house and hospital. The steam was also connected with the new heaters in the warden's and deputy warden's residences and not only gave entire satisfaction but saved considerable fuel. By heating the shops with steam we have been able to do away with the hot-water furnaces, and have found it to be much more economical. We have installed new steam cooking-kettles, and done away with the large range, thereby making another reduction in fuel consumption. The watchman's electric clock has been connected with stations in the yard and stable. During the past winter we have plastered the cells on the west side of the new cell-block and have the lower gallery ready for occupation. We made some 130,000 bricks during the summer, which will be sufficient for all building operations next year.

We had one escape during the year, a full report of which was sent you at the time. This prisoner afterwards was recaptured.

The chaplains report that the attention of the prisoners during services has been good.

The surgeon reports that the ventilation and sanitary arrangements in the new cell-block are excellent, and that the health of the prisoners generally has been good, especially during the past three months. There were two major operations, one of which was a double pythirigium, and the other a multiple abscess.

There was one death during the year.

The library which contains several hundred excellent volumes has been a source of great comfort and benefit to the convicts who seem to thoroughly enjoy reading and studying during the evenings and on every occasion when they have any spare time.

The school is carried on each week day as well as facilities permit. We hope a great improvement in the present system will be introduced when better quarters are available.

Owing to the very dry summer our crops did not turn out as well as was expected, in some places the grain was dried up for want of moisture. Nevertheless we sold about 1,957 bushels of wheat which graded number one. We had plenty of vegetables for our own use, and grain for our horses and hogs, and sufficient for seeding this spring. We threshed 1,480 bushels of wheat, 2,807 bushels of oats, 712 bushels of barley, 60 bushels of peas and oats, and dug 1,957 bushels of potatoes. We had 259 acres in crop and 90 acres in hay. We ploughed up 10 acres of our hay-land last summer and will seed it this spring with grain. We valued our last summer's crop at about \$8,000.

We were busy all winter hauling gravel for building purposes and wood for burning brick. We raised some 75 young pigs during the past year, supplied the prison with all pork required and sold balance to customers. We are increasing our number of brood sows this year.

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APPENDIX C.—EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$90,768 57	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	6,821 68	
War Bonus.. . . .	7,838 27	\$105,428 52
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$27,463 47	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	20,470 93	47,934 40
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$6,639 14	6,639 14
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$55,680 89	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . .	7,455 87	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	253 75	
Office expenses.. . . .	1,125 53	64,516 04
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$ 2,299 32	
Trade shops.. . . .	36,470 22	38,769 54
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$3,366 46	
Furnishing.. . . .	1,027 65	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	1,259 86	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	3,291 64	8,945 61
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$587 55	
Special.. . . .	620 91	1,208 46
		<u>\$273,441 71</u>

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$79,430 66	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	5,795 94	
War Bonus.. . . .	6,436 72	\$91,663 32
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$26,251 28	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	9,620 03	35,871 31
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$4,658 88	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	270 08	4,928 96
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$36,946 72	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . .	13,418 19	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	311 92	
Office expenses.. . . .	917 70	51,594 53
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$6,219 88	
Trade shops.. . . .	3,320 37	9,540 25
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$4,898 82	
Furnishing.. . . .	763 07	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	1,480 36	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	7,973 99	15,116 24
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 63 65	
Special.. . . .	114 44	178 09
		<u>\$208,892 70</u>

EXPENDITURE—Continued.

DORCHESTER		
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$50,843 32	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	4,399 49	
War Bonus.. . . .	3,775 00	
		\$59,017 81
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$14,389 08	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	7,260 44	
		21,649 52
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$2,224 67	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	422 55	
		2,647 22
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$11,487 02	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	3,633 52	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	335 45	
Office expenses.. . . .	688 98	
		16,144 97
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$7,533 68	
Trade shops.. . . .	3,023 61	
		10,556 69
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$10,716 45	
Furnishing.. . . .	219 19	
Tools and vehicles.. . . .	583 43	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	17,899 84	
		29,418 91
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$124 23	
Special.. . . .	95 05	
		519 28
		<u>\$139,954 40</u>
MANITOBA		
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$37,306 38	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	2,933 06	
Living allowance.. . . .	3,491 65	
War bonus.. . . .	2,222 48	
		\$45,953 57
Maintenance of convict—		
Rations.. . . .	\$1,475 12	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	2,145 78	
		6,620 90
Discharge expense—		
Freedom suits and allowance.. . . .	\$812 73	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	53 00	
		\$866 73
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$9,519 12	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	2,500 76	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	135 65	
Office expenses.. . . .	167 36	
		13,353 20
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$ 665 19	
Trade shops.. . . .	2,371 59	
		3,037 08
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$1,501 08	
Furnishing.. . . .	430 02	
Tools and vehicles.. . . .	182 87	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	7,411 36	
		9,525 33
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 32 60	
Special.. . . .	800 00	
		\$832 60
		<u>\$80,220 41</u>

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EXPENDITURE—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$47,890 04	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	3,937 49	
Living allowance.. . . .	4,353 68	
War Bonus.. . . .	3,016 15	
		\$59,197 36
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$12,433 57	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	3,226 61	
		15,660 18
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$2,532 93	
		2,532 93
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$3,633 54	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	1,677 34	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	229 65	
Office expenses.. . . .	753 18	
		6,293 71
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$2,658 37	
Trade shops.. . . .	1,821 62	
		4,479 99
Prison equipment—		
Machinery.. . . .	\$ 419 14	
Furnishing.. . . .	193 55	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	261 45	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	8,124 90	
		8,999 04
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 32 25	
Special.. . . .	1,250 00	
		1,283 25
		<u>\$98,446 46</u>

ALBERTA.

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.. . . .	\$40,974 25	
Uniforms and mess.. . . .	4,301 67	
Living allowance.. . . .	3,953 84	
War Bonus.. . . .	2,829 97	
		\$52,059 73
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations.. . . .	\$9,307 56	
Clothing and hospital.. . . .	2,089 90	
		11,397 46
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances.. . . .	\$938 96	
Transfer and interment.. . . .	572 89	
		1,511 85
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water.. . . .	\$2,402 34	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery.. . . .	1,787 97	
Chapels, schools and library.. . . .	251 81	
Office expenses.. . . .	579 57	
		5,021 69
Industries—		
Farm.. . . .	\$ 580 17	
Trade shops.. . . .	3,277 36	
Coal mine.. . . .	1,481 24	
		5,438 77
Prison equipment—		
Furnishing.. . . .	\$ 254 42	
Utensils and vehicles.. . . .	870 46	
Land, buildings and walls.. . . .	4,825 65	
		5,450 53
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel.. . . .	\$ 2 75	
Special.. . . .	729 50	
		742 25
		<u>\$81,622 28</u>

EXPENDITURE—Concluded.**SASKATCHEWAN.**

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances..	\$34,356 92	
Uniforms and mess..	3,514 72	
Living allowance..	3,177 90	
War Bonus..	2,150 99	
		\$43,200 53
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations..	4,263 45	
Clothing and hospital..	3,442 23	
		7,705 68
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances..	\$881 69	
		\$881 69
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water..	\$10,806 05	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery..	1,971 65	
Chapels, schools and library..	267 97	
Office expenses..	622 07	
		13,667 74
Industries—		
Farm..	\$1,509 50	
Trade shops..	2,538 49	
		4,047 99
Prison equipment—		
Machinery..	\$3,002 74	
Furnishing..	189 81	
Utensils and vehicles..	397 71	
Land, buildings and walls..	19,282 03	
		22,872 29
Miscellaneous—		
Special..	\$180 70	
		180 70
Totals..		\$92,556 62

PENITENTIARIES GENERAL.

Salary of purchasing agent G. A. Dillon, 12 months..	\$3,200 00	
Salary of Miss Grant, 12 months..	840 00	
Salary of Miss Brill, 12 months..	625 59	
Postage..	66 00	
Telephones..	19 10	
Removal expenses of office from Montreal to Ottawa..	43 39	
Stationery and office furniture..	78 53	
Cleaning of office (6 months)..	18 00	
		\$4,890 61
Assistance to paroled convicts..		122 00
Sundry printing..		20 45
		\$5,033 06

REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1919

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. MEWBURN, Major-General,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
Ottawa.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL

Year Ending March 31, 1918.

The following statements and reports for the year ending March 31, 1918, are submitted, viz:—

1. Financial Statements for the twelve months ending March 31, 1918. Appendix A.

2. Statement showing changes in the strength of the Permanent Force from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918. Appendix B.

3. Statements showing: Number of officers appointed to the Permanent Staff and Force; number of officers appointed to the Active Militia (non-permanent), and the number of warrants issued during year ending March 31, 1918. Appendix C.

4. Statement of Certificates issued during the year 1917-18. Appendix D.

5. Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, for year 1917-18. Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1918. Appendix E.

6. Reports of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec (Appendix F) for the year 1917-18 and of the Superintendent Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay (Appendix G) for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18.

E. F. JARVIS,

Secretary, Militia Council.

APPENDIX A.

The following are statements showing:—

1. Appropriation Accounts.
2. Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts.
3. Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.
4. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.
5. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.
6. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force.
7. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by stations.
8. Expenditure on account of Officers and men of the Active (non-permanent) Militia attending Schools of Instruction.
9. Militia and Defence Revenue.
10. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the ten years 1907-8 to 1917-18.
11. Expenditure on account of War Appropriation to March 31, 1918.
12. Table of Changes in the strength of the Permanent Force.

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STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1917-18.

Name of Grant.	Amount of Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant Unused.	Grant Exceeded.	Remarks.
<i>Militia and Defence.</i>					
Allowances, Active Militia.....	\$ 80,000 00	\$ 70,794 14	\$ 9,205 86		No appropriation voted.
Annual Drill.....	90,000 00	90,771 27		771 27	No appropriation voted.
Cadet Services.....	60,000 00	16,343 83	43,656 17		The imports during the year were chiefly for War Service, and the duty was charged to "War Appropriation."
Clothing and Necessaries.....	25,000 00	2,211 98	22,788 02		
Contingencies.....					
Customs Dues.....					
Departmental Library.....	1,000 00	614 61	385 39		Charged to "War Appropriation."
Dominion Arsenal.....	565,500 00	364,528 47	200,971 53		(Owing to continuance of the war some permanent works estimated for were postponed.)
Engineer Services and Works.....					(There were practically no bands and but few other grants were used.)
Grants to Associations and Bands.....	50,000 00	10,258 20	39,741 80		No appropriation voted.
II Q. and District Staffs.....	205,500 00	206,395 37		895 37	
Maintenance, Military Properties.....	180,000 00	173,344 27	6,655 73		
Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc.....					
Permanent Force.....	2,300,000 00	2,297,227 47	2,772 53		
Printing and Stationery.....	70,000 00	69,871 10	128 90		
Royal Military College.....	185,000 00	162,292 90	22,707 10		
Salaries and Wages.....	250,000 00	232,912 90	17,087 10		
Schools of Instruction.....	150,000 00	7,898 74	142,101 26		(Owing to the war the expenses in connection with most of the classes were charged to "War Appropriation.")
Topographic Survey.....	40,000 00	31,406 02	8,593 98		(Owing to continuance of the war, most of the expenditure for permanent training areas was held in abeyance.)
Transport and Freight.....	50,000 00	41,306 32	8,693 68		No appropriation voted.
Training Areas.....	200,000 00	68,838 30	131,161 70		
Warlike Stores.....					
	4,502,000 00	3,847,015 89	650,650 75	1,666 64	

STATEMENT No. 1. Appropriation Accounts, 1917-18. *Concluded.*

Name of Grant	Amount of Grant	Expenditure.		Grant Unused.		Grant Exceeded.	Remarks.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$		cts.
Special Vote							
Gratuity to Ronald Morrison	618 40	618 40					
" Walter Pettipas	943 46	943 46					
" Family of the late Prof. J. M. Lamos, R.M.C.	3,307 50	3,307 50					
" Robert Chebrian	672 06	672 06					
Monuments on battlefields, Stoney Creek	125 00	125 00					
Gratuity to widow of late F. G. Anson, R.M.A.	616 46	616 46					
" on retirement to F. Ward, Barrack Staff, Halifax	520 87	520 87					
(compensation to Mrs. Mary Harmon for loss of husband)	2,025 00	2,025 00					
Gratuity on retirement to Prof. A. Laird, R.M.C.	3,271 67	3,271 67					
" to widow of late Major R. E. Killbourn, Medical officer, R.M.C.							
Gratuity on retirement to W. Haslett, R.M.C.	2,628 00	2,628 00					
" M. Redmond, R.M.A.	807 50	807 50					
" to widow of late G. S. M. Gibson, Bk. Warden, Halifax	110 00	410 00					
Gratuity on retirement to J. Harrington, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec	365 00	365 00					
" J. Appleman, late Ordnance Stores, Quebec	1,501 03	1,501 03					
Gratuity to widow of late J. J. Fitzpatrick, M. and D.	966 11	966 11					
" J. Appleman, late Ordnance Stores, Quebec	479 00	479 00					
Major General Hughes, hire of motor cars during visits to England and France	3,194 14	3,194 14					
George McArthur, interest on Security Cheque	189 00	189 00					
War Vote	22,670 20	22,670 20					
		316,660,784 96					
Pay by Staff							
Chief of General Staff							
Inspector General							
Adjutant General							
Quartermaster General							
Master General of Ordnance							
Militia Revenue							
Casual Revenue							

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<i>Properties Sold.</i>	Balance of proceeds of sale brought for'd. from 1916-17.	Expenditure, 1917-18.	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1918-19	
Barracks, Toronto	144 15	Nil.	144 15	
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	19,783 10	"	19,783 10	
Fort Osborne Barracks site, Winnipeg	62,947 27	"	62,947 27	
	82,874 52		82,874 52	

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STATEMENT No. 2.—Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts during the fiscal year 1917-18.

District	Command Pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage	Stationery	Efficiency Grants C.O.T.C.	Refund for Stores charged as deficient or returned.	Gross Amount.	Less Deduction and Deficiencies.	Net Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
M. D. No 1	1,031 70	574 96	192 86			205 67	2,002 19	1,001 65	997 54
2	4,878 21	2,783 36	747 25			1,731 12	40,139 94	2,044 33	8,095 61
"	6,458 16	3,240 00	807 00			450 11	40,955 27	3,155 22	7,800 05
4	8,353 11	3,645 00	948 00	5 00	4,542 00		17,493 44	1,303 77	16,189 64
5	4,064 13	3,490 00	478 00	4 70		445 27	8,452 40	701 92	7,750 48
"	7,528 00	2,860 00	853 50	27 30		88 62	11,360 42	314 51	11,045 88
7	2,275 00	645 00	279 50				3,459 50	13 53	3,445 97
10	6,389 40	2,840 00	600 00	20 00	5,835 60	39 89	15,725 30	2,970 98	12,754 32
11	3,449 60	125 00	28 00	5 00			3,607 60	767 14	2,840 46
12	451 50		20 00				471 50	88 14	383 36
13			Nil.				Nil.		
Militia Headquarters	353 40		40 00				394 40		394 40
Total	44,934 31	20,160 32	4,997 14	62 00	10,377 60	2,630 59	83,158 93	12,364 79	70,794 14

Governor General's Foot Guards.

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STATEMENT No. 3.—Statement showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force for the year 1917-18.

Stations.	Strength All Ranks March 31, 1917.	Strength All Ranks March 31, 1918.	Pay and Allowances Officers and Warrant Officers.	Pay and Allowances N.C.Os and Men.	Total Pay and Allowances.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
London.....	62	63	21,587 90	40,270 82	61,858 72
Toronto.....	169	158	58,156 51	95,597 16	153,753 67
Kingston.....	170	137	59,302 33	78,067 30	137,369 63
Ottawa.....	372	434	79,981 48	258,385 68	338,367 16
Montreal.....	51	61	45,608 53	35,130 88	80,739 41
St. Jean, P. Q.....	2				
Quebec.....	269	259	73,200 80	138,567 03	211,767 83
Halifax.....	716	717	126,904 04	350,047 87	476,951 91
St. John, N.B.....	9	36	2,546 88	11,071 32	13,618 20
Winnipeg.....	288	145	26,774 77	115,738 04	142,512 81
Esquimalt.....	297	271	40,172 66	183,986 83	224,159 49
Calgary.....	63	57	18,918 78	41,268 68	63,187 46
Regina.....	35	47	17,688 57	24,951 68	42,640 25
Abroad.....	5	6	2,087 45	1,670 35	3,757 80
	2,511	2,391	572,930 70	1,377,753 64	1,950,684 34

STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of Permanent Force for year ending March 31, 1918. Details of Expenditure at each Station.

Stations.	Pay.		Allowances.										Total Pay and Allowances.	Credit to Public and Refunds.	Net Expenditure.									
	Ordinary.	Abroad.	Lodgings.	Rations.		Fuel.	Light.	Servant.	Western.	Other.	Abroad.													
				\$	cts.							\$				cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
London.....	15,084	85	3,543	70	1,322	75	973	93	314	87	571	01	616	37	7,342	63	22,427	48	839	58	21,587	90		
Toronto.....	39,228	74	7,877	05	3,315	41	2,174	50	611	07	1,295	75	5,070	79	20,374	57	59,603	31	1,446	80	58,156	51		
Kingston.....	41,518	99	8,899	80	3,044	75	2,481	14	747	48	1,229	00	3,406	31	19,808	48	61,369	47	2,058	14	59,320	33		
Ottawa.....	51,933	41	12,407	66	5,860	15	3,550	30	1,036	23	2,397	72	6,299	70	31,031	76	83,005	17	3,023	69	79,981	48		
Montreal.....	30,458	67	7,702	98	2,220	14	2,070	37	612	36	1,249	57	2,786	44	16,641	86	47,100	53	1,492	00	45,608	53		
Quebec.....	52,791	13	8,783	17	4,189	39	2,089	21	770	80	1,769	30	4,495	62	22,097	49	74,888	62	1,687	82	73,200	80		
Halifax.....	89,546	53	15,666	00	5,733	67	4,206	45	1,402	55	2,170	75	9,117	10	38,386	52	127,953	05	1,029	01	126,904	04		
St. John, N.B.....	1,568	30	229	45	174	25	81	45	19	94	60	50	417	19	982	78	2,551	08	4	20	2,546	88		
Winnipeg.....	14,518	85	5,665	00	1,139	75	1,584	14	266	96	411	25	2,133	34	12,330	05	26,848	91	74	14	26,774	77		
Esquimaux, B.C.....	25,737	01	5,372	75	1,033	50	816	09	407	12	609	55	2,403	03	14,656	50	40,393	51	220	85	40,172	66		
Regina.....	9,347	99	4,110	38	737	25	1,158	84	188	83	414	50	990	65	8,438	84	17,806	83	118	26	17,688	57		
Calgary.....	9,818	63	4,324	80	1,111	75	1,119	25	195	75	547	50	1,112	50	9,130	80	18,949	43	30	65	18,918	78		
England.....													1,018	66	1,018	66	2,087	45			2,087	45		
India.....																								
Abroad.....																								
Australia.....																								
Totals.....	381,606	10	1,068	79	84,782	74	29,442	76	22,395	67	6,603	51	12,726	40	5,050	74	40,260	47	1,018	66	12,025	14	457,930	70

STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and Men of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1918. Details of Expenditure by Corps.

Corps.	Pay.				Total Pay.	Total Allowances.	Total pay and allowances.	Deduct charges credited to Public.	Net Expenditure.
	Regimental Pay.	Deferred Pay.	Proficiency, Artillery, Engineer and Corps Pay.	Extra Duty Pay.	Other Credits & Sundry Grants.				
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.	9,283 80	367 67	371 40	219 00	14 02	10,255 89	8,539 03	18,794 92	18,508 51
Royal Canadian Dragoons Inst. Cadre.	1,106 50	.....	72 90	.....	.....	1,239 40	1,007 90	2,247 30	2,246 00
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.).	26,650 20	38 54	348 65	611 40	356 26	28,014 05	34,381 17	62,395 22	60,514 66
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.	16,947 40	613 75	505 70	538 10	16 90	18,621 85	13,907 25	32,529 10	32,445 61
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.	77,285 10	4,988 40	8,585 74	5,700 83	530 46	97,090 62	65,208 30	162,298 92	160,955 50
Royal Canadian Engineers.	103,971 95	1,656 87	43,870 40	2,377 90	68 61	151,945 73	84,074 27	236,020 00	232,922 36
Royal Canadian Regiment.	41,177 85	2,656 84	1,519 15	2,441 65	264 62	47,990 11	46,685 26	94,675 37	94,256 84
Royal Canadian Inst. Cadre.	21,280 80	50 64	1,394 90	408 15	.....	23,134 49	14,527 50	37,662 08	37,635 94
Canadian Per. Army Service Corps.	76,876 40	1,626 00	18,844 00	3,435 20	129 84	100,911 53	57,724 10	158,635 63	156,440 57
Permanent Army Med. Corps.	15,649 05	298 85	3,918 05	890 40	27 52	20,753 87	13,293 67	34,047 54	33,623 31
Canadian Perm. Army Veterinary Corps.	561 50	.....	126 50	1 50	.....	689 50	412 27	1,101 77	1,101 77
Canadian Ordnance Corps.	119,274 70	2,595 68	33,662 70	7,753 89	70 48	163,358 45	155,795 97	319,154 42	318,101 99
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.	64,331 45	137 66	202 92	4,715 75	20 40	69,408 18	58,922 75	128,330 93	127,700 13
Corps of Military Staff Clerks (sect. "B").	21,499 35	.....	.....	4,205 80	.....	25,705 15	17,534 31	43,239 46	43,110 54
Canadian Army Pay Corps.	18,416 00	53 56	4,185 65	887 65	105 65	23,648 51	16,869 41	40,517 92	40,211 60
Physical Training Instructors.	1,400 30	.....	83 70	.....	.....	1,484 00	1,342 42	2,826 42	2,826 42
Musketry Staff.	1,040 10	.....	21 30	.....	.....	1,061 40	1,447 50	2,508 90	2,508 90
Signalling Staff.	567 30	.....	18 30	.....	.....	585 60	588 71	1,174 31	1,174 31
High Commissioner.	1,670 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,670 35	.....	1,670 35	1,670 35
Contributions Pension Fund N.C.O's and Men on loan (1).	635 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	635 86	.....	635 86	635 86
Miscellaneous (2).	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,071 44	9,071 44	.....	9,071 44	9,071 44
Totals.	619,694 96	15,015 64	117,731 96	34,157 22	10,676 20	797,275 98	592,261 88	1,389,537 86	1,377,753 64

(1) Contributions by the Dominion Government towards the pension fund of N.C.O's and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.
 (2) Grants to Libraries, Bonds, Messes, and care of Officers.

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STATEMENT No. 7.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O.'s and Men of the Permanent Force for the year ending March 31, 1918.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION.

Stations.	Total Pay.	Allowances.										Total Pay and Allowances.	Less charges and credited to Public.	Net Pay and Allowances.
		Lodging.	Rations.		Fuel.	Light.	Medical and other.	Special Western.	Field.	Clothing.				
			\$	cts.						\$	cts.			
London.....	23,726 01	7,026 45	4,920 17	2,858 25	885 95	187 63	51 80	515 60	321 45	16,767 30	40,493 31	222 49	40,270 82	
Toronto.....	53,689 19	15,911 54	10,719 50	6,544 48	1,951 03	1,862 19		2,427 05	2,804 91	42,293 70	95,912 89	315 73	95,597 16	
Kingston.....	44,477 31	12,422 70	8,970 00	5,005 44	1,532 45	1,012 18	30 50	1,906 13	3,070 63	33,950 03	78,427 34	360 04	78,067 30	
Ottawa.....	152,980 93	38,406 95	27,532 50	18,246 80	5,010 96	5,429 49		5,551 55	5,442 32	103,620 37	258,601 50	851 68	257,749 82	
Montreal.....	20,047 15	5,702 00	4,028 00	2,318 34	705 42	1,280 46		642 60	606 55	15,283 37	35,330 52	199 64	35,130 88	
St. Johns, Que.	87,699 61	20,992 00	13,069 50	6,767 13	2,804 69	1,921 70		2,825 95	4,743 31	53,121 28	140,823 89	2,256 86	138,567 03	
Quebec.....	238,850 80	45,017 14	28,996 39	18,172 10	5,143 42	1,228 68	296 50	6,523 10	10,012 42	115,719 75	354,370 55	4,522 68	350,047 87	
Halifax.....	6,328 04	1,901 20	922 25	786 39	235 68	696 70		298 60	149 19	4,993 01	11,321 05	249 73	11,071 32	
St. John, N.B.	52,304 62	29,866 09	11,104 70	10,214 95	1,861 73	1,299 47	7,497 21	2,711 80	837 66	65,393 61	117,698 23	1,960 19	115,738 04	
Winnipeg.....	51,153 90	24,807 30	7,777 25	4,806 35	1,491 18	1,270 35	7,031 58	1,596 64	905 24	49,685 89	100,839 79	413 40	100,426 39	
Esquimalt.....	34,746 22	28,224 86	4,724 25	4,896 23	1,618 29	996 54	6,437 05	1,245 20	875 63	49,018 05	88,764 27	293 83	88,560 44	
Victoria.....	10,650 09	6,358 45	3,269 75	2,480 98	488 12	151 82	1,081 55	508 05	35 05	14,373 77	25,023 89	72 18	24,951 68	
Regina.....	18,315 90	11,817 86	5,722 10	3,997 26	784 88	762 06	1,990 93	465 10	508 36	26,108 55	44,424 45	155 77	44,268 68	
(1)*Contributions Pension Fund														
N.C.O.'s and men on Loan.	635 86										635 86		635 86	
(2) High Commissioner.	1,670 35										1,670 35		1,670 35	
	797,275 98	218,487 54	131,756 36	87,094 70	24,816 80	18,099 27	24,417 12	27,217 37	30,372 72	592,261 88	1,389,537 86	11,784 22	1,377,753 64	

(1)* Contributions by the Dominion Government towards the Pension Fund of N.C.O.'s and men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.
 (2) Pay and Allowances of Officers and others undergoing courses of Instruction in Great Britain.

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STATEMENT NO. 8.—Expenditure on account of Officers and Men, Active (non-permanent) Militia, attending Schools of Instruction, 1917-18.

(Numbers shown do not include those attending without expense to the Public.)

Corps, etc.	Place.	Numbers Trained.			Cost.
		Officers.	N.C.O.'s, and Men.	Total.	
					\$ cts
Artillery	Halifax	37	2	39	1,627 60
"	Quebec	11		11	322 00
"	Esquimalt	2		2	174 00
Infantry	Halifax	137	6	143	3,658 55
"	London	4		4	112 50
"	Esquimalt	6	6	12	100 60
Medical Corps	Halifax	21		21	632 00
Signalling	Halifax	1		1	43 00
Musketry	Aldershot	5		5	440 00
"	Victoria	23	24	47	592 50
Totals		247	38	285	7,702 75

Travelling Expenses, Officers and Men, Active Militia to and from Schools of Instruction; also includes travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowance to Instructors Permanent Force:

Military District No. 1	Nil.
" No. 2	Nil.
" No. 3	Nil.
" No. 4	Nil.
" No. 5	\$ 182 25
" No. 6	81 74
" No. 7	Nil.
" No. 10	Nil.
" No. 11	Nil.
" No. 12	Nil.
" No. 13	Nil.

Deduct Expenditure 1916-17 paid from 1917-18 funds

\$ 7,966 74
112 50
\$ 7,854 24

STATEMENT NO. 9. Revenue, 1917-18.

Militia Revenue	\$ 18,228 33
Royal Military College	39,176 67
Casual Revenue	2,071 66
Militia Pensions	26,876 90
	86,353 56
Sale of Ammunition and Stores	4,382 12
Rents of Militia Properties	6,406 43
Miscellaneous Revenue	7,439 78
	18,228 33
Retirement Fund	768 04
Fine and Forfeiture	235 00

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STATEMENT No. 10. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1908-9 to 1917-18.

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage.....	115,003	66,565	104,446	83,867	85,474	104,904	66,513	68,643	45,573	70,791
Annual Drill.....	1,304,796	796,608	1,089,694	1,169,068	1,719,257	1,830,634	1,875,914	80,311	80,311	90,771
Cadet Corps.....				35,917	93,723	392,207	327,679	84,972	39,191	
Clothing and Necessaries.....	371,866	374,670	373,939	475,175	508,788	699,572	510,810			
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes.....	35,010	30,364	34,979	39,920	47,674	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344
Customs Dues.....	95,177	36,696	180,580	143,069	38,424	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,780	2,212
Departmental Library.....	1,050	938	755	975	1,010	1,055	1,113	485	641	615
Dominion Arsenal.....	275,936	259,521	280,034	236,790	325,863	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924	
Engineer Services.....	316,819	274,807	333,966	487,222	791,895	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	395,865	304,529
Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armouries.....			65,000		12,000					
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands.....	51,085	53,187	54,985	56,270	64,315	79,506	73,605	17,878	7,981	10,258
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances.....	2,513	2,375	3,970	2,551	2,170	4,300	15,190	500		
Maintenance of Military Properties.....	73,000	74,057	79,961	80,937	88,925	107,214	209,231	175,053	161,166	173,344
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory).....	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,152
Pay of Headquarters Staff.....	57,732	52,717	59,589	63,178	78,617	74,002	72,050	74,956	81,766	93,998
Pay of Division and District Staffs.....	74,800	84,719	76,430	99,300	113,814	123,772	107,410	109,241	123,536	112,397
Permanent Force—Pay, Provisions, and Supplies.....	1,787,851	1,738,005	1,845,386	1,946,636	2,200,183	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,000	2,297,228
Printing and Stationery.....	43,704	39,999	60,003	53,489	59,828	72,209	69,887	70,000	70,000	69,871
Royal Military College.....	108,495	95,934	127,636	134,949	131,211	149,639	153,685	135,685	147,576	162,293
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees.....	95,703	79,822	155,018	155,645	170,700	197,823	243,936	232,797	245,801	232,913
Schools of Instruction, Pay of Active Militia attending.....	32,183	50,967	80,007	70,041	77,765	97,817	164,669	178,808	81,381	7,899
Topographical Survey.....	28,414	23,140	20,200	24,714	35,655	39,069	35,038	25,440	31,271	31,406
Transport and Freight.....	112,313	101,634	124,281	138,230	175,034	199,247	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,306
Wardrobe Stores.....	291,998	342,406	334,548	531,332	683,080	703,375	496,867		15,753	
Coronation Contingents.....			134,835					234,592	234,623	68,838
Training Areas.....	350	600	6,318	21,047	17,292	6,508				22,670
Miscellaneous Small Votes.....										
Expenditure under the six following sub-heads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, and to Revenue since then:—										
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons and Equipment generally excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness.....	612,997	323,281	370,469	649,276	572,486	967,804	593,107			
Soldiery and Harness.....	110,984	47,427	103,753	6,713	942	103,752	146,066			

STATEMENT No. 10. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years 1908-9 to 1917-18—Concluded.

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
(Clothing, Reserve stock and outfitting new suits, Ross Rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection)	\$ 77,858	\$ 204,770	\$ 150,220	\$ 110,468	\$ 100,000	\$ 217,119	\$ 219,077		\$	\$
Dominion Arsenal for reserve ammunition	317,478	561,123	585,190	419,937	552,073	610,613	178,543			
Lands and construction of new Rifle Ranges	126,030	63,369	162,773	183,703	341,208	54,237	29,216			
Total Ordnance, Equipment, Lands, etc.	1,245,347	1,299,970	1,372,405	1,370,097	1,566,709	1,980,805	1,406,069			
Total Militia Expenditure	6,481,806	5,921,344	6,909,211	7,579,884	9,112,376	10,998,102	9,991,817	4,681,502	4,301,785	3,887,838
War Expenditure— Aid to Civil Power Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities							53,176,614	160,433,416	298,291,031	316,669,785
Toronto Barracks, Special Account		58,613	13,578	716	78	187,837	68,809			
Winnipeg Barracks, Special Account			63,026	2,012	148,889	45	87,768	0 25		
Point St. Charles Armoury			123,000		137,033					
Montreal Barracks, etc.			17,500		180,000		217			
Transferred from Public Works Department	101,019	126,726	130,732	137,251	940	221,849	19,722			
Civil Government Salaries	13,884	13,500	10,086	11,962	416,718	157,137	168,545	172,534	173,798	183,448
Civil Government Contingencies					22,029	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488	3,199
Total, Civil Government	114,923	140,226	140,818	149,214	168,747	185,134	188,761	200,885	193,286	186,647
Revenue received— Militia	29,791	31,783	11,259	59,829	51,350	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228
Casual	130	2,742	1,390	1,806	2,691	1,790	1,625	41,348	11,919	2,072
Royal Military College	28,019	29,151	31,650	34,286	36,785	36,817	32,017	35,142	41,616	39,177
Pension Act, 1901	21,196	21,742	23,317	25,209	28,393	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877
Total Revenue	79,136	85,421	100,646	121,130	119,228	105,962	125,755	292,273	169,254	86,351

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STATEMENT No. 11.—War Appropriation.—Statement of Expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the Year ended March 31, 1918.

Particulars.	Expended in Canada.		Expended Overseas.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clothing (except boots).....	217,111	56	1,369,321	33	1,586,432	89
Boots and repairs to boots.....	282,784	78	329,132	69	611,917	47
Necessaries (Kit bags and articles of kit).....	74,309	51	126,170	77	200,480	28
Accoutrements.....	23,504	14	679,218	88	702,723	02
Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc.....	144,734	07	48,852	25	193,586	32
Saddlery and horse equipment.....	31,914	62	109,070	15	140,984	77
Motor Trucks, ambulances and other vehicles.....	841,929	38	1,212,221	69	2,054,151	07
Ross Rifle Co., (rifles and bayonets).....						
Ross Rifle Co. expropriation.....	351,605	71			351,605	71
Dominion Rifle Factory.....	92,701	41			92,701	41
Machine Guns and Spare Parts.....	877,626	36			877,626	36
Vickers Ltd. (Gun equipment).....						
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc).....	812,779	20	160,899	45	973,678	65
Total for Equipment.....	3,751,000	74	4,034,887	21	7,785,887	95
Dominion Arsenal (from War Vote).....	1,199,370	40			1,199,370	40
Lindsay Arsenal (supplies).....	997,703	11			997,703	11
Dominion Cartridge Co. (Ammunition).....	441,758	93			441,758	93
Ammunition from other sources.....	162,406	03	1,861,066	04	2,023,472	07
Total Ammunition and Material.....	2,801,238	47	1,861,066	04	4,662,304	51
Lindsay Arsenal Construction.....	313,485	36			313,485	36
Borden Camp Land.....	216,005	12			216,005	12
Total Land and Buildings.....	529,490	48			529,490	48
Pay and Allowances (includes subsistence, rations and Assigned Pay).....	80,468,381	91	99,279,044	49	179,747,426	40
Maintenance of troops in France.....			73,000,000	00	73,000,000	00
Separation Allowance.....	21,496,229	78	6,456,747	96	27,952,977	74
Outfit Allowances.....	297,740	85	895,228	41	1,192,969	26
Engineer Services and Works.....	792,639	28	199,937	17	992,576	45
Purchase of Remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc.....	6,880	42	820,325	33	813,444	91
Drugs and Surgical Instruments.....	351,466	97	579,770	25	931,237	22
Travelling and Transport—Ocean.....	3,743,202	35	1,190	28	3,744,392	63
Travelling and Transport—Land.....	4,294,397	53	205,264	65	4,499,662	18
Forage and Stabling.....	401,891	32	1,053,090	07	1,454,981	39
Pay, etc of Censors.....	82,920	30			82,920	30
Pay of Civil employees.....	2,549,533	08	675,957	85	3,225,490	93
Rent, water, fuel and light.....	1,083,425	56	1,442,614	92	2,526,040	48
Funeral Expenses.....	34,855	15	19,124	22	53,979	37
Recruiting (Medical examination, attestation and advertising).....	16,137	30			16,137	30
Telegrams, telephones (including rental) cablegrams and postage.....	319,684	10	272,558	33	592,242	43
Printing and Stationery.....	899,705	29	215,176	93	1,114,882	22
Customs Dues.....	73,852	99			73,852	99
Conservancy and Contingencies.....	180,680	49	77,020	86	257,701	35
British Recruiting Mission, U.S.A.....	127,313	25			127,313	25
British and Foreign Governments.....	* 1,291,873	22			1,291,873	22
Total Miscellaneous Payments.....	118,499,050	30	185,193,051	72	303,692,102	02
Total for year.....	125,580,779	99	191,089,004	97	316,669,784	96
Expended prior to 1st April, 1917.....	340,763,206	78	171,137,853	85	511,901,060	63
Total.....	\$466,343,986	77	\$362,226,858	82	\$ 828,570,845	59

*This does not include sums aggregating \$3,754,000.00 due from British and Foreign Governments on account of issues from Ordnance Stores and proportionate charges for supplies to mixed camps, etc.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

APPENDIX B.

The following table shows the changes in the strength of the Permanent Force from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

Corps	Officers and Warrant Officers effective 1-1-17.	N.C.O.'s and Men, effective 1-1-17.	Increases during Year			Decreases during the Year.							Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men, Effective 31-3-18.	
			Transfers from other corps.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Rejoined from desertion.	Discharges.							
							By purchase.	Time expired.	Unsuitable.	Misconduct.	Medically unfit.	(Other causes.		Deserted.	Deceased.	Transfers to other Corps, etc.	Promotions to Warrant Rank.	Officers, Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	9	35	4	9	1	...	...	...	6	2	12	1	3	29
Royal Canadian Dragoons, Ins. Cadre	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	112	195	1	139	2	1	...	33	14	81	13	1	2	...
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) Ins. Cadre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	20	45	2	2	...	2	...	...	5	21	3	1	7	13
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	42	274	17	55	2	4	1	...	2	73	17	3	27	260
Royal Canadian Engineers	31	389	13	106	3	10	1	...	28	17	3	21	18	343
Royal Canadian Regiment	13	175	9	5	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	7	6	172
Royal Canadian Regiment Ins. Cadre	20	47	10	2	2	...	...	...	3	9	5	1	3	39
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	28	250	9	10	...	3	1	...	3	3	1	16	7	265
Permanent Army Medical Corps	9	78	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	17	5	63
Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps	3	2	...	...	...	2	9	3	3	14	2	5	2	130
Canadian Ordnance Corps	52	417	5	59	1	...	1	...	8	4	14	2	35	430
Canadian Army Pay Corps	24	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	18	11
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	25	99	9	33	...	...	...	...	4	10	1	6	8	131
Corps of Military Staff Clerks (Orderly Service Section "B")	2	57	33	33	...	1	1	...	10	2	2	2	1	77
Physical Training Instructors	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Musketry Staff	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1
Signalling Staff	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Militia Officers attached for duty	78	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...
Officers and N.C.O.'s in England and abroad	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Officers and N.C.O.'s on loan from British Army	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
Totals	385, 2, 126	119, 485	3	11	6	29	45	15	67	232	40	9, 240	280	1,982
	2,511											5	123	2,391

The following Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force are paid from other than "Permanent Force Pay" and are not included in the above statement: 9 Officers and 9 N.C.O.'s and Men are paid from the Royal Military College and 1 N.C.O.'s and men are paid from Topographical Survey. Average strength maintained during fiscal year 1917-18 was 2,345.

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APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS TO PERMANENT STAFF AND PERMANENT
FORCE, APRIL 1, 1917, TO MARCH 31, 1918

Permanent Staff.....	1
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	Nil.
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.).....	Nil.
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	3
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	3
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.....	1
Permanent Army Medical Corps.....	1

ANNUAL RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS TO THE ACTIVE MILITIA, APRIL 1, 1917,
TO MARCH 31, 1918.

Cavalry.....	13
Artillery.....	27
Engineers.....	50
Corps of Guides.....	
Canadian Officers Training Corps.....	21
Infantry.....	167
Canadian Army Service Corps.....	13
Army Medical Corps.....	411
Nursing Sisters, A.M.C.....	743
Canadian Army Dental Corps.....	77
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.....	33
Canadian Postal Corps.....	2
Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent).....	1
Corps of School Cadets Instructors.....	8
Canadian Militia, General List.....	58
Temporary Appointments, General List.....	295
Reserve of Officers.....	11
Reserve Militia.....	41
Total.....	1,971

WARRANTS GRANTED DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 1917, TO MARCH 31, 1918.

Granted.....	26
Temporary.....	8

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

APPENDIX D.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED OFFICERS BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1917, AND MARCH 31, 1918.

Name of School and Place (Obtained)	Cavalry.		Artillery.		Infantry		R.M.C.	C.O.T.C.		Engineers.		C. of Guides.		Army Medical Corps.			C.A.S.C.		C.A.V.C.		C. A. D.C.		Total			
	P.O.	Captain	Lieut.	Captain.	Lieut.	P.O.		Captain.	Lieut.	P.O.	Captain.	Lieut.	P.O.	Captain.	Nursing Sisters.	P.O.	Captain.	Lieut.	P.O.	Captain.	Lieut.	Captain.				
R.S. of C., Toronto	1			5	45																		50			
R.S. of A., Kingston					9		9																9			
Quebec				4	11	13																	85			
Halifax																							2			
Esquimaux				2	3																		86			
R.S. of L., Halifax	1	4	1	5	21	38		1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1		3		2	2			74			
Esquimaux																							1			
R.M.C. Qualifications																							20			
Provis. of Cavalry																							38			
Engineers	23	33	23	4	122	224		18	27	15	4	6	8	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	192			
Infantry																							6			
A.M.C.																							15			
C.A.S.C.																							122			
C.A.V.C.																							195			
School of Signalling																							57			
School of Musketry																							33			
B. of Ex. Equitation																							10			
Musketry-Machine Guns																							54			
Quartermaster's Duties																							338			
Mechanical Transport																							26			
Partials granted																							504			
C.O.T.C. Candidates																							2,720			
C.S.C.I. Grade "A"																							20			
Probationers																							20			
Totals	26	39	82	9	44	100	133	284	470	10	19	31	21	4	8	101	3	11	2	167	63	30	1	10	40	2,720

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APPENDIX E.

RETURN OF N.C.O.'s CERTIFICATES GAINED AT SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION
APRIL 1, 1917 AND MARCH 31, 1918.

School.	Privates and Bombardiers.	Corporals.	Sergeants.	S/Sergeants.	Q.M.S.	Tprs. and Buglers.	Physical and Bayonet Training.	Equitation.	Cookery.	Cartaker.	Musketry.	Signallers.	Physical Training, Grade "B".	Artificers.	Total.
Cavalry.....		22	9												31
Artillery.....	20	26	25			38				1				189	299
Engineers.....			119												119
Infantry.....		274	959	1			376								1,610
A. S. C.....			27		13			3	329						372
A.M.C.....		1	14		2										17
Musketry.....											96				96
Signalling.....												327			327
Physical Training.....													3,581		3,581
Totals.....	20	323	1,153	1	15	38	376	3	329	1	96	327	3,581	189	6,452

Military District No. 1, London.....	364
" 2, Toronto.....	1,209
" 3, Kingston.....	802
" 4, Montreal.....	411
" 5, Quebec.....	11
" 6, Halifax.....	1,428
" 7, St. John.....	Nil.
" 10, Winnipeg.....	513
" 11, Victoria.....	817
" 12, Regina.....	474
" 13, Calgary.....	423
Grand Total.....	6,452

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918.

SPECIAL WAR COMMISSIONS.

Sixty-one Gentlemen Cadets were granted Commissions during the year 1917 and thirty-five enlisted. Of the latter 95% have already been successful in winning Commissions.

Since the 4th August, 1914, and up to date 358 Commissions have been granted to Gentlemen Cadets in residence at the College during that period.

A list of Decorations awarded to the R.M.C. and totalled to the end of April this year is as follows:—

V.C.	1
K.C.B.	3
C.B.	14
K.C.M.G.	2
C.M.G.	36
D.S.O.	106
1 bar, 3; 2 bars, 1.	
M.C.	88
1 bar, 6.	
Order of British Empire	1
K.C.S.I.	1
C.S.I.	1
C.I.E.	1
Kaiser-I-Ind	1
M.V.O.	1
Foreign Orders	30
Individual Mentions in Despatches	300

Several Officers have in addition been mentioned two, three, or four times.

The above list is the greatest tribute that can be paid to the graduates and ex-Cadets of this College.

Reference to this magnificent record would be incomplete without a special mention of the services of Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O. and Bar, M.C., who left the R.M.C. in 1914, and whose work in the Royal Flying Corps has made him famous throughout the Empire. Major Bishop visited the College on the 6th October, 1917, and received an ovation from the Gentlemen Cadets.

DISCIPLINE.

As usual, the discipline of the College is excellent.

The "esprit de corps" of the Gentlemen Cadets maintains its highest standard.

I take this opportunity of bringing to notice the good work of the Cadet N.C.O.'s and the help they have afforded the Staff in this respect.

ATTENDANCE.

In August, 1917, out of a successful pass list of 96 candidates, 83 joined the College, making the total in residence at the commencement of the term 120. Of these, 3 were discharged as Medically Unfit, 2 at their parents' request, 11 enlisted into the Royal Air Force, and one into the Tank Battalion.

Early this year, the Junior half of the Army Class of 21 finished their course and left to take Commissions.

The present total of Gentlemen Cadets in residence is now 76, and of these some 31 will be eligible for Commissions in July next.

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SUPERIOR STAFF.

On the 1st October, 1917, Major C. S. Hanson, C.F.A., was taken on the strength of the College as an Instructor.

Having served at the front, and being himself a graduate of the College, I have found his services most valuable.

On the 6th January, this year, Captain B. F. Rhodes, M.C., Royal Field Artillery, having become medically fit, asked, and obtained permission, to return again to the front.

During his time at the College Captain Rhodes took a keen interest in the Gentlemen Cadets and I take this opportunity of thanking him for his services.

To replace the late Professor J. M. Lanos as Professor of French, the assistance of the French Government was obtained and they very kindly nominated Monsieur G. Vattier to the position and he is expected to arrive shortly.

It was with the very deepest regret that the College heard of the death of Professor J. M. Lanos on the 19th July, 1917, shortly after his return from Active Service in France.

Professor Lanos was deservedly popular and his untimely death, brought about by his strong sense of duty to his native country, was a personal loss to all ranks of the College.

On the 30th April, this year, Lieut.-Colonel L. W. Mulloy, Instructor of Military History, left the Staff. Lieut.-Colonel Mulloy, since the early stages of the war, has been employed in the interests of recruiting for which his fine record in the South African campaign eminently suited him.

On the 1st May, this year, Major A. D. Fiskens, M.C., 20th Battalion, C.E.F., was attached to the College to help in the Instruction of Tactics and Trench Warfare.

Major Fiskens is a graduate of this College; has been overseas for three years and been wounded three times. His practical experience will be of the very greatest value to the Gentlemen Cadets.

Again I have to express my best thanks to all members of the Staff, both Superior and Subordinate, and especially to the Director of Studies, Professor I. E. Martin, for their never failing readiness to help and co-operate with me at all times and in all matters relative to the efficiency and welfare of the Gentlemen Cadets and the College in general.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

On the 7th November, 1917, Coy. Sergt.-Major Batt, Royal Fusiliers, reported for duty as Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics to replace Coy. Sergt.-Major B. Shuter, Coldstream Guards, returned to duty.

On the 10th May the following N.C.O.'s Instructors reported for duty at the College:

No. 153, C.S.M. F. Spanton, D.C.M., A.G.S.

No. 64917, Sergt. J. Scales, D.C.M., R.F.A.

No. 20798, Corpl. A. Middleton, R.E.

All three are members of the original seven Divisions of the British Expeditionary Force and are in possession of the "1914 Star."

They have seen considerable active service at the front and their services will be most valuable to the College.

I am glad to say that several of the old College servants, who enlisted during the early part of the war and who have since been invalided out, have returned and taken over their former positions in accordance with the promise I made them at the time of their departure.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

PENSION SCHEME, CIVIL STAFF.

The necessity for a pension for members of the Civil Staff on retirement has, I understand, been recognized and a scheme to finally adjust the matter is now receiving attention.

As I mentioned in my report of last year, such a scheme is the logical supplement to our schedule of pay by which we hope to induce suitable men to assume the duties of posts now presently to be filled and to do justice to those at present on the Staff when the time comes for their retirement.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

On the 1st April, Nursing Sister A. A. Wright was attached to the Medical Staff of the College.

Sister Wright has served overseas and her appointment to the College will be of the very greatest benefit to the Gentlemen Cadets.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADETS

Average Individual Increases since last Measurement.

Recruit Class. — Date of Inspection.	No. in Class.	Average Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest.	Forearm.	Upper Arm.
24th Aug., 1917.....	81	17.8	5.7 $\frac{3}{8}$	135	31.4 35	10.2	11.2
19th Dec., 1917	79	18	5.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	31.6 35.6	10.4	11.4
Gain, 4 months.....		...	$\frac{1}{8}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1st May, 1918.....	76	18.1	5.7 $\frac{1}{4}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	32.2 36	10.6	11.6
Gain, 4 months.....		...	$\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{4}$ 3.4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Total gain, 8 months. ....		...	$\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

RIDING.

The Riding Instruction and the progress made by the Gentlemen Cadets continue to be most satisfactory under the very able guidance of Major W. F. Ingpen.

The personnel of the Riding Establishment have carried out their duties satisfactorily and the horses, harness, stables, etc., are in a very high state of efficiency.

R.M.C. REGULATIONS.

Revised Regulations have been published covering the amendments which have been made from time to time.

I still hope that the question of the duration of the College Course being made a four, instead of a three years' one, will be carefully considered.

Such a measure would necessitate the lowering of the existing minimum age limit to 15 years instead of 16 years on the 1st January of the year of the examination.

The many arguments in favour of this scheme considerably outweigh, I consider, the disadvantages.

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MESSING.

Owing to the rise in price of the various items of food, the daily cost of the Cadets' Messing was raised from sixty to sixty-five cents.

Mrs. Douglas, who is in charge of the kitchen, and her staff continue to give the greatest satisfaction.

INDOOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Many indoor improvements to the College in the way of painting and renovating have been carried out.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught very kindly obtained for the College very fine autograph photographs of Their Majesties, the King and Queen. They have been suitably framed and are now hung in the Cadets' Mess Room.

The needs of the College itself are most carefully and capably looked after by the District Officer of Engineers, Lieut. F. Vokes, R.C.E.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION OF THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

Immediately after the disaster at Halifax, and when it was known that the Royal Naval College had been rendered useless, it was at once the wish of the Royal Military College to do all in their power to give assistance to their sister Institution.

Owing to the fact that the Army Class had just graduated previous to the disaster, it became possible for Militia Headquarters to offer accommodation, as a purely temporary measure, to the Staff and Cadets of the Naval College here.

The Staff and Cadets arrived on the 12th February this year thereby once more, after a period of over a hundred years, connecting the Royal Navy with the old site of the Naval Dockyard of 1812.

VISITORS.

Many graduates and ex-cadets from Overseas have visited the College the last year. Lord and Lady Aberdeen paid a visit on the 29th July, 1917.

On the 22nd February, this year, Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill very kindly gave away Athletic and Aquatic prizes to the Gentlemen Cadets of the College.

Dr. Prince and Colonel Winter, Headquarters Staff, Ottawa, delivered lectures to the Cadets on the 22nd February and 10th April this year, respectively.

His Worship the Mayor of Toronto has been a frequent visitor. Through his kindness the Cadets were able to witness the work of the Light, Bantam, and Welter Weight Boxing Champions of Canada, at the Assault-at-Arms held in the College Gymnasium on the 24th April last.

C. N. PERREAU

COLONEL,

General Staff,

Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada.

Kingston, 1st May, 1918.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, 1918.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on Wednesday the 22nd day of May, 1918.

PRESENT:

Chairman—The Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

Members—Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., etc.,
The Rt. Rev. John Farthing, Bishop of Montreal,
Hon. Lt.-Col. The Rev. Monsignor Dauth,
Mr. George Galt,
Colonel Clyde Caldwell (for Chief of the General Staff),
Colonel A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G. (Ex-Cadet R.M.C.).

Secretary—Major William Baty (for Colonel C. S. MacInnes, C.M.G., D.A.G.).

The following members were unavoidably absent:—

Hon. Colonel R. A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., etc.,
Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff,
C. A. Magrath, Esq.

The Board assembled at the College at 3.30 p.m. on the date mentioned, and were there met by the Commandant and members of the Staff, Military and Civil.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Board desire to draw attention to the splendid record being maintained by the Graduates of the Royal Military College in the war, which is evidenced by the large number of decorations won by ex-cadets. It is felt that mention should be made of the achievement of Major W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., whose work in the Royal Air Force reflects great credit on the College.

A matter to which the Board desire to draw attention, although it is understood that steps are being taken to remedy the condition, is the total inadequacy of the present class-room accommodation. The Board wish to emphasize the very urgent need of extra accommodation in this respect. The present arrangement is insufficient for the needs of the gentlemen cadets at present attending the College. Any increase in the number would mean that the training would suffer in consequence, more especially that part of the study essential in the general education of the cadet, but of the utmost importance to those being trained for participation in the present war, namely, science.

PENSIONS TO CIVIL MEMBERS OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF.

The matter of granting Pension to Civil Members of the Staff has been again brought forward for consideration. From representations made, it would appear that this matter has received attention subsequent to recommendation made by the Board last year, and that it is proposed to enlarge the Militia Pension Act to embrace members of the Superior Civil Staff at the Royal Military College.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

The Board recommend and urge the necessity of the early adoption of some adequate pension scheme. It would appear that the Royal Military College should be in a position to command the services of men of outstanding Educational ability for its instructional staff, and should also be in a position to retire the Members of its staff, in order to promote efficiency.

The Board, therefore, submit and recommend that the Militia Pension Act be amended by an addition thereto to the following effect:—

“And on a like basis of calculation same Pension Allowance should be extended to the Director of Studies, Professors, Assistant Professors and Instructors at the Royal Military College.”

RE ADOPTION OF FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

The recommendation of the Commandant that the four years' course be re-adopted was discussed. In support of the recommendation for the extended period, it is stated that the present course of three years is considered inadequate in length of time to cover the present syllabus, and that the proposed educational facilities for practical work, especially in Applied Mechanics, makes the lengthened course all the more necessary. Also by giving the fourth year, the additional time could be used for specializing on either Military or Civil subjects. In the case of the latter the time could be devoted to whatever subject is to be taken up by the Gentlemen Cadet after Graduation. Another reason for the re-adoption of the four years' course is that the Diploma on Graduation should be the equivalent of Diplomas granted by the Universities of Canada.

QUARTERS.

The appropriation of the sixteen Servants' Quarters for conversion into eight Quarters for Members of the Staff.

The Commandant recommends that the present Servants' Quarters on the College grounds be converted into eight quarters for members of the Staff. In making his recommendation, the Commandant states that the present situation is that quarters are not being provided for all of the servants, as some have to be placed on subsistence and live outside the College. There is not sufficient accommodation in the College for the Members of the Superior Staff, many of whom have to find quarters in Kingston. This entails a great hardship as Members of the Superior Staff are required to be in attendance at the College at uncertain hours in the performance of their duties. The residence at the College of the Members of the Superior Staff is more essential than the Servants in the interests of discipline and economy. The conversion of the existing quarters into Officers' Quarters could be done without a great deal of expense to the public.

The Board agree with the Commandant, and recommend that the Servants' Quarters be appropriated for Officers' Quarters with as little delay as possible.

ENGAGEMENT OF LANDSCAPE ENGINEER TO PREPARE PLAN FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

It was submitted to the Board that the Service of a Landscape Engineer be obtained to formulate a scheme for the laying out of the College grounds for future developments. The Board decided that it was inadvisable to recommend action at the present time, and that the matter be left in abeyance.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The physical work performed by the Gentlemen Cadets is worthy of mention, which is not only evidence of the careful training, but also good all round development. The absence of apparatus work was noticeable, most of the exercises performed being free movements.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

DISCIPLINE.

The Board wish to report that the high standard of discipline has been maintained, there being no serious offences to report for the past year.

EQUITATION.

The riding of the Gentlemen Cadets was very good and showed careful instruction in this very necessary part of the work.

MESSING.

The messing is very good. There were no complaints made. The Board inspected the Mess Room and Kitchen and found everything extremely neat and clean. The Commandant expresses himself as being quite satisfied with the present staff in charge of messing arrangements.

The Commandant reports that owing to the increase of various items of food, that the daily cost of Cadets messing has been raised from 60 to 65 cents.

DRILL.

A Trench Raid was performed by the Gentlemen Cadets, which appeared to have been carefully planned and was very well carried out. To add realism, the Commandant obtained the assistance of two aeroplanes from the Royal Air Force, which acted as hostile air craft, and carried out bombing during the attack.

STAFF.

The Commandant expresses himself as very well satisfied with the assistance given him by the Staff under his charge. The Board concur in this and wish to add that in their opinion a large measure of the success obtained, and the excellent discipline which prevails at the College, must be attributed to the painstaking work of the Commandant, to whom credit is also due for the excellent records being maintained of all matters of interest, which in any way concern the College during the present war.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SHAUGHNESSY,

Chairman, Board of Visitors.

W. D. OTTER, Major-General,

JOHN, MONTREAL,

GASPARD DAUTH, Lt.-Colonel,

GEORGE GALT.

A. CLYDE CALDWELL, Colonel,

A. Z. PALMER, Colonel,

Members Board of Visitors.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

The Superintendent of The Dominion Arsenal reports as follows:—

EMPLOYEES.

The average number of employees throughout the year was 778.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Appropriation Account, | 2. Details of Net Expenditure. |
| 3. Assets and Liabilities, | 4. Capital Account, |
| 5. Indirect Expenditure. | |

DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1917-18.

Credits.....	\$ 1,346,493 41	
Credit for Headquarters' erroneous charge.....	3 10	
Refunds.....	13,708 86	
		<u>\$ 1,360,205 37</u>
Net expenditure.....	\$ 1,314,063 39	
Headquarter's erroneous charge.....	3 10	
Balance in Bank deposited to the credit of the Receiver General on March 31, 1918.....	46,101 05	
Cash balance deposited to the credit of the Receiver General on March 31, 1918.....	37 83	
		<u>\$ 1,360,205 37</u>

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

Wages.....	\$ 453,344 41
Wages, " Special Service ".....	7,518 00
Salaries.....	23,241 84
Material.....	779,466 82
Travelling expenses.....	950 30
Freight.....	1,613 60
Equipment, general (pulleys, hangers, etc.).....	5,497 65
Printing and Stationery.....	1,832 23
Electricity and gas.....	25,283 68
Cartage and cabs.....	1,818 05
Belting.....	1,451 52
Machinery.....	4,442 94
Telegrams, telephones and postage.....	692 21
Miscellaneous.....	2,068 80
Medicines.....	226 24
Office fixtures, etc.....	565 07
Snow removal.....	224 00
Water supply.....	1,012 00
Advances for travelling expenses.....	1,205 35
Customs dues.....	708 68
	<u>\$ 1,314,063 39</u>

9 GEORGE V. A. 1919

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1918.

	Dr. Liabilities.	Cr. Assets.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Real Estate, factory, stores and office buildings		193,908 10
Belting		2,503 34
Department of Militia and Defence (amount to credit of)	1,038,030 03	
Equipment, general (shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc.)		24,267 74
Machinery		148,866 03
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.		1,490 32
Material		236,498 03
Tools, loose		395 70
Accounts payable	1,093 73	
Accounts receivable		6,893 95
Semi-manufactures (work in course of completion)		424,300 55
	1,039,123 76	1,039,123 76

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1917-18 BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ETC.

To Balance Account:—

For net Capital on 1st April, 1917—

	\$	cts.
Buildings.....	174,489	91
Machinery.....	147,867	14
Tools.....	20,484	08
Equipment, general.....	20,108	19
Belting.....	2,242	66
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.....	971	54
	346,163	52

By Indirect Expenditure Account:—

For Depreciation in 1917-18 on—

	\$	cts.
Buildings.....	5,388	39
Machinery.....	14,530	62
Tools.....	88	38
Equipment, general.....	6,295	08
Belting.....	1,217	19
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.....	69	29
	27,589	55

To Accrue ment in 1917-18—

By Balance Account—

For Net Capital on 31st March, 1918—

	\$	cts.
On Buildings.....	24,806	58
Machinery.....	15,529	51
Equipment, general.....	10,455	23
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.....	588	07
Belting.....	1,477	87
	52,857	26
	399,020	78

	\$	cts.
Buildings.....	193,908	10
Machinery.....	148,866	03
Tools.....	395	70
Equipment, general.....	24,267	74
Belting.....	2,503	34
Office furniture, fixtures, etc.....	1,490	32
	399,020	78

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

Expenditure on the following services, not charged to any special work—			
Salaries.....		\$	23,241 84
Wages.....			31,628 26
Wages "Special Service".....			7,518 00
Material.....			7,065 52
Electricity and gas.....			512 75
Travelling expenses.....			717 00
Cartage and cabs.....			1,470 05
Printing and stationery.....			1,812 48
Telegrams, telephones and postage.....			486 43
Miscellaneous.....			1,838 76
Medicines.....			226 24
Customs dues.....			69 24
Freight.....			524 86
Snow removal.....			224 00
Water supply.....			52 00
Repairs to heating system and electric light wires:—			
Wages.....	\$	1,771 20	
Material, etc.....		306 00	
			<u>2,077 20</u>
From Capital Account:—			
3 per cent depreciation on Buildings.....	\$	5,388 39	
10 " " Machinery.....		14,530 62	
20 " " Tools.....		88 38	
50 " " Belting.....		1,217 19	
30 " " Equipment.....		6,295 68	
5 " " Office fixtures.....		69 29	
			<u>27,589 55</u>
			<u>\$ 107,054 18</u>
LESS—amount taken in relief of indirect expenditure.....			499 31
			<u>\$ 106,554 87</u>

NOTE.—This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, as shown below:—

Workshop.....	52.6 per cent.
Cartridge Factory.....	40.9 "
Rolling Mill.....	50.9 "
Shell Factory.....	77.3 "
Carpenter's Shop.....	25.7 "
Tool Room.....	63.6 "
Charger Plant.....	180.8 "
Laboratory.....	69.5 "
Examining Room.....	26.3 "
18-pr. Plant.....	74.5 "
Gauge Room.....	57.3 "

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PRODUCTION STATEMENT, 1917-18.

DESCRIPTION:—

Boxes, Ammunition, Q. F. 18-pr., Mark IIIa (without tin lining).
 Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1.
 Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1.
 (Overhauling only.)
 Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., Mark XV—Tin covers only.
 Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., Mark XV—Tin lids only.
 Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1—Tin lids only.
 Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers, No. 1—Tin covers only.
 Bottles, oil, Mark IV.
 Cartridges, S. A., Ball, .303-inch, cordite, Mark VII.
 Cartridges, S. A. Ball, .303-inch, cordite. (Special Ross bullets.)
 Cartridges, S. A. Ball, .303-inch, smokeless powder, gallery practice.
 Cartridges, S. A., Blank, .303-inch.
 Cartridges, S. A. Dummy, .303-inch, Canadian, Mark I.
 Cartridges, S. A. Dummy, .303-inch, special, for use with index practice rods.
 Cartridges, Q. F., 18-pr., Mark I, plugged cordite.
 Cartridges, Q. F., 18-pr., Mark I, plugged, cordite (a).
 Cartridges, Q. F. 18-pr., Mark I, plugged, nitrocellulose.
 Cartridges, Q. F. 18-pr., Mark I, plugged, nitrocellulose (a).
 Cartridges, Dummy, 18-pr., plugged, special.
 Cartridges, Q. F., 3-pr. cordite M. D. practice, Mark XII (a).
 Clips, cartridge, Q. F. 18-pr.
 Chargers, .303-inch, cartridge, Mark III.
 Experimental work: Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.
 Gongs, alarm, for Guards, at Martiniere, Beaumont and Levis Forts.
 Miscellaneous services for: Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition.
 " " Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.
 " " Imperial Ministry of Munitions.
 " " Ordnance Stores
 " " Ross Rifle Factory.
 Primers, percussion, Q. F. cartridge, No. 1, Marks IV and V, filled.
 Reservoirs, compressed air. (Re-annealing only.)
 Repairs:—Boxes, Ammunition, S. A., Mark XV.
 Boxes, Ammunition, Q. F. 18-pr. Mark II.
 Boxes, Ammunition, Q. F., 3 pr.
 Clips, cartridge, Q. F. 18-pr.
 Clips, cartridge, Q. F. 3-pr.
 Cases, Q. F. 18-pr.
 Cases, Q. F. 3 pr.
 Cartridges, Dummy, Q. F. 18 pr.
 Chargers, .303-inch, cartridge.
 Plugs, Fuze Hole, 2" No. 1, Mark I.

Sections of the components (in their different stages) of Cartridge, Q. F. 18-pr. Shrapnel

Total cost of Production, \$1,188,323 78.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL,
LINDSAY.

The Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, reports as follows:—

(NOTE:—This is the first report for this Arsenal since its completion.)

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE, 1916-17.

CREDITS—

Deposit to Credit of Lindsay Arsenal.....	\$ 2,000 00
Letters of Credit of Lindsay Arsenal.....	250,000 00
Credits represented by direct payments by Ottawa.....	1,248,108 85
Credits represented by High Commissioner.....	9,509 88
	<u>\$ 1,509,618 73</u>

EXPENDITURE—

Disbursements, Lindsay.....	\$ 185,346 97
" Ottawa.....	1,248,010 50
" High Commissioner.....	9,509 88
	<u>\$ 1,442,867 35</u>
Refunds to Receiver General.....	\$ 98 35
Amount of Bank Deposit refunded.....	2,000 00
Balance of Letters of Credit lapsed.....	64,653 03
	<u>66,751 38</u>
	<u>\$ 1,509,618 73</u>

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1916-17.

	Lindsay.	Ottawa.	High Com- missioner.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Buildings.....		622,548 69		622,548 69
Machinery.....		578,699 08		578,699 08
Land.....		26,770 42		26,770 42
Material and Stores.....	169,537 83	1,320 00	9,509 88	180,367 71
Wages.....	8,446 73	1,541 01		9,987 74
Salaries.....	6,319 26			6,319 26
Miscellaneous.....		11,813 48		11,813 48
Petty cash expenses.....	1,043 15			1,043 15
Transport and Freight.....		3,275 72		3,275 72
Professional services.....		2,042 10		2,042 10
	<u>185,346 97</u>	<u>1,248,010 50</u>	<u>9,509 88</u>	<u>1,442,867 35</u>

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1917-18.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

EMPLOYEES.

The average numbers of employees for the year were:—Male, 226; Female, 223.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CREDITS AND EXPENDITURES.

CREDITS—		
Letters of Credit—Lindsay.....	\$	704,800 00
Credits represented by direct payments from Ottawa		647,102 07
Credits represented by High Commissioner.....		11 72
	\$	1,351,913 79
EXPENDITURE—		
Disbursements—Lindsay.....		663,598 44
“ Ottawa.....		640,478 71
“ High Commissioner.....		11 72
	\$	1,304,088 87
Refunds to Receiver General.....	\$	7,415 46
Balance of Letter of Credit.....		40,409 46
		47,824 92
		\$1,351,913 79

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

	Lindsay.	Ottawa.	High Com- missioner.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Buildings.....	40,915 48	553,202 06		594,117 54
Machinery.....	10,279 76	64,076 22		74,355 98
Equipment.....	29,218 80	3,930 22		33,149 02
Tools.....	5,395 33			5,395 33
Hardware.....	10,385 82	295 39		10,681 21
Iron, Steel, and other metals.....	27,588 25	8,118 25		35,706 50
Fuel.....	45,618 34	2,735 00		48,353 34
Lumber.....	5,520 60			5,520 60
Chemicals.....	1,046 53	823 41		1,869 94
Stores—Miscellaneous.....	10,315 35	2,032 05		12,347 40
Travelling expenses, Postage.....	2,790 31			2,790 31
Express charges.....	208 12			208 12
Freight and demurrage.....		4,299 14	11 72	4,310 86
Cordite.....	114,564 32			114,564 32
Power and Light.....	13,183 31			13,183 31
Medical and Hospital charges.....	644 13			644 13
Wages.....	325,070 90	5 04		325,075 94
Salaries.....	20,465 34			20,465 34
Petty cash expenses.....	69 57			69 57
Acids.....	253 68			253 68
Office furniture.....	64 50	961 93		1,026 43
	663,598 44	640,478 71	11 72	1,304,088 87

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1917-18.

DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Liabilities.		Assets.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Land			39,943	97
Buildings			780,639	51
Machinery			537,126	48
Equipment (including Office equipment)			79,438	98
Shafting			32,521	75
Belting			7,889	09
Siding (Railway)			6,714	05
Track scales			4,437	29
Chemical apparatus			1,929	24
Gas apparatus			40,009	31
Heating apparatus			14,415	05
Roads, etc.			3,352	78
Fencing, etc.			4,385	91
Sewers			27,473	40
Ammunition and Tools in process			292,784	15
Material on hand			223,069	11
Dr. balance due 1917-18 to Quebec Arsenal	66,578	90		
Amount due to Credit of Militia and Defence	2,029,551	17		
	2,096,130	07	2,096,130	07

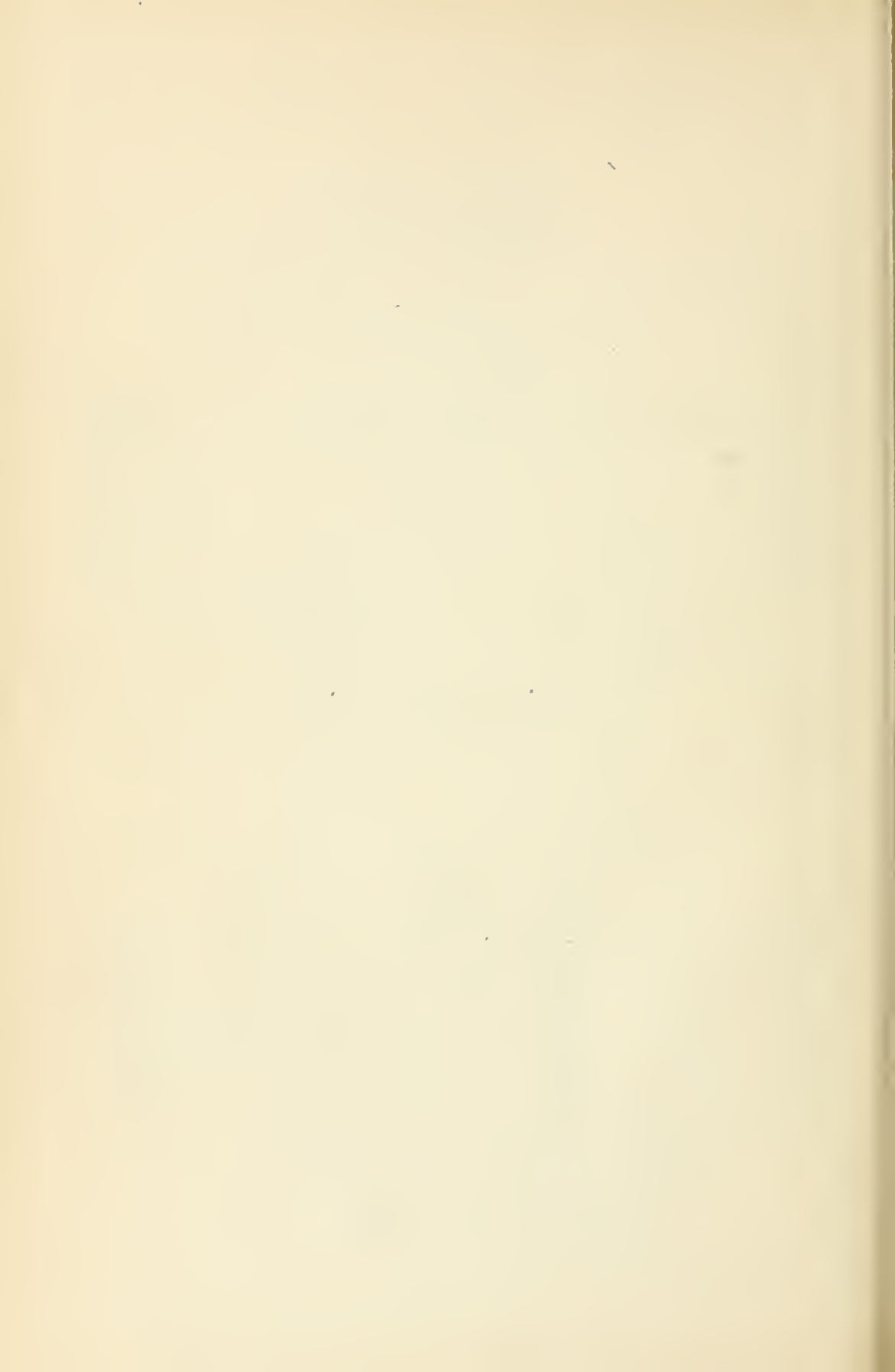
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Debtor.	Creditor.	
		Depreciation.	Net.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Land	39,943 97		39,943 97
Buildings	797,224 64	16,585 13	780,639 51
Machinery	594,181 51	57,055 03	537,126 48
Equipment	92,778 07	13,339 99	79,438 98
Shafting	34,233 39	1,711 64	32,521 75
Belting	15,778 15	7,889 06	7,889 09
Railway Siding	6,714 05		6,714 05
Track scales	4,590 29	153 00	4,437 29
Chemical apparatus	2,411 55	482 31	1,929 24
Gas apparatus	41,995 31	1,986 00	40,009 31
Heating apparatus	14,865 42	450 37	14,415 05
Roads	3,529 24	176 46	3,352 78
Fences, etc.	4,873 23	487 32	4,385 91
Sewers	28,034 08	560 68	27,473 40
Net Capital March 31, 1918	1,681,153 80	100,876 99	1,580,276 81
		1,580,276 81	
	1,681,153 80	1,681,153 80	

S. S. WEAVER, JR.

Lt.-Colonel,

Supt. Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay



REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1918

with appendix, being a report of
Proceedings during the same
period under The Industrial
Disputes Investigation
Act, 1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc.,
etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

To the Hon. T. W. CROTIERS, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

The continuance of the great war had its inevitable effect on the work of the department. Rising prices and scarcity of labour were important factors in increasing the number of industrial disputes, and although no prolonged or disastrous strike occurred, the number of disputes was increased greatly beyond those of the years immediately preceding 1917. While the number of strikes showed an increase, many were of minor importance, the coal mining industry being almost alone in showing disputes of serious importance to the public. A full account of strikes and lockouts for the calendar year 1918 with statistical tables, was published in the February, 1918, number of the *Labour Gazette*. Officers of the department stationed at important industrial points or sent from Ottawa did much by way of conciliation and mediation to adjust differences before their development into strikes and where strikes occurred, in hastening their settlement. An important development was the appointment in June of a Director of Coal Operations for what has become known as District 18, covering generally the coal mines of South-Eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta, a procedure which has assisted much in the continuance of mining operations during a period of acute coal shortage and under difficult industrial conditions.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act followed the usual lines. The registrar's report is printed as an appendix to the present report and under the same cover.

The Combines Investigation Act is administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour. The aim of the statute, it will be remembered, is to prevent undue enhancement of prices. There have been during the year no proceedings under the Act. The increasing cost of living, however, consequent on the rapid rise in prices of the necessities of life, had caused the passage of an order-in-council in November, 1916, appointing the Minister of Labour as Cost of Living Commissioner. Under the Minister's guidance a system of enquiry and publicity was developed which is believed to have been of material value in checking tendencies in the direction of profiteering; when deemed necessary further governmental action followed.

The *Labour Gazette* was published regularly during the year, and the reports 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1916,' 'Labour Organization in Canada, 1917,' and 'Labour Legislation in Canada, 1917,' were published. These various

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reports represent an important feature of the work of the department and the reports themselves, which are widely distributed, are believed to perform an important function in informing the public accurately on many phases of the industrial situation.

During the year the Department has continued the special work undertaken in 1915 at the request of the British Government, whereby the Department acted as agent of the British authorities in the distribution of the separation allowance granted to dependents in Canada of Canadian workmen who had removed to Great Britain for employment on munitions work, the workmen in question having taken this step by arrangements made with the British mission which visited Canada in the summer of 1915 to ascertain if, among the numerous workmen at that time without work, there were a number fitted for the performance of munitions work overseas and willing to remove to Great Britain for this purpose on conditions set out in the form of contract signed by each workman who removed to Great Britain. The work in question has involved the writing of many thousands of communications and much careful inquiry, but is believed to have been of special service to the large numbers of persons concerned.

It has been the practice in the past to include in the annual report of the work of the Department a review of the industrial disputes of the year with comparative statements for previous years, but the governing regulations requiring that the annual report of a Department shall be limited strictly to a statement of its work during the fiscal year, this matter is not included in the present volume. For the same reason a chapter which has appeared for a number of years giving information for the year as to industrial accidents is also omitted from the report. The information represented by these chapters in previous annual reports and not found in the present report will be, however, printed in the *Labour Gazette* or when necessary in special reports.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA.

1. CONCILIATION PROCEEDINGS.

There are at present five officers whose time is specially given to the work of conciliation: Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins are stationed at Ottawa. These officers are sent to such places as may require their presence, but their activities are largely in Ontario, other duties occupying that portion of their time spent at Ottawa. Mr. F. E. Harrison is stationed at Calgary; Mr. Harrison keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces, and acts also as deputy to the director of coal operations over district 18, reference to whom appears below. Mr. D. T. Bulger was appointed as successor to Mr. J. D. McNiven, who resigned to accept from the Government of the province of British Columbia the appointment of Deputy Minister of Labour. Mr. Bulger's headquarters are at Vancouver and his territory embraces the Province of British Columbia. Mr. T. Bertrand was appointed June 5, 1917, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. Bertrand's work applies chiefly to the province of Quebec but he is occasionally called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces.

Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* who have during the year rendered special assistance in conciliation work are the following: Miss Marion Findlay, Toronto; Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur; Mr. John Moffatt, Sydney; Mr. Hugh Sweeney, Hamilton; and Mr. J. A. Killingsworth, St. Thomas.

On June 25, 1917, Mr. W. H. Armstrong was appointed director of coal operations having headquarters at Calgary, Alta., his territory covering the southeast portion of the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The miners in the coal fields in this district had been striking intermittently for some months previously. Many disputes had received the attention of the department; in some cases adjustment had been effected without cessation of work and in other cases settlement was impossible, the increased cost of living being a leading grievance. The terms of the working agreement eventually reached between the operators and workmen provided for an enquiry every four months to adjust wages to increases or decreases in the cost of living during the life of the agreement and accordingly on August 25, 1917, a Royal Commission was appointed composed as follows: Mr. F. E. Harrison, Calgary, chairman, and Messrs. Frank Wheatly and W. F. McNeill. Fuller reference to the work of the Director of Coal Operations appears in another chapter. On November 27, 1917, Mr. Armstrong, director of coal operations, was appointed also a commissioner to investigate a dispute in the mining and smelting industry in Trail, B.C., and an adjustment was effected.

There was during the year considerable unrest also in the shipbuilding industry in British Columbia. Through the mediation of Mr. McNiven who, after leaving the service of the department, continued, so far as conditions permitted, to lend his assistance in the adjustment of industrial disputes, differences were settled without a cessation of work although three separate strikes occurred in the industry, namely May 2-7, May 21-June 20, and October 4-29. In these cases adjustments were effected and the men returned to work. On March 2, 1918, a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate with regard to wages, conditions, etc., in this industry in British Columbia. The Commission was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice D. Murphy, Vancouver, Chairman, and Messrs. J. H. Tonkin, Victoria, and Gordon J. Kelly, Vancouver. At the close of the fiscal year the report of the Commission had not been received. Many and serious difficulties occurred in connection with the coal mining, steel making and shipbuilding industries in the province of Nova Scotia. Various officers and special agents of the department visited the localities concerned

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and assisted in many cases in preventing cessation of work and no serious strikes developed during the year. The threatening conditions continued, however, and at the close of the fiscal year the appointment of a Royal Commission was under consideration with special reference to conditions in the coal and steel industries.

Various disputes occurred during the year in the clothing manufacturing industry in Montreal. Mr. Bertrand visited many of the establishments and rendered assistance in bringing about settlements in some instances without cessation of work.

Following is a list of the more important disputes in which mediation work was done during the year. This list does not, of course, include disputes adjusted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, nor is it possible to include many cases where a difficult situation has been by correspondence with the minister or with a departmental officer stationed at a distant point prevented from assuming the form of a strike or lockout. It may be, however, stated briefly that the records of the Department show 148 strikes in existence in the calendar year 1917, involving 48,329 employees and time losses estimated at 1,134,970 working days. The figures for 1916 show 75 strikes involving 21,157 employees and at a time loss of 208,277 working days. The 1917 record is the third highest in the point of numbers since the Departmental record began in 1901, being exceeded in the year 1912 when there were 150 and in 1907 when there were 149 strikes. The number of employees involved was greater than in any year of the Departmental record except the year 1903 when some 50,000 employees were affected. Time losses in 1917 were the fourth highest in the Departmental record, being exceeded in each of the years 1903, 1911 and 1913.

(1) Montreal clothing workers and tailors, strike *re* wages; negotiations resulted in compromise.

(2) Crow's Nest Pass, B.C., and Alberta Coal Fields, coal mine employees; strike for increased wages; adjusted by mediation.

(3) Windsor to Niagara Falls, Ont., M.C.R., sectionmen, strike *re* wages; increase granted.

(4) Port Arthur, Ont., dockmen, strike one day *re* wages; increase granted.

(5) Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Heyworth Construction Co., carpenters working on canal, strike on account of discharge of union men and employment of aliens; men returned to work; differences adjusted.

(6) Vancouver, B.C., sugar refinery employees; strike *re* wages and union recognition; amicable settlement.

(7) Montreal, Light, Heat and Power Company; strike *re* wages; places of strikers filled; no further cessation of work.

(8) Transcona, Man., machinists, strike *re* wages; adjusted by conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

(9) Charlottetown, P.E.I.; threatened strike on account of objection to a certain freight checker; compromise effected.

(10) Pocahtontas and Bedson, Alta., coal mine employees; strike for increased wages and shorter hours; increase granted.

(11) Sault Ste Marie, Algoma Central Railroad; carpenters and joiners; dispute *re* wages and conditions; referred to Board of Conciliation and Investigation; amicable settlement resulted.

(12) Vancouver, J. J. Coughlan & Sons, shipyard employees; strike, increased wages and eight hour day; settled through mediation.

(13) Winnipeg, Man., Canadian Pacific Railway, storemen; strike *re* wages; referred to Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, amicable settlement resulted.

(14) New Glasgow, N.S., Eastern Car Co., munition workers; strike *re* reduction in piece work rates; amicable settlement reached.

(15) Stellarton and Westville, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., threatened strike *re* wages; agreement reached.

(16) Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, strike *re* wages and conditions; company met employees demands and men returned to work.

(17) British Columbia Coast Steamship Service; seamen, strike for increased wages; compromise effected.

(18) Cobalt; unrest and threatened strike of silver miners; men remained at work so long as increased wages demanded were paid in form of bonus.

(19) Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway shops, machinists, and helpers, strike *re* wages; amicable adjustment through negotiations.

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(20) Toronto, electric railway employees, strike *re* demand for increased wages; settled by negotiations.

(21) New Westminster and vicinity, shingle weavers, strike *re* demand for eight hour day and wages formerly paid for ten hour day; strikers places filled and no further cessation of work occurred.

(22) St. Thomas, Ont., unrest in Michigan Central Railroad shops on account of the employment of women; amicable settlement arranged.

(23) Vancouver, International Longshoremen, strike *re* wages; settled by company granting employees demands.

(24) Drumheller, Alta., North American Company, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike for increased wages and other changes; Director Coal Operations ruled prevailing rates of wages were fair, but met the employees demands with regard to certain conditions.

(25) New Glasgow, N.S., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and Eastern Car Co., electrical workers, strike *re* wages; settlement effected.

(26) Coalhurst, Alta., North American Collieries, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike *re* demand for specific wage for certain class of work; Director Coal Operations ruled that existing method of payment should continue.

(27) Drumheller, Alta., Midland Coal Co., coal mine employees, strike *re* wages paid machine miners; increase granted.

(28) Drumheller, Alta., Drumheller, Premier and Altas mines, coal mine employees, strike *re* demand for increased wages; increase granted.

(29) Edmonton, Alta., street railway employees, strike *re* wages; men resumed work on Council's terms pending investigation of the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; an amicable settlement resulted from the latter proceedings.

(30) Toronto, clothing workers, strike *re* wages; adjustment effected.

(31) Great North Western Telegraph Company, telegraph operators, refusal of company to accept award of Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; strike resulted, but after conferences with the Minister of Labour the company accepted the award.

(32) Sault Ste. Marie, electric railway employees, strike for few hours, men returning to work pending investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which resulted in an amicable adjustment.

(33) Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, elevator employees, strike *re* wages and union recognition; negotiations resulted in agreement being signed between disputants; no further cessation of work.

(34) Victoria, J. J. Coughlan and Sons, shipyard employees, strike *re* wages; men returned to work pending decision of United States Federal Adjustment Board *re* wages in shipbuilding yards.

(35) Montreal, Dry Dock and Repairing Company, boilermakers, dispute *re* demand for new agreement; amicable adjustment by negotiations.

(36) Thetford Mines, Que., unrest account demand for increased wages and other changes; adjustments arranged.

(37) Trail, B.C., Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., strike to enforce eight hour day; strike declared unconstitutional by Executive Committee.

(38) Coal Creek and Fernie, B.C., coal miners and coke oven employees; strike *re* wages; work resumed, compromise having been effected.

(39) Canmore, Alta., Canmore Coal Co., coal miners, protest against employment of foreign labour in lamp-house; strike occurred but in the opinion of the Director of Coal Operations the matter was one for action by the Provincial authorities.

(40) Drumheller, Alta., coal mine employees, strike *re* union recognition; men returned to work, the matter in dispute having been amicably arranged.

(41) Dundas, Ont., clothing workers, strike *re* wages; compromise effected.

(42) Toronto, clothing workers, Stone & Smith, strike *re* wages and recognition of shop chairman; agreement reached.

(43) Canadian Express Company, threatened strike *re* wages; increases granted.

(44) Trenton, Ont., British Chemical Co., carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, etc.; amicable settlement reached without cessation of work.

(45) St. Thomas, Ont., Michigan Central shops, dispute *re* wages; settlement effected without cessation of work.

(46) Toronto, garment workers, strike *re* wages; satisfactory agreement reached.

(47) London, Ontario, Vulcan Iron Works, strike *re* wages and hours; employees' demands granted.

(48) Hamilton, Ont., National Machine Supply Co., strike *re* wages; strikers places filled and no further cessation of work occurred.

(49) St. Thomas, Ont., unrest in Pere Marquette Railroad shops concerning wages; also among trainmen *re* hours; adjustments effected without cessation of work.

(50) Toronto, Ont., Polson shipyards, unrest *re* wages; amicable settlement effected without cessation of work.

(51) Ottawa, street railway employees, threatened strike, settled by negotiations without cessation of work.

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(52) Union Bay, B.C., Canadian Collieries, machine shop employees, strike on account of wages and overtime; men returned to work pending investigation by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which resulted in an amicable agreement being reached.

(53) Lethbridge, Alta., Galt Mines and Federal Coals, Ltd., coal mine employees, strike to enforce "closed shop"; men returned to work, the Director of Coal Operations ruling in favour of the employers.

(54) St. Thomas, Ont., Michigan Central Railroad shops, strike on account of alleged violation of schedule with regard to piece work; company granted employees demands and no further cessation of work occurred.

(55) Drumheller, Alta., coal mine employees, strike *re* union recognition; work resumed on instructions from Director of Coal Operations.

(56) Hamilton, Ont., pressmen, threatened strike *re* wages; compromise effected without cessation of work.

(57) Stellarton, N.S., Acadia Coal Co., dispute *re* wages of men clearing mine after explosion; adjustment effected without cessation of work.

(58) Collingwood, Ont., Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., ironworkers, strike on account of alleged discrimination in the matter of reducing foreman, who was a member of a union, to an inferior position; conciliation effected.

(59) Montreal, Canadian Vickers, dispute *re* refusal of firm to meet men in conference *re* wages; amicable settlement reached without cessation of work.

(60) Vancouver, threatened strike of mail drivers; amicable settlement.

(61) Coalspur, Alta., Yellowhead Coal Company, miners, strike *re* wages; work resumed, the Director of Coal Operations ruling that tippemen were not entitled to their demands.

II. THE LABOUR GAZETTE AND STATISTICS.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published regularly in English and French and there is reason to believe that it is receiving more general recognition as an authoritative publication in matters within the wide field of labour. Besides being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the publication aims at informing its readers from month to month as to all such matters as industrial disputes, wholesale and retail prices, industrial conditions generally in the Dominion, legislation by the Dominion Parliament, provincial legislation bearing on labour, wages and hours of labour, and interesting legal decisions affecting labour. Each issue contains also a number of special articles and reviews or summaries of important reports, Canadian, British or foreign, of special value to those interested in labour problems. A corps of correspondents is maintained for the purpose of securing reliable local information as to prices, labour disputes and industrial conditions generally.

Volume XVII of the *Labour Gazette*, extending over the calendar year 1917, was the first issued since the year of publication was changed to accord with the calendar year, rather than with the former fiscal year, July 1 to June 30. Various improvements in compilation and condensation effected a certain economy in the matter of space and the volume for the year 1917 is, therefore, somewhat smaller in bulk than volumes of recent years.

During the fiscal year 1917-18 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 11,951 copies, of which 6,351 were on account of paid circulation, and 5,600 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The circulation of the *Gazette* at the close of the fiscal year was as follows: annual subscriptions, 6,657 (being an increase of 533 over the number for the preceding year); free and exchange distribution 5,775.

The following summary shows, by provinces, the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year: Nova Scotia, 849; New Brunswick, 442; Prince Edward Island, 83; Quebec, 1,664; Ontario, 2,155; Manitoba, 305; Saskatchewan, 221; Alberta, 464; British Columbia, 311; the British Empire (other than Canada) 44; Foreign Countries, 119; Total, 6,657.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included copies sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, leading newspapers, and the officers of institutions who supply from time to time information requested by the Department.

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents. The receipts from subscriptions and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1917-18 shows a net revenue of \$1,201.87.

The *Labour Gazette* being, as stated, published in both English and French separate mailing lists are necessary and all notices or forms are printed in both languages. The maintenance of the mailing lists, their periodical correction, and

due attention to new subscriptions and to cancellations and renewals represent considerable clerical labour, all of which has been conducted for many years under the general guidance of Mr. F. Plant.

An important feature of the *Labour Gazette* is, of course, its statistical matter. The statistics printed fall under three main headings: (1) retail prices of leading commodities; (2) strikes and lockouts; (3) industrial accidents; (4) wages and hours of labour; and (5) returns from various sources as to employment and unemployment. The work in this direction has proceeded mainly on the same lines as formerly save that as to industrial accidents. It may be noted that the enactment of workmen's compensation laws in the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia has necessitated some revision of the industrial accident record of the department. Each compensation law has its own definition of the term 'accident' and there are also differences in the application of compensation legislation to industry. Establishments falling under the compensation law of one province may be exempt in another, and even within the provinces changes are made in these respects from year to year. It has been found necessary, therefore, to confine the departmental record to fatal industrial accidents. The record is based on information received from workmen's compensation boards, inspectors of mines and factories, railway boards, etc., and while no doubt some accidents have not been reported, the figures are believed to be substantially correct.

III. THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH.

The Fair Wages branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, "to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.

2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wages officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district

where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Labour, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Parliament has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 for insertion in government contracts was greatly reduced on account of the reduction in the government construction operations consequent on the continuance of the European war, work of this nature for the Federal authorities throughout the year being mainly confined to works already in progress and to operations connected with Canada's part in the war. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared during the year was 69.

These were divided among the different departments of the government as follows: Public Works 22; Railways and Canals 18; Militia and Defence 3; Interior 15; Naval Service 3; Marine and Fisheries 7; and Indian Affairs 1.

Fair wages conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1917-1918, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

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SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1917-1918.

Department of Governments.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Affecting more than one Province.	Total.
Public Works	2	3		3	9			5		22
Railways and Canals.....	7	5		1	3				2	18
Militia and Defence..	2			1						3
Naval Service.....	3									3
Indian Affairs.....				1						1
Marine and Fisheries...	2	2		2	1					7
Interior.....							10	5		15
Total.....	16	10		8	13		10	10	2	69

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS.—List of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract, or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved by the Department of Labour, 1917-1918.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other band stamps and brass crown seals	7,592 79
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps.....	1,483 12
Supplying stamping material, including tins for ink, also wooden boxes, and repairing stamping pads.....	11,405 52
Making and repairing post office scales.....	859 57
Supplying new mail bags and linen for same....	55,031 99
Repairing mail bags.....	37,733 39
Supplying mail bag fittings, including locks. .	46,869 14
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms, and cloth for same...	81,334 09
Supplying street letter boxes and keys, mail clerks' tin travelling boxes, steel portable boxes and parcel receptacles; also repairing street letter boxes, steel portable boxes, mail clerks' tin boxes, and parcel post hampers.....	3,985 14
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores..	292 00
Total.....	246,586 75

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1917-1918, showing the name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Extension of freight shed Certain electrical equipment, Swift Rapids Dam	Halifax, N. S. Sovereign Division, Trent Canal, Ont.	July 9, 1917	No contract.		
Supply and erection of superstructure of highway swing bridge over Trent Canal below Lock No. 1	Trenton, Ont.	July 30, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of temporary freight shed	Halifax, N. S.	Sept. 13, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of water tank	Halifax, N. B.	Sept. 11, 1917	No contract.		
"	West Bay Road, N. S.	Sept. 11, 1917	No contract.		
"	Pugwash det., N. S.	Sept. 11, 1917	Dec. 6, 1917	\$1,380 00	XVII
"	Mulgrave, N. S.	Sept. 11, 1917	Nov. 28, 1917	\$8,700 00	1005
"	Thorburn, N. S.	Sept. 21, 1917	Jan. 22, 1918	\$3,725 00	XVIII
"				\$3,025 00	141
"				respectively	
"	Bellefleur, N. B.	Nov. 6, 1917	No contract.		
"	"	Jan. 21, 1918	No contract.		
"	St. Octave, Que.	Jan. 21, 1918	No contract.		
"	Sackville, N. B.	Jan. 23, 1918	No contract.		
"	Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.		
"	Graham, Ont.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.		
"	Campbellton, N. B.				
"	St. John, N. B.				
"	Springhill det., N. S.				
"	Stellarton, N. S.				
"	Point Tupper, N. S.				
"	Escourt, N. B.				
"	Longley, N. B.				
"	Armouch, Que.				
"	Chipman, N. B.	Mar. 2, 1918	No contract.		
Rebuilding portion of breakwater wharf known as the "Ballast Wharf"	St. John, N. B.	Mar. 19, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of freight sheds, temporary station, etc., subway and water and sewer system	Halifax, N. S.	Mar. 21, 1918	No contract.		

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work in connection with proposed reconstruction of part of cribwork wharves and dry dock entrance.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Apr. 28, 1917	No contract.....	Day Labour.	
Proposed reconstruction of part of cribwork wharves and dry dock entrance.....	Kingston, Ont.....	May 14, 1917	Revision of schedule	issued June 20, 1916.	
Reconstruction of Parliament Buildings.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 25, 1917	No contract.		
Extension to breakwater at Negro Point.....	St. John, N. B.....	July 25, 1917	No contract.		
Improvements at Courtnay Bay.....	East St. John, N. B.....	July 25, 1917	No contract.		
Temporary pile protection breakwater, Thunder Bay Dist. and Ruiny River District near.....	Pt. Arthur, Ont.....	Aug. 3, 1917	Dec. 31, 1917.....	Schedule prices.....	XVIII 142
Extension to wooden shed on Pier No. 2.....	Victoria, B. C.....	Aug. 13, 1917	No contract.		
Extension to breakwater at Bare Point.....	Pt. Arthur, Ont.....	Aug. 13, 1917	Dec. 22, 1917.....	\$40,774 50	
Construction of pilework groynes.....	Pt. Stanley, Ont.....	Aug. 14, 1917	No contract.	Day Labour.	
Construction of steel highway bridge over Ottawa River.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Aug. 27, 1917	No contract.		
Grain conveyors at shed No. 5, Sand Point Slip.....	Hull, Que.....	Sept. 8, 1917	Nov. 19, 1917.....	\$7,000 00	XVIII 1006
Construction of infectious diseases hospital.....	West St. John, N. B.....	Sept. 19, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of protection works to existing jetty, mouth of Fraser River, New Westminster district.....	Grosse Island, Que.....	Nov. 9, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of shed on Government wharf.....	Steveston, B. C.....	Nov. 9, 1917	Mar. 5, 1918.....	\$128,274 00	XVIII 298
Extension to breakwater at Donald's Head.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	Dec. 3, 1917	No contract.		
Addition to dormitory at Royal Military College.....	South Side Shelburne Co N. S.....	Dec. 18, 1917	No contract.		
Construction of a breakwater.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Feb. 5, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of boom.....	Margaree, N. S.....	Feb. 11, 1918	No contract.		
Repairs river bank protection at.....	Gatineau River, Que	Feb. 15, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of Dominion Government office building.....	Revelstoke, B. C.....	Feb. 18, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of three small buildings, quarantine station.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mar. 22, 1918	No contract.		
Construction of infectious diseases hospital at quarantine station.....	William Head, B. C.....	Mar. 26, 1918	No contract.		
	Vancouver Island.				
	Grosse Island, Que.....				

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Interior Department, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work at Yoho and Glacier Parks.....	Field, B. C.....	Apr. 19, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Revelstoke Park.....	Revelstoke, B. C.....	Apr. 19, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Rocky Mountains Park.....	Banff, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Waterton Lakes Park.....	Waterton, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Buffalo Park.....	Wainwright, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Jasper Park.....	Jasper, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Elk Island Park.....	Lanmont, Alta.....	Apr. 24, 1917	No contract.....	Day labour.	
" " Rocky Mountains Park.....	Banff, Alta.....	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.....	Day labour.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Interior Department, 1917-18, showing name of locality concerned, etc.
—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date schedule supplied by Department.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which schedule published.
Certain work at Jasper Park	Jasper, Alta.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.		
" " Buffalo Park	Wainwright, Alta.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Waterton Lakes Park	Waterton, Alta.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Elk Island Park	Lamont, Alta.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Yoho Park	Field, B. C.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Glacier Park	Field, B. C.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.	
" " Revelstoke Park	Revelstoke, B. C.	Feb. 27, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.	

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Wharf	Halifax, N. S.	Apr. 30, 1917	Sept. 13, 1917	\$10,832 00	
Certain work at Valcartier Camp	Quebec, Que.	June 11, 1917	No contract.		
Certain trades	Halifax, N. S.	Jan. 14, 1918	No contract.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Certain work on George Island, and Dartmouth, in vicinity of	Halifax, N. S.	July 26, 1917	Nov. 23, 1917	\$15,358 00	
Erection of wooden fog alarm building	Little Metis, Que.	Aug. 21, 1917	Nov. 13, 1917	\$3,250 00	
Construction of stone ballast pier surmounted by a mast	Barbours, N. B.	Aug. 22, 1917	Dec. 11, 1917	\$1,350 00	
" " fog alarm building in vicinity of	Cape Chert, Gaspé Co., Que.	Nov. 26, 1917	Feb. 25, 1918	\$3,850 00	
Erection of reinforced concrete tower in vicinity of Great Duck Island	Lake Huron Dist Algoma, Ont.	Dec. 6, 1917	No contract		

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Erection of a wooden dwelling and minor repairs in vicinity of Parrshoro Light Stn., Cumberland Co., N.S.	Jan. 24, 1918	No contract.	Day labour.
Erection of wooden lighthouse tower and steel skeleton tower Lower Fox Island, vicinity of.....	Feb. 1, 1918	No contract.	

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FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a storehouse.....	Aug. 22, 1917	Sept. 11, 1917.....	\$10,559 00
Certain trades.....	Jan. 10, 1918	No contract.	
Construction of timber wharf.....	Feb. 19, 1918	Feb. 20, 1918.....	\$23,000 00

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Indian Affairs, 1917-1918, showing name of locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a building.....	Caughnawaga, Indian Village, Que	July 7, 1917	No contract.
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TABLE OF FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS ON GOVERNMENT WORKS AND DISPOSITION THEREOF DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 13, 1917	Ottawa, Ont. Manufacture of military supplies.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged subletting of contract in violation of agreement.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence and inquiry showed that the firm in question, not having the necessary facilities for the performance of their contract had sublet the same without the knowledge of the Department of Militia and Defence.
April 3, 1917	Trenton, N.S.	Militia and Defence (Imperial Munitions Bd.).	Alleged unfair deduction from wages of labourers.	The matter was referred to the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, who advised that investigation showed that the deductions were <i>bona fide</i> .
April 4, 1917 June 8, 1917 Nov. 3, 1917 Mar. 11, 1918 Mar. 27, 1918	Ottawa, Ont. Parliament Bldgs.	Public Works	Regarding requests for increased wages from blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electricians, and teamsters.	Investigations were made by fair wages officers of the Department of Labour and the matter referred also to the Department of Public Works. Various revisions of the schedule of wages were made throughout the year, providing for the increases in wages requested.
April 6, 1917	Victoria, B.C. Wharf and ocean piers	Public Works	Alleged non-payment of overtime for Sunday work to carpenters, capstains and engineers on tug <i>Pitt</i> and deck hands on tug <i>Morris</i> .	Investigations were made by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour and the matter referred also to the Department of Public Works. The claims were shown to be well founded and an amount to the sum of \$5,000.00 was retained from the moneys owing to the contractors for the settlement of these demands.
April 3, 1917	Transcona, Man. Grain elevator.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged non-payment of current rate of wages to structural steel workers.	The matter was dropped by the Department of Labour as no reply was received to its inquiry for further information on the subject.
April 21, 1917	Halifax, N.S. Dockyard.	Naval Service	Alleged non-payment of increased wages granted to painters.	Investigation showed that rates according to the existing agreement were being paid, although the Department of Labour was advised by the Department of Naval Service that increased rates would be granted, effective June 1, 1917.
April 21, 1917	St. John, N.B. Government elevator.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged failure on part of contractors to post fair wages schedules and to pay the rates required by such schedules to carpenters and joiners; also a request for increased wages.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that the claim was not well founded. It was arranged, however, that the schedule of wages required to be paid on this contract should be posted on the premises.
April 30, 1917	Quebec, Que.	Military Hospitals	Alleged non-payment of fair wage	The matter was referred to the Military Hospitals Commission, under

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Aug. 4, 1917	Immigration Building.	Public Works, Commission.	schedule rates to carpenters and painters.	whose authority the work in question was being performed. Investigation showed that the complaints regarding the carpenters' rates appeared to be well founded and advice was received in the Department of Labour that immediate adjustment would be made, but the claim of the painters did not appear to be well founded.
May 22, 1917	Victoria, B.C. Government vessels.	Public Works, Naval Service, Marine and Fisheries.	Regarding request for increased wages, payment of overtime and eight-hour day, particular mention being made of watchmen and A.Bs.	The matter was referred to the three Departments which had men engaged in vessels on the Pacific Coast. Investigation made by a fair wages officer of the Department of Labour showed that the demands of the men were reasonable, and arrangements were made to meet their requests, in so far as same concerned wages, but the matter of overtime and the eight-hour day was left in abeyance.
June 8, 1917	St. John, N.B. Manufacture of munitions.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that low wages were being paid by contractors and conditions of employment unsanitary.	Investigation showed that the low wages were only paid to boys employed in a very minor capacity—but the complaint as to conditions was not entirely without foundation, the work in question, on account of being a special order, being performed in an old building.
June 14, 1917	Quebec, Que. War work.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged excessive hours of overtime and non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, under whose authority the work was being performed, and to whom schedules had been forwarded raising rates to be paid to various classes of labour in the vicinity of Quebec.
June 13, 1917	Quebec, Que. Government work.	Marine and Fisheries.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to machinists, carpenters and various classes of labour employed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.	The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Department of Labour was later informed that an increase had been granted to the men concerned.
June 18, 1917	St. John West, N.B. Government freight shed.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that low wages were being paid to plumbers.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint did not appear to be well founded.
June Aug. 6, 1917	Calgary, Alta. Government armoury.	Public Works.	Regarding request for increased wages made by bricklayers, masons and plasterers; also carpenters.	Investigation by the Department of Labour resulted in a compromise with the bricklayers, masons and plasterers, the men who had gone on strike on July 2, returning to work on July 31. The claim of the carpenters was also adjusted by the contractors.
Sept. 1, 1917	Halifax, N.S. Government work.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that current wage rates were not being paid to horseshoers employed by the Department of Militia and Defence; also that low wages were being paid to firms repairing carriages, wagons, automobiles, etc.	These complaints were referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, although claimants were advised that the business done in this line was too trivial to justify a general level of wages.
Oct. 22, 1917	Ottawa, Ont. Shipyards.	Public Works.	Regarding request for increase in wages of carpenters.	Investigation made by one of the fair wages officers showed the demands to be reasonable, and advice was received later in the Department that increased wages had been granted to various classes of employees in the shipyards, including the carpenters.

TABLE OF FAIR WAGES COMPLAINTS ON GOVERNMENT WORKS AND DISPOSITION THEREOF DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918—Continued.

Complaint received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct 24, 1917	Transcona, Man Canadian Government railway shops.	Railways and Canals.	Regarding alleged discrimination in favour of a non-union foreman.	A request for further information was made by the Department of Labour, but as no reply was received the matter was dropped.
Nov 7, 1917	Verdon, Que War work.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding alleged non-payment of bonus according to agreement.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the complaint was not well founded.
Nov 7, 1917	Ottawa, Ont Government work.	Public Works.	Regarding request for increased wages made by stationary engineers employed by the Department of Public Works.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that the demand was reasonable, and advice was later received in the Department that an increase in wages had been granted.
Nov 17, 1917	Kingston, Ont Government work.	Militia and Defence.	Regarding alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates in connection with the manufacture of cadets' uniforms.	Investigation by one of the fair wages officers showed that some of the female help in the employ of one firm had been underpaid. A satisfactory adjustment of this claim was made, and an increase in wages to all female help was promised.
Nov 26, 1917	New Glasgow, N.S. Manufacture of munitions.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged that examiners were dismissed without sufficient notice and demand made for one month's pay.	Investigation showed that there was evidently some misunderstanding with regard to the engagement and discharge of these men, and advice was received that a new pay-list would be prepared and adjustment made of all legitimate claims.
Nov 29, 1917	Ottawa, Ont Alterations to Grand Union Bldg.	Militia and Defence.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, who had control of the contract.
Jan 8, 1918	Quebec, Que Alterations to Post Office.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of current wage rates to carpenters.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, who had charge of the contract. Advice was later received that the claims would be investigated and adjusted.
Mar 11, 1918	Three Rivers, Que Public Bldg.	Public Works.	Alleged non-payment of fair wage schedule rates to carpenters and labourers.	The investigation was not completed at the close of the fiscal year.
Mar 20, 1918	Farnham, Que		Alleged ill-treatment; also unfair deductions from wages of employees engaged in stripping tobacco.	Investigation showed that this complaint fell within the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector of the Province, and the same was referred to him. Advice was later received that the deductions were found, upon investigation, to be legitimate.

IV. COST OF LIVING BRANCH.

This branch of work was established by Order-in-Council No. 2777 passed on November 10, 1916, under the War Measures Act, the object aimed at being, so far as possible, to protect the public from unfair prices. Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., was placed in charge of the branch and inaugurated a system of obtaining monthly reports from cold storage companies and from dealers in various commodities. The reports from cold storage companies were required to show stocks of meats, eggs, butter and cheese on hand, and loss or gain in quantities as compared with the previous month. Reports were received from coal dealers, showing all hard and soft coal purchased, costs, sales, prices, stocks on hand and margin of gain. This branch of the work was later transferred to the Fuel Controller. Statements were also secured from butchers and grocers of their retail business in staple commodities, showing costs, selling prices and margins of gain and information was collected from bakers, showing similar information in regard to bread. Reports were received from the leading millers of the Dominion, giving details as to operation, flour purchased, selling price, cost of producing one barrel of flour, and approximate gain or loss on the same.

During the year the following special reports were issued from the Cost of Living Branch, viz., (1) Report dated May 18, 1917, in regard to the cost and the selling price of sugar; (2) Report dated May 29, 1917, *re* cost and selling price of anthracite coal; (3) Report dated July 9, 1917, upon the operations of Cold Storage Companies. As a result of this Report, a Commission appointed by Order-in-Council July 23, 1917, to further investigate the business of two of the Cold Storage Companies mentioned in the Cost of Living Commissioner's Report, on November 1, 1917, made a special report to the Minister of Labour which was printed and issued by the Department.

In addition to these printed reports, the Branch has issued from month to month and published in the Journals of the trade concerned therein reports showing the cost and production of bread in Canada; of stocks of meats, butter, cheese and eggs held in storage; in regard to the canning industry in Canada, etc., etc.

V. WORK OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS.

The fiscal year had opened with much unrest in the coal mining industry in southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta and work had ceased in practically all large coal producing properties. The coal operators were as a rule members of the body known as Western Coal Operators' Association with headquarters at Calgary, Alta., and the employees were mostly members of the international trade union known as the United Mine Workers of America, the various local branches of the organization being, after the methods of the union in question, embraced in a larger body known as District 18, and new local branches which were formed from time to time in the vicinity falling naturally within the jurisdiction of this District. The shortage of coal on the North American Continent being acute, with widespread and disastrous consequences, there was urgent necessity for the resumption of work at all points, and there being little prospect of a working agreement being reached by the coal operators and the miners in the region which had become commonly known as District 18, its U. M. W. A. title, the Minister of Labour, acting under the War Measures Act by Order-in-Council No. 1725, secured the appointment under date of June 25, 1917, of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, B.C., as Director of Coal Operations with power to make all necessary investigations and inquiries respecting wages, holidays, hours of labour and other labour conditions and respecting other matters connected with the resumption of the production of coal and coke and the continuance thereof during the period of the war and generally to control the operations of the collieries and coke ovens throughout District 18. The owners and the management of the mines and coke-producing plants were required to comply with the orders of the Director, who was empowered to fix the selling price of coal and coke and to take possession of any coal mine or coke-producing plant within the district. The Director was also empowered to appoint officers and agents and, for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry, was given the powers of a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act.

One of the most important aspects of the work of the Director was the settlement of industrial disputes. As has been stated there has been much unrest in the district. The mine employees at many points in these fields had been striking intermittently since November, 1916, and when on March 31, 1917, the agreement made a year earlier came to an end and no new working agreement was made work ceased generally throughout the District. This condition continued until the appointment of Mr. Armstrong as Director and then received immediately the Director's attention. Consideration was at once resumed concerning a tentative agreement which had been drafted some months previously as between the miners and operators and early in July under an order issued by the Director operations were resumed. During the course of the few weeks following, as a result of negotiations between the Director, the policy committee of the miners and the operators in the District adjustment was effected as to some 70 contentious points, some of them of high importance, which had been allowed to stand in abeyance at the time the men returned to work. It will be realized that the District covers a wide area and includes nearly a hundred separate mines and about nine thousand workers, and the Director and his officers were continually called upon to adjust difficulties having to do with working conditions in the numerous collieries. The good offices of Mr. Armstrong and his staff were called into requisition also in regions beyond the boundaries of the District and in August one of the Director's Assistants adjusted certain difficulties at the Pocohontas and Miette mines, situated several hundred miles west of

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Edmonton. In August also and during September the Director's office had to deal with important disputes at collieries in the Drumheller district. Expert assistance was sought occasionally and numerous orders as to settlements were issued by the Director. Only in rare cases did cessation of work occur and such occurrences were local and of short duration. It did not become necessary for the Director during the year to exercise his power to take over any property.

The Director of Coal Operations also supplied from time to time to the Minister of Labour and to the Dominion Fuel Controller statements showing the approximate coal and coke production in District 18, and issued orders at various times giving effect to the findings of the Cost of Living Commission which had been appointed under the tentative agreement before mentioned to adjust wages at intervals of four months in accordance with changes in the cost of living. It will be remembered that Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer of the Department at Calgary, was chairman of the Commission. Mr. Harrison continued throughout the year to act as chief assistant to the Director of Coal Operations.

ELEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION
AND INVESTIGATION

OF

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,

1918

•

To the Hon. T. W. CROTHERS, B.A., K.C.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918.

F. A. ACLAND,

*Registrar of Boards of Conciliation
and Investigation.*

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918.

I. INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The year showed a much larger number of applications than in any preceding year and although it became unnecessary to establish Boards in more than the usual proportion of cases, the Boards established numbered thirty-eight: the significance of the figures is clearer when it is recollected that the number of Boards established during the two preceding years was but thirty-one, namely, eleven in 1915-16 and twenty in 1916-17. The value of the Act in the adjustment of disputes is amply shown in the fact that in only one case did a strike occur after the dispute had gone before a Board. The total number of disputes referred under the provisions of the statute since its enactment in 1907 now reaches 279, in connection with which 227 Boards were established; during the period of eleven years there were twenty-two strikes occurring as a result of the disputes in question, cases in which Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been unable to avert the threatened strike. As mentioned in last year's report the statute was in March, 1916, extended by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to bring within the scope of its provisions all war industries and the record shows the proportion of disputes in those industries which were referred accordingly. It may be, however, remarked that the efforts of departmental officers and agents succeeded in arranging working agreements in early stages of numerous war-industry disputes so that the cases did not come up for action under the statute. The industry most prolific in disputes during the year was that of railways, which accounted for twenty-seven of the fifty-two cases referred during the year, street railway disputes numbering eight and war work seven; municipal disputes, which do not fall within the scope of the statute save by joint agreement, accounted for four applications. A commercial telegraphers' dispute was responsible for the solitary case in which proceedings under the act failed to avert the threatened strike.

In recent years the Registrar's report of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been printed under its own cover; this year it is printed as an appendix to the annual report of the Department. The detailed statistical summary of proceedings of previous years, which has in earlier years formed a portion of the annual statement of the Registrar, is now omitted, in accordance with the instructions received that annual reports must be limited strictly to a statement of the work of the fiscal year. The present report, however, includes, besides the record of the year, brief tables covering the proceedings from the enactment of the statute—March 22, 1907—to the close of the past fiscal year.

II. SUMMARY TABLES RESPECTING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

[The tables presented on the following pages are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1918; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-18, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-18 number of disputes dealt with; (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.]

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

1. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work;		
(1) Mines;		
Coal	4	0
(2) Transportation and Communication;—		
(a) Railways	27	0
(b) Street Railways	8	0
(c) Express	1	0
(d) Shipping	1	0
(e) Telegraphs	4	1
(f) Telephones	1	0
Total, Transportation and Communication	42	1
(3) Light and Power	1	0
(4) Municipal Work	4	0
(5) War Work	7	0
Total, Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work	58	1
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.	1	0
Total, All Classes	59	1

The proceedings under the Act during the year include seven cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely: (1) a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its commercial telegraphers; (2) a dispute between the Canadian Express Company and its employees on lines west of North Bay, Ontario; (3) a dispute between the

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Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada and its wireless operators on Pacific Coast Steamship Service; (4) a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Glace Bay, N.S., and certain of its employees; (5) a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and certain of its employees on lines from Port Arthur to Winnipeg; (6) a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Vancouver and certain of its employees; and (7) a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees.

At the close of March, 1918, results were still pending in connection with four applications, namely; (1) application made on behalf of the employees of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ontario; (2) application made on behalf of the employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.; (3) application made on behalf of the employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company; and (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

II. TABLE showing Proceedings by Industries from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1918.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work;		
(1) Mines;—		
(a) Coal.....	48	6
(b) Metal.....	16	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
Total, Mines.....	65	11
(2) Transportation and Communication;—		
(a) Railways.....	115	7
(b) Street Railways.....	35	2
(c) Express.....	2	0
(d) Shipping.....	13	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	7	1
(f) Telephones.....	3	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	175	10
(3) Light and Power.....	5	0
(4) Municipal Work....	14	1
(5) War Work	7	0
Total, Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....	266	22
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines, Transportation, Public Utilities and War Work.....		
	13	0
Total, All Classes.....	279	22

At the close of March, 1918, results were still pending in connection with four applications, namely, (1) application made on behalf of the employees of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Collingwood, Ontario; (2) application made on behalf of the employees of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.; (3) application made on behalf of the employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company; and (4) application made on behalf of certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

III. TABLE showing by fiscal years, 1907-1918, Number of Disputes dealt with.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Total.
Number of applications.....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	279
Number of boards granted.....	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	227
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	22

(The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summaries. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include therefore disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no disputes shall be counted more than once and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

IV. TABLE showing by calendar years, 1907-1918 Number of Disputes dealt with.

	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	†1918 3 mos.	Total.
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	7	279
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	6	227
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	22

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.

†To the end of the financial year, March 31.

(The remarks at the foot of the preceding table apply equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-1918.

V.—STATEMENT of Application for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918.

1.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES AND WAR WORK.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

(1). MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

(a). COAL MINER.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (w) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar 10, 1917	Dominion Coal Co. Ltd. and certain employees, a proportion of whom were declared to be members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.	Employees....	Glace Bay, N. S....	1500 dir. 4000 indir.	Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union members.	.....	.....	.....	Following the receipt of the application from the United Mine Workers, an officer of the Department visited the locality and reported an adjustment of some of the matters in dispute. Upon receipt of the further application from the Provincial Workmen's Association on March 31, a Royal Commission was appointed to deal with this dispute. This Commission was successful in bringing about a settlement.
Mar 31, 1917	Dominion Coal Co. Ltd. and certain employees, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association.	Employees....	Glace Bay, N. S....	5,000	Concerning wages and conditions.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec 28, 1917	Dominion Coal Co. Ltd. and employees, miners in the unincorporated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.	Employees....	Glace Bay, N. S. and district.	5,000 approx.	Concerning wages	.....	.....	.....	Owing to shortage in coal production an investigation was being conducted by the Government, which would include labour difficulties. No action on the application was, therefore, deemed necessary.
Mar 7, 1918	Canadian Collieries, (Dunsmuir) Ltd., and certain employees, being machinists, blacksmiths, moulders, carpenters, and helpers, and outside labourers.	Employees....	Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.	30	Concerning payment for overtime.	The Honourable Mr. Justice D. M. Eberts, (c) 4; Thos. R. Stockett, (e) 1; Joseph Naylor, (w) 1.	Mar. 23, 1918	.....	Proceedings unfinished at the end of the fiscal year.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18. *Continued.*

(2). TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

(a). Railways.

Date of receipt of application Com.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No persons affected	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (w) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Mar 26, 1917	Canadian Northern Rail way Co. and clerks, stenographers, baggage men and car checkers, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	Employees	Lines of C. N. R. from Pt. Arthur to Winnipeg.	95 direct to 25 indir	Concerning wages and conditions.	E. L. Taylor, K.C. (c); John T. Haug, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (w) 1;	April 26, 1917	Nov. 19, 1917	These two disputes were similar in nature and concerned the same employer and employees in the same organization. While two separate Boards were constituted the members were the same in each case. Separate reports were rendered, each report being unanimous. There was no resumption of work in connection with either dispute.
April 11, 1917	Canadian Northern Rail way Co. and certain employees engaged in a clerical capacity in Car Accounting Dept. Stations, West End Shops, West End Office, Dining Car Stores Dept., etc.	Employees	In and about Winnipeg	204	Concerning wages and conditions also dispute of certain employees in account of membership in Union	E. L. Taylor, K.C. (c); John T. Haug, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (w) 1	April 26, 1917	Nov. 19, 1917	
May 3, 1917	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and station agents, operators, dispatchers, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees	G.T.R. System	1,400	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hon. Judge R. D. Gurn, (c) 3; R. H. McGowan, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (w) 1	June 4, 1917	.....	Inquiry before the Board was unnecessary, direct negotiations between the parties concerned having brought about a termination of the dispute.
May 3, 1917	Central Vermont Railway Co. and station agents, and operators, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and others.	Employees	C. V. R. Line	148	Concerning wages and conditions.	.....	.....	.....	The employer in this case was a United States Railway with certain employees in Canada. The Act could only apply by consent. Correspondence took place with the company and eventually the dispute was terminated by the company arranging a schedule of "Holidays for Agents and Operators" in effect as from June 1, 1917.
May 28, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and certain employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Storemen	Employer	C.P.R. System Manitoba District	200	Concerning wages	E. L. Taylor, K.C. (c); W. J. Christie, (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (w) 2;	June 2, 1917	July 2, 1917	In this case the employees had gone on strike when the employer called for a Board. The dispute was ultimately adjusted by the acceptance by both parties of a working agreement on lines recommended by the Board. Mr. R. S. Ward presented a minority report.

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June 4, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and certain employees in the Dining Car Dept., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	C. N. R. Lines from Toronto to Vancouver.	125	Concerning wages and conditions; also as to alleged dismissal of certain employees for membership in Union.	E. L. Taylor, K.C. (c); John T. Haig, (c) 2; D. Campbell, (a) 1.	Aug 17, 1917	The report which was unanimous included a memorandum of agreement.
June 6, 1917	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and employees in Car Dept., members of the Railway Car men of America.	Employees...	G. T. R. System	2,941...	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (c) 1; Charlemagne Rodier, (a) 1.	July 28, 1917	The Report which was unanimous was acceptable to the company but not to the employees. Renewed negotiations on the basis of the Board's findings, resulted in a satisfactory working arrangement and a strike was averted.
June 11, 1917	Algoma, Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co. and machinists, members of International Association of Machinists.	Employees...	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	18 dir 3 indir.	Concerning wages, reduced hours and definition of machinists' work.	.....	.....	In this case as a result of Departmental intervention direct negotiations between the parties were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without interruption of work.
June 28, 1917	Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, Alberta and Great Watways Railway, Central Canada Railway and Central Canada Express Co. and employees in station, express and telegraph departments.	Employees...	Lines of E. D. & B. 28; G. Ry. A. & G. W. Ry., C. C. Ry. and C. C. E. Co.	.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	.....	.....	In this case as the result of correspondence with the Department direct negotiations were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without interruption of work.
July 3, 1917	Halifax and Northwestern Railway Co. and certain employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Bridgewater, N. S.	35 dir 5 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	.....	.....	Settlement effected by renewed negotiations.
July 3, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight handlers on Stevedock Docks.	Employer...	Vancouver, B. C.	140	Concerning wages.	.....	.....	Settlement effected by direct negotiations.
July 7, 1917	Teniskamanning and Northern Ontario Railroad and certain employees, being clerks, freight handlers and baggage men at stations, and general offices, being members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Lines of T. & N.O. Rd.	210	Concerning wages and alleged discrimination against Union members.	The industry being controlled by the Provincial Government the dispute did not fall within the scope of the statute save by joint consent of both parties. The consent of the employer being withheld no Board could be established. There was, however, considerable correspondence between the Department and the employer and conditions complained of are understood to have been modified and no cessation of work occurred.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18—Continued.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued.

(a). RAILWAYS—Continued.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute	Party making application	Locality	No persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of Reference.
July 20, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and certain employees engaged in steam shovel and excavation work, members of International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen	Employees	Lines west of Fort William	75 dir. 250 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.				The matters in dispute did not, in the Minister's views, fall within the scope of the statute and direct negotiations were renewed. No cessation of work occurred.
July 26, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees	Employees	Lines of C.P.R.	5,000 dir. 10,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions	E. L. Taylor, K.C. (c) 4: Wm. Georgeson, (e) I; D. Campbell, (m) I.	Aug. 9, 1917	Nov. 2, Nov. 5, 1917	This Board's report was acceptable to the company but not to the employee, whose nominee had made a minority report. Further negotiations on the basis of the Board's report resulted in a working agreement and no cessation of work occurred
Aug. 7, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and station agents and assistants, telegraph operators, train dispatchers and locomotive men, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and others.	Employees	C.P.R. System	3,000 dir. 16,000 indir.	Concerning wages and inclusion in schedule of members of station staffs other than telegraphers.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4: W. N. Tilley, K.C., (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Aug. 27, 1917	Sept. 22, Oct. 2, 1917	The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Campbell, Mr. Tilley presenting a minority report. The award was ultimately accepted by both parties and the threatened strike averted.
Aug. 25, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees engaged in steam shovel and excavation work, members of International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.	Employees	C.N.R. lines west of Pt. Arthur, Ont.	80 dir. 902 indir.	Concerning demand for agreement as submitted providing for increased wages				No Board was established but the dispute was referred for adjustment to Mr. E. L. Taylor, K.C., and Mr. David Campbell, both of Winnipeg, with the result that an understanding was effected without interruption of work.
Aug. 27, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight shed employees	Employer	Calgary, Alta.	71	Concerning increased wages				Direct negotiations were resumed and an understanding effected without the formal constitution of a Board.

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Oct. 1, 1917	Michigan Central Railroad Co. and passenger, baggage men, flagmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees.....	M.C.R. System.....	340 dir. 1,100 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (c) 4; H. T. Malcolmson, (e) 1; Jas. Murdock, (m) 1.	Nov. 1, Dec. 3, Dec. 5, 1917	The Board report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Murdock, Mr. Malcolmson presenting a minority report. The findings were acceptable to the employees and negotiations based on the findings resulted in the adjustment of the matters in dispute, the threatened strike being averted.
Oct. 9, 1917	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees on Western lines, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.....	C.N.R. Western Lines.	3,000 dir. 2,000 indir.	Concerning increased wages.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 4; John T. Haig, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Jan. 28, 1918	The Board report, which was unanimous, contained a schedule of wages to be made effective as from Jan. 1, 1918, and the report was accepted as an adjustment, the threatened strike being averted.
Oct. 10, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (Western Lines) and conductors, baggage men, brake men and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees..... Employer	C.P.R. Western Lines.	6,200 dir. 8,800 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 4; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Feb. 11, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and included a new schedule signed by both parties. The dispute was accordingly adjusted without cessation of work.
Oct. 19, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight handlers, members of Vancouver Freight Handlers' Assn. No. 40	Employees.....	Vancouver, B.C.	158 dir. 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages	Hon. Mr. Justice D. Murphy, (c) 3; W. E. Burns, (e) 2; Victor R. Midgley, (m) 1.	Dec. 14, Dec. 18, Dec. 29, 1917	The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Burns, Mr. Midgley presenting a minority report. A supplementary report was presented by the Chairman and Mr. Burns containing explanations and recommendations. The award was accepted by the company subject to conditions contained in the supplementary report, and the dispute was satisfactorily adjusted without cessation of work.
Nov. 5, 1917	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.	Employees.....	G.T.R. System.....	3,200.....	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (e) 1; J. G. O'Donoghue, (m) 1.	Feb. 20, 1918	The Board's report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. McGuigan, Mr. O'Donoghue presenting a minority report. The award was accepted by the company and became the basis of adjustments acceptable to the employees. No cessation of work occurred.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18. (Continued.)

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION (Continued.)

(a) RAILWAYS—Continued.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute	Party making application	Locality	No persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Nov. 26, 1917.	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and main tenance of way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Main tenance of Way Employees.	Employees.	C. T. P. Lines.	2,000 dir. 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.				Procedure looking to the establishment of a Board was held in abeyance pending the outcome of inquiries into disputes affecting the same class of employees on other railway lines. Subsequently other railway lines. Subsequently direct negotiations between the parties resulted in an agreement.
Dec. 2, 1917.	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and conductors, trainmen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees.	C. N. R. Western Line.	1,300 dir. 600 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions, also compensation to certain workmen for time lost account wrongful dismissal.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Macleod, (c) 4; C. E. Duffoe, (e) 1; Thos. J. Murray, (m) 1.	Dec. 17, 1917.	Mar. 19, 1918.	An interim report was first received, the final report following ten days later. The Board's findings formed the basis of an understanding and there was no cessation of work.
Jan. 2, 1918.	Grand Trunk Railway Co. and machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths, members of International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Boiler makers and Helpers, and International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.	Employees.	C. T. R. System.	1,300	Concerning wages.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Macleod, (c) 4; R. Patterson, (e) 1; Fred Bancroft, (m) 1.	Jan. 23, 1918.	Feb. 18, 1918.	The report of the Board which was unanimous included an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
Jan. 2, 1918.	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and Halifax and South Western Railway and certain employees and members of Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.	Employees.	C. N. R. lines east of Pt. Arthur and H. & S. W. Ry.	650 dir. and 1,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Macleod, (c) 4; C. E. Duffoe, (e) 1; Thos. J. Murray, (m) 1.	Feb. 4, 1918.		By joint request of both parties the powers of the Board appointed to deal with the dispute of the Western Lines of the C. N. R. were extended to deal with this dispute also. Direct negotiations were, however, renewed and secured a settlement without the services of the Board.

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Mar. 18, 1918	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and certain employees, being clerks, station employees, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	C.N.R. System....	786 dir. 1,200 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Proceedings unfinished at the close of the fiscal year.
April 20, 1917	Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. and street railway employees, members of Div. No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Winnipeg, Man.	925 dir. 560 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge Robt. H. Myers, (c) 4; Isaac Pitblado, (c) 1; R. A. Riege, M.L.A., (w) 1.	May 9, 1917	June 15, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement entered into by the parties which disposed of all points in dispute.
June 14, 1917	Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and street railway employees, members of local Div. No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Brantford, Ont.	36	Concerning wages and conditions.	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established, direct negotiations between the parties having brought about an adjustment of the dispute.
July 18, 1917	Toronto Railway Co. and street railway employees, being motor men, conductors, motor and truck repair men and sled men, members of Toronto Railway Employees Union, Div. No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and others.	Employees	Toronto, Ont.	1,800.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin C. Smuler, (c) 4; Duncan Macdonald (c) 1, D. A. Carey, (w) 1.	July 26, 1917	Aug. 24, Aug. 26, 1917	In this case, before an application was received, the employees ceased work for two days, July 11 to 13, resuming work on the understanding that the dispute would go to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Macdonald. The findings were not immediately accepted by the parties, but formed the basis of further negotiations, which resulted in a working agreement, there being no further cessation of work.
July 18, 1917	Capo Breton Electric Co., Ltd., and certain employees, members of Div. 754, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees.	Sydney, N.S.	78	Concerning alleged dismissal on account of Union membership.	Hon. Mr. Justice Chas. John, (c) 3; Rev. Dr. John Forrest, (c) 2; Finlay Macdonald, (w) 1.	Aug. 9, 1917	Aug. 29, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous and announced an adjustment in the case of the two dissidents. The Board's findings were accepted by the company, but the Company reached an understanding with the employees and no strike occurred.

(b). STREET RAILWAYS.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—Continued.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—Continued

(b). STREET RAILWAYS—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Sept. 17, 1917.	City of Edmonton and street railway employees; members of Local Div. No. 589; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Edmonton, Alta.	250	Concerning demand of men for reinstatement in same standing as before strike; renewal of agreement providing for 20 per cent increase.	Hon. Mr. Justice McCurdy, (c) 3; Frank Ford, K.C. (e) 2; H. A. Muskie, (m) 1	Oct. 5, 1917		A strike occurred on Sept. 1, but at the instance of one of the officers of the Department of Labour the men returned to work on Sept. 11, pending the establishment of a Board. After the Board had convened evidence was adduced showing that no dispute within the meaning of the Act existed and the proceedings accordingly ceased. No further cessation of work occurred.
Oct. 6, 1917.	International Transit Co. and employees, being motormen and conductors	Employer and Employees jointly	Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton, Ont.	20	Concerning wages	F. F. Crawford, (c) 3; C. F. Farewell, (a) 1; C. N. Smith, (m) 1	Oct. 15, 1917	Nov. 21, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous, and the findings were accepted by both parties. The men had gone on strike on Sept. 25, but returned to work the same day pending a reference under the I. D. I. Act.
Nov. 1, 1917	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and motormen, conductors, sleepers and shedmen, members of Div. 273, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America	Employees	Ottawa, Ont.	450 dir. 30 indir.	Concerning alleged violation by company of agreement.	Hammett P. Hill, (c) 3; Geo. F. Henderson, K.C. (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1	Nov. 5, 1917	Nov. 7, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accepted by both parties concerned
Mar. 23, 1918	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Co. and motormen and conductors, members of Div. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees	Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg, Ont., and vicinity.	80	Concerning wages and conditions, also concerning dismissal.	Muldoon G. Campbell, (c) 3; E. G. Henderson, (e) 1; Frederick C. Kerby, (m) 1.			Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

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(c). EXPRESS.

Jan. 27, 1917	Canadian Express Co. Ltd., and employees, members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	Employees	Lines of Can. Exp. Co. West of North Bay, Ont.	100	Concerning alleged refusal of Company to negotiate schedules of rates and rates, also alleged dismissals account Union membership.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; John T. Haig, (e) 2; D. Campbell, (m) 1	Feb. 17, 1917	April 23, 1917	The findings of the Board were unanimous and although not formally accepted by the parties, an understanding resulted without further cessation of labour.
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(d). SHIPPING.

Nov. 12, 1917	R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd., agents for Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., and coal handlers, members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 810, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employer	St. John, N.B.	30 dir. 100 indr.	Concerning wages				The Department was informed by the applicants under date of Nov. 14, that the coal handlers had decided to renew their agreement for another year, and the dispute was accordingly settled.
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(e). TELEGRAPHS.

Feb. 14, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	Lines of C.P.R. Telegraph.	700 dir. 2,200 indr.	Alleged wrongful dismissal of employee.	E. L. Taylor, K.C., (c) 4; John T. Haig, (e) 2; J. C. Rooney, (m) 1.	Mar. 1, 1917	April 6, 1917	The report bore the signatures of all three members of the Board, although the chairman and Mr. Haig were unable to recommend the reinstatement of the dismissed employee, which, in Mr. Rooney's views should be done. No cessation of work occurred.
Mar. 5, 1917	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd., and operators on Pacific Coast Steamship Service.	Employees	Vancouver, B.C.	23	Concerning wages and conditions.	R. R. Maitland, (c) 3; Matthew J. Barr, (e) 1; Jas. H. McVety, (m) 1.	Mar. 24, 1917	May 23, 1917	The report of the Board was unanimous, and an understanding resulted without further cessation of work.
June 15, 1917	Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and commercial telegraphers, members of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	C.P.R. Lines	700 dir. 2,200 indr.	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 3; F. H. McNaughton, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	June 25, 1917	July 19, 1917	The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. McNaughton. The findings were not immediately acceptable but led to an understanding without cessation of work.
July 23, 1917	Great North Western Telegraph Co. of Canada and telegraphers, members of G.N.W. Div. No. 43, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.	Employees	G.N.W. Lines	325 dir. 1,800 indr.	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; F. H. McNaughton, (e) 1; D. Campbell, (m) 1.	Aug. 24, 1917	Sept. 17, 1917	The Board's findings were accompanied by a minority report from Mr. Markey. The company declined to accept the report and a strike occurred on Sept. 24, which continued until Oct. 1, when the company accepted the findings of the award and the dispute ended.

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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—Continued.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION. Continued.

(f) *Tableaux*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (a) Chairman; (b) Employer; (c) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of Reference
Aug. 21, 1917	British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd. and employees, in regard to re-arrangement of time-tables, etc., in connection with the annual meeting of the Board of Electrical Workers.	Employer	Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, Kootenay District	135 dir. 713 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy; (c) 3; (b) 1; (a) 1; (c) 1; (b) 1; (a) 1.	Sept. 7, 1917.	Oct. 11, 1917.	The Board's findings were recommended by a minority report from Mr. Morrison. The award was acceptable to the Company, but was rejected by the men, but later became the basis of further negotiations which led to a working agreement without cessation of labour.

(3). LIGHT AND POWER.

Nov. 16, 1917	Ontario Hydro Electric Commission and car-penters and joiners, mostly members of Frontier District Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	Employees	Niagara Falls, Ont. and vicinity.	32 dir. 22 indir.	Concerning wages, hours, overtime and conditions.				The dispute was not within the scope of the statute, the employer being a body under the legal control of the Provincial Government of Ontario. The employer not giving the consent under Sec. 63 of the Act, no Board could be established. No strike occurred.
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(4). MUNICIPAL WORK.

Mar. 29, 1917	Corporation of Vancouver and teamsters, labourers, etc. employed by the Street Cleaning Dept. Sanitation Dept. Water works Dept. Sewer Dept. General Maintenance Dept. members of Civic Employees Union.	Employees	Vancouver, B.C.	400	Concerning wages, conditions and alleged discrimination against Union men.	Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy; (c) 3; (b) 1; (a) 1; (c) 1; (b) 1; (a) 1.	April 11, 1917.	May 14, 1917.	The Board's findings were unanimous and became the basis of a working agreement there being no cessation of labour.
June 12, 1917	Corporation of Vancouver and teamsters, members of Civic Employees Union No. 15363. Vancouver, B.C.	Employees	Vancouver, B.C.	150 dir. 170 indir.	Concerning demand for adoption of two plantoon system.				The employer being a body under the legal control of a Provincial Government this dispute was outside the scope of the statute and no Board could be established save by

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Oct. 29, 1917.	Corporation of Edmonton and firemen, members of Local Div. No. 29, Fire Fighters' Federal Labour Union.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta. ... 70	Concerning demand for agreement with City providing for improved conditions; also demand for increased wages.	Right Rev. H. A. Gray, Bishop of Edmonton, (c) 3; Wm. J. Carter, (e) 1; Arthur Davis, (m) 1.	Nov. 26, 1917.	Dec. 24, 1917.	<p>The dispute was not within the jurisdiction of the statute, the employer being a Municipality, but a Board was established on mutual consent of the disputants. The Board's findings were unanimous and were acceptable to both parties. Shortly after the Board had reported, however, differences arose on a point not covered by the report and a strike occurred.</p> <p>The employer being a municipality a Board could be established only by mutual consent. The parties concurring, a Board was established shortly after the close of the fiscal year.</p>
Mar. 22, 1918	Corporation of Ottawa and firemen, members of Federal Union No. 24.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont. 85 dir. 10 indir.	Concerning wages, classification and other grievances.	Lieut. Frank J. P. Crean, (c) 3; T. A. Beaumont, (e) 1; Wm. Lodge, (m) 1.	.....	.....	.....

(5). WAR WORK.

May 12, 1917.	Transcona Shell Co., Ltd., and toolmakers and other machinists employed by the hour, members of Lodge No. 484, International Association of Machinists.	Employees...	Transcona, Man. 45 dir. 700 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	Rev. G. L. Waite, (c) 3; J. F. Hailey, (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 1.	May 22, 1917.	June 11, 1917.	<p>The Board presented a unanimous report, making certain recommendations for a settlement of the dispute. The Board's findings were accepted by both parties and a working agreement ensued, there being no cessation of work.</p>
July 12, 1917.	Strathcona Garment Mfg. Co. and employees, being tailors, etc., members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.	Employees...	Montreal, Que. 78	Concerning reduction in wages.	Maxwell Goldstein, (c) 4; Thomas Murray, (e) 1; B. Rishikoff, (m) 1.	Aug. 2, 1917.	Aug. 10, 1917.	<p>A strike occurred on July 3, the men returning to work on July 9. A Board was then requested and was established. The Board's findings were unanimous and the dispute was adjusted without further cessation of work.</p>
July 27, 1917.	Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and carpenters, members of Local No. 446, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.	Employees...	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 15 dir. 150 indir.	Concerning demand for increased wages and reduced hours, as set forth in agreement attached to application.	.....	.....	.....	<p>No Board was established. With the assistance of the Departmental officer at Sault Ste. Marie, a working agreement was reached between the parties, which resulted in the settlement of the dispute.</p>

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS, 1917-18.—*Concluded.*(5). WAR WORK — *Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (w) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
Aug. 14, 1917	Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and steel workers, members of Algoma Lodge No. 5 Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.	Employees	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1,588	Concerning wages and hours.	Honour Judge Powell, (c) 4; Capt. Wm. J. Thompson, (e) 2; James Lockwood, (w) 1.	Sept. 3, 1917	Feb. 7, 1918	The report of the Board was unanimous and the dispute was thus adjusted without cessation of work.
Sept. 29, 1917	Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., and electrical workers, members of Local 1726, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees	Steeleton, Ont.	167	Concerning wages and conditions and discrimination against certain employees.				This matter was brought to the attention of the Board established in the case of the same employer and its steel workers. The employees later withdrew the application. No cessation of work occurred.
Oct. 24, 1917	Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders and helpers.	Employer.	Port Arthur, Ont.	500 dir. 1,200 indir.	Concerning demand for reinstatement of workman who had himself severed connection with company.	Fred. Urry, (c) 3; W. N. Welsh, (w) 1; D. W. Davies, (e) 1.	Oct. 30, Nov. 21, 1917	Jan. 10, Jan. 10, 1918	The Board's report was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Welsh. The report became the basis of a working agreement. No cessation of work occurred.
Oct. 26, 1917	Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local No. 461.	Employees	"		Concerning demand for reinstatement of workman alleged to have been dismissed; also increased wages and signed agreement covering hours and working conditions.				
Feb. 15, 1918	Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and certain employees, members of Georgian Bay Lodge No. 343, International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.	Employees	Collingwood, Ont.	325 dir. 200 indir.	Concerning demand for agreement involving wages, hours and working conditions.	Hampett P. Hill, (c) 3; Capt. J. B. Foote, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (w) 1.	Mar. 25, 1918		Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

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II. INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK.

Sept. 20, 1917	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., and certain employees, being members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.	Employees	Ottawa, Ont.	100 dir. 300 indir.	Concerning wages.....	Hamnett P. Hill, (c) 3; G. F. Henderson, K.C. (E); 1; Jas. Simpson, (M) 1.	Sept. 22, 1917	Sept. 28, 1917	The Board's findings were unanimous and the dispute was adjusted without cessation of work.
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

OTTAWA, March 1, 1919.

*To the Advisory Committee of Council
on Governmental Publications.*

GENTLEMEN,—The Editorial Committee has the honour to submit the report of its labours for the past year.

In its efforts to carry out the wishes of Parliament the committee has striven steadily to attain three objects: (1) the elimination from departmental reports of references to old subjects which have been dealt with in previous reports year after year; (2) the reduction in the size of editions to prevent waste by the undue consumption of printing paper; and (3) the substitution of cheaper qualities of paper in the printing of publications which may be regarded as only of a temporary character.

It will be recalled that in its first report the committee mentioned the fact that when it commenced its labours it found that many manuscripts for the year ending March 31, 1917, were well advanced in printing, several being already off the press. The committee could, therefore, only deal with those which reached the Printing Bureau after it commenced its duties. Even as it was last year's report indicated that good progress had been made.

This year the committee has had a fair field and substantial results were achieved.

The method of procedure adopted is as follows: Whenever a printing requisition, with accompanying manuscript, is received, it is immediately submitted to the chairman of the committee, who carefully examines it and makes notes of anything which in his judgment should be removed. In this work acknowledgment is made of the able assistance of the two "copy" editors at the Bureau, Messrs. Shipman and Ami, both of whom are members of the original staff. Should excisions from a manuscript be deemed essential, the question is referred to the committee as a whole for approval. The deputy minister of the department affected is then communicated with personally or in writing, and an agreement is usually arrived at without having to refer the matter to the sub-committee of Council.

ECONOMIES EFFECTED.

Since the committee commenced its labours in October, 1917, not less than half a million dollars have been saved in governmental printing. This applies to every branch of the work, paper, presswork, binding, etc. A comparison of the departmental reports for 1917 and 1918 with those of 1916 strikingly evidences what the committee has accomplished, with the co-operation of the departments. To put the matter in concrete form, it may be mentioned that the sessional volumes this year will not exceed twelve in number, as compared with thirty-two in former years. Moreover, the number of bound sets has been reduced from 750 to 200, or a total of 11,000 bound volumes per annum. The reduction in the printing of paper-covered volumes will approximate 100,000 copies and 10,000 pages. The following is a partial list of the economies effected by the Editorial Committee since the submission of last year's report:—

Agriculture: Manuscript of bulletin on "Pigeons" withdrawn; manuscript of bulletin on "Rabbits" reduced; Report of Veterinary Director General reduced; Report of Department reduced; illustrations deleted from "Poultry Feeds" bulletin.

Board of Railway Commissioners: Report of Board reduced.

Canada Food Board: Report on "Canada's Trade Opportunity" withdrawn; substitution of "newsprint" for ordinary paper (D.R.) in "Canada Food Bulletin."

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House of Commons: Reduction in edition of Statutes; reduction in edition of Journals; Revised Debates in sheet form (H. of C.) suspended.

Inland Revenue: Substantial reductions made in reports of Excise, Weights and Measures, and Adulteration of Food, and corresponding reduction in size of editions.

Indian Affairs: Report of Department reduced.

Interior: Half-tones for Geodetic Survey Report reduced from 45 to 25; department, upon representation of committee, to print only "selective list" of Orders in Council; "Statistics of the Dominion of Canada" withdrawn; manuscript of Topographical Surveys report reduced.

Justice: Inspector of Penitentiaries report reduced.

Labour: "Consolidated Labour Legislation of Canada" type size reduced.

Marine: Reduction made in manuscript of annual report; "Schedule of Light-keepers' Salaries" withdrawn; "Examination Papers for position of Second Mate"—photostated instead of printing.

Militia and Defence: Manuscript of report "Military Estates' Directorate" withdrawn; discontinuance of printing of Militia "General Orders" one side only; eliminated from ad. of Militia Dept., to appear in every daily newspaper in Canada, note regarding non-payment for unauthorized publication; substitution of "Kraft" for "cloth-lined" envelopes; "Annual Cadet Corps List" withdrawn.

Mines: Report of Mines Branch reduced in size, and edition reduced by 2,000 copies; Results of Steaming Tests reduced 20 per cent.

Naval Service: Report on "Fish Culture" reduced; "List of Forms" withdrawn; "Naval Orders" printed on both sides of sheet; Report of the Biological Board cancelled; requisitions for specifications for Tools, Smiths' Work, and Ironmongery withdrawn; "Instructions regarding Discharge, Treatment, etc., of Invalidated Sailors" withdrawn; reduction in manuscript of annual report of Fisheries Branch, and size of edition.

Post Office: Post Office forms—saving in paper.

Public Information Bureau: "Catalogue of Departmental Libraries" withdrawn; "Official Record"—newsprint substituted, weekly.

Public Printing and Stationery: "Canada Gazette"—Statistical Tables, Orders in Council, and Bank Statement to appear once a month, instead of weekly; "Canada Gazette"—"Notices to Mariners" dropped; "Printing No. 1" and "No. 1 S.C. Book," paper reduced 10 pounds in weight per ream.

Public Works: Cloth case for filing covers cancelled; ornamental lithographed border removed at request of committee; Report of Georgian Bay Canal Commission reduced in size, as well as edition; substitution of "Kraft" for "cloth-lined" envelopes.

Parliament generally: French Sessionals reduced from 150 to 75 sets; English sessionals reduced from 350 to 200.

Railways and Canals: "Railway Statistics" reduced in size; "Express Statistics" and "Telegraph Statistics" withdrawn.

Secretary of State: "Proclamations, Orders in Council, for Magistrates" withdrawn.

Senate: Mailing list of Senate Official Debates further reduced; Senate Debates in future to be bound in "Full Cloth" instead of "Quarter Leather"; Unrevised French Debates of Senate suspended day after Parliament prorogued.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment: Report of the Department reduced; Report on "War on Tuberculosis" reduced.

Trade and Commerce: Report on "Criminal Statistics" reduced; three annual reports cancelled; "Patent Office Record"—weekly instead of monthly; great reduction in contents.

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REDUCTION OF EDITIONS.

Dealing with the second point mentioned at the outset, the reductions in the number of copies printed is shown by the following comparative statement:—

(NOTE.—Where no figures appear in the third columns [1918] the printing has not advanced to the stage where the information is available. The letters E and F appearing immediately after the name of the report indicate English and French, respectively.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing number of copies printed and pages contained in annual reports for the years 1916, 1917, and 1918.

		1916.		1917.		1918.	
		Pages.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.
Agriculture—Minister's Report...	E	120	3,735	134	3,735	96	5,935
	F	138	740	138	615	.....	1,940
Agricultural Instruction Act.....	E	136	8,760	88	5,485	60	6,315
	F	148	1,605	90	1,590	.....	1,335
Auditor General.....	E	2,734	5,200	2,595	4,035	2,665	2,485
Bilingual in 1917-18.....	F	2,734	855				
Experimental Farms.....	E	1,570	22,735	148	17,810	136	11,235
	F	1,648	6,590	160	3,510	.....	3,290
External Affairs.....	E	40	2,935	16	1,685	16	1,515
	F	40	615	16	365	.....	260
Customs.....	E	772	3,735	1,296	1,710	1,272	1,390
	F	772	665	1,296	640	Progress.	360
" Shipping.....	E	.....	.....	120	3,735	100	1,265
	F	.....	.....	120	465	Progress.	285
Canadian Biology.....	E	.....	.....	382	1,485	Can- celled.	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries.....	E	500	3,990	484	3,885	44	2,265
	F	506	845	500	830	Progress.	465
Inland Revenue.....	E	236	3,235	240	3,485	76	1,515
	F	236	840	240	840	78	265
" Weights and Meas- ures.....	E	76	3,615	72	3,485	38	1,515
	F	80	840	80	840	38	265
" Adulteration of food.....	E	604	3,235	92	3,235	90	1,515
	F	620	840	94	840	104	265
Insurance—Vol. I.....	E	782	10,660	790	7,235	Progress.	7,335
	F	786	1,485	.....	1,365	.....	.....
" —Vol. II.....	E	795	9,360	824	6,835	.....	.....
	F	800	1,285	.....	1,165	.....	.....
" —Abstract.....	E	248	14,315	284	14,485	Progress.	9,315
	F	250	590	296	590	.....	365
Agriculture—Veterinary Director General.....	E	36	21,735	24	8,315	.....	.....
	F	40	3,610	40	1,840	.....	.....
Interior.....	E	592	3,735	476	2,735	154	1,935
	F	625	1,090	496	440	.....	.....
Indian Affairs.....	E	478	3,400	128	2,499	106	1,885
	F	490	616	130	626	108	415
Justice.....	E	28	1,665	32	1,665	24	1,340
	F	30	640	32	310	24	340
*Labour.....	E	122	3,735	40	1,785	} Progress	1,620
	F	128	1,090	44	615		
*Labour Disputes.....	E	204	4,365	112	1,765	.....	315
	F	222	1,090	116	560	.....	.....
Marine.....	E	288	3,475	272	2,385	116	1,815
	F	304	840	288	840	.....	460
" List of Vessels.....	E & F	246	4,060	250	2,165	Progress.	1,690
" Steamboat Inspection.....	E & F	160	4,060	160	2,595	Progress.	1,790
Militia Council.....	E	36	3,210	40	2,740	Progress.	2,315
	F	36	780	40	565	40	560
Mines—Geological Survey.....	E	.....	.....	154	3,705	Progress.	3,000
	F	200	1,590	.....	.....	.....	290
" Mines Branch.....	E	.....	1,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interior—Geographic Board.....	E	112	1,935
	F	640

* Published as one Report in 1918.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing number of copies printed and pages contained in annual reports for the years 1916, 1917, and 1918—*Concluded.*

		1916.		1917.		1918.	
		Pages.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.	Pages.	Copies.
Naval Service.....	E	104	3,485	136	3,385	45	1,770
	F	110	840	144	840	48	565
Northwest Mounted Police	E	384	3,410	28	1,935	Progress	1,620
	F	416	880	28	690	.....	390
Postmaster General.....	E	552	3,285	536	2,385	102	2,301
	F	552	690	536	690	104	425
Public Works	E	812	2,985	200	1,835	184	1,515
	F	874	665	218	740	184	460
Railways and Canals	E	448	3,935	104	1,930	72	1,615
	F	456	840	108	600	Progress.	295
Secretary of State	E	232	3,160	192	1,435	170	1,420
	F	232	645	192	415	178	410
" Civil Service List	E & F	556	5,685	570	3,385	690	3,325
" Civil Service Commission.	E	176	4,410	132	1,710	182	2,610
	F	160	1,085	132	530	.....	680
" Public Printing and							
Stationery	E	64	3,010	68	1,110	114	1,110
	F	61	590	68	450	.....	465
Trade and Commerce, Pt. I.....	E	1,002	4,385	1,076	2,935	} Not printed after 1917.	
	F	1,024	840	.....	.....
" Pt. II	E	209	4,535	136	1,510		
	F	200	840	136	315		
" Pt. III ...	E	320	3,735	146	2,115		
	F	.....	640	.....	315		
" Pt. IV.....	E	.....	.....	48	2,465	.....	.....
	F	.....	640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Commission.....	E	464	3,935	108	1,315	.....	2,020
	F	492	1,090	112	460	.....	865
Public Accounts.....	E	272	3,510	256	2,625	244	1,715
	F	276	630	260	640	244	260
Estimates	E	96	3,910	104	.....	110	3,110
	F	96	680	104	680	110	530

Reduction in the size of editions is a matter calling for the exercise of great care. Before the "jacket" for the printing of any report is made out a conference is held by the editors of "copy" and the chief requisition clerk with the Chairman of the Editorial Committee. The latter calls for a return from the Distribution office of the stock on hand of the previous year's report. Every avenue of legitimate demand is canvassed, and the quantity to be printed is then agreed upon. So carefully is the estimate made that it may be said without egotism that in not a single instance during the past fifteen months has there been a miscalculation, although thousands of volumes have been cut off.

Now that the war is practically over some departments are endeavouring to increase the manuscripts of their reports by introducing subjects which have little or no bearing upon the year's operations. The utmost vigilance will be required to prevent a return to the old conditions. The difficulty seems to be that some officials fail to realize that printing costs money, and it is only when the Editorial Committee has called attention to prospective waste that a revision of the manuscripts has been secured and saving thus effected.

PAMPHLETS, BULLETINS, ETC.

The committee also carefully canvasses the call for the printing of pamphlets, bulletins, etc. Where any doubt exists the official interested is asked for a memorandum of his proposed method of distribution. Repeatedly departments have requisitioned for 50,000 copies of a pamphlet where experience has shown that 5,000 would be ample. In cases of doubt the committee has ordered the type to be kept standing for a short time so as to avoid resetting.

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On the other hand, the attention of some departments has had to be drawn to laxity in calculating accurately the quantity of copies required of a publication for departmental use. This has been obvious when a second requisition for printing certain departmental regulations reached the Bureau within six months after the first requisition had been filled. A more recent case was a repeat order within one month after the original printing, and after the type had been thrown into the melting pot.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN EDITIONS.

Last year's report detailed the work accomplished by the committee in five months in cutting down the copies of reports printed. Experience has shown that further reductions can safely be made without detriment to the public interest, and action has been taken to that end, as the comparative statement already quoted evidences. For instance, the Auditor General's report (4 vols.) which a year ago was cut down by 1,200 sets, resulted in a saving in paper alone of 6 tons of "double royal printing," worth approximately \$1,200, can stand a further reduction of 1,500 sets, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons additional of paper saved, approximate value, \$1,500. On this paper item alone this means a saving of \$2,700, but when to that is added press-work, and binding, the economy thus brought about is not less than \$4,000. Last year, upon the committee's recommendation, Parliament consented to the bi-lingualizing of this report, a saving of \$25,000 per annum, so that the committee's efforts in this particular matter have saved the country nearly \$30,000 per annum. The committee is of the opinion that greater economy can be secured by reducing the number of sets of this particular report, and printing instead the Auditor's analyses of expenditures of the big spending departments as "separates." Parliamentarians, the public departments, and a few libraries naturally desire the complete report of the Audit Department, but the commercial community, those who have products for sale to the Government, as a rule only require the details of purchases made by the department in which they are interested. Thus, for instance, the man handling railway supplies will desire to see what the Department of Railways and Canals has been purchasing, from whom, and the prices paid; paper makers, stationers, etc., what the Department of Public Printing and Stationery has paid to the different firms with which it has done business; manufacturers of postal supplies, what the Post Office Department has purchased; manufacturers of military supplies, what the Department of Militia has expended, and so on.

In offering this suggestion the committee has not the least desire to withhold public information from those who desire it in the form of the complete report, in four volumes. Its sole object is to prevent waste in printing. The committee has not yet succeeded in convincing the Auditor General as to its views, but ventures to express the hope that before another year has passed the reform will have become effective.

For years the first departmental report issued has been that of the former Department of Inland Revenue, the annual edition being 3,485 copies. This was one of the manuscripts which the committee could not control for last session. Investigation shows that for many years there had been an annual overprinting of from 1,500 to 2,000 copies of this report, all of which, save 100 copies for stock, had regularly gone to the junk dealer. The edition this year has been reduced to 1,515 copies, and still there is an ample margin to meet all possible demands.

Instances of a like nature could be mentioned time and again. Among the reports for 1917 which have recently gone into the discard, due to overprinting before the committee was appointed, may be mentioned the following:—

Experimental Farms (English)	1,350	copies.
Life Insurance, 1916 (French)	350	"
Indian Affairs, 1917 (English)	425	"
Fisheries, 1917 (English)	1,616	"
Public Works, 1917 (English)	357	"
Naval Service, 1917 (English)	1,440	"

The committee is of the opinion that since Confederation thousands of tons of printing paper, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been thrown away in the manner indicated. The importance of frequent revisions of departmental mailing lists cannot be emphasized too strongly. Your committee has tested them in a few cases. Those examined were found to contain a great amount of "dead wood" and representations were promptly made to get rid of it. One batch of 50 names on the list to receive the report of the Railway Board turned out to be pupils of one of the Hebrew schools in Montreal. The attention of Parliament is drawn to the "notification card" system in use in one or two branches at Ottawa, and respectfully commends its more general adoption. Where an individual whose name is on the mailing list fails to forward the return portion of the card to the Distribution Office or branch making the inquiry, the name should be dropped.

CHEAPER GRADES OF PAPER.

The third principle which the committee has striven to carry out has been the substitution of cheaper grades of paper for publications which are not likely to be kept. Paper stock has increased enormously in price during the war period. For instance, the ordinary report paper which in pre-war days cost about 4 cents per pound, has for many months shaded a fraction under 10 cents a pound. In instituting this reform the committee desires to acknowledge the encouragement it has received from Ministers of the Crown and from the members of the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament. "Newsprint" paper, with the consent of Mr. H. B. Thomson, Food Controller, was first used for the "Canada Food Bulletin," now defunct, a saving in each edition on paper stock alone of \$125. It has been substituted for "double royal printing" in the "Official Record," a weekly saving of \$75. It has been made applicable to the "Press slips" of the Public Information Bureau, Bulletin of Sea Fisheries Statistics of the Department of the Naval Service, Bulletins of the Chief Analyst, Department of Trade and Commerce, Bulletins of the Markets and Fruit Branches, Department of Agriculture, and several other publications.

With the consent of a majority of the members of the Printing Committee of Parliament it is proposed to go a step further and print the daily routine papers of both Houses on "newsprint" paper, until such time as the price of "double royal printing" gets down to normal. This will apply to the daily unrevised edition of the Official Debates of the Senate and Houses of Commons, Minutes of the Senate, Votes and Proceedings and Orders of the Day of the Commons, and to the bills of both Houses. Volumes of a permanent character, such as the revised Official Debates and Journals will, however, not be affected. To show the saving to the country it may be mentioned that had this plan been in operation last session the saving in the printing of the Commons Debates alone would have been about \$2,300.

INDEX TO OFFICIAL DEBATES.

While dealing with the subject of the Official Debates your Committee desires to call the attention of Parliament to the suggestion made by the King's Printer two years ago that each volume of the Official Debates of the Commons carry its own index. The present practice is to insert in each volume of Hansard a complete index of the session. The consequence is that it is impossible for the Bureau to proceed with the binding of any part of Hansard until the index is fully completed. In practice it takes from two to six months after the session to complete the index, and no member of Parliament can receive any part of the Debates until all the volumes are completed. If the Debates Committee were to authorize the preparation of an index for each volume, the King's Printer could then proceed with the binding of each successive volume of Hansard as soon as 1,000 pages (approximate contents of a volume) are completed. The general index of the session would be compiled from the separate indexes in each volume.

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The chief advantage of this arrangement would be that instead of the Official Debates being from four to six months delayed after prorogation, they would be completed as the session proceeds. The general index would be bound with the last volume only.

PRINTING APPROPRIATIONS.

Since Confederation the cost of printing departmental reports has been paid for by Parliament, and in addition, there has existed a standing rule (Order in Council 16th January, 1893) that a department shall receive 500 free copies of such reports to dispose of as it sees fit. Were larger quantities required then they had to be paid for out of the departmental vote, the price charged being the cost of press-work, paper, and binding. In cases, however, where a special Order in Council is passed increasing the quantity for free distribution, Parliament has been paying the bills.

The following departments have been receiving 500 free copies under the Order in Council of the 16th January, 1893:—

Civil Service Commission:
 Civil Service List.
 Annual Report.
 Customs:
 Trade of Canada.
 Shipping Report.
 Finance:
 Public Accounts.
 Interior:
 Annual Report.
 Topographical Surveys.
 Justice:
 Penitentiaries.
 Labour:
 Annual Report.
 Registrar of Conciliation

Marine:
 Steamboat Inspection.
 List of Vessels.
 Annual Report.
 Militia:
 Militia Council.
 Post Office:
 Postmaster General.
 Public Printing and Stationery:
 Annual Report.
 Public Works:
 Annual Report.
 Mounted Police:
 Annual Report.
 External Affairs:
 Annual Report.
 Secretary of State:
 Annual Report.

Special Orders in Council have been passed increasing the number of free copies to departments, and paid for by Parliament, as follows:—

Report.	Order in Council Amending.	Copies.
Agriculture	Dec. 14, 1901	1,000
Experimental Farms	Sept. 24, 1913	10,000
Auditor General	Nov. 27, 1896	2,000
Inland Revenue — Excise	Feb. 16, 1914	700
" Weights and Measures	" 	700
" Adulteration of Food	" 	700
Railways and Canals	Dec. 23, 1913	1,200
Railway Commission	Feb. 6, 1917	1,200
Trade and Commerce — Statistical Report	Nov. 9, 1912	1,450

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Other departments have added to their number of copies for departmental distribution and are paying for them out of their own appropriations, as follows:—

Report.	Number of Copies.
Agricultural Instruction Act.	4,500
Census of Industry:	
Agriculture.	4,500
Dairying.	2,500
Fisheries.	1,000
Pulp and Paper.	700
Forestry.	700
Insurance.	7,400
Insurance abstract	12,500
Indian Affairs.	200
Immigration and Colonization.	1,000
Mines.	2,500
Mines (Geological Survey)	2,500
Naval Service.	250
Fisheries.	250

The prevailing system is a pernicious one. It is a direct incentive to carelessness in requisitioning, which means waste of public money, even in the case of departments which have been accepting 500 free copies annually. Inquiry by your committee developed the curious fact that during all these years some departments did not know what to do with them, and therefore they hit upon the expedient of sending a dozen or so to each of the other departments. Where any were sent away it was shown by a comparison of the departmental mailing list with that of Parliament that one was almost an exact duplicate of the other, and demonstrating that there was something radically wrong with the system. The aim of your committee has been to induce departments to revise their lists and to cut down their requisitions for free copies from Parliament to actual needs, and permitting the general distribution to be carried out under the rules laid down by the Joint Committee on Printing.

The Editorial Committee has reached the conclusion after mature deliberation that with a view to economy the time has arrived for a radical change in policy, and respectfully submits this recommendation to Parliament: that the two Houses simply make an appropriation to cover the actual printing needs of Parliament, Official Debates, Minutes, Votes and Proceedings, Orders of the Day, Journals, Bills, etc., and that each public department be required to prepare its estimate of printing expenditure covering all the services of the department, reports, bulletins, circulars, memoranda, memoirs, or whatever they may be called. Whatever copies of reports Parliament might require for general distribution would be furnished at cost by the department up to a certain limit. In other words, this system would be practically a complete reversion of the existing order of things. If each department were placed in the position that it would have to show cause to Parliament annually for its printing expenditures, the tendency would be towards the strictest economy. There would be less fattening out of reports to make a big showing, and in addition, deputy ministers and heads of branches would hesitate before ordering for printing some of the publications which have seen the light in the past on the mistaken assumption that printing costs nothing.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

One of the problems with which the committee has had to deal has been the publication of manuscripts of a scientific character. It was felt that some of these,

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while interesting from a strictly scientific point of view, were not of direct economic value, and the question of their publication might well be left until the present abnormal conditions pass away.

STANDARDIZING STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

Although the committee was not specially charged by the Order in Council of appointment with the standardization of government stationery and office supplies, yet as the question is so closely allied to that of printing, its opinion has frequently been asked. Several of its recommendations in this connection have received the approval of the Government. It was, therefore, not surprising that the request should come from Sir George Foster, chairman of the Advisory Committee, for a detailed report upon the subject. The Editorial Committee thereupon called into conference some of the best men in the public service who handle the stationery requisitions, and with the hearty co-operation of the Superintendent of Stationery, evolved a series of "suggestions" which it believes, if adopted and faithfully carried out, would effect a great saving. For the information of Parliament the memorandum, now before Council, is appended:—

OTTAWA, December, 1918.

To the Employees of the

Public Service of Canada:

Although peace is in sight, and the enormous expenditure of Canada consequent upon the war will, it is hoped, be materially reduced, the necessity for the most rigid economy in every branch of the public service will still exist. Executive departments, and all officials, clerks, and employees at Ottawa and outside points, are therefore requested to exercise the greatest possible economy in printed matter and the use of stationery. It is estimated that every pound of paper saved means anywhere from one to five pounds of coal conserved; at the same time it implies the saving of some four to ten pounds of transportation.

With the object of securing economy, certain regulations drawn up by the Editorial Committee, approved by Order in Council, have been promulgated from time to time. It has now been deemed advisable to codify and amplify these regulations for the guidance of all employees. Deputy ministers and heads of branches are requested to give effect to them immediately.

1. *Blank-book*.—Bindery ruling and faint lining will be allowed. The King's Printer will determine the quality of the paper and binding. Expensive binding is forbidden.

2. *Carbon Copies for Departmental Files*.—The King's Printer will cause this matter to be investigated in conference with the stationery clerks of the public departments, and a standard paper decided upon for general departmental use. The paper should be comparatively cheap and yet should be sufficiently strong as not to tear off files easily, or disintegrate with age.

3. *Carbon Papers*.—Only British-made typewriting and carbon papers will be permitted.

4. *Canvassers for Office Supplies*.—Canvassing in the public departments by travellers and agents of stationery and other firms is strictly forbidden. This order will not apply to individuals bearing written credentials from the Superintendent of Stationery.

5. *Circulars, Pamphlets, Reports*.—(a) "Copy" for reports should be carefully prepared and edited, so that corrections on proofs may be reduced to a minimum. Editing on proofs is a costly procedure; so-called authors' corrections in the past

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have cost the country thousands of dollars annually. Printing means money; every item in connection therewith, including the time occupied in making corrections, is chargeable to the department sending in the manuscript. There are certain rules which should be followed, and these should be ascertained before the preparation of "copy" is begun. Carelessness in spelling and punctuation, and the too frequent use of capitals, should be avoided. In preparing "copy" do not put in periods at the ends of lines in cover pages, title pages, running heads, headings, sub-headings, box headings, in legends under plates, or in name directories. In "copy" for forms, letterheads, envelopes, etc., periods are not required at the ends of display lines. The rule is to use periods only where necessary to make the meaning clear. Use manilla writing paper (similar to telegraph blanks) in preparing "copy" for pamphlets and reports.

(b) For printed circulars and pamphlets of an ephemeral nature, not containing half-tones, good quality newsprint, known as "No. 1," will hereafter be used. For matter sufficiently worthy of preservation, not containing half-tones, "machine-finish book" paper; for matter containing half-tones, "supercalendered," and known generally as "Northern Mills." In very exceptional cases, where the nature of the half-tones demands it, "coated book." Circulars and pamphlets of a few pages only will be printed without covers. Expensive cover stocks are not allowed except for occasional pretentious publications.

(c) Illustrations must be sparingly inserted, and then only when they have a direct bearing upon the text.

(d) The manuscripts of all reports and pamphlets, together with intended illustrations, are first submitted to the Editorial Committee, who will promptly offer suggestions for changes, if such be necessary. In the event of disagreement the points in dispute will be adjudicated upon by the Advisory Committee of the Privy Council.

(e) No edition or part of an edition should be ordered bound in full cloth, half leather, or full leather without valid reason. The cost of binding material such as cloth, leather, etc., has increased enormously.

6. *Envelopes:* (a) Use No. 11 manilla, size 4 x 9, for general purposes. Make as much use as possible of the No. 8½ envelope, size 3¾ x 6¾, for enclosing 8 x 10 sheets, or smaller.

(b) Use a 7½ x 10½ manilla for enclosing a number of sheets together and which are too bulky to be enclosed in a No. 11 envelope. Sheets, size 8 x 13, folded once in the centre, fit nicely into this envelope. For a larger number of sheets together, too bulky to fit a 7½ x 10½ envelope, use a Kraft envelope, size 9½ x 15.

(c) The four sizes mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are considered all that are necessary for the general run of enclosures.

(d) For special purposes—and these purposes should be mentioned in requisitions—No. 12 envelopes, size 4½ x 10½, and No. 14, size 5 x 11½, will be supplied.

(e) No special-size envelopes will be allowed, unless approved by the Editorial Committee. The reason for requesting them must appear upon the requisition. Requisitions for cloth-lined envelopes, except in special and stated cases, will not be honoured by the King's Printer.

(f) The 9½ x 15 envelopes are not to be printed. Each branch is to provide itself with a gummed label giving at the top the name of the branch and having a place below for the address. When matter has been enclosed seal down the flap by means of the addressed label. The recipient cuts through the label, preserves the envelope, and uses it again by sealing the flap with his own label. In this way an envelope can be used several times before it has to be destroyed.

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(g) The large envelopes, size 9½ x 15, will be delivered wrapped in parcels of 250, not boxed. This will effect a considerable saving and, moreover, experience has proven that containers for envelopes of this size go to pieces easily, causing loss by spoilage, and making for inconvenience in handling.

(h) The use of envelopes in mailing small bulletins, etc., should be eliminated wherever possible, substituting in lieu thereof franked wrappers or franks imprinted on the bulletin.

7. *Forms*: (a) "Copy" of forms should be carefully prepared so that corrections on the proofs may be kept to a minimum.

(b) All forms should be confined to sizes 8 x 13, 8 x 10, 8 x 6½, except the few which cannot be confined to particular limits.

(c) Questions of ruling and faint lining, whether by machine or from type forms, will be determined by the King's Printer.

(d) Paper stock for forms will be of No. 3 Bond, except in special cases.

8. *Letterheads and Memo. Blanks*: (a) Letterheads are to be made in three sizes: full size, 8 x 13; intermediate size, 8 x 10; smallest size, 8 x 6½.

(b) Use No. 16 substance weight (17 x 22—16 pounds to 500 sheets) as the maximum weight for all correspondence. At the Government Stationery Office, No. 2 Ledger is stocked in bulk in the 20-pound weight for folio and 24-pound for double cap. Folio should be carried in the 16-pound weight and double cap in the 20-pound, when the present stock is exhausted.

(c) Except for headings for ministers and deputy ministers the paper stock for letterheads is to be No. 2 Ledger, white.

(d) Die-stamped crested paper, with matching envelopes, is allowed only to ministers and deputy ministers. All other letterheads are to be printed letter-press from type.

(e) Paper of note-size will not be issued to any official below the rank of deputy minister.

9. *Loose-leaf supplies*.—Bindery ruling and faint lining: Care should be taken that "copy" furnished plainly shows the ruling desired. The paper is generally ruled first before proofs of the type are sent out, and once done cannot be altered.

10. *Mail list*.—Where mail lists are in use they should be revised at least every six months to take care of changes and cancellations. It is suggested that a circular or return notification card be used, and that in the event of a reply not being received the name be struck off the list.

11. *Press copying*.—Public departments are urged to discontinue as soon as possible the system of "press copying", and substitute a second carbon copy, which may be typed on coloured stock. The proper clerk can place one carbon copy on file, while the second carbon copy, which can be specially punched for the purpose, may be placed in a filing case for binding into one volume when 1,000 copies have accumulated. These second carbon copies should be handed over to the person assigned the duty of numbering them each day with a consecutive numbering stamp. This system gives the equivalent of a "press copy" without loss of any time otherwise necessary in copying communications, and with the additional advantage of absolute clearness.

12. *Quantities*.—When storage facilities permit, order one year's supply of all standard forms, blank books, loose-leaf outfits, letter-heads, envelopes, etc. The unit cost is less for, say, one lot of 100,000 forms than for four, three, or two lots aggregating 100,000.

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13. *Scratch pads*.—All obsolete forms should be returned to the Printing Bureau to be made into pads.

14. *Typewriting*.—(a) In the upper left-hand corner of the sheet upon which the communication is to be written, or below the space where the official signature will appear, the name of the writer should be typed, together with his official designation. The recipient will then be absolutely certain as to the signature.

(b) Use manilla writing paper (similar to telegraph blanks) for ordinary inter-departmental communications, memos., etc.

(c) Single space all typewritten letters (except brief communications), with double space between paragraphs.

(d) Number consecutively all paragraphs in business correspondence. This will secure a very material reduction in the number of lines required when the writer has occasion to refer to previous communications. Typists must judge from the length of the dictation the size of the sheet upon which a letter or communication is to be written. Spoiled sheets should not be destroyed, but, when possible, used for communications between officers of the same department.

NECESSITY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

In closing its report the committee would point out that other countries besides Canada realize the necessity of economy in printing. A note which appears in the annual report of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for the State of New South Wales, just received, mentions that:—

“Owing to the high cost of paper, and with a view to reducing the amount of printing, this report contains only the commission's report and a brief financial statement covering operations during the period under review. The statistics usually supplied with officers' reports are quoted where found necessary, but the detailed reports of officers are not printed, as formerly.”

In the neighbouring Republic “newsprint” is being used for many government publications, and there is a general reduction in the manuscript of reports. Owing to the necessity for retrenchment in Canada constant vigilance will be required for years to come to keep the printing of the Government departments at Ottawa within reasonable bounds.

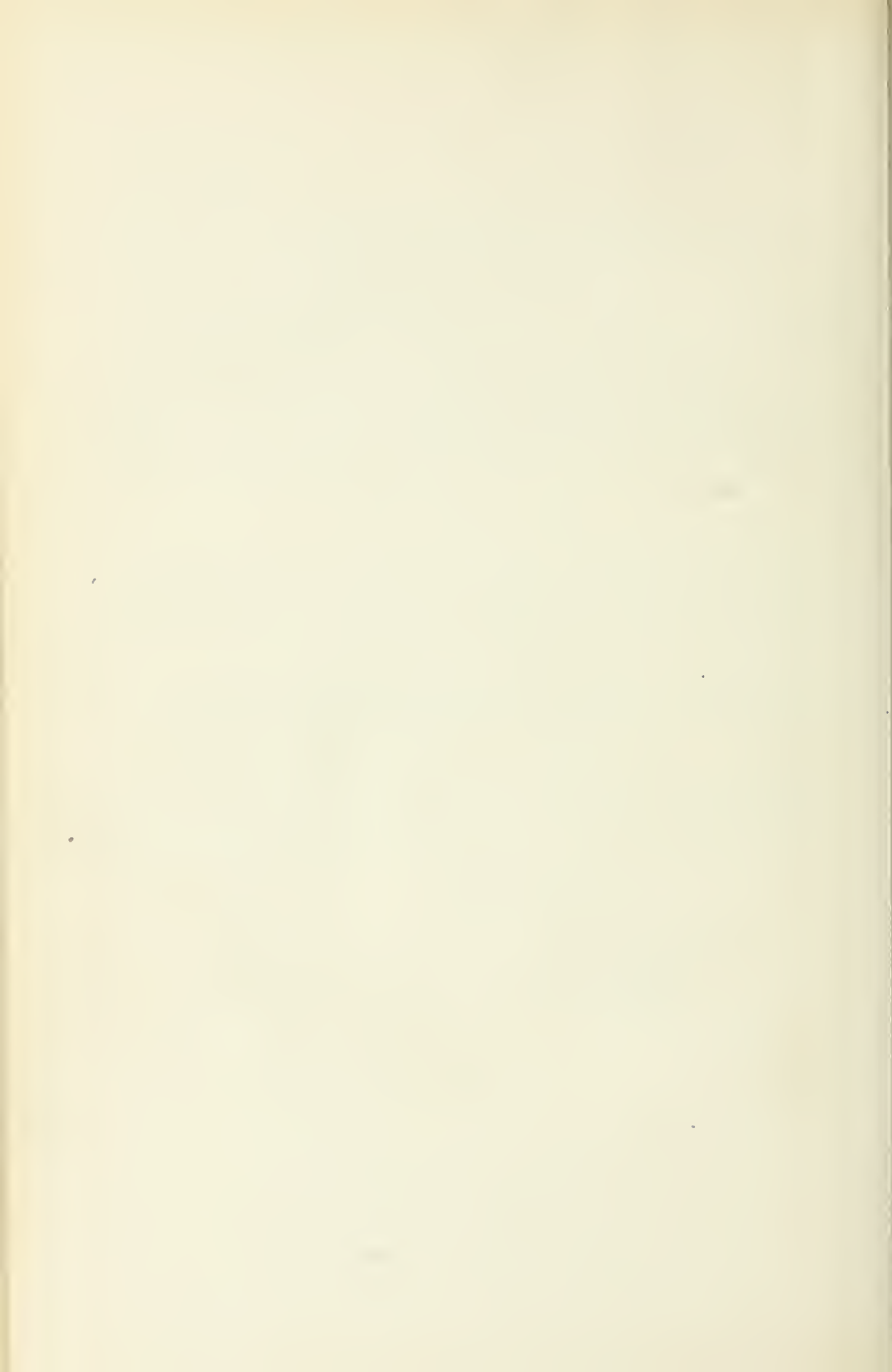
Respectfully submitted,

FRED COOK, *Chairman*.

F. C. T. O'HARA,

F. C. C. LYNCH,

Editorial Committee



REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1918



*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc. etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Eighth Annual Report of the Department of the Naval Service, being for the year ended March 31, 1918, except the Fisheries Branch, reported in a separate publication.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,

Minister of the Naval Service.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1918.

OTTAWA, August 28, 1918.

Hon. C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Department of the Naval Service for the year ending March 31, 1918, under the following headings:—

1. Naval Service.
2. Survey of Tides and Currents.
3. Hydrographic Survey.
4. Stores.
5. Canadian Arctic Expedition.
6. Radiotelegraphs.
7. Fisheries Protection Service.
8. Life Saving Service.
9. Expenditures.

1. NAVAL SERVICE.

Royal Naval College.—The progress both mental and physical of the cadets at the Royal Naval College of Canada continues to be most satisfactory. An examination for the entry of cadets was held by the Civil Service Commission in May, 1917, at which thirty applicants sat. Twenty of these were successful, and were entered in the Naval College in August, 1917. Three senior cadets were promoted to midshipmen and sent on board ship to complete their training.

As a result of the explosion at Halifax, many of the cadets and professors were seriously injured and the college building was so badly wrecked that it was rendered uninhabitable. The reports on the behaviour of both cadets and officers of the college during the catastrophe are very gratifying. All who were able to do so, rendered very possible assistance to those seriously injured. Two cadets have been unable to rejoin the college owing to injuries sustained.

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The Naval College was transferred to Kingston to complete the year; through the courtesy of the Militia authorities accommodation was provided at the Royal Military College.

The department has made arrangements to temporarily transfer the Naval College from Halifax to Esquimalt. Studies will be resumed by the cadets at the latter place early in the fall of 1918.

Naval Dockyards.—Halifax dockyard has carried out repairs necessary for vessels of the North America and West Indies station, the Canadian Coast patrol vessels, and also government ships of other departments. Owing to the explosion in December, 1917, operations at this dockyard were greatly deranged, but temporary arrangements have been made to carry on the work pending its re-establishment.

Esquimalt dockyard has carried out repairs necessary to the vessels of the Imperial Navy patrolling the Pacific and to ships of the Canadian Navy on the west coast. Repairs to vessels of other government departments were also effected. Both dockyards performed any work required by ships of Allied Governments calling at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Personnel.—The requisite number of personnel for the manning of all H.M.C. ships has been maintained by the entry of men with previous sea experience and by the employment of R.N.C.V.R. officers and men. The department has carried out its recruiting in such a manner as would least interfere with the enforcement of the Military Service Act. All men of military age applying for entry in the Canadian Naval Service have been obliged to obtain their discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Forces prior to enrolment.

Recruiting has also been carried out for the entry of men in the Royal Naval Air Service, and medical students for duty as surgeon probationers in the Imperial Navy. Recruiting for the Canadian Navy covered practically all branches of the service, but only specially qualified applicants have been entered.

H.M.C. Ships.—H.M.C.S. *Niobe* has been utilized as a depot ship at Halifax and H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* has been placed on similar service at Esquimalt. Submarines *CC 1* and *CC 2* and their parent ship, H.M.C.S. *Shearwater* have been engaged in trade protection duties where most required. A large number of other vessels have been employed on the various services of this department connected with the war. With the inauguration of unrestricted submarine activities by Germany, the possibility of an attack on Canadian coast towns and ports has greatly increased, and the defensive measures have been accordingly enlarged. It is not considered advisable, at the present time, to give details of the activities, offensive and defensive, of the department, or of the movements of any of H.M.C.S. ships.

During the last session of Parliament an Act entitled "Naval Discipline (Dominions Naval Forces) Act" was passed. The purpose of the Act is to bring the Canadian Navy in line with the other British Dominions' Navies in regard to their disciplinary relations with each other and with the Imperial Navy. The Act will greatly facilitate the combined efforts of the Imperial and Dominions' Navies in the prosecution of the war.

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2. SURVEY OF TIDES AND CURRENTS.

The principal Tide and Current stations in Eastern Canada and British Columbia have been maintained in continuous operation throughout the year. These served primarily to improve the basis for the calculation of tide tables; they are also very useful as reference stations for the work that is carried on during the year in the observation of slack water in the passes, and at the summer tide stations in new localities.

During the summer of 1916, investigations were carried out in Chaleur bay and at the mouth of Miramichi river. Observations were taken at Shippigan and Miscou from which information has been compiled, which is of considerable value to the local fishermen. From this information, it was ascertained that the nature of the current is very peculiar, as the type of the tide is different at the two ends of the Gully, in Chaleur bay and on the open coast. After considerable investigations, it was found possible to bring the time at which the current turns into relation with one of the principal stations for which tide tables are published. Advance copies of the data compiled have been circulated throughout the region for the use of the fishermen. Observations were also taken at Port Daniel, Point Peter, and in Gaspé Basin. In Miramichi bay a new station was established on Portage island, which is used for reference in predicting the tides in the bay. The necessity for time tables in this bay is urgent, as vessels entering and leaving have to time their entrance or departure so as to pass the shoals at high water, or they could not take on a full cargo. The new station is much more dependable than those formerly operated farther in the bay as the tides are more regular near the entrance. Stations were also operated at St. Andrews, N.B., and at St. Jean Port-joli on the St. Lawrence, the latter through the co-operation of the Hydrographic Survey. The work of taking tidal observations at cape Tormentine in connection with the car ferry to Prince Edward island was continued throughout the season. The data for the time of the tides for points along the St. Lawrence above Quebec have been improved by comparison with the observations obtained for the Waterways Commission by the Hydrographic Survey. The changes in the values are slight, as there is already a good basis for them; but the additional information throws some light on the variation which occurs in the run of the tide during the course of the season. The time of the tide is distinctly affected by the freshet which maintains the water at a high level in the months of May and June. The chief difficulty in dealing with this variation is that the amount of freshet differs in different seasons. As observations have now been obtained throughout a great number of seasons, it is possible to arrive at improved data for the tables which are published for cape à la Roche and St. Augustin bar.

Improvements to the tide tables for Port Nelson were made as a result of observations taken by the wireless operator stationed there. The time values for these tables are based on the difference with one of the harbours on the North sea at which the tides are of the same type; the height of the tides is calculated directly from the moon's position.

During 1917, investigations were carried on inside Vancouver island to the limit reached by the tides which entered by Queen Charlotte sound, and also to the extreme

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northern end of the strait of Georgia. For this purpose tide gauges were placed at the Glendale cannery in Knight inlet, and observations were also taken at Redonda cannery in Deceit bay at the northern end of the strait of Georgia. The tide at the northern end of the strait of Georgia is practically simultaneous with the head of Bute inlet, and thus affords the limiting value for the tidal differences in the strait of Georgia. A tide gauge was also established at Squamish at the head of Howe sound. In the observation of the currents, the work carried out at the northern end of Vancouver island will assist materially in determining the exact time of slack water. This information will be of great service as these channels are extensively used both by the regular steamship lines and by the lumber concerns. Current observations were also carried out in Chatham channel, Cordero channel, Blind channel, and at Hole-in-the-Wall, which forms the narrows chiefly used in reaching the Yuculta, where observations were continued throughout the winter. It has been ascertained that slack water in these places can be referred to the time of slack water in Seymour narrows. This discovery has simplified the calculation materially, and it also makes the navigation of these channels much easier, as it is only necessary to apply a difference of time to the slack water tables as published for Seymour narrows.

Information in connection with tide levels has, during the year, been supplied to the city of Vancouver, the Public Works department, the Biological Laboratory at St. Andrews, the Faculty of Education in the University of Toronto, and to the department of Railways and Canals. A detailed report of the operations carried out in connection with the tidal and current observations of Canada has been supplied to the British Association in Manchester, England.

The information obtained from the observations taken at the different tide stations is published in the tide tables. Tide tables for the eastern coasts of Canada are published in three editions; one is a complete edition containing all tidal information which has a distribution of approximately 10,000 copies, the other two are abridged editions of pocket size, one for Quebec, Father Point, and the St. Lawrence, and the other for St. John and the bay of Fundy. These two additions now have a distribution of about 23,000 copies; the smaller editions are very convenient for the use of navigators and fishermen who require only local information. There are two editions of the tide tables for the Pacific coast; one edition contains complete tidal information for the whole British Columbia coast, and has a distribution of 18,000 copies. An abridged edition of the southern part of British Columbia is published, and has a circulation of approximately 9,000 copies. A small edition of the tide tables for Port Nelson covering July to October was also published. All editions of tide tables are supplied without charge.

3. HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Owing to conditions created by the European war, the work of the Hydrographic Survey has been greatly curtailed. The steamers *Acadia*, *Cartier* and *Bayfield* were taken over by the Naval Service branch, and used as cruisers for war work. The steamer *La Canadienne*, owing to the fact that the services of her crew were urgently required elsewhere was laid up at Owen Sound, and for the same reason, in addition to

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shortage of surveying officers, the schooner *Naden* was laid up at New Westminster, B.C.

Under these conditions, Capt. F. Anderson, who had in previous years been in charge of the *Acadia*, was appointed to prepare sailing directions of lake Superior.

Atlantic coast survey.—The other members of the *Acadia's* surveying staff were detailed to make re-surveys of the harbours on the northwest shore of the bay of Fundy. They lived on shore and were supplied with launches and boats. The party was organized about the 1st June, and the surveys were completed about the end of September.

In addition to surveying these harbours, they continued triangulation along the shore to connect them with one another and with the time ball at St. John, N.B. The work was very much impeded by fog and rain.

Upon completion of this work, the party proceeded to the St. Lawrence, where, with the aid of the steamer *Bellechasse*, borrowed from the Ship Channel, they measured, in detail, fifteen sections of the river for the purpose of enabling computation for back water to be carried on.

Lower St. Lawrence river survey.—Mr. Charles Savary, with his assistants, left Quebec on the 19th May with the motor boat *Brant*, to make a re-survey of the south traverse.

The triangulation was extended westward from the old site, Orignaux point lighthouse to Goose cape lighthouse as far as Goose island reef, and the shore traversed between L'Islet and St. Roche des Aulnais. The sounding was confined almost entirely to running lines across the channel between the banks lying off the southeast shore of the river and shallow water on the north side of the traverse. As a result of this work, it is hoped to issue a new chart of the South Traverse, more in detail and up to date.

Lake Superior survey.—Mr. H. D. Parizeau, with one assistant, proceeded to Port Arthur on the 7th June and, between that date and the 10th August, completed a re-survey of the harbours of Port Arthur and Fort William, using, as far as possible, the excellent surveys of the engineer of the department of Public Works carried out in connection with the harbour improvements there. It is hoped that the new chart resulting from this survey will be issued to the public during the coming summer.

On the 10th August, the party moved to the northwest shore of Black bay and pitched camp. The triangulation of the bay was carried out in preparation for the traversing of the shore and sounding. A small amount of the latter was done before the end of the season, and it is intended to complete this work during the coming summer.

Considering the unfavourable weather conditions very good progress was made by this party. The party discontinued work on the 15th October.

Kingston harbour.—Mr. P. Jobin, with an assistant, reached Kingston on the 15th May, and resumed operations on the survey of the entrance to Kingston harbour. The department of Public Works launch *D. P. W.* loaned to the surveying party

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through the courtesy of the Public Works department, was of great assistance in the conduct of the work.

Work was carried on all summer, but there is still a small amount to be done to complete the survey. The plan is, however, in such shape that a chart may be issued to the public during the summer of 1918.

The party returned to Ottawa about the 1st December.

Pacific Coast survey.—Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Musgrave, and party, left for Hecate strait on the 11th April in the steamer *Lilloet*.

En route, an examination was made for a reported danger lying off Danger reef, but careful search failed to locate it. A re-survey was made of Margaret bay, Smith sound, to locate several reported dangers there.

The vessel also called at Ocean falls and made note of the alterations to the wharves, buildings, etc., to enable the chart of that locality to be corrected to date. Continuing north, surveys were also made of Milbank sound, Schooner passage, and an examination was afterwards made of a reported channel between Swindle and Princess Royal islands; the latter was found to be very narrow and not navigable.

Prince Rupert was reached on the 5th May, and the remainder of the season until the 1st October was taken up in the work of sounding in Hecate strait.

During October, work was confined to a survey of Petrel channel and Captain cove and the ship left for winter quarters on the 26th October. On the way south, opportunity was taken for making an examination of Swanson bay and Chatham channel for a rock that was reported to exist off Root point.

The weather proved very unfavourable for survey work in the areas covered. Out of a total of 176 working days, work was carried out on 70. Of the remaining 82 days, work was prevented by rain.

St. Lawrence stream measurement.—Stream measurement work in the St. Lawrence river was carried out at Victoria bridge and at Lanoraie. At the former, work was carried on from the 23rd April until the 18th August. Similar work was also performed in the Assumption and Ottawa rivers near the mouths and in the various channels through the islands opposite Sorel.

Twenty-eight sections for computing backwater were also carefully sounded in the river between Montreal and Three Rivers.

Automatic gauges.—The automatic gauges established in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river were efficiently maintained during the past season. Two additional gauges were placed during the year, one at Iroquois, Ont., and the other at the upper end of the Morrisburg canal.

The following tables give the monthly mean surface elevations of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river for 1917, by automatic water gauges, and are referred to mean sea-level.

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Issue of Charts.—During the past year the following new charts were issued by the Hydrographic Survey:—

- No. 66.—Approaches to Niagara river.
- No. 93.—Byng inlet and approaches.
- No. 63.—Toronto to Niagara river.
- No. 70.—Harbours in lake Ontario.
- No. 73.—Harbours in lake Ontario.
- No. 412.—Gulf telegraph.
- No. 102.—Lamb island to Thunder cape.
- No. 410.—Bedford basin.
- No. A.—Gnomonic outline chart.

The following new editions of former issues have been published:—

- No. 81.—Collingwood and approaches.
- No. 83.—Waubashene to Western island.
- No. 101.—Head of Thunder bay to Pigeon river.
- No. 100. Georgian bay.

The charts of the International Waterways Commission, showing the boundary line between St. Regis, Que., and Pigeon bay, are still with the printers, but as the final proofs have been returned it is hoped that they will be issued to the public this summer.

4. STORES BRANCH.

The work of the Stores branch is divided into three main divisions, viz: The purchasing section, the storekeeping section, and the transportation section.

Purchasing division.—The expansion of the department during the past fiscal year has been reflected in the Stores branch and in the Purchasing division to a greater degree, perhaps, than in any other. The work has increased and developed, and the difficulties of obtaining supplies have multiplied greatly, but in spite of many obstacles the demands upon it have been successfully met. Purchases aggregating \$10,074,643, were executed, an increase of approximately 33 per cent over those of the year previous.

Contracts were maintained on both coasts for supplies of fresh provisions for the convenience of ships operating in adjacent waters. These were made applicable to, and were taken advantage of, by ships of the Imperial as well as by ships of Allied Governments, while stocks of staple provisions were maintained in the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt for ready issue as required. Expenditures under this head totalled \$2,911,644.

In like manner contracts were also maintained for fuel. Expenditures under this head totalled \$2,771,879.

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Clothing to the value of \$929,398 was purchased. Exceptional difficulty was experienced in this connection owing to the great scarcity of raw materials. The situation in this respect is becoming daily more acute, and the future holds little prospect of relief.

Purchases of medical supplies to the value of \$25,034 were executed.

Naval stores, including lumber, metals, cordage and textiles, oils, paints, packings, etc., and electrical stores, to the value of \$2,454,755 were purchased.

As in the past, practically all supplies of ordnance and ammunition were procured from the Imperial Government. Liability to the extent of \$136,680 was assumed in this connection.

All supplies of stationery and printed matter were procured through the Government Stationery and Printing department. These totalled in value \$350,125.

Miscellaneous demands presented by the Fisheries, Hydrographic Surveys, Radiotelegraphs, Fishery Protection, and other branches of the department were dealt with successfully, resulting in purchases aggregating in value \$498,128, exclusive of stationery and printing.

Storekeeping division.—The extension of naval activities in Canadian waters during the year under review has been felt to a very marked extent in the work of this division. The opening up of new supply bases to meet the requirements of the large number of vessels which have been added to the naval establishment and the arrangement of the necessary facilities to supply all requirements with despatch are the outstanding features of the year's work. The extension of the facilities afforded the Imperial service and the large increase in the value of supplies issued to these ships have brought about a closer relationship between the department and the British Admiralty; in consequence of which a considerable modification of our supplies systems has been necessary. Notwithstanding the stress of conditions which have obtained during the year, particularly at Halifax, due to the disaster of December 6, 1917, the new organizations are proving effective and have already resulted in greater efficiency in supplying the requirements of all services based on Canadian ports.

The fundamental work of the branch being the prompt and expeditious supply of the necessary stores and equipment, and guns and ammunition to the fighting forces of the service, first attention is given to this work. Notwithstanding the difficulties which have been experienced in procuring supplies of all kinds, and in matters of transportation, satisfactory results have been obtained. All ships, whether Canadian, Imperial, or those of Allied Governments, have been afforded the same facilities and in no cases have serious delays occurred in supplying their requirements for maintenance or carrying out necessary refits.

Besides the increase of the number of other vessels, 70 ships have been added to the naval establishment, of which 19 were purchased or built, 4 chartered, and 39 trawlers and drifters built for the Imperial Service, but employed under the control of this department. Seven vessels previously employed have been returned to their owners. A number of vessels formerly employed in the Fishery Protection, Hydrographic or other auxiliary service under the department have been transferred to war

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service under the White Ensign. In addition, a large number of motor launches have been employed, many of which were purchased outright.

In addition to men-of-war and other naval establishments, service has been rendered to all the auxiliary services connected with the department. These include the Fishery Protection service, the Examination service, the Hydrographic Surveys, the Radiotelegraphic service, the Tidal and Current Surveys, the Life-saving service, the Fish-breeding service, and the various other fishery establishments throughout the country. The great differences between these services and the nature of their requirements occasion considerable difficulty in supplying their needs and involves to a considerable extent the carrying of supplies of a special nature which are for the most part totally unsuited to naval requirements. With each succeeding year, greater strides are made in standardizing their requirements, with corresponding increased efficiency.

The provision of the necessary reserves at Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards has proved a somewhat difficult task, particularly in the case of Halifax, where the destruction caused by the explosion and the inevitable disorganization of the supplies system were very great. Storehouses and large quantities of stores were either destroyed or badly damaged, transportation for a time at least was completely disorganized. The personnel of the staff suffered considerably from the effects of the explosion. Under these trying conditions, the effects of which were felt beyond the end of the year, the task of maintaining the supply organization with the required effectiveness was a difficult matter, calling for much extra work under most trying conditions on the part of the dockyard staff.

As in the past, the variety of stores maintained for all services is wide, and includes all stores and supplies, guns, torpedo stores, and ammunition required by all classes of ships under the department; stores and material in connection with the maintenance of a dockyard and dockyard workshops; provisions, all necessary clothing and medical supplies for the personnel of the naval and auxiliary services; and building materials. Particular attention is given to the inspection of supplies, especially in the case of those required for the use of ships, owing to the particular nature of their requirements.

For the purpose of attaining greater efficiency and economy, every endeavour is made to standardize all stores handled. Satisfactory progress has been made in this direction during the year.

The quantities and varieties of the reserves have been materially increased on account of the large number of ships which have been commissioned in the year. Provision was made at the beginning of the year for the anticipated requirements of all services based on Halifax and Esquimalt. The total value of deliveries at Halifax amounted to \$2,825,800, and at Esquimalt \$782,594, an increase of \$2,020,518 and \$212,098, respectively, over last year. The transactions involved in these deliveries number, at Halifax, 9,552 and at Esquimalt 4,674.

The issue to ships and establishments have similarly been greatly increased. At Halifax, the value of issues amounted to \$1,947,935, and at Esquimalt, \$607,544, an increase of \$1,323,404 and \$84,552, respectively. The number of transactions involved were 24,180 at Halifax, and 15,840 at Esquimalt.

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At the beginning of the year the value of all stocks carried at Halifax and Esquimalt was \$488,150 and \$534,816, respectively. The values of the stocks at the end of the year were approximately \$1,397,620, at Halifax and \$644,795 at Esquimalt. Owing to the explosion, and the pressure of work which followed, it was not possible up to the end of the year to ascertain the full extent of the damage caused by the disaster of December 6, and consequently the value of the stock at Halifax is an estimate.

The policy of the department to afford every possible facility to ships of the Imperial and Allied Governments has been continued. In many instances, it has been necessary to increase the reserves and to extend the supply organization to a considerable extent on this account.

In addition to issues made direct to ships in the ordinary way, very large quantities of stores have been supplied to the Imperial Government, full details of which cannot be given at the present time.

Large reserves of steaming coal are maintained at both dockyards for Canadian and Imperial requirements. The total receipts during the year at Halifax amounted to 89,998 tons, and at Esquimalt 17,974 tons. The issues at Halifax were 89,722 tons, and at Esquimalt 13,788 tons. The greater part of these quantities being of Admiralty coal, the values are not included in the value of the purchases. In addition the following quantities of Canadian coal were handled on direct issue to ships from contractors, viz.—

At Halifax and the East coast	88,240 tons.
At Esquimalt and the West coast	13,966 "

Supplies of fuel oil have also been maintained at both dockyards. In the year the following quantities were handled:—

At Halifax	74,309 gallons.
At Esquimalt	9,000 "

During the year, the work of drawing up established allowances of stores for all the ships in the service has been completed and scales of allowances prepared for deck and engineer's stores for each vessel. Under this system, whereby ships are restricted to certain specified supplies, to meet their general requirements, economies are effected and an opportunity afforded to reduce the variety of stores handled to a minimum. Ships and establishments, as well as the dockyards, make an accurate accounting of all stores received and expended and at the end of a stated period forward the accounts to headquarters, for audit. In this way a thorough check is maintained at all times to protect government property and to keep the individuals concerned on the alert to prevent unnecessary expenditures or loss by neglect or theft. In the year, a large number of stores accounts have been audited with satisfactory results.

The system of biennial stocktaking, by means of which the whole of the stock is reviewed in its entirety every two years, was continued during the year. At Esquimalt, very satisfactory progress was made with gratifying results. At Halifax, however, owing to the great pressure of work and the disaster of December 6 coming at the time when the most progress would have been made in this work, it was not possible to completely carry out the schedule of stocktaking. Under the circumstances, the results obtained may be considered as satisfactory. Following the explosion steps

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were taken to ascertain by actual stocktaking the extent of damage done, but up to the end of the year it was not possible to complete this work.

During the year it was found necessary to abolish the contract system hitherto in force of victualling the ships' companies of the smaller vessels, whereby the stewards, for a daily rate for each member of the ship's complements, provided all necessary provisions. This system proved generally unsatisfactory owing to the varying conditions under which the stewards laboured and their inability to purchase at all times to the best advantage. On May 1, 1917, all vessels were placed under the General Messing system, and all provisions supplied by the Government according to standard ration scales and under the supervision of a Victualling officer at each naval base. This system is proving satisfactory and has reduced the cost of victualling these ships to an appreciable extent.

Transportation.—The arrangement under which the department, in conjunction with the Director of Overseas Transport, is responsible for the necessary work in connection with the export of material on behalf of the Imperial Government has been continued in force and greatly expanded during the financial year 1917-18.

The department of the Naval Service controls the movements of all ships, and is the medium of communication with the Admiralty on all matters of policy. All expenses in connection with the service are defrayed by the department on behalf of the Imperial Government on presentation of duly certified invoices. Accommodation as necessary has been arranged for at the various ports. The facilities of the shipping companies have been placed at the disposal of the Transport service as required. Advantage has been taken of these to a large extent and a very great debt of gratitude is owing to shipping and transportation interests for continual assistance and ready co-operation in all matters relating to the service.

Contracts have been made for the supply of bunker coal, as necessary; 242,000 tons have been purchased from Canadian firms for vessels in the service during the year ending March 31, 1917.

Arrangements have been made as necessary for the repairs and fitting of ships for special purposes, and for the supply of such provisions, stores, and gear as are required while the ships are in Canadian ports.

This service from a small beginning has become a very large undertaking. The average export movement for the year ending March 31, 1918, amounts to more than 360,000 tons per month, or roughly, fifteen fully loaded freight trains of material per day. The monthly total now exceeds 400,000 tons, and the sailings two per diem. This traffic originates in all parts of Canada, and the work of organizing its transportation to the ports of shipment is very great. The services rendered by the Director of Overseas Transport and his staff in this connection cannot be overestimated.

The organization has worked with the greatest regularity and despatch. Practically no delays have been experienced throughout the period of review. The movement has been rendered possible only by the ready co-operation of all transportation companies with the staffs of the service in all matters.

The traffic handled includes forage, grain, timber and miscellaneous provisions, shell and ammunition of all kinds, militia stores, Admiralty supplies and miscellaneous raw materials and manufactured articles of a great variety.

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The greater part of this traffic has been handled through the port of Montreal during the season of navigation, and from Halifax and St. John during the winter months. Portland and Boston have also been made use of during the winter months.

In view of the importance of utilizing to the utmost every ton of shipping on the service, no efforts have been spared to give each ship the promptest despatch possible and to so distribute the different classes of freight among the ships sailing so that each ship takes a full cargo, with no vacant space. The following statement shows the disbursements on account of the Overseas Transport Service, April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918:—

Bunker coal.. . . .	\$1,259,000
Stevedoring, ship's accounts, etc.. . . .	2,841,000
Repairs, fittings, alterations.. . . .	227,000
	<hr/>
	\$4,327,000

The thanks of the department are due to the Canadian Pacific Railway company for the loan of transportation experts to carry on this work. Their work has largely contributed towards placing the service in the position it now occupies. The satisfactory manner in which the larger transportation questions arising have been dealt with, as well as the vast amount of detailed work performed, show in a remarkable way the value and efficiency of their organization.

5. CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition, under the leadership of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, set out for the Arctic regions in the summer of 1913.

The departments of the Naval Service and Geological Survey are interested in the results of the expedition and are co-operating towards its success. Its general direction is entrusted to the department of the Naval Service.

The work planned for the expedition comprised the exploration of Beaufort sea, the investigation of animal life in the areas covered, and the taking of soundings. The expedition was also to ascertain if land hitherto unknown exists and to definitely mark any found. The investigation and areal mapping of the copper-bearing and associated rocks of the main land between cape Parry and Kent peninsula for approximately 100 miles inland and of the southern and eastern shores of Victoria island were also to be undertaken.

Owing to the varied nature of the work and the vast area to be investigated, it was found necessary to divide the expedition into two parties; the northern division to carry on the Beaufort sea work and the southern division to carry out the surveys of the Canadian mainland and Victoria island.

Southern division.—The southern division have completed their work and have returned from the north. A complete report of operations by Dr. R. M. Anderson, executive head of the southern division, was published in the annual report of the department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, pages 28-64.

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Northern division.—The northern division, in C.G.S. *Karluk* sailed from Nome, Alaska, on July 20, 1913. The party in the *Karluk* met with very heavy ice conditions shortly after entering the Arctic, which prevented them from attaining any base on the northern islands (Prince Patrick or Banks islands) in 1913. They were carried about by the ice, the general drift of which was at first easterly along the north coast of Canada. When near Thetis island, the drift ceased and it appeared that the vessel was frozen in for the winter.

Mr. Stefansson, accompanied by B. M. McConnell, George H. Wilkins, and D. Jenness undertook a hunting trip to the mainland. During their absence, the ice drift again set in and the *Karluk*, with the remaining members of the party, was carried away. The ice drift took a westerly direction, and the party were carried about until January 11, 1914, when the *Karluk* was crushed and sank. A chart showing the drift of the *Karluk* was published in the Naval Service annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

Full details of the difficulties encountered by the *Karluk* party in their endeavour to reach land have been given in previous reports published by this department. Before they were finally rescued from Wrangel island, eight of their number lost their lives through endeavouring to travel over the ice under poor travelling conditions, two died from sickness and one was accidentally shot. Eight survivors were taken from Wrangel island and landed at Victoria, B.C., by the United States Revenue Cutter *Bear*.

Ice expeditions.—The members of the Stefansson hunting party, who came to the mainland near Thetis island, when they found that the *Karluk* had been carried away, made their way westward and joined the other members of the expedition, who were wintering at Collinson point, Alaska.

Mr. Stefansson purchased the schooner *North Star*, partly for the supplies which went with the vessel, and also for the use of the vessel itself. Although the fate of the *Karluk* was not then known, Mr. Stefansson realized that it would not probably be available for use during the summer of 1914.

On March 22, 1914, a party led by Mr. Stefansson, set out on a journey across the ice to the north over Beaufort sea. They proceeded as far north as safety would permit, and covered an area of Beaufort sea hitherto little known. Towards the end of April, the ice began to break up and they were obliged to hasten towards land. They arrived at Norway island on the northwest coast of Banks island on June 25, and they spent the summer exploring and mapping northern Banks island.

In September, they went south to Kellett, where George H. Wilkins and a party in the *Mary Sachs* were met. The *Sachs* was beached, and a winter base was established at Kellett.

During the winter, investigations were continued, so far as the light would permit, in southern Banks island and along DeSalis bay and Prince of Wales strait.

Early in February, 1915, Mr. Stefansson, accompanied by Storker Storkerson, Ole Andrasen, and Charles Thomsen, set out from cape Alfred (Northern Bank island) on an ice journey, which was to cover that part of Beaufort sea west of northern Banks island and Prince Patrick island. They journeyed in a northwesterly

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direction until April 26, when, through ice conditions, they were forced to land on Prince Patrick island. From Land's End, Prince Patrick island, they followed the shore east as far as cape McClintock. As the ice north of this cape was still unbroken, they journeyed out upon it. After three days' travel they sighted land which was not marked on any chart. They reached the shore of the new land, but they were unable to make any extensive survey of it, owing to the advanced season. They hastened back to Kellett, taking a route which led to the east of Prince Patrick island, and arrived at the base on August 8.

Shortly after their arrival at Kellett, Mr. Stefansson purchased the schooner *Polar Bear*, which arrived en route for a whaling and trading voyage along the northern coast. He set out in the *Bear* for Bailly island. He left instructions there for the *North Star*, until then used by the southern division, to go to Banks island, and establish a base as far north as possible on the west coast thereof. He then returned to Kellett and thence north along the east coast of Banks island. Owing to the lateness of the season, the *Bear* party were able to get only as far north as Princess Royal islands.

The vessel was put in winter quarters there and a base established about ten miles south of Armstrong point. From this point Storker Storkerson partially completed the mapping of the northeast coast of Victoria island.

Mr. Stefansson himself made several trips during the autumn of 1915. He established a hunting camp at Hay point and later at Ramsay island, and also journeyed south along the coast as far as Minto inlet and thence across to Walker bay. On December 1, he left Ramsay island for Kellett. On this journey it was ascertained that many positions as marked on the charts are incorrect; necessary notes to correct these errors were made.

All was well at the Kellett base upon the arrival of the party there. The *North Star* had followed the west coast of Banks island to a short distance north of Norway island, where its progress was stopped by the ice.

On January 6, 1916, Thomsen, Noice, and Knight were sent from Kellett to the *Polar Bear* base with instructions to Storkerson giving details of the plans for the coming spring. The men who remained at Kellett prepared to journey north to cape Alfred, where they were to meet the *Polar Bear* party. From this point the two parties were to unite in carrying out exploration trips during 1916, over Beaufort sea to the north west of Prince Patrick and Banks island, it being a part of the instructions sent to Storkerson that the *Polar Bear* was to be brought as far north as possible during the Summer. They also planned to survey as far as possible the new land discovered the previous year. Owing to delays experienced by Thomsen and his party, the *Polar Bear* base did not receive the instructions soon enough to join the Stefansson party at cape Alfred.

The Cape Alfred party delayed starting owing to the non-arrival of Storkerson, until March 7, which was too late a date to start on an ice expedition. On that date Mr. Stefansson set out for Mercy bay to cache gasoline and to learn if any of the *Polar Bear* party had visited the bay. The remainder of the party were employed in bringing supplies east for use in the New Land work.

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These plans necessitated the temporary abandonment of the *Star* and all the party proceeded either to Melville island or to the New Land for the year.

During these journeys it was found that for forty-five or fifty miles west from Mercy bay no point on the coast corresponds with Admiralty Chart 2118. A big bay, shown by Chart 2118 as just east of cape McClure, does not exist, although there is, some six miles west of Mercy bay, another bay of considerable size.

When the parties travelling along the coast of Bank island found no sign of Storkerson, all hope of his arrival at cape Alfred was given up, and the party decided to break camp and move to Melville island. At Mercy bay a letter from Storkerson was found, in which the reasons for the change of plans were given. From this letter it appeared that a party would be able to get in touch with the Storkerson outfit by proceeding to cape Ross, Melville island, where a party would be left in charge of supplies. The Stefansson party accordingly proceeded to cape Ross where the remains of a camp, a small cache, and a further note from Storkerson were found. A few days later one of the members of the Storkerson party arrived and gave complete details of the movements of the *Polar Bear* party. Storkerson and his men had proceeded directly to the New Land as he considered that Mr. Stefansson would desire to make a survey thereof rather than conduct further ice trips. The Stefansson party immediately set out for the New Land where they caught up with the *Polar Bear* party towards the latter part of April, 1916. The following disposition of the different members of the party was immediately made, in order to obtain the greatest results from what remained of the season. Thomsen was sent south to Kellett with mail and scientific specimens; he was then to return to Melville island, where he was to help put up dried meat for the next spring's work. Storkerson was sent back with Thomsen as far as cape Ross; he was there to manage the gathering of meat on Melville island, after which he was to continue the mapping of Victoria island. Stefansson himself desired to carry on survey work over the New Land and also to endeavour to make any ice trips in the vicinity which the condition of the sea ice would permit.

Instructions were sent to the *Polar Bear* to proceed as far north as possible during the summer of 1916, so that a more northerly base would be available in the vicinity of Melville island for the summer work of 1917.

As previously un-named places, which do not show on the chart, were discovered during the summer of 1916, the following distinction will be made in describing the course of exploration. The New Land discovered in 1915, which is in reality two islands, will be called "First Land". "Second Land," is situated northeast from Ellef Ringnes island, and is triangular in shape; "Third Land," is southeast from "First Land," and is located directly north of the strait between Melville island and Bathurst island. Their geographical positions will be given in the course of this report.

On May 4, Castel, with Andersen and Noice, were sent northward from cape James Murray, which proved to be the western tip of First Land, to continue the survey begun by Storkerson on May 1. Storkerson started south for Melville island to carry out the plans already outlined, and Thomsen was despatched south to Kellett with mail.

On May 8, Mr. Stefansson, accompanied by Natkusiak and Emiu, with two teams, set out and overtook the Castel party about twenty-two miles from cape

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Murray. The weather had been so thick that the survey party had never been able to see over two miles, and commonly only a few hundred yards. The coast trended much more easterly than the party had expected. They continued after May 8 to have continual thick weather. Although Storkerson had reported the existence of land north by west from cape Murray, they were unable to see it, but this was probably the result of the atmospheric conditions.

The point where the Castel party was overtaken, is near the northeast corner of island "A," "First Land", which is the more westerly and which is almost due north from Prince Patrick island.

From this point, the party crossed over to island "B" and followed the coast northeasterly.

Late on May 12, the weather cleared and the party were able to see land bearing northwest. They were unable to ascertain if this land is a separate island or part of the same island on which they were travelling; they crossed over to it in a north-west by westerly direction, covering a distance of about twelve miles. Mr. Stefansson decided that it was most advisable for the party to continue their work along the Beaufort sea shores rather than follow the coasts of landlocked seas and deep bays.

Whilst the party were crossing the weather continued thick and they were unable to see land until within a quarter mile of it. They followed the course first south-westerly and then westerly, gradually turning northwest, north and northeast for two days. On the third day, they left the shore and camped by the floe edge some 6 or 8 miles from land to get soundings, observe the currents and secure seals for food. Along this coast a line of reefs extends, close to which the ice breaks off and goes abroad periodically at all seasons. About 400 yards from one of these reefs the party got a sounding of 65 fathoms; the slope of the sea bottom is, therefore, similar in this region to what it is in the strait between Banks island and the mainland, and also between Banks island and Prince Patrick island, but different from that west of Burnett bay, Banks island, and Lands End, Prince Patrick island, where a similar depth would be secured only ten to twenty miles off shore.

Owing to injuries sustained to his ankle Mr. Stefansson was obliged to alter his plans somewhat. The following extract from his diary, under date of May 20 indicates his change of plans: "May 20, 1916—I am sending Castel and Noice with one sled, nine of the best small dogs, and provisions for forty days for men and thirty days for dogs to go along the land east, and from it to cape Isachsen if our land does not continue northerly, and thence north so far as they can, aiming to be near the northeast corner of Melville island July 1. We shall rest the poorest dogs here for a day or two more and then proceed slowly north along the floe, following it possibly a considerable way if it trends differently from Castel's course. I then intend to spend the summer in island "A", First Land, perhaps at cape Murray, to observe the ice action, put up meat, etc."

Castel and Noice left the Stefansson outfit on May 21. Stefansson, with the four remaining members of the party, proceeded along the floe, taking soundings and current observations. The floe proved to trend in a general way towards cape Isachsen. The ice outside was in continual motion, and few seals and no signs of bears were found. The absence of seals was attributable to the condition of the ice, as there

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would probably be a large number of them in this area at the same season another year when ice conditions would be better. The land to the south soon disappeared from sight and the depth of water was from 100 to 233 fathoms. While they were out of sight of land the party found that the current was generally from northwest to southeast, and alternated with the tides. The current, although strong, never moved the ice noticeably off shore, though it was in continual slow motion generally at right angles to the currents, and most frequently to the southwest. It is considered, therefore, that, a few miles outside the floe edge, the tide currents observed by the party were neutralized either by the slack water of the more open ocean or by a current flowing generally southwesterly.

On May 31, the party camped at a huge pressure ridge just off shore from cape Isachsen, where they took tidal and current observations every ten minutes for twenty-four hours.

On June 2, while they were encamped near cape Isachsen, Castel's party arrived from the south. Although the Stefansson party had travelled slowly along the floe, partly to take observations and partly to rest their dogs, the Castel party was even more delayed owing to the very much heavier load which they were carrying.

Mr. Stefansson continued his journey from cape Isachsen in a general direction towards cape Thomas Hubbard (the north end of Heiberg island). In this way he would join up his exploration trips with those of Peary and McMillan. He sent Castel, accompanied by Natkusiak and Emiu, south with the following directions: The party were to proceed with reasonable speed, to meet Storkerson's party in Melville island. If they found that First Land, Findlay island, and King Christian island were the same (the position of these islands are somewhat indefinitely charted), they were to cross overland or to go east around the land as seemed best, but if First Land and the above-named islands proved distinct lands, they were to map the east coast of the First Land as best they could, and leave for Melville island only when the coast began to trend westerly. On the southeast corner, or the south coast of First Land, they were to cache supplies, food, etc., for the Stefansson party, as a reserve for their return south. They were also to leave notes of information at prominent points on their way. When they met Storkerson's party in Melville island, Castel was to stay to assist Storkerson, Emiu was to go to the *Polar Bear*, provided he found an opportunity, and Natkusiak was to take the best party Storkerson could give him and proceed to cape Murray, where they would meet the Stefansson party on their return. Stefansson intended to spend the winter in First Land and maintain there a base from which ice work could be carried on during 1917. With the supply of dried meat laid up by Storkerson on Melville island, and with a base on First Land, he felt that even though the *Polar Bear* failed to reach a more northerly base, the party would be in a good position to carry on extended ice journeys during the next season.

At cape Isachsen the Stefansson party got a good sight of the sun and were able to establish their position, and thereafter they reckoned their movements in meridian distances east and west of this point.

The Stefansson party left cape Isachsen on June 4, following the floe towards Heiberg island. They found much snow and considerable rough ice, which resulted in heavy going; in consequence they had much trouble with their dog harness, which broke frequently.

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Their general course up to June 13 was a little east of northeast. They took several soundings with a greatest depth of 114 fathoms. The strong currents noticeable southwest of Isachsen were not found northeast thereof and in many instances, they got no current observations.

On June 13, they saw New Land to the northeast. From the point where land was sighted the cliffs of the Christopher peninsula could be seen on the sky line to the south southeast.

They reached the New Land (Second Land) on June 14, at a point near N. Lat. $79^{\circ} 45'$, W. Long. $101^{\circ} 15'$ (by reference from cape Isachsen). They endeavoured to carry on a survey of the coast but this was very difficult owing to the weather conditions, which at this time of the year rendered survey work almost impossible.

A mile or so east of their landing place, and about half a mile inland a sand beacon $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high was built on top of a hill estimated at 150 feet. A T-shaped box-board mark with "Canadian Arctic Expedition, June 15, 1916" was erected on the beacon. In the beacon also was placed a record telling of the discovery and landing, and taking possession of the land for the British Empire: it is signed by the three members of the party.

On June 17, the party set out in a northwesterly direction along the coast. They rounded the north point of the land on June 18, which is about $80^{\circ} 10'$ N. Lat. 100° W. Long. Second Land is, therefore, an island under thirty miles in north-south diameter.

The party remained on Second Land for a few days to get a good reading of the sun. June 22 proved a clear day. From the hills near the coast, which are about 300 feet high, Heiberg Land could be seen, apparently quite near to cape Hubbard. Heiberg Land is considerably more rugged than Melville island, and there appears to be glaciers on it.

In a small stone beacon near the beach, at their most northerly camp, some four miles south east of the north tip of the island, they left a record stating the course which they intended to pursue, which was signed by all members of the party. A survey of the east coast of Second Land was completed on June 28, and the party also located, by triangulation, several small islands in the strait between Second Land and Heiberg island. From this triangulation it would appear that Heiberg Land is only about half so far away as it should have been by the chart: the error may have been in the watches, but as they later got for them the same rate which they had before starting, it seems more likely that either cape Isachsen is charted too far west or the coast of Heiberg island too far east. The question of these positions will, no doubt, have been definitely determined by Mr. Stefánsson after obtaining observations at Winter harbour, which point is definitely located.

From Second Land the party crossed over to the west coast of Amund Ringnes island, just west of cape Sverre. From the Sverdrup charts it was thought possible that Hassel sound was in reality not a sound, and that the two Ringnes islands were connected. This was found to be far from the case, as instead of being narrower, the sound was found to be much wider than charted, being not less than 15 miles across at the narrowest part. If cape Isachsen is correctly located, the widening of Hassel sound decreases the size of Ellef Ringnes island as shown on the chart, by moving its coast westward.

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The party lost four days in Hassel sound owing to snow blindness, and were delayed two days longer through an accident which resulted in the up-setting in the water of their load.

On July 14, they set out across the strait from North Latitude $78^{\circ} 17'$ and landed on Ellef Ringnes island near North Latitude 78° , three days later. On leaving Amund Ringnes island a sounding of 2 fathoms was obtained $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from shore, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from shore they took 73 fathoms. Travelling at this season of the year was becoming very difficult, owing to the amount of water on the ice.

At Ellef Ringnes island near North Latitude $78^{\circ} 10'$ tidal observations were taken covering a period of twenty-four hours on July 18.

Some fourteen miles beyond the point where the tidal observations were taken a cairn was located, in which a record of the Crocker Land Expedition, under MacMillan was found. Following is a copy of the record:—

EASTER SUNDAY, April 23, 1916.

"Arrived here yesterday on my return from Finlay Land (King Christian island) to Etah, North Greenland.

"Shall leave here to-morrow for cape Ludwig. From there I shall proceed to North Cornwall, where I hope to find musk-oxen enough to map the east coast as far as Gordon Head.

"Expect to arrive cape South West about May 4 and Etah June 1.

"Thus far we have killed 13 bears, 13 seals, 16 hare, 2 ptarmigan, and 30 musk-oxen. Have three days' pemmican on our sledges.

"I have with me three Eskimos, Nucar-ping-wah, Arklio and E-took-a-shoo. Have lost eight dogs out of forty-seven, three with "piblockto," three dropping on trail, and two killed by bears. All well.

(Signed) MACMILLAN."

The Stefansson party kept the original record, but left a copy of it, together with a record signed by all members of their party, in the cairn, which they rebuilt.

From the MacMillan cairn they crossed over to King Christian island, taking soundings on their way. The currents across these straits alternated with the tides, and were strong.

They arrived at the south tip of King Christian island which, by observation, is in North Latitude $77^{\circ} 41'$ and about 103° West Longitude, on July 25. They were unable to go ashore owing to a lead of about 100 yards open water. They crossed to Findlay island, continuing sounding observations as they proceeded. From the action of the current they decided that King Christian island and Findlay island are separate islands.

On account of the bad going they did not reach Findlay island until August 4. This island is about twelve miles in its greatest diameter, and about 600 feet high. Paterson island, which they did not visit, is some eight miles to the south-east, and is about 300 feet high by about three miles long. About half-way between Paterson and Findlay there is another small island about 150 feet high. On this island seven fat carbou were killed.

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From the top of Findlay island, Mr. Stefansson got bearings of King Christian island, Helen island, and various points on Bathurst island. To the northeast, southeast, and south, all lands seen are indicated on Chart 2118, but to the northwest was a new land which was at first taken for the east end of First Land, but which proved to be a distinct island, about forty-five miles in diameter. A small island lies between the two lands.

As seen from a distance there appeared to be a wide gap between Findlay island and Third Land, but in reality there is a lowland shore to Findlay Island with a narrow shallow channel between it and the small island, and another channel about the same size between the small island and Third Land.

The party crossed over from Findlay island to Third Land, landing on the southeast corner thereof, on August 9. As the ice was in bad condition for travelling, they decided to spend the summer on Third Land and await the freeze-up.

Seals were remarkably scarce, but caribou were plentiful and were in very good condition, owing to the scarcity of wolves. There were from two to three hundred caribou in Third Land, of which the party used twenty-three.

Third Land is about forty-five miles long and twelve to fifteen miles wide, with main axis running north northwest and south southeast. The highest hills are about 400 feet. There were practically no foxes or wolves seen on the island, and very few traces of bears were found.

The northern point of Third island is located approximately in N. Lat. $77^{\circ} 50'$, W. Long. 107° . The southern tip is about N. Lat. 77° , W. Long. 106° , approximately. The island is oval-shaped, with fairly regular coast line.

On September 9, the party left the northwest corner of Third Land and landed on the east coast of island "B", First Land, near N. Lat. $77^{\circ} 50'$ on the 15th September. The distance across is about fifty miles. Owing to the thick weather they were unable to get a good sun reading during their stay in First Land.

As the winter darkness was quickly approaching, they were obliged to hasten south in order to connect with one of the parties operating in Melville island. They were unable to find any cache placed by Castel, who had been sent south in the spring to co-operate with the different hunting parties.

After visiting the beacon erected in 1915 at cape Murray, the party set out for Melville island, and reached Cleverly point on October 2. On their way they mapped roughly the east coast of Emerald isle.

Owing to Castel's failure to cache provisions on First Land, the party on arrival at Melville island had only one day's food supply, but fortunately the day after their arrival was clear and they were enabled to kill two musk-oxen which was sufficient food to take them the rest of their journey.

On October 7, just west of cape Grassy, they met a party who were en route for the New Land. This party were unable to leave Melville island owing to the breaking down of their sled. Whilst they were encamped, pending the re-building of the sled, they discovered an easily workable coal mine three or four miles west of cape Grassy. The seam is of unknown thickness, as the lower part is covered with talus. It is not of uniform quality but much of it is apparently lignite, and some of it is rich

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in oil. A layer about 3 inches thick is a gummy substance resembling asphalt and burns when lighted with a match, somewhat like a lump of sealing wax. The coal can easily be secured at any season. The party who found the coal mine intended to await the arrival of early winter when they were to proceed to First Land in search of Stefansson and his companions.

The cape Grassy party was in charge of Natkusiak, who had mail from other members of the expedition for Stefansson. After a day's rest at Natkusiak's camp, the party proceeded south to connect with Storkerson, who was in the Liddon Gulf district gathering supplies and carrying out survey work in the vicinity of Victoria island. The Storkerson party were met on October 15. Both parties camped a few miles south of Liddon gulf.

During the summer the Storkerson party had killed 167 oxen, 40 seals, and 69 caribou. About half of this supply had been put up into dried meat, and much of the rest was partly dried. Whatever portions of this meat supply had not yet been hauled in, were brought to Storkerson's camp near cape Ross.

While in camp Storkerson reported to Mr. Stefansson the finding of a cable left at Winter harbour by Captain Bernier of the *Arctic* in 1910. Articles of value to the expedition were found in this cache, including shoes for sleds, pick-axes, and other tools. During the season Storkerson had also continued the survey of Victoria island.

The remainder of 1916, up to January, 1917, was occupied in storing provisions and transferring them to northern bases in order that a base well north might be established to start the spring work of 1917.

On January 17, Storkerson left the main base for Grassy with four teams and forty-three dogs, taking with him a load of dried meat and fat. He was to leave part of his party at cape Grassy, who would be employed for freighting work and hunting. From Grassy two teams were to advance to the southeast corner of island "B," First Land, where they were to make a cache of provisions and then return to Grassy. Mr. Stefansson proposed leaving the main base on or about February 15, proceeding directly to First Land, from which the spring's operations would be carried out.

The preparatory work for the spring's exploration had all been finished, but as yet no word had been heard from the *Polar Bear*, which had been ordered to go as far north as possible during the summer of 1916.

Just prior to leaving the Liddon gulf base, Stefansson was met by a party from the *Polar Bear*, who informed him that the vessel, instead of coming to the north during the summer of 1916, had been forced, through ice conditions, to go into winter quarters about 100 miles farther south at Walker bay.

On the evening of March 3, Storkerson who had accomplished his mission and had returned to the base, set out towards Grassy. Mr. Stefansson remained until March 5, in order to get a good time sight. He overtook the Storkerson party after one night's travel, and arrived at Grassy on March 11. For the next two weeks very severe weather was encountered. A continuous gale was blowing, and the thermometer registered from 53° to 57° below zero.

The dogs suffered considerably from the cold, chiefly from frozen flanks. To add to the delay of the party, the dog feed began to run short, and the exploring parties found it necessary to hunt.

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Owing to the weather conditions the party were unable to do any work until March 17, when an advance party set out towards the northeast corner of First Land. This party mapped the east coast of First Land on their way until it turned west, when they headed true north until they reached the shore floe. After having killed fourteen musk-oxen, the remainder of the party set out from Grassy for First Land, reaching the southeast corner thereof (cape Mamen) on April 1. This cape is $77^{\circ} 26' \text{ N. Lat.}, 110^{\circ} 32' \text{ W. Long.}$ At the northeast corner of First Land (cape Malloch, $78^{\circ} 24' \text{ N. Lat.}, 109^{\circ} 15' \text{ W. Long.}$) the advance party in charge of Castel was overtaken. From this point part of the party were sent back. They were to call at cape Grassy and take to the Liddon Gulf base, two Eskimos who had been left in charge there, and also any of the *Polar Bear* party who had not yet gone south.

By April 12, the ice party in charge of Stefansson had reached the shore lead northeast of cape Malloch. From this point they advanced in a northwesterly direction over the ice, until April 16, when the last support party under command of Storkerson was sent back. They were to travel together to the Liddon Gulf base, where they would separate, one party under Castel were to go to the *North Star* near cape Alfred, and on the way look for signs of Thomsen, who had been sent to Kellett with mail the previous year but had not returned. From the *North Star*, Castel and Andreassen were to map the coast of Banks island from Alfred to Kellett. Upon arrival there they were to assist in the launching of the *Mary Sachs*.

Storkerson, with the rest of the party from Grassy went south to the *Polar Bear*, from which base he completed the mapping of the northeast corner of Victoria island from Storkerson's own farthest of 1915 to Hansen's (Amundsen's) farthest of 1905.

After the return of the last support party Stefansson had two sleds and three men, i.e., Emin, Knight, and Noice. By noon April 25 the party had reached a point about N. Lat. $80^{\circ} 30'$, W. Long. 111° . They had encountered no open water after leaving the shore lead, and consequently they were able to procure no seals or bears. On this account they were obliged to live almost entirely upon cereals so that their dogs might be fed the dried meat and pemmican which they had with them. Unknown to Mr. Stefansson, Knight and Noice had been living largely upon cereals throughout the whole winter, and the hard travelling brought on a slight attack of scurvy.

Principally on this account, Mr. Stefansson decided that it would be unsafe to proceed any farther over the ice, and turned back towards land. On the way back the party were annoyed by considerable crushing of the ice under the influence of strong winds and currents. No wide leads were encountered, but many large cracks in the ice had to be crossed, over which it was difficult to get the sleds. The winds were from southeast to south southeast mainly, and the drift was less than four miles in a direction east of north. The lateral motion of the ice was practically nil.

During the first week of May, Noice had become practically helpless. He was obliged to ride where the going was not very rough and when forced to walk the party had to travel very slowly to enable him to keep up. Although Knight was able to do some work, his health was, however, such that he was unable to offer as much assistance as the nature of the journey required.

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It was not till May 10 that they finally reached the shore floe, about fifteen miles northeast of where they had left it. On landing they headed directly towards the east coast of Ringnes island. On the same day they sighted land, and the next day they reached it and followed the shore some miles in the hope of obtaining some fresh seal meat. The next day they secured fourteen reindeer. The fresh meat revived the scurvy patients, who were able to continue in almost normal health within three days.

The party remained in camp until May 17, in order to allow the sick men to gain full strength, when they set out towards Third Land. At Third Land they discovered a coal mine a little south of the centre of the island. This mine may prove valuable for exploring parties, as it would furnish an ideal base to which it would be unnecessary to transport fuel.

On June 13 the party got time sights at their old summer camps of 1916, which enabled them to "tie up" their observations of 1916 with Winter harbour, Melville island.

They passed south through Byam Martin channel, following the coast of Melville island. South of Bradford point they encountered only level, young ice, showing that in the summer of 1916 there had been open water there, as well as farther south. From the condition of the ice they ascertained that the channel is subject to violent currents. Caribou and musk-oxen were plentiful ashore; many seals were seen when the weather was suitable.

The party did not hasten, as they considered that there was no reason for getting to Kellett much before August 20. They did not endeavour to go to Walker bay, but chose rather the known route over the Banks Island watershed.

They reached Dealy island on June 28, and remained there for five days. While there they examined carefully the articles that remained in the cache, left there by Captain Bernier.

The party left Winter harbour on the 15th July, heading for point John Russel, Banks island, as charted. They, however, found themselves headed to strike Victoria island, east of Peel point. This was afterwards explained when their observations showed point Russel to be really one degree farther east of Winter harbour than the chart indicates. They ran a line of soundings from cape Providence to point John Russel across Melville sound. The water deepens rapidly from both lands, and the bottom then shows unevennesses amounting to less than 70 metres in extreme range. The greatest depth is 485 metres. They got about 411 metres about 10 miles from Melville island, but the water shoals more gradually towards Banks island.

Travelling across Melville sound in the latter part of July was very bad. There were glare ice knolls, with channels and pits between filled with water, sometimes up to the hip. Another great drawback to travelling at this time of the year was the presence of "needle ice" which cuts the clothing and renders travelling almost impossible for dogs, whose feet become sore.

On July 25 they landed on Banks island, near point John Russell. While looking for caribou inland, Mr. Stefansson found on a level sand-bank north of a small river a copper cylinder badly soldered and full of wet sand. Imbedded in the core of sand was a record which, although badly decayed, was partly legible. This record was deposited by a travelling party from Her Britannic Majesty's discovery ship *Investigator*, which

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was sent in search of the expedition under Sir John Franklin. It was dated April 21, 1851, and signed by McClure.

The party also found a harbour a little north of point John Russell. They were unable to sound it, but judging from the ice there is ample water to float a good-sized ship. This harbour is an ideal point for a ship to stay awaiting an opportunity to cross Melville sound, as it is protected from all winds, and from the hills nearby a party could get a full view of Melville sound.

It is to be regretted that the *Polar Bear* was unable to get north to this harbour in the summer of 1916.

On the evening of July 28, Stefansson and his companions started south along the beach, with pack dogs, mapping the coast line as they went; they struck inland near North Latitude 73°. The country over which they travelled is rugged and full of lakes, some of them 15 miles long. One of these lakes is the source of a large river emptying near Mercy bay. The river has a surprisingly large drainage area and probably discharges more than twice as much water as any other stream in Banks island.

The crossing to Kellett was without incident, and they arrived on August 17. They found the *Mary Sachs* in such condition that they would be unable to use her to come out. At Kellett they also met two strangers, August Massik and Otto Binder, who had been left by Captain Gonzales of the *Polar Bear*, to guard a cache after that vessel left Kellett for the mainland.

Upon arrival at Kellett, Mr. Stefansson also heard the sad news of the death of two members of their party. Thomsen, who had been sent south with mail the previous year, reached Kellett in safety. Captain Peter Bencard decided to accompany Thomsen north in an endeavour to bring sleds, mail and other necessary articles to Melville island. These men lost their lives whilst trying to reach Melville island.

On August 26 the schooner *Challenge* arrived on a trading and trapping expedition at Kellett, and Mr. Stefansson purchased her and was thus able to reach the mainland.

On August 28 they sailed from Kellett and, on the following morning, overtook the *Polar Bear*, 30 miles east of cape Bathurst. Mr. Stefansson at once boarded the *Polar Bear* and left Castel in charge of the *Challenge*. Gonzales and Seymour of the *Polar Bear* reported that the ice in Franklin bay had not yet moved during the season, and that Bathurst could not be reached. They, therefore, put into harbour at Booth islands and later reached cape Bathurst (September 2, 1917).

As the *Challenge* was no longer of any use to the expedition, Mr. Stefansson sold it to Noice, Binder, and a Mr. Carroll (whom he had known ten years in the north), the first two of whom had been given their discharge from the expedition.

Many of the *Polar Bear* crew were also discharged as their services would not be needed whether the vessels were to come out of the Arctic or remain for the winter.

On September 13, the party had advanced to a harbour at the east end of Barter island, into which they made owing to the severity of the weather. During the night their anchor dragged and the *Polar Bear* went aground. As the delay necessary to take the *Polar Bear* off would render it too late to attempt any further advance, they decided to put her into winter quarters there. Mr. Stefansson, after having put the

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vessel into proper condition, immediately began preparations for an extended ice trip during the summer of 1918. He planned to go out on the ice to a distance of about 50 miles north of the path covered by the *Karluk* drift, and to float with the ice across the Arctic, landing on the Siberian coast.

In December, however, he took seriously ill with fever. Before he had fully recovered therefrom, pneumonia and pleurisy set in, which left him in a very critical condition. He was, with great difficulty, taken to Fort Yukon, Alaska, where he spent the greater part of the winter. He is, however, gradually regaining his health, and he will return to civilization in the summer or early fall of 1918.

The Southern division has surveyed those portions of the north coast of Canada hitherto uncharted, and has carried out extensive investigations of the mineral, animal, and vegetable life of the areas covered. They also made careful surveys of many harbours and rivers, and made a special study of the life-history of the Eskimos.

The Northern division has carried out very extensive ice journeys, covering large areas of Beaufort sea hitherto unvisited, and has also discovered new islands and surveyed the coast lines and definitely placed other lands, the position of which has been indefinite. Any new lands discovered have been claimed as part of the British possessions.

The full history of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, which, although handicapped by a series of unforeseen accidents, some of them fatal, has advanced the cause of science and has added lands to the British Empire, will be placed before the public at as early a date as possible.

6. RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The total number of radiotelegraph stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein is as follows:—

Government Commercial Stations.. . . .	1
Coast Stations.. . . .	42
Government Ship Stations.. . . .	23
Licensed Ship Stations.. . . .	94
Public Commercial Stations.. . . .	3
Private Commercial Stations.. . . .	4
Radiotelegraph Training Schools.. . . .	4
Licensed Experimental Stations.. . . .	13
Total.. . . .	184

OPERATION OF THE COAST STATION SERVICE.

The Coast station services continue to be maintained on a war basis.

The total number of messages and words handled were as follows:—

	Messages.	Words.
East Coast.. . . .	36,771	820,230
Great Lakes.. . . .	16,809	307,729
West Coast.. . . .	147,885	2,308,261
Hudson Bay.. . . .	5,934	430,080
Totals.. . . .	207,399	3,866,300

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The amount of business handled by the East coast system shows a decrease from last year's business amounting to 1,064 messages containing 115,761 words.

The Great Lakes system (operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Ltd., under contract) shows an increase of 288 messages, with a total decrease of 4,071 words.

The West coast system (operated directly by this department) shows an increase of 26,765 messages containing 575,841 words.

The Hudson Bay system (operated by this department for the department of Railways and Canals) shows a decrease of 330 messages, with a total increase of 37,926 words.

REVENUE.

The total revenue collected during the year amounted to \$22,418.28 against \$16,731.33 in 1916-17.

The West coast service shows an increase of \$5,697.42, the Great Lakes a decrease of \$4.70, and the East coast a decrease of \$5.77.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY.

One hundred and fifty operators were examined during the year for certificate of proficiency in radiotelegraphy, including five re-examinations; seventy-six candidates were successful and seventy-four failed.

Five operators holding a certificate of proficiency in radiotelegraphy passed a successful examination in the operation of other equipments, and have had their original certificate amended accordingly.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO SHIPS DURING THE YEAR BY THE GOVERNMENT RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The coast stations rendered assistance to numerous vessels on the west and east coasts during the year.

NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS, AND ALTERATIONS.

West coast.—*Estevan:* A concrete foundation was built under the dwelling-house. A well was dug to a depth of 12 feet and a good supply of water is being furnished to each building.

Triangle island: The engines and wireless apparatus were thoroughly overhauled, and the inside tank and pump of building cleaned and painted.

Gonzales Hill: An extension has been built to the operating-house, approximately 15 feet by 25 feet, to give additional accommodation for the officer in charge and his staff to handle the largely increasing clerical work of the station.

Wireless workshop: The requirements of the radiotelegraph service having completely outgrown the accommodation available in the wireless workshop in the Esquimalt dockyard, and this latter being required for other purposes, a new workshop building has been erected on the drydock property adjoining the dockyard. All testing instruments and wireless apparatus and the two masts have been transferred to the new workshop which is now in efficient operation.

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East coast and Great Lakes.—No new construction work was undertaken on the east coast or on the Great Lakes.

GENERAL.

Since the outbreak of hostilities it has been found necessary to take over certain of the East coast stations, these stations are now being operated directly by the department for naval purposes.

The department has continued its policy of maintaining the apparatus on the different stations up-to-date (in so far as can be done without unreasonable expenditure), and the service continues to maintain a degree of efficiency which compares favourably with that obtained elsewhere.

The administration of the Radiotelegraph Act, with which this department is charged, has been carried on as usual and no evasions or attempted evasions of the section of the Radiotelegraph Act calling for the compulsory equipment of radiotelegraph apparatus on certain steamers have been reported.

In addition to the above section of the Radiotelegraph Act, regulation 23a of the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917" has been placed in effect. This regulation prescribes that on and after the first day of January, 1918, every British steamer registered in Canada, of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or upwards, sailing to or from any port in Europe or in the Mediterranean sea, shall be provided with an efficient radiotelegraph apparatus in good working order, with two certificated operators in charge.

An inspection service is maintained by the department, and vessels are regularly inspected to see that the law is being complied with.

TRAINING OF OPERATORS.

A training school was maintained at Halifax for the training of operators, but on account of the explosion the school has been transferred to Ottawa where a large number of learners are receiving instruction in wireless telegraphy.

The learners are recruited from a good class of men, practically all of them having passed their matriculation examination or equivalent, before joining up. At the school they receive a thorough grounding in operating procedure and technical matters, with the result that when they have completed their course, they required only a few months' actual experience to become qualified operators capable of taking charge of a ship station.

The school, although primarily intended for the training of raw men, will, as soon as the operator situation permits, be used to give junior operators an advanced course, which all operators will be required to take after eighteen months' practical experience on a station. This, it is considered, will be of great benefit to the service.

Personnel.—The total personnel of the Radiotelegraph service in the Dominion is 493.

7. FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The Canadian Government has suitably equipped and maintains nine small cruisers, known as the Fisheries Protection vessels, for the purpose of protecting

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Canadian fisheries, and enforcing the fisheries regulations along the three-mile limit of the Canadian coasts, and at the international boundary line in the Great Lakes.

The following vessels of the Fisheries Protection service were in commission during the past year: East coast—*Canada*, *Curlew*, *Constance*, *Petrel*, *Gulnare*, Great Lakes—*Vigilant*; West coast—*Malaspina*, *Galiano*, *Restless*.

C. G. S. Canada.—At the outbreak of the war, the Naval Service took over for war duties, *C. G. S. Canada*, which was commissioned under the White Ensign for naval defence work. This vessel has since been employed continuously in connection with the war, and has not been available for fisheries protection duties. In like manner the *Constance* and the *Gulnare* were employed on naval work, and were not available for fisheries protection duties.

C. G. S. Curlew was utilized in the bay of Fundy, and along the west coast of Nova Scotia. The vessel was employed on minor duties up to May 4, when she proceeded to Halifax for refit. Towards the end of June, the vessel was again available for its regular duties, and proceeded to cruise along the lobster fishing grounds outside territorial waters, as far northward as the bay of Fundy.

Particularly careful watching is required in this district to see that United States smacks and otter trawlers comply with the regulations. The vessel continued on fisheries protection duties of this nature for the remainder of the season.

In addition to its regular duties, the vessel was also utilized in carrying out the inspection of life-saving stations, along the coast of Nova Scotia. It also rendered assistance on several occasions to vessels and launches disabled, and to small boats adrift. During the winter months, the ship was utilized to good advantage in keeping harbours free of ice. The commanding officer of the vessel reports that the amount of fish caught in the district which he patrolled, shows a decrease over the previous year. He attributes this to the bad weather during the season.

C. G. S. Petrel.—The *Petrel* was engaged in war work up to June 6, when she proceeded on the regular fisheries duties. The United States schooner *Lottie G. Merchant* was seized for fishing inside the three-mile limit, and handed over to the customs authorities. The *Petrel* then cruised with the United States fishing fleet, along the Nova Scotia coast as far as Louisburg. The fishing fleet then left the coast, and the *Petrel* returned to Halifax. For the remainder of the season it was utilized in fisheries protection duties and for the inspection of life-saving stations east of Halifax. On October 24, the Naval branch again took over the vessel for naval duties, upon which it remained for the rest of the year.

C. G. S. Vigilant.—The *Vigilant* was commissioned on May 8, but owing to difficulty in obtaining a crew, did not proceed on her regular duties till June 16, when she took up work along the boundary line in the Great Lakes. Cruising was carried on without incident until the end of the month. The vessel was then docked at Port Dalhousie for repairs, and did not proceed again on patrol duties until the end of July. She patrolled in lake Erie during August.

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The early part of the fishing season in the Great Lakes is reported to have been poor, but in September there was a good run of herring, and in the late fall very large quantities of fish were taken. Less poaching was noticed during the year, partly owing to the high cost of nets. During this season, the *Vigilant* steamed 4,468 miles and seized 556 nets, which were sold at auction.

On November 29, ship proceeded to Collingwood where she laid up.

C. G. S. Malaspina.—The *Malaspina* was employed on defence work, up to April 10, when she proceeded with stores for the wireless stations on the west coast. The vessel then proceeded to cruise the fishing grounds in Hecate strait, during which cruise considerable foreign fishing gear was seized. The vessel continued on fisheries work up to May 22, when she returned to Esquimalt for special duties. She was utilized for naval work, or was under repair until September 3. Throughout September the vessel was utilized to carry on inspection of the various wireless stations along the coast. For the remainder of the year, with the exception of two cruises on Fisheries Protection duty, the *Malaspina* was employed as a patrol vessel of the Royal Canadian Navy.

C. G. S. Galiano.—The *Galiano* was employed on naval work until June 12. During June and the early part of July the ship patrolled along the west coast of Vancouver island, entering many of the sounds where poaching is practised. Much illegal fishing was prevented, and a considerable amount of gear was confiscated. On July 11, the vessel was ordered to Vancouver to embark the Fisheries Commission. The members of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission were taken to various harbours, and finally disembarked on August 4.

From the 4th to 20th August, the vessel was used to deliver stores and to carry out the inspection of the wireless stations. The vessel then went into drydock for repairs, and was not available for further service until September. Throughout the remainder of the season the vessel was used to a large extent on naval work, but carried out any patrol work and inspection work, necessary.

C. G. S. Restless.—The *Restless* was employed on war work, and did not perform any Fisheries Protection duties. Although the vessels of the Fisheries Protection Service have gradually become absorbed in the work of Naval Defence, the department has been careful to have all complaints regarding the fisheries laws investigated. In this manner the fisheries laws are being generally observed through the activities of the Fisheries Protection vessels, although the vessels are also being utilized to great advantage in connection with the prosecution of the war.

8. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The Life-saving service of Canada has been established for the purpose of saving the lives of those in danger at sea, and for rescuing those on board wrecked vessels along the coasts of Canada. Stations equipped with life-boats manned by trained men have been built at points along the coasts where navigation is difficult and where wrecks are most prevalent. It is not the purpose of these stations to save

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vessels or cargoes, but in many cases, after the crews have been saved, the life-boats endeavour to take off as much of the cargoes as possible.

The department also undertakes to reward bravery for life-saving at sea, but not along the coasts and in rivers. Cases of the latter should be brought to the attention of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, Hamilton, Ont.

As the fishermen along the coasts are equipping themselves with modern motor-boats or installing auxiliary power in their fishing smacks, the number of wrecks is decreasing rapidly and consequently the necessity for a large number of life-saving stations is diminishing. The fishermen are now nearly all in a position to assist each other in case of engine trouble, and the number of calls on the life-boat crews is thereby greatly reduced.

The department has, during the past year, experienced great difficulty in obtaining suitable crews to man the life-boats, owing to the many calls for men. The question of closing down a number of stations which are of least use is being seriously considered.

During the fiscal year 1917-18, thirty-seven stations were in operation, of which twenty-four are located on the East coast, three in British Columbia, and ten along the Great Lakes. Six of these stations have permanent crews on duty throughout the year, five have permanent crews during the navigation season, and the remainder have volunteer crews, who drill twice a month, and who are called out in case of a wreck.

On the East coast assistance was rendered to disabled vessels or motor-boats by the crews of the stations at Duncan Cove, Herring Cove, Scattari, Cape Tormentine, Escuminac, Little Wood island, and Charlottetown.

On the Great Lakes the crews from Long Point, Southampton, and Toronto were called out. As in previous years the Toronto crew were called upon to render assistance in a great number of cases of small pleasure boats, they having been called out on forty-four different occasions. The Toronto life-saving station is equipped with a pulmotor, and rendered assistance in many cases of drowning.

In British Columbia the Bamfield station was the only one called upon to render assistance. The life-saving crew rescued from the burning gasoline launch *Maria*, three cable operators shortly before the vessel sank.

9. FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1917-18.

The attached financial statement shows the expenditure under the various appropriations and revenue received by the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

The expenditure on account of H. M. C. S. *Niobe*, *Rainbow*, the submarines and other vessels engaged in the defence of our coasts, the Royal Canadian Naval Hospital (Halifax), and extraordinary expenditure for the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt have been charged to war appropriation. The ordinary expenditure for the upkeep and maintenance of the Royal Naval College, Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards, has been charged to naval service appropriation.

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A statement of stores supplied, work done, and advances made on behalf of the British, French, Italian and American Governments, and others, is also given. These disbursements amount during the fiscal year 1917-18 to \$22,128,747.96, and to this should be added the sum of \$157,391.83 transferred from fiscal year 1916-17, thus making a grand total of \$22,286,139.79 debited against the Allies, etc., during fiscal year 1917-18. Credits and cash received during the year amount to \$20,637,105.86, leaving an outstanding balance of \$1,649,033.93, which is not included in the amounts charged to war or naval appropriations but carried forward in suspense to the fiscal year 1918-19.

STATEMENT of jobs completed in the workshops, and stores supplied by the Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards during fiscal year 1917-18.

	Halifax.	Esquimalt.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Naval Service	1,222,319.41	305,762.74
Fisheries Protection service	19,817.30	27,047.91
Hydrographic Surveys	230.14	9,014.88
Life Saving service	1,307.72	2,421.06
Radiotelegraph Service	7,025.82	3,898.19
Fishery Patrol service	8,530.83	6,220.67
British Admiralty	938,220.79	478,283.72
French Admiralty	10,820.37	.....
Italian Government	8,955.90	.....
U.S. Government	19,345.93	.....
Dept. of Marine .....	.....	1,099.18
Dept. of Militia and Defence .....	.....	1,222.62
Sundries	540.35	8,390.40
	(A) 2,237,114.56	843,361.37
Wages paid (B)	304,510.76	313,104.39
Salaries	51,914.75	39,785.13
Stores issued (C)	1,927,071.75	516,200.22

(B) and (C) included in (A).

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STATEMENT of appropriation accounts for fiscal year 1917-18.

Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Naval Service.....	1,000,000 00	398,919 93	601,080 07
Fisheries Protection service.....	375,000 00	155,122 50	219,877 50
Hydrographic Surveys.....	290,000 00	148,180 78	141,819 22
Radiotelegraph service.....	225,000 00	224,387 35	70,612 65
Tidal service.....	35,000 00	22,193 76	12,806 24
Patrol of the northern waters of Canada.....	50,000 00	25,863 67	24,136 33
New Fisheries Protection steamers.....	100,000 00		100,000 00
Rewards for saving life, including Life Saving service.....	125,400 00	94,904 71	30,495 29
	2,270,400 00	1,069,572 70	1,200,827 30
Fisheries—			
Salaries and disbursements of Fishery officers.....	305,000 00	267,210 21	37,789 79
Building fishways and clearing rivers.....	30,000 00	8,975 39	21,024 61
Legal and incidental expenses.....	4,000 00	2,452 24	1,547 76
Canadian Fisheries Museum.....	8,000 00	4,833 65	3 166 35
Oyster culture.....	6,000 00	5,003 18	996 82
Cold storage and transportation of fish.....	125,000 00	116,578 91	8,421 09
Dogfish reduction works.....	60,000 00	38,036 74	21,963 26
Service of Customs officers <i>re Modus Vivendi</i> licenses.....	900 00	289 65	610 35
Fisheries Intelligence bureau.....	5,000 00	2,873 45	2,126 55
Fisheries Patrol service.....	190,000 00	187,839 47	2,160 53
Fisheries exhibit (Toronto Exposition).....	10,000 00	9,854 72	145 28
Fish breeding establishments.....	400,000 00	270,796 95	129,203 05
Inspection of canned and pickled fish.....	25,000 00	10,639 76	14,360 24
Marine Biological stations and investigations.....	26,000 00	26,000 00	
	1,194,900 00	951,384 32	243,515 68
Civil Government.....	188,950 00	162,504 61	26,445 39
Contingencies.....	50,000 00	49,456 93	543 07
	238,950 00	211,961 54	26,988 46
Fishing Bounty.....	160,000 00	159,893 10	106 90
<i>Recapitulation.</i>			
Naval Service.....	2,270,400 00	1,069,572 70	1,200,827 30
Fisheries.....	1,194,900 00	951,384 32	243,515 68
Civil Government.....	188,950 00	162,504 61	26,445 39
Contingencies.....	50,000 00	49,456 93	543 07
Fishing Bounty.....	160,000 00	159,893 10	106 90
	3,864,250 00	2,392,811 66	1,471,438 34
War appropriation—			
Disbursements.....\$ 20,671,121 33			
Carried from 1916-17.....157,391 83			
Gross expenditure.....\$ 20,228,513 16			
Less—			
Reimbursements and credits.\$ 9,577,268 93			
Transferred to 1918-19.....995,015 09			
Net expenditure.....\$ 10,572,284 02			
		9,666,229 14	
Imperial Government special account—			
Disbursements.....\$ 12,740,000 00			
Reimbursements.....\$ 12,085,981 16			
Transferred to 1918-19.....654,918 84			
	12,740,000 00		
Total net expenditure fiscal year 1917-18.....		12,059,040 80	

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STATEMENT showing accounts outstanding in respect to stores supplied work done and advances made, etc., at the end of fiscal year 1917-18.

Supense accounts.

	Debits.		Credits.	Balance Transferred to 1918-19.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
British Admiralty.....	8,843,544	63	8,032,476	43
Imperial Government.....	12,740,000	00	12,085,981	16
French Admiralty.....	76,666	96	66,301	87
Italian Government.....	22,844	52	22,476	88
Russian Government.....	6,842	65		
United States Government.....	54,668	15	7,493	39
Department of Militia and Defence.....	117,580	34	113,243	41
Department of Railways and Canals.....	5,651	81	5,634	64
Miscellaneous.....	326,293	01	303,898	08
Allotments (balance).....	56,182	42		
Sundry advances (balance).....	35,865	30		
Totals.....	22,286,139	79	20,637,105	86
				1,649,033 93

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STATEMENT OF REVENUE of the Department of the Naval Service for fiscal year
ended March 31, 1918.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Royal Naval College - College fees (37 cadets).....		3,700 00
Fisheries revenue.....		114,572 39
Modus Vivendi (licenses to United States fishing vessels).....		4,179 00
Casual revenue.....		13,545 38
Miscellaneous revenue.....		3,293 40
Wireless Apparatus licenses.....		197 75
Wireless Operators' examination fees.....		182 00
Fish Culture revenue.....		5,341 60
Fines and forfeitures.....		600 00
Radiotelegraph revenue -		
Alert Bay station.....	720 02	
Cape Lazo station.....	468 98	
Dead Tree point station.....	1,063 38	
Digby island station.....	3,134 70	
Estevan point ".....	3,191 47	
Gonzales hill ".....	3,603 32	
Ikeda head ".....	412 43	
Pachena point ".....	97 63	
Point Grey ".....	3,821 30	
Triangle ".....	4,819 95	
Camperdown ".....	216 93	
North Sydney ".....	353 52	
Sable island ".....	47 90	
Heath point ".....	3 10	
Magdalen islands station.....	363 55	
H.M.C.S. "Margaret" station.....	9 12	
Port Burwell station.....	11 33	
Sault Ste Marie ".....	34 93	
Port Arthur station.....	13 81	
Point Edward station.....	21 05	
Midland station.....	9 87	
Toronto ".....	8 15	
Tobermory ".....	2 27	
Kingston ".....	1 79	
		22,430 50
		168,045 02

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FISHERIES REVENUE for fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

Provinces.	Amount collected.	Refunds.	Net amount
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	2,345 48		2,345 48
Quebec.....	7,664 73		7,664 73
New Brunswick ..	14,439 53	10 00	14,429 53
Nova Scotia ..	6,663 94		6,663 94
Prince Edward island.....	3,260 26	4 00	3,256 26
Manitoba.....	12,910 65		12,910 65
Saskatchewan.....	3,643 65		3,643 65
Alberta.....	9,777 94	10 00	9,767 94
British Columbia.....	53,665 21	150 00	53,515 21
Yukon	375 00		375 00
	114,746 39	174 00	114,572 39
Modus Vivendi licenses.....	4,387 50	208 50	4,179 00
			118,751 39

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appropriation for fiscal year 1917-18.

Repairs and mainten- ance.	Purchase of ships and alterations.	New ships.	Works, lands, buildings.	Miscel- laneous effective services.	Non-effec- tive pay and separation allowances.	Charter of vessels.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8,685 18				85,873 48	3,590 16		1,159,801 82
19,135 92				15,890 76	953 78		411,777 97
47,889 31				4,471 41	942 98		231,438 39
				1,926 71	336 69		74,785 20
	101,234 10						101,234 10
	101,409 11						101,409 11
		855,886 85					855,886 85
		1,206,460 42					1,206,460 42
			70,521 71				70,521 71
108,661 49			17,397 32	1,379 72			889,604 09
							143,589 77
				20,007 84	77,888 61		489,156 90
16,145 57				621 39			62,657 78
30,340 15			29,910 93	1,810 29			81,655 29
27,263 00				10,525 18		1,892 00	122,970 60
429,473 36	137,136 68			217,102 37	180 06	268,066 76	2,879,228 52
				25 647 02	369 86		153,129 14
				123,900 46	35,416 84		686,215 14
687,593 98	339,779 89	2,062,347 27	117,829 96	509,156 63	438,358 98	269,958 76	9,721,522 80

STATEMENT of expenditure under the naval appropriation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

	Royal Naval college.	Halifax dockyard.	Esquimalt dockyard.	H. M. C. S. "Niobe."	Headquarters.	General account.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pay and allowances.....	49,123 79		129 60		18,618 95		68,292 34
Stores and allowances.....	19,546 34	90,052 98	56,723 65		1,273 70	10,841 36	178,438 03
Medical services.....	720 14	2 00					722 14
Cadets miscellaneous expenses.....	951 67						951 67
Repairs and maintenance.....	17,495 85	137,767 73	113,356 53				268,620 11
Works, lands and buildings.....	2,689 17	16,771 91	332 92				19,794 03
Miscellaneous effective services.....	16,268 92	3,212 11	3,291 72		2,018 39	557 63	25,351 77
Non-effective pay.....	381 95			350 15			735 10
Depreciation.....		14,158 12	2,123 19				16,281 31
	107,483 83	251,964 88	175,960 61	350 15	21,911 01	11,398 99	579,099 50
Less credits—							
Percentage on stores.....		65,501 60	40,142 33				105,643 93
" labour.....		12,838 98	56,527 32				68,366 30
Arising		1,375 42	4,793 92				6,169 34
	107,483 83	182,218 88	75,497 01	350 15	21,911 01	11,398 99	398,919 93

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GENERAL.

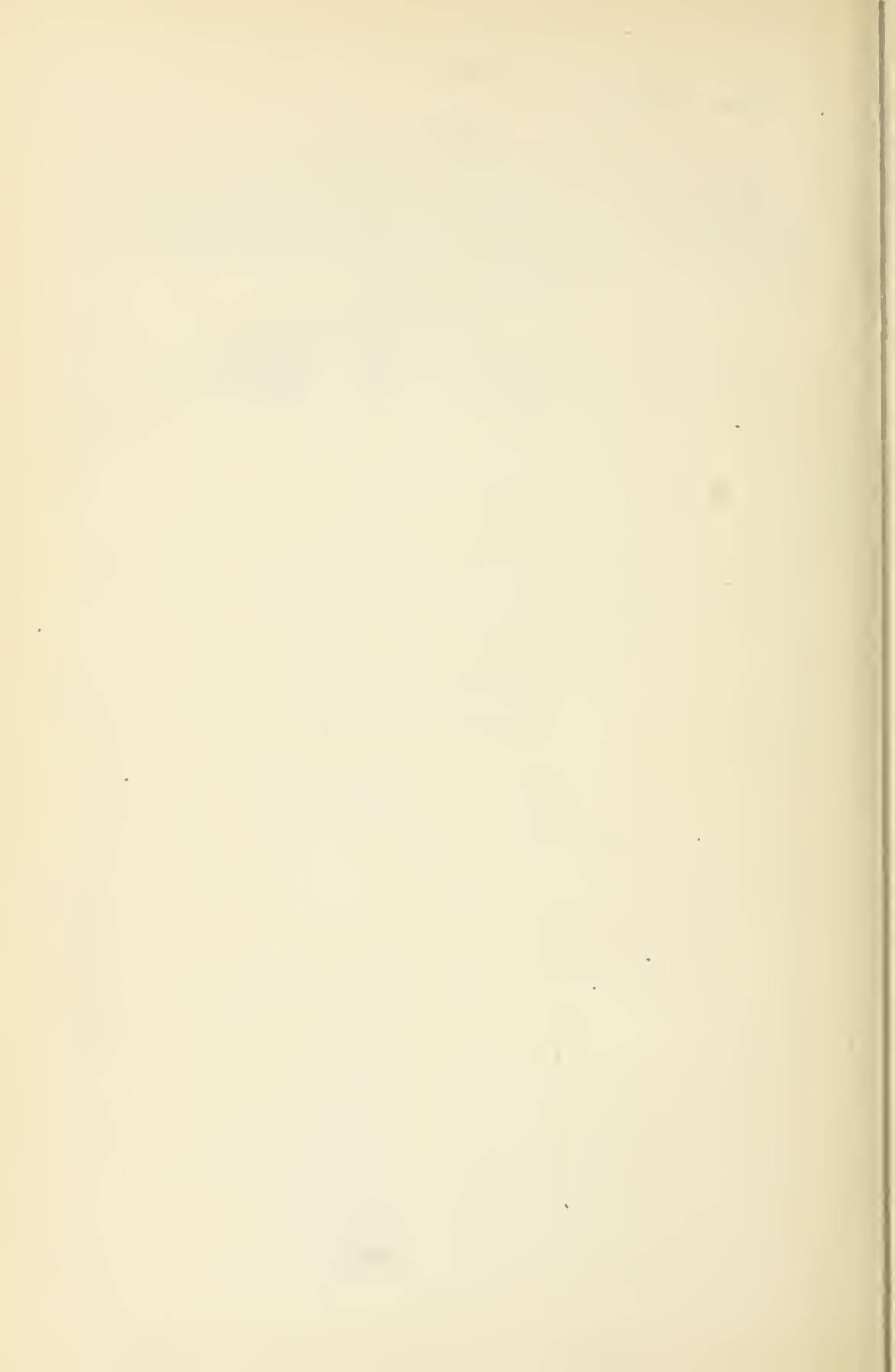
Each branch of the Naval Service has been operated throughout the year in an efficient manner. Those branches directly dealing with matters pertaining to the war have increased to very large proportions. The different staffs have spared no effort in coping with the increased amount of work, and the department has been able to meet all requirements in this regard.

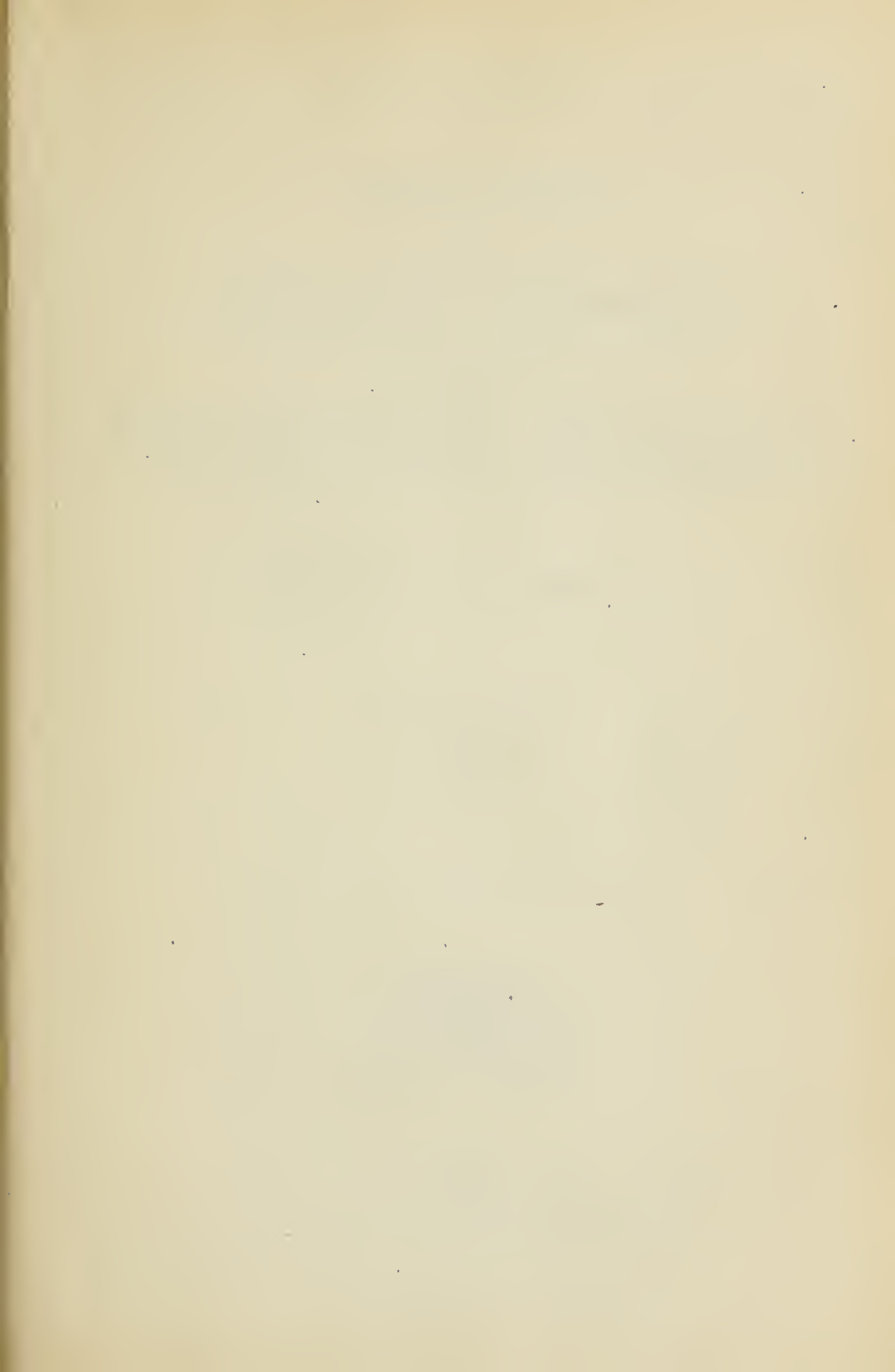
I have the honour to be, sir,

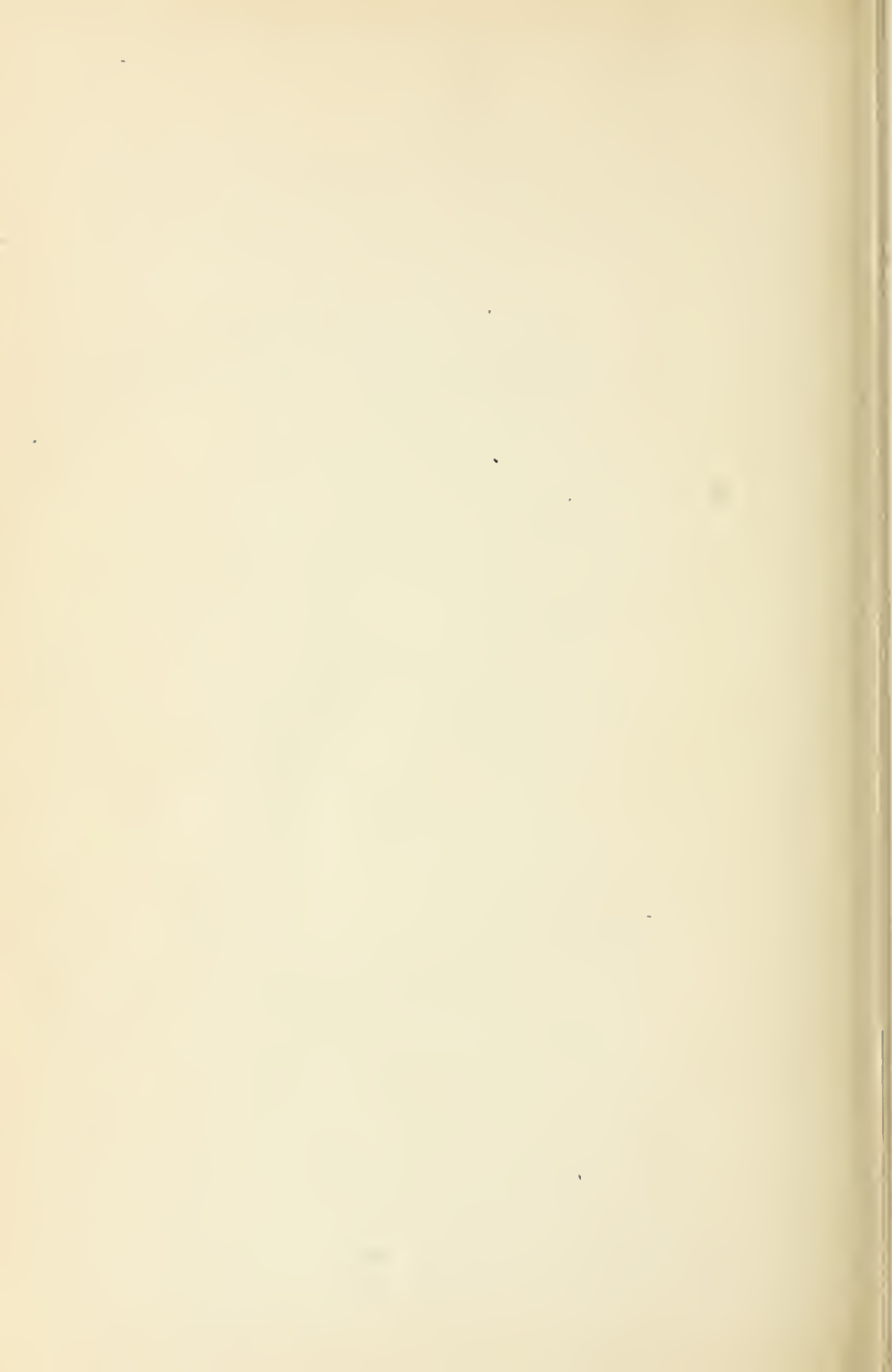
Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service of Canada.







FIFTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
FISHERIES BRANCH

Department of the Naval Service

FOR THE YEAR

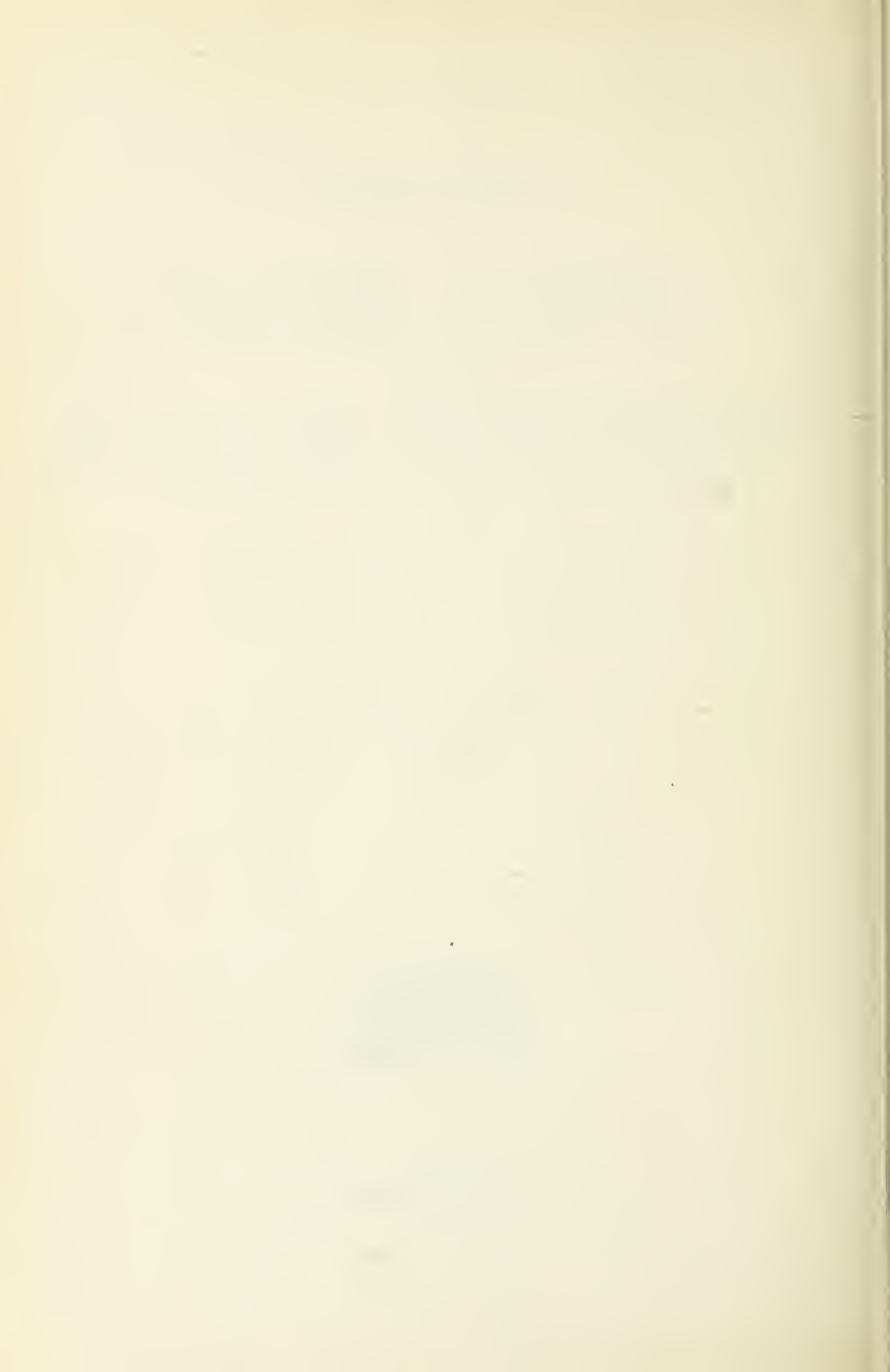
1917

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1918



*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of
Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the fifty-first annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE,

OTTAWA, September, 1918.

ERRATA.

Page 26, last paragraph, should read:—"There were 95,122 persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry afloat and ashore during 1917. Of the total, 84,011 were engaged in the sea fisheries, 11,111 in the inland fisheries. There were 8,946 on vessels, tugs, and smacks; 62,700 in boats; 744 fishing without boats; and 22,732 working in canneries, freezers, smokehouses, etc., cleaning and preparing the fish for market."

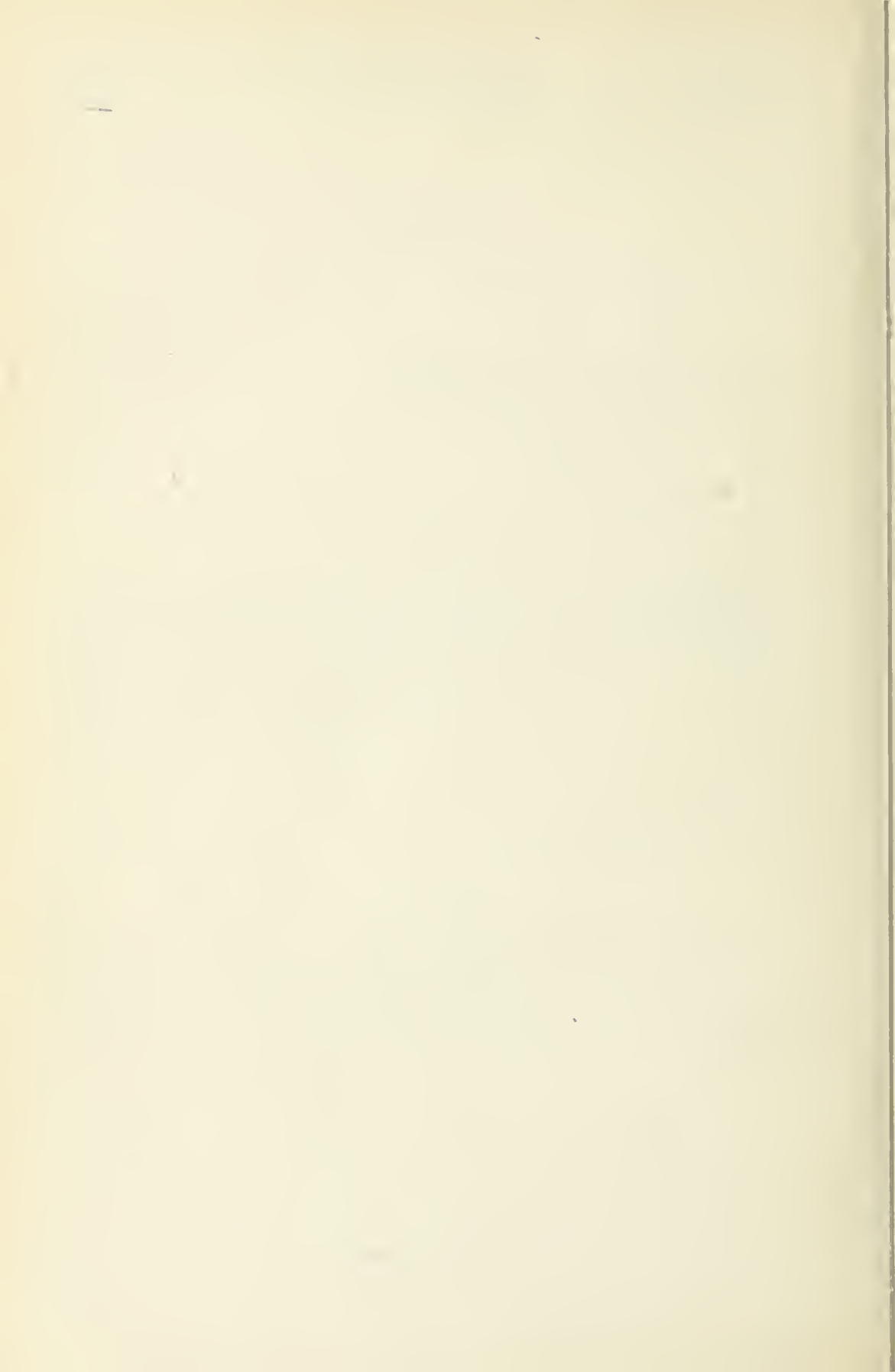
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DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Honourable C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fifty-first annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, which deals with (a) international questions and the investigation of the British Columbia salmon fisheries by special commission; (b) the various activities of the Branch; and (c) the production and value of the fisheries.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

GENERAL.

For some years past, negotiations have been in progress with the United States for the settlement of certain outstanding fishery questions.

Ever since the American Revolution, the question of port, inshore, and onshore privileges to United States fishing vessels in Canadian waters and territory, has been a contentious subject, and at times it threatened the peaceful relations of the two countries.

This question was last dealt with in a permanent way by the Treaty of October 20, 1818, one hundred years ago. It soon afterwards developed that the two countries placed different interpretations upon the meaning of certain of its terms, and the question of the true meaning of such terms was not settled until 1910, when it formed the subject of an arbitration at the Hague. There had always been a disposition to exchange an extension of the privileges to United States fishing vessels in our waters for free access for Canadian fish to the United States markets. Provisions of this character were included in the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 and in the Treaty of Washington of 1871.

In view of this, the United States Government, in 1914, following the removal of the duty on fresh and unmanufactured fish going into that country, requested an extension of the privileges to their fishing vessels in Canadian waters.

On the other hand, Canadian fishing vessels were not being allowed to go to United States ports with their catches direct from the fishing grounds, and if they found themselves there for any reason they were not given clearances back to the fishing grounds, but had to clear for a port in an outside country. Hence the removal of the duty was being largely nullified to them.

Also, with a view to properly protecting her lobster fishery, Canada maintains a close season for fishing lobsters, during which Canadian fishermen are not permitted to fish either inside or outside Canadian territorial waters. But during the closed time along the southwestern coast of Nova Scotia, United States well-smacks have for years past been coming over and fishing outside territorial waters, and using our harbours at nights for shelter. This practice, Canada felt was a violation of the spirit and intention of the Treaty of 1818, and the fishing was not only causing great unrest amongst our local fishermen, but was in a large measure nullifying the good effects of our close season.

Negotiations had been proceeding during the past two years for a settlement of these matters, but with no definite result.

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Meantime a difficult and rather critical condition was developing on the Pacific coast. Since 1897 Canada has been granting special privileges to United States fishing vessels coming to British Columbia ports with their catches, by which they were enabled to ship their fish in bond to the United States. Following the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, these privileges were extended so as to allow vessels to sell their catches in bond to some duly authorized person or firm, who would in turn ship them in bond to the United States, thus enabling small vessels that did not land earload quantities, or that had not selling facilities in the Eastern States to avail themselves of the Canadian ports. As Prince Rupert is much nearer the fishing grounds than Seattle, most of the vessels from that port began to resort to the former to dispose of their catches. This caused great unrest and agitation in Seattle and in Ketchikan, Alaska, and last year a Bill was introduced into Congress which had for its object the preventing of any Pacific-caught fish being shipped into the United States through Canada, unless the consignments of such originated in a United States port. Representations were made by Canada against the adoption of this Bill and, while it passed through the initial stages, it was finally defeated, but notice was given that it would be again introduced at the following session of Congress. After protracted negotiations, Canada finally offered to settle the whole matter on both coasts on the following basis:—

1. That the *modus vivendi* be extended to all fishing vessels, by whatever means they may be propelled, that it be applied to the Pacific Coast as well as to the Atlantic, and that the annual fee be reduced from one dollar and fifty cents per registered ton to the nominal sum of one dollar per vessel. Also, that the renewal of the licenses from year to year be not conditional on an Order in Council, but form part of the arrangement itself.
2. That United States fishing vessels on both coasts be allowed to sell their fish in Canadian ports for the Canadian markets, subject to Customs duty, as well as to sell in bond.
3. That Canadian fishing vessels be allowed to purchase bait in United States ports or waters, on equal terms with American fishing vessels.
4. That Canadian fishing vessels be allowed to take their catches to United States ports and sell them there, subject to Customs duties, if any.
5. That fishing vessels of either country visiting ports in the other, be given clearances for the fishing grounds, if so desired.
6. That the United States prevent American lobster well-smacks from fishing off the Canadian coasts during the close seasons for lobster fishing on such coasts.
7. That such arrangement be in force until the expiration of two years after either party thereto shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Following receipt of these proposals the United States asked for the appointment of a Joint Commission to fully consider the whole matter. This was agreed to, and a commission consisting on the United States side of Hon. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, Hon. E. F. Sweet, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. H. M. Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries; and, on the Canadian side, of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Chief Justice for New Brunswick, (but who was Minister of this department while the negotiations were going on), W. A. Pound, Superintendent of Fisheries, and the undersigned. Two other highly important questions—the rehabilitation and production of the sockeye fishery of the Fraser river system, and the protection of the halibut fishery of the Pacific coast—which were under consideration between the two Governments, were also referred to the commission. As the conditions of these two fisheries and the causes of the decline therein have been dealt with in recent annual reports, it is unnecessary to go into details of them herein.

The commission met at Washington on the 16th of January, and continued in session there until the 24th of that month. While substantial progress was made at these sittings, it was found to be desirable to hold some public sittings on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts before reaching decisions. Such sittings were held in Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and St. John, N.B., from January 31, to February 6, both days inclusive. The commission then adjourned to meet

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at Seattle, Wash., on April 24, next. Following the return to Washington and Ottawa, respectively, of the two sections of the commission, they took up with their Governments the question of a temporary arrangement during the war to meet the difficulties in connection with privileges to the fishing vessels of either country in the ports of the other, with the object of removing every barrier to the greatest production of food and the freest movement thereof. On the 21st February the United States Secretary of Commerce, with the authority of the President, sent the following notice to the United States Collectors of Customs:—

To promote the vigorous prosecution of the war and to make the utmost use jointly of all the resources of the nations now co-operating you will permit, during the war, Canadian fishing vessels and those of other nations now acting with the United States to enter from and clear for the high seas and the fisheries, disposing of their catch and taking on supplies, stores, etc., under supervision as in the case of merchant vessels entering and clearing for foreign ports, except as to tonnage tax and other charges specifically imposed on entry from and clearance for foreign ports.

On the 8th March an Order in Council in the following terms was approved:—

The Minister of the Naval Service recommends, under the authority of the War Measures Act, chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1914, that during the war, United States fishing vessels, in addition to their treaty rights and privileges, shall be permitted to enter any port in Canada, without the requirement of a license, or the payment of fees not charged to Canadian fishing vessels, for any of the following purposes:

(a) The purchase of bait, ice, nets, lines, coal, oil, provisions and all other supplies and outfits used by fishing vessels whether the same are of a like character to those named in this section or not;

(b) Repairing fishing implements;

(c) Dressing and salting their catches on board ship;

(d) The shipping of crews;

(e) The transhipment of their catches;

(f) The sale thereof locally on payment of the duty.

The Minister further recommends that the fees paid on licenses already taken out for the present calendar year be remitted.

Thus for the term of the war this troublesome question has been fully and satisfactorily settled.

Also during the time that the commission was in Washington, the Secretary of Commerce gave instructions to have a Bill prepared for immediate introduction into Congress to prevent the continuance of United States lobster well-smacks coming over to the Canadian coast and fishing lobsters outside territorial waters during the Canadian close season there.

It is anticipated that the commission will complete its investigations and submit its report during the coming summer.

FUR-SEAL FISHERY.

Under the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911, between Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Russia, pelagic sealing, or the killing of fur seals at sea, is prohibited—excepting to the extent that such may be done by the Indians or other aborigines along the coast, using canoes—for a term of at least fifteen years, and during this period Canada is to receive 15 per cent gross in number and quality of the seal skins taken on the United States and Russian seal islands, and 10 per cent of those taken on the Japanese islands.

As the herds were so very seriously depleted when the treaty became effective, the year following, both the United States and Russia stopped all commercial killing on their islands for five years, so that commercial killing will begin in both countries in 1918.

In early years, before pelagic sealing became important, the United States islands readily yielded one hundred thousand fur seal-skins annually without

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showing any ill effects on the herds, but in 1911, when the treaty came into effect, the total number of seals resorting to these islands was estimated at 123,600.

The increase during the past five years has been very satisfactory. A careful census taken in 1917 showed the presence of 468,692 seals on the islands.

As seals are born in about equal numbers as regards sex, and as they are highly polygamous, a large percentage of the young male seals may be killed each year, not only without detriment, but with absolute advantage to the seals. It is probable that from 20,000 to 30,000 such seals will be killed on these islands during the coming summer.

It has not been possible to procure much information regarding the conditions on the Russian Islands, but the total number of seals on these islands in 1917 was given as 15,000, and it was proposed to kill 750 during the summer of 1918.

The Japanese rookeries are quite small. They are now practically restricted to those on Robben island, which was ceded to Japan by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. Small killings went on, on these rookeries since 1911, with the exception of 1916 and 1917. Canada's share for the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, amounted in the aggregate to 123 skins. These were recently sent by Japan with her own share to St. Louis, U.S.A., to be sold at the fur sales there in April, 1918. Canada's share of the skins taken in 1915 amounted to 58. These were forwarded to Messrs. C. M. Lampson and Company, of London, during the present year, and will be sold in the April, 1919, sales.

While the number of seals reaching the island in 1916 and 1917 during the killing season was small, the census taken in the latter year showed that during the three months beginning with the 1st of August, 10,515 seals resorted to the islands. This is an eminently good showing, and is clear evidence that the rookeries will be in excellent condition in a few years.

Unless unforeseen conditions prevail, Canada will, beginning with 1918, receive an important revenue from its interest in the seal herds, the amount of which will rapidly grow from year to year as the sizes of the different herds increase.

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE SALMON FISHERIES OF DISTRICT NO. 2, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The administration of the salmon fisheries of British Columbia, so as to enable the industry to be carried on to the greatest public advantage, and at the same time to afford the different species of salmon the protection necessary to maintain the runs thereof at a maximum of productivity, involves some of the most difficult and perplexing problems with which the department has to deal. Also, until the Privy Council decision in the Fisheries reference, in 1913, the question of right as between the Province and the Dominion was not fully defined, and dual jurisdiction prevailed, which added to the difficulties of the situation.

For several years the number of salmon canneries in district No. 2—that portion of the province north of cape Caution—was restricted to a given number. The number of fishing licenses in the different areas was also, and still is, limited to that which investigations have shown the fisheries could safely stand, and these licenses were definitely allotted to the different canneries.

Some years ago it was decided that a departure from this policy was desirable, and accordingly licenses for some additional canneries were granted, and a number of the fishing licenses in each area were issued to *bona fide* white fishermen as unattached or independent of any cannery.

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After much consideration it was decided in 1917 that the time had arrived when all the fishing licenses should be issued independently of the canneries, and that restriction of the number of canneries to be allowed should be removed. Accordingly those engaging in the industry were notified that this would be done beginning with the season of 1917.

Following announcement of this decision, nearly all the canners interested interposed the most strenuous objection. They maintained that if this course were followed it would jeopardize the future of the industry, and in a few years it would be in a state of bankruptcy and chaos, when the position of the fishermen themselves would be much worse than at the present time. They expressed confidence that while the proposed policy might seem proper in theory, if the real state of the business end of the industry were fully understood, the department would not advise such a course, and they asked for a thorough investigation by a commission consisting of absolutely disinterested business men. It was decided to grant this request, and a commission consisting of Mr. W. Sanford Evans, as chairman, Mr. H. B. Thompson, now chairman of the Canada Food Board, and Mr. F. T. James, of the F. T. James Company, Limited, Toronto, was appointed.

The commission was asked to investigate and submit findings on the following points:—

1. Whether the number of salmon canneries allowed to be operated in District No. 2, British Columbia, should be restricted to the number of licenses for such establishments as are now effective, and if so, for what length of time.

2. Whether motor boats should be allowed to be used in salmon fishing operations in the said district.

3. Whether the number of fishing boats now allowed to be used in any area should be enlarged or reduced: (a) if motor boats are allowed, and (b) if row boats only are permitted, and if so, by how many in either case and in either direction.

4. Whether any of the boats authorized to be used in any area should be licensed to fish in connection with specified canneries only, and if so, what proportion of such boats.

5. Whether the export in a fresh condition of other varieties of salmon than sockeye should be prohibited, and if so, to what extent.

6. The actual amount of money in cash originally and at present invested in each cannery and equipment; the annual business done and the expenses connected therewith and the gross and net annual profits or losses sustained by each cannery in the said district since the boat-rating became effective, such information to be obtained by the examination of witnesses under oath, or by an audit of the books, or both, as may be found most desirable by the commissioners.

7. Such other points directly connected with the salmon fishing and canning industries in this district as in the opinion of the commissioners will better enable them to reach proper conclusions on the aforesaid subjects.

They investigated the matter very thoroughly during the past summer, and visited every area in which fishing was carried on.

As the commission submitted its report to you a few days before the end of the fiscal year, and as it is being printed for public use, it is unnecessary to comment on it herein.

CHANGE IN STATISTICAL YEAR.

Heretofore the twelve months period covered by the annual report on the fisheries was that of the fiscal year, extending from 1st of April to 31st of March following. But as the great bulk of the annual catch is landed during the spring, summer, and fall months—operations during January, February, and March being on a more limited scale—it was decided, since the last report was published, that the year for statistical purposes should, in future, be the calendar year. Consequently, the twelve months now being reported on are those from January to December, 1917.

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The figures for the first three months of the year were, of course, included in the last report and are repeated in this one in order that a full calendar year may be covered at the beginning for future comparative purposes.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF PUBLISHING REPORT.

There has also to be noted a change in the method of publishing the annual report. Under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between this department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the latter will publish as a joint report the usual details of production by counties and districts, as Part III of its Census of Industry, under the title "Fisheries Statistics of Canada." The statistical information, however, is collected by our fishery officers and checked in this department, as before. It is then handed over to the Bureau of Statistics for publication. This report, therefore, contains a summary only of the production and value of the fisheries for the period named.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

CONTROLLING AND PROTECTING THE FISHERIES.

To afford adequate protection to the fisheries that require such is, unfortunately, still a difficult and expensive matter. The vast extent of our country, its comparatively sparse population, the great number of rivers and streams up which anadromous sea fish ascend to spawn, many of these being in practically uninhabited portions of the country, the high prices and ready demand for the different species of fish and shell-fish most needing protection, all add to the difficulty of fully enforcing provident and necessary regulations. As the department's outside organization becomes more efficient and stronger, and as public sentiment against infractions of the fishery laws grows more emphatic, it is hoped that the department's work in this respect will become lighter.

No one is permitted to engage in most of the fisheries that will admit of only limited prosecution, unless he first procures from the department a fishery license. Up to the present the fisheries have not been regarded as an industry from which much direct revenue should be procured, hence the license fees are usually nominal as compared with the value of the concessions. During the present year a total number of 26,565 licenses were issued.

To see to the enforcement of the license provisions and the other laws and regulations designed to afford the various fisheries necessary protection, the fisheries branch has an outside organization consisting of chief inspectors, inspectors, overseers, and guardians, as well as a fleet of patrol boats to supervise waters that cannot be efficiently controlled from the land alone.

The first three named classes of officers are permanently employed, but the guardians are engaged only during such times as the overseers need special assistance. During the present year the numbers of officers and patrol boats in the different provinces were as follows:—

Province.	Chief Inspectors	Inspectors	Overseers.	Guardians.	Patrol Boats.
British Columbia	1	3	20	50	20
Alberta and Saskatchewan.	1	2	8	52	
Manitoba		2	3	18	1
Quebec		1	12	1	2
New Brunswick.		3	20	167	6
Nova Scotia		3	59	457	7
Prince Edward Island.		1	4	87	3
Yukon		1			

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The organization in the eastern provinces is, in most portions thereof, inefficient. The number of officers is unduly large, but they are paid mere pittance, so that it is unreasonable to expect that they can devote to their fishery duties the time necessary for their proper performance. It is essential that a complete reorganization of this portion of the service should be effected without avoidable delay.

But while this class of work is of the utmost importance, and is very exacting on time, the affirmative side—the doing of things to increase the knowledge of the fishermen in the life-history of fish, to enable them to catch more fish, to prevent them losing valuable time unnecessarily, to encourage the better handling of fish so that fishermen will get more for their catches and consumers will receive a better article of food, to provide better facilities and cheap transportation rates for fish, to bring to the attention of the general public the value and comparative cheapness of fish as food, the keeping up and increasing the supplies of certain kinds of fish by artificial hatching and rearing, etc.,—has during this year received a full share of attention.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH FISH.

The assistance in affording better transportation facilities and cheaper rates for fish, that has been in operation for a number of years past, has been continued with some modification during this year. This work was started in 1907, and has proved one of the most helpful of the department's activities. Indeed such success has been met with, that the object in view—placing the fish business in a position where it can take care of itself—has been almost accomplished, so that the time is drawing near when it will be unnecessary for the department to bear any portion of the transportation charges on fish, but it will be always its duty and pleasure to aid in every feasible way in securing more adequate transportation facilities. Important as cheap rates are, proper facilities are even more important.

When this service was first undertaken, the shipments of fresh, mildly cured, and fresh frozen fish from the Atlantic coast, were so small that the railways did not find it feasible to place refrigerator cars, even to be hauled by freight, at the disposal of the dealers. There were no refrigerator express cars for fish, and the rates by the ordinary express cars were so high as, under the conditions then obtaining, to preclude the possibility of rapidly expanding the demand in the larger centres of consumption. Moreover, meat was then plentiful and cheap in all parts of the country, and as meat is less perishable and easier to handle than fish, it was extremely difficult to compete against it. Another great obstacle in Canada that does not obtain even in the United States is that, at least on the Atlantic coast, we have no large cities, and even on the Pacific coast there is but one. Montreal, the nearest one to the Atlantic, is nearly one thousand miles from the main shipping points in Nova Scotia.

In 1907 the department arranged for a limited refrigerator fast-freight service from Halifax and Mulgrave to Montreal, and the following year it undertook responsibility for the payment of one-third of the express charges on L.C.L. shipments from the Atlantic coast to points in Quebec and Ontario, and with a view to working up a demand in the Prairie provinces, a similar payment was authorized on shipments from the Pacific coast to such provinces.

Good effects immediately became manifest, and it affords the department the keenest pleasure to testify to the energy of the wholesale dealers and the larger producers, and to the cordial manner in which they co-operated with it and with each other to bring about the best results. Also the Canadian Government Railway and Express Companies, though unable to afford lower rates, have been doing everything they found to be feasible to encourage the business.

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Experience shows that the needs of the business would be best served by a frequent express service by refrigerator cars, and year by year efforts were made to bring this about. Experiments in a limited express refrigerator service were made on different occasions, but sufficient cars of proper construction have not been available to the express companies. Moreover, the railways have not found it practicable to load their passenger trains, on which the express cars are hauled, to a greater extent than they have been doing. When the time comes that the mails and express packages will be of sufficient volume to require handling by separate trains, the difficulty of express refrigerator car shipments will, no doubt, be largely overcome. Meantime, the extension of the refrigerator fast-freight service, to be operated on schedule time, so far at least as the Atlantic coast is concerned, seems to offer the best solution of the problem for through shipments. Fish forwarded by such service reach their destination in better condition than consignments shipped in ordinary express cars. Hence, arrangements have been made with the railway to have a refrigerator fast-freight service made available to the shippers from the Atlantic coast three days each week, and the department looks forward to the time when this will be a daily service, operated on schedule time, so that it will be to all intents and purposes an express service at freight rates. It also hopes that it will be found feasible to extend this service at least to Toronto.

The growth of the business from the time the department first arranged for improved transportation facilities has been rapid, and, with the exception of the first two years of the war, continuous. The progress, that was made in the earlier years of such assistance in the different branches of the industry, made it possible for the producers and dealers to take advantage, to a much greater extent than would otherwise have been possible, of the opportunities that have more recently been arising on all sides.

The Canada Food Board, which was appointed this year, has done its full part in developing the demand for fish. It was not slow to recognize the place that fish could and should occupy in the food of our people, and its powers in controlling the use of different foods place it in a position to do the eminently excellent work it is doing, in making the use of fish much more general. There has been the closest co-operation between the board and this department.

Also the Canadian Fisheries Association has done excellent work in organizing the industry to the extent it has, thus bringing about closer co-operation amongst the different branches thereof. The department trusts that a realization of the benefits of such organization will speedily become general throughout Canada, on the part of the fishermen themselves as well as on that of the larger producers and of the wholesale and retail dealers, so that the association will be able to speak with full authority for all parts of the industry.

On the Pacific coast the industry has been so far largely confined to the salmon, halibut, and herring fisheries, notwithstanding that this coast is rich in other fisheries, and that vast quantities of other excellent edible fish are caught in fishing for halibut, but have been mostly thrown away as caught, on account of the lack of markets for them. The demand for halibut and salmon, both in Canada and the United States, has grown so rapidly in recent years that it is now greater than the supply, so that there is no longer need for the payment of any portion of the transportation charges on these fish.

On the other hand, it is pre-eminently desirable, both from the standpoint of the industry and of the public, that the various species of excellent flounders and so-called "cods" and other fish which can be produced cheaply and abundantly on the Pacific coast, should come into general use. To introduce these fish it is essential that they should be sold to the consumer at low prices. To this end it was decided during the past fall to change the method of assistance in shipments from the Pacific coast by discontinuing the payment of any portion

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of the express charges on halibut and salmon, and to replace such by the payment of two-thirds of the transportation charges on shipments of other fish, whether forwarded by express or freight, or in carload or less than carload lots. With this assistance, and under arrangements made by the Canada Food Board, it became possible to place flounders, cod, etc., on most of the markets of the Prairie Provinces at a retail price of 10 cents per pound. The result has been highly gratifying. Already important shipments are being made from week to week, and it is evident that the time is not far distant when the demand for these fish will be large enough to maintain an important fishing industry for them as such, instead of as a by-product of the halibut fishery. Indeed, already one company has found it feasible to start a steam otter trawler in fishing for flounders, etc.

While it has not been found practicable so far to procure a record of the total weights of the different varieties of fish supplied to the interior markets, the following statement showing the amounts paid by this department as its one-third of the charges on L.C.L. shipments by express, indicates in a measure the growth of the business:—

Year.	From East Coast.	From West Coast.
1909-10	\$15,162 20	\$13,541 76
1910-11	16,898 13	21,896 73
1911-12	19,620 62	35,315 10
1912-13	29,969 48	39,277 13
1913-14	37,818 85	44,114 47
1914-15	26,667 33	34,528 60
1915-16	27,122 69	34,872 56
1916-17	32,717 73	36,799 80
1917-18	49,550 89	46,371 84

As above indicated, this shows only a limited portion of the trade and its growth. By the refrigerator fast-freight service from the Atlantic coast, several carloads are shipped weekly. Also from the Pacific coast a number of carload lots are shipped weekly by express to supply the needs of Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg, on which no portion of the transportation charges are paid by this department. In addition to these, throughout the winter large shipments of frozen fish are forwarded from both coasts by ordinary freight.

On the whole, the expansion of the use of fresh, fresh frozen, and mildly cured fish in this country must be regarded as satisfactory, but the expansion that has taken place this year is merely an indication of the possibilities from now on. This country is particularly fortunate to have, at a time like this, fisheries that are second to none in their extent, variety, and abundance. The supply of meat, even before the war, had fallen below the demand. The shortage is now vastly greater apart from the fact that it is imperative that we shall not only export sufficient to meet the requirements of our soldiers overseas, but that we shall do our full part in supplying the needs of the Motherland and our European allies. There seems little room for hope that the meat shortage will be any less when the war ends. Indeed, it is not improbable that the most critical period in the world's food supply will be during the few years succeeding the war. Hence the possibilities for expanding the demand for fish during the next few years are vastly greater than they ever were.

To enable full advantage of these possibilities to be taken, two things are of paramount importance:—

(1) That the railways and express companies provide adequate transportation facilities at reasonable rates; and

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2 That the people of this country and of this continent be made to realize that fish that are properly frozen as soon as they are landed, that are shipped in a frozen condition in refrigerator cars and that are sold retail still frozen, without ever having been thawed, are the next best thing to these fish right at the seaside, as they are delivered from the boats or vessels. There is no room for doubt that fish so handled are much superior to the same fish, if shipped in a fresh, unfrozen condition packed on ice, even in refrigerator cars, when laid down in the interior markets. Also such fresh frozen fish can be shipped in perfect condition to any part of this continent that has railway connection. Furthermore, with a demand for frozen fish there need never be times of shortage and superabundance depending on weather conditions on the fishing grounds, as investigations have demonstrated that frozen fish may be held in storage for months without undergoing the slightest deterioration.

In addition to home consumption, large quantities of fresh frozen fish have been shipped overseas this year for use by the Canadian army there, as well as to supply the domestic needs in Great Britain. Even with the high transportation rates across the ocean, these fish cost less laid down in England than it was possible to purchase similar fish produced there.

The rapid growth in the fresh frozen and mild cured fish trade is being reflected in the fishing industry itself. Better equipment, so as to enable larger landings of fish, is being rapidly introduced. The following statement, showing the growing number of motor boats operated by fishermen in recent years, clearly evidences this:—

Year	Atlantic Coast.	Whole of Canada.
1910 11	2,290	4,588
1913 14	5,788	8,700
1914 15	6,779	9,302
1915 16	8,119	11,097
1916 17	9,719	12,828
1917..	10,761	14,823

Also, this year four steam otter trawlers were in operation on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific.

As many of our fishermen enlisted for overseas military service, it became evident early in the year that fewer would be engaging in the industry than previously, notwithstanding the importance of producing even much larger quantities of fish. Hence a call was sent out by the department to the fishermen on all parts of the coast to individually make increased effort to produce more fish. That this call was not in vain seems apparent by the fact that the total landings this year were greater than last, notwithstanding that a considerably fewer number of fishermen were engaged, particularly on vessels.

POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANSION OF CURED FISH INDUSTRY.

The opportunities for development of our fisheries are not now only along the line of the fresh, fresh frozen and mildly cured business. The markets of the world for dry cured, pickled, cut and canned fish, are available to Canada to a much greater extent than ever before, owing to conditions brought about by the war. We have the fish in abundance. On account of the proximity of the fishing banks to our coasts, we can produce fish cheaply. All that is needed to assure a full share in the world's markets is that by proper handling, curing and packing we produce an article equal to the best procurable anywhere.

It is eminently in the interests of Canada that her fisheries should be developed as rapidly as possible. There is no branch of production that lends itself more readily to the enrichment of the country than its fisheries. They cost nothing to produce, beyond the fishing equipment and the labour employed. Therefore the exportation of fish operates strongly towards a favourable balance of trade.

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Edward Island, and 1,250 in Nova Scotia, but there are tens of thousands of acres around the coasts of these provinces that by proper artificial culture and cultivation could be converted into highly producing oyster areas. Experience in every country where it has been properly tried, shows that oyster farming, though probably somewhat more hazardous, is just as feasible, and usually much more profitable than upland farming. In early years, when the demand for oysters was small, the natural public beds readily yielded all that were needed, but as the demand increased, fishing became more intensive, the beds began to suffer. From time to time the fishing season was curtailed until now it is only about a month or six weeks in the year, but the growing number of fishermen more than offset the shortening of the season, and the beds are now on the verge of commercial exhaustion. Experience, wherever oysters are found, shows that natural beds alone cannot meet the requirements of a growing demand.

As long ago as 1892 the department brought over an expert from England to advise as to the best course to pursue; and his services have since been retained; but under the conditions that have obtained, it has been impossible for him to achieve satisfactory results.

The importance of encouraging private culture and cultivation was years ago realized, and prior to the Privy Council decision in the Fisheries reference, in 1898, a number of leases of areas on which to carry on such operations were granted. Following that decision the provinces claimed that by virtue of it they owned the oyster beds, and therefore that they alone could administer the fishery thereon. The Federal Government took an opposite view, so that neither one nor the other was in a position to grant leases of a satisfactory nature, and nearly all those that had previously been issued were allowed to terminate. Negotiations for some settlement of the whole question of fishery rights as between the Dominion and provinces went on intermittently, but year by year went by without anything definite being accomplished, and meantime the public beds were continuously going down.

Finally in 1910 this department endeavoured to have the deadlock broken by entering into a *modus vivendi* with the provinces by which, pending the settlement of the legal points at issue, the administration of the industry would be placed in its hands on the understanding that if it were ultimately decided that the contention of the provinces were correct, a proper accounting for fees collected would be made to them, and that they would sustain those to whom leases might have been granted, in their holdings. To this, all the provinces were not prepared to agree, but they all expressed a readiness to undertake themselves the administration of the industry, so far as the leasing of private areas is concerned, and the building up of a business in the culture and cultivation of oysters.

In the circumstances the department decided to ask for the necessary legislation to enable this to be done, and in 1910 the Fisheries Act was amended so as to authorize agreements to be entered into with the different Provincial Governments whereby they would be empowered "to grant leases of such areas of the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbours, creeks, rivers, and estuaries of such provinces as the Government of such provinces considers suitable for the cultivation and production of oysters.". Following this legislation, enabling agreements were entered into with the different sea-washed provinces, and it is understood that some leases of areas have been issued in each of the three Maritime Provinces, though outside of New Brunswick little progress has apparently been made.

The provinces, however, were not prepared to take over the administration of the public beds as well, so that the unsatisfactory and indeed largely unworkable condition of dual control still exists. It is clearly in the public interest that this should be ended, and it is hoped that some way of accomplishing this will shortly be found.

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The possibilities of the building up of a very large oyster and other mollusk industry are obvious, but in the initial stages, which must be largely experimental, the most careful guiding and control is essential. Under proper conditions there seems no reason why a business could not be built up that would produce a total annual revenue to those engaging in it that would run into millions of dollars.

FISHERIES MUSEUM.

The excellent Fisheries Museum, which was being built up in Ottawa, had to be dismantled during the year, as the building used was demolished to give place to a large government office building. As no other suitable building was available, most of the specimens had to be stored. Some have been placed in the Victoria Memorial Museum, which is now being used for parliamentary purposes, and some models of fishing equipment were sent to the commercial exhibit of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

As Canada has fisheries second to none in the world, it is fitting that there should be in the Capital a Fisheries museum that would be equal to the best anywhere. It is hoped that when the days of peace return it will be found feasible to erect a proper building for this purpose.

The curator of the museum, who is also the department's naturalist, has been detailed to assist Dr. A. P. Knight, of the Biological Board, in a study of the natural history of the lobster.

FISHING BOUNTY.

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels", the sum of \$160,000 is appropriated annually by the department and paid to fishermen of the eastern Maritime Provinces. The bounty is distributed under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1917, payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.30 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, \$1 per boat.

To boat fishermen, entitled to receive bounty, \$3.85 each.

There were 14,532 bounty claims received, and 14,516 paid. In the preceding year, 13,604 claims were received, and 13,593 paid.

The total amount paid was \$159,893.10, allocated as follows:—

To 812 vessels and their crews \$52,748.20.

To 13,704 boats and their crews \$107,144.90.

The following table shows in detail the payment of the bounty by counties for the year 1917:—

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Provinces and Counties.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage	Average tonnage.	Number of men.	Amount paid.	Number of Boats.	Number of men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to Vessels and Boats in 1917.
					\$ cts			\$ cts	\$ cts
Nova Scotia.—				5	31 50	179	293	1,307 05	1,338 55
Annapolis..	—	—	—	—	—	174	246	1,121 10	1,121 10
Antigonish..	17	269	16	90	836 45	498	934	4,094 65	4,931 10
Cape Breton.	1	15	15	3	33 90	4	7	31 70	65 60
Cumberland.	12	550	46	99	1,173 70	417	718	3,181 30	4,355 00
Digby..	58	901	16	263	2,560 00	812	1,277	5,729 95	8,286 95
Guy'sborough.	80	1,253	16	344	3,422 00	1,203	1,651	7,559 60	10,981 60
Halifax.	26	355	13	127	1,157 20	458	917	3,988 45	6,145 65
Inverness.	4	54	14	16	154 80	52	74	336 90	491 70
Kings..	165	8,323	50	2,120	21,681 25	686	849	3,955 65	25,636 90
Lunenburg	3	58	19	10	121 15	81	107	492 95	614 10
Pictou ..	17	193	11	57	553 60	193	309	1,382 65	1,936 25
Queens..	31	816	26	213	2,160 00	498	828	3,685 80	5,845 80
Richmond.	45	1,027	23	314	3,007 75	693	1,238	5,459 30	8,467 05
Shelburne	11	146	13	58	513 50	324	476	2,160 70	2,674 20
Victoria	26	995	38	288	2,811 65	168	323	1,411 55	4,223 20
Yarmouth.									
Totals	496	14,955	30	4,097	40,218 45	6,440	10,247	45,896 30	86,114 75
New Brunswick —									
Charlotte..	15	256	17	61	646 60	441	694	3,115 40	3,762 00
Gloucester..	265	3,759	14	1,074	10,527 45	207	488	2,085 80	12,613 25
Kent ..	10	104	10	21	236 30	29	43	194 55	430 85
North berland.	4	81	20	17	186 90	6	12	52 20	239 10
Restigouche	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	67 60	67 60
St. John ..	4	73	18	11	142 45	48	61	283 10	425 55
Totals.	298	4,273	14	1,184	11,739 70	737	1,314	5,798 65	17,538 55
Prince Edward Island —									
Kings..	2	37	18	7	81 10	507	742	3,364 70	3,445 80
Prince..	8	114	11	32	315 60	543	1,323	5,654 55	5,970 15
Queens	4	46	11	14	134 65	130	279	1,205 00	1,339 65
Totals..	14	197	14	53	531 35	1,180	2,344	10,224 25	10,755 60
Quebec —									
Bonaventure	1	16	—	3	34 90	970	1,722	7,607 20	7,642 10
Gaspé ..	2	24	12	19	145 35	3,291	6,195	28,257 55	28,402 90
Rimouski ..	—	—	—	—	—	96	137	623 55	623 55
Saguenay..	1	15	15	10	78 45	1,080	1,974	8,737 10	8,815 85
Totals	4	55	14	32	258 70	5,347	10,328	45,225 70	45,484 40
Grand totals	812	19,480	24	5,276	52,748 20	13,704	24,233	107,141 90	159,895 10

FISH CULTURE.

The operations carried on from April 1 to December 31, 1917, were confined almost entirely to the propagation of the commercial food fishes, such as Atlantic salmon and lobsters in the Maritime Provinces, whitefish, lake herring, salmon trout, and pickerel in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; and Pacific salmon in British Columbia.

The commercial species are practically all distributed as fry on the natural spawning areas, and mainly where the eggs had been collected. A small, but growing percentage is reared to the fingerling size. The purely sporting fishes are hatched in small numbers. After adequate return of the fry has

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been made to waters from which the eggs were obtained, the greater part of the remainder is distributed in publicly controlled waters, on application, while a small proportion is supplied to privately controlled or leased waters on payment of fixed prices and all transportation charges.

Owing to war conditions, no new hatcheries were erected. A shortage of labour, a scarcity of fish in some districts, and unfavourable weather conditions in others, resulted in a decreased collection of eggs, and in the hatcheries not all being filled to capacity.

There are fifty hatcheries, fourteen of which are lobster hatcheries. There are also eleven subsidiary hatcheries, six salmon retaining ponds, and one lobster pound in operation. From these the total distribution of the various species in each province during the season of 1917 was as follows:—

Nova Scotia—	
Atlantic salmon..	7,176,650
Speckled trout..	203,400
Lobsters ..	304,589,956
New Brunswick—	
Atlantic salmon..	10,333,255
Speckled trout..	106,401
Quananiche salmon..	580
Rainbow trout ..	8,000
Shad..	400,000
Lobsters ..	138,987,000
Prince Edward Island—	
Atlantic salmon..	1,000,000
Speckled trout..	241,400
Lobsters..	108,000,000
Quebec—	
Atlantic salmon..	6,385,825
Speckled trout..	164,690
Quananiche salmon..	10,000
Lobsters..	63,220,000
Ontario—	
Speckled trout..	500
Herring ..	55,850,000
Pickeral ..	169,000,000
Salmon trout	32,405,170
Whitefish..	177,535,000
Manitoba—	
Pickeral ..	15,824,000
Whitefish..	277,100,000
Saskatchewan—	
Whitefish ..	42,497,000
Alberta—	
Atlantic salmon..	103,849
Cutthroat trout ..	374,527
Lake herring,	2,189,000
Salmon trout	281,114
British Columbia—	
Atlantic salmon..	245,050
Speckled trout...	137,965
Coho salmon...	2,542,210
Cutthroat trout...	493,201
Dog salmon...	4,988,600
Kamloops trout...	653,453
Rainbow trout ..	16,200
Sockeye salmon...	73,142,820
Spring salmon.....	3,249,540
Steelhead salmon....	26,304
Total distribution.....	1,499,482,660

The department is indebted to the United States Bureau of Fisheries for a present of 10,000,000 sockeye eggs from Alaska. The eggs were placed

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in a British Columbia hatchery, and the fry will be distributed in the Fraser river.

Evidence of the most satisfactory results from the department's fish cultural operations is apparent on all sides. The catch of whitefish per net in lake Winnipeg was never better than during the current season. The fishery for whitefish in lake Erie, the greatest whitefish-producing area in Canada, and in lake Ontario, tends rapidly towards the prosperous condition in which it formerly was. The salmon rivers of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were never in better condition; the spawning areas are covered with salmon which are forcing their way into the highest tributaries of the various rivers.

Similar results are not apparent from the lobster hatcheries. Indeed, there is not satisfactory evidence to show that they are even proving beneficial. Hence it has been decided not to operate them during the year 1919.

A detailed report on the fish cultural operations of the department is being published separately in pamphlet form.

BIOLOGICAL STATIONS.

The Atlantic and Pacific biological stations carried on their work actively during the season of 1917.

At St. Andrews, N.B., investigations of a practical and scientific nature were conducted by representatives of the various universities of Canada. One of the chief aims of the researches was to investigate the kinds of fish and marine animals that could be used for food, but have hitherto been neglected. The reports on the investigations, when completed, should be of much practical value.

In connection with the work at St. Andrews, a survey of the fisheries conditions in the eastern part of the gulf of St. Lawrence was undertaken from Eastern harbour in Cape Breton as a base.

For three months the staff, under Dr. A. G. Huntsman, made constant trips over the fishing grounds and accumulated a large mass of observations. Much attention was devoted to the spawning of herring at the Magdalen islands, and the drift of the larvæ; also to hydrographic and plankton studies in sections of water between cape Breton and the Magdalen islands, and from Aspy bay out to a depth of 200 fathoms.

Dr. Knight, of Queens University, carried out an important investigation at Caribou harbour, Nova Scotia, in continuation of his lobster researches.

The pearly fresh-water mussel resources of Ontario were studied, and a report made thereon, which has been published.

At Nanaimo, B.C., work was carried on under the supervision of Dr. C. McLean Fraser, curator of the Pacific coast station. Studies of the life-history of British Columbia salmon were continued and results published in the form of special reports. The marking of salmon was also continued; while the study of fish parasites, hydroids, and a great variety of marine animals was completed.

FISH INSPECTION.

The season of 1917 was the third in which inspection of pickled fish was carried on. There were presented for inspection and the brand, 8,977 barrels of herring, alewives, and mackerel. Of these, 3,083 barrels failed to pass inspection because of either the poor condition of the fish, bad grading, or inferior barrels. In the preceding year, 7,213 barrels were inspected, while in the year before that, which was the first, there were 1,328 barrels presented for inspection. The number of packers who submitted their fish for inspection was eighty, against seventy-three in the season of 1916 and sixteen in that of 1915.

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The Inspection Act compels no one to submit either his barrels or fish for inspection, and, therefore, results are dependent on the educative and persuasive efforts of the department, through its inspecting officers. During the season, and prior to its opening, fishermen and packers were visited regularly, and the requirements of the Act, with respect to the manner in which their fish should be cured, pointed out to them. Coopers' shops also were visited, and practical instruction in barrel making given to the coopers. Further, simply worded pamphlets of instruction in barrel making and herring curing in the Scotch method were published by the department early in the year, and copies distributed by the inspecting officers.

Keeping in mind the fact that inspection is entirely voluntary on the part of packers and that the carrying out of such often involves them in a considerable amount of extra labour, it affords a considerable amount of satisfaction to be able to show that more packers presented their fish for inspection, and that more fish were inspected, than in the two preceding years.

Much good work has been accomplished since the passing of the Act, especially in connection with the adoption of a higher grade barrel. Many coopers, however, persist in making barrels as of old. This is encouraged to some extent by a certain class of packer who considers only the few cents he wrongly thinks he saves by buying the cheaper, poor barrel, and will doubtless continue so long as our officers are without the power to enforce the production of a standard package.

The present abnormal demand for pickled fish in the United States, due to lack of supplies from Europe, made it possible, in the course of the year under review, to dispose of fish of indifferent cure, packed in inferior barrels, at prices which seemed high compared with those of normal times. For this reason many packers were hard to convince of the necessity for exercising greater care and producing a first-class article, notwithstanding that properly cured fish packed in good barrels in every case secured a better price than the other kind. For example, while some packers obtained \$7 to \$8 for split herring, and \$10, \$12, \$13, and even up to \$15 per barrel on the spot for herring cured in the Scotch style, others who carefully followed the department's instructions got \$20 and up to \$22 per barrel.

CANNERY INSPECTION.

Under authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, all establishments in which fish of various kinds are canned were systematically inspected during the season of 1917. The inspections were undertaken on both coasts by the department's fishery overseers.

The duties of the inspecting officers, as in the past, consisted of supervising the sanitary conditions of each canning establishment, and the utensils used therein; the cleanliness of the employees; the condition of the fish previous to canning; and the manner in which the product is handled.

During the year there were in operation on the Atlantic coast 660 establishments canning lobsters, and 18 canning other fish such as sardines, herring, haddock, mackerel, and clams, while on the Pacific coast there were 93 salmon canneries operated; making a grand total of 771. The total number of inspections made and reported on was 2,364.

In the course of the year the Meat and Canned Foods Act was amended to enable the department to deal more effectively with the canning of fish. Regulations for carrying out the provisions of the amended Act have been framed and adopted, but these will not come into effect till December 15, 1918.

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BAIT-REPORTING SERVICE.

To assist masters of fishing vessels to locate bait supplies during the cod-fishing season, and minimize the time lost in searching from harbour to harbour for bait, there has been in operation, since the season of 1913, a system by which definite information as to the amount of bait landed along certain stretches of the Atlantic seaboard is collected by the local officer of the department and despatched daily by telegram to certain important points, and there posted up.

During the season of 1917 the service was carried on as usual. Each telegram contained definite information as to bait supplies at all important points within the district of the officer who sent the message. Copies of all telegrams were mailed to the department at the end of each week, and the work closely followed and checked.

During the spring months of 1917, 100 telegrams were sent from the Magdalen islands, Souris, P.E.I., and Queensport, N.S., to Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Riverport, N.S.

During July and August, 203 telegrams were sent from Little Bras d'Or, L'Ardoise, Canso, Wine Harbour, and Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S., to North Sydney, Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Shelburne, N.S.; also from Lockeport, N.S., to Canso and Halifax, N.S., and from Shag Harbour and Digby, N.S., to Halifax, Shelburne, and Lockeport, N.S.

From the beginning of September to the middle of November, 46 telegrams, covering information from the counties of Charlotte and St. John, N.B., were sent from Campobello, N.B., to Digby, Yarmouth, Pubnico, and Clark's Harbour, N.S.

This service is being appreciated more and more from year to year, and those in the trade who are interested in the landings of herring, either for bait or food purposes, find that the information furnished is of much benefit to them.

STATISTICAL WORK.

The system in operation by which the statistical information concerning the sea fisheries is collected and compiled, may be described briefly as follows: Each overseer in the course of his rounds gathers from fishermen and fish-merchants, details of the quantity and value of fish landed in his district during the current month. From outlying points that cannot be visited with sufficient frequency by the overseer, the information is supplied to him by a local correspondent.

The information thus collected is despatched to Ottawa on a special form, during the first days of each succeeding month. A copy is sent, at the same time, to the Inspector of Fisheries under whose jurisdiction the overseer is, in order that he may follow and check the work of collection.

At Ottawa the monthly returns are checked and compiled to show the totals for each county, for each province, and for the whole of Canada. This information is published monthly in the form of a bulletin, which also contains summarized results of the fisheries in the United States, Newfoundland, the United Kingdom, Norway, and, prior to the outbreak of war, Germany.

At the end of the fishing season, or at the end of the statistical year, before making up his annual returns, each overseer, in inland as well as in sea-fishing districts, visits all parts of his district and obtains more complete information as to the year's catch and its disposal in a fresh, dried, smoked, etc., state. This information reaches the department through the inspectors of fisheries, who check and compile the figures for their respective districts. In the department the figures are again checked. The fuller information is then published in the annual report.

A state of complete satisfaction has not yet been reached with the work of collecting our general fisheries statistics. For no matter how perfect the

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system is, nor how closely the figures are scrutinized afterwards, the department must rely largely on the intelligence and honesty of its outside officers for accurate returns. It may be safely stated, however, that since the adoption of the present system, in 1910, our published statistics are sufficiently near the mark to enable any one who studies them intelligently to arrive at accurate conclusions as to the upward or downward trend of any particular fishery.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The total expenditure for all fisheries services, except civil government, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, amounted to \$951,384.32.

The total net fisheries revenue from rents, fines, sales, and license fees, including *modus vivendi* licenses to United States vessels, for the same period amounted to \$118,751.39.

The following is a summary of the sums appropriated and those expended for the various services during 1917-18:—

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$ cts.
Salaries and Disbursements Fishery Officers.....	305,000	267,210 21
Fish Breeding.....	400,000	270,796 95
Fisheries Patrol Service.....	190,000	187,839 47
Cold Storage and Transportation of Fresh Fish.....	125,000	116,578 91
Dog Fish Reduction Works.....	60,000	38,036 74
Canadian Fisheries Museum.....	8,000	4,833 65
Building Fishways and clearing rivers.....	30,000	8,975 39
Legal and Incidental Expenses.....	4,000	2,452 24
Oyster Culture.....	6,000	5,003 18
Customs officers <i>re Modus Vivendi</i> Licenses.....	900	289 65
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	5,000	2,873 45
Toronto Exhibition.....	10,000	9,854 72
Inspection of Canned and Pickled Fish.....	25,000	10,639 76
Marine Biological Board.....	26,000	26,000 00
Totals.....	1,194,900	951,384 32
Fishing Bounty.....	160,000	159,893 10

The following table shows certain items of fisheries expenditure for 1917-18, by provinces; details will be found in the Auditor General's Report under the proper headings:—

Provinces.	Salaries and Disbursements Fishery officers.	Fish Breeding.	Fisheries Patrol Service.	Building Fishways and clearing rivers.	Inspecting Canned and Pickled Fish.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	64,537 48	36,057 56	33,673 94	343 72	5,773 31
Prince Edward Island..	11,097 11	7,994 24	5,697 91		1,647 80
New Brunswick.....	55,124 91	37,021 69	16,195 61		2,899 71
Quebec.....	7,199 95	19,727 25	4,752 33	42 45	50 00
Ontario.....		69,864 18			
Manitoba.....	13,164 99	28,277 81	18,943 45		
Alberta.....	13,262 62	4,127 81			
Saskatchewan.....	16,959 11	5,732 96			
British Columbia.....	62,259 06	51,359 16	63,510 80	8,589 22	100 00
Yukon Territory.....	1,530 75				
General Account.....	22,074 23	7,634 26	7,065 43	168 94	
Totals.....	267,210 21	270,793 95	187,839 47	8,975 39	10,639 76

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FISHERIES REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

Provinces	Amount Collected.	Refunds.	Net Amount.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	2,345 48		2,345 48
Quebec	7,661 73		7,661 73
New Brunswick	14,429 53	10 00	14,429 53
Nova Scotia	6,663 94		6,663 94
Prince Edward Island	3,260 26	4 00	3,256 26
Manitoba	12,910 65		12,910 65
Saskatchewan	3,643 65		3,643 65
Alberta	9,777 94	10 00	9,767 94
British Columbia	53,665 21	150 00	53,515 21
Yukon	375 00		375 00
	114,746 39	174 00	114,572 39
<i>Mud and Yacendi Licenses.</i>	4,387 50	208 50	4,179 00
Grand Total			118,751 39

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

WHOLE OF CANADA.

The marketed value of our fisheries for the year 1917 amounted to \$52,-312,044. This is an increase of \$13,103,666 over the value for the preceding year, which in turn was considerably higher than that for any previously recorded year. To the total the sea fisheries contributed \$47,012,605 and the inland fisheries \$5,299,439.

Each province shows a greater value; but British Columbia with \$6,881,249 more, and Nova Scotia with an increase of \$4,375,417, are mainly responsible for the big increase.

The value of the fishery products of the various provinces in 1917 and the four preceding years may be readily compared by glancing at the following table:—

	1917	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia	21,518,595	14,637,346	14,538,320	11,515,086	13,891,398
Nova Scotia	14,168,319	10,092,902	9,166,851	7,730,191	8,297,626
New Brunswick	6,113,088	5,656,859	4,737,145	4,940,083	4,308,707
Quebec	3,114,378	2,991,624	2,076,851	1,924,430	1,850,427
Ontario	2,866,119	2,658,993	3,341,182	2,755,291	2,674,685
P. E. Island	1,786,310	1,344,179	933,682	1,261,666	1,280,447
Manitoba	1,543,288	1,390,002	712,925	849,122	606,272
Saskatchewan	320,238	231,916	165,888	132,017	148,602
Alberta	181,009	141,317	91,131	86,720	81,319
Yukon	67,400	60,210	63,730	69,725	68,265
Totals	52,312,044	39,208,378	35,860,708	31,261,631	33,207,718

The price of all kinds of fish was higher than in the preceding year, but the greater total value is not due altogether to that circumstance. The catches of salmon, cod, haddock, pollock, and mackerel were considerably greater. On the other hand, the herring catch was a good deal less, while the lobster catch was slightly less, notwithstanding an extension of the fishing season.

There were 95,198 persons engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry afloat and ashore during 1917. Compared with the preceding year this shows a decrease of 106. Of the total \$4,270 were engaged in the sea fisheries and 10,928 in the inland fisheries. There were 8,946 on vessels, tugs, and

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smacks; 62,700 in boats; 744 fishing without boats; and 22,808 working in canneries, freezers, smoke-houses, etc., cleaning and preparing the fish for market.

The amount of capital represented in material such as vessels, boats, fishing gear, and fish-curing establishments is \$37,169,328, of which \$34,062,588 is credited to sea fisheries and \$3,106,740 to inland fisheries.

The fishing industry is somewhat different from other food-producing industries, in that operations are affected not only by weather conditions but by the abundance or scarcity of bait and the erratic and unknown movements of the schools of fish. It is not always the case, therefore, that the employment of a greater number of men and vessels results in a greater production of fish, especially with our present means of capture. For example, the Lunenburg bank fishing fleet of 1917 was the smallest in the past ten years, with the exception of one year, yet the catch was the largest on record. The sardine and large-herring fishery in the Bay of Fundy of 1917 fell far short of that of the preceding year, notwithstanding the operations of fully as much fishing gear and greater preparation for dealing with the catch. Taken as a whole, the operations of our fishermen were successful, from the point of view of quantity taken, as well as remunerative. This will be gathered from the following table which I give to show the relative quantities and values of the chief commercial fishes, returning \$100,000 and upwards, in their order of rank, landed in the whole of Canada during the year under review and the four preceding years:—

	1917	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Salmon..... cwt.	1,642,740	1,239,668	1,410,769	1,409,828	1,551,411
\$	17,411,029	10,882,431	11,262,381	8,560,386	10,833,713
*Cod..... cwt.	2,302,987	2,026,231	2,152,756	1,820,075	1,664,599
\$	8,281,920	5,419,961	4,489,496	3,886,134	3,387,109
Lobsters..... cwt.	474,871	480,898	445,277	408,816	514,646
\$	5,654,265	5,508,054	4,506,155	4,339,929	4,710,062
Herring..... cwt.	1,481,708	1,751,314	1,894,774	2,118,291	2,484,219
\$	3,693,688	3,050,421	2,906,887	2,735,257	3,173,129
Haddock..... cwt.	712,416	582,028	582,522	566,002	405,633
\$	2,936,719	1,711,271	2,232,022	1,241,840	811,511
Halibut..... cwt.	140,024	142,823	226,151	239,970	256,096
\$	2,066,635	2,263,573	2,261,776	1,793,283	1,036,400
Sardines..... brls.	274,359	315,832	333,794	298,885	141,384
\$	1,910,703	1,481,261	1,229,096	1,319,615	676,668
Mackerel..... cwt.	167,067	156,075	180,990	143,712	215,442
\$	1,333,351	924,716	990,329	826,846	1,280,319
Whitefish..... cwt.	178,838	164,992	153,529	159,894	137,887
\$	1,248,006	1,135,486	1,018,641	975,685	929,962
Smelts..... cwt.	73,153	68,629	67,067	93,771	88,728
\$	1,027,555	817,357	632,733	837,682	810,392
Hake and cusk..... cwt.	321,605	385,953	379,959	262,897	353,598
\$	890,265	757,156	520,051	313,921	490,979
Trout..... cwt.	73,662	88,071	115,999	67,890	73,164
\$	699,950	711,610	870,209	623,501	682,619
Pickarel..... cwt.	86,425	105,428	55,722	97,555	61,603
\$	650,632	871,719	901,183	657,783	449,539
Pollock..... cwt.	189,908	143,306	138,801	159,788	150,094
\$	486,195	268,756	193,788	211,195	187,723
Pike..... cwt.	79,383	73,993	69,229	97,724	64,925
\$	429,366	404,453	347,355	469,919	372,868
Tullibee..... cwt.	64,910	58,537	55,787	50,916	20,157
\$	333,686	301,060	165,569	156,529	63,910
Clams and quahaugs.. brl.	55,655	54,912	73,713	87,972	121,135
\$	222,965	195,805	240,611	282,876	368,325
Alewives..... cwt.	98,277	80,020	97,032	90,935	61,768
\$	196,482	117,083	120,126	106,906	85,445
Perch..... cwt.	24,707	22,773	19,218	23,062	14,497
\$	126,723	114,656	98,119	115,220	72,985
Oysters..... brl.	13,632	18,361	21,386	26,545	29,828
\$	109,265	117,751	117,628	177,979	173,753

* Black cod included.

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ATLANTIC FISHERIES.

Cod, Haddock, Hake, Cusk and Pollock.

A much greater quantity of cod was taken in 1917 than in any of the four preceding years. The catch on some parts of the coast was rather poor, notably on the northern coast of New Brunswick, where adverse weather interfered with the work of fishing, and on the coast of Bonaventure and part of Gaspé, where the fish did not appear until the fall.

Elsewhere cod were plentiful, and the high prices paid induced fishermen to prosecute the fishery with more than usual vigour. In the district westward of Halifax, N.S., which includes the headquarters of the off-shore bank fishing fleet, there was a very large increase in the catch of cod.

Over 90 per cent of the whole production of haddock is landed by the fishermen of Nova Scotia. In the eastern part of the province there was a remarkable increase due mainly to the successful operation of trap nets at Ingouish, Victoria county. There was also a great increase in the central part, that is, between Canso and Halifax. The operation of two steam trawlers no doubt added much to the production of haddock in this section. In the western part of the province, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the quantity taken.

While considerable quantities of hake and pollock are taken in the gulf waters between Inverness county, Nova Scotia, and Kings county, Prince Edward Island, and off the eastern parts of the south coast of Nova Scotia, the great producing area lies at the mouth of and in the Bay of Fundy. Hake are landed in largest quantities by the fishermen of Digby county, Nova Scotia, and pollock by the fishermen of Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick. There was an increase in the quantity of hake landed eastward of Halifax, but it was not sufficient to offset a decrease in the landings in the western part of Nova Scotia and Charlotte and St. John counties. On the other hand there was a larger catch of pollock all over.

The proportion of the catch of cod, haddock, hake and pollock that is dried for market grows less year by year. More of it is being marketed in a fresh or frozen condition; in a semi-soft or salted condition, as boneless; in a smoked condition as finnan haddies or fillets; and in cans, either fresh or smoked. The increased demand for the fish prepared in these ways has greatly enhanced its value, and has had much to do with the great advance in the price of dried fish in recent years.

Herring, Sardines, and Mackerel.

The catch of herring was much below the average. On all parts of the Nova Scotia coast it was rather greater, but in the gulf of St. Lawrence, chiefly along the shores of the northern counties of New Brunswick and the Magdalen islands, where more than half the total Atlantic herring catch comes from, much smaller quantities than usual were taken.

These fish are in greatest abundance during the spring months in the gulf and as drift ice remained in the bays and harbours longer than usual, the bulk of the fish had spawned and moved away before the fishermen were in a position to put out their fishing gear.

Of the total catch of herring on the Atlantic coast, 29 per cent was marketed in a fresh, smoked, or canned state; 30 per cent was marketed as pickled fish; 29 per cent was used as bait in the lobster fishery and in the fishery for cod, haddock, etc. About 12 per cent of the catch was used for fertilizing the land, mainly along the gulf shores.

While it is regrettable that so large a proportion of the catch should be used as fertilizer, it must not be forgotten that the fish so used are those caught in

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the spring time, and as they are usually in great abundance the fishermen's nets sometimes secure more than they can use for bait, and as such fish are useless for any other purpose after they have spawned, it would be absolute waste to throw them back into the sea rather than use them to fertilize farming lands.

The sardine fishery is confined to the Bay of Fundy district and mainly to Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick. The total catch was the smallest in the last four years, but high prices more than made up for the decrease in quantity. The bulk of the fish was sold fresh for canning purposes in the state of Maine. Two establishments in the province of New Brunswick, however, canned 168,000 cases, which, notwithstanding the smaller catch, is 15,000 cases greater than their pack in the preceding year.

The total catch of mackerel was larger than that of the year before, but the fish were not equally abundant on all parts of the coast. Along the south shore of Nova Scotia and northern New Brunswick mackerel were plentiful and large quantities were taken. In the Magdalen Islands and Prince Edward Island districts the quantity landed, of fall fish especially, was much smaller than usual.

About 44 per cent of the mackerel catch was marketed fresh or frozen, about 53 per cent was cured in salt, and about 3 per cent canned. The United States is the principal market for salted mackerel, and as that market was unable to obtain its usual supplies from Europe, the demand for Canadian mackerel was unusually good, and prices advanced to nearly 100 per cent over normal, especially for fat fall fish.

The quantity of each of the kinds mentioned above landed in the last five years are shown in the following table:—

	1917.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Cod. cwt.	2,215,455	1,962,860	2,116,886	1,772,864	1,635,379
Haddock .. " ..	712,416	582,028	582,522	566,002	405,633
Hake and cusk .. " ..	321,412	385,953	379,959	262,897	353,598
Pollock .. " ..	189,908	143,306	138,801	159,788	150,094
Herring .. " ..	787,681	1,145,229	1,309,952	1,462,578	1,703,543
Sardines .. brl.	274,359	315,832	336,794	298,885	141,384
Mackerel .. cwt.	167,067	156,075	180,990	143,712	215,442

Other Sea Fish.

The quantity of halibut landed, by Nova Scotia fishermen chiefly, was over 30 per cent greater than the preceding year's catch. The landings of flat fishes exceeded those for 1916 by about 27 per cent. Skate is being more and more utilized for food purposes, and the quantity landed during 1917 increased by about 55 per cent. Tom cod are caught chiefly on the north coast of New Brunswick during the winter season. The catch shows a slight decrease. Over 100 per cent more swordfish were taken, but the catch of albacore was less by about 12 per cent. The fishery for swordfish and albacore is practically confined to the coast of Nova Scotia. About the usual quantities of bait fish, such as squid and caplin, were taken.

Shellfish.

The lobster fishery is the most important shell fishery we have. In point of value it ranks next to the cod fishery. The total catch in 1917 fell short of that of the preceding year by about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, notwithstanding the extension of the fishing season for a month longer than usual over all the gulf of St.

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Lawrence. It should be noted, however, that the catch in 1916 was 8 per cent greater than that in 1915 and 17 per cent greater than that in 1914.

In Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick, there was a slight increase, but the total was considerably less than the average. In the western part of Nova Scotia there was a decrease of 16 per cent. The fishing began in mid-winter in this district, and many traps and boats were destroyed by storms during the opening months, which in a large measure, no doubt, accounts for the decrease there. In the section which embraces the counties of Halifax and Guysborough, there was a decrease of 20 per cent, but farther east in Cape Breton Island district the fishery resulted in a slight increase.

In the Prince Edward Island district the catch was extremely poor at the beginning of the season, owing to the prevalence of unfavourable weather. The extension of the season, however, for a month, gave an increase over the preceding year of 11 per cent, but it has to be noted in this connection that the catch in the preceding year was about 30 per cent greater than that in either 1915 or 1914.

In the New Brunswick counties which border the gulf there was an increase of about 7 per cent. This was mainly due to the extra month's fishing—the early part of the season being rough and fishing poor. As in the case of Prince Edward Island, the result of the preceding year's fishing was over 30 per cent greater than that in 1915 or 1914. There was a slight decrease in the province of Quebec, due to stormy weather on the Gaspé coast.

There were 660 establishments engaged in canning lobsters on various parts of the coast, and the output amounted to 195,993 cases of 48 pounds each. There were 84,569 hundredweights shipped fresh in shell to market.

The oyster catch on the Atlantic coast was 4,956 barrels less than that in the preceding year. Unfortunately, the production has been falling off from year to year for some time. The oyster beds are located mainly along the shores of northern New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the gulf shores of Nova Scotia. In all three provinces the decrease was common. It is hoped that private culture, which is now being taken up, and more restrictive regulations, will prevent further diminution.

There was a slight decrease in the catch of clams of various kinds. About 40 per cent of the total was canned. Part of the balance was consumed fresh and part used as bait.

The following table is given to show the comparative landings of the chief kinds of shell fish in the past five years:—

		1917.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Lobsters	cwt.	474,871	480,898	445,277	408,816	511,646
Oyster	brl.	11,183	16,799	20,296	24,777	27,148
Clams	"	50,257	53,864	65,065	75,031	101,768

River-Spawning Sea Fish.

The total catch of Atlantic salmon was about an average one. It was not equally good on all parts of the coast, however. There were very few salmon in the principal spawning rivers of Cape Breton island, more particularly Victoria and Inverness counties, and the quantity taken was therefore smaller than that in the preceding year. In the counties of Nova Scotia, south and westward from the gulf to and including Hants and Halifax, the catch was the best in the past twenty years with the exception of one. There was also an increase in the Nova Scotia counties still farther to the westward.

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There was a considerable falling-off in the quantity taken by the fishermen of Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick. Drift-net fishermen found salmon plentiful in the Bay of Fundy, but unfavourable weather retarded operations. Salmon fishing on the St. John river was rather disappointing. On the north shore of New Brunswick, where the Restigouche, Miramichi, and other large though less important rivers empty into the gulf, there was an all-round decrease of 269 hundredweights. Greater catches were landed in the counties of Westmorland, Kent, and Gloucester, but in Northumberland county, and mainly in Miramichi bay, the catch was almost 2,000 hundredweights less. Stormy weather is said to have curtailed operations. The quantity taken in Restigouche county was slightly less than that in the preceding year.

In the province of Quebec the catch was over 1,200 hundredweights short of last year's, owing to storms during May, and the flooding of rivers by heavy rains.

The catch of smelts was greater by 5,194 hundredweights. Almost 78 per cent of the total catch was produced in the northern New Brunswick counties. In that section of the coast the increase amounted to 523 hundredweights. In other parts of the coast the increase was greater, relatively.

The catch of alewives was above the average of the last five years. The increase over last year was 18,000 hundredweights. In St. John harbour, where 56 per cent of the total landings was taken, there was an increase of 15,000 hundredweights. In the western part of Nova Scotia there was a very considerable decrease. About 75 per cent of the catch was cured in salt, for which there was a good demand at good prices. Part of the balance was consumed fresh or smoked, and a part used as bait.

The catch of shad was about 20 per cent less than in 1916. Compared with the years 1913 and 1914, however, 1917 shows an increase of 43 per cent over the former and 30 per cent over the latter.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief river-spawning sea fish taken during 1917 and the four preceding years:—

	1917.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Salmon..... cwt.	39,865	41,801	39,805	38,202	40,237
Smelts..... "	71,989	66,795	65,074	91,634	86,538
Alewives..... "	98,277	80,020	97,032	90,935	61,768
Shad..... "	6,970	8,388	9,367	5,351	4,855

Seals.

The seal hunt in the gulf of St. Lawrence resulted in the capture of 31,145 hair seals against 23,227 in the preceding year.

INLAND FISHERIES.

More pickerel, but rather fewer trout, were taken in the inland waters of New Brunswick. There was a decrease of 50 per cent in the catch of eels.

There was little difference in the production of fish in the inland waters of Quebec, except that the catch of eels was about 40 per cent less.

A smaller quantity of whitefish and pickerel was taken from Ontario waters, but the catch of herring was much greater.

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There was an increased production of all the chief kinds in the waters of Manitoba. The summer catch of whitefish in lake Winnipeg was very good. The fish were of a good size, and fishermen did well. Winter fishing in the northern lakes was not quite so good, owing to the fact that a period of mild weather made the ice unsuitable for operations until the beginning of December.

In Saskatchewan there was an increase of 34 per cent in the catch of whitefish; of 10 per cent in the catch of pike; and 20 per cent in that of pickerel.

In Alberta, whitefish gave an increase of 28 per cent; pike an increase of 34 per cent; and pickerel an increase of 40 per cent.

It is reported that the smaller lakes in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta appear to be as well stocked as ever, despite the fact that settlers are turning their attention more and more to the catching of fish, not only to provide a substitute for animal food in their diet, but to use it as an article of commerce as well.

In the Yukon Territory the catch of whitefish, trout, and grayling fell short of the preceding year's yield. Two lakes in the Stewart district were opened up to commercial fishing, and the returns indicate that the future catch of pike and pickerel may be of considerable importance.

The salmon run in the Yukon waters was about normal, except in the Porcupine river, where for some reason it failed. The total catch was, therefore, slightly less.

The following table shows the comparative quantities of the principal kinds of fresh-water fish taken in all the inland waters of Canada in the last five years:

		1917.	1916 17.	1915 16.	1914 15.	1913 14
Whitefish	cwt.	178,838	164,992	153,529	159,894	137,887
Lake Herring	"	106,786	110,055	117,370	92,307	131,614
Trout	"	70,672	85,622	111,361	63,340	68,491
Pickerel	"	86,425	105,128	55,722	97,555	61,603
Pike	"	79,383	73,993	69,229	97,724	64,925

PACIFIC FISHERIES.

Salmon.

In point of value the salmon fishery of British Columbia is by far our most important fishery. Its value in 1917 represented about 77 per cent of the value of all the fisheries products of that province, and about 32 per cent of the total value of the fisheries products of the whole of Canada.

The usual fourth-year big run of sockeye salmon in the Fraser River district, which was expected in 1917, did not materialize. Consequently, the pack of that particular grade on the Fraser was not more than 18 per cent of an ordinary big year. This great decrease is clearly attributable to the rock slide at Hell's Gate canyon in 1913, due to the blasting operations connected with the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway along the left bank of the river, which prevented a sufficient number of fish from reaching the spawning beds to produce a big run in 1917.

Notwithstanding this failure, however, the total pack of salmon throughout the province was a record one. Other grades which, prior to the outbreak of war, were practically neglected by packers, are now keenly sought after and packed in ever greater quantities. Of the total catch of all kinds, 82 per cent was canned; 15 per cent consumed fresh or frozen; while the balance was marketed in a mild-cured, dry-salted, and smoked condition.

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The extent to which the canning of the cheaper grades has developed in recent years will be gathered from the following table, which gives the annual pack of each class for the last five years:—

	1917.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
	cases.	cases.	cases.	cases.	cases.
Sockeye.....	339,848	214,780	476,042	536,696	972,178
Red Spring.....	48,630	51,231	51,734	32,908	37,433
White Spring.....	27,646	15,495	6,370	16,420	3,616
Chums.....	475,273	240,201	82,000	184,474	77,965
Pinks.....	496,759	280,644	367,352	220,340	192,887
Cohoos.....	157,589	183,623	146,956	120,201	69,822
Blue Backs and Steelhead.....	11,740	9,082	2,927		
Total Pack.....	1,557,485	995,065	1,133,381	1,111,039	1,353,901

The capture of salmon by means of trolling is developing fast in all the coastal waters of the province. Many fishermen are giving up gill-net fishing and adopting this method. The cost of outfitting for trolling is less than for gill netting, and the fisherman is usually left with larger net earnings at the end of the season.

Halibut.

The halibut fishery is carried on almost entirely in the northern waters of the province. For a number of years there has been a steady diminution in the quantity taken. The landings in 1917 were less than those in the preceding year, but it has to be noted that the drop is only about 8 per cent against a 37 per cent drop from 1915 to 1916. From the beginning of the year the price gradually rose until in October it reached 18½ cents per pound to the fishermen. It fell again to 15 cents toward the end of the year. There was a shortage of bait as usual during the summer months, due not so much to scarcity of bait fish as to the disinclination to fit out and go farther to sea after them at that season of the year.

Herring.

The production of herring was slightly less than in the preceding year, but its value was greater. A somewhat smaller quantity was dry salted for the cheaper markets of the Orient, while more than usual was canned and cured in the Scotch style, for which high prices were secured. Of the total catch, 12 per cent was used as bait; 56 per cent was dry salted; and 32 per cent consumed fresh, canned, smoked, and pickled. Not more than 27 per cent of the total herring value was contributed by the dry-salted fish, however; while no less than 68 per cent of the value was accounted for by fish that were used fresh, canned, smoked, and pickled.

Other Sea Fish.

Black cod are steadily increasing in importance as a food fish. The quantity landed in 1917 was 38 per cent greater than in the preceding year. The bulk of the increase is due to the fact that halibut fishermen now bring in all they take of this fish. It is marketed chiefly in a fresh or smoked condition. The total catch of flatfishes of various kinds was greater by more than 120 per cent.

These are of excellent quality, and as they become better known to the consuming public will certainly be used in ever greater quantities. Pilchards appear in our returns for the first time. A total of 1,363 cwts. was landed on the west coast of Vancouver island, from which there were canned 1,090 cases

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(of 48 lbs. each) and 200 barrels cured in salt. The catch of smelts, skate, and rock cod amounted in the aggregate to 3,883 against 2,620 cwts. in the preceding year.

Shellfish.

The oyster fishery yielded 1,789 barrels, which represents an increase of about 15 per cent. Unlike the oyster fishery on the Atlantic coast, the British Columbia one seems to be increasing from year to year recently. The catch of clams amounted to 11,998 barrels. This is an increase of 40 per cent over the catch in the preceding year. Half the catch was used fresh, while the other half was canned. There were no less than 5,886 cwts. of edible crabs landed, which amounted in value to \$48,424. The catch of 1917 was nearly 80 per cent greater than that of 1916.

Whales and Seals.

There were three whaling stations in operation on the Pacific coast, and the number of whales caught was 379. In the preceding year the catch was 403. The number of fur seals taken by the Indians along the coast amounted to 218 against 159 in the preceding year.

In the following table will be seen the quantities of the chief kinds of fish landed in British Columbia in the last five years:—

		1917.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Salmon.	cwt.	1,601,520	1,196,432	1,369,394	1,369,710	1,509,354
Herring	"	487,241	496,030	467,452	563,406	649,062
Halibut	"	113,529	123,062	194,896	214,444	223,465
Flatfishes, other.	"	15,632	7,013	4,575	6,642	2,180
Black Cod	"	87,532	63,371	35,870	47,161	29,220

The relative total value of Atlantic, Pacific, and inland fisheries in the last five years is shown in the table which follows:—

	1917.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Atlantic	25,491,010	19,718,667	16,703,182	15,683,171	15,581,413
Pacific	21,518,595	11,637,346	14,538,320	11,515,086	13,891,398
Inland	5,299,439	4,822,365	4,619,206	4,066,374	3,734,937
Grand totals	52,312,044	39,208,378	35,860,708	31,264,631	33,207,748

In comparing the value produced in one division with that in another of the three divisions in the foregoing table it should be kept in mind that during 1917, for example there were 63,128 persons engaged in the fisheries of the Atlantic, 20,883 in those of the Pacific, and 11,111 in those of the inland waters.

Appended to this report are tables showing the quantity and value of each kind of fish, and the number and value of vessels, gear, etc., for the whole of Canada; also the quantity and value of each kind of fish, and the number and value of vessels, etc., by provinces.

Gasoline engines are being utilized more and more by fishermen on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to enable them to get speedily to and from the

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fishing grounds. In 1917 there were 14,823 boats with such engines in use against 12,828 in the preceding year.

The use of steam trawlers on the Atlantic coast in recent years has immensely stimulated the trade in fresh fish, by the regularity with which they land supplies. These vessels operate all through the winter as well as summer, and their trips to and from the fishing grounds can be exactly timed to suit the requirements of the trade. In view of the continued great demand for all kinds of Canadian fish at home, in the United States, and overseas, and of the preparations made for a vigorous prosecution of the fisheries on river, lake, and ocean during 1918, I look with confidence for another substantial increase in the value of our fisheries.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In concluding this report I desire to say that both the Inside and the Outside Service of the Fisheries Branch are strongly represented at the front. At the outbreak of the war there were six officials in the Inside Service of the branch who were eligible for military service. Of these, five enlisted.

It is with the deepest regret that I chronicle the death of one of these,—Lieutenant B. W. Harmon, M.C., D.C.M., etc. Lieutenant Harmon was a young man of exceptional ability and high ideals. He had a deep sense of responsibility and most earnestly devoted himself to his Departmental duties. Had he lived he was destined to take an important part in the fisheries administration of this country.

At the outbreak of the war he was engaged on a special mission to the Pribilof islands—the United States fur seal group—in Alaska. At the first opportunity after learning that war was declared, he left for Ottawa to seek leave of absence and enlist. He went across with the first contingent as a private. He was promoted on the field to corporal and then to lieutenant. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion at Givenchy in June, 1915. Shortly afterwards he was awarded the Cross of St. George of Russia, and early in 1917 he was given the Military Cross, the official order stating that “he led a raiding party, bombed three dug-outs, inflicting many casualties, and brought back two unwounded prisoners.” Later on he joined the Flying Service in which he met his death while attacking, single-handed, eight enemy machines.

While all those who have gone overseas are performing gallant services, the work of Major Raymond Collishaw of the British Columbia Fisheries Patrol service has been so outstanding that special mention of it herein can involve no unfairness to any other. Mr. Collishaw entered the Flying Service in the early stages of the war. He was rapidly promoted until now he is a squadron commander, with the rank of major. Full information as to his achievements is not yet before me, but it is known that he has received at least five decorations, amongst them being the D.S.O. with bar, the D.S.C., and the Croix de Guerre, with palms. He has over fifty enemy planes to his credit. So far he has not been wounded.

Major J. A. Motherwell, chief clerk in the office of the chief inspector for British Columbia, after rendering conspicuous services was very severely wounded in action in France during the latter portion of the year, and was still in the hospital at the end of the year.

The work of the Fisheries Branch has been extremely heavy throughout the year, but it affords me pleasure to state that by continuous devotion to their duties on the part of both the officers and clerks it has been efficiently performed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

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TABLE 1.—RECAPITULATION of the Quantities and Values of all Fish caught and landed in a Green State, and of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed in a Fresh, Dried, Pickled, Canned, etc. State, for the **Whole of Canada**, during the year 1917.

Kinds of Fish.		Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
		Caught and landed		Marketed		Caught and Marketed		Marketed		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
			\$		\$		\$		\$	
Salmon.	cwt	1,640,476	10,121,003							
"	used fresh.	"		297,920	3,074,196	2,294	36,238	300,214	3,110,434	
"	canned.	cases		1,557,921	14,021,244			1,557,921	14,021,244	
"	smoked	cwt.		1,617	28,197			1,617	28,197	
"	dry-salted.	"		14,270	139,211			14,270	139,211	
"	mild-cured	"		8,611	111,943			8,611	111,943	17,411,029
Lobsters	"	474,871	3,284,508							
"	canned.	cases		195,993	3,931,866			195,993	3,931,866	
"	shipped in shel	cwt		84,569	1,722,399			84,569	1,722,399	5,654,265
Cod	"	2,215,455	5,993,977							
"	used fresh..	"		180,187	1,000,197			180,187	1,000,197	
"	green-salted.	"		287,784	1,683,745			287,784	1,683,745	
"	smoked fillets....	"		5,264	72,865			5,264	72,865	
"	dried	"		481,613	4,645,709			481,613	4,645,709	7,402,516
Black Cod.	"	87,532	494,209							
"	used fresh....	"		73,164	743,229			73,164	743,229	
"	smoked.	"		6,786	131,709			6,786	131,709	
"	green-salted..	"		386	4,338			386	4,338	
"	dried	"		8	128			8	128	879,404
Haddock	"	712,416	1,610,248							
"	used fresh.	"		221,807	1,159,359			221,807	1,159,359	
"	canned.	cases		13,137	84,522			13,137	84,522	
"	smoked (fin-nans).	cwt.		41,382	598,939			41,382	598,939	
"	green-salted	"		70,496	419,273			70,496	419,273	
"	dried.	"		81,750	674,626			81,750	674,626	2,936,719
Hake and cusk	"	321,605	619,097							
"	used fresh	"		25,795	93,585			25,795	93,585	
"	green-salted	"		6,873	40,115			6,873	40,115	
"	smoked fillets	"		5,314	64,026			5,314	64,026	
"	dried.	"		88,961	692,164			88,961	692,164	
"	smoked	"		25	375			25	375	890,265
Pollock.	"	189,908	360,070							
"	used fresh	"		26,444	58,471			26,444	58,471	
"	green-salted	"		5,142	25,434			5,142	25,434	
"	smoked fillets	"		2,266	25,213			2,266	25,213	
"	dried	"		48,795	377,077			48,795	377,077	486,105
Herring	"	1,271,922	1,578,647							
"	used fresh	"		267,432	541,126	205,805	1,003,018	413,237	1,544,144	
"	canned.	cases		58,455	372,126			58,455	372,126	
"	smoked.	cwt		55,651	311,624			55,651	311,624	
"	dry-salted	"		161,865	328,721			161,865	328,721	
"	pickled	brl.		86,859	753,789	327	1,962	87,186	755,751	
"	used as bait	"		145,378	342,672			145,378	342,672	
"	used as fertilizer	"		50,338	38,650			50,338	38,650	3,603,688
Mackerel	cwt	167,967	967,383							
"	used fresh	"		75,831	701,783			75,831	791,783	
"	canned	cases		75	600			75	600	
"	salted	brl.		30,394	630,971			30,394	630,971	1,333,354
Shad	cwt	5,707	11,636							
"	used fresh..	"		4,042	39,686	1,047	7,769	5,989	47,155	
"	salted	brl		255	3,480	94	1,309	349	4,795	52,250
Alewives	cwt	91,831	130,910							
"	used fresh.	"		21,723	50,419	1,427	4,281	26,150	54,700	
"	salted	brl		22,369	134,251	1,673	7,528	21,042	142,782	199,182
Sardines	"	271,359	1,028,391							
"	canned	cases		168,365	1,009,305			168,365	1,009,305	
"	sold fresh or salted	brl		240,120	901,100			240,420	901,400	1,910,705
Hallibut	cwt	140,024	1,540,377							
"	used fresh	"		139,780	2,064,123			139,780	2,064,124	
"	smoked	"		122	2,512			122	2,512	2,066,635

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TABLE 1.—RECAPITULATION.—of the Quantities and Values of all Fish, etc.

Kinds of Fish.	Sea Fisheries.				Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.		Total Marketed Value.
	Caught and landed.		Marketed.		Caught and Marketed		Marketed.		
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$
Soles..... cwt.	8,244	28,493	8,244	81,109			8,244		81,109
Flounders..... "	10,659	24,241	10,659	55,995			10,659		55,995
Skate..... "	5,044	8,174	5,044	20,883			5,044		20,883
Smelts..... "	73,133	718,137	73,133	1,027,545			73,133	1,027,545	
" used as bait..... "			20	10			20	10	1,027,555
Oulachons..... "	1,231	4,836	1,231	10,991			1,231		10,991
Brill..... "	5,142	15,426	5,142	51,420			5,142		51,420
Tom Cod..... "	13,168	25,920	13,168	38,893			13,168		38,893
Octopus..... "	184	1,388	184	1,656			184		1,656
Rock Cod..... "	1,086	3,900	1,086	8,688			1,086		8,688
Pilehards..... "	1,363	2,726							
" salted..... brl.			200	2,000			200	2,000	
" canned..... cases			1,090	9,810			1,090	9,810	11,810
Whiting..... cwt.	545	1,722							
" used fresh..... "			345	1,725			345	1,725	
" smoked..... "			100	1,000			100	1,000	2,725
Gray fish (exported fresh)..... "	11,712	4,673	11,200	4,480			11,200	4,480	
" canned..... cases			289	1,300			289	1,300	5,780
Swordfish..... cwt.	4,338	22,590	4,338	33,178			4,338		33,178
Albacore..... "	15,657	52,843							
" used fresh..... "			15,521	81,451			15,521	81,451	
" canned..... cases			85	510			85	510	81,961
Oysters..... brl.	13,632	102,593	13,632	109,265			13,632		109,265
Clams & Quahaugs..... "	55,655	101,794							
Clams & Quahaugs, use fresh..... "			35,840	93,710			35,840	93,710	
Clams & Quahaugs used as bait..... "			360	720			360	720	
Clams & Quahaugs canned..... cases			19,445	128,535			19,445	128,535	222,965
Dulse, Crabs, Cockles, etc..... cwt.	19,540	53,290	9,601	66,918			9,601		66,918
Scallops..... brl.	6,600	26,800	100	800			100	800	
" shelled..... gal.			13,000	26,000			13,000	26,000	26,800
Squid..... brl.	7,339	23,975	7,339	29,751			7,339		29,751
Caplin..... "	27,769	41,407	27,769	41,449			27,769		41,449
Trout..... cwt.	2,990	32,188	2,990	45,183	70,672	654,767	75,662		699,950
Sturgeon..... "	466	5,709	466	10,045	5,439	87,966	5,905		98,011
Bass..... "	1,437	16,060	1,437	20,335	383	4,147	1,820		24,482
Eels..... "	3,978	23,455	3,978	30,647	7,656	59,810	11,634		90,457
Whitefish..... "					178,838	1,248,006	178,838		1,248,006
Pickrel..... "					86,425	650,632	86,425		650,632
Perch..... "	492	3,154	492	4,920	24,215	121,803	24,707		126,723
Pike..... "					79,383	429,396	79,383		429,396
Tullibee..... "					64,910	333,636	64,910		333,636
Maskinongé..... "					319	3,188	319		3,188
Catfish..... "					4,850	38,210	4,850		38,210
Goldeyes..... "					8,131	40,209	8,131		40,209
Carp..... "					16,695	40,890	16,695		40,890
Mullets..... "					11,013	22,026	11,013		22,026
Mixed Fish..... "	7,446	12,694	7,446	24,049	134,680	481,493	142,126		505,542
Tongues and Sounds..... "			3,650	84,635			3,650		84,635
Caviare..... lb.					11,831	15,106	11,831		15,106
Sturgeon Bladders..... No.					1,628	977	1,628		977
Salmon roe..... cwt.			1,564	7,820			1,564		7,820
Hair seals..... No.	31,145	43,320							
" skins..... "			31,145	71,690			31,145		71,690
Fur Seals..... "	218	2,180							
" skins..... "			218	6,540			218		6,540
Belugas..... "	91	682							
" skins..... "			91	682			91		682
Whales..... "	380	195,700							
Whale Bone and Meal..... tons.			291	10,185			291		10,185
Fertilizer..... "			1,267	71,889	2,250	922	3,517		72,811
Whale Oil..... gal.			437,245	342,422			437,245		342,422
Fish Oil..... "			582,943	397,164			582,943		397,164
Seal Oil..... "			84,927	83,937			84,927		83,937
Porpoises..... No.					82	4,100	82		4,100
Silver Hake..... cwt.	140	56	140	56			140		56
Witches..... "	5	15	5	50			5		50
Sea Weed..... tons.			550	550			550		550
Tomalley..... cases			253	5,060			253		5,060
Fish Offal..... tons.			150	300			150		300
Glue..... gal.			900	450			900		450
Gill Bone..... cwt.			510	12,802			510		12,802
Totals.....		29,370,516		47,012,605		5,299,439			52,312,044

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TABLE 2.—RECAPITULATION of the Number of Fishermen, etc., and of the Number and Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Sea and Inland Fisheries of the **Whole of Canada** for the year 1917.

	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.		Both Fisheries.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Steam fishing vessels (tonnage 2,413)..	44	1,010,943	131	742,100	175	1,753,043
Sailing and gasolene vessels ..	1,358	4,143,118			1,358	4,113,118
Boats (sail and row).....	22,780	1,011,979	4,564	130,841	27,344	1,142,820
Gasolene boats.....	13,933	4,257,521	890	363,223	14,823	4,620,744
Carrying smacks	522	372,785			522	372,785
Gill-nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.	162,271	3,891,023		1,456,474		5,347,497
Weirs ..	734	745,765	305	44,385	1,039	790,150
Trawls ..	22,517	353,633			22,517	353,633
Spears ..			247	766	247	766
Skates of gear	6,828	86,440			6,828	86,440
Hand lines ..	72,681	89,790	4,054	4,888	76,735	94,678
Eel traps ..			74	198	74	198
Crab traps ..	1,140	5,700			1,140	5,700
Lobster traps ..	1,497,179	1,871,701			1,497,179	1,871,701
Lobster canneries ..	610	1,765,725			610	1,765,725
Salmon canneries ..	89	6,528,743			89	6,528,743
Oil factory..	1				1	
Clam canneries ..	12	251,832			12	251,832
Sardine canneries ..	2				2	
Halibut dories ..	69	6,900			69	6,900
Salmon traps ..	2	10,000			2	10,000
Freezers and ice-houses..	873	3,021,980	2,019	272,756	2,892	3,294,736
Fishing piers and wharves..	2,808	2,357,484	273	75,269	3,081	2,432,753
Whaling stations ..	4	170,855			4	170,855
Pile drivers and seine reels	451	33,350			451	33,350
Fish wheels ..			3	355	3	355
Crab establishments ..	2	1,200			2	1,200
Oyster establishment ..	1	15,450			1	15,450
Salteries ..	3	12,000			3	12,000
Smoke and fish-houses.....	9,544	2,046,671	216	15,485	9,760	2,062,156
Totals.		31,062,588		3,106,740		37,169,328

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	Sea Fisheries	Inland Fisheries	Both Fisheries
Number of men employed on vessels.....	7,431	755	8,186
" " boats.....	53,491	9,209	62,700
" " carrying smacks ..	760		760
Number of persons employed in fish-houses, freezers, canneries, etc ..	22,329	403	22,732
Number of men fishing (not in boats).....		741	741
Totals.	81,011	11,111	95,122

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TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces, of the Quantities and Values of all Fish and Fish Products Marketed during the year 1917.

Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Ontario.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1 Salmon, used fresh.....	9,004	190,138	15,933	242,950	65	780	11,110	105,517		\$
2 " " canned.....	346	3,114					90	705		
3 " " smoked.....	199	4,975								
4 " " dry-salted.....	36	720					1,564	12,512		
5 " " mild-cured.....										
6 Lobsters, canned.....	78,426	1,582,310	43,549	870,980	62,000	1,240,000	12,018	238,576		
7 " " shipped in shell.....	64,096	1,488,861	19,603	224,494	112	1,456	11,758	7,588		
8 Cod, used fresh.....	151,346	903,352	13,254	49,362	3,688	15,442	11,899	32,041		
9 " " green-salted.....	81,063	545,492	20,961	123,888	24,382	184,072	161,378	830,293		
10 " " smoked fillets.....	5,264	72,805								
11 " " dried.....	299,654	3,031,825	34,630	346,300	6,124	61,240	141,205	1,206,344		
12 Black cod, used fresh.....										
13 " " green-salted.....										
14 " " smoked.....										
15 " " dried.....										
16 Haddock, used fresh.....	216,230	1,141,128	5,259	15,777	300	2,400	18	54		
17 " " canned.....	10,287	61,722	2,850	22,800						
18 " " smoked.....	41,382	598,939								
19 " " green-salted.....	70,066	417,705	75	325			355	1,243		
20 " " dried.....	78,024	646,736	2,035	15,520	613	5,912	1,078	6,468		
21 Hake and cusk, used fresh.....	24,839	90,102	137	327	291	1,104	365	1,277		
22 " " smoked.....										
23 " " green-salted.....	803	3,695			6,070	36,420				
24 " " smoked fillets.....	4,646	58,682	668	5,344						
25 " " dried.....	60,015	506,289	25,600	159,456	3,116	25,219	200	1,200		
26 Pollock, used fresh.....	8,955	23,432	17,439	34,978						
27 " " green-salted.....	5,142	25,434								
28 " " smoked fillets.....	2,266	25,213								
29 " " dried.....	32,804	265,140	15,991	111,937						
30 Herring, used fresh.....	35,110	94,561	9,485	25,662	2,738	5,582	76,930	84,191	201,801	992,909
31 " " canned.....	7,263	36,315	4,542	31,791			7,004	28,012		
32 " " smoked.....	10,354	60,997	32,030	193,590						
33 " " dry-salted.....	58,453	499,201	7,491	61,248	975	6,825	12,974	70,649		
34 " " pickled.....	51,750	150,146	29,932	66,979	8,486	25,458	26,425	28,265		
35 " " used as bait.....			20,221	27,241			30,025	11,225		
36 " " fertilizer.....	92	184								

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TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces, of the Quantities and Values of all Fish, etc.—*Con.*

Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Prince Edward Island.		Quebec.		Ontario.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
37 Mackerel, used fresh...	56,224	\$ 470,352	18,806	\$ 225,672	737	\$ 5,425	61	\$ 334		\$
38 " " canned...	75	600								
39 " " salted...	23,150	502,372	183	2,745	1,009	17,130	6,052	108,724		
40 Shad, used fresh...	1,123	9,341	4,559	35,557			286	2,242		
41 " " salted...	170	2,076	164	2,359						
42 Alewives, used fresh...	6,104	11,812	20,046	42,888						
43 " " salted...	2,809	18,329	21,133	122,953	100	500				
44 Sardines, canned...	295	885	168,070	1,008,420			56	448		
45 " " sold fresh or salted...	236	472	240,128	900,480			1,515	7,728		
46 Halibut, used fresh...	24,877	336,820	103	1,075						
47 " " smoked...										
48 Soles...	438	2,460								
49 Flounders...	4,401	20,745	3,837	9,127			412	2,522		
50 Skate...	3,387	10,734	24	32						
51 Smelts...	7,964	106,146	55,703	834,415	6,401	53,984	1,921	18,710		
52 Oulachons...										
53 Brill...										
54 Tom-cod...	338	478	12,565	37,695	95	210	170	510		
55 Octopus...										
56 Rock cod, etc.										
57 Pilehards, salted...										
58 " " canned...										
59 Whiting, used fresh...										
60 " " smoked...										
61 Grayfish, used fresh...	289	1,300								
62 " " canned...	4,338	23,178								
63 Swordfish...	15,521	81,451								
64 Albacore, used fresh...	85	510								
65 " " canned...										
66 Oysters...	1,879	13,360	6,926	41,556	3,038	22,207				
67 Clams and quahaugs, used fresh...	13,122	28,112	15,070	24,984	670	2,080	1,346	3,302		
68 " " " " canned...	168	853	12,842	77,052	425	2,550	4	32		
69 Dulse, crabs, cockles, etc....	2,810	13,605	905	4,889						
70 Scallops, shelled...	13,000	26,000								
71 " " in shell...			100	800						
72 Squid...	4,852	23,733	407	1,628			2,080	4,390		
73 Caplin...							27,769	41,449		
74 Trout...	1,056	17,225	1,329	18,386	475	3,990	1,786	18,073	62,829	592,433

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75 Sturgeon...	cwt.	204	1,840	46	690	1,408	15,977	1,325	19,874	75
76 Bass...	"	2,234	14,794	1,271	19,065	75	750	345	3,577	76
77 Eels...	"	...	...	1,348	12,992	...	...	6,288	51,782	1,689	10,139	77
78 Whitefish...	"	...	...	56	840	...	...	3,124	31,310	49,498	474,602	78
79 Perch...	"	...	...	247	2,470	...	...	153	2,111	25,216	252,232	79
80 Perch...	"	...	...	10	40	...	...	410	2,787	15,170	75,853	80
81 Pike...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,658	30,079	15,374	124,590	81
82 Tullibee...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,139	60,835	82
83 Maskinonge...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	2,858	...	35,360	83
84 Catfish...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	250	4,420	...	84
85 Goldeyes...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
86 Carp...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	12,500	14,195	28,390	86
87 Mullets...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
88 Mixed fish...	"	4,011	7,267	1,322	1,838	120	120	11,597	86,916	38,484	192,419	88
89 Tongues and Sounds...	"	686	12,987	529	15,745	1,713	50,295	722	5,608	...	...	89
90 Caviare...	lb.	...	...	100	150	...	...	425	900	5,806	5,806	90
91 Sturgeon bladders...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628	977	91
92 Salmon roe...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
93 Hair seal skins...	No.	3,152	4,271	5	15	...	...	27,988	67,404	...	...	93
94 Fur seal skins...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
95 Beluga skins...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	682	...	...	95
96 Bone meal...	tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
97 Fertilizer...	"	47	1,725	...	...	...	...	2,250	922	...	...	97
98 Whale oil...	gal.	270,058	148,673	250	175	...	...	160,177	144,158	...	...	98
99 Fish oil...	"	9,175	8,189	86,090	65,342	21,798	15,099	75,743	75,743	...	...	99
100 Seal oil...	"	150	300	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
101 Fish, offal...	tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
102 Glue...	gal.	900	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
103 Tomalley...	cases,	253	5,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
104 Porpoises...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	4,100	...	...	104
105 Sea weed...	tons.	550	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
106 Witches...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
107 Gill bone...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
108 Silver hake...	"	140	56	108
Totals			14,468,319		6,143,088		1,786,310		3,414,378		2,866,419	

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[illegible]

TABLE 3. RECAPITULATION by Provinces, of the Quantities and Values of all Fish, etc.—*Con.*

Kinds of Fish.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		Yukon.		British Columbia.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
88 Mixed fish....	74,640	\$ 158,750	8,372	\$ 22,638	1,177	\$ 3,335	755	\$ 19,075	1,648	\$ 13,184
89 Tongues and sounds.										
90 Cavare. bladders..	5,500	8,250								
91 Surgeon roe..										
92 Salmon roe..										
93 Hair seal skins									1,564	7,820
94 Fur seal skins									218	6,540
95 Beluga skins...										
96 Bonemeal									291	10,185
97 Fertilizer..									1,220	70,164
98 Whale oil..									436,995	312,247
99 Fish oil									44,820	23,892
100 Seal oil..										
101 Fish offal										
102 Glue.										
103 Tomalley										
104 Porpoises..										
105 Sea weed..									5	50
106 Walrus..									510	12,802
107 Gill bone										
108 Silver hake										
Totals		1,543,288		320,238		184,009		67,400		21,518,595

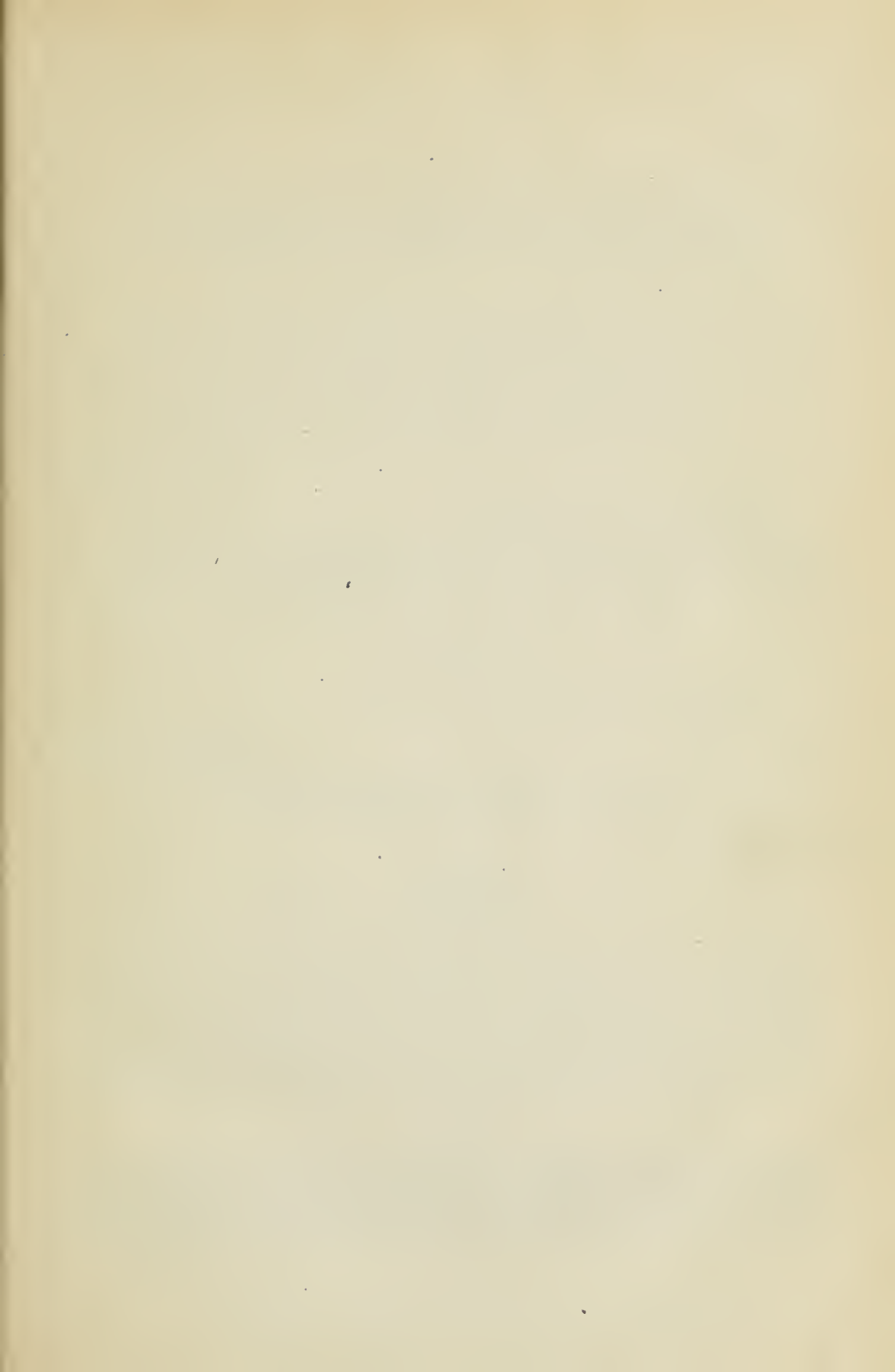
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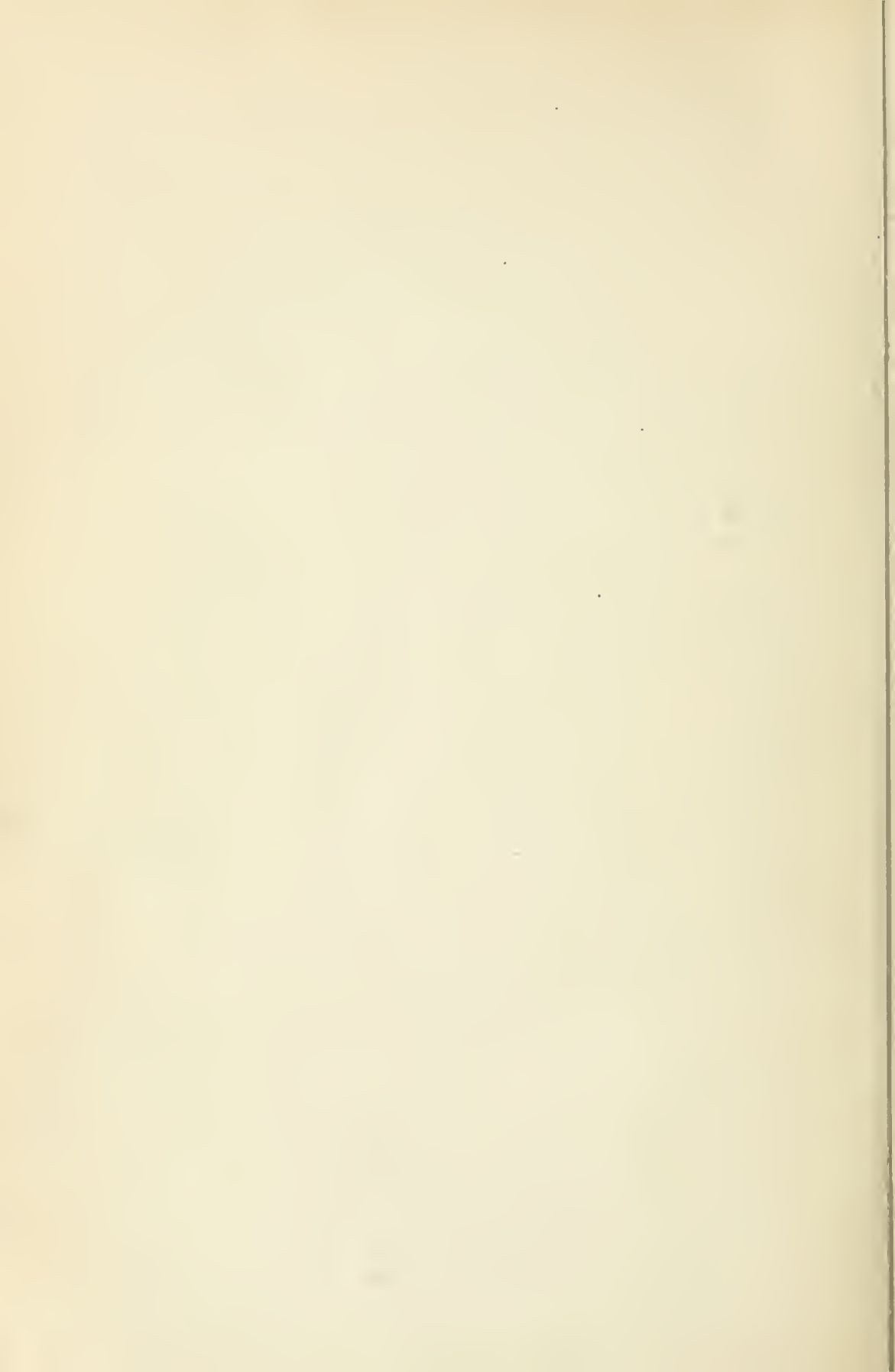
TABLE 4.—RECAPITULATION by Provinces of the Number and Value of Fishing Implements, vessels, boats, etc., used in the Fishing Industry of Canada during the year 1917, and the number of Persons employed.

Province.	Persons employed.			Vessels tugs and carrying smacks.		Boats.		Value of trap and snail nets, etc.	Value of hand lines, weirs, trawls, etc.	Value of lobster plant, etc.	Approximate value of salmon cannerie fish-houses, freezers, and fixtures.	Total value.
	Number in vessels etc.	Number in boats.	Number in canneries, fish-houses, etc.	Number	Value.	Gasolene.	Sail and row.					
					\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	4,814	16,953	4,790	805	2,499,010	5,219	7,793	863,607	354,416	1,649,510	2,847,650	9,695,815
New Brunswick.....	1,656	14,070	5,304	552	489,530	2,194	8,843	772,896	742,106	737,301	1,175,137	4,839,815
Prince Edward Isl'd..	52	3,398	2,438	22	9,700	1,812	405	76,015	22,030	757,230	349,657	1,560,682
Quebec.....	80	9,577	2,064	31	27,805	1,652	3,693	395,309	99,235	493,385	554,452	2,288,724
Ontario.....	635	3,070		120	601,100	702	1,108	1,147,692	3,988		235,238	2,331,182
Manitoba.....	120	2,072	182	11	141,000		1,062	166,713	100		101,420	462,556
Saskatchewan.....		1,661				11	540	56,407	141		3,350	72,580
Alberta.....		1,032	30			54	378	36,518	30		10,830	78,480
Yukon Territory.....		1,233	8				112	3,225	493		5,500	12,433
British Columbia.....	1,589	11,378	7,916	514	2,500,801	3,172	3,548	1,829,115	119,381		9,519,941	15,807,058
Totals.....	8,946	63,444	22,732	2,055	6,268,946	14,823	27,413	5,347,497	1,341,920	3,637,426	14,803,075	

Grand Total Value.....\$37,169,328







COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[93a]

OTTAWA, March 24, 1919.

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs begs to lay upon the Table of the House a copy of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor General from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated February 28, 1919, with the accompanying printed copies of the draft League of Nations Covenant.

CANADA

Dominions No. 144.

DOWNING STREET, February 28, 1919.

My LORD DUKE,—With reference to my telegram of the 14th February, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying printed copies of the draft League of Nations Covenant.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,

MILNER.

Governor General

His Excellency

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

COVENANT.

PREAMBLE.

In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of just and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this Covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I.

The action of the High Contracting Parties under the terms of this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of meetings of a Body of Delegates representing the High Contracting Parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an Executive Council, and of a permanent international Secretariat to be established at the Seat of the League.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the League. Meetings of the Body of Delegates shall be held at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the High Contracting Parties. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have one vote but may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE III.

The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other States, members of the League. The selection of these four States shall be made by the Body of Delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other States, representatives of _____ shall be members of the Executive Council.

Meetings of the Council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the Seat of the League, and any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

Invitations shall be sent to any Power to attend a meeting of the Council at which matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such Power unless so invited.

ARTICLE IV.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Body of Delegates or the Executive Council including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the Board of Delegates or the Executive Council and may be decided by a majority of the States represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Body of Delegates and of the Executive Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V.

The permanent Secretariat of the League shall be established at _____

which shall constitute the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a Secretary-General of the League, who shall be chosen by the Executive Council; the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General subject to confirmation by the Executive Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the States members of the League in accordance with the appointment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE VI.

Representatives of the High Contracting Parties and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities, and the buildings occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings, shall enjoy the benefits of extra territoriality.

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ARTICLE VII.

Admission to the League of States not signatories to the Covenant and not named in the Protocol hereto as States to be invited to adhere to the Covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the Body of Delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries including Dominions and Colonies.

No State shall be admitted to the League unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each State; and the Executive Council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The Executive Council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of force laid down in the programme of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not exceed without the permission of the Executive Council.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the Executive Council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The High Contracting Parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war-like purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programmes.

ARTICLE IX.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article VIII and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE X.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the High Contracting Parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the League, and the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

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It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the High Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Body of Delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstances affecting international intercourse which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved, either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council.

In any case under this Article, the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the recommendation of the Executive Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. For this purpose the Court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any Convention existing between them. The High Contracting Parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the Executive Council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Executive Council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice and this Court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE XV.

If there should arise between States members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Executive Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

When the efforts of the Council led to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the Council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendation which the Council think just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed

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to by the members of the Council other than the parties to the dispute, the High Contracting Parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendation and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the Council shall propose the measures necessary to give effect to the recommendation. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the recommendations which they consider to be just and proper.

The Executive Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Body of Delegates. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In any case referred to the Body of Delegates all the provisions of this Article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Executive Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Body of Delegates.

ARTICLE XVI.

Should any of the High Contracting Parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII, it shall thereby *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The High Contracting Parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the High Contracting Parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

ARTICLE XVII.

In the event of disputes between one State member of the League and another State which is not a member of the League, or between States not members of the League, the High Contracting Parties agree that the State or States not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Executive Council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the League.

Upon such invitation being given the Executive Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and merits of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and taking any action against a State member of the League which in the case of a State member of the League would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the League shall be entrusted with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

ARTICLE XIX.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the League.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the League an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory State shall if not previously agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the Executive Council in a special Act or Charter.

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The High Contracting Parties further agree to establish at the seat of the League a Mandatory Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatory Powers, and to assist the League in ensuring the observance of the terms of all Mandates.

ARTICLE XX.

The High Contracting Parties will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the League a permanent Bureau of Labour.

ARTICLE XXI.

The High Contracting Parties agree that provisions shall be made through the instrumentality of the League to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all States members of the League, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

ARTICLE XXII.

The High Contracting Parties agree to place under the control of the League, all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaux to be constituted in future shall be placed under the control of the League.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any State member of the League, shall be forthwith registered with the Secretary-General and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It shall be the right of the Body of Delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by States members of the League, of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions, of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XXV.

The High Contracting Parties severally agree that the present Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any of the Powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the League shall, before becoming a party to this Covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Executive Council and by three-fourths of the States whose representatives compose the Body of Delegates.



REVISED DRAFT

OF THE

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[93b]

OTTAWA, May 5, 1919.

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs begs to lay upon the Table of the House of Commons, a copy of the revised draft of the League of Nations Covenant, as approved by the Peace Conference in plenary session on April 28, 1919.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The High Contracting Parties in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to this covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE ONE.—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant, and also such of those other States named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named in the annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE TWO.—The action of the League under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE THREE.—The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE FOUR.—The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly representatives of (blank) shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League, whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the Council each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE FIVE.—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant, or by the terms of this treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or Council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE SIX.—The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretariat-General and such Secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The Secretaries and the Staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General, with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

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ARTICLE SEVEN.—The seat of the League is established at Geneva. The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat shall be open equally to men and women

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League, when engaged on the business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE EIGHT.—The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE NINE.—A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles One and Eight, and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE TEN.—The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE TWELVE.—The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

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In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.—The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the Court of Arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed upon by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.—The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption, plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.—If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers; the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute, terms of settlement thereof, that the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council, either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

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If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which, by international law, is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this Article and of Article Twelve, relating to the action and powers of the Council, shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.—Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Article Twelve, Thirteen or Fifteen, it shall, *ipso facto*, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such cases to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council, concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.—In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of article twelve to sixteen, inclusive, shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of article sixteen shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

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If both parties to the dispute, when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN.—Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League, shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE NINETEEN.—The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE TWENTY.—The members of the League severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understanding *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case members of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE.—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations, who, by reasons of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other people, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic and the prevention of the establishment

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of fortifications or military and naval bases and of artillery training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centres of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories, and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE.—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing, or hereafter to be agreed upon, the member of the League (*a*) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (*c*) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (*d*) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of their traffic is necessary in the common interest; (*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind; (*f*) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR.—There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties, if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus, and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted, shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information, and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE.—The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

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ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX.—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendments shall bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.

ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.

ONE.—Original members of the League of Nations,—

Signatories of the Treaty of Peace: United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the Covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

TWO.—First Secretary-General of the League of Nations (blank).

REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION
ON THE
PILOTAGE DISTRICTS OF MIRAMICHI,
SYDNEY, LOUISBOURG, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN,
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

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OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[104]

REPORT of the Royal Commission Appointed to inquire into and report upon conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg, Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, and to recommend, if necessary, any changes found desirable.

1918.

MONTREAL, September 10, 1918.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit to you the following report in connection with the pilotage districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg, St. John, Montreal and Quebec, in addition to the report already presented to you dealing with the pilotage district of Halifax.

At the outset your commissioners wish to reiterate the statements made in the report regarding the Halifax Pilotage district, as to the scope of our investigations under the Orders in Council under which we were appointed, and to say that we have guided ourselves, in conducting our inquiries into the above-mentioned districts, by the procedure followed in Halifax.

During the twelve open sessions of the commission, in respect of the various districts hereinbefore mentioned, ninety-six witnesses were examined, including, as in Halifax, the local commissioners, steamship owners, steamship agents, shipmasters, naval and Government officials, pilots and apprentices, and important evidence has been adduced having reference to the respective districts.

Among those appearing before the commission were Messrs. W. B. Snowball, J. P. Burchell, M.L.A., and F. E. Neale, at Chatham; Lieutenant Wood, Joseph Salter, steamship agent; F. Fitzgerald, of the Dominion Coal Company; F. C. Barrington, of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, and Capt. Ronald MacDonald, at Sydney; Dr. D. A. Morrison; Lieut. J. C. Caine, Capt. J. E. Evans; Capt. J. E. Morry, and William E. McAlpine, of the Dominion Coal Company, at Louisburg; Commander G. O. E. Elliott; James B. Russell; Capt. John Hall; Capt. G. C. Evans; Capt. Isaac Evans; Capt. Ames Potter; H. C. Schofield; J. W. Smith; J. C. Chesley, agent Marine Department; R. W. Blennerhassett, of Canadian Pacific Ocean Services; R. C. Elkin; H. E. Wardroper; and D. W. Ledingham, of Messrs. William Thomson Company, steamship agents, at St. John; Messrs. R. W. Reford, president, Robert Reford Company; John Torrance, manager of White Star Lines; W. H. Duthie and G. J. Madden, of Canada Steamship Lines, and Canada Shipping Company, respectively; Capt. P. L. Lachance, and Alberie Angers, president of Montreal Pilots Association, at Montreal; and Capt. Lachance, J. B. Bernier and Ph. Lamontagne, of the Quebec Corporation of Pilots, at Quebec.

The commission wishes to record its full appreciation of the cheerfulness and willingness exhibited by the various witnesses who appeared before it, in testifying, and the help they have rendered to the commission in every respect. The number and extreme importance of the exhibits submitted have occasioned a thorough and careful review which has occupied considerable time.

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MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

The inquiry into the Miramichi Pilotage district was opened on March 8, 1918, in the board room of the Chatham town hall, which was very courteously placed at our disposal by Mayor W. B. Snowball, and continued on March 9, to permit of the attendance of Mr. J. P. Burchell, M.L.A., a member of the local pilotage commission, when the hearing of oral evidence in respect of this district was concluded.

ADMINISTRATION.

It affords your commissioners great pleasure to say that, judging from the minute books submitted by the secretary of the Miramichi Pilotage district, the records of the district have been well kept. The minute books presented to us cover a space of 25 years, from January 18, 1893, to March 8, 1918. It appears from the minute books that meetings of the commissioners have been held once or twice a year; that in December, 1893, there were thirty-nine pilots in this district, with four pilot schooners; that from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, there were twenty branch pilots, with three pilot schooners; while in 1911 there were nineteen pilots; that from 1912 to 1917 there were sixteen branch pilots and one apprentice, with the exception of 1913, when there were seventeen branch pilots. This reduction in number of pilots has come about naturally owing to the change from sail to steam.

PILOTS.

While your commissioners were very favourably impressed with the branch pilots who appeared before us about eleven in number—we found that four of the sixteen pilots at present in this district were over 70 years of age, nine over 60 years, and under 70, while the remaining three were between 50 and 60. Whilst it may be said that the branch pilots of this district are, as a whole, apparently a strong, able-bodied class of men, and well preserved for their ages, we feel that no one should be permitted to act as a pilot who is over 70 years of age.

APPRENTICES.

In the Miramichi Pilotage district the apprentice pilots have, in the past, been indentured for four years, and the only apprentice at present in this district is engaged on board of the pilot schooner *Admiral Beatty*, in running the gasoline engine, etc.

The first two years of the apprenticeship the apprentice serves as a member of the crew of the pilot schooner, and the remaining two years the apprentice pilot is supposed to accompany the pilots; but no apprentice pilot is permitted to pilot a vessel until he receives his branch. The present apprentice is paid \$20 per month. He has had no sea service other than that which he obtained on board the pilot schooner in the capacity above mentioned.

PILOT SCHOONERS.

Up to the fall of 1917 there were two pilot schooners in this district the *Admiral Beatty*, owned by eleven of the pilots, and the *Mabel*, owned by the remaining five pilots. The latter vessel was lost during last fall.

The *Admiral Beatty* is an auxiliary schooner, having a gasoline engine, of about 50 tons gross, 72 feet over all, 18 feet 4 inches beam, and 8-foot depth, with a speed of about 8 knots, and has accommodation for eleven pilots and three apprentices. This vessel was built in 1916, for eleven of the pilots, at a cost of \$6,350.

Your commissioners availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting this vessel, which is at the present time the only one engaged as a pilot tender in this district.

Since the loss of the *Mabel* some of the pilots are without means of earning their living, owing to not having a vessel of their own, or shares in the *Admiral Beatty*.

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EYESIGHT AND HEARING TEST.

It appears that no proper tests of the eyesight or hearing of the pilots or apprentices were made, the practice followed in the past being for the pilots to visit a local optician and obtain a certificate from him for presentation to the local commissioners annually, while occasionally one of the commissioners would conduct an informal test.

POOLING OF EARNINGS.

From the evidence it would seem that the system of pooling the earnings was first adopted in this district in 1882, and is continued at the present time. Deductions are made from the earnings of the respective pilots to pay for their shares of the cost and maintenance of the pilot schooners. This explains the fact of the earnings varying in the annual returns submitted to the Marine Department.

PENSION FUND.

In 1882 it appears that a club was founded amongst the pilots with the idea of forming a superannuation fund; but as it was not unanimous the scheme did not develop. The pilots have assisted each other during illness, by not making any deductions, granting full shares of earnings in respective cases, and have made allowances for widows of deceased pilots for short periods; but this latter practice has had to be discontinued owing to lack of funds. It is to be regretted that no provision has been made for superannuating pilots in their declining years.

NUMBER OF PILOTS.

It would seem, from the evidence, that there are too many pilots in this district at the present time. The evidence from the shipping interests and pilots themselves was unanimous that twelve pilots would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade of the ports.

In 1916 the income to each pilot was about \$900; in 1917 the income to each pilot was \$275, and after paying expenses they had only about \$150 left. The average income in ordinary years was about \$750.

LOUISBURG PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The commission held open sittings in Louisburg during the morning and afternoon of March 13, 1918, in the town hall, which was very kindly placed at our disposal by Mayor W. E. McAlpine.

ADMINISTRATION.

The first witness examined was Mr. E. G. Whitman, who is secretary-treasurer of the Louisburg Pilotage commission, as well as a member of the said commission. Mr. Whitman produced his minute books covering the proceedings of the commission from the time he was appointed secretary-treasurer, the first entry contained therein being June 18, 1917, and the last entry, September 5, 1917. He was unable to produce the records previous to his appointment owing to the former secretary, Capt. Thomas Townsend, not having handed same over to the local commission, although he was requested to do so both by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the Louisburg Pilotage commissioners. As the records submitted by Mr. Whitman cover such a short period we are unable to pass any opinion as to whether or not the records were properly and efficiently kept previous to his taking office.

PILOTS.

There are at present eight licensed pilots in this district, four of whom possess certificates as masters in the coasting trade, and whose ages range from 47 to 57. Four of the eight pilots appeared before your commissioners to give evidence, and created a very favourable impression on our minds, in respect of intelligence and ability.

APPRENTICES.

There are no apprentice pilots in this district, nor have any definite arrangements apparently been made in this respect. The weight of the evidence was to the effect that any vacancies which might exist in the future in the list of branch pilots could always be filled from local shipmaster and others with practical sea experience and knowledge of the district. This has been the course followed in the past, and appears to have proven highly satisfactory.

PILOT BOATS.

There are apparently eight pilot row-boats in this district, in addition to a gasoline launch, 42 feet 9 inches over all, which is used for boarding vessels outside. The launch appears to answer all requirements, except when ice conditions render navigation for such a small vessel difficult.

PILOTS' SHORE STATION.

In Louisburg the pilots have a shore station about one mile from the international pier, by water, at the entrance to the harbour. The property upon which the pilots have erected their building is leased from the Kennealy estate for \$10 per annum.

EYESIGHT AND HEARING TESTS.

There does not appear to have been any tests of the eyesight or hearing of the pilots of this district at any time.

PILOTS' EARNINGS.

Prior to the war the earnings of the pilots in the Louisburg district were apparently very small. In 1913-14 the pilots' average earnings were \$593.50; but in 1914-15 they increased to \$818.47; and in 1915-16 amounted to \$1,187.33; while in 1916-17 they averaged \$1,607.61. By taking one week off duty, turn about, the pilots have been enabled to supplement their earnings by fishing, etc., four pilots being on duty and four off each week, and it appears that under this system there have always been a sufficient number of pilots on duty to meet the requirements of the trade of the port. The winter months are of course the busiest for the pilots of this district, the port of Louisburg practically handling the trade of Sydney for that period.

PENSION FUND.

There has been no provision made for the retirement of pilots in this district in the way of deductions from the earnings so as to form a superannuation fund.

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SYDNEY PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The sittings of the commission in this district extended over three days, March 11, 12 and 14, 1918, and the conditions existing here were not found to be quite as good as those in the Miramichi and Louisburg districts. The evidence of twenty-three witnesses, representing the various interests concerned in this district, was obtained.

ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. F. C. Kimber, who is secretary-treasurer of the Sydney Pilotage authority, as well as a commissioner, produced his records, which were found to have been kept in a very satisfactory manner.

On page thirty-three of the minute book, under date of October 6, 1913, it appears that the secretary reported the unsatisfactory state of Collector R. T. J. Vooght's accounts, and that Mr. Vooght, who was also a commissioner, asked for time to adjust same.

On page 45, December 31, 1913, Commissioner Vooght undertook to have the North Sydney collections straightened out by January 10, 1914.

This matter apparently dragged along until April 14, 1915, when the commissioners passed a resolution as follows: "That in view of the unsatisfactory manner in which the collectorship at North Sydney has been handled during the past two seasons, and in the interests of the pilotage service generally, the board of commissioners do not feel justified in reappointing Commissioner Vooght as collector for the ensuing year without exacting from him satisfactory securities for the proper and faithful discharge of his duties as such collector, and the Board, therefore, instruct the Secretary to notify Mr. Vooght that unless he can, on or before the 30th of April, furnish two substantial bondsmen satisfactory to the board, some other appointment will have to be made."

On May 28, 1915, the resignation of Mr. Vooght as collector of pilotage at North Sydney was read and accepted. Then again, on page 91, under date of November 25, 1915, the following entry appears: "This meeting was called to consider what action the authority should take in regard to the action threatened by heirs of ex-pilot the late George Brown for recovery of pilotage due to him. Pilot Richardson having explained that the money, amounting to \$155.75, had been left with Mr. R. T. J. Vooght until it was known to whom the money was legally payable, it was decided that the money should be paid by the secretary and deducted from Mr. Vooght's salary as commissioner. The secretary was instructed to be careful in paying the money to ascertain that it was paid to the proper party or parties."

It appears that Commissioner Vooght had been requested on several occasions to pay this money over; but up to the date he appeared before this commission—14th March, 1918—he had not settled this account.

When on the stand he admitted that the money was still due; but stated that he had arranged to refund it at the end of this year, out of his salary as commissioner. The only explanation he had to offer when asked by the chairman: "Q. Don't you think that it is a wrong action on the part of a commissioner? You are supposed to look after the control of the pilots."—was "A. I fancy it was; but at the time it was an obligation for me—that is the only explanation I have to offer."

Mr. Vooght was ordered by the chairman to refund this money at once, and we are pleased to be able to advise you that in a communication from the secretary-treasurer of the district it is stated that the matter has now been settled.

This, and other instances, confirms your commissioners' views of the necessity of doing away with local influence or control and the supervision and management of this and other districts being placed under a Government department.

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An unusual state of affairs appears to exist in the district in the appointment of collectors at North Sydney and the International pier—who appear to collect the pilotage dues and hand same over to the secretary-treasurer for distribution to the pilots.

The collector at North Sydney was last year paid \$600, besides \$100 for office rent, while the collector at the International Pier is in receipt of an annual allowance of \$250, and was granted a gratuity of \$250 last year, making in all a sum of \$1,200, which has been deducted from the earnings of the pilots for this purpose.

In the annual statement of the district for 1917 there appears an item of \$3,598.98 for expenses, and from exhibits produced for the months of May, July and August, it is apparent that a large proportion of these expenses are made up of gratuities to masters of vessels visiting this port.

The commissioners of this district each receive \$150 per year for their services, while the superintendent of pilots receives \$250, in addition to his share as a pilot, and the secretary-treasurer is in receipt of \$500 per year, plus his allowance as commissioner.

It appears that a finance committee, consisting of three pilots, meets the secretary-treasurer on the 10th of each month to discuss the previous month's business, and decide on the division of the earnings amongst the pilots and apprentices, and settlement of accounts.

PILOTS.

In 1917 there were thirty branch pilots in this district, these being divided into two shifts, each shift working one week in turn; but in cases where extra pilots were required the shift off duty appears to have been called upon and to have answered the call readily.

Four of the pilots are stationed at the International Pier, two at North Sydney, two for the vessels plying the Bras D'Or lakes and the balance divided between the two stations at Low Point and Lloyd's Cove.

The pilots for the lake vessels remain on board of these steamers, having permission from the pilotage authority to do so, and apparently receive a separate remuneration from the owners of these vessels for duties performed outside of the district, besides receiving their share of the pool of earnings for pilotage in the district. It might be said that some of the pilots have little or no knowledge of the chart, and it is apparent that they perform their duties under very crude methods.

APPRENTICE PILOTS.

According to the evidence of Superintendent of Pilots Barrington, there are eight apprentice pilots, who are appointed, apparently, through political patronage, and who, after being required to serve two years in the pilotage service, are supposed to have one season of sea service.

Some of the present apprentice pilots have been over five years in the service, one of them being over fifty years of age. These apprentices receive half of a pilot's share of earnings, which last year amounted to as high as \$871.52 per apprentice. This is considered by your commissioners to be a most unusual and unnecessary tax upon shipping, and so far as we could learn there does not seem to be any actual service given in return for this remuneration, by the apprentices, the only duties they perform being about the pilot stations and pilot boats.

One of the apprentice pilots examined by your commissioners appears to have served three years in the pilotage service, and to be totally ignorant of the duties of a pilot. He cannot steer a vessel, has no knowledge of the chart or lead line, and during his service has only made seven trips with a pilot. Another apprentice pilot who has been ten months in the service is equally backward in knowledge of the chart and gasoline tender.

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These apprentices on the whole appear to be the makings of good and efficient pilots if properly trained; but from the evidence adduced it is apparent that the branch pilots do not take the slightest interest in them, in so far as assisting them to become acquainted with the pilotage district of Sydney. The only duties they perform appear to be in connection with the embarking and disembarking of the pilots by means of gasoline tender.

PILOT BOATS.

The pilots have one gasoline launch, 35 feet overall, 8-foot beam which has no sleeping accommodation, and two small boats. The launch, which is manned by the pilots and apprentices, cost the pilots about \$1,200.

EYESIGHT AND HEARING TESTS.

Previous to 1917 it appears that no regular examination of the eyesight and hearing of the pilots and apprentices was conducted; but it seems that an annual eyesight and hearing test has been decided upon in this district, as a result of a recommendation made by the Dominion Wreck Commissioner in his finding, following an investigation into the stranding of a steamer in Sydney harbour whilst in charge of a branch pilot.

PENSION FUND.

Two and a half per cent is deducted from the earnings of the pilots for the purpose of providing a fund for superannuating the pilots and granting allowances to widows and children of deceased pilots, and on the 31st of December, 1917, there were \$213.20 in the savings bank besides an investment of \$4,000 in Victory Bonds.

NUMBER OF PILOTS.

It appears from the evidence obtained that there are too many pilots in this district, and a petition has been presented to this commission, signed by a number of the pilots who were present at the time suggesting that the number of pilots be reduced to twenty-six, and the number of apprentice pilots to four.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The inquiry opened on March 20, 1918, at the Board of Trade rooms, which were kindly placed at our disposal by the Board of Trade. Twenty-seven witnesses were examined, the first being Mr. J. U. Thomas, secretary-treasurer of the district, who is not a commissioner.

The Chairmanship is at present vacant owing to the death of Mr. James E. Cowan.—the board now consisting of six commissioners and the secretary.

It was found that pilotage in St. John is divided into three districts, as follows:—

1st district: from Partridge island to Musquash head, bearing NW;

2nd district: from Musquash head to point Lepreaux, NW;

3rd district: from the outside limit of the second district to a point ranging from the North Head of Grand Manan to Liberty point bearing NW. by N, north channel,—and from Machias Seal Island to cape Sable, Seal island, bearing SSE. south channel.

The secretary submitted three minute books the first entry bearing date August 11, 1874, which records the first official meeting of the St. John Pilot Commissioners. These books have been regularly kept and the last entry is dated March 1, 1918.

We found, on carefully examining these minute books, that a large number of disputes between pilots and masters of vessels as to the liability of vessels reported

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to the secretary as having been spoken within the pilotage limits, and which had later picked up another pilot. We learned that an enormous amount of the commissioners' time had been taken up in settling these disputes. It appears from the minute books produced that in many instances meetings were called, and owing to inability to obtain a quorum the meetings were cancelled.

The total earnings of the pilots in 1917 were \$35,681.37, the deductions for pension fund and other expenses amounting to \$4,442.37, leaving a balance of \$31,239 for distribution to pilots, who defray the expenses of boats, etc., which Pilot Doherty stated average nearly \$100 per month per man. While it is stated in evidence that the earnings of each boat are divided amongst the pilots share and share alike, the annual returns to the Department of Marine, do not show any two pilots receiving similar amounts.

PILOT SCHOONERS.

There are two pilot schooners for this district, the *Howard D. Troop*, which is 105 feet over all, 23 foot beam, 69 tons net, with accommodation for six pilots and four of a crew, having auxiliary engines, with a speed of about 8 knots, valued in 1916 at \$9,500, and was built in 1896. The *David Lynch*, also an auxiliary vessel, was valued at \$6,600. These valuations are taken from a minute under date of 1st September, 1916, and were arrived at by an appraiser. These two pilot boats work in opposition to each other and are owned by the pilots only—the commissioners having no interest in them.

According to the by-laws of the district every licensed pilot is required to be the registered owner of not less than four tons of a licensed pilot boat in actual service. Notwithstanding the above provision it has been customary in the past, where a man does not actually own the required share in a pilot boat, to give him what is known as a flag share, which permits him to use a small boat for boarding vessels.

There is at the present time one pilot who is unable to use this flag as the commissioners would not grant the necessary permission. This pilot has been 20 years in the service, and had shares in a pilot boat, the *David Lynch*, the mortgage on which was foreclosed, and he has been unable up to the present to purchase another share or shares in a pilot boat, even after the *David Lynch* was re-purchased by five pilots, and he is, therefore, not in a position to act as a pilot.

PILOTS.

There are at present fourteen branch pilots here, one of whom is 72 years of age, and two others are above 65 years.

APPRENTICES.

There are four apprentice pilots in the St. John Pilotage district between 18 and 19 years of age. We were unable to have any of these apprentice pilots before us as they were all at sea on the pilot boats. These apprentice pilots are indentured to individual pilots, having to serve under such pilots for five years, besides having to serve as seaman on a square-rigged vessel for two European trips or on trip to South America; but may be permitted to serve on a steamer, at the discretion of the pilotage authority, and are in receipt of \$10 per month. They have no means of supplementing their earnings when serving on the pilot schooners.

POOLING OF EARNINGS.

We find, from the evidence given, that each pilot boat pools its pilotage earnings, which are divided between the pilots who own shares in her and work for her.

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PENSION FUND.

The evidence of the secretary is to the effect that the pension fund invested on December 31, 1917, amounted to \$17,684.69. seven per cent is deducted from the pilots' earnings, as well as 25 cents per foot draught on the outward pilotage, the balance from which, after paying office expenses and salary of secretary, is paid or credited to the pension fund.

Pilot Rogers in his evidence expressed dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the pension fund had been administered.

PILOTAGE AUTHORITY.

The weight of the evidence submitted is to the effect that the pilotage authority for the district of St. John should be invested in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This appeared to be the unanimous opinion of both pilots and commissioners.

PILOT STATION.

It was first proposed by Captain Bennett, a commissioner for the district, and approved by the majority of the witnesses, that the three existing districts should be discontinued and that one central station should be adopted where a steam pilot tender shall cruise. The following are the proposed bearings for this station:—

Musquash Point light bearing NW. magnetic, Cape Spencer light E. by N. magnetic, distance 8 miles from Partridge island.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

With respect to the Miramichi district we have the honour to make the following special recommendations:—

1. That the administration has been found to have been very satisfactory.
2. That the condition of the pilotage in this district has been found to be exceptional and the earnings of the pilots during the year 1917 have been exceedingly low, owing to the falling off of deal shipments by water, from the ports in this district. That it is most urgent that something should be done whereby the individual earnings of these pilots may be increased, and with this in view we strongly recommend that the number of pilots be reduced so as not to exceed twelve, and to accomplish this aim will require the retirement of four of the oldest pilots, whose ages range from 71 to 74. The enforced retirement of these men your commissioners consider will entail a certain hardship as they are well preserved and still active. Having these conditions in mind we recommend that some compensation be made to these men annually, to a sum not exceeding \$300, for the remainder of their lives; but this shall be understood not to extend to any pilots who may hereafter be retired in this district. This will be in line with the precedent created by the Marine Department in the Quebec Pilotage district when reducing the number of pilots in that district a few years ago.
3. That in order to assist and keep up a pilotage service, the commissioners recommend that the present pilot vessel *Admiral Beatty* (which is considered a very suitable vessel and practically new) be taken over from the pilots and the expenses of operating be assumed by the department until such time as the average income of the pilots amounts to \$750 per annum. Unless something is done, in the opinion of your commissioners, it will not be possible for the pilotage service to be maintained. The district is an important one and your commissioners feel that it warrants assistance at this time, without creating any precedent, in view of the exceptional circumstances.

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4. That an additional five per centum per annum be deducted from the gross earnings of the pilots of this district for the purpose of creating and maintaining a superannuation fund for the pilots retiring in the district.

RE SYDNEY PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

We have the following special recommendations to make with respect to the Sydney Pilotage district:—

1. That the system at present in vogue in this district, for the collection of pilotage dues by collectors stationed at North Sydney and International Pier be at once discontinued. That all pilotage dues be required to be paid to the collectors of Customs at North Sydney and Sydney, who should be responsible to the pilotage authority, and who should not grant clearance to any ship until such pilotage dues are paid, or satisfactory arrangements made for payment thereof.

Pilot Tender.

2. That a steam pilot tender be provided for this district, with accommodation for twelve pilots. That this vessel be used for the Louisburg Pilotage district in the late winter and early spring when ice conditions prevail and Sydney harbour is closed.

That seven and one-half per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots of the Sydney Pilotage district be deducted annually to be applied towards the upkeep and running expenses of this steam pilot tender. That the pilots be required to pay for meals on board the tender at a rate to be fixed by the superintendent.

3. That the pension fund should be taken over and managed by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and, as at present, five per cent be deducted from the pilotage earnings to be applied in this connection, as well as any receipts from white flag licenses which may be issued, and any fines which may be imposed.

4. That the number of pilots in this district is excessive, and we recommend that no more pilots be engaged so long as the number of pilots for this district exceeds twenty. It is, of course, understood that the number of pilots shall not be reduced until the present apprentice pilots are branched. The twenty pilots are in our opinion sufficient to answer the requirements of the trade of this district.

5. That each of the present apprentice pilots in this district be required to accompany a branch pilot on at least fifty round trips each year.

6. That no further apprentice pilots be appointed in this district. (*See General Recommendations.*)

LOUISBURG PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

We desire to make the following recommendations specially effecting this district:—

1. That during the late winter and early spring, when ice conditions prevail in this district, the steam tender already recommended for the Sydney Pilotage district be used for the Louisburg Pilotage district. That five per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots of this district be deducted—during the time the tender is used in this service—to be applied towards the upkeep and running expenses of such tender. That the pilots be required to pay for meals on board said tender at a rate to be fixed by the superintendent, similar to the Sydney district.

2. That five per cent of the gross earnings of the pilots of this district be deducted yearly for the purpose of creating and maintaining a superannuation fund for retired pilots.

ST. JOHN PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

With respect to the St. John Pilotage district, we have the following special recommendations to make, in addition to our general recommendations:—

1. That the three pilotage districts as at present constituted under this authority be immediately abolished, and that one district be formed, the outside limit of same to be the cruising ground of the pilot tender recommended hereafter.

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2. That a steam pilot tender be provided for the purpose of embarking and disembarking the pilots at the outside limit of the above district at all times, to cruise on the following bearings: Musquash Point light bearing NW. magnetic; Cape Spencer light E. by N. magnetic, distance 8 miles from Partridge island.

3. That the combined rates of the present three pilotage districts be divided by three to form a new rate for the district proposed above.

This would make a fair and equitable rate for the new district, and, according to the evidence submitted, would meet with the approval of all interested parties. The adoption of the above recommendations, and putting same into practice, would do away with the present system of having three districts, and charging three separate and distinct rates, besides enabling masters of vessels inward bound to know just where to secure the pilots. This would also put an end to the disputes which have arisen in connection with the competitive arrangement which now exists, whereby a ship may be called upon to pay two pilotages, owing to not taking a pilot who claims to have offered his services first, and not being seen by the ship.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS RE QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES PILOTAGE DISTRICTS.

We have the honour to make the following recommendations in connection with the pilotage districts in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

1. That the commissions at present administrating the pilotage service in the districts of Miramichi, Sydney, Louisburg and St. John have been found by your commissioners to have outrun their usefulness, and we recommend the immediate enactment of legislation appointing the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the pilotage authority for these districts.

2. That it is urgent that a superintendent, having sea-going experience, with a clean record, should be immediately placed in full charge of the Sydney and Louisburg districts combined. That a superintendent with like qualifications be appointed for the district of St. John, and that he be supplied with a qualified assistant for the Miramichi district, such assistant to be responsible to the superintendent of the St. John district, who shall have charge of the St. John and Miramichi districts. That the foregoing officials be immediately placed in full charge of the respective districts, to re-organize and administer their affairs, and be directly responsible to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. That such superintendents should not have been pilots of the districts mentioned at any time.

3. That the tests for the eyesight and hearing of the pilots, and present apprentices, be conducted on a standard basis, the same system applying in the various districts. That such tests should be held annually in the cases of pilots and apprentices under the ages of 65, and semi-annually in the case of pilots between the age of 65 and 70. That any license granted after a pilot reaches the age of 65 be at the discretion of the minister and that all pilots be compulsorily retired at 70 years. That the system in vogue in the Quebec and Montreal Pilotage districts be adopted, as set forth in by-law 16 of the Montreal Pilotage district, which requires all licensed pilots and apprentice pilots to undergo each year an examination as regards eyesight, colour blindness and hearing, before a medical officer and an officer of the Department of Marine, both selected by the minister, and that sight tests shall be the same as those passed by candidates for masters and mates examinations.

4. That no pilot or apprentice pilot shall be allowed to use intoxicating liquors. That any infraction of this rule be punishable by fine or suspension for the first offence, and dismissal for the second offence.

5. That no intoxicating liquors be permitted to be kept in any pilotage office or on board any pilot tender, or at any pilot station. Any infraction of this rule to entail instant dismissal.

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6. That in respect of the gratuities given by the pilots we reiterate recommendation 23 of our report respecting the Halifax Pilotage district: viz: that the solicitation by a pilot, or the use of any influence by a pilot to secure for himself, or any other pilot, the pilotage of any ship or ships required to pay pilotage or otherwise, or offering any inducement, monetary or otherwise, be strictly prohibited, and any infraction of this to be considered as an offence, and dealt with accordingly.

7. That no pilot be allowed to perform any pilotage duties outside of his own district.

8. That upon the appointment of the superintendents, as hereinbefore recommended, new sets of by-laws be drawn up and adopted, defining their duties, with provisions for the management and conduct of pilots, etc., in the respective districts.

9. That upon any branch pilot attaining the age of 65 years he should be required to hand in his license, and, providing he is able to pass the usual examination as to eyesight and hearing semi-annually, he may be granted a permit enabling him to act as branch pilot until he reaches the age of seventy years, when he should be compulsorily retired.

10. That the systems at present in force in the various Maritime Province Pilotage districts with respect to maintaining apprentice pilots for the purpose of filling vacancies which may occur in the ranks of branch pilots has not been found satisfactory, and we recommend that it be discontinued as soon as the apprentice pilots, at present undergoing training have served their time and receive their branch or otherwise cease to become apprentice pilots, and that no further apprentice pilot be engaged. That public notice be given when vacancies arise in the ranks of branch pilots in the various Maritime Province Pilotage districts as well as the Quebec Pilotage district and that an examination of candidates be conducted under proper supervision of an officer of the Marine and Fisheries Department assisted by a Branch Pilot of a standard not lower than that required for a second mate of a sea-going ship, written answers being required to printed questions, and that each candidate be obliged to pass a physical, eyesight and hearing test before final admission to the pilotage service, preference being given to applicants possessing sea-going or coasting certificates, according to grades. It is the intention of your commissioners to have the above recommendation apply to all of the Maritime Province Pilotage districts, as well as the Quebec Pilotage districts; but not to the Montreal Pilotage district, as we feel that Apprentices are necessary in this latter district.

11. That the card system of records at present in use by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the pilotage districts of Montreal and Quebec, be adopted in the Maritime Province districts, and that the respective superintendents shall see that such is strictly carried out.

12. That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should take over and manage the pilots' pension funds already created, or which may hereafter be formed. That the pilots of the respective districts be each year asked to appoint one of their number, who, for the time being, shall act in conjunction with the local superintendent or other officer of the department, and make any representations to the department which may be necessary from time to time in connection with the administration of the pilots' pension funds in the respective districts.

13. That after giving consideration to the question of pooling of pilotage earnings, which, in the opinion of your commissioners, tends to maintain a monopoly for a body whose interests are not identical with the best public interests, when they are aware that they get a share of the pool whether they work for it or not, and whose services may not be so readily or cheerfully given as if the employment depended on efficiency and competency and the amount of work obtained depended upon each individual pilot, and after reviewing the different systems in vogue in Canada and elsewhere, and in view of our recommendation that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries become the pilotage authority for all pilotage districts in Canada, your com-

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missioners recommend that the pilots be put on a salary which can be adjusted to meet the requirements of the local districts. That the pilots be permitted to draw a certain amount per month, the balance being adjusted quarterly, after making deductions for the expenses of the district, and a proportion, not less than 5 per cent, to go towards creating a pension fund. Your commissioners appreciate the difficulty which may arise in handling this matter in districts where there are only a few pilots, and to meet this we recommend that in districts where a pilot's average earnings are over \$2,000, that 25 per cent of such surplus be placed to the credit of a fund to assist the upkeep of the pilotage service in the poorer districts. In fixing the salaries the pilots will require to be taken into the confidence of the department, and local conditions in each district will need to be considered. Your commissioners think that all pilotage services in Canada should be made and supported by the shipping, and should not be a drain on the revenue of the country.

This is but a brief outline of what undoubtedly will be a radical change, and we think if it is handled properly by marine officials who understand the pilots, and who can explain matters to them, there will be no undue difficulty in putting it into operation.

The commission found that the pilots are a bright, intelligent body of men, speaking of them generally, and if it is left to a man such as a shipmaster the Government need have no fear of any trouble arising, and should matters arise they can be referred to the department for adjustment.

No pilot should, of course, be entitled to any share of pilotage rates or other earnings of the pilots in respect of any time which he shall be absent from duty without leave, and in a case of a pilot being off sick, where a medical certificate is provided, he should receive his share for a period not exceeding one month in any year. All pilotage and other earnings should be collected by and paid to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

14. The question of the tariff has been dealt with in the district reports.

15. At this juncture, as at least a temporary expediency, as the practical questions which arise from day to day in connection with pilotage between the shipping interests and the pilots are of such a nature that they can be dealt with better by a seaman, and thus avoid the time of the minister and deputy minister being taken up with small matters of administration which require practical opinions, we recommend that a practical officer in the department deal with them. The position in the Montreal district is such that the greatest harmony exists between the shipping interests and the pilots, the underwriters also being well satisfied with the department's administration, and if we can have the same conditions established in Quebec your commissioners will feel that the efforts of the Government will be well rewarded, and the stigma which has been hanging over the St. Lawrence pilotage will be removed.

MONTREAL PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

From the evidence adduced by your Commission it appears that the administration of the Montreal Pilotage district has been carried out in an efficient manner, and in this respect considerable credit must be given to the civil servant who has been handling the records, etc., and followed out the principle introduced by a deceased official, which has been found satisfactory.

One of the questions at issue in this district was a request by the Montreal pilots for an increase in the charges for moving vessels in the harbour of Montreal. The present rate of \$5 for each move was established when Longue Pointe was the outside limit of the harbour of Montreal, and since the extension of the limits as far down as Bout-de-l'Isle the same charge has been made.

After giving the question due consideration and conferring with various shipping interests in connection with the matter we have arrived at the conclusion that the

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Montreal pilots are deserving of an increase in the premises, and we recommend the following graduated scale:—

For the moorage of any ship from Lachine canal to Victoria pier, or any place within that limit, or vice versa, \$5.

For the moorage of any inland or lake vessel from Lachine canal to section 50, or vice versa, \$5;

For the moorage of any inland or lake vessel from section 50 to the eastern limit of the harbour, or vice versa, \$10;

For the moorage of any sea-going ship from any place in the harbour above Victoria pier to section 50, or vice versa, \$10;

For the moorage of any sea-going ship from any place above section 50 to Vickers Dry dock, or vice versa, \$15;

For the moorage of any sea-going ship from any place above section 50 to the eastern limits of the harbour, or vice versa, \$20;

For the moorage of any sea-going ship from any place above section 50 to the Explosive ground, \$15. Should the pilot be detained on board more than 24 hours he shall be paid an additional \$10 per day. This charge will be over and above the ordinary pilotage of the vessel between Montreal and Quebec.

Pooling of Pilots' Earnings in the Montreal District.

In regard to the pooling of earnings of the pilots in the Montreal district as set out in letter from the Deputy Minister of Marine of July 23, 1918, with enclosure from the secretary of the Montreal Pilots' committee, dated July 18, 1918, the commission went into this matter very fully.

The secretary of the Montreal Pilots' committee quotes the earnings of Pilot Angers as \$1,039.74 for fourteen trips; Pilot A. Perron, as \$985.84 for twenty-eight trips, and Norbert Arcand as \$349.70 for ten trips. These are exceptional cases.

In the first place Pilot Angers referred to is dealing with large ocean liners which are very difficult to handle and require a different class of experience than the vessels handled by Pilots Perron and Arcand, hence the difference in the amount of work and earnings.

In addition, the commissioners attach herewith the earnings of branch pilots in this district from the opening of navigation to July 29, for the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, and from which it will be seen that the average for 18 special-line pilots for 1918 was \$911.85, and for the 32 "tour-de-role" pilots was \$603.

In 1913, previous to the war, taking a comparison up to July 29, in normal times, the pilots' average earnings amounted to \$1,079.75 for branch pilots and \$613.16 for "tour-de-role" pilots.

Taking normal and present conditions there is little difference, and no reason, in our opinion, to recommend any change in the distribution of the earnings.

It might be stated in fairness that in the year 1916 up to July 29, the line pilots earned an average of \$845.50, and the "tour-de-role" pilots \$750.54. From this it will be seen that since the outbreak of the war the "tour-de-role" pilots (who desire the change) have been making in proportion, circumstances considered, better earnings than the line pilots.

Further, the established lines' representatives are unanimous against any change in the distribution of the earnings, contending that it would interfere with the spirit of enterprise of the pilots in the Montreal district, who look forward to promotion from the "tour-de-role" to the regular lines. The regular pilots undoubtedly make fewer voyages; but the ships they have to handle are larger and more difficult and require the most efficient pilots possible.

The commission finds that there have been fewer vessels coming to the port since the war started, and the gross earnings of the pilotage service are less.

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The president of the pilots' committee in his evidence mentioned that there were too many pilots and the number should be reduced to forty.

Your commissioners are of the same opinion, and recommend that during the war the number of pilots be reduced from fifty to forty, and that permission be given to any of the pilots to enter the Naval Service, or the service of any of the shipping companies, as masters, mates, or in other capacities, or be put in a position to serve their country the same as other citizens have been called upon to do. At the termination of the war these men to be permitted to return to the pilotage service.

This, in your commissioners' opinion, would provide for the falling off in ships and increase the present pilots' earnings sufficiently to meet the cost of living which they have to face at present.

QUEBEC PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

In connection with the Quebec Pilotage district, we have found that the administration of pilotage affairs have greatly improved since 1913, due, to a great extent, to the adoption of a system of record-keeping similar to that in force in the Montreal Pilotage district.

There does not seem to be any serious complaints from the shipping interests with respect to the actual administration; but unrest appears to have existed amongst the ranks of the branch pilots of this district, which apparently culminated in a legal action being instituted by the Quebec corporation of pilots against one Branch Pilot Joseph Paquet, to recover from the said Pilot Paquet the sum of \$532.78, being pilotage dues which Pilot Paquet collected during the season of 1917, up to July 2.

The corporation of pilots alleged that this money belonged to it under the old law of 1862, while Pilot Paquet alleged in answer that that old law was repealed by 4 and 5 George V, chapter 48, except insofar as the administration of the pilots pension fund was concerned, and that the corporation of pilots had no right to the money in question under the new law and the regulations competently passed.

The allegations of the corporation of pilots were, in the opinion of your commissioners, directly contrary to the intentions of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in accepting the recommendations of the royal commission which investigated pilotage conditions in this district in 1913, which had for their purpose, the abolition of the corporation of pilots and the compulsory system of controlling the earnings of the pilots which had existed in the Quebec district previous to 1913.

Mr. Justice Dorion, of the Superior Court of Quebec, before whom the above case was argued, rendered judgment dismissing action of the corporation of pilots on November 2, 1917.

The corporation of pilots appealed to the Court of King's Bench from the Superior Court judgment, with the result that a majority of this Court rendered judgment reversing the decision of Mr. Justice Dorion, holding that the corporation of pilots is still entitled to receive from the pilots all of their earnings, and to control same.

Subsequent to the latter judgment Pilot Paquet informed this commission, when he appeared before it, that he had been approached, on behalf of the corporation of pilots, with an offer to defray all costs in connection with the action, providing he dropped the case without further appeal, and, owing to lack of funds, although it was directly against his personal views and wishes, Paquet was inclined to accept the offer unless the Government desired to provide the necessary funds to proceed with the matter and make it a test case.

It was with the foregoing knowledge that your commissioners submitted to you an interim report in connection with this case on April 23, 1918, recommending that the Government take up the cudgel on behalf of Pilot Paquet, and provide the requisite funds to carry the case to the highest courts in order to have a definite decision arrived at in the matter, and settle the status of the Act 4 and 5 George V, chapter 48.

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It is understood that, acting on the above recommendation, the Department of Justice has now instituted the necessary proceedings to attain the desired end, and we need not dwell further on the subject, beyond saying that it is to be hoped that some satisfactory conclusion will be reached in the very near future in order to allay the feeling which is undoubtedly growing as a result of the actions of the parties concerned.

Re Pensions given to Quebec Pilots by Dominion Government.

In practically every pilotage district inquired into by your commissioners, reference has been made to the exceptional treatment by the Dominion Government of the pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec, especially in respect of the pensions being paid to branch pilots, retiring, through old age or otherwise, above 60 years of age amounting to \$300 in each case, in addition to the \$300 pension to which they are entitled from their private pension fund.

The answer given by your commissioners to those who raised the question, was that the Government had granted these additional pensions in order to reduce the number of pilots from 116 to 75, in 1906, and was advanced as a special inducement to the pilots to retire; but we were met with the argument that the pensions were still being paid to pilots retiring even at present, above 60 years.

Your commissioners have made a thorough study of the departmental records and other references in connection with this vexed question and arrived at the conclusion that there is not the slightest doubt that the intention of the Marine Department in granting these pensions to retired pilots was for the distinct purpose of reducing the number of pilots to a reasonable figure, viz., from 116 to 75, in 1906, and nothing but a strained interpretation of the Order in Council of December 5, 1906, can be advanced in support of continuing the practice once the number of pilots was reduced to seventy-five.

In the opinion of your commissioners, the principle of granting pensions to the pilots who retired after the number had fallen to seventy-five, is absolutely untenable, unless it is extended to apply to retired pilots in the other districts in Canada, and your commissioners recommend that the granting of pensions to retired pilots in the Quebec Pilotage district, while neglecting to deal similarly with the pilotage districts of Montreal, Halifax, Sydney, Miramichi, St. John, Louisburg, Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, and New Westminster, should be discontinued.

In order to alleviate the feeling existing in the other pilotage districts, and to meet out fair and equitable justice your commissioners also recommend that all Pensions granted to retired pilots of the Quebec pilotage district since the number of pilots was reduced to seventy-five, be immediately withdrawn, as there is not the slightest grounds, in the opinion of your commissioners, to justify such an expenditure of the public money of Canada in any special pilotage district.

There is no reason in the world, so far as your commissioners are aware, why the Quebec pilots should be favoured with such a contribution as they are receiving. The Dominion Government does not even provide such a pension for its well deserving civil servants, who are in most cases earning much less salaries, and working under more difficult circumstances than the pilots of this district, and for 12 months each year?

Your commissioners cannot press this point too strongly, and we are certain that you will see the force of the argument put forth, especially in view of the fact that the Quebec Pilots corporation have a pension fund of practically \$100,000 which would seem to be sufficient to provide reasonable pensions to all of the Quebec pilots.

In addition to the two pensions which the pilots retiring in Quebec receive at present, it seems that they are each given \$1,000 upon retiring, and your commissioners are at a loss to understand this grant, and the only explanation given by the secretary of the corporation is that it is for the shares in former pilot boats.

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Re Expenses, etc., in Quebec District.

Your commissioners have carefully inquired into the various amounts expended by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in connection with the administration, etc., of the Quebec Pilotage district; also the operating expenses of the Quebec Pilots corporation, and have found that for the fiscal year 1916-17, the following expenditures were made by the Marine and Fisheries Department in this district, exclusive of expenses of operating and maintaining the steam pilot tender *Eureka* at Father Point:—

Salaries.. . . .	\$ 6,269 84
Telephones.. . . .	188 81
Rentals at Quebec, Montreal and Quebec districts.. . . .	1,987 30
Rental at Father Point.. . . .	66 00
Cleaning offices at Quebec.. . . .	165 00
Coal at Quebec.. . . .	86 58
Light at Quebec.. . . .	65 74
Board at Chicoutimi and Father Point.. . . .	3,143 75
	<hr/>
	\$11,973 02

According to the annual returns of the Quebec Pilots' corporation for 1915, 1916 and 1917, the apparent expenses of operation were as follows:—

1915—	
Pilotage collected by corporation.. . . .	\$123,569
" divided amongst pilots.. . . .	112,874
	<hr/>
Apparent expenses.. . . .	\$9,695
	<hr/>
1916—	
Pilotage collected by corporation.. . . .	\$115,711
" divided amongst pilots.. . . .	109,463
	<hr/>
Apparent expenses.. . . .	\$6,248
	<hr/>
1917—	
Pilotage collected by corporation.. . . .	\$103,563
" divided amongst pilots.. . . .	90,788
	<hr/>
Apparent expenses.. . . .	\$12,775

The apparent cost of operating the corporation of pilots, or difference between earnings and dividends, exclusive of pension fund, is as follows:—

1915.. . . .	\$ 9,695
1916.. . . .	6,248
1917.. . . .	12,775
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	\$28,718
	<hr/>
Average.. . . .	\$9,572 2/3

As a sample of the expenses of the corporation of pilots, the following is extracted from the annual return of that body for 1917:—

Rent.. . . .	\$ 900 00
General expenses.. . . .	1,130 28
Expense of pilots.. . . .	130 95
Indemnities to directors.. . . .	600 00
Legal advisers.. . . .	711 00
Interdiction.. . . .	195 33
Boat shares of pilots.. . . .	965 50
Secretary-treasurer and assistant.. . . .	1,750 00
Reserve fund.. . . .	549 14

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The amounts paid by the Marine Department for the board of pilots and apprentices at Chicoutimi and Father Point for the fiscal years 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18, are as follows:—

1915-16..	\$ 1,419 25
1916-17..	3,143 75
1917-18..	6,143 07
	<hr/>
	\$10,706 07

From the foregoing it is apparent that the cost of operating the corporation of pilots is almost equal to the amounts expended by the department in administration, and, therefore, if the pilots are prepared to spend as much as \$12,775 of their earnings for the upkeep of an organization such as the corporation of pilots, aside altogether from the administration of their pension fund, and cost thereof, your commissioners do not see any reason why the Marine Department should be called upon to provide the total funds for its administration of this district, and we therefore recommend for your favourable consideration, the advisability of deducting a certain percentage of the pilotage earnings of this district to be applied towards the cost of administration.

We are of opinion that seven per centum of the gross earnings of this district should be deducted for the above purpose.

Your commissioners are also firmly of the conviction that the distribution of the earnings, handling of the pension funds, etc., of the Quebec pilots, now done by the corporation of pilots at considerable expense to the pilots, as hereinbefore outlined, unnecessarily, can easily and well be attended to by the present staff of the pilotage branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec, without any expense whatever to the Quebec pilots, beyond the seven per centum deduction above mentioned, and without entailing any increase of staff or expenditure to the department, and we feel that this method would be favourably looked upon by the pilots if it were given a fair trial.

Even with the purposed seven per centum deduction, the expense to the Quebec pilots would be less than at present, under the corporation of pilots, and with increased efficiency.

Re Quebec Pilotage Tariff.

The pilots of the Quebec district have made a request for an increase in the moorage charges for Quebec harbour, and after giving the matter due consideration, we are of opinion that the tariff should be increased to allow \$5 for each moorage on the Quebec or Lévis side of the river, and \$10 for each moorage entailing crossing from the Quebec side to the Lévis side of the harbour, or vice versa.

Your commissioners also recommend that in cases where pilots are employed as such while a ship's compasses are being adjusted in Quebec harbour, they should be allowed \$10.

The Quebec pilots have also asked that the pilotage tariff between Father Point and Quebec be increased to \$5 per foot draught for the whole year round, instead of the four different rates as at present, for various seasons of the year.

From figures compiled by your commissioners, it is apparent that 85 per cent of the pilotage earned in this district, is during the season from May 1 to November 10, or at the rate of \$3.87 per foot draught inward, and \$3.10 per foot draught outward.

The balance of the pilotage is practically earned from November 10 to 19—on rate of \$1.95 inward, and \$1.46 outward—and from November 19 to the end of the season—on the rates of \$6.02 inward and \$5.54 outward.

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In addition to the above rates the shipping companies pay \$12 per trip, each way—or \$24 to the special pilots in the Quebec Pilotage district, and this amounted in 1917, to about \$5,000 extra.

This is, our opinion, a direct contravention of the Canada Shipping Act, and is a pernicious practice which should be stopped immediately.

The Quebec pilots and apprentice pilots are also paid their board whilst waiting for vessels at Father Point and Chicoutimi. In 1917 this amounted to \$6,143.07.

This is another expenditure of public money which your commissioners do not look favourably upon unless similar treatment is meted out to the various other pilotage districts in the Dominion.

In order to meet this situation your commissioners recommend that the pilotage on outward bound vessels—from Quebec to Father Point—between May 1 and November 10, be increased from the present rate of \$3.40 to \$3.65, and that the Quebec pilots and apprentice pilots be required to provide their own board, etc., at Father Point and Chicoutimi; other rates to remain as at present.

Your commissioners feel that with the department administering the distribution of earnings, pension fund, etc., the pilots will find an increase in their dividends, and that the 25-cent increase above provided, will pay for their board, etc., at Father Point and Chicoutimi, and still leave a comfortable increase on the right side of the ledger.

For the reasons given in dealing with the Montreal district, your commissioners are of the opinion and recommend that during the war the number of pilots in the Quebec district should be reduced from sixty-two to fifty—the same ratio as used in connection with the Montreal district—and that permission be given to any of the pilots to enter the Naval Service, or any of the shipping companies as masters, mates or in other capacities, or put in a position to serve their country the same as other citizens have been called upon to do. At the termination of the war these men to be permitted to return to the pilotage service.

This, in your commissioners' opinion would provide for the falling off in ships, and increase the present pilots earnings sufficiently to meet the cost of living which they have to face at present.

Re Paquet Case.

The decision in the Paquet case which is now under appeal, if maintained, will take away certain powers which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as pilotage authority in the Quebec district, has in connection with the earnings of the pilots, and should the appeal fail it will be necessary to put this matter beyond a doubt so as to give the minister the control that is necessary for the proper administration of the Quebec district.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS FOR THE MONTREAL AND QUEBEC DISTRICTS.

On page 8 of the report of the royal commission on pilotage in the Quebec district, 1913, clause 3, reads as follows:—

That the Government should appoint a superintendent of sea-going experience in full charge of the district, to reorganize its affairs, and be directly responsible to the minister. That he should not have been a pilot of the district at any time, and qualified assistants should be appointed as may be found necessary.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

From the information given to the commission it was found that a superintendent of sea-going experience with a master mariner's certificate had been appointed to this district; but through circumstances which may have been beyond the department, his services were requisitioned for war purposes, and his duties were placed in the hands of the acting superintendent of pilots, who admitted to the commissioners that he had been a member of the Quebec corporation of pilots which has given the Government so much trouble in the past. When asked by your commissioners at the inquiry, he admitted he would still look to the corporation for his pension.

Your commissioners, in view of the report made by the commission above referred to, and the representations that have been made from time to time, consider it would be in the best interest of all concerned to endorse and reiterate the recommendations made in 1913 that a superintendent of sea-going experience who has not been a pilot, be immediately put in charge of the administration of the Montreal and Québec Pilotage districts. Our reasons we desire not to dwell further on.

Re Bill 105 (1914).

Advantage was taken, in the different districts where our inquiries were held, to submit Bill 105, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Canada Shipping Act," which was introduced in the third session of the twelfth Parliament, 4 George V, 1914.

This Bill was not proceeded with in that session, and it was indicated that the matter was to be held over until the termination of the war. In part V, certain amendments to the present Pilotage Act are set out, which, if put in force, would exempt Canadian registered vessels from the payment of pilotage while employed in coasting voyages within certain limits. This amendment was submitted to the respective interests and no serious objections were raised as to it being put in force. In England and in the United States vessels engaged in the coasting trade are exempt from the obligation to pay pilotage. These privileges should be more distinctly defined as it is not clear in Bill 105 that they are to be only applicable to vessels registered and owned in Canada. The Bill also provides for the minister becoming the pilotage authority for all districts in Canada. This amendment would meet our recommendations in regard to the minister becoming the general authority for all pilotage districts in Canada. In the opinion of your commissioners, this Bill, when it is passed by the House and put in force, will meet all requirements and be somewhat similar to that which has been recently put into effect in the United Kingdom.

When all is said and done, pilotage in the United Kingdom has been in equally as bad a muddle as what we have found here, and in going into the pilotage question, not alone of the United Kingdom, but all maritime nations, it appeared to be in an unsatisfactory condition, generally speaking.

In view of the urgency of the question, it might be beneficial if part V of Bill 105, dealing with pilotage, were introduced in the next session of Parliament and put in to force and effect as soon as possible.

Owing to the many cases which may arise in adjusting this report, your commissioners feel that in order to satisfy the pilots and other interests, it would be well if a commission, of not more than three members—including a representative of the minister, as chairman, a representative of the shipping interests, and a representative of the pilots—were appointed to act in an advisory capacity for the minister, for the purpose of making local by-law; settling the limits of pilotage districts; rates of pilotage; regulating pilotage at and for each district; and recommending such by-laws for the approval of the minister, who shall be the pilotage authority.

The commission wishes to record its sincere appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. J. T. Rowan, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, its secretary.

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In our inquiries in the different pilotage districts considerable written and oral evidence was adduced, which has thrown a large amount of labour upon Mr. Rowan, and the skill and industry displayed by him in connection therewith has greatly facilitated the preparation of this report.

The commission respectfully submits the foregoing as its report.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

THOMAS ROBB.

Chairman.

JAS. N. BALES.

Commissioner.

J. W. HARRISON,

Commissioner.

J. T. ROWAN,
Secretary.

9 GEORGE V, A. 1915

1915—Branch Pilots earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29, 1915
including movages and the number of trips for each one.

No.	Name of Pilot.	Special Pilots.	Tour- de-Role men.	Movages	Total earnings.	No. of Trips.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Ferdinand Labranche		638 98	40 00	678 98	17
2	Louis Z. Bouille		614 82	75 00	689 82	16
3	Laurent Gauthier	1,438 00		10 00	1,448 00	20
4	Delavoie Nault	1,448 37		10 00	1,458 37	31
5	Wilbrod Gauthier	1,449 75		35 00	1,484 75	22
6	Norbert Arcand	1,099 32		10 00	1,109 32	28
7	Tanerede Bouille		931 03	55 00	986 03	22
8	Wilfrid Raymond	916 00		5 00	921 00	15
9	Joseph P. Hurteau	1,424 23		15 00	1,439 23	32
10	Edouard Perreault	523 50		5 00	528 50	9
11	Honore Dussault		686 94	5 00	691 94	14
12	Arthur Briere	1,258 10		30 00	1,288 10	20
13	Alexis Perreault	1,630 05		20 00	1,650 05	49
14	Come Dufresne		760 75	80 00	840 75	16
15	Aubert Naud		811 87	20 00	831 87	16
16	Napoleon Dussault	776 25		20 00	796 25	12
17	Prudent Bellisle	1,168 67		35 00	1,203 67	30
18	Georges Arcand		763 71	80 00	843 71	14
19	Constant Toupin		699 75	40 00	739 75	16
20	Georges Perreault	808 00		10 00	818 00	12
21	Narcisse Bouille	671 00		5 00	676 00	12
22	Joseph Leveille	855 89			855 89	13
23	Severe Perron	1,268 56			1,268 56	32
24	Alberic Angers	814 75			814 75	11
25	Arthur Belisle		817 60	80 00	897 60	18
26	G. Theodule Hamelin	1,438 28		5 00	1,443 28	31
27	Anthyne Perreault		942 89	130 00	1,072 89	24
28	J. N. Raymond		946 66	80 00	1,026 66	23
29	J. Henri Bourassa	1,183 38		10 00	1,193 38	29
30	E. Azarias Paquin		712 37	55 00	767 37	17
31	J. M. Labranche		983 40	45 00	1,028 40	22
32	Damien Paquet		763 00	65 00	828 00	19
33	J. Arthur Gariépy	1,265 67			1,265 67	29
34	Allert Gagnon		756 69	45 00	801 69	19
35	J. Oswald Frenette	1,026 89			1,026 89	25
36	C. B. Hamelin		852 83	40 00	892 83	19
37	Tanerede Perron	906 00		5 00	911 00	15
38	J. Delavoie Frenette	616 50			616 50	9
39	Fortunat Hamelin	1,382 25		15 00	1,397 25	21
40	J. C. Gauthier	763 75			763 75	12
41	John B. Angers		858 70	40 00	898 70	21
42	David J. Perrault	668 40			668 40	9
43	Napoleon Lachance		779 97	40 00	819 97	16
44	Henri Bouille		703 08	15 00	718 08	19
45	Theode Perron	1,656 46		10 00	1,676 46	49
46	Bona Dussault	389 60			389 60	7
47	J. Arthur Arcand	1,209 14			1,209 14	27
48	F. X. Rivard		769 64	45 00	814 64	17
49	J. A. Mayrand		827 20	50 00	877 20	22
50	Jules Briere		938 46	65 00	1,003 46	23
		30,066 76	17,560 34	1,445 00	49,072 10	1,021

The average for 28 special pilots is \$1,073 81

The average for 22 tour-de-role men is 798 19

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1916—Branch Pilots earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29, 1916, including movages and the number of trips for each one.

No.	Name of Pilot.	Special Pilots.	Tour- de-Role men.	Movages	Total earnings.	No. of Trips.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Louis Z. Bouille.....		581 47	65 00	646 47	12
2	Laurent Gauthier.....	830 75		15 00	845 75	12
3	Delavoie Nault.....	663 38			663 38	14
4	Wilbrod Gauthier.....	871 50		30 00	901 50	12
5	Norbert Arcand.....	541 09			541 09	13
6	Tancrede Bouille.....		654 70	25 00	679 70	18
7	Wilfrid Raymond.....	909 50		15 00	924 50	14
8	Joseph P. Hurteau.....	736 28			736 28	18
9	Edouard Perreault.....	370 17			370 17	7
10	Honore Dussault.....		517 42	5 00	522 42	10
11	Arthur Briere.....	1,194 18		40 00	1,234 18	21
12	Alexis Perreault.....	1,125 15			1,125 15	33
13	Come Dufresne.....		746 26	65 00	811 26	16
14	Napoleon Dussault.....	1,017 67		60 00	1,107 67	16
15	Aubert Naud.....		810 90	10 00	820 90	15
16	Prudent Bellisle.....	736 45			736 45	14
17	Georges Arcand.....		598 01	45 00	643 01	13
18	Constant Toupin.....		763 75	60 00	823 75	14
19	Georges Perreault.....		651 30	50 00	701 30	15
20	Narcisse Bouille.....	439 50		25 00	464 50	7
21	Joseph Leveille.....	1,108 75		35 00	1,143 75	16
22	S. Perron.....	663 69			663 69	16
23	Alberic Angers.....	825 30		25 00	850 30	13
24	Arthur Belisle.....		750 75	75 00	825 75	14
25	G. Theodule Hamelin.....		803 75	80 00	883 75	15
26	Anthyme Perreault.....		885 84	160 00	1,045 84	22
27	Joseph Raymond.....		848 00	115 00	963 00	15
28	J. Henri Bourassa.....	1,069 62			1,069 62	31
29	E. Azarias Paquin.....		799 60	65 00	864 60	17
30	J. M. Labranche.....		801 75	40 00	841 75	15
31	Damien Paquette.....		838 53	85 00	923 53	14
32	J. Arthur Gariépy.....		846 25	40 00	886 25	16
33	Albert Gagnon.....		754 51	25 00	779 51	16
34	J. Oswald Frenette.....		809 34	55 00	864 34	16
35	C. B. Hamelin.....		837 23	50 00	887 23	16
36	Tancrede Perron.....	1,061 75		75 00	1,136 75	16
37	J. Delavoie Frenette.....	985 25		5 00	990 25	38
38	Fortunat Hamelin.....	917 50		30 00	947 50	15
39	J. Cyriac Gauthier.....	1,032 46		45 00	1,077 46	15
40	John B. Angers.....		799 96	35 00	834 96	20
41	David J. Perreault.....		678 50	25 00	703 50	13
42	Napoleon Lachance.....	868 75		10 00	878 75	12
43	Henri Bouille.....		782 76	75 00	857 76	16
44	Theode Perron.....	1,074 01			1,074 01	31
45	Bona Dussault.....	373 81		5 00	378 81	7
46	J. Arthur Arcand.....		776 75	40 00	816 75	15
47	F. X. Rivard.....		710 88	55 00	765 88	14
48	J. A. Mayrand.....		746 95	120 00	866 95	18
49	Jules Briere.....		731 32	65 00	796 32	17
50	Nap de Villers.....		738 15	100 00	838 15	18
		19,446 51	20,264 63	2,045 00	41,756 14	821

The average of 23 special pilots is \$845.50

The average of 27 tour-de-role men is 750.54

9 GEORGE V, A. 1919

1917.—Branch Pilots earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29, 1917, including movages and the number of trips for each one.

No.	Name of Pilot.	Special Pilots.	Tour-des-Role men.	Movages	Total earnings.	No. of Trips.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Louis Z. Bouille		961 48	90 00	1,051 48	19
2	Laurent Gauthier	1,008 32		40 00	1,048 32	13
3	Delavoie Nault		776 23	40 00	816 23	16
4	Wilbrod Gauthier	1,005 90		5 00	1,010 90	13
5	Norbert Arcand		1,053 73	85 00	1,138 73	18
6	Tancrède Bouille		1,001 45	45 00	1,046 45	20
7	Wilfrid Raymond	1,051 66		30 00	1,081 66	14
8	Joseph P. Hurteau		1,162 30	90 00	1,252 30	22
9	Edouard Perreault	308 22		10 00	318 22	5
10	Honore Dussault		711 67	25 00	736 67	14
11	Arthur Briere	544 11		40 00	584 11	8
12	Alexis Perreault	1,211 00		15 00	1,226 00	35
13	Comte Dufresne		912 37	50 00	962 37	18
14	Aubert Naud		981 05	25 00	1,006 05	17
15	Napoleon Dussault	1,072 52		15 00	1,087 52	14
16	Prudent Bellisle		986 47	125 00	1,111 47	21
17	Georges Arcand		1,074 40	55 00	1,129 40	18
18	Constant Toupin		576 13	75 00	651 13	10
19	Georges Perreault	1,055 78		20 00	1,075 78	11
20	Narcisse Bouille	436 87		5 00	441 87	6
21	Joseph Laveille	1,181 28		10 00	1,191 28	15
22	Severe Perron		998 60	115 00	1,113 60	22
23	Alberic Angers	1,019 03		20 00	1,039 03	11
24	Arthur Belisle		1,010 91	90 00	1,100 91	16
25	Anthyme Perreault		988 44	125 00	1,113 44	22
26	Joseph N. Raymond		905 61	75 00	980 61	19
27	J. Henri Bourassa	1,260 44		15 00	1,275 44	37
28	E. Azarias Paquin		1,050 72	55 00	1,105 72	19
29	I. M. Labraache		971 97	45 00	1,016 97	17
30	Désolien Paquet		951 78	55 00	1,006 78	18
31	J. Arthur Gariépy		981 66	85 00	1,066 66	18
32	Albert Gagnon		1,003 88	35 00	1,038 88	18
33	J. Oswald Frenette		858 84	45 00	903 84	17
34	C. B. Hamelin		990 81	40 00	1,030 81	19
35	Tancrède Perron	1,321 23		30 00	1,351 23	18
36	J. Delavoie Frenette	977 63		30 00	1,007 63	11
37	Fortuna Hamelin	1,064 93		10 00	1,074 93	13
38	J. Cyrille Gauthier	968 78		35 00	1,003 78	13
39	John B. Angers		763 23	75 00	838 23	16
40	David J. Perreault		761 65	25 00	786 65	14
41	Napoleon Lachance	949 02		15 00	964 02	12
42	Henri Bouille		1,027 07	60 00	1,087 07	19
43	Theo Perron	1,328 79		100 00	1,428 79	35
44	Bona Dussault	128 19			128 19	6
45	J. Arthur Arcand (Sick)		31 25	5 00	36 25	1
46	L. X. Rivard		871 97	45 00	916 97	16
47	Joseph A. Mayrand		822 27	100 00	922 27	19
48	Julien Briere		816 46	45 00	861 46	17
49	Napoleon de Villers		970 73	119 00	1,089 73	19
50	Achille Gosselin		716 92	95 00	811 92	17
		18,223 70	27,755 05	2,475 00	48,453 75	832

The average for 19 special pilots is \$979 11

The average for 31 tour-des-role men is \$895 32

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1918.—Branch Pilots earnings from the opening of navigation to July 29, 1918, including movages and the number of trips for each one.

No.	Name of Pilot.	Special Pilots.	Tour- de-Role men.	Movages	Total earnings.	No. of Trips.
		\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	
1	Louis Z. Bouille.....		654 69	50 00	704 69	16
2	Laurent Gauthier.....	212 88		5 00	217 88	3
3	Delavoie Nault.....		645 94	55 00	700 94	13
4	Wilbrod Gauthier.....	1,068 44		45 00	1,113 44	14
5	Norbert Arcand.....		538 48	35 00	573 48	13
6	Tanerede Bouille.....		529 44	45 00	574 44	12
7	Wilfrid Raymond.....	954 56		10 00	964 56	13
8	Joseph P. Hurteau.....		788 63	120 00	908 63	20
9	Edouard Perreault.....	755 38		30 00	785 38	11
10	Honore Dussault.....		486 80	30 00	516 80	12
11	Arthur Briere.....	352 35		25 00	377 35	5
12	Alexis Perreault.....	1,133 62		30 00	1,163 62	32
13	Aubert Naud.....		638 11	15 00	653 11	12
14	Napoleon Dussault.....	823 62		20 00	843 62	11
15	Prudent Bellisle.....		782 34	80 00	862 34	17
16	Georges Arcand.....		456 66	55 00	511 66	11
17	Constant Toupin.....		540 78	30 00	570 78	11
18	Narcisse Bouille.....	971 42		55 00	1,026 42	15
19	Joseph Leveille.....	1,004 53		20 00	1,024 53	14
20	Severe Perron.....		602 41	110 00	712 41	17
21	Alberic Angers.....	1,255 33		20 00	1,275 33	17
22	Arthur Belisle.....		607 47	55 00	662 47	13
23	Anthyme Perreault.....		672 84	90 00	762 84	19
24	Joseph N. Raymond.....		627 20	90 00	717 20	17
25	J. Henri Bourassa.....	1,124 44		40 00	1,164 44	32
26	E. Azarias Paquin.....		589 99	65 00	654 99	13
27	J. M. Labranche.....		663 37	45 00	708 37	14
28	Damien Paquet.....		641 65	55 00	696 65	12
29	J. Arthur Gariépy.....		545 21	55 00	600 21	11
30	Albert Gagnon.....		630 36	65 00	695 36	14
31	J. Oswald Frenette.....		651 61	70 00	721 61	16
32	C. B. Hamelin.....		733 35	45 00	778 35	15
33	Tanerede Perron.....	892 13		100 00	992 13	12
34	J. Delavoie Frénette.....	701 74		45 00	746 74	10
35	Fortunat Hamelin.....	1,022 95		60 00	1,082 95	13
36	J. Cyrille Gauthier.....	1,035 68		25 00	1,060 68	14
37	John B. Angers.....		744 87	40 00	784 87	16
38	David J. Perreault.....		75 50	5 00	80 50	2
39	Napoleon Lachance.....		593 01	30 00	623 01	13
40	Henri Bouille.....		796 89	50 00	846 89	17
41	Theode Perron.....	1,112 69		65 00	1,177 66	33
42	Bona Dusseault.....	895 47		65 00	960 47	15
43	J. Arthur Arcand.....		453 45	40 00	493 45	9
44	F. X. Rivard.....		530 39	90 00	620 39	16
45	Joseph A. Mayrand.....	1,095 10		20 00	1,116 10	15
46	Jules Briere.....		576 48	70 00	646 48	14
47	Nap de Villers.....		690 52	70 00	760 52	17
48	Achille Gosselin.....		781 73	95 00	876 73	18
49	Armand Marchand.....		481 61	55 00	536 61	13
50	Donat Paquette.....		554 96	85 00	639 95	15
		16,413 33	19,309 74	2,570 00	38,293 07	727

The average for 18 special pilots is, \$911 85
The average for 32 tour-de-role men is 693.43

Pilot Laurent Gauthier (No. 2 on the list) has been sick since May 27.

Pilot J. Arthur Arcand (No. 43 on the list) being sick last spring, started to work on about May 25, 1918.

REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION
ON -
CONDITIONS IN THE PILOTAGE DISTRICTS OF
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NANAIMO
AND NEW WESTMINSTER



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1919

[105]

REPORT of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and Report upon the conditions in the Pilotage Districts of Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster, and to recommend, if necessary, any changes found desirable therein.

1918.

MONTREAL, November 6, 1918.

To the Honourable

C. C. BALLANTYNE, M.P.,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

Ottawa.

HONoured SIR,—We have the honour to submit to you the following report in connection with pilotage on the British Columbia coast, as a result of our investigations into same.

We held the first open sitting for the purpose of obtaining evidence with respect to this question in Vancouver, on May 22, 1918, continuing at that Port on May 23 and 25; then proceeded to Victoria, where oral evidence was heard on May 27, 28 and 29, after which sitting was held for the same purpose in Nanaimo on May 30, 1918. We then returned to the mainland, and held a sitting in New Westminster on June 4, and a final open session in Vancouver on June 5, 1918.

In the course of the open sessions above mentioned, sixty-nine witnesses were examined, including the pilotage commissioners of the respective districts as at present constituted, steamship owners, steamship agents, representatives of the various Boards of Trade, shipmasters, Government officials and pilots, as well as the Vancouver Harbour commissioners, the port warden and acting harbour master of Vancouver, and the harbour officials of Victoria and Nanaimo.

Among those appearing before the commission were Messrs. J. C. Irons, of the Australian and New Zealand Shipping Company; John Eadie, of the Vancouver Board of Trade; F. R. Lucas and Alderman Hamilton, of the Vancouver Civic Committee; D. M. Cameron, of the Blue Funnel Line; M. A. Thorburn, of Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co.; J. A. Fullerton, and W. D. Harvie, commissioner and secretary, respectively, of the Vancouver Harbour Commission, at Vancouver; J. J. Shalleross, Beaumont Biggs and George McGregor, of the Victoria Board of Trade; Captain G. E. L. Robertson, agent of Marine and Fisheries; W. M. Allan of Messrs. R. P. Rithet and Co.; Captain Troup, of the Canadian Pacific Coast Steamship Services, and Captain Mowatt, of the Imperial Munitions Board, at Victoria; John F. Doyle and John Shaw of the Nanaimo Board of Trade, and M. C. Ironsides, of the Border Line Transportation Co. at Nanaimo; and A. W. Gray, Mayor of New Westminster, as well as secretary of the Board of Trade at that Port, and D. E. Mackenzie, of the New Westminster Board of Trade.

Your commissioners wish to record their full appreciation of the cheerfulness and willingness displayed by the many witnesses who appeared before them, in testifying, as well as the apparent desire to acquaint the commission with every information, and the assistance which they have given in every respect.

The pilotage system of British Columbia probably originated during the rush to the gold diggings on the Fraser river in 1858, during the regime of the Hudson's Bay Company, at which time Governor Douglas established rules and regulations for the navigation of the Fraser river. The first pilot licenses issued were for the district of New Westminster and Yale. In 1879 a new authority was established which embraced the districts of Victoria, Burrard Inlet, New Westminster and Nanaimo. In 1907 the districts of Vancouver and New Westminster were placed under separate commissions, as at present constituted.

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VANCOUVER PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The commission opened its sittings in respect of the Vancouver Pilotage district, in the court house at Vancouver, on May 22, 1918, continuing same on May 23 and 25, and after completing its inquiries in the other pilotage districts, the commission held a final sitting in Vancouver on June 5, 1918.

Your Commissioners also took advantage of an offer to visit the pilotage office and station of the Vancouver pilots, as well as making a tour of the harbour in Company with the chairman and secretary of the Vancouver Harbour commission, and port warden and acting harbour master.

Twenty-four witnesses in all were heard on matters dealing with the Vancouver Pilotage commission, and many exhibits were produced, which entailed careful study and perusal.

The pilotage district of Vancouver embraces the port of Vancouver, Howe sound and Powell river, and extends with jurisdiction to all ports of the mainland coast of British Columbia north of the New Westminster Pilotage district. The limit of the port of Vancouver is inside a line drawn from point Atkinson to the Nun buoy on Spanish bank. The limit of Howe sound is inside a line drawn from point Atkinson to cape Roger Curtis and from cape Roger Curtis to Popham island and Gower point. The limits of Powell river are inside a line drawn one mile east and one mile west of the mouth of Powell river, and extending one mile seaward.

The following are copies of the annual statements of receipts and expenditures of the Vancouver Pilotage district for the years 1913, 1916 and 1917:—

1913.

Gross pilotage earnings, January 1 to December 31, 1913.. . . .		\$43,433 33
Pilots' salaries, 1913.. . . .	\$27,041 99	
Office expense account, 1913.. . . .	1,352 90	
Expenses, pilot station, Port Atkinson—		
Salaries of staff.. . . .	\$2,030 00	
Provisions.. . . .	1,252 19	
Boat and station supplies, operating.. . . .	792 10	
Repairs and renewals.. . . .	297 80	
Insurance.. . . .	266 00	
Rent.. . . .	88 00	
	4,726 09	
Pilots' travelling expenses (hotel and waiting at Victoria).. . . .	6,262 75	
Telegrams and telephones.. . . .	608 75	
Sundries.. . . .	451 10	
Balance December 31, 1913.. . . .	2,990 41	
	<u>\$13,433 33</u>	<u>\$43,433 33</u>

1916.

Gross pilotage earnings, January 1 to December 31, 1916.. . . .		\$47,812 88
Pilots' salaries, 1916.. . . .	\$30,717 03	
Office expense account, 1916.. . . .	1,650 90	
Expenses, pilot station, port Atkinson—		
Salaries of staff.. . . .	\$1,631 93	
Provisions.. . . .	1,200 00	
Boat and station supplies, operating.. . . .	517 49	
Repairs and renewals.. . . .	555 55	
Insurance.. . . .	252 00	
Rent.. . . .	18 00	
	4,174 97	
Launch account, Victoria.. . . .	865 25	
Pilots' travelling expenses (hotel and waiting at Victoria).. . . .	6,272 30	
Telegrams and telephones.. . . .	625 39	
Sundries.. . . .	373 67	
Balance December 31, 1916.. . . .	3,130 37	
	<u>\$47,812 88</u>	<u>\$47,812 88</u>

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1917.		
Gross pilotage earnings, January 1 to December 31, 1917.. . . .		\$45,465 01
Pilots' salaries, 1917.. . . .	\$28,469 30	
Office expense account, 1917.. . . .	1,599 25	
Expenses, pilot station, port Atkinson—		
Salaries of staff.. . . .	\$1,621 04	
Provisions.. . . .	1,200 00	
Boat and station supplies, operating.. . . .	545 66	
Repairs and renewals.. . . .	111 08	
Insurance.. . . .	298 13	
Rent.. . . .	54 00	
		3,829 91
Launch account, Victoria.. . . .	1,320 00	
Pilots' travelling expenses (hotel and waiting at Victoria).. .	6,291 00	
Telegrams and telephones.. . . .	574 85	
Sundries.. . . .	433 45	
Balance December 31, 1917.. . . .	2,947 25	
		\$45,465 01
		\$45,465 01

The gross earnings for 1913, 1916 and 1917 amounted to \$136,711.22, while the pilotage received \$95,296.35, giving an annual average amount paid to each pilot of \$4,143.32; also an average expense paid to each pilot of \$818.51, or a grand average paid to each pilot of \$1,961.83.

This is after deducting the secretary's salary, cost of stations, provisions, boat hire, office expenses, repairs and renewals, insurance, rent, telegrams and sundries.

The total expenses, including the travelling allowances to pilots, come to about 34 per cent of the gross pilotage earnings for the three years.

There was no protest from pilots; but the commercial interests appeared to be unanimous that some change was necessary in the administration.

The pilots gave the commission every assistance and it appeared that they would welcome some solution of the difficulty, which they felt, from the agitation amongst the different commercial interests, cast reflections on them.

The shipping bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade made strong representations and valuable suggestions as to the necessity of certain changes for the improvement of the British Columbia Pilotage service.

Recommendations were submitted in a memorandum to the royal commission dated May 22, 1918, to the effect that it would be in the best interests to consolidate the pilotage authorities of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo.

This contention, as far as the evidence at Vancouver is concerned, was well supported, even by the pilots, the only objection which appeared to be raised being from the local pilotage commissioners, who appeared to be very anxious to retain office.

Your commissioners had to return to Vancouver to obtain further information. We are also appending to our report the relative port charges at Vancouver, as compared with the ports of Puget sound to the south. The only other charge that the commercial interests appear to fear is the sick mariners' dues, which is 4½ cents per ton per year as compared with the tonnage dues in Seattle.

Here it might be opportune to point out the hardship in connection with the imposition of the sick mariners' dues. If this tax were abolished and the United States vessels were permitted to enter the Pacific coast, or other ports in Canada, in view of the suspending clause in the United States tonnage tax law, which permits the president to suspend the tonnage duty on vessels from any country giving reciprocal privileges, some good might result.

Here is an instance where Canadian vessels are taxed going into the United States ports at the rate of 30 cents a ton per annum because Canada charges them sick mariner's dues of 4½ cents when they come to Canadian ports. This privilege has now been in application in so far as the Great Lakes are concerned, and vessels from Ontario have been exempt from this tax a number of years, and it has been felt that Ontario having this privilege and other provinces not having it, that a discrimination exists. We simply direct your attention to this.

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VICTORIA PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

The commission proceeded to Victoria from Vancouver, commencing its sittings in Victoria on May 27, continuing same on May 28 and 29, 1918, making a tour of the pilotage district of Victoria and Esquimalt during the morning of May 28, 1918, in company with the Victoria Pilotage commissioners and pilots.

The pilotage district of Victoria embraces the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt and William's Head Quarantine station.

The limits of this port for speaking vessels bound into either harbour are a line drawn from William's Head to Trial island, bearing N.E. and S.W. magnetic.

The limit of Victoria harbour is a line drawn from Clover point to Brotchy head, bearing W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. magnetic.

The limit of Esquimalt harbour is a line drawn from Brotchy head to Fisguard lighthouse bearing W. by N. magnetic.

Taking the gross receipts for 1913, 1916 and 1917, which amount to \$54,221, the four pilots of this district received \$34,054.38, giving an average for the three years of \$2,837.85 for each pilot, the average expenses of office per man for each of the three years amount to \$673.30 and the average expenses per man for boat comes to \$1,006.24, making a grand average per man of \$4,514.39.

NANAIMO PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

Your commissioners heard evidence in respect of the Nanaimo Pilotage district in Victoria, where six of the pilots of this district have their permanent residence, on May 28 and 29, 1918, and during the afternoon and evening of the latter date proceeded to Nanaimo by water, accompanied by two of the Nanaimo pilots, thus availing ourselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with this section of the Nanaimo Pilotage district.

In Nanaimo, on May 30, your commissioners obtained the evidence of the Nanaimo Pilotage commissioners, representatives of the Nanaimo Board of Trade and shipping interests, as well as some of the pilots.

The pilotage district of Nanaimo extends to all parts of Vancouver island, and islands adjacent thereto, excepting the ports of Victoria and Esquimalt. The ports of the pilotage district of Nanaimo are as follows:—

- Port of Nanaimo and Departure bay,
- Port of Ladysmith,
- Port of Comox and Bayne sound (Union bay),
- Port of Chemainus,
- Port of Crofton,
- Port of Cowichan.

The harbour limits for speaking vessels bound to Nanaimo and Departure bay are outside a line drawn from Schooner point, Gabriola island, to Lighthouse island, and from Lighthouse island to Horsewell bluff, Vancouver island.

The limits for speaking vessels bound to Ladysmith, Chemainus or Crofton are outside a line drawn from Schooner point, Gabriola island, to Lighthouse island, and 61 E. and N. 61 W. magnetic.

The limits for speaking vessels bound to Comox and Bayne sound (Union bay) are outside a line drawn from Yellow island to the shore of Vancouver island bearing N. and S. magnetic.

The limits for speaking vessels bound to Cowichan are outside a line drawn from Separation point to Cowichan head bearing S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. and N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. magnetic.

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The gross receipts for pilotage in the Nanaimo Pilotage district for the years 1913, 1916 and 1917, amounted to \$72,297.56, the seven pilots received \$46,335.48, making an average of \$2,206.49 for each pilot for the three years, while the average expenses of the Nanaimo office for the three years amount to \$205.40 for each pilot, the average travelling expenses of each pilot for the same period to \$640.75, and the average expenses of pilot boats and stations of the district was \$404.46 for each pilot, making a grand average per pilot of \$3,457.10.

NEW WESTMINSTER PILOTAGE DISTRICT.

On June 4, 1918, your commissioners journeyed to New Westminster where the testimony of the New Westminster Pilotage commissioners and secretary, mayor of New Westminster, and secretary of the New Westminster Board of Trade, as well as its duly appointed representative, also the only pilot in the district, was obtained.

The ports of the pilotage district of New Westminster include the ports of New Westminster and Steveston, as well as the several way landings on the Fraser river.

The district of New Westminster is somewhat exceptional as compared with the other pilotage districts on the British Columbia coast, as it is governed by local conditions which do not affect the other districts, and as the revenue derived from pilotage in this district is not sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of maintaining a pilot the municipal authorities of New Westminster have assumed this charge, and pay the only pilot of the district a monthly salary, while whatever receipts there are from pilotage are turned over to the city of New Westminster by the pilotage commission, after deducting the necessary expenses incurred by the said commission.

While the annual pilotage receipts have never yet balanced the amount paid in salary to the pilot in this district, the city of New Westminster appears to be very anxious and willing to maintain the pilot under the existing arrangements, feeling that, all circumstances considered, it is a good investment for the city.

The representatives of the city of New Westminster and the New Westminster Board of Trade urged the necessity of keeping one pilot for this district, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the river, and that such pilot should be a resident of New Westminster.

Your commissioners desire to point out the amounts expended in connection with the maintenance of pilot boats, offices, stations, salaries of secretaries, and other assistants, as well as the travelling expenses of the pilots of the Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo Pilotage districts.

In taking the figures for the years 1913, 1916 and 1917, for which copies of annual statements were handed to your commissioners, we find that the expenses of the pilot station at Skunk cove—Point Atkinson—pilot boat at Vancouver, and for use of launch of Nanaimo pilots at Victoria for Vancouver pilots, amounted to \$4,726.09 in 1913; \$5,040.22 in 1916, and \$5,149.91 in 1917.

For the maintenance of pilot boat of Victoria for Victoria pilots, the following sums were paid, \$3,870.55 in 1913; \$4,155.16 in 1916 and \$4,061.27 in 1917.

For the Nanaimo Pilotage district the expenses of the pilot station and launch at Victoria, pilot station and boat hire at Nanaimo, amounted to \$1,671.93 in 1913; \$2,450.54 in 1916 and \$4,371.24 in 1917.

In addition to the foregoing amounts, the office expenses, sundries, telegrams, etc., of the Vancouver pilots, were \$2,412.09 in 1913; \$2,652.96 in 1916 and \$2,607.55 in 1917.

For the Victoria Pilotage district for the same purpose, the following sums were expended, \$1,190 in 1913; \$1,132.46 in 1916 and \$1,024.02 in 1917, in addition to paying \$1,962.20 in 1916 and \$1,743.19 in 1917 to the Patriotic Fund.

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The office expenses, etc., in the Nanaimo Pilotage district amounted to \$1,104.11 in 1913; \$1,446.58 in 1916 and \$1,762.66 in 1917. Then the travelling expenses of the pilots of these districts must also be taken into consideration. In 1913 the travelling expenses of the Vancouver pilots amounted to \$6,262.75; in 1916 to \$6,272.30 and in 1917 to \$6,291.00, while those of the Nanaimo pilots amounted to \$4,205.00 in 1913; \$4,480 in 1916 and \$4,470 in 1917.

A review of the above figures shows a total of expenses for pilot boats, stations, etc., in the three districts, was \$10,268.57 in 1913; \$11,645.92 in 1916 and \$12,582.42 in 1917, and a grand total of \$35,496.91, giving an average of \$11,832.30.

The total of office expenses, sundries, etc., including the Patriotic Fund allowance in the Victoria Pilotage district, was \$4,706.20 in 1913; \$8,194.20 in 1916 and \$7,137.42 in 1917, for a grand total of \$20,037.82, making an average of \$6,679.27.

The total of the travelling expenses of the Vancouver and Nanaimo pilots was \$10,467.75 in 1913; \$10,752.30 in 1916 and \$11,761 in 1917, for a grand total of \$32,981.05, making an average of \$10,993.68 for each year, exclusive of the Victoria pilots in this instance.

This makes a total expense in the three districts, in 1913, of \$24,442.52; in 1916, of \$20,592.42 and in 1917, of \$32,470.84, for a grand total of \$77,505.78, giving an average expense of \$25,835.26 for each year.

The gross earnings in the three pilotage districts of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo in 1913 were \$78,180.66; in 1916, \$93,032.94, and in 1917 were \$93,434.70, giving a total of \$265,648.30, or an average of \$88,549.43.

Figuring this out it shows that the average expenses of the three districts, combined for the three years mentioned, equalled 34 per cent of the gross earnings of the three districts for this period.

The pilots of the various pilotage districts on the British Columbia coast have been found by your commissioners to be a very fine body of men, each and every one possessing master's certificates, some of them for the coasting trade and some foreign going.

It seems that the navigators on this coast look forward to admission to the pilotage service in the light of promotion from the coasting services, and many of the present pilots have been in command of the best passenger vessels on the coast, and all of them are capable of piloting vessels in any of the pilotage waters in British Columbia, although they are now confined to their respective districts.

There is one pilot in each of the pilotage districts of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, seventy years of age or over at the present time. It is plainly evident that there is no necessity of maintaining an apprenticeship system on this coast, as there are no doubt many of the local navigators who are eligible to become pilots whenever vacancies occur in the ranks.

Evidence was submitted by the Union Steamship Company of an instance where one of the regular liners inward to British Columbia, and calling at the ports of Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, paid \$584 in and out. This is one case.

Messrs. Dodswell and Company, agents for the Blue Funnel Line submitted a similar case, viz: *Tyndareus*, on a voyage to Victoria, Vancouver and Union Bay, paid \$514.69. The latter vessel was only bringing part cargo for British Columbia ports. In the case of the *Tyndareus*, the owners of this vessel stated, and enclosed a memorandum showing the established pilotage rates on Puget sound, where this line employs a licensed pilot at a monthly salary. There were also representations made from the coasting services asking that certain privileges be granted to masters of Canadian registered vessels trading regularly to the respective ports in British Columbia.

There has been considerable discussion among the various interested parties, Boards of Trade, local pilotage commissions and shipping interests, in the past, with respect to an amalgamation of the pilotage districts on this coast; but in each

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instance it appears that it has been considered advisable to leave the New Westminster Pilotage district as it is at present, or at any rate not to bring it directly under any consolidation scheme which might be adopted, principally owing to the peculiar conditions existing in connection with this district, and to it having only one pilot, who is required to be constantly in touch with conditions in the river.

A joint meeting of delegates from the Boards of Trade, in conjunction with the representatives of the pilotage authorities of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, was held in Nanaimo on February 27, 1918, for the purpose of discussing the proposal of the centralization of the several pilotage authorities with the Minister of Marine as the pilotage authority, and the following resolution was passed unanimously by the representatives of the Boards of Trade, and subsequently endorsed by the respective Boards of Trade:—

“That this joint meeting of representatives of the Nanaimo, Vancouver and Victoria Boards of Trade, recommend that a local central pilotage authority be established, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the ports of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, it being a fundamental condition that any reduction in rates be a proportionate reduction of the rates being respectively charged in the various districts, and if at any time higher rates are proposed for any port than those now being charged, such port, on the joint application of the city council and the Board of Trade, should be formed into a separate pilotage authority, and further that in view of local conditions, and further that this resolution be carried subject to the confirmation of the respective Boards of Trade.”

When your commissioners made the suggestions for consolidation of the different districts under the honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as pilotage authority, who would appoint a qualified officer to supervise the pilotage on the British Columbia coast, as superintendent of pilots, such officer to have control as direct representative of the minister, it appeared to meet with the approval of the various commercial interests, of the respective districts, as well as the pilots; but the different local pilotage commissioners were not particularly in accord with the plan.

The Victoria Board of Trade approves of the above proposal providing that there is a reduction in rates and that such reduction be proportionate, so that Victoria will not lose the natural advantage it claims to have through its geographical position.

Any objection that exists so far as Nanaimo is concerned will also cease so long as there is no increase in rates.

The consolidation plan outlined by your commissioners included the adoption and establishment of a central pilot station at Williams' head, or in Victoria with a station at Williams' Head.

The respective Boards of Trade also seem to feel that representatives of the various districts should form the pilotage authority and appoint a superintendent.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your commissioners have the honour to recommend as follows in respect of pilotage on the British Columbia coast:—

1. That the pilotage districts of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, as at present constituted, be amalgamated and form one district, with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as the pilotage authority.

2. That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should appoint a master mariner, with sea-going experience, as superintendent of pilots for the above district. Such superintendent should not at any time have been a pilot for any of the above districts; but should be conversant with local conditions.

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3. That such superintendent should organize and administer the affairs of this district, and be directly responsible to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

4. That qualified assistants be provided to assist the said superintendent at the different principal ports in the district, such as Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, to receive reports from the pilots, convey the orders of the superintendent, and delegate the pilots to the ships requiring them.

5. That the headquarters of such superintendent should be at Victoria.

6. That the principal station for boarding all vessels in the district be situated at Williams' Head, where a suitable building should be erected for this purpose, and proper boat or boats maintained for the use of all pilots.

7. That an advisory committee be appointed composed of one member from each of the Boards of Trade of Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, and one representative of the pilots, to consider and make representations to the minister, through the superintendent, on any matters relating to the rates of pilotage or shipping conditions which they may deem necessary, such committee to act solely in an advisory capacity, and to have no administrative power.

8. That the pilotage station at Skunk Cove be immediately discontinued, as well as the maintenance of the duplication of pilot launches at Victoria.

9. That the present fifteen pilots of the respective districts under the age of seventy years become pilots of the proposed consolidated districts, and granted licenses as such.

10. That any license granted to a pilot after reaching the age of 65 years be at the discretion of the minister.

11. That all pilots be compulsorily retired at the age of 70 years.

12. That the system in vogue in the Quebec and Montreal Pilotage districts be adopted, as set forth in by-law 16 of the Montreal Pilotage district, which requires all licensed pilots to undergo each year an examination as regards eyesight, colour blindness and hearing, before a medical officer and an officer of the Department of Marine, both selected by the minister, and that sight tests shall be the same as those passed by candidates for masters and mates certificates.

13. That upon a pilot reaching the age of 65 years he be required to pass the test provided for in recommendation 12 semi-annually until he attains the age of 70 years, when he shall be compulsorily retired.

14. That no pilot shall be allowed to use intoxicating liquors. That any infraction of this rule be punishable by fine or suspension for the first offence, and dismissal for the second offence.

15. That no intoxicating liquors be permitted to be kept in any pilotage office, or on board any pilot tender, or boat, or at any pilot station. Any infraction of this rule to entail instant dismissal.

16. That no pilot be allowed to perform any pilotage duties outside of his own district.

17. That upon the appointment of the superintendent, as hereinbefore recommended, a new set of by-laws be drawn up and adopted, defining his duties, with provisions for the management and conduct of the pilots, etc., in this district.

18. That public notice be given, in the *Canada Gazette*, or otherwise, when vacancies arise in the ranks of branch pilots in the proposed district, and that an examination of candidates be conducted under proper supervision of an officer of the Marine and Fisheries Department—assisted by a branch pilot—of a standard not lower than that required for a second mate of a sea-going ship, written answers being required to printed questions, and that each candidate be obliged to pass a physical, eyesight and hearing test before final admission to the pilotage service, preference being given to applicants possessing sea-going or coasting certificates, according to grades.

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19. That no person should be appointed, or eligible for appointment as a pilot, who is over forty years of age.

20. That the card system of records at present in use by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the pilotage districts of Montreal and Quebec be adopted in the proposed district, and that the superintendent see that such is strictly carried out.

21. That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries should create a pilots' pension fund for this district, deducting 7 per cent from the gross earnings for this purpose. That the pilots should each year be asked to appoint one of their number, who, for the time being shall act in conjunction with the superintendent, or other officer of the department, and make any representations to the department which may be necessary from time to time in connection with the administration of such pension fund.

22. That all pilotage dues should be collected by the various collectors or sub-collectors of Customs, and transmitted to the superintendent.

23. That in case of any new ports developing the number of pilots, which is being reduced to fifteen by the retirement of those above seventy years of age, may be increased to meet the new demands. This recommendation can only be put into effect on the advice of the superintendent.

24. That pilots with the permission of the superintendent, should be allowed to give their services to go to any new ports, and that the rates for such services should be twenty dollars per day and expenses until the pilot returns to headquarters, in addition to regular pilotage within the district, the extra allowance counting from time vessel passes outside of the pilotage limits.

25. That after giving consideration to the question of the pooling of the earnings of pilots, your commissioners are unanimous in recommending for your consideration the advisability of placing the pilots on salary, which can better be adjusted to meet local requirements from time to time. In the meantime the proposed rates should produce sufficient revenue to provide a salary of three thousand dollars for each of the fifteen pilots who will be retained, after retiring those over seventy years, besides relieving the public interests of the heavy charges complained of, as well as cover the expense of upkeep of the district, such as boats, salaries, etc.

26. In view of the relatively high earnings of the British Columbia pilots in the past, as compared with pilots of some of the other districts, and the opportunity they have had to provide for their old age, your commissioners cannot recommend the new authority assuming the responsibility of providing for them further.

27. That the present system of charging, and rates of pilotage in force in the pilotage districts affected be repealed, and the following rates be substituted, the payment of pilotage in the gulf being made compulsory, based on the draught of water:—

	Per foot Draught.
Williams' Head to Victoria or Esquimalt, or vice versa	0.75
Williams' Head to Vancouver or New Westminster, or vice versa . .	3.50
Williams' Head to Nanaimo, Union Bay, Powell River or intermediate ports, or vice versa	3.50
Victoria to Nanaimo, Union Bay, Vancouver, Powell River or intermediate ports, or vice versa	3.00
Powell River, Union Bay, Nanaimo or intermediate ports to Canadian Gulf Limits, in direction of Port Townsend, or vice versa .	3.50
Vancouver to Nanaimo, Union Bay, Powell River or intermediate ports, or vice versa	3.50
Nanaimo to Union Bay, Powell River, or intermediate ports, or vice versa	3.50
(Intermediate ports include ports on Vancouver Island between Union Bay and Victoria, and on mainland between Powell River and Vancouver.)	
Movages in harbours	10.00
	each shift.

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The above rates to include placing ship in her berth in harbour.

Where a pilot is required to go to ports north of Powell River, or Union Bay, in addition to the usual pilotage at the above rates to the pilotage limits, \$20.00 per day and expenses.

COMPARISON OF PRESENT AND PROPOSED NEW RATES FOR PILOTAGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REGULAR LINERS.

Empress of Russia, 8789 tons.

Victoria—	Present rate.	Proposed.
In at 26'	\$ 75.00	at 75cts. \$ 42.38
Out at 30' 6"		
Vancouver—		
In at 26'		In 26' at \$3. \$ 78.00
Out at 30' 6"	288.78	Out 30½ at \$3.50. 106.75
Gulf Pilotage	\$363.78	
		<u>\$184.75</u>
		\$227.13

Makura, 4921 tons net.

Victoria—		
In at 24'		
Out at 27'	\$ 72.00	. . . . . \$ 38.25
Vancouver—		
In at 24'		In 24' at \$3. \$ 72.00
Out at 27'	119.42	Out 27' at \$3.50. 94.50
Gulf pilotage plus.	\$221.42	<u>166.50</u>
		\$204.75

Protesilaus, 6118 tons net.

Victoria—		
In & out at 27'	\$ 49.60	. . . . . \$ 40.50
Vancouver—		
In at 18'		In at 18' at \$3. 54.00
Out at 17'	195.36	Out included in rate to Union Bay.
To Union Bay—		
In at 17'		In 17' at \$3.50. \$ 58.50
Out at 19' 5"		Out 19½ at \$3.50. 78.25
To Pt. Townsend.	188.86	To Can. Limits. <u>\$136.75</u>
Victoria—		
In & out at 31½	26.60	. . . . . 23.63
	\$460.42	\$254.88

IRREGULAR LINERS.

Tynsareus, 7171 tons net.

Victoria—		
In & out at 25'	\$ 60.00	. . . . . \$ 37.50
Vancouver—		
In at 18' 6"		In 18½ at \$3. 55.50
Out at 18'	218.42	Out to Union Bay in Union Bay rate.
To Union Bay—		
In at 17' 8"		From Vancouver.
Out at 20' 8"		In 17' 8" at \$3.50. \$ 63.00
To Puget Sound	202.12	Out to Puget Sd. 20' 8" at \$3.50. 73.50
		<u>\$136.50</u>
Victoria—		
In & out at 32½	33.75 48.75
	\$514.59	\$278.25

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Civilian, 5059 tons net.

Victoria—	
In & out at 19'	\$ 63.56
Nanaimo—	
In at 19'	
Out at 19' 3"	\$139.68
Vancouver—	
In at 19' 3"	
Out at 20' 3"	140.68
Gulf Pilotage plus	
	\$349.22
In 19' at \$3	\$ 57.00
Out 19½ at \$3.50	68.25
(to Vancouver.)	\$125.25
In is in Nanaimo rate.	
Out 20' 3" at \$3.50	71.75
	\$225.50

Your commissioners desire to take this opportunity of expressing their sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to the commission by Mr. J. T. Rowan who performed the duties of secretary in an able manner.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

THOMAS ROBB,

Chairman.

JAS. S. BALES,

Commissioner.

HENRY PYBUS,

Commissioner.

J. T. ROWAN,

Secretary.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

ST. LAWRENCE POWER COMPANY

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1919

[230]

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs begs to lay upon the Table of the House of Commons,—

1. Copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd of September, 1918, in reference to the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, for the approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River, an international navigable boundary water.

2. Copy of Order-in-Council of the 2nd of September, 1918, appointing the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior and Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, to represent the Government of Canada, at a conference with the representatives of the United States Government concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company.

3. Copy of a report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 12th of October, 1918, in reference to the result of negotiations by the Hon. Arthur Meighen and the Hon. A. L. Sifton, as representatives of the Government of Canada with the representatives of the United States Government in reference to the said application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company and also in reference to the order of the International Joint Commission, authorizing the St. Lawrence River Power Company to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River.

4. Copy of the order of the said International Joint Commission authorizing the construction of the said works dated September 4, 1918.

5. The interim order and opinion of International Joint Commission, in the matter of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence river near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York.

6. The statement of the case of the Government of the Dominion of Canada on such application.

P.C. 2144.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd September, 1918.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st August, 1918, from the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting that there has recently been before the International Joint Commission an application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, for the approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River, an international navigable boundary water: that as a result of this proceeding a situation has arisen

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that may seriously affect Canadian interests: and that for the reasons set out in the memorandum hereto annexed, it is desirable that the whole matter should be made the subject of direct discussion and settlement with the Government of the United States.

The minister, therefore, recommends that representatives of this government be delegated and empowered to approach the United States Government through the appropriate channel and to enter into negotiations upon the matter with representatives of that government upon the basis of the annexed memorandum.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEMORANDUM.

The St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, has made, under what is conceived to be the authority of the Treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and His Majesty the King, an application to the International Joint Commission for the approval of a project to construct a submerged weir in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River. The South Sault Channel is an international boundary water, and the Government of Canada and the United States having appeared by counsel in the proceeding and the hearing thereon, certain questions have arisen that affect not only the treaty relations between Canada and the United States and the powers of the International Joint Commission, but also the prosecution of the European war. For the reasons hereinafter indicated, it appears desirable that the matter should be made immediately the subject of direct consultation and negotiation between the two Governments.

The position as reported by counsel for the Canadian Government may be here summarized. In September 1917, the St. Lawrence River Power Company applied for and secured permission from the Secretary of War of the United States to undertake certain works in the South Sault Channel, namely, to dredge a channel through what is known as Dodge's Shoal, to construct a moveable ice boom, and to extend to Long Sault Island, by means of a submerged weir, the jetty or deflecting dyke already existing in the South Sault Channel. It was stated that the object in view was, through the effect of these works on the river ice-formations, to secure during the winter season an increased development of hydro-electric power in the company's power plant at Massena, New York, which is dependent for its operation upon a diversion of the waters of the St. Lawrence River. The construction of the submerged weir, was only permitted by the Secretary of War subject to the approval of the International Joint Commission; the other works, however, were approved, without the knowledge of the Canadian Government and without any reference to the Commission, and have in whole or in part been proceeded with.

Although the immediate completion of all these works has been represented as being highly desirable and even urgently necessary, almost a year was allowed to elapse before the St. Lawrence River Power Company took steps to fulfil the condition imposed by the Secretary of War in respect of the proposed submerged weir; it was not until August 9, 1918, that the company's plans and application for approval thereof were filed at the offices of the International Joint Commission at Washington. Thereafter, on August 12, before any notice of the application has been formally served upon the Canadian Government, counsel for the United States Government presented a motion before the International Joint Commission in the course of a hearing upon another matter, praying that the hearing on the application should proceed at that session notwithstanding the Commission's rules of procedure, which require notice and publication of the application and provide for a considerable period for the filing of

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counter statements. In support of his motion counsel represented on behalf of the United States that the St. Lawrence River Power Company was supplying the electrical power essential to its parent corporation, the Aluminum Company of America, one of the world's chief producers of aluminum; that the proposed works would result in an increased production of aluminum during the coming winter months estimated at six million pounds; and that this increased production was urgently necessary for the purposes of the Government of the United States and the Allies in the prosecution of the War. Counsel, therefore, urged that it should be made possible to hold an immediate hearing on the merits of the application.

Counsel for the Canadian Government, having had no opportunity to secure instructions, opposed the motion, declaring at the same time the readiness of his Government to co-operate in all necessary war measures and urging that the matter was more properly one for direct consultation between the Governments.

After consideration the International Joint Commission ordered the suspension of the rules and fixed the hearing of the application for August 29 at Montreal.

At the hearing at Montreal counsel for the United States for the first time, came forward with a definite request that the application should be granted forthwith as an urgent war measure, and presented in support thereof a letter from the Secretary of War of the United States. Counsel for Canada submitted, and argued in support of, a statement presented to the Commission, copy of which is attached hereto. It was contended that under existing treaties the Commission was without power to grant the approval sought; and the suggestion was repeated that in any case the proper and more expeditious procedure was that of direct negotiation between the two Governments, and the Government of Canada was prepared to enter upon such negotiation immediately.

The International Joint Commission has taken the application under advisement until September 12, when it is possible of course, not certain, that a decision may be announced. It was urged at the hearing that unless the proposed work was commenced before September 15, there would be a risk that it could not be finished before the winter.

Having regard both for the necessity of securing the most effective prosecution of the War and for the great desirability of a wise regulation of the boundary water system between Canada and the United States, it is believed that the procedure pursued in this matter is not calculated to result in a mutually satisfactory solution. The Government of Canada is strongly convinced that some other and more direct means of settlement should be sought and in this conviction it submits the following considerations and suggestions:

Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 declares "that the channels of the River St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault Islands and of Barnhart Island . . . shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties". This declaration, relating as it does specifically to the South Sault Channel, clearly prohibits the construction of the proposed submerged weir, which admittedly would prevent all navigation through this Channel. So far as the Treaty of January 11, 1909 goes to the question, it is equally conclusive against the project. Article VIII lays down an order of precedence to be observed among the various uses for boundary waters enumerated therein, and declares that "no use shall be permitted which tends materially to conflict with or restrain any other use which is given in preference over it in this order of precedence." In the order of precedence that follows "uses for navigation," are given preference over "uses for power and for irrigation purposes." The construction of the proposed submerged weir is sought purely for power purposes, and as such it must be held to be prohibited by Article VIII, since it would not only "tend materially to conflict with or restrain" but it would wholly prevent, the use of this channel of the St. Lawrence River for navigation. Clearly, therefore, the Inter-

national Joint Commission is without power to approve the proposed structure, and it is apparent that the application if pressed as at present must fail.

2. It is true that the project in question might have been put forward in such a manner that it could properly have become the subject of inquiry and recommendation by the International Joint Commission. In the turn which the proceeding actually took the United States Government became in effect the real party; the case became in substance a United States Government matter. Such a case might properly have been referred to the International Joint Commission for inquiry and report under Article IX of the Treaty of January 11, 1909; for it is under this Article that governmental matters or projects should be submitted to and considered by the Commission. It need only be added here that the Government of Canada was prepared from the beginning to entertain such a course and to assist in every possible way in carrying it out.

3. As already intimated, the Canadian Government is not unmindful of the considerations of urgency advanced in this matter on behalf of the Government of the United States; it is not only ready, but is very anxious to do everything in its power to promote in every sphere of endeavour the most effective and harmonious co-operation in the prosecution of the war, in which the two governments are associated under common ideals against a common foe.

4. For this great purpose the Canadian Government recognizes that in view of the near approach of the winter season it is highly desirable that a speedy conclusion should be reached upon the question of the necessity for the construction of the proposed works in the South Sault Channel. To this end the Canadian Government would suggest that the whole matter should be withdrawn from the purview of the International Joint Commission and be made immediately the subject of diplomatic negotiation between the two governments. This suggestion is advanced in the belief not only that it will if accepted conduce to a speedy conclusion of the matter, but that it is more appropriate that all proposed measures of co-operation in respect of the war should be discussed in this manner rather than through the medium of the International Joint Commission. In the view of the Canadian Government it was never contemplated that the machinery of this Commission should be used for the settlement of such unusual executive measures as present themselves to the two governments in the extraordinary emergency that confronts them today; rather the Commission was designed to promote, for permanent and comprehensive application, the establishment of a system of principles under which a great natural highway, common to the two countries, might be wisely and deliberately developed for the common benefit. The circumstances in which the present matter has been brought forward and heard need only be recalled to show how little calculated they are to afford to the Commission the opportunity for careful and fully informed consideration that is so essential to the fulfilment of the Commission's real purpose.

5. If, therefore, the United States Government still considers that the proposed works ought to be constructed as a war measure, the Government of Canada is prepared to enter into immediate discussion upon the matter, and to that end it would propose the following as a basis.

(a) If the Government of the United States is satisfied that, unless the proposed works are constructed in the South Sault Channel, there must necessarily be a substantial shortage in the supply of aluminum for the purposes of the United States and the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the Government of Canada will assent to the proposed construction as a war measure. In pursuance of this undertaking, the present application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company to the International Joint Commission should be withdrawn.

(b) The terms upon which the proposed works shall be constructed shall be agreed upon at a conference between representatives of the two governments delegated and empowered for this purpose.

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(c) In order that the South Sault Channel may be restored to its present status, the terms should include a provision to the effect that the submerged weir, if constructed, shall be removed within twelve months after the conclusion of the European War.

(d) There shall not be diverted from the St. Lawrence river by the St. Lawrence River Power Company a greater quantity of water daily than is at present being so diverted. This paragraph is not to be construed as admitting any right on the part of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, or of any other person or corporation, to divert water from the St. Lawrence river.

(e) The Canadian Government, being advised that it would be possible to develop some seven hundred thousand horse power from the waters of the St. Lawrence river in the vicinity of the Long Sault Rapids and recognizing that any such development could only proceed under agreement between the two countries, proposes for consideration that the two governments should take immediate steps jointly to prepare a scheme looking to such power development in the interests of the two countries. In the light of this possibility the Canadian Government is strongly of the opinion that no permanent project by private interests should be permitted at this time that would prevent or interfere with the carrying out of such a joint program by the two countries.

6. In conclusion the Government of Canada earnestly trusts that by means of such a conference between the two governments as is here proposed some mutually satisfactory solution of the matter may be reached; for it would look with the gravest concern upon any casual or hastily considered project that might have serious results upon the navigability of the great highway that constitutes Canada's main artery of communication and commerce. In this connection the Canadian Government would welcome further information concerning the circumstances and authority under which the dredging of Dodge's Shoal in the South Sault Channel, hereinbefore referred to, was undertaken, for even although it should appear, as alleged, that this change in the river bed will have no effect upon the navigability of the St. Lawrence river, yet in the view of this Government it is highly desirable, in the interest of the establishment of sound principles and rules for the development of the common boundary waters, that such projects of private companies should be submitted in advance to the International Joint Commission. The Canadian Government, which is advised that this dredging has already had the serious effect of lowering by at least five inches the water at the head of the Cornwall Canal, reserves for further attention any rights in respect thereof under existing treaties.

A similar reservation is made in respect of the proposed ice boom—the construction of which is apparently contemplated without any consultation with the Canadian Government or reference to the International Joint Commission.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1918.

P.C. 2145.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd September, 1918.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Acting Prime Minister, advise that the Honourable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and the Honourable Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, be appointed to represent the Government of Canada, in the negotiations with the representatives of the United States Government concerning the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence river.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P.C. 2509.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th October, 1918.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 19th September, 1918, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting as follows:—

As the result of an application recently made to the International Joint Commission by the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation of the State of New York, for the approval of a project to construct certain works in the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence river, an international navigable boundary water, a situation arose which gravely concerned Canadian interests; for in the view of this Government, already expressed at length in the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, (P.C. 2144), not only was it clear that, since the proposed works would wholly prevent navigation through the South Sault Channel, the International Joint Commission was, by reason of existing treaties, between His Majesty the King and the United States, without power to sanction the project, but it was further apparent that the project itself was inconsistent with and would seriously impede the best development of the St. Lawrence river for navigation and power purposes in the interest of both countries. It was also the view of this Government that the construction of such works was in no wise necessary for the attainment of the end desired by the St. Lawrence River Power Company, as expressed in their application, but that other effective and wholly unobjectionable means were available for that purpose. Accordingly it became the duty of the Government to appear formally before the International Joint Commission and to enter its strong objection to any consideration of the application by that tribunal. At the same time it appeared that the Government of the United States had come forward in support of the application and was urging its immediate approval as an urgent war measure.

In these circumstances this Government, with every desire to promote the most effective co-operation in the prosecution of the war, proposed, as will appear from the said Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, that the matter should be withdrawn from the International Joint Commission and discussed directly between the two Governments with a view to securing the immediate accomplishment of the desire and purpose of the United States Government and at the same time preserving the position of this country in respect of its treaty rights and its interest in the sound development of the St. Lawrence river for navigation and power purposes. The proposal was indeed calculated to secure this purpose of the United States Government more expeditiously than was possible through the medium of the Commission, even if the Commission had had power to entertain the same.

In pursuance of this proposal two members of the government proceeded to Washington and presented the position in greater detail to the Secretary of State of the United States. It may be added here that the proposal was not at that time accepted, nor has it since been accepted; in fact, no reply thereto has yet been received from the United States Government.

Subsequently, on the 14th September, 1918, the International Joint Commission reached a decision on the application and delivered an order, copy of which is appended hereto, approving the construction of the proposed works on certain conditions therein set forth. At the same time the order reserves for further consideration the question whether under the terms of existing treaties the Commission has power to approve the proposed structure. It should be added that the Canadian Government through its counsel had already, before the issuance of the order, acquainted the Commission with the terms of the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, setting forth its view that the Commission was without power to make such an order.

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It is worthy of note that the Commission in issuing the order expressly declines to decide whether it actually has power to do so. In exercising authority it leaves for future determination the controlling question as to whether it possesses any such authority. However, it cannot be doubted that the issuance of the order is in itself an assumption of such authority.

Thus confronted with an assumption of power on the part of the International Joint Commission, which in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was entirely unwarranted, it is necessary to determine at once the course of the government. A conclusion as to the course to be pursued under such conditions is not without difficulty. It is pertinent however, to recall that in a former case presenting a similar situation, the Government of the United States refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission. In the matter of the division of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers, then pending before the Commission, it appears from a despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated November 13, 1917, that the United States Secretary of State, by letter dated November 8, 1917, informed the Ambassador that since the Commission had under consideration the question of its authority to interpret or construe Article VI of the Treaty of January 11, 1909, and since in the view of his Government the Commission had no such authority in the then state of the case, he had deemed it proper to inform the Commission that whatever conclusion was reached by the Commission could not be regarded as binding upon his government in so far as it undertook to construe the Article in question.

In view of the foregoing, the minister recommends that the Government of the United States be informed that this Government feels bound to repeat its view that, for the reasons already indicated, the International Joint Commission was without authority to approve the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company, and that the order of the Commission assuming to grant such approval cannot be regarded by the Government of Canada as binding upon this Dominion.

The Government of the United States will readily understand that in taking this course the Canadian Government is actuated only by its concern for those treaties and conventions that have so happily promoted the friendly relations between the two countries, and by the belief that it is through a jealous regard for the integrity of such understandings that these fortunate relations may best be maintained.

It is with this purpose also that the Canadian Government deems it appropriate to refer here to the proposal made in the Order in Council of the 2nd September, 1918, that the two Governments should take immediate steps jointly to prepare and carry out a scheme looking to the most economical and comprehensive development of the waters of the St. Lawrence River in the interests of the people of both countries. Even though the utilization of only a portion of the whole capacity of the river can be immediately contemplated, yet the endeavour should be to design at the outset a complete scheme into which successive developments might be fitted from time to time as and when the occasion might demand. Without some such scheme there is always present the great danger that the ultimate possibilities of St. Lawrence navigation may be neglected or even irreparably injured: for it must be borne in mind, not only that navigation is the paramount national and international use of this great highway of commerce, but that the possibilities of the stream in this respect have been as yet by no means fully developed. On the other hand it is certain that the subordinate and incidental but important use of these international boundary waters for power purposes can never be rendered as efficient and productive through a policy of simply permitting a haphazard series of unrelated private enterprises as through a carefully considered and comprehensive scheme of development carried out under public auspices by the two countries; and obviously it is only by agreement and concerted action between the two countries that such a development can be undertaken.

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But, as already intimated, this is not all; there is, in addition to the economic advantages, the much more important consideration affecting the status of the treaties and conventions between the two countries. For the adoption of the proposed joint project as an international policy would, it is conceived, be calculated to obviate many occasions for public dissatisfaction and misunderstanding that on the one side or the other might otherwise arise from time to time in respect of private exploitations of the uses of these waters. Unquestionably these uses are becoming more and more regarded as public uses, and it follows that the responsibility for their development should be undertaken, and the benefits of such development enjoyed, by the public. Indeed, for this reason and in view of the other considerations here adduced the Canadian Government is strongly convinced that nothing should be allowed to prejudice the chance of such a comprehensive power development of the St. Lawrence waters, and so far as its consent may be necessary, it will, therefore, be unable to sanction further private enterprise of this nature.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report and the recommendations therein made and recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to transmit a copy hereof immediately to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington for communication to the Government of the United States, and also that a copy be transmitted to the International Joint Commission.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUTDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

In the matter of the Application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company for the approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the south channel of the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of its power canal at Massena, New York.

Whereas, by its application dated July 25, 1918, as subsequently amended with the permission of the Commission, the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office at Massena, New York, applied to this Commission for its approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence River extending from the existing jetty of the said Company below the intake of its power canal to Long Sault Island in said river and being wholly within the territory of the United States, which construction has been authorized by the United States and approved by a permit of the Secretary of War bearing number 38786 '64, dated September 10, 1917, and attached to said application, which said permit contains, among others, the following provisions:

"That if future operations by the United States require an alteration in the position of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of said water, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Secretary of War, to remove or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby without expense to the United States so as to render navigation reasonably free, easy and unobstructed, and if, upon the expiration or revocation of this permit, the structure, fill, excavation or other modification of the water-course hereby authorized shall not be completed, the permittee, at his own expense, and to such extent and in such time and manner as the Secretary of War may require, shall remove all or any portion of the uncompleted structure or fill and restore to its former condition the navigable capacity of the water-course. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration." and

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Whereas, said application was first presented to the Commission at its session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on August 12, 1918, whereupon counsel appearing for and on behalf of the United States applied for an immediate hearing on said application, representing as was also alleged by the applicant, that the said St. Lawrence River Power Company is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America; that the applicant company had for many years developed hydro-electric power in its power house at Massena, N.Y., using water for that purpose taken from the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River immediately below Dodges Shoal via its power canal and Grasse river near Cornwall Island, that the hydro-electric power thus produced is used mainly in the production of aluminum by the said Aluminum Company of America; that the demand on this company to supply aluminum is most urgent and insistent and practically their entire output is being taken by the United States and allied governments for military purposes in the prosecution of the present war; that during the months of January, February, March and part of April in each year huge ice jams in the said south channel cause practically a shutdown of the said plant and an annual reduction in the output amounting to over six million pounds, and that these serious ice difficulties can be remedied by the construction of the said submerged weir, and counsel for the United States Government therefore applied to the Commission for an order for the suspension of its Rules of Procedure so as to permit of the immediate hearing of the said application and in support of said motion submitted letters from the Chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States and the Acting Director of Aircraft Production urgently praying for favourable consideration and approval of the application herein, and

Whereas, by its order dated at Atlantic City, August 13, 1918, the Commission suspended Rules 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of its Rules of Procedure and ordered that a hearing on said application be fixed for the 29th day of August, 1918, at 10 a.m. of that day in the City of Montreal, Quebec, and

Whereas, at the time and place agreed upon the hearing having taken place, the Commission at the conclusion of the evidence of the applicant, heard counsel on its behalf, as well as counsel on behalf of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the Province of Ontario, and the State of New York, and also on behalf of several private and corporate interests, no testimony having been presented by either Government or by any interest in opposition to said application, and

Whereas, at the said hearing at Montreal counsel for the United States presented to the Commission a letter from the Secretary of War of the United States to the Commission, requesting in order to meet the urgent necessity for the increased production of aluminum for the prosecution of the present war, that the permit be had granted to the applicant receive the approval of the Commission, and

Whereas, the Dominion of Canada by its Statement in Response and also at the said hearing denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to entertain and grant the said application, alleging that under Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of August 9, 1842, it is stipulated that the channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault Island and Barnhart Island shall be equally free and open to ships, vessels and boats of both parties, and also that by the Treaty of January, 1909, between Great Britain and the United States it was agreed that the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall for ever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries, and

Whereas, the Commission at Montreal, on the 31st August having duly considered the said application and the evidence offered in support thereof and the said exception to its jurisdiction, adjourned its sitting to the 12th day of September at the City of New York, when it continued the consideration thereof on the said and following days, and

Whereas, the Commission is of opinion that the said submerged weir would be an obstruction in a boundary water on the United States side of the boundary line which

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would alter the level on the Canadian side thereof, and therefore the Commission has, under Articles III and VIII of the Treaty of 1909, full jurisdiction and authority to pass upon the said application, and

Whereas, the Commission is of the opinion that in order to arrive at a final decision further evidence should be taken and further argument submitted, especially with regard to the effect of Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in so far as it may or may not constitute a bar to the construction of the said weir, and with regard to the question of whether said Article has been superseded by the Treaty of January, 1909, and

Whereas, the war necessities of the allied governments imperatively demand that the production of aluminum at the applicant's plant at Massena be increased as much as possible during the winter months, and

Whereas, if further appears that the construction of the said submerged weir must be immediately commenced and be completed by the 15th day of December next in order that the production of aluminum for the present year may be increased.

Therefore, without at the present time finally deciding the question whether the Commission should approve the construction and permanent maintenance of the said weir, and without prejudice in any way to its right to decide such question hereafter, and in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate increase for war purposes of the available supply of aluminum and at the urgent request of the United States.

It is hereby ordered, as an interim measure, that the construction of the said weir and its maintenance until the expiration of the term of five years from the date hereof, or until the termination of the present war, is hereby approved upon the following conditions:—

(1) That at the expiration of said period of five years, or upon the termination of the present war, whichever shall last occur, said weir shall be removed by the applicant, reserving, however, to the applicant or any other interested party the right to apply to the Commission at least one year before the expiration of the said period for a further continuance of the said weir, and on such application the Commission may approve of such continuance on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate and equitable for the protection of the rights and interests of the people on either side of the line in accordance with Article VIII of the Treaty of 1909;

(2) That the said weir shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the plans mentioned and under all the terms and conditions set forth in the paragraphs number from 1 to 11, both inclusive, in the permit therefor granted by the Secretary of War dated September 10, 1917, so far as same are applicable;

(3) That for the purpose of protecting the rights, property and interest on either side of the boundary from any injurious effect resulting from the construction and maintenance of said weir the Commission will during the terms of its approval herein retain jurisdiction over the subject matter of said application, and may make such further order or orders in the premises as may be necessary.

Provided, That in making the foregoing order the Commission shall not be deemed to have considered nor passed upon any question pertaining to the right of the applicant to divert water from the St. Lawrence River.

Dated at New York, September 14, 1918.

C. A. MAGRATH,
O. GARDNER,
HENRY A. POWELL,
JAMES A. TAWNSY,
P. B. MIGNAULT,
R. B. GLENN.

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INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF A SUBMERGED WEIR IN THE SOUTH CHANNEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF ITS POWER CANAL AT MASSENA, NEW YORK.

INTERIM ORDER.

Whereas, by its application dated July 25, 1918, as subsequently amended with the permission of the Commission, the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, having its principal office at Massena, New York, applied to this Commission for its approval of the construction and maintenance of a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river extending from the existing jetty of the said company below the intake of its power canal to Long Sault island in said river and being wholly within the territory of the United States, which construction has been authorized by the United States and approved by a permit of the Secretary of War bearing number 38786/64, dated September 10, 1917, and attached to said application, which said permit contains, among others, the following provisions:

"That if future operations by the United States require an alteration in the position of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of said water, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Secretary of War, to remove or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby without expense to the United States so as to render navigation reasonably free, easy and unobstructed; and if, upon the expiration or revocation of this permit, the structure, fill, excavation or other modification of the water-course hereby authorized shall not be completed, the permittee, at his own expense, and to such extent and in such time and manner as the Secretary of War may require, shall remove all or any portion of the uncompleted structure or fill and restore to its former condition the navigable capacity of the water-course. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration;" and

Whereas, said application was first presented to the Commission at its session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on August 12, 1918, whereupon counsel appearing for and on behalf of the United States applied for an immediate hearing on said application, representing, as was also alleged by the applicant, that the said St. Lawrence River Power Company is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America; that the applicant company had for many years developed hydro-electric power in its power house at Massena, N.Y., using water for that purpose taken from the South channel of the St. Lawrence river immediately below Dodges shoal via its power canal and Grasse river near Cornwall island; that the hydro-electric power thus produced is used mainly in the production of aluminum by the said Aluminum Company of America; that the demand on this company to supply aluminum is most urgent and insistent, and practically their entire output is being taken by the United States and Allied Governments for military purposes in the prosecution of the present war; that during the months of January, February, March and part of April in each year huge ice jams

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in the said South channel cause practically a shutdown of the said plant and an annual reduction in the output amounting to over six million pounds, and that these serious ice difficulties can be remedied by the construction of the said submerged weir, and counsel for the United States Government therefore applied to the Commission for an order for the suspension of its Rules of Procedure so as to permit of the immediate hearing of the said application and in support of said motion submitted letters from the Chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States and the Acting Director of Aircraft Production urgently praying for favourable consideration and approval of the application herein, and

Whereas, by its order dated at Atlantic City, August 13, 1918, the Commission suspended rules 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of its Rules of Procedure and ordered that a hearing on said application be fixed for the 29th day of August, 1918, at 10 a.m. of that day in the city of Montreal, Que., and

Whereas, at the time and place agreed upon the hearing having taken place, the commission at the conclusion of the evidence of the applicant, heard counsel on its behalf, as well as counsel on behalf of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the province of Ontario, and the state of New York, and also on behalf of several private and corporate interests, no testimony having been presented by either Government or by any interest in opposition to said application, and

Whereas, at the said hearing at Montreal counsel for the United States presented to the Commission a letter from the Secretary of War of the United States to the Commission, requesting in order to meet the urgent necessity for the increased production of aluminum for the prosecution of the present war, that the permit be had granted to the applicant receive the approval of the Commission, and

Whereas, the Dominion of Canada by its Statement in Response and also at the said hearing denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to entertain and grant the said application, alleging that under Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of August 9, 1842, it is stipulated that the channels in the river St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault island and Barnhart island shall be equally free and open to ships, vessels and boats of both parties, and also that by the Treaty of January 11, 1909, between Great Britain and the United States it was agreed that the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall for ever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries, and

Whereas, the Commission at Montreal, on the 31st August, having duly considered the said application and the evidence offered in support thereof, and the said exception to its jurisdiction, adjourned its sitting to the 12th day of September at the city of New York, when it continued the consideration thereof on the said and following days, and

Whereas, the Commission is of opinion that the said submerged weir would be an obstruction in a boundary water on the United States side of the boundary line which would alter the level on the Canadian side thereof, and therefore the Commission has, under Articles III and VIII of the Treaty of 1909, full jurisdiction and authority to pass upon the said application, and

Whereas, the Commission is of the opinion that in order to arrive at a final decision further evidence should be taken and further argument submitted, especially with regard to the effect of Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in so far as it may or may not constitute a bar to the construction of the said weir, and with regard to the question of whether said article has been superseded by the Treaty of January 11, 1909, and

Whereas, the war necessities of the Allied Governments imperatively demand that the production of aluminum at the applicant's plant at Massena be increased as much as possible during the winter months, and

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Whereas, it further appears that the construction of the said submerged weir must be immediately commenced and be completed by the 15th day of December next in order that the production of aluminum for the present year may be increased;

Therefore, without at the present time finally deciding the question whether the Commission should approve the construction and permanent maintenance of the said weir, and without prejudice in any way to its right to decide such question hereafter, and in view of the pressing necessity for the immediate increase for war purposes of the available supply of aluminum, and at the urgent request of the United States.

It is hereby ordered, as an interim measure, that the construction of the said weir and its maintenance until the expiration of the term of five years from the date hereof, or until the termination of the present war, is hereby approved upon the following conditions: —

(1) That at the expiration of said period of five years, or upon the termination of the present war, whichever shall last occur, said weir shall be removed by the applicant; reserving, however, to the applicant or any other interested party the right to apply to the Commission at least one year before the expiration of the said period for a further continuance of the said weir, and on such application the Commission may approve of such continuance on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate and equitable for the protection of the rights and interests of the people on either side of the line in accordance with Article VIII of the Treaty of 1909.

(2) That the said weir shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the plans mentioned and under all the terms and conditions set forth in the paragraphs numbered from 1 to 11, both inclusive, in the permit therefor granted by the Secretary of War dated September 10, 1917, so far as same are applicable.

(3) That for the purpose of protecting the rights, property and interests on either side of the boundary from any injurious effect resulting from the construction and maintenance of said weir the Commission will, during the term of its approval herein, retain jurisdiction over the subject matter of said application, and may make such further order or orders in the premises as may be necessary.

Provided, that in making the foregoing order the Commission shall not be deemed to have considered nor passed upon any question pertaining to the right of the applicant to divert water from the St. Lawrence river.

Dated at New York, N.Y., September 14, 1918.

C. A. MAGRATH.
O. GARDNER.
HENRY A. POWELL.
JAMES A. TAWNEY.
P. B. MIGNAULT.
R. B. GLENN.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF A SUBMERGED WEIR IN THE SOUTH CHANNEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF ITS POWER CANAL AT MASSENA, NEW YORK.

OPINION.

This is an application by the St. Lawrence River Power Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, having its principal office at Massena, New York, for the approval by this Commission of a submerged weir to be constructed in the south channel of the St. Lawrence river from the existing jetty of the company, below the intake of its power canal, to Long Sault island.

THE APPLICATION.

In its application the company alleges in substance that it is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, and has for many years developed hydro-electric power in its power-house at Massena, using water taken from the south channel of the St. Lawrence river immediately below Dodge's shoal, via its power canal and Grasse river, through which the water is returned to the St. Lawrence river near Cornwall island; that this hydro-electric power is used mainly in the production of aluminum by the said Aluminum Company of America; that the demand on this company to supply aluminum is most urgent and insistent and practically the entire output is being taken by the United States and allied Governments for military purposes in the prosecution of the present war; that aluminum is smelted by electricity generated by water power, and the Massena plant of the Aluminum Company of America has a capacity of 85,000 horse-power generated from the water of the St. Lawrence river, but during the months of January, February, March and part of April in each year huge ice jams in the south channel cause practically a shut-down of the said plant and an actual reduction of the output amounting to over six million pounds, and that these serious ice difficulties can be remedied by the construction of the weir, that the company applied to the Secretary of War of the United States for permission to extend to Long Sault island by means of a submerged weir its jetty or deflecting dyke in the south channel, which permission was granted subject to the approval of the Commission, by permit dated September 10, 1917; that the jetty, the site of the proposed submerged weir, the south channel, Dodge's shoal, the rapids, the power canal, power-house, Grasse river, and all the waterways constituting the power developments are within the United States and are all separated from the international boundary by Long Sault island, which is also a part of the United States; that the effect of the proposed improvement in conjunction with the existing development will be to improve winter conditions, increase the output of aluminum, maintain public service and establish navigation to the town of Massena, without making diversion of water materially different from what it has been in the past and without materially affecting the level of the boundary waters on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence river; and the applicant therefore prayed that the Commission approve of the construction of the said submerged weir.

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REQUEST FOR A PROMPT HEARING.

This application was first presented to the Commission at Atlantic City, N.J., on August 12, 1918, having been filed in the offices of the Commission a few days previously, and Mr. George W. Koonce, of counsel for the United States, applied to the Commission, at the instance of the Government of that country, for an immediate hearing of the application, representing that aluminum is urgently required by the United States Government and all the allied Governments for the prosecution of the present war, being used in the construction of aeroplanes, motor trucks, mess utensils, camp outfits: that owing to ice troubles last winter at Massena, the output of the company was cut down to 28 per cent in January, and to 11 per cent in February, of the normal production, and that the proposed submerged weir is designed to correct these ice troubles and to allow the production of aluminum to be maintained at the highest efficiency during the winter months. He added that the company furnishes 60 per cent of the aluminum used by Great Britain in the present war, 33½ per cent of that utilized by France, and 75 per cent of that used by Italy, and that the United States Government gets its whole supply from the company. In support of his application for an immediate hearing, he produced letters from Mr. B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, and from Mr. M. W. Kellogg, Acting Director of Aircraft Production, urgently requesting a speedy and favourable consideration of the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company. These letters are printed in the appendix to this opinion.

Mr. Frank H. Keefer, of counsel for the Dominion of Canada, was present when Mr. Koonce applied for this hearing, but he stated that he was not authorized to give his assent thereto.

The Commission did not grant an immediate hearing to the applicant company, but it considered that the urgency of the occasion called for a suspension of its rules of procedure so as to expedite as much as possible the hearing of the application, and, by its order bearing date August 13, it ordered that the hearing be held on the 29th day of August, at 10 a.m., at Montreal, Que., and that all statements in response to the application be filed on or before the 26th day of August.

THE HEARING.

The hearing took place at Montreal, as arranged, on August 29 and 30, and the following appearances were announced:—

Mr. George B. Gordon, Pittsburg, representing the applicant;
Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., Toronto, representing the applicant;
Mr. George W. Koonce, Washington, representing the United States Government;
Mr. John C. Churchill, Washington, representing the Corps of Engineers, United States Army;
Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ottawa, Solicitor General for the Dominion of Canada;
Mr. Frank H. Keefer, K.C., M.P., Ottawa, representing the Dominion of Canada;
Mr. William J. Stewart, Ottawa, chief hydrographer of the Dominion of Canada;
Mr. S. J. Chapleau, Ottawa, representing the Department of Public Works of Canada;
Mr. James White, Ottawa, representing the Commission of Conservation of Canada;
Mr. Arthur V. White, consulting engineer of the Commission of Conservation of Canada;
Mr. George H. Kilmer, K.C., Toronto, representing the province of Ontario;
Mr. H. G. Acres, Toronto, representing the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario;
Mr. Marshall McLean, New York, special deputy attorney-general of the State of New York;

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Mr. A. H. Perkins, division engineer of the Conservation Commission of the State of New York;
Mr. Francis King, K.C., Kingston, Ont., representing the Dominion Marine Association;
Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Montreal, representing the Montreal Harbour Commissioners;
Mr. John Baillie, Montreal, representing the Montreal Board of Trade.

STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO THE APPLICATION.

Formal statements in response were filed by most of the governments (other than the United States government, on behalf of which Mr. Koonce asked that the application be granted) and interests represented.

The position taken by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as well by its statement in response as by the argument of counsel on its behalf, may be briefly summarized by stating that it denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to grant the application, on the ground that the proposed submerged weir would entirely close to navigation the south channel of the St. Lawrence river at the Long Sault, and that by Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, it was agreed that this channel "shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties," and also that by Article 1 of the Treaty of January 11, 1909 (hereafter called the Waterways Treaty) it was stipulated that "the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries equally." It is proper to add that counsel for Canada stated that the government of that country was ready to take up with the government of the United States the question of increasing for war purposes the supply of aluminum.

A great number of questions were raised by the statements in response filed by other interests, the main points submitted, which were also emphasized by the representatives of Canada, being the necessity of preserving the navigation of the south channel and the inadvisability of allowing a private corporation to make therein a power development that might prove detrimental should a larger scheme of development be adopted by two countries. It should be added that the statement in response filed by the State of New York opposed the application on the ground that the construction of the submerged weir would be an invasion of the rights of the citizens of that State in and to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence river, and that it would necessitate the taking of a portion of the bed of the river belonging to the State.

At the hearing, evidence was offered on behalf of the applicant company as to all the pertinent facts it had alleged. No testimony whatsoever was adduced by any of the governments or interests opposing the application, their counsel having merely cross-examined the applicant's witnesses. It may be that it was considered that no further testimony was required for their purposes, but the Commission cannot but feel that the course thus pursued by those opposing the application has not aided in the discharge of the important duty imposed on the Commission by the Treaty, in the very urgent and entirely exceptional emergency under which it was obliged to discharge this duty.

Before referring to the facts established at the hearing, it will be useful to briefly describe the locality where the weir is proposed to be constructed, and also to mention the different permits obtained by the applicant from the Secretary of War of the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

There are in the St. Lawrence river at this point, four islands, Croil island, Long Sault island, Barnhart island, and Sheek island. The first three were placed in the

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United States and the fourth in Canada by the award, dated the 18th June, 1822, rendered by the commissioners appointed under Article VI of the Treaty of Ghent. On both sides of these islands are the rapids known as the Long Sault, and the international boundary runs along the main channel of the St. Lawrence river north of Croil island and of Long Sault island, and along the channel separating Sheek island from Barnhart island, locally known as the Little river. This latter channel carries however only five per cent of the water of the whole river, while the rest of the water flows south of Barnhart island, so that the main channel of the St. Lawrence river at this point is entirely in United States territory. Between Croil island and Long Sault island is a passage in which there is a small island called Delaney island, the water passage bearing the name of Little Sny and Big Sny, and the current flows north through the Big Sny towards the north channel of the river. Four-fifths of the water of the St. Lawrence river flows north of Long Sault island in the main or north channel, and one-fifth south of Long Sault island in what is known as the South Sault channel, and it is here that the proposed weir is to be built, a short distance to the east of the intake of the power canal of the applicant. This power canal was excavated several years before the Waterways Treaty was made, and runs in southeasterly direction to the power-house at Massena, some three miles from the intake, where it discharges into the Grasse river, which thus forms the tail race, and through this river the diverted water flows easterly to the St. Lawrence river near Cornwall island. On the north side of the St. Lawrence river is the Cornwall canal, the intake of which is at lock 21, north of Long Sault island, and further down stream than the intake of the power canal of the applicant on the south shore. The applicant has a jetty, to the east of the inlet of its power canal, which was built in the South Sault channel under a permit obtained in 1903 from the United States Government, and it is proposed to extend this jetty to Long Sault island by means of the submerged weir. It may be added that the power canal has a depth of thirty feet and the Grasse river below the power-house has been dredged to a depth of sixteen feet.

PERMITS OBTAINED BY THE APPLICANT FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The applicant, it appears, made one application to the Secretary of War of the United States covering three things:—

1. The dredging of the South Sault channel to a width of 150 feet and a depth of 20 feet at Dodges shoal, which is about 4,000 feet above the intake of the power canal;
2. The construction of a removable ice boom supported by permanent stone filled timber cribs between Delaney island and Talcott's point on the south shore of the river at Dodges shoal, with a wing dam extending from the main shore above Talcott's point to the upstream margin of the dredged channel for the purpose of directing the flow of water and ice across for ice diverting channels which will connect deep water with the channel to be dredged;
3. The construction of the submerged weir.

These three things really formed but one proposition, the object of which was to remedy the ice troubles, but the War Department engineers, Mr. Kroonce, says, decided to separate them. Consequently two permits were granted by the Secretary of War, one dated September 10, 1917, covering the dredging of the channel at Dodges shoal and the construction of the ice boom (filed as Exhibit 10), and the other, also dated September 10, 1917, authorizing, subject to the approval of the International Joint Commission, the construction of the submerged weir. A copy of the latter permit was attached to the application by the Commission and another copy was filed at the hearing as Exhibit 7. Subsequently, the applicant having modified its plans as to the construction of the ice boom and the dredging, it obtained from the Secretary of War

another permit, dated April 20, 1915, and filed as Exhibit 9, under which the construction work will be carried out.

It is to be remarked, however, that the dredging of Dodges shoal is now practically completed, as it was the first work started. The piers and ice boom will be put in only if the construction of the submerged weir is authorized, so that when the matter was submitted to the Commission, an important part of the work originally considered by the applicant as constituting part of one project, had been completed.

Considering merely the dredging of a channel 150 feet wide and 20 feet in depth at Dodges shoal, that is to say the work completed under the permit of April 20, 1915, there is no room for doubt that this dredging would affect the natural level and flow of the St. Lawrence river on both sides of the international boundary, which by the terms of Article III of the Treaty is prohibited except when authorized by special agreement between the High Contracting Parties, or first approved by the Commission. Mr. James W. Rickey, chief hydraulic engineer of the Aluminum Company of America, in his evidence before the Commission, admitted that this dredging, without the compensating influence of the submerged weir, would affect the level on the north shore by possibly a couple of inches.

Mr. Koonce, when he came before the Commission at Atlantic City, said that the engineers of the War Department had satisfied themselves that the only part of the work which should be submitted for the approval of the Commission was the submerged weir, and they thought that the dredging at Dodges shoal and the construction of the piers for the ice boom would not affect the levels on the north shore so as to require the approval of the Commission under Article III of the Waterways Treaty. It is obvious, in view of the evidence, that this conclusion was erroneous, and the Commission is of the opinion that the whole of the work, and not merely the part concerning the submerged weir, should have been submitted for the approval of the Commission, as required by Article III of the Treaty. Whether or not the effect on levels of the dredging would be compensated by the construction of the submerged weir—and the approval of the Commission is necessary when merely the flow of boundary waters is affected, even supposing their level remains the same—it certainly seems strange that only the compensating work, and not the dredging requiring this compensation, should have formed the subject of the application to the Commission. Under normal conditions and under the evidence submitted—without the stress of the emergency which confronted the Commission when application was made to it to issue an order of approval, which had to be issued at once to be of any use for the coming winter—it would have been the duty of the Commission under the Treaty to consider the whole work as one project, and to have required the application to be amended accordingly. The attention of the applicant was several times during the hearing called to the requirements of Article III of the Treaty with respect to this dredging, and the Commission is of the opinion, in view of the prohibition of this article, that unless some action be taken by the applicant to meet these requirements, the dredging work cannot be considered to have been done lawfully or in accordance with this provision of the Waterways Treaty, because it admittedly affects the "level" and "flow" of boundary waters.

It may perhaps be further remarked that those in authority in either of the countries should not lightly take upon themselves the responsibility of determining whether a proposed use, obstruction or diversion of boundary waters will or will not affect the level or flow of such waters on the other side. The High Contracting Parties, in the absence of a special agreement between them in respect thereto, have created a tribunal before which all such questions should be brought, and it would not be conducive to that spirit of fairness and of mutual co-operation with which the Treaty should be carried out, for one side to determine in an *ex parte* manner, and without reference to the other side, questions involving the use, obstruction or diversion of these boundary waters now prohibited by the Treaty except as therein provided.

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EVIDENCE SUBMITTED AT THE HEARING IN MONTREAL.

As stated above the only testimony submitted was that of witnesses examined by the applicant. A very brief summary of this testimony will be sufficient, because as stated by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, there was not much between the parties upon the facts.

In the first place there is no doubt that the construction of the weir, if it be permanently maintained, will close to navigation the South Sault channel unless some alternative route be available. As to its effect on levels in the north channel, the following excerpt from Mr. Rickey's testimony is sufficiently explicit:—

“We will consider three stages of flow in the St. Lawrence river. We will first take the minimum stage, about 200,000 second feet. The effect of the submerged weir will be to prevent a large proportion of the water that would otherwise flow down the South Sault channel from passing through that channel and divert that water through the Big Suy channel into the main channel on the north side of Long Sault island. This statement assumes that the same quantity of water is drawn through the Massena power canal. When analyzing the elevations of the water at the weir for the stage of 200,000 second feet, we find that the water level at lock 21 will be raised about 3 or 4 inches, which is an improvement to navigation, because every inch of increased draft there is an assistance to navigation and particularly at low water periods of the year when in times past boats have had to lighten their draft in order to pass over the upper sill of lock 21. . . .

“The average stage of the St. Lawrence is about 250,000 second feet. At such stage the water level at lock 21 will be similarly raised, but it is of no benefit to navigation because you already have some fifteen and a half or sixteen feet depth of water over the sill, but it is no detriment because it is at a little greater elevation and will allow boats to enter the locks somewhat more freely than they otherwise would.

“If now we pass on to the maximum stage of water in the river, we find that the rise at lock 21 is again substantially four inches. . . . Analyzing the river levels under these conditions, we then find that the coping of lock 21 will be about a foot and a half higher than the water level, so there is no danger of the water flooding the coping of the lock. Now having analyzed the low water conditions where we find an improvement, the average water stage where there is no detriment, and possibly just a little easier entrance to the lock, and the flood water stage where there is no damage done to the lock, it is my opinion that these works will be an improvement to navigation.”

There is another effect of the construction of the submerged weir, and that is the raising of the level of the water in the power canal. As to this point Mr. Rickey says:—

“At an average stage of 230,000 second feet, with the canal discharging about 28,000 to 29,000 second feet, which is the quantity of water used when we are developing 89,000 horse-power, the water level without the submerged weir will be substantially at elevation 198. . . . After the submerged weir is built the water level under the same conditions will be elevation 202.5. The rise at the inlet to the canal will therefore, be 4.5 feet”

Further on he adds:—

“The Massena power-house is very well equipped with turbines and generators to determine the amount of water that we can apply to the coupling between the turbine and generator shaft, because if we put any more power on we will burn up the generators. In fact, we did that the other day. There was a slight accident, and it will take a few days to make the repairs. After the

submerged weir is built the level at the inlet to the canal will be 202.5, and the level at the power-house in the fore-bay will be elevation 201; whereas, under present conditions, the level would be 195. Consequently, there will be 6 feet additional head at the Massena power-house. Now since we have 6 feet greater head and are developing the same power, we will use correspondingly less water. So water that is now being diverted to Grasse river through the Massena power canal will be correspondingly diverted to the Big Sny and help raise the level at lock 21, particularly under low water conditions. The head at the power house will be increased about 6 feet. We now develop a maximum of 86,000 horse-power. If we increase the head, that reduces the quantity of water, because the higher the head the less quantity of water required."

On cross-examination, Mr. Riekey stated that the present head is in the neighbourhood of 35 feet, and admitted that with the additional head of 6 feet, 16,000 more horse-power could be obtained, provided, of course, more turbines were added.

It may be observed that the application does not call for, nor does the order of the Commission grant, any approval whatever of diversion of water from the St. Lawrence river through the power canal of the applicant. This is clearly shown by the final paragraph of the order. If the applicant has no right to divert water from the St. Lawrence river—and no evidence was made of any protest against the diversion which it has been making since a number of years, for the power canal was constructed and was in operation long before the Waterways Treaty—the order of the Commission gives it no such right. It will therefore be open to the state of New York or to any other interest to question this diversion. Under the order of approval adopted, no vested rights of diversion will be acquired by the applicant and no existing right to object to this diversion—if such right exists to-day—will be prejudicially affected.

ICE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH SAULT CHANNEL.

In his evidence Mr. Riekey fully explained what are the ice conditions in the South Sault channel at the present time. About the end of December, to use as much as possible his own language, ice jams start to form in the vicinity of Cornwall island and build up both channels. In severe winters these ice jams will continue following up the South Sault channel. In addition there is a different set of ice jams that are formed by ice coming down the main channel of the St. Lawrence river which divides into two parts, some of which will go between the northwesterly end of Croil island and the main shore through what is known as Farrans Point channel. The remainder of the ice goes through the main channel on the south side of Croil island. It there splits. Part of the ice will go down the Big Sny and into the main channel north of Long Sault island. The remainder will go down the South Sault channel on the south side of Long Sault island. When a strong northwesterly wind is blowing, substantially all of the ice of the river will be blown into the channel south of Croil island, and in such cases a very large part of the ice will be diverted into South Sault channel near Peppermill point, about one mile east of the intake of the power canal. Immediately below that point the channel widens out and is deep and the current slow. The ice is therefore not carried off as fast as it is brought into the channel and the ice jams begin to form in the vicinity of Peppermill point.

The way in which the proposed weir in connection with the dredging above will remedy these ice troubles was explained in detail by Mr. Riekey and by Mr. B. F. Groat, a hydraulic engineer of the Aluminum Company. Certain channels have been dredged out in the bed of the river and the wing dam, mentioned in the permit above described, will throw the surface currents across these channels, while the bottom of the channels will carry the water down that dredged channel underneath the surface currents so that it will be comparatively free of ice. The surface currents with the ice

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go down the Big Suy, and the subcurrents continue free from ice down the South Sault channel. The object of the submerged weir, says Mr. Groat, is to raise the level of the water at the intake of the power canal and reduce the slope passed down over the shoals, so that there will not be such a strong draft under and across the boom tending to sweep the ice under it. The pool of water below the boom and extending down to the crest of the submerged weir will freeze over, and the water will flow under the ice and into the mouth of the canal.

There was no attempt to contradict the statements of Messrs. Rickey and Groat, and in a case of this importance, with new problems of engineering under discussion, one would have thought that engineers would have been called on to testify by the opposing interests. The only suggestion made was that Mr. Rickey himself several years ago had stated that it would be entirely practicable, with properly equipped gangs of men, to keep the South Sault channel open in winter. But Mr. Rickey replied that when he made this statement he had only three year's experience, and that his much longer experience to-day led him to change his mind. If any other means of dealing with the ice troubles than the construction of the submerged weir is available to the applicant, the opposing interests would no doubt have introduced testimony to show that another remedy could be adopted. The same remark seems to dispose of the contention made in some of the Statements in Response, that the applicant could procure electrical energy elsewhere to make up for the winter shortage of power. No evidence of the availability of this power was made. Mr. Davis, President of the Aluminum Company, testified that it was not available, and the Commission is left with the testimony all on one side, and can only resort to this testimony to decide the points in issue between the parties.

Also, with regard to the effect of ice troubles on the production of aluminum during the winter months, and the possibility of increasing the output by at least 6,000,000 pounds if the weir is put in, there is no contradiction of the sworn testimony adduced by the applicant. The Commission therefore must accept these important factors as being conclusively established by the evidence submitted at the hearing.

There is just another point on which the witnesses produced by the applicant were uncontradicted, and that is with respect to the navigability of the South Sault channel. From the statements of several witnesses, it appears that up to approximately ten years ago there was some navigation on the South Sault channel, but that to-day, except for an occasional motor boat, this channel is not used for navigation purposes, certainly not for the transportation of freight. It cannot, however, be said that the South Sault channel is unnavigable, but it is so little navigated under present conditions that, apart from the question whether Canada can insist on its remaining open as a matter of absolute right, its value is much greater for the development of power than for navigation purposes. The evidence adduced does not permit the Commission to determine what effect this development may have on a larger scheme of development of the whole river, at the Long Sault. Fortunately, under the form of order adopted, these questions remain open and can be determined at a later date and with a better knowledge of all the conditions.

There remains the consideration of the very important legal questions discussed by the eminent counsel who appeared for the different interests.

The question should be dealt with immediately for if the Commission be without jurisdiction it is without power to adjudicate on the application under consideration.

The Dominion of Canada, as well by its Statement in Response filed before the Commission, as by the oral argument of counsel on its behalf, has denied the jurisdiction of the Commission to grant this application.

The grounds of this denial of jurisdiction are that by Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, it was stipulated "that the channels of the River St.

Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault island and of Barnhart island . . . shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties." From this it was urged that any interference with the free and open navigation of the south Sault channel is not within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, but should be dealt with by direct negotiations between the High Contracting Parties.

Briefly stated this denial of jurisdiction contends that inasmuch as it was agreed that the South Sault channel should be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties, the Commission has no jurisdiction to grant the prayer of the applicant.

If this means that because of Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the Commission should not, as a matter of international right, grant the present application, the point is one that can be very properly urged before the Commission, but if the objection to the jurisdiction of the Commission to consider and pass upon the application and to grant the prayer of the same, if the applicant has justified the right thereto, the Commission is unable to agree with this contention.

It is obvious that the whole foundation of the jurisdiction of the Commission is to be found solely in the Waterways Treaty. A stipulation made in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty may be binding on the High Contracting Parties, and may be so considered by the Commission, but it is certainly without effect on the jurisdiction conferred on this Commission by the Waterways Treaty.

Looking therefore at the latter Treaty alone, Article VIII determines the jurisdiction of the Commission over all boundary waters, and gives it jurisdiction over and power to pass upon "all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the waters with respect to which under Articles III and IV of this treaty the approval of this Commission is required."

Article III refers to boundary waters and to their use, obstruction and diversion, and before any new use, obstruction or diversion can be made, saving the case of a special agreement between the High Contracting Parties, the authority of the country in which the use, obstruction or diversion is made and the approval of the Commission are required. The South Sault channel is a boundary water within the definition of the Treaty, the Preliminary Article of which defines boundary waters.

"as the waters from main shore to main shore of the lakes and rivers and connecting waterways, or the portions thereof, along which the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada passes, including all bays, arms, and inlets thereof, but not including tributary waters which in their natural channels would flow into such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or waters flowing from such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or the waters of rivers flowing across the boundary."

Therefore the Commission has jurisdiction with regard to any obstruction intended to be placed in this channel, which is undoubtedly a boundary water, and the proposed weir is such an obstruction.

It is unnecessary to refer to Article IV (which applies to waters flowing from boundary waters and the waters at a lower level than the boundary, within which description the Long Sault channel does not come) further than to say that this Article emphasizes the wide jurisdiction which is conferred upon the Commission by the Treaty.

Even assuming that the Webster-Ashburton Treaty prevents the construction of the proposed weir, the prohibition of this Treaty can give rise to no objection to the jurisdiction of the Commission to hear the application, but may be merely urged as a reason why the application should be denied.

This sufficiently disposes of the objection that the Commission is without jurisdiction, which objection in the opinion of the Commission is groundless.

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THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY.

The main contention of the Canadian Government and of the other interests 1842 is an absolute bar to the construction of the proposed weir in the South Sault channel. This Article is in the following terms:—

“VII. It is further agreed that the channels in the river St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault islands (Croil island was then called “Upper Long Sault island”) and of Barnhart island, the channels in the river Detroit on both sides of the island Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores, and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties.”

On the one hand it was contended that this provision absolutely prevents the construction of the proposed submerged weir, and on the other hand, while there was some discussion as to the exact meaning and effect of Article VII, the chief contention was that this Article has been superseded by the provisions concerning navigation of the Waterways Treaty, and is no longer a binding enactment.

It is needless to say that the legal problem thus submitted to the Commission is an extremely important one. Without any idea whatever of reflecting in any way on the arguments of counsel, it may be added that this question should be most exhaustively argued, and that before deciding it the Commission should have ample time for full consideration.

Neither of these requirements has been available to the Commission. The arguments of counsel—probably on account of the very magnitude of the interests involved and the many questions of fact arising out of the testimony, and also on account of the number of those who desired to be heard—did not deal exhaustively with this question. Giving the fullest possible effect to Article VII of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, it still remains to determine whether the words “free and open” have the absolute and unqualified meaning contended for. These words are used in other provisions of the same treaty, especially in Article II where it is stated that “all water communications and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be *free and open* to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.” These words are also used in the Treaty of Washington of 1871, as to the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude to the sea, and this is a treaty right secured by the citizens of the United States. Would it be contended that the closing of the Rainy river at International falls for power development, which has been done, or of the St. Lawrence river at the Lachine rapids, where an alternative navigation route exists via the Lachine canal, would be a violation of treaty rights? And there is a further question whether the High Contracting Parties, in 1909, did or did not, by the navigation provisions of the Waterways Treaty, extending to all navigable boundary waters as defined by this treaty,—and the South Sault channel is a navigable boundary water—supersede or at least absorb the prior and incomplete navigation provisions of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842? It is sufficient to simply state these questions to show that they should not be hastily decided, but only after the most exhaustive argument and the fullest consideration.

Time was wanting for this full consideration. A sudden emergency had arisen. The Secretary of War of the United States, in a letter dated August 23, 1918, and addressed to the Commission urged that the permit he had granted to the applicant be approved. He stated that “the War Industries Board is apprehensive that the

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supply of aluminum will not be adequate for the requirements of the Government and of our Allies, and is therefore wisely encouraging the increase of output. The War Department is, I need not say, vitally interested that there shall be at all times an adequate supply of this product to meet the requirements of our military program and the program of our Allies." (See the whole of this letter printed in the appendix to this Opinion). The uncontradicted evidence showed that this weir had to be immediately commenced, and that if the authority to construct it should come later than the 15th of September, it would be very doubtful whether it could be completed this year. (See the statement of Mr. Rickey at the close of the Montreal hearing). Under these circumstances the Commission had to take the responsibility of acting immediately so as to cope with this sudden and very urgent emergency. It is confident that while discharging its duty so as to fully provide for this emergency, it has so framed its order of approval that no rights of either country or of any of its citizens can possibly be jeopardized by its action.

SCOPE OF THE ORDER OF APPROVAL.

The principle which dominates the order of approval granted by the Commission is that the construction of the submerged weir is approved merely for a term of five years or until the termination of the present war, whichever shall last occur. The order of approval is adopted "as an interim measure," and the Commission does not, at the present time, finally decide the question whether it should approve of the construction and permanent maintenance of the weir. In other words, following the practice of courts familiar to all lawyers, an interim order is made, and the whole question of the right of the applicant to construct and maintain the weir is not finally passed upon. The question therefore remains an open one, and no right of any Government or interest to object to the weir as a permanent structure is affected by the order of approval.

The order goes further and obliges the applicant to remove the weir at the expiration of the period specified. By constructing it under the terms of the order, the applicant accepts this condition, and without any further order of the Commission is bound to remove the weir. There does not seem therefore to be any ground for the fear expressed by Hon. Guthrie, in his argument before the Commission, that "if it goes in, it will never come out," for it must come out unless the Commission, on a new application, and after hearing all parties interested, allows it to be maintained. The removal of the weir, at the end of the term fixed, is not even conditioned on the reimbursement to the applicant of the moneys it has expended in constructing it. In other words, if the applicant builds the weir, it can only build it as a temporary structure, and must remove it unless a new order is obtained from the Commission, and if the company applies for a new order, the whole question of its right to place an obstruction in the South Sault channel will be examined anew as if this order of approval had never been granted.

It is to be further observed that the applicant is identically in the same position should the Secretary of War of the United States order the removal of the weir. The permit of the War Department contains the express condition,

"that if future operations by the United States require an alteration in the position of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, it shall cause an unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of said water, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Secretary of War, to remove or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby without expense to the United States, so as to render navigation reasonably free, easy and unobstructed; and if, upon the expiration or revocation of this permit, the structure, fill, excavation or other modification of the water-course hereby authorized shall not be completed, the permittee at his own

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expense, and to such extent and in such time and manner as the Secretary of War may require, shall remove all or any portion of the uncompleted structure or fill and restore to its former condition the navigable capacity of the water-course. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of such removal or alteration."

Mr. Gordon, in his argument before the Commission, stated that if the company does not remove the structure within the time specified by the Secretary of War, it would be liable to a fine of \$5,000 a day. Looking at the matter from any viewpoint, it is clear that the applicant acquires no vested right by virtue of the order of the Commission, and the condition imposed by this order is even more rigorous than that contained in the permit issued by the Secretary of War, for the expiration of the term specified, without any further order of the Commission, compels the applicant to remove the weir.

As a matter of fairness, however, and because the order of the Commission is a mere interim measure, this order reserves to the applicant or any other interested party the right to apply to the Commission, at least one year before the expiration of the period specified, for a further continuance of the submerged weir. It will make this application without having acquired any vested right by reason of the present order, and then the Commission may approve of such continuance on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate and equitable for the protection of the rights and interests of the people on both sides of the line in accordance with Article VIII of the Waterways Treaty. It is not easy to see how the rights of the people in both countries could be more carefully safeguarded; and if, on such application, the continuance of the weir is not allowed, the applicant will be obliged to remove it.

An important condition of the order is that whereby, for the purpose of protecting the rights, property and interests on either side of the boundary from any injurious effect resulting from the construction and maintenance of the weir, the Commission, during the term of its approval, retains jurisdiction over the subject matter of the application, and may make such further order in the premises as may be necessary.

A fear has been expressed that some damage may be caused to Canadian interests by reason of the construction of the weir. Should such damage occur, and the opposing interests did not introduce any testimony to show that it is seriously to be apprehended, the commission can be and should be appealed to. Before the making of an application for the continuance of the weir there will be at all events ample time to ascertain whether there has been any detriment to navigation or other interests. And there appears no doubt that the questions which have been discussed before the Commission will then receive from all interests the attention they deserve, and that the Commission will be assisted in the discharge of its duty by full and complete testimony concerning any possible effect of the construction and maintenance of the submerged weir.

With respect to the Statement in Response filed by the State of New York, and its claim that the construction of the weir would be an invasion of the rights of its citizens in and to the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence river, and of its rights of ownership of the bed of the river, it will be sufficient to say that no such rights are in any way affected by the order of approval.

It has not escaped the Commission that there is some vague fear that a powerful company will obtain, under the order of approval, some rights, powers, and privileges which properly belong to the public. It is hoped, however, that a careful examination of the order of approval will convince any unprejudiced critic that the Commission has not sanctioned any real invasion of sovereign or public rights. It was called upon to discharge its duties under circumstances which required it to take full responsibility for the order of approval it has granted. It feels that when all these circumstances

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are calmly considered and the order of approval is carefully read, any feeling of apprehension of impending detriment to the public weal will be dispelled.

There is just another matter which may be mentioned, if only to show that the Commission did not refuse to give it all the attention to which it was entitled. When the Commission met in New York on September 12, to consider its decision on the application, Mr. Frank H. Keefer, K.C., on behalf of the Government of Canada, applied for leave to lay before the Commission an Order in Council of the Canadian Government bearing date September 2, whereby that Government proposed to the Government of the United States to withdraw the whole matter from the purview of the Commission and to make it immediately the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the two Governments. Mr. George W. Koonce, of counsel for the United States, who was present when Mr. Keefer came before the Commission, stated that the view of the latter Government was that the Commission should dispose of the application which was regularly before it. Inasmuch as the Commission can entertain no doubt as to its full jurisdiction, it is obvious that, unless a special agreement had been made under the treaty, and there was no suggestion that any such agreement had been entered into, the duty of the Commission was to pass upon the application. This it has done, but it may be permitted to say that it has given to the Order in Council of the Canadian Government its most serious and respectful consideration.

The order of approval is granted subject to the conditions therein mentioned.

Opinion by Mr. Mignault.

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APPENDIX.

I.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1918.

The Chairman,
International Joint Commission,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SIR,—The War Industries Board is apprehensive that the supply of aluminum may not be adequate to the demands of the Allied Governments, and is therefore particularly desirous that any opportunity for increasing the output be taken advantage of. While there is at present just about a balance between the demand and the supply of aluminum, it would be a great advantage to increase the output, especially as the demand is likely to be increased, while the output cannot be increased except by new construction. Such an increase would be an insurance against fire, strikes, and other causes.

In addition I may state that there is practically no available stock of aluminum on hand. During the winter we expect not only interruptions in transportation but also interferences in power, and especially at Niagara Falls, New York.

We therefore recommend that the application of the Aluminum Company of America, for which permit was received from the United States Government, to build a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river near Massena, New York, be granted. As this weir is in a boundary stream the permit has also to be approved by the International Joint Commission and we therefore beg that you approve this application.

The construction of the weir will increase the horse-power at Massena by some few horse-power all the time, but its object is the remedial effect on ice conditions. The plant now produces 80,000 horse-power for nine months in the year, but is reduced by from 5,000 to 15,000 horse-power during the months of January, February and March. The construction of a weir will substantially relieve that condition and if work can be permitted on the construction of the weir a large increase in output for the first three months in 1919 will be effected,—the time when we most need this increase in output, especially in the production under the Aircraft program.

It is believed that there will be absolutely no disadvantage to Canadian navigation, and for reasons given above we beg that you approve the application for the submerged weir on the St. Lawrence river at Massena, N.Y., asked for in the application.

Yours very truly,

B. M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.

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II.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION,
Washington, August 9, 1918.

From Office of the Director of Aircraft Production

*To Chairman, International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada,
Southern Building, Washington, D.C.*

SUBJECT:

1. It seems very advisable to increase the production of aluminum, and we understand this can quickly and easily be done by allowing the permit that the Aluminum Company of America have made application for to construct a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river at Massena, N.Y.

2. As this matter is of the greatest importance and as we understand the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada meets next Monday, we heartily recommend immediate and favorable action on the application of the Aluminum Company of America, unless there are some specific and important navigation difficulties that present themselves to make this action inadvisable.

By direction of the Director of Aircraft Production.

M. W. KELLOGG,
Acting Director of Aircraft Production.

III.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 23, 1918.

THE HONOURABLE,
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION,
Washington.

SIR.—The War Industries Board is apprehensive that the supply of aluminum will not be adequate for the requirements of the Government and of our Allies, and is therefore wisely encouraging the increase of output. The War Department is, I need not say, vitally interested that there shall be at all times an adequate supply of this product to meet the requirements of our military program and of the programs of our Allies.

I am informed that the Aluminum Company of America has made application for a permit to build a submerged weir in the St. Lawrence river near Massena, New York, with a view of increasing the horsepower at that point during the months of January, February and March, to meet the interference in power at Niagara which normally occurs during the winter months. As the proposed weir is in the boundary stream, the permit, which I understand has been received from the United States Government, requires the approval of your Commission. It is believed that no disadvantage to Canadian navigation will result from such a construction.

In view of these facts, may I respectfully urge that this permit receive your approval, if consistent with the practice of your Commission.

Respectfully yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

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INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER POWER COMPANY FOR APPROVAL OF PERMIT No. 38756/64 GRANTED 10th SEPTEMBER, 1917, BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXTEND TO LONG SAULT ISLAND, BY MEANS OF A SUBMERGED WEIR, THE JETTY OR DEFLECTING DYKE IN THE SOUTH CHANNEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AT THE SOUTH OF ITS POWER CANAL AT MASSENA, NEW YORK.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D.C., AND OTTAWA, CANADA.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given this matter most careful consideration. The Government of the Dominion of Canada realizes the importance of internationally co-operating with the Government of the United States in any manner that is conducive to the maximum of war efforts of each nation, and if such were all that were involved in this application there would be no difficulty as to same. There are, however, other questions affecting (a) the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, Canada's great artery to the sea, and (b) the future development of great potential water-powers along and upon the St. Lawrence.

At the Long Sault Rapids there is a potential development of some 700,000 horse-power if developed internationally by the Governments of the United States and Canada. Of this potential horse-power there has been developed by the applicant only 55,000 horse-power. The Government of Canada would readily enter into intimate negotiations with the Government of the United States leading to the immediate development and utilization by both countries of this large potential water-power. The Government of Canada believes that such a question involving as it necessarily does the question of navigation and canal systems, should only be dealt with internationally. The Government of Canada has been advised that navigation interests at this point will be seriously affected by the construction of the proposed works.

Therefore the undersigned as Counsel for the Dominion of Canada, respectfully submits:—

(1)

The Applicant Company is a corporation chartered by the State of New York, with principal office at Massena, New York. It is believed to be a subsidiary corporation of the Aluminum Company of America. It has for some years developed hydro-electric-power in its power-house at Massena, New York, by diverting water through its power canal, from the South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River to Grasse River. The diverted water later returns to the St. Lawrence River above St. Regis, Quebec.

(2)

The Company represents that whilst it has a capacity of 85,000 horse-power at Massena, during normal conditions, generated from the water diverted from the St. Lawrence River, this is reduced to between 5,000 and 15,000 horse-power during the winter months by huge ice jams in the South Sault Channel, and the Company represents that in the production of aluminium this means a loss of six million pounds every winter.

The Company has applied for approval of plans for the construction of a weir in the South Channel of the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of its power canal.

(3)

In forwarding the application the Acting Secretary of State enclosed letters from the Chairman of the War Industries Board and the Acting Director of Aircraft Production to the Chairman of the International Joint Commission pointing out the urgent necessity of increasing the production of aluminum and asking that the application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company be favourably considered and acted upon with all celerity provided navigation interests are unaffected thereby.

(4)

A copy of this Application was filed with your Commission at Washington on the 9th of August, 1918, but copies were not filed with the Government of Canada until Monday, 19th August.

The rules of procedure of your Commission call for the filing in response to such application, a statement "setting forth any fact or facts bearing on the subject matter of the application and tending to defeat or modify the order of approval sought, or to require that the same be granted on condition, and setting forth whether the order of approval is opposed, in whole or in part, and if in part only, to what extent, and if it be desired that the approval be on condition, setting forth the particular condition or conditions upon which it is thought the order of approval should be granted" and that such statement be filed within thirty days. The said rules also provide that the time for the filing of any paper or the doing of any act required thereunder may be extended.

In the meantime Counsel of the War Department of the United States appeared before your Commission in session at Atlantic City, on the 12th August and moved for the suspension of Rules 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of your Rules of Procedure and prayed that the hearing on said application proceed forthwith at that session of the Commission.

Counsel of the Dominion of Canada and Counsel for the Canadian Marine Association appeared and opposed the motion, whereon it was ordered that the hearing be fixed for the 29th August, at Montreal, Canada.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA is unable to agree to the proposed works for the following reasons:—

(a) Both the Channels at the Long Sault stand in a different position to others in the St. Lawrence River, in that by Article VII of Treaty commonly known as "The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842," it is stipulated "That the channels of the River St. Lawrence on both sides of Long Sault Islands and of Barshart Island. . . shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties."

(b) Any interference with the free and open navigation of the South Sault Channel specifically mentioned in, and covered by said Treaty is not within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, but should be dealt with by direct negotiations between the high contracting parties to said Treaty.

(c) Furthermore, the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to boundary waters, Treaty series No. 548 is the foundation of the jurisdiction of your Commission.

In Article 1 thereof, it was agreed that "The navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purpose of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels and boats of both countries equally. Subject, however, to any laws or regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation, and applying equally and without discrimination to the inhabitants, ships, vessels and boats of both countries."

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(d) It is respectfully submitted that all boundary waters of the two countries are to continue free and open and that your Commission has no jurisdiction to alter the Treaties subsisting between the high contracting parties relating to same.

(e) Any attempt to close this Channel of the St. Lawrence River specifically agreed to be kept open for navigation, is of much more importance to the Dominion of Canada than to the United States, in that the St. Lawrence River is the main artery for navigation to the Sea by Canada and almost the entire traffic of this river is carried in Canadian bottoms.

(f) The South Sault Channel of the St. Lawrence River has been used by a number of boats, and freight has been transported down such stream, and if it is alleged by the Applicants that it is not now used for navigation it can only be that the said Applicants have diverted about half the natural flow of the waters that should go down this Channel into their power Canal, thereby interfering with navigation to that extent and now seek to entirely close the navigation thereof.

(g) That even now it is the only Channel that can be used for the carrying of logs in rafts and province to the outbreak of the present great European War was so used extensively and when this class of business revives the proposed weir would compel the passing of rafts through the Canal at Cornwall which will be to the detriment of the rafting, the general freight, and passenger business.

(h) That the closing of this Channel, as proposed, will alter the level of the river above, but to what extent the engineers of the Canadian Government have not had an opportunity to definitely satisfy themselves.

(i) That the closing of this Channel will throw the burden of caring for the ice entirely upon the Long Sault Rapids, and possibly create worse conditions than at present in the river above.

(j) That whilst the company asks for permission to construct this weir for the alleged purpose of improving ice conditions in the South Sault channel and at their power plant, evidence shows that it is practicable to handle the ice in a manner so as to render the proposed weir unnecessary for ice protection purposes.

(k) That if the applicants desire more electrical energy during the months of January, February and March as is represented to your Commission, that the blocking of this channel is not the only way by which such additional power may be obtained.

(l) That whilst the increased output is alleged to be necessary to meet an emergency, the words proposed will close the channel for all time.

(m) At present there is only developed at this part of the St. Lawrence river about 85,000 horse-power, and that by private interests, whereas there is capable of international development by the two countries some 700,000 horse-power.

(n) The present applicants without the concurrence of Canada or without the order of this Commission (which it is respectfully submitted should be first obtained) are dredging a channel through Dodger shoal, and it may be that this proposed dam instead of being solely for ice protection is rather a part of the entire scheme to obtain more power at Massena.

(o) If the Dodger shoal be dredged, as the applicants seek to do it will materially affect the level of Canadian waters above the Dodger shoal and the canal system of Canada at this point on the north shore.

(p) If the submerged weir be constructed in the South Sault channel by way of compensation for the dredging at Dodger shoal, then the control of the high and the low water levels at this part of the St. Lawrence river will pass from international territory and control to the power-house at Massena.

(q) That the proposed works are sought to be erected by and then will remain the property of a private corporation, and are situated in the public domain in a large and important channel of a great highway, and it is contrary to the public interests to permit such to be done by private corporations.

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(7) That in connection with the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, to which Canada is practically committed, the Governments of both countries should keep control of the bed and full flow of the river so that private corporations may not acquire vested interests therein to be afterwards expropriated or repurchased.

(8) As has been repeatedly stated to your Commission, Canada is opposed to any piecemeal development of the St. Lawrence particularly by private corporations.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. KEEFER,
of Counsel for the Dominion of Canada.

REPORT
OF
THE WAR TRADE BOARD

FEBRUARY 8, 1918

TO

MARCH 31, 1919.



— OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1919

Chairman:

HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER, K.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Vice-Chairman:

MR. F. P. JONES, Montreal.

Members:

MR. C. B. McNAUGHT, Toronto.

MR. J. W. McCONNELL, Montreal.

MR. J. H. GUNDY, Toronto.

MR. JOSEPH GIBBONS, Toronto.

SIR HORMISDAS LAPORTE, Montreal.

MR. C. MAGRATH, Ottawa.

MR. W. K. TROWER,

Secretary.

MR. J. H. WILKIE,

Assistant Secretary.

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the Vice-Chairman of the War Trade Board, up to March 31, 1919.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. K. MACLEAN,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1919.

REPORT OF THE WAR TRADE BOARD

FEBRUARY 8, 1918 TO MARCH 31, 1919.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1919.

HON. A. K. MCLEAN,

Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report on the activities of the War Trade Board as follows:—

INTRODUCTORY.

Canada, as the war progressed, found it necessary to develop and establish industries which supplied munitions and equipment to her own army and to the armies of her Allies. During the first three years of the struggle the necessary raw material and semi-finished articles required were easily obtained from our neighbours in the United States.

Their advent into the war as an ally, however, changed the situation for various reasons. They then engaged actively in the conservation of essential materials and supplies necessary for the proper and vigorous prosecution of their war effort. For the production of munitions and essential supplies, Canada and the United States were, in a great measure, dependent on each other. Thus, pig iron, iron ore, steel sheets, coal, cotton, and many other essential commodities are imported by Canada from the United States: while on the other hand Canada exports to the United States nickel matte, asbestos, pulp, and other raw materials of an essential character, as well as power.

As the various Allies had evolved machinery to make adequate provision for the maintenance of more essential industries as distinguished from those that may be regarded as less essential for the purpose of the war, it was incumbent on Canada, in order that her full war effort might not be lessened, to establish control, co-operating and co-ordinating with those of the Allied countries, and at the same time provide for the continuance, as far as possible, of all Canadian industries so essential to the post-war period in order to provide diversity of occupation and work.

Great Britain and the United States were controlling and conserving both their raw material and manufactures. In addition, they were controlling their imports with the view of conserving shipping tonnage for the transport of troops, munitions, and stores to Europe. That being so, it was necessary to have some body established in Canada to see that Canada was supplied with the necessary raw materials and manufactured articles, to control her exports into channels which would best serve the Allied cause, and generally to act as advisers to the Government in regard to conditions of trade, industry, and production under war conditions.

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FORMATION OF THE BOARD.

On the 8th of February, 1918, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, Order in Council P.C. 337 was passed constituting the War Trade Board and appointing its personnel, which was as follows:—

The Minister of Trade and Commerce.
 Frank P. Jones, Esquire, Montreal.
 John W. McConnell, Esquire, Montreal.
 James H. Gundy, Esquire, Toronto.
 Charles B. McNaught, Esquire, Toronto.
 Joseph Gibbons, Esquire, Toronto.
 Charles Magrath, Esquire, Fuel Controller.
 Hon. now Sir Hormisdas Laporte, Chairman, War Purchasing Commission.

The Order in Council appointed the Minister of Trade and Commerce chairman of the Board, and authorized the other members to elect a vice-chairman. Mr. F. P. Jones was elected by his colleagues.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

The powers and duties of the Board were defined as follows:—

(a) To have direction of licenses for export and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(b) To have direction of licenses for import and of applications to the proper authorities of exporting countries for permit to export to Canada and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(c) To undertake and carry out such supervision as may be necessary of all industrial and commercial enterprises and by co-operation with producers to prevent waste of labour, of raw materials, and of products.

(d) To make recommendations for the maintenance of the more essential industries as distinguished from those of a less essential character.

(e) To investigate and keep records of the country's stock of raw materials, partially finished products, and finished products and when necessary to direct their distribution so as to obtain the best results in the national interest.

(f) To consider and recommend means of curtailing or prohibiting the use of fuel or electrical energy in the less essential industries.

(g) To direct priority in the distribution of fuel, electrical energy, raw materials and partially finished products.

(h) To investigate generally the conditions of trade, industry, and production (except food production), and to make recommendations with regard thereto.

(i) To work in co-operation with the Canadian War Mission at Washington, and through that Mission or otherwise, to co-operate with the War Trade Board of the United States or other bodies constituted for the like purpose with a view to securing the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war purposes.

The above powers were augmented by several subsequent Orders in Council, the chief of which are as follow:—

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Distribution of Tin Plate.—Order in Council, P.C. 578, dated March 9, 1918, authorized the War Trade Board to purchase on behalf of His Majesty such quantities of tin plate as might be required for consumption in Canada, and to distribute the same amongst the purchasers of tin plate in Canada, as they might deem advisable; taking such steps as were considered necessary to prevent loss by obtaining letters-of-credit from purchasers.

Commandeering Powers.—Order in Council, P.C. 579, dated March 9, 1918, authorized the War Trade Board to require any person, manufacturer, incorporated company, firm, or association, to furnish it with any information and with such statements in such form, on or before such date or dates, and containing such information as the Board or its representative might from time to time prescribe with respect to any premises, factory, manufactures, products of manufactures, raw material, fuel, electrical energy, transportation or other commercial matters. Further, it authorized the Board to order any person, manufacturer, incorporated company, firm or association to place at its disposal or to make such distribution or sale as it might deem advisable of raw materials, semi-finished or finished articles, of facilities for the production or distribution of same, including machinery plant equipment, coal and coke or fuel of any kind. It further instructed the Board to fix prices of articles requisitioned subject to an appeal to the Exchequer Court.

Instructed to negotiate for re-opening of Dormant Blast Furnaces.—Order in Council, P.C. 1187, dated May 18, 1918, asked the War Trade Board to enter into communication with responsible parties for the rehabilitation of dormant blast furnaces and the construction of new undertakings for the production of pig iron in Canada on the basis of a government guarantee for the purchase of their product for a series of years, and at such reasonable prices as might be agreed upon.

Control of Platinum.—Order in Council, P.C. 1299, dated May 29, 1918, authorized the Board to control the sale, purchase and use of platinum.

Financing of Australasian Wool Imports.—Order in Council, P.C. 2058, dated August 22, 1918, authorized the Bank of Montreal to advance \$3,500,000 to finance the import of wool from Australasia, the distribution of which is handled by the Wool Commission under the supervision of the Board.

Control of production and distribution of Iron and Steel.—Order in Council P.C. 2095, dated September 3, 1918, empowered the Board to control and regulate the production and distribution of iron and steel and the products thereof.

Bounties on Linen Yarns.—Order in Council, P.C. 2136, dated September 3, 1918, provided for the payment of certain bounties on the production of linen yarns in Canada for the three years ending 31st March, 1922, such bounty not to exceed \$25,000 in any one year.

To stimulate production of Chrome Ore.—Order in Council, P.C. 2438, dated October 12, 1918, empowered the Board to take possession of, appropriate, undertake, and carry on the management of chrome ore-producing properties for a period of five years.

Prohibited Exports.—The following Orders in Council prohibited the export of various commodities from Canada except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs on the recommendation of the War Trade Board:—

P.C. 577, dated 9th March, 1918.

P.C. 823, " 5th April, 1918.

P.C. 881, " 11th April, 1918.

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P.C. 882,	"	11th April, 1918.
P.C. 1216,	"	22nd May, 1918.
P.C. 1218,	"	29th May, 1918.
P.C. 1454,	"	13th June, 1918.
P.C. 1507,	"	15th June, 1918.
P.C. 1775,	"	18th July, 1918.
P.C. 1868,	"	27th July, 1918.
P.C. 2040,	"	17th August, 1918.

Prohibited Imports.—The following Orders in Council prohibited the importation of various commodities into Canada except under license issued by the Commissioner of Customs on the recommendation of the War Trade Board:—

P.C. 1193,	dated	3rd June, 1918.
P.C. 1506,	"	15th June, 1918.
P.C. 1776,	"	18th July, 1918.
P.C. 1869,	"	29th July, 1918.

GENERAL.

Conferences with representatives of many industries were held with reference to the endeavours of the Board to correct the adverse trade balance. Meetings with representatives of industries affected by the shortage of raw material were held and consultations with manufacturers concerned in the conservation of materials were frequent.

The personnel of the Board has remained as it was at its institution, with the exception of the chairman, Sir George E. Foster, who was replaced during his vacation and since his departure to Europe to attend the Peace Conference, by the Hon. A. K. Maclean.

Mr. Magrath and Sir Hormisdas Laporte acted as consulting members to the Board throughout.

EXPORT LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

At the time of the inception of the War Trade Board a restricted export list was in operation modelled along the same lines as the British list, and the number of commodities contained in the list were added to considerably by the aforementioned Orders in Council.

The limitation of exports was necessary to conserve the products of this country for the use of our own people and the peoples of the Allies. Any surplus was disposed of in such a way as to aid, so far as possible, those countries which we have been in the habit of supplying; taking care of course, to see that neither Germany nor any of her Allies derived any benefit therefrom. The question of return cargoes had also to be kept in view.

Another factor was the shortage of shipping and the necessity of transporting troops, supplies, and munitions to Europe to maintain the army in the field in fighting trim.

The underlying principle governing the policy as regards exports was the conservation of essential commodities for war purposes. Licenses were only issued for shipment of such materials when a surplus existed in Canada. Provided Canadian requirements were taken care of, this department endeavoured to assist the Canadian exporter as far as possible, keeping in view the necessity of conserving tonnage.

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In the case of many commodities we endeavoured to maintain a clearing-house whereby we were enabled to refer applicants for export licenses to Canadian firms. By this method we were able to dispose of large quantities of material to Canadian consumers who required the material which it was proposed to export. This was particularly the case in regard to machinery essential to war purposes, scrap of all description, tankage, bones, etc. Many firms were thus enabled to purchase their requirements through the instrumentality of this department. In all such cases sales were effected in a manner satisfactory to both seller and purchaser.

The Board invited trade organizations directly concerned in war work to discuss problems with a view to rendering assistance in their solution. The following are a few of the commodities presenting problems of supply and demand—wool, military equipment, clothing suitable for war purposes, hides, leather, machinery, fertilizers, metals, etc., and we wish to place on record an acknowledgment of the assistance and advice given by the various departments of the Government and by the Imperial Munitions Board, the Canadian Wool Commission, the War Purchasing Commission, the Canadian Tanners' Council, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Canadian Wool Growers Association, Steel Manufacturers, Wool Manufacturers, etc., which were of great value to the Board in effecting satisfactory solutions of many difficulties.

In consequence of the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, it was no longer necessary to control exports with the exception of those to enemy countries, Northern European neutrals, and to parties appearing on the Statutory Black List, and on the 20th January, 1919, all restrictions were removed. However, it was found necessary to re-impose these so far as neutral countries were concerned in order to co-ordinate our export policy with that of Britain and the United States, and this was done on 1st March, 1919.

The number of licenses recommended by the Board was 21,007.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

It was found necessary to establish a department to inspect the materials sought to be exported in order that the Board might be satisfied that the materials exported corresponded to the description given in the applications for export.

For this purpose two resident inspectors were appointed, one stationed in Montreal and the other in Toronto. These inspectors supervised exports from Quebec and Ontario, and so far as exports from other points were concerned the supervision of these was undertaken by Customs collectors.

IMPORT LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

This department was created on June 5, 1918, primarily for the purpose of curtailing imports of non-essential articles in order to correct the unfavourable trade balance against Canada. Later it was found necessary to further control the import of the less essential articles where ocean tonnage would be involved in transportation. The restrictions imposed by Canada, based on ocean tonnage conditions, were co-ordinated with the United States list of restricted commodities in a joint effort looking to the successful prosecution of the war.

From the beginning, it was the endeavour of the Board, in imposing restrictions, to avoid all unnecessary inconvenience to or disturbance of established trade, and with that end in view information was obtained by interviews, correspondence, and conferences between members of the Board and representatives of the various industries. A general readiness and willingness to co-operate with the Board in carrying out the import restrictions were found amongst all those affected.

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The restrictions arising out of ocean tonnage conditions did not affect importations from Europe, as a surplus of steamer space always existed as back haul. Imports from South America, South Africa, Australia, India and the Orient were scrutinized with a view to reducing such imports to actual requirements.

Owing to the changed conditions brought about by the signing of the armistice the regulations were relaxed and licenses were being freely granted. On January 20, 1919, all restrictions were removed (with the exception of those upon a few food products of which the Canada Food Board still found necessary to retain control).

Up to this date import applications dealt with have numbered 30,176.

BRITISH PRIORITY DEPARTMENT.

In December, 1916, a meeting of representatives of British Overseas Dominions and the Ministry of Munitions was held in London, the outcome of which was that a system of priorities covering material to be exported to the different overseas Dominions was instituted. The Department of Trade and Commerce was nominated to act as Local Priority Authority for Canada, and carried on this work until April 1, 1918, when it was transferred to the War Trade Board. The activities of this department were directed to ascertaining the purposes for which materials were sought to be exported from the United Kingdom, and the uses to which they were to be put in Canada. Four priority ratings were established upon which all recommendations were based, depending on their degree of urgency, either for war work or for essential industries. This branch had the voluntary assistance of the Canadian importers who deal in certain commodities, and Advisory Committees were appointed to assist in the equitable distribution of linen thread and yarn, also wire rope and cable.

On December 12, 1918, upon instructions from the Ministry of Munitions, London, this issuance of British Priority Recommendations was discontinued.

Our decision was required in a great many cases, but in 1,281 cases applications were recommended between April 1 and December 12, 1918.

IMPORT WOOL DEPARTMENT.

The importation, distribution, and control of raw wool from Australia and New Zealand, and of tops, noils, etc., from the United Kingdom was taken over from the Department of Trade and Commerce by the War Trade Board on April, 1918. The work of this branch has been administered in conjunction with the Canadian Wool Commission which maintains an office and warehouses in Toronto, at which central point, allotment, selection, and distribution to the different mills is made. All United Kingdom and Australasian wool, tops, etc., have been purchased from the Director of Raw Materials, London, and paid for, and shipped consigned to the order of the War Trade Board, which, before releasing it for distribution, obtained payment therefor.

Canada's allotment of Australasian wool for the year 1918 was 46,208 bales, weighing 15,573,542 pounds, with an approximate value of ten and a half million dollars (\$10,500,000). This, with the exception of a relatively small amount, has been distributed to the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers, and the remaining portion is being steadily disposed of. In addition to the above, something like five and a half million pounds of tops and noils, valued at approximately five million five hundred thousand dollars (\$5,500,000) have been received from the United Kingdom and distributed to the manufacturers. The funds collected in payment for tops and noils have been turned over to the British Treasury.

Early in 1918, in view of the slow delivery of Australasian wool and the placing of large orders for woollen goods by both the Canadian and United States Governments, it was deemed advisable to urge the use of as large a quantity of Canadian

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grown wool as possible and to discourage its export to the United States. With this object in view a ruling was made that no export license should be granted for wool without the approval of the Canadian Wool Commission, through which it was to be offered to the Canadian trade at the United States fixed price, for a period of ten days. By this procedure very large quantities of domestic wool were consumed in this country which would otherwise have been exported, and a probable wool famine was averted.

Credit for the handling of wool imports is due to the members of the Canadian Wool Commission, who voluntarily gave their valuable time and advice to the War Trade Board without remuneration.

The members of the Canadian Wool Commission are as follows:—

Geo. Pattinson, Preston, Ont.

J. Bonner, Paris, Ont.

C. W. Bates, Carleton Place, Ont.

Arch. Rosamond, Almonte, Ont.

Geo. Forbes, Hespler, Ont.

F. B. Hayes, Toronto, Ont.

H. Hodgson, Secretary, 500 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

UNITED STATES EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

The United States, shortly after their entry into the war, established control over the export of all commodities. They instituted a Bureau of Exports, the function of which was to conserve for the Allies important commodities, the supply of which was less than the demand.

As Canada is dependent on the United States to a very great extent for large quantities of raw and manufactured articles, and as in many cases the United States required to be satisfied that the commodity sought to be exported was necessary for war purposes, or for essential industries, it was found necessary to co-operate with them in securing Canadian requirements. This was done through the Canadian War Mission in Washington, the War Trade Board in Canada obtaining and supplying the necessary information from Canada.

This entailed a great deal of work and investigation. Records were opened, and kept up to date; applications were followed up, and in this way Canada's industries were kept moving with the supplies obtained from the United States.

The number of applications which passed through this department was 10,833.

The Board endeavoured to impress on Canadian importers the necessity of economizing in the use of all imports, and wherever practicable, the utilization of substitutes was strongly urged.

UNITED STATES PRIORITY DEPARTMENT.

The War Industries Board of the United States established control over the production of various industries. In order to distribute effectively the output of these industries a system of priority was inaugurated. Classifications were laid down based upon the relative importance of the particular industry or plant to the war programme or to supplying the essential needs of the civilian population.

As manufacturers of munitions, explosives, shipbuilders, and others were dependent on the United States for certain supplies, it was found necessary, in order that the commodities required might be forthcoming, to have some authoritative body to deal with applications originating in Canada. This work was accomplished by the Board through the Canadian War Mission in Washington; 1,898 applications were passed through this department.

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RAILWAY PRIORITY DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the congested condition of the railways in the United States many requests from Canadian importers for assistance in moving shipments were received. These cases were taken up with the Transportation Department of the Canadian War Mission, Washington, and the United States Railroad Administration, or when the shipment was required for purposes directly connected with the War, with the Director of Inland Transportation.

Preference was of course given to the movement of material for war work for purposes contributory thereto. Material assistance was rendered to many firms engaged in munitions work.

CANADIAN PRIORITIES.

Immediately after its formation the Board investigated as to whether it would be necessary to institute a priority system based on the same lines as that of the United States. After consultation with the chairman of the War Purchasing Commission and the chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, and with the manufacturers of munitions, explosives and army equipment, the decision was reached that such would be unnecessary as the Board had power to order manufacturers to place their output where it could best be used. This course most effectively and promptly relieved everyone concerned.

The method adopted by the Board was to scrutinize each application and after full investigation, to issue a priority order to the firm concerned. The Board feels that it is due to the manufacturers to acknowledge their loyalty and co-operation in carrying out its orders.

GENERAL.

Whilst the above mentioned departments covered the general administration of the Board, there were a number of special commodities to which particular attention was given. The details in connection with all these the Board does not consider of general interest but it may be desirable that some particulars be furnished in connection with certain commodities of which there was a serious shortage in Canada, the steps taken by the Board to remedy the situation, and the general policy of the Board.

Investigation of Trade Imports.—The obligation imposed on the War Trade Board by the Government to recommend means of correcting the adverse trade balance necessitated the investigation of all imports into Canada, which, without undue hardship to Canadian citizens, could be curtailed or done without altogether. An analytical study of the entire situation was undertaken and certain well-defined principles were arrived at.

The Board approached this task in a spirit of co-operation with Canadian trade and industry, keeping in mind the objective to be reached and being sincerely desirous of imposing no unnecessary hardship or restrictions on trade. In the majority of cases, the procedure followed was to confer with representatives of the various trades and industries in order to receive their recommendations as to how the curtailment of the imports they dealt in could best be accomplished.

Conservation.—The co-operation of various manufacturing trades was asked towards standardizing certain manufactured lines, reducing size of samples, both of cloth and of the quantity of leather used in the manufacture of boots, etc. The trades concerned readily assented to any suggestion, and the Board, owing to this spontaneous co-operation on the part of manufacturers, found it unnecessary to issue any definite orders in this respect.

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Investigations of Canadian production and trade practice in regard to the use of various raw materials were undertaken with a view to increasing or directing the same and finding substitutes or improvements with the object of conservation. A few of the commodities investigated were:—

Sulphur	Mica
Tungsten	Graphite
Talc	Ferro-alloys
Quartzite	Chrome ore
Platinum	Chilian Nitrates
Pyrites	Benzol
Molybdenum	Fertilizers.
Coal conservation	

The Board all along gave its assistance to dealers and manufacturers of essential requirements.

Pig Iron and Steel.—In 1913 and 1914 Canadian steel production was roughly speaking 1,000,000 tons. When the Armistice was signed it was practically 2,000,000 tons. This increased production has been obtained to a large extent by new acid and basic O. H. furnaces and electric furnaces intended to furnish steel slugs for projectiles by direct casting process.

Our increased production in steel has not been accompanied by a similar increase in pig iron production. This was not possible owing to the considerably longer time required for blast furnace construction and it must be remembered that for the first three years of the war supplies were readily obtainable in the United States.

Basic Pig Iron.—The production in Canada at the formation of the War Trade Board was confined to six companies, viz.:—

Algoma Steel Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Production used entirely for their own steel output which was practically all going into projectile steel.

Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.—One stack for pig iron and one for basic, which entire steel production of 28,000 to 30,000 ingots monthly was devoted to producing steel sheets, shell steel, rods, bars, etc., for cars, shipbuilding, locomotive and other essential needs.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., New Glasgow, N.S.—One steel stack, used entirely for their own needs producing sheet steel, shell steel, light plates, and bars for their own car shops, and for shipbuilding, etc.

Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, N.S.—Steel production used for their own output for projectile steel, rails and rods.

Canadian Furnace Co., Port Colborne, Ont.—One stack.

The Standard Iron Company, Deseronto, Ont.—One small stack.

The basis of our control of the steel output of Canada was directed towards its production into forms required for munitions and war essentials. Preference was given to projectile steel and all materials for munitions. Special arrangements were made for car and locomotive needs, while the control of steel for domestic needs and the control of exports has been directed from the standpoint that all facilities for producing war requirements must first be filled to capacity.

Notwithstanding the production of these furnaces, it was necessary to obtain large supplies from the United States, but in the spring of 1918 the United States authorities owing to their large munitions and shipbuilding programme only granted export licenses when they were satisfied the manufactured product was to be used in work directly connected with the war. Tentative arrangements were made, however, with the United States authorities for the supply of pig iron necessary for essential

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purposes, and as at this time it was anticipated that the war would continue for a considerable period, provision had to be made for Canada producing the pig iron required by her own steel manufacturers.

In the first place the Board proceeded to control the output of existing furnaces by distributing it to manufacturers of munitions, ships, and other essential industries which contributed to the most effective prosecution of the war.

In the second place the Board deemed it advisable, in order to replace the supplies which could not now be obtained from the United States, to arrange for the re-opening of dormant blast furnaces (see Order in Council P.C. 1188, 18th May, 1918). Negotiations were thereupon entered into with the Midland Iron and Steel Co., Limited, Midland, and the Parry Sound Iron Company, Parry Sound, for the re-opening of their furnaces and the purchase of their output for two years. Contracts with both these Companies were entered into (see Orders in Council P.C. 1690 and 1712, July 19, 1918).

It was also arranged to enter into a contract with the Atikokan Company, Port Arthur, for the reopening of the Port Arthur blast furnace, but owing to their being unable to procure the necessary coal supplies the contract was never concluded. Under war conditions the output of these furnaces could easily have been absorbed by manufacturers in Canada.

Steel Plates.—No steel plates wider than 4 feet are rolled in Canada. Owing to the shipbuilding programme adopted by the United States, such an acute shortage of plates of all qualities developed in Canada that something had to be done to relieve the situation. Arrangements were made with United States authorities for what was known as the Canadian Plate Allotment, which permitted Canada to receive at least 1,000 tons plates per week at first, which was later increased to 3,500 tons.

Unfortunately shipments were not made in accordance with allotment for some time. In an endeavour to overcome the difficulties which arose in having sufficient tonnage shipped, an agreement was made whereby Canada's requirements could be scheduled each month. This Steel Plate Schedule at first covered 8,000 tons, two-thirds of which was for shipbuilding, and the balance for other essential purposes, such as locomotive construction, agricultural implements, etc. This schedule was increased each month until 15,000 tons per month was reached.

Steel Plate and Boiler Tube Stocks.—Conservation of these stocks in Canada was absolutely necessary owing to the great difficulties in having same replenished, due to shortage of steel commodities. However, as plates and boiler tubes were necessary to the continued operation of essential industries, releases from stocks were obtainable on authorization by the Board when request was made on forms provided for this purpose. These applications were all entered in the records and carefully examined as to their merits. When refused, the application was returned to the applicant with a full explanation of the reason for such action by the Board.

Several complaints were received from users of steel plate, alleging that holders of this stock were charging exorbitant prices for steel plates to consumers. Inquiries were instituted and in some cases the complaints were well founded. It was accordingly found necessary, before releasing plates from stock, to obtain from the dealers the laid down cost of the plates to them and the price at which the proposed sale was to be made. When this routine was adopted it was found necessary, in many cases, to ask the dealers to revise the quotation they had given to ultimate users of the steel plates.

Plates for Car construction.—Owing to the impossibility of obtaining supplies of car plates from the United States, steps were taken to relieve the situation by producing at least a portion of the smaller plates in Canada. That this was found possible was due in a large measure to the whole-hearted co-operation of the Steel Companies,

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and under authorization of this Board the Car Companies were supplied with all the plates required. As a result of this, not only was the Canadian Government car programme not held up, permitting a large number of railroad cars which were so urgently needed being put into operation, but the plate situation was also relieved to the extent of tonnage involved, which would otherwise have had to have been taken care of in our plate allotment. This course would have resulted in the plate situation becoming, if possible, more acute than it was.

Reports were made each week by the producers, namely, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and Dominion Foundries and Steel Co., Limited, to this Department, and care was taken to see that no shipments were made which would interfere with the production of cars.

Control of Production and Distribution of Iron and Steel.—By Order in Council, P.C. 2095, dated 8th September, 1918, power was given the Board to control the production and distribution of iron and steel. A preliminary investigation as to the methods to be adopted by the Board to achieve this object was made and arrangements for carrying out the instructions of Council were being made when the Armistice was signed. This changed the whole situation, and the Board, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that while it would have been possible to control the industry under war conditions it was inadvisable to do so when peace conditions prevailed without unduly handicapping and stifling individual enterprise.

Ingot Tin.—In 1917, Britain apportioned a certain tonnage of pig tin to Canada, basing it on a definite percentage of pre-war consumption. Owing to the fact that some of our importers had a large United States pre-war trade, our allotment was really more than we required, consequently Britain, learning that we were re-exporting to the United States, withdrew the entire allotment and for the time being held up all shipments to Canada.

On the formation of the War Trade Board, arrangements were made through the High Commissioner's office in London for the necessary supply, provided applications were endorsed by this Board and the distribution supervised by us. This arrangement worked quite satisfactorily, and the distribution of ingot tin imported from China and the Straits Settlements was also controlled.

Ferro-manganese.—On account of the extreme shortage caused by the excessive demand for this commodity for war work, it was found necessary to control the distribution of this material. Prior to the organization of the War Trade Board the Imperial authorities required all applications to be endorsed by the Imperial Munitions Board. This arrangement, however, was not altogether satisfactory as it worked a hardship on firms who were not direct contractors with them. Arrangements were therefore made with the Imperial Munitions Board and the British Ministry of Munitions to have the control centred in the War Trade Board, and distribution was controlled in the same way as that of ingot tin.

Tin Plate.—The question of Canada's requirements was taken up with the United States authorities by this Board, and arrangements made whereby the United States authorities were to allocate 40,000 tons for Canada. This arrangement was later withdrawn, and superseded by an agreement to allocate 5,000 tons when urgently required for essential industries in addition to outstanding orders which Canadians had placed with United States mills, amounting to about 28,000 tons.

As a result of tin plate supplies being obtainable at the United States fixed price, few applications were received and Canadian importers only took advantage of the allotment to the extent of 25 tons.

Platinum.—The platinum requirements of the Allied Governments were so much in excess of any production that was expected to be forthcoming that it was considered

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both necessary and wise to make inventory of the platinum held throughout the country. In addition, the use of platinum for other than war and essential industries was forbidden. The surplus platinum held by jewellers in Canada was then sold by them to the Imperial Munitions Board. An agreement was also entered into with the United States War Trade Board that essential articles containing platinum, in manufactured or other form, would be permitted to be exported to Canada only when the equivalent weight of platinum was at the same time imported from Canada to the United States.

Pyrites.—There was a shortage of pyrites, one of the principal sources of sulphuric acid, in the United States. This was due to the scarcity of imports from Spain which were largely reduced owing to the lack of shipping tonnage. The Board investigated the production in Canada and arrangements were made to considerably augment the output from Canada. This campaign was prosecuted vigorously by Dr. A. W. G. Wilson of the Mines Department, Ottawa.

Potash.—The Board investigated the possibility of manufacturing potash in Canada, supplies of which before the outbreak of war, were obtained in Germany.

A proposal was made by the Canada Cement Company to recover potash from their cement plants and was favourably considered by the Board, but no action had been taken thereon when the Armistice was signed. It may be mentioned that this method of recovery is at the present time being operated in the United States, and we understand that the Canada Cement Company is proceeding with the development of this industry in Canada in one of its numerous plants.

Nitro-Glycerine and Explosives.—Following a request made by the British Ministry of Munitions in respect to the desirability of conserving available nitro-glycerine, an arrangement was made with the United States War Trade Board, Washington, restricting the nitro-glycerine content in all commercial explosives for export to 42 per cent, this restriction resulting in considerable saving.

Chrome Ore.—Owing to the shortage of Chrome ore in the United States, brought about by their policy of conservation of ocean tonnage, encouragement was given to production in Canada. This was most ably carried on under the supervision of Dr. R. Harvie, of the Geological Survey, as resident agent of the Board at Black Lake.

Labour.—A number of investigations were made by Mr. Gibbons, the Labour representative on the Board, with a view to ascertaining available supplies of labour for the various industries which were in operation and which were capable of development during the war.

Tanning materials.—Owing to the many difficulties encountered in securing raw materials from South America for Canadian essential requirements, such as hides and tanning materials for the manufacture of Army boots, also coffee beans, etc., which had formerly been imported from South America via the United States, it was deemed advisable to take steps to arrange a direct service between South American points and Canada. This question was taken up with the British Ministry of Shipping by the Department of Marine, when a sailing by a vessel which could not be used in the submarine zone was arranged, and a cargo of about 7,000 tons of the above-named commodities was imported into Canada.

Arrangements were also made with the United States War Trade Board for supplies of other tanning materials on an equitable basis.

Shipping space from New Zealand.—In consequence of a number of steamers being taken off the New Zealand-Canadian shipping route it was found necessary to have one authority with power to issue permits for the allocation of space available

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for shipments to Canada. The Canadian-Australian Line is subsidized by the Government and consequently it was desirable that only those commodities which were required for the effectual prosecution of the war should be imported from New Zealand.

As the War Trade Board was in the best position to know what shortage existed it was decided after consultation with the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canada Food Board that they should recommend preference for certain shipments. In this manner shipments of wool, hides, and tallow urgently required in Canada were allowed to come forward and non-essential requirements were refused permit.

This allocation of space was arranged through Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Auckland, N.Z., who performed his part of these duties in a manner which earned the approval both of Canadian importers and New Zealand exporters.

Canadian War Mission.—The Canadian War Mission was formed to look after Canadian interests in Washington. The entry of the United States into the war made it imperative that we should co-operate with our neighbours so that our policy both in regard to imports and exports, might co-ordinate with theirs; there were also many commodities used largely for direct war purposes, the supply of which did not equal the demand. The distribution of many of these commodities was, owing to its geographical position, largely controlled by the United States and the tendency of this control appeared at the first to be to neglect Canadian needs and requirements.

The Canadian War Mission therefore worked in co-operation with the War Trade Board, War Industries Board, and other bodies formed by the United States. They effected a fair distribution of materials of which there was a shortage and arranged that supplies necessary for explosives and munition plants were moved quickly and expeditiously. Further, they acted as a connecting link between the two Governments in securing the most effective means of pursuing and conducting the war by arranging for the development of certain industries and for increased production.

In order to maintain expeditious and effective communication with Washington a private telegraph wire was installed which was used by all Government Departments and by the Imperial Munitions Board; 8,690 messages were despatched and 9,819 received. The saving effected on the messages despatched from Ottawa alone was \$9,722.

Commandeering Powers.—The Board did not find it necessary to exercise the commandeering powers with which it was vested very extensively. The knowledge that the Board had the power to issue a commandeering order was in most cases sufficient to secure the objective desired. However, orders were issued commandeering a planer which was being shipped to an industrial firm in India and which was required for shipbuilding purposes in Canada by Vickers Company, Limited, Montreal. Other orders were issued commandeering wire rope, pig iron, and iron ore. In all cases parties were given the opportunity of agreeing as to price but in cases of disagreement the price was fixed by the Board with an opportunity of appeal to the Exchequer Court. In every case the decision of the Board has been accepted with the exception of that of ore supplied by the Moose Mountain, Limited, to the Standard Iron Company, Limited, Deseronto, the appeal in which is now pending.

Financing of Australasian Wool Shipments.—An allotment of Australasian wool to Canada was made by the Director of Raw Materials, London, during the years 1916, 1917, and 1918. During the years 1916 and 1917, payment was only demanded on delivery of bills of lading to mills, but in the year 1918 payment of 90 per cent of the value of the wool was insisted on immediately cable advice was received that the wool was loaded on steamer either in New Zealand or Australia.

To meet these payments, Order in Council P.C. 2058 authorized the advance of \$3,500,000 by the Bank of Montreal to the War Trade Board. Wool to the value of

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this amount has been imported into Canada and disposed of to the woollen mills with the exception of 5,045 bales of faulty wool which have been shipped to the Director of Raw Materials, London, and 3,000 bales which the mills have not yet been able to absorb.

The wool thus imported was charged out to the mills at the invoiced price plus a charge to cover insurance, freight, storage, expense of sorting and distribution, and contingencies.

Cost of Administration.—The following is a summary of the details of the expenditure of the Board:—

Salaries.. . . .	\$ 81,082 79
Travelling expenses.. . . .	13,027 84
Living allowance to members.. . . .	6,960 00
Printing, stationery, office supplies and publications.. . . .	12,678 14
Furniture	3,047 47
Half rental of private wire to Washington.. . . .	4,892 24
Cables, telegrams and telephones.. . . .	18,315 21
Sundry expenses.. . . .	806 03
Expenses incurred in connection with commandeering orders issued.. . . .	753 25
Total.. . . .	<u>\$140,962 97</u>

Administration.—The Board and its officials adopted the policy of disposing of all applications for licenses to export and import, and mail, as far as possible, on the day of receipt. This method appeared to appeal to both exporters and importers as in other countries considerable delays, which irritated merchants, were the rule.

On the termination of its work the Board received many letters of acknowledgment of the speedy and intelligent manner in which applications and the general work entrusted to it were handled.

As proof that the services of the Board were of some little value in speeding up production of war materials and supplies, letters from the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, and the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board are herewith reproduced:—

“DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, March 22, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Now that the work of your Board is finished, I wish to thank you on behalf of this Department for the benefits we have received through its agency.

We thoroughly appreciate the material assistance you gave us in procuring material, speeding up deliveries, arranging priority and import licenses, etc., and consider ourselves fortunate in having had such efficient co-operation in the difficult business of providing the necessary supplies for our troops.

Again thanking you, believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

EUG. Fiset, Major General.

Deputy Minister Militia and Defence.

FRANK P. JONES, Esq.,

Vice-Chairman, War Trade Board,

Ottawa.”

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"IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD,
TORONTO, March 25, 1919.

DEAR MR. JONES,—I would like to place on record the appreciation of the Imperial Munitions Board for the service rendered by the War Trade Board during 1918. You are aware that necessary regulations, both by the Dominion Government and the Government of the United States, interfered with the free movement of materials between the two countries. The consequent difficulties in the production of munitions and other war supplies was, as far as the work of the Board was concerned, reduced to a minimum largely through the service performed by your Board, either in granting certificates which gave freedom of action in Canada or in assisting us in securing licenses for the movement of products from the United States. In addition you gave us great assistance in establishing a preference in delivery of machinery for the necessitous requirements of the Board and generally your co-operation was of invaluable advantage in our work.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. FLAVELLE,
Chairman.

F. P. JONES, Esq.,
Vice-Chairman, War Trade Board,
Ottawa."

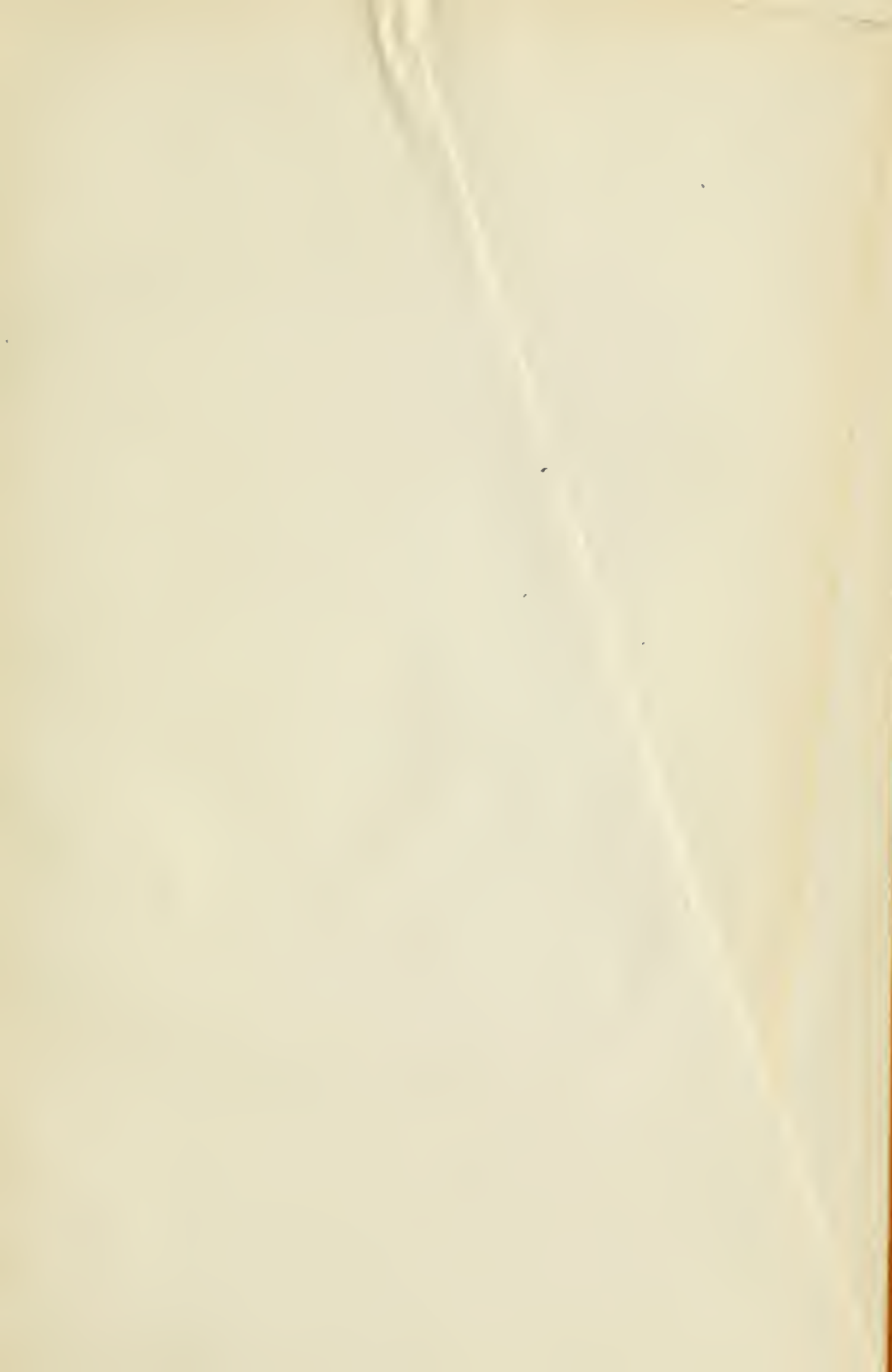
The Board desires to place on record its appreciation of the assistance afforded to it by the different Departments of the Government and the co-operation unstintedly rendered by the manufacturers and others with whom it had dealings.

Staff.—The staff of the Board served it in a most efficient manner. Without the loyal co-operation of all members, the work outlined in the foregoing pages could not have been accomplished, and many of them ungrudgingly sacrificed their leisure in the effort to keep the work up to date during periods of pressure.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. P. JONES,
Vice-Chairman.





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Author

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