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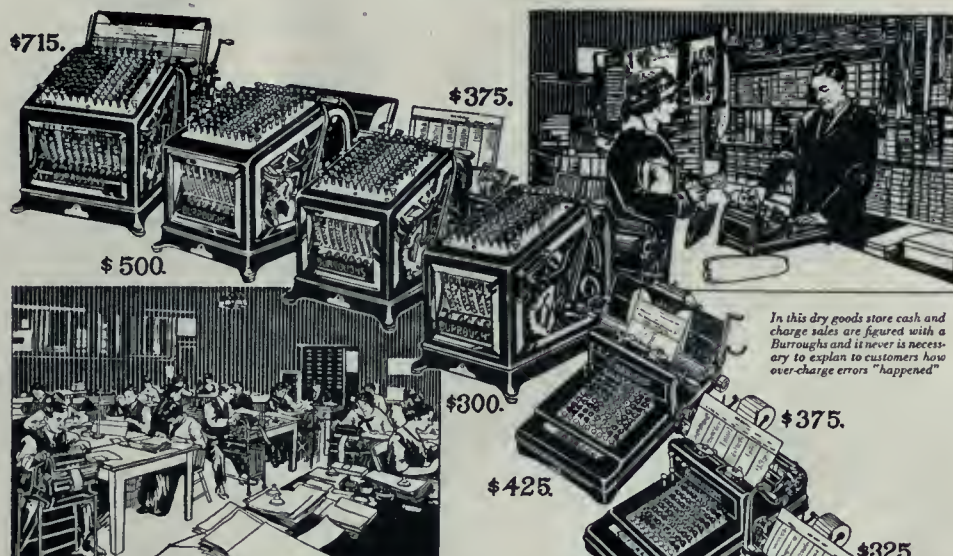
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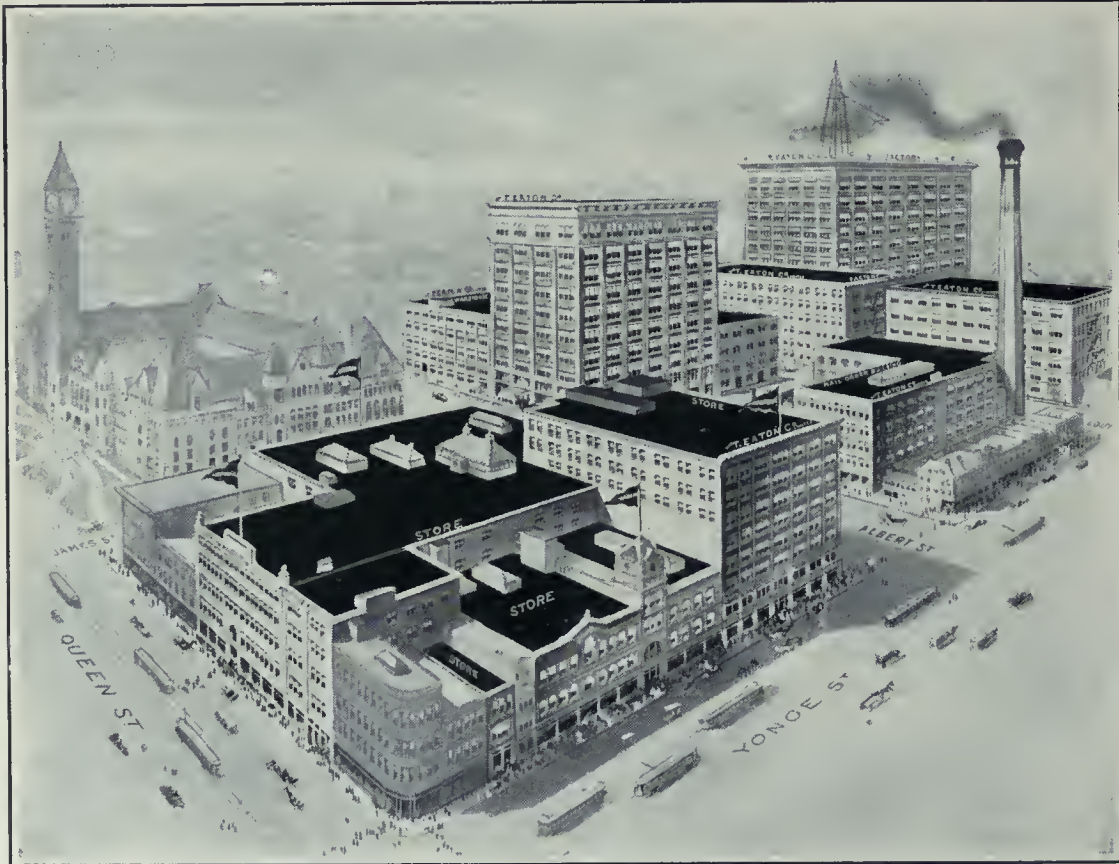
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A SPECIAL ISSUE OF 'THE CIVILIAN' GIVING
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE WAR WORK OF
THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA, 1914-1916.

OTTAWA
THE CIVILIAN
1916

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Returning Heroes

BY DUNCAN W. JOHNSON

(Duncan W. Johnson, of the Department of the Interior, is one of the most versatile of the literary men of the Civil Service. He is story-writer, essayist and photo-playwright as well as poet. His productions have, heretofore, been more widely known in the United States than in Canada, but during the war he has contributed a number of notable patriotic poems to the Canadian press that have brought his name into high favour among discriminating readers.)

Proud in the strength of manhood's power,
Eager to do their bit,
They did not shirk in flower-strewn bower,
Supine they did not sit;
They heard the Call from o'er the sea,
"Come, lads, we need your aid!"—
They heard the Call—they made no plea
To stay with wife or maid.

Fled is the strength of yesteryear,
To home they come again—
They did their bit with British cheer,
Our brave Canadian men;
On pain-wracked bed they toss this hour—
Their pain for us they bear,
Fled is their strength, a young man's dower,
His joy, his jewel so rare.

Like Knights of old they come again,
All battle-scarred and worn,
They've proved themselves right truly men
Our brave Canadian-born.

Their duty done, ours but begun
We must stand by their side,
They manned the guns, they faced the Hun,
They must be now our Pride!

Proud is the manhood of our Land,
Regal our womankind,
They must give now the welcome hand,
To broken men and blind.
They've done their bit, they faced the foe
While we stayed safe behind;
Our gratitude we now must show
To prove we were not blind.

So welcome home from o'er the sea
These lads from this our land,
They fought the fight to keep us free,
Extend the welcome hand.
There's naught too good for the maimed boys
Who come back to our shores,
God grant they now will know the joys
A grateful land outpours!

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FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C.
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR

INTRODUCTION

THE early days of a year are always a time of retrospection, of stock-taking, of comparison and of making high resolve for the future. Never in history has there been such a national stock-taking as that now going on. Six of the world's greatest powers and many smaller ones are anxiously balancing the losses and gains of the last two years and examining their resources to ascertain how long they may yet sustain the struggle that will decide their fates.

In the British Empire, more than in any other combatant nation, the national balance-sheet makes a good showing. Britain's exertions have been tremendous and her expenditures of life and wealth enormous, but, as the demands of the situation have increased, her resources have expanded. In power of men and guns she is only now beginning to demonstrate her full might. Her maximum fighting strength has by no means been attained. Now, at last, her people recognize that war demands the devotion to the national service of every public and private resource. Now, at last, there is no holding back of wealth, or labor, or life. At last Britain is awake,—and it will prove a fearful awakening to her foes!

Canada, far removed from the scene of strife, never hearing the roar of guns nor seeing the wounded fresh from the battlefield, responds more slowly to the call for the last man and the last dollar. Her people are yet at the stage when one looks to see what another is doing. They have not yet reached the state wherein each one cries, "My all for my country!" caring nothing whether his fellow does his duty equally well or not. The vision of the glory of service,—of the blessedness of sacrifice,—is only now revealing itself to us.

This state of reservation and comparison is one of sore trial. Canadians have profited too greatly in material things and suffered too little in personal things to be yet welded into a perfect unity in national service as are the peoples of Europe. Selfishness and individuality are yet all too much in evidence and too often the question "Am I my brother's keeper?" is raised, while the command "Judge not" is forgotten.

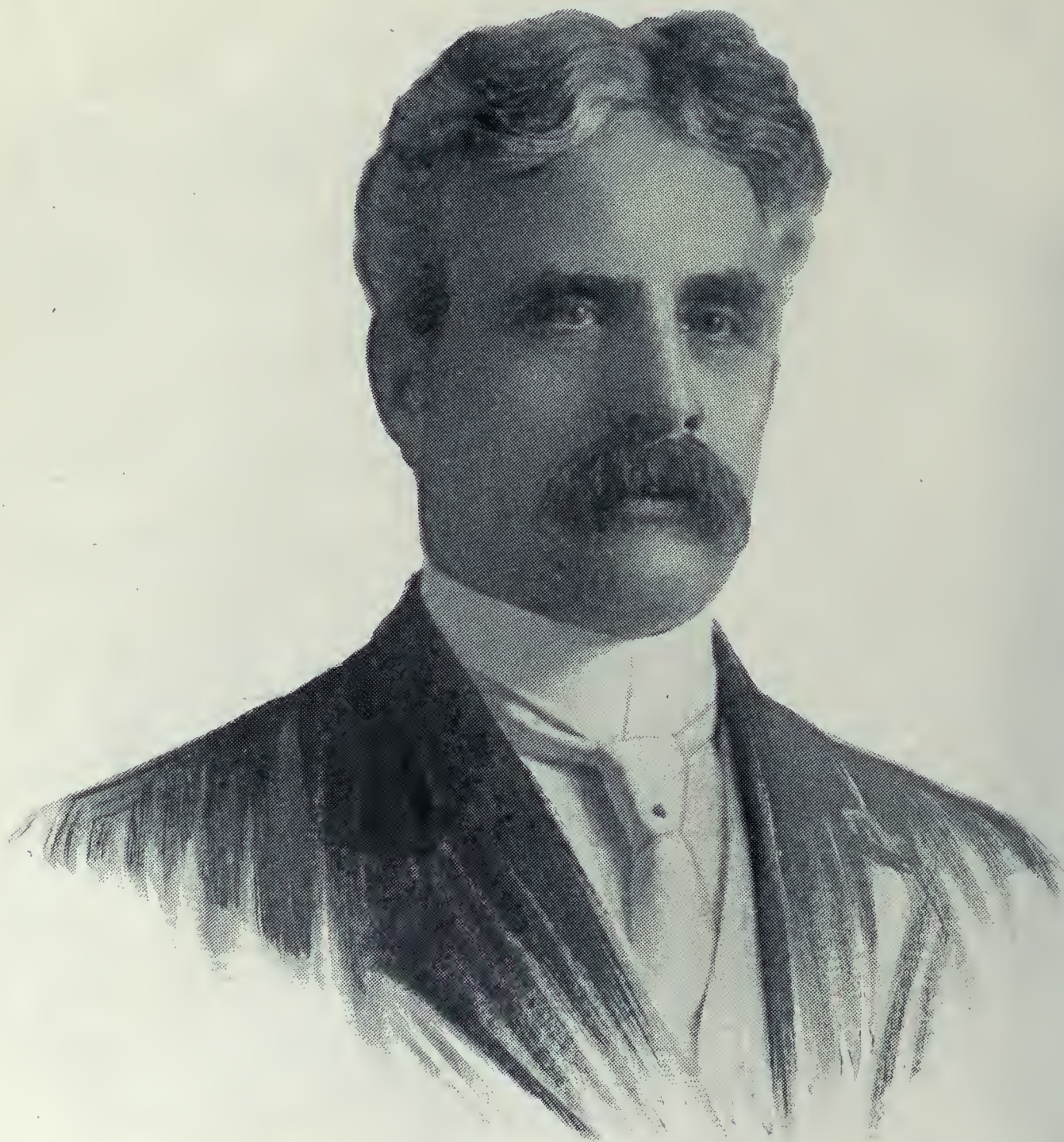
But the sacred altar of loyalty to the Empire, and of the civilization which the Empire is defending, is placed high above that level upon which ordinary man lives out his life. If we are to reach that altar with our gifts it must be by way of the steps that lead to it, and those steps are the loyalty to class, place or section which are as common to us all as is breathing.

It was that the name of his tribe might be honoured in the congregation that the Israelite of old united with his brethren in the rush of battle that won for all their Land of Promise. It was because the privileges of their class laid upon them special burdens that the Knights of chivalric days made "Noblesse oblige" the motto under which they fought to the death or worked through toilsome years for those whom they not merely commanded but also served. It was to the cry "St. George for Merry England," or "Scotland Forever," or "Erin go Bragh" that the men of the Sister Isles mingled their blood on many a hard-won field in defence of the rights of all. It is because our Canadian boys are banded together in their own regiments and because their heroism writes the name of CANADA in letters of fire across the firmament of history that they fight as they are fighting to-day in Flanders and in France.

And so it is not self-praise nor is it a mere exhibition of sectional vanity to laud in a work such as this the deeds of the Civil Service of Canada. On the contrary, it draws the sentiments of a great brotherhood to the support of a common cause; it brings the fire of another small shrine to the great high altar of Empire; it does not divide, but adds memory and class-loyalty to the holier bonds that hold us all in indissoluble union.

Every man may play one, and some two parts in the present bloody drama. To the civil servant it is given to play three parts. He serves his country as a member of its great organization of civil government; he serves it as a participator in the patriotic works of his own and other private organizations, and finally, if he be fit and free, he may serve in arms against his country's foes. His labour, his money and his life are alike at the service of the state.

The extent to which these several services are performed by civil servants seems to be but little known and the value to Canada of that performance too often misunderstood. It is known that thousands of civil servants are bearing arms for the King, but just how many, few are aware. It is known that the Civil Service has given great aid to patriotic undertakings of a financial sort, but just how much, few are informed. Yet the lack of information in these regards is neither so great nor so regrettable as is the lack of realization that in their official capacities the civil servants have given Canada the greatest aid of all.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D., K.C.
PREMIER OF CANADA

An applicant for enlistment in the army must be in good physical condition or he will not be accepted. The military authorities know that a man must have every bone, sinew, nerve and sense efficient and responsive to every demand in order that he may sustain the trial of active service. As it is with a man, so is it with a nation. A country's financial, commercial and industrial conditions must be good and all its public services in first-class working order, or it will not bear the burden of prolonged war. In the present contest Britain and her allies will win by the economic strength that stands behind their armies and navies as much as by the achievements of the fighting forces.

The duty of maintaining the internal equilibrium of a country falls largely upon its civil service. Governments formulate policies but civil services carry them out. In time of war the civil service of any country is called upon to carry on its usual work under conditions of great disturbance and difficulty and to perform, as well, numerous unusual and highly important duties. At such times the public attention is concentrated upon the fate of armies and the decision of battles while the home forces that have contributed to keeping the armies in the field and making victory a possibility are commonly overlooked.

Just how much of Canada's success as a participant in the war is due to her Civil Service, no one can accurately define. During two years of unprecedented strain the Dominion's public services have been discharged as efficiently as in the days before the war, and this condition has come to be taken so much as a matter of course that the public seldom, if ever, stops to think that things might be otherwise. Not only have normal public services been carried on uninterruptedly, but the stupendous tasks of maintaining internal peace, of collecting war revenues, of handling enormous loans, of protecting and directing communications, trade and industry, and of feeding, clothing, arming, transporting and caring for nearly four hundred thousand men have been performed largely by the Civil Service.

Not this introduction, nor this whole book, nor many such books could explain in full how great, how varied and how essential to the success of the national cause these services are.

In the first section of this book endeavour is made to throw some light upon the subject, but, because of the great extent of the field to be covered, it is impossible to give more than a glimpse of the work in progress.

A second section of the book deals with the endeavours of civil servants, banded together in their own organizations, to assist various patriotic undertakings by contributions of their private means and efforts.

A third section is devoted to the men of the Service who, not content with working and giving, have gone forth to fight, and to the women who have devoted themselves to the nursing services. To serve the Sovereign in a civil capacity has never satisfied the patriotic impulses of the men enrolled in the Civil Service of Canada. At all periods of her history, civil servants have been prominently identified with her militia forces and on every occasion of active service they have borne an honourable part. In this war, by the numbers and the deeds of its men in khaki, the ancient proud traditions of the Service have been nobly maintained.

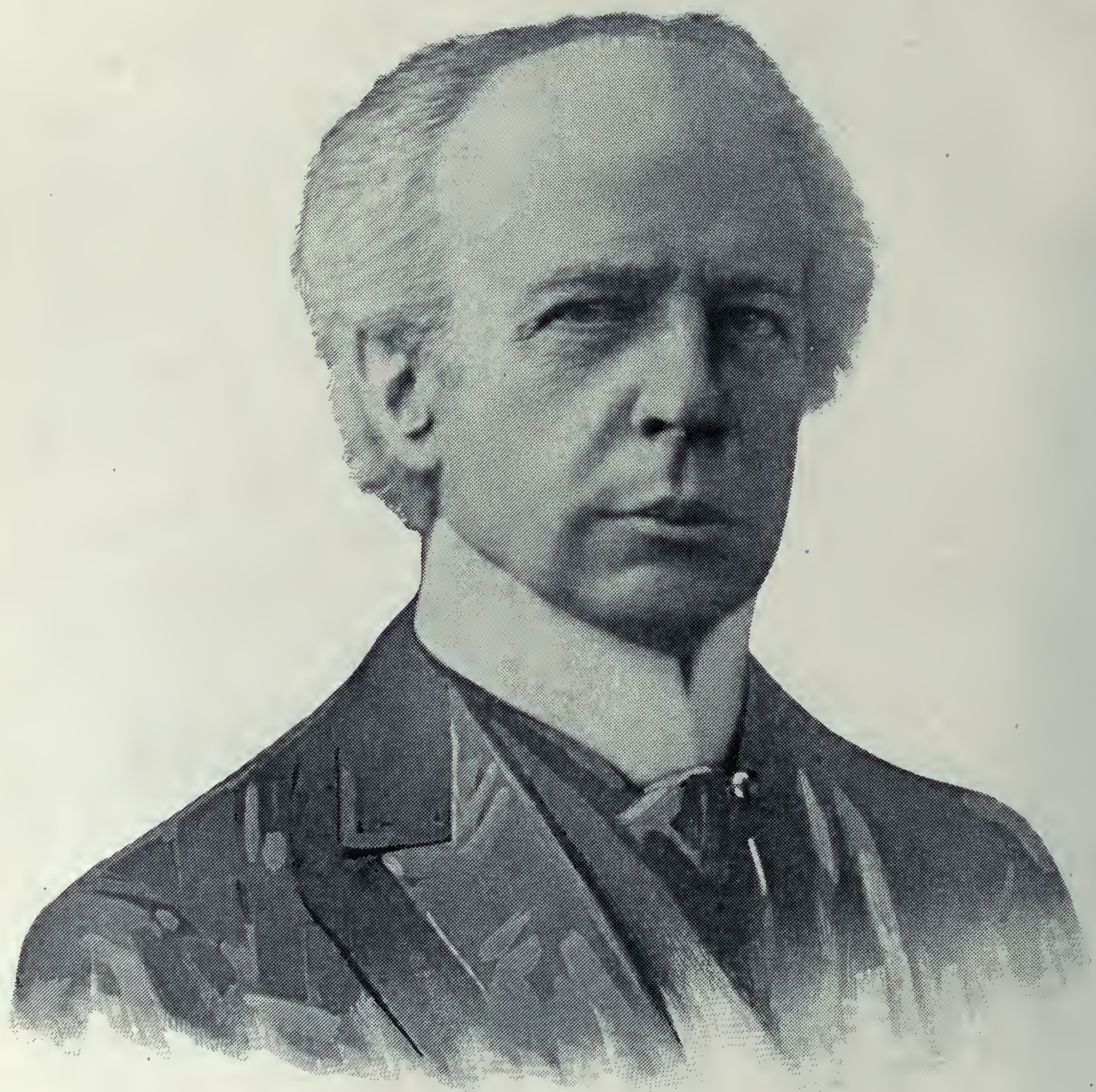
The facts herein set forth are for the Canadian people to sum up, to weigh and to measure by the standard of service set by the whole of Canada in the Autumn of 1916,—for the various records given cover, approximately, *only the first two years of the war.*

As this work goes to press there is evidence of a new leaven working in the people of Canada,—a promise that the year 1917 will see a degree of national effort that shall far exceed anything heretofore contemplated. In the Civil Service this spirit is moving strongly. Men and women are grappling with the problem of national duty in a way they never knew before. From East and West comes news of greater pledges to patriotic funds, of men combining to work far beyond their normal day's task, in order that some may be spared from civil for military service and yet the country left unburdened with additional expense. When another twelve months have passed, if a balance-sheet of Canada's national endeavour is struck, it will be found that the Civil Service has been a greater contributor to the credit side, in men, in money and in service, than ever before.

By its labours, by its gifts, and by the deeds and sacrifices of its men overseas the Civil Service has been no small factor in making Canada's part in the war a matter of pride to her people, of admiration to her friends and of envy and disappointment to her foes.

The civil servants are a part of the Canadian people. They serve all the people. They do their duty in peace or war as other Canadians do theirs. Their record has been kept, as best it could be, and is set forth, without either boast or apology, to be judged by the standards of its time.

THE CIVILIAN COMMITTEE.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L.

The War Work of the Government Departments

WHEN this special issue was planned it was intended that it should deal with all the "war work" and special work resulting from the war, carried on by the different Departments of the government service. It was, however, found impossible to carry out this plan completely,—and for a variety of reasons.

One of the principal among these was that the undertaking was too big. Perhaps there is not a branch (there certainly is not a Department) of the whole Civil Service of Canada that has not been affected in some way by the war. To follow out all the ramifications of these effects would require much more space than this book provides and would involve technical explanations of the organization and methods of various Departments that, from their volume of detail, would only weary and confuse the reader.

Then, in some Departments, to use a newspaper expression, "the lid is on." Not only is it on, but some official very weighty, in power if not in avoirdupois, is sitting upon it,—and it fits air-tight. There are usually good reasons,—war-time reasons,—for this kind of thing and with them the editors have no quarrel. Many departments are doing work of such delicate and confidential character that it would be most unpatriotic to discuss or even mention it just now. So there is given, in the succeeding pages, sketches of the "war" and special work of only such departments as concerning which information was available and could be used without indiscretion. Others might have been referred to at greater or less length. When the war is over THE CIVILIAN may tell the story in greater detail.

The staffs of the House of Commons and Senate are not separately dealt with. They have had some very special problems arising out of "war" sessions and "war" legislation of Parliament. A member of the Senate staff, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Chambers, is filling, most successfully, the very important and difficult position of Chief Press Censor.

The Department of Justice as legal adviser to the Government and all its branches, has been called upon to decide many delicate points of law arising out of special measures adopted by Parliament or involved in Orders-in-Council, or the work of the Departments of State, Militia and Defence or Naval Service. In fact, every other Department is constantly referring knotty problems to the Department of Justice.

Then the Department of Labour has been dealing with some difficult economic phenomena. All pre-war standards of employment and costs of living were shattered in August, 1914. This Department, by its Ottawa staff and its corps of correspondents all over the Dominion, has kept in constant touch with all developments in the lines of wages and prices. Weekly reports have been the rule instead of monthly returns

and the result is a collection of invaluable statistics. The period of unparalleled prosperity in labour circles which commenced in 1915 and still continues may be followed by a severe reaction when the war ends and then the Department of Labour will be called upon to handle difficulties more serious than any that the actual war-period has produced. Very lately it was charged with new and serious responsibilities in connection with price regulations.

Public Works is another department that has had, on the whole, less work than usual during the war. It has, nevertheless, had its "war" work, for it has a branch that deals with military buildings. Every military centre in Canada has required enormously increased accommodation for troops and stores and in Ottawa scores of buildings are in use for such purposes. So this branch of Public Works has been busy.

Railways and Canals had done its "bit," too. The taking over of the eastern section of the National Transcontinental, to be managed along with the Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island and other Government lines, made this Department one of the great railway operating institutions of America. The Government roads have had great responsibilities in the transportation of hundreds of thousands of troops and tens of thousands of tons of military stores, while an incident of ordinary traffic has been the collection of war taxes on tickets. In this respect the Department might be classed with Customs and Inland Revenue as an agency for raising war funds. Government railways have carried, free of charge, great quantities of goods for Belgian Relief and similar philanthropic purposes.

The Department of Insurance has had to carry out some duties arising from the war that are of great importance to the whole country. The more difficult conditions under which the various insurance companies operating under government supervision have been compelled to work have necessitated more frequent and prolonged examination of their affairs by the Department. When the war broke out the Department was under-manned, yet it has carried on much extra work without any increase of staff. Every person in Canada who has a life or fire insurance policy,—or, in fact, insurance of any sort,—is indebted to the Department of Insurance for safeguarding his interests.

The Government Printing Bureau has had its rushes of special work in printing subscription forms, certificates and other matter for the domestic War Loans, in printing volumes of official documents connected with the war and in handling the increase in number and size of the issues of the *Canada Gazette*.

The Civil Service Commission has prepared special regulations for the admission of returned soldiers to the Civil Service on favoured conditions and for the employment of special temporary clerks during the war.



HON. ALBERT EDWARD KEMP
MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

The Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights branches of the Department of Agriculture have had special work to do in connection with patent and other rights owned by subjects of enemy countries.

And so the list might be extended. The reader must not assume that because a department is not specially dealt with that it has done nothing out of its ordinary routine or felt no effects of the general stress of the war upon the Civil Service.

It must also be kept constantly in mind that every department has been handicapped by the enlistment of its men in the Expeditionary Forces. Logically, the department called upon to render extraordinary service should have its staff at a high state of organization and efficiency. In no instance was this the case. Every department has sent men to the front. In many cases the staffs have remained under strength and in cases where the normal numerical strength was maintained or exceeded there was inevitable loss of capacity, for the newly appointed clerks have been women or untrained men, while those who joined the army were all men and nearly always men of length of service and adaption to their special duties which made their absence more severely felt.

That so much routine work has been done as usual and an incalculable volume of special work carried out in spite of all these handicaps is surely a great testimony to the capability and devotion to duty of the men and women who have carried on the civil government work of the country during the first two years of the war.

The Department of Militia and Defence

Of all the departments of the Government affected by the war, it is abundantly evident that none would be so vitally concerned as that of Militia and Defence; but insasmuch as these articles have to do only with the civil administration, as distinct from the military, it might appear at first thought that any reference to the "War Office" and its work would be extraneous to the matter on hand. This is, however, a popular error; a very large proportion of the work of the Department of Militia and Defence comes properly under the classification of civil government.

CIVILIAN OFFICIALS

The new Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence is a civilian, as is also David Lloyd George, who has just resigned the portfolio of the British War Office. Then too, the Canadian Deputy Minister, though a Surgeon-General and a D.S.O., has a civil position. So have the Assistant Deputy Minister, who is also Secretary of the Militia Council, the Secretary of the Department, the chief clerk of the Adjutant General's Branch, the Inspector of Artillery, the Director of Contracts, and a score of the other chief officials, including the Accountant and Paymaster General.

CIVILIAN STAFFS

In time of peace by far the greater part of the work of the Department is carried on by its civil staff, the

Canadian Army Pay Corps, Corps of Military Staff Clerks and other permanent military-clerical units being small in numerical strength, proportionate to Canada's small permanent military establishment. When the war broke out the strength of the various staff corps was necessarily increased but it was upon the civil staff that the great burden of departmental work fell and it was the civil staff that had to be expanded, in organization and personnel, to cope with the amazing expansion of Canada's army.

To-day, if one is permitted to visit the numerous buildings in Ottawa in which branches of the Department are located, the doors will be found to be in charge of men in uniform, but inside it is civilian chiefs and civilian subordinates, civilian accountants, clerks, draughtsmen, stenographers, inspectors and others of a score or more of ratings who are carrying on the enormous and ever-increasing work of looking after the affairs of nearly four hundred thousand men and women distributed between Esquimaux and Egypt who are constantly enlisting and being discharged, moving from place to place, changing in rank and unit, being wounded or discharge from hospitals, transferring to the British army, coming home on leave and doing a hundred other things that must be recorded and their effect on pay, allowances, transportation, clothing, sustenance and other accounts duly carried out. And not least in its importance to the public is the duty of notifying the next of kin of every casualty and of making inquiries and investigations at the request of those whose loved ones have been carried to hospitals or laid to sleep on the field of battle.

MANY BRANCHES

As a working machine the Department of Militia and Defence is a wonderful thing to contemplate, and its responsibilities are appalling in their magnitude. Not only do four hundred thousand men depend upon it for everything necessary to make them an efficient fighting machine but tens of thousands of wives and children, widows, orphans and dependent parents rely upon its efficiency to provide them, at the proper intervals, with their means of life. While obviously much of the work of the Department is military, pure and simple, the essentially civil branches are chiefly the Accounting Branch, the Casualties Branch, the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branches, the Pensions Branch, the Registration of Correspondence, the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Branch and the Contracts Branch. In the early Summer of 1914 none of these were of any unusual importance nor different in any sense or degree from similar branches in other departments, and several of them did not even exist. But the outbreak of the war changed all this. The existing branches found themselves suddenly confronted with an overwhelming increase of work and the need quickly developed for the creation of others for which previously no need existed.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH

For example, in the three sub-divisions of the Accountant's Branch which were in operation on August 1st, 1914, there was a clerical staff of thirty-five, on September 30th this had increased to 175,



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. SIR SAM HUGHES, K.C.B.
MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR

while the Separation Allowance, Assigned Pay and Pension Divisions, non-existent in August, 1914, have a staff of between 300 and 400. The number of letters from this branch is approximately 30,000 a week, and the staff is handling an expenditure approaching \$200,000,000 annually. It is scarcely necessary to point out that these figures are entirely apart from the work of the many regimental pay masters scattered throughout the forces in Canada, England and the continent of Europe,—their work is under the military administration.

THE CENTRAL REGISTRY

Another branch which has expanded several hundred per cent. is the Central Registry, where all correspondence is received, properly classified, indexed and distributed and where the tens of thousands of files recording the daily work of the Department are handled and preserved. Previous to the war this branch had a permanent staff of twenty-two. These permanent clerks have had to assume heavy responsibilities, far exceeding the requirements of the Civil Service classification, in order to train and supervise the work of the incoming temporary clerks, who have reached the large number of 187. It will be readily understood how faithfully the permanent clerks have worked without any recognition whatever of their services, as there has not been a promotion made in this branch since the beginning of the war, neither have they received any additional remuneration for the long extra hours, although the office has been kept open, regardless of Sundays and other holidays, from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m. During the other two hours of each twenty-four the offices are in possession of the charwomen. Moreover, the senior staff of the Central Registry is frequently required to assist in outside registries, where trouble may have arisen, or where new registries have to be established and for several months members of the permanent staff have also been in London, England, co-operating in the work there.

No better idea can be given of the increase of work directly resulting from the outbreak of hostilities than by comparing ante-bellum figures with those of the past few months. The number of pieces of incoming correspondence, for example, received, indexed, recorded and distributed to the proper branches in the three months ending October 31st last was 323,655, or about 3,600 a day, seven days a week. For the corresponding three months of 1913 the figures were 34,380, slightly more than one-tenth of the present total, making an increase of about a thousand per cent. So, too, have the files passing through this Branch increased from 45,000 in the October quarter of 1913 to 314,000 in the last three months. The number of requisitions for files increased from 11,500 to 58,500 and the number of new files opened from less than 1,500 to nearly 40,000, an increase of almost 2,500 per cent. In spite of this sudden and tremendous increase everything moves smoothly and adequately under the experienced eye and indefatigable energy of Mr. H. W. P. Chesley, the chief of the division.

PRINTING AND CONTINGENCIES

The Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Branch, (Mr. E. E. Lemieux, chief clerk) had a staff of

thirty-one in August, 1914,—to-day there are one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty working literally night and day. The work is constantly increasing as each new unit is organized and has to be furnished with full equipment of stationery and supplies, and when consideration is given to the innumerable variety of forms necessary to the proper administration of so complex an organization it will be realized what the work of preparing, printing and distributing this vast and varied mass of material must amount to.

CASUALTIES

Where all have done and are increasingly doing so admirably well, comparisons would be invidious and it is not desired to make any, but the remark may be permitted that no better example of departmental resourcefulness and efficient development can be found in the Canadian Service nor possibly anywhere in the Empire than that presented by the Casualty Branch, under Mr. Frank Beard, an organization which, absolutely non-existent two and a half years ago, now employs nearly seven hundred clerks, more than the entire staff of the majority of the departments, and with the exception of the Chief, not one with any previous knowledge or experience when he, or she, took up the work.

During practically all the hours of the twenty-four, and all the days of the three hundred and sixty-five, relays of these seven hundred are carefully compiling the real story of Canada's part in the Great War.

BREAKING THE NEWS

Owing to the importance of the information this bureau has at its disposal, the utmost care and accuracy must always be exercised, and the absence of corrections of the casualty reports speaks volumes for the care displayed by these devoted officials. They know that mistakes bring unnecessary grief to the relatives of Canadian soldiers. They have also been trained to the necessity of breaking the news gently to the next of kin. The feelings of the relatives of the dead heroes therefore have the first consideration when casualties are being handled by the staff. In almost every instance the cablegrams reporting casualties reach the Record Office after 6 p.m. Every effort is made to send out all notices the same evening, but all telegraph companies have been instructed that no telegram reporting a casualty is to be delivered to a bereaved home after 9 p.m., and that no charge whatever is to be made for delivery of the message. So far as possible no information relating to a casualty is communicated to the public press until the next of kin has received notification of same, or every source of information regarding the whereabouts of the next of kin has been exhausted.

The Casualty Division deals with the decoding of cablegrams, reporting casualties, and notifying the next of kin. Each cable is received in cipher, and before the information is forwarded to the relatives it is checked over twice. A record is kept of each telegram when it leaves the Department, showing the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name of the officer or man who has been killed or wounded, etc. When the telegraph company reports

that the message has been delivered, it is entered on other lists which are prepared for the Premier, the Ministers, several members of Parliament, and the



SURGEON-GENERAL EUGENE FISET
DEPUTY MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

press. These lists, before being issued, are also checked over very carefully. All information pertaining to a casualty is placed on a card and filed alphabetically the same night, so that the latest information is ready for the enquirer at any time.

In addition to the casualties reported by cable, daily lists are received by post furnishing information regarding men in hospitals. This is communicated by letter to the next of kin in all cases where the casualty was reported by cable in the first instance. This is done to relieve so far as possible the anxiety of relatives and friends, by keeping them posted as to how each man is progressing and when he is well enough to be discharged from hospital.

OTHER RECORDS

But the handling of casualties is only one of the fifteen sub-divisions controlled by Mr. Beard in the Record Office. When a man enlists in any part of the Dominion he has to make out an attestation paper giving complete details of himself. This is forwarded to Ottawa, where the information is transferred to an index card for use when required. About two hundred of these are filed each day.

The filing of special index cards and the answering of enquiries also take up a large share of the work and time of the office. At the present time over 350,000 index cards have been written and filed in alphabetical order.

Then track must be kept of all promotions and transfers. This is an almost herculean task, considering, the fact that the majority of the battalions are broken up when they get overseas, and the men absorbed into different units. There are, too, many hundreds, nay, thousands of promotions, reversions, etc., and these all have to be accurately recorded.

The writing of nominal rolls also requires a great deal of care and research. These rolls enable an officer and soldier whose name appears on the casualty list to be readily identified, and serve the press and public as a means of ascertaining to what unit an officer or soldier belonged when he left Canada.

RETURNING HEROES

The records of men discharged from duty and returned to Canada are also tabulated and filed. Over 100,000 discharge documents are now in the pigeon-holes of the Record Office. The importance of this section is judged by the fact that this information governs pensions for soldiers, because information is given as to men who have returned to Canada for medical treatment prior to discharge. Upon this section the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association depends for its information as to whether men are serving or are not with the colors, and the Fund's payments to dependents are continued or suspended accordingly.

Preparations also have to be made for the reception of men returned home for hospital treatment, and this department must notify all the medical staff officers in the Dominion as to what men are going to be placed on their hands during each period. Also the next of kin are notified as to the date on which their relatives are going to arrive home, so that they can be on hand to meet them. This work requires considerable cable work and classification.

As the number of men enlisted increases, as well as the number of casualties, so does the work of this section increase correspondingly. At the present time the average number of telegrams and letters sent out daily is over 1,000. This work is done in the correspondence section, as is also the work involved in handling what are known as the "war service messages." Telegrams are received in which enquiry is made as to the condition of officers and men whose names have appeared on the casualty lists. On receipt of each, if no very recent information is on record, a cable is sent to England asking for particulars, and replies, when received, are communicated to the relative or enquirer. Messages of this nature average fifty per day.

THE LAST HOPE

The Record Office deals with cases of all men who have been missing for a period of six months or over, whose next of kin resides on this continent. In each case an enquiry is addressed to the next of kin asking if any information has been received from any source which would lead to the belief that the soldier is still alive. Communications are also addressed to all sources of information in Britain and France, and if information is not obtainable to show that the man is alive, he is officially presumed dead, and a certificate is issued accordingly. No man is ever officially reported dead until all sources of information are exhausted, and the parents of boys reported under this heading have unfortunately never had occasion to doubt the veracity of the Department. The insurance companies also look very largely to this section for their information.

Yet another section makes investigation into the condition of Canadian prisoners of war, and this information is forwarded to the different societies which exist to look after the men's welfare. In short, there is nothing, down to the smallest detail, in connection with Canada's forces which can be recorded that is overlooked by the Casualties Records office.

CONTRACTS

Another division which has been practically recreated by the war is the Contracts Branch. Since May of last year, when the War Purchasing Commission took charge of the buying operations the work has been done under its direction and here again the staff has been doubled up many times over. Many thousands of contracts have been awarded to a total value of probably not less than two hundred million dollars. These were for our Canadian forces, and in addition many millions of dollars have been expended under instruction of the Imperial and Allied governments. It is difficult for the lay mind to realize and appreciate the vast variety and enormous quantities of the supplies purchased through this branch. Nearly 400,000 troops of all arms have been enlisted. These have been equipped, housed and fed for more than two years, and two thirds of them transported from every corner of Canada to shipboard and overseas, and much of this stupendous task has been organized and carried out by the civil staff of the Department. Truly a work of staggering proportions, and how efficiently carried through only the future historians of Canada's part in the Great War will be in a position to adequately record.

Department of the Naval Service

THE role played by the Department of the Naval Service in the Great War is a proud one for Canada. By virtue of its organization and general preparations made before the outbreak of hostilities, Canada has been enabled to co-operate with Great Britain in the important work of maintaining her glorious supremacy of the seas, which gigantic task is universally recognized as the most important factor in the war. The fact, therefore, of affording the medium of rendering an assistance in a work so

great places this department in a leading position among the Government departments in their relation to the war, and makes the work performed by the Department of paramount importance.

The work itself being wholly concerned with war operations, it is not possible in the present account of the activities of the Department to make known facts of a confidential nature, or which for military reasons must be guarded until after peace is declared. It will, therefore, be understood that the facts herein set forth are to a considerable extent already known, though perhaps they have never before been compiled in such form as to give the public any comprehensive idea of the responsibilities and accomplishments of the Department which is second only to that of Militia and Defence in the volume of its "War Work."

ALL WAS READY

Preparations having previously been made to meet all contingencies which could be foreseen, it was only necessary to carry out or expand these preparations when war appeared imminent.

At that time the "Rainbow" had been commissioned for patrol duty in the Behring Sea, and was therefore ready for immediate service, whilst the "Niobe" was laid up at Halifax with a care-and-maintenance crew on board, which ensured her being kept in such a condition as would enable her to be placed in commission at short notice. On the declaration of war the "Niobe" and the "Rainbow" and the officers and men serving in them were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

Arrangements were immediately made to commission the "Niobe" and to complete her complement to sea-going requirements. This was done partly by the transfer across the continent of the Imperial officers and men of the sloops "Algerine" and "Shearwater," which, owing to their small fighting value, had been ordered by the Admiralty to pay off at Esquimalt, and partly by the inclusion of a hundred Newfoundland Naval Reserve men; the remainder of the crew being recruited from men who had served in the British Navy and were resident in the Dominion. A large number of these volunteered their services and as many as necessary were entered for service during the period of the war.

As soon as she was ready the "Niobe" joined the squadron of the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic and West Indies Station, in which she did duty for more than a year, when, owing to the very considerable amount of almost continuous steaming she had done since the outbreak of war (about 30,000 nautical miles), it was considered that the general state of her machinery and boilers did not warrant her continuance on this duty. Owing to this fact, and to the urgent necessity of a depot ship to be used to accommodate the numerous drafts of men passing through Halifax, and of a parent ship for the vessels employed on patrol work, etc., on the Atlantic coast it was decided to pay her off and re-commission her for the purposes indicated. Since that date she has been found very suitable for her new functions and has proved of great utility both in connection with the Canadian and Imperial services.



HON. JOHN DOUGLAS HAZEN, B.A., B.C.L.
MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

The "Rainbow" was despatched south from Esquimalt to guard the trade routes and protect the sloops "Algerine" and "Shearwater" which were pro-

who had had previous experience in submarines. These vessels also were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

Permission was obtained from the Admiralty to use the "Shearwater" as a depot ship for the submarines. These three vessels have all been actively employed in the defence of the British Columbian coast.

COAST DEFENCE

A large number of other vessels, both governmental and private, have been utilized in connection with the defence of the coasts, on such duties as examination service, mine sweeping, patrol and other necessary work.

DEPOTS

Naval depots were established at Halifax and Esquimalt for the accommodation of supernumerary ratings, etc., the "Niobe" being used for this purpose at Halifax since September, 1915, when, owing to the increase in the number and size of drafts and other conditions, the buildings in the dockyard being adapted and utilized prior to that date being no longer suitable, it became necessary to make other arrangements; whilst at Esquimalt the depot was used for the training of officers and men of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve.

SENT TO RUSSIA

The icebreaker "Earl Grey," on her sale to the Russian Government, was transferred to this department to be sent to Archangel. A crew of naval ratings was provided and the vessel was successfully navigated to her destination, the voyage of 3,000 miles being completed in fourteen days, constituting a noteworthy and memorable event in maritime annals. On arrival at Archangel the "Earl Grey" was turned over to the Russian authorities, the crew returning by ordinary steamer.

RECRUITING

Recruiting has been actively carried on to complete the "Niobe's" complement and to obtain the requisite crews for the other vessels employed on subsidiary duties, preference being given to men with previous naval experience.

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve force, which was established just previous to the outbreak of war, developed largely in the West, where some four hundred officers and men are enrolled.

These volunteers have done good service both ashore and afloat, a considerable number having served continuously in the "Rainbow" since the outbreak of hostilities, whilst others are in H.M.S. "Newcastle" and various vessels at Esquimalt, including the submarines and their parent ship the "Shearwater."

Their training is being continuously carried on.

The Department has acted as recruiting agent for the Admiralty. A large number of Imperial Service officers and men have been reached and arrangements made for their transportation from all parts of the Dominion to England.

Last year, the Admiralty requested the department to select a considerable number of men to be



GEORGE JOSEPH DESBARATS
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

ceeding north. These two vessels arrived safely at Esquimalt and since that time the "Rainbow" has been continuously employed in the protection of trade and other duties in the North Pacific, and on the coast of British Columbia, being under the orders of the Imperial Senior Naval Officer on that station.

SUBMARINES

The Dominion Government on the outbreak of war purchased two submarines which were building at Seattle for the Chilean Government. The crews were recruited from officers and men in the Dominion, the government being fortunate in this respect in obtaining the services of two retired officers of the Royal Navy

trained as pilots for the Royal Naval Air Service. This involved a very considerable amount of work and correspondence, many hundreds of applications for entry being received from all over the Dominion. These had to be gone into individually, and arrangements made for interviewing and medically examining likely applicants. The number called for by the Admiralty was twice increased, but the full quota was obtained and nearly all have now obtained their flying certificates and been sent to England.

The Department was also requested by the Admiralty to ascertain what men could be entered for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Motor Boat) Patrol Service. Several hundred applications were received and classified, from which selections have been made by Admiralty officers.

A recruiting campaign was inaugurated in the Autumn of 1916 for the purpose of enlisting five thousand men in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, Overseas Division. These men will be sent to England to complete their training, when they will be drafted to Imperial ships. In this the department has undertaken a work of considerable importance which will be of very material assistance to Britain and her allies.

HARBOUR DEFENCE

All details connected with naval defence at defended ports are undertaken by this department. At certain ports in Canada an examination service was instituted before the outbreak of war and has been uninterruptedly continued. This is for the purpose of insuring that no vessel with hostile intent shall enter the harbour, and also to facilitate the ordinary flow of commercial ships. To this end every vessel entering the harbour is boarded outside the port and her papers, crew, etc., examined. If satisfactory, she is allowed to proceed; otherwise, she is detained for further examination.

NAVAL COLLEGE

The success of cadets of the Royal Naval College at Halifax, now serving in the Royal Navy is noteworthy. In all some thirty graduates of the College are serving, or have served, in the Royal Navy in the several branches of the service and in varying capacities. Four midshipmen were unfortunately lost in H.M.S. "Good Hope" when that vessel was sunk in action.

The purchase and maintenance of stores and supplies constitute an important part of the work of this department in war-time. In one twelve-month purchases aggregated about two and a half millions of dollars, this amount including the cost of great quantities of bunker coal. Very large stores of supplies of all sorts are necessarily carried, the combined values sometimes exceeding \$800,000.

SUPPLIES TO IMPERIAL AND ALLIED SHIPS

Offers were made to the Admiralty by cable to supply H.M. Ships on Canadian stations with all provisions, clothing, and such naval stores as are readily obtainable in Canada. These were accepted insofar as provisions and clothing are concerned and partly as regards naval stores, and stocks are maintained

at both Halifax and Esquimalt dockyards to be drawn on as required.

Ships of Allied Powers calling at Canadian dockyards have been given all assistance possible, involving the issue of considerable quantities of stores and the effecting of more or less expensive repairs.

FUEL AND OIL FOR THE FLEET

At the outbreak of war Imperial and Canadian stocks of Welsh steam coal at both dockyards were low. The purchase of five cargoes of suitable steam coal (one on the Atlantic and four on the Pacific) was made to provide for the requirements of the fleet till supplies from Admiralty sources were again available.

Coaling operations on both coasts have been extensive and have necessitated special arrangements for extra accommodation and facilities. Supplies of oil fuel and lubricating oil have also been provided.

CHARTER OF SHIPS

The charter of vessels required for examination service, coast patrol work, minesweeping and other services have been arranged in accordance with the requirements of the service.

In all more than forty vessels have been chartered from time to time as required.

IMPERIAL STORES

The Naval Store Officers at both dockyards have arranged on behalf of the Admiralty for the receipt, custody, and issue as required of large quantities of supplies of all kinds for the Imperial ships on the Atlantic and Pacific stations.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation of large quantities of stores from United States and Canadian sources to England has been arranged.

Shortly after the outbreak of war, owing to the necessity of utilizing all available tonnage and to cope with the traffic, this department undertook to supply the empty Admiralty colliers with cargoes for European ports. This scheme gradually developed into the present organization under which this department, in conjunction with the Director of Overseas Transport, is enabled to ship thousands of tons of material daily from all ports of Canada to the allied nations. The sailings of this service average more than one a day. By the co-operation of the different railway companies throughout Canada the service has gradually improved until no difficulty or congestion of traffic is experienced, the immense quantities of freight being directed to one or another Canadian port for shipment to British or Allied destinations.

All ships are fine modern vessels of suitable capacity for the Canadian trade, and are allocated by the Admiralty for this service as necessary.

Control of the traffic inland, by rail and otherwise, its reception and storage at the shipping ports, the allocation of cargo to the different ships, and stowage on board of the various materials so as to provide for the maximum use of the tonnage comes under the jurisdiction of this department.

The movement and control of the ships are under the direction of the Department, who act for the Imperial Government, and who are the medium of communication with them on all matters relating to the service.

In addition to the ordinary work of the service, more than forty cargoes of timber have been exported from Pacific and Atlantic coast ports. These aggregate upwards of 125,000,000 feet b.m. in the fiscal year 1916 alone, and the service was a great relief to the embarrassed Canadian lumber trade.

Advantageous arrangements have been made for the supply of bunker coal to transports at Sydney, C.B., so as to avoid delays in Europe owing to congestion of ports there. This department works in conjunction with the Admiralty as regards the movement of these ships, their sailing orders and cargoes—the organization of the latter being specially entrusted to the Director of Overseas Transport. Full details of the cargo are cabled to the Admiralty, as well as the date of sailing, port of discharge and probable date of arrival, in the case of each transport so that the necessary arrangements may be made in advance for speedy dispatch on arrival and distribution of cargo.

This concentration of the export of supplies has undoubtedly facilitated the movement of stores from this country and has also resulted in economies of labour, value and also of ocean tonnage which is a matter of the greatest importance under present circumstances.

Expenditures on account of the Overseas Transport Service exceeded \$1,600,000 in the last fiscal year.

RADIOTELEGRAPHS

During the past year the work of the Radiotelegraph Branch has been carried out in an efficient manner: 142 stations composed of government commercial and coast stations; government ship and license ship stations; public and private commercial stations; training schools and licensed experimental stations, have been operated throughout the Dominion. At the commencement of the war all amateur stations in Canada were closed down.

Several stations on the east coast formerly operated by the Marconi Company, have been taken over and are now operated by the Department of the Naval Service.

The amount of business handled by stations shows a decrease over last year, directly attributable to the war and the placing of these stations on a war basis.

The department requires that all those entering the Radiotelegraph Service as operators pass a proficiency examination to determine their qualifications prior to acceptance. During the past fiscal year one hundred and seven operators were examined at different points throughout Canada; out of this number fifty-two were successful.

On account of the confidential nature of the messages passing through the hands of radiotelegraph operators, and the secret instructions with which they must be entrusted during the present time, it was considered advisable to enlist in the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve all the wireless operators in the employ of the department; for this purpose the

rank of wireless operator was instituted, and regulations were drawn up to meet the requirements in this connection. The operators have now been enlisted in the R.N.C.V.R.

In addition to its regular work the Radiotelegraph Service has on many occasions been instrumental in obtaining assistance for vessels in distress and in communicating instructions from their owners.

The department, in addition to the above-mentioned work, has equipped all munitions transports running between Canada and Great Britain with radiotelegraph apparatus and has supplied operators and supervised the operation of the stations in connection therewith. This work is being carried out on behalf of the British Admiralty.

The total number of persons employed in the Radiotelegraph Service during the past fiscal year was four hundred and four.

The branch has carried out in addition to the above a great amount of work of a confidential character in connection with the war. It is not advisable at the present time to give particulars of this work.

STORIES NOT TOLD

In discussing the war work of the Department of the Naval Service the best stories are those which cannot be told. The foregoing sketch of the Department's manifold activities may lack cohesion in plan largely because many interesting features had to be eliminated. When the war is over and such mysteries as why Von Kluck turned away from Paris and what became of the "Bremen" are explained, the Canadian Department of the Naval Service may release a few of its own little secrets that will make very spicy reading. Meantime the reader must be content with this incomplete description of what the Department is doing on land and sea to bring the great struggle to a triumphant conclusion for Britain and her allies.

Department of Marine and Fisheries

THE work of this department has been materially affected by the war. There has been curtailment in construction work owing to the desire of the Government to reduce the general expenditure, but its activities and responsibilities in certain other respects have been increased. Many enlistments from the staff have had the effect of increasing the work of those remaining, as vacancies in many instances were not filled.

The additional strain on the ships of the Department in the various agencies entailed considerable work both at headquarters as well as in the agencies. In the early stages of the war, the work of the agencies at Quebec, Halifax and Esquimaux was very materially increased owing to the demands for examination service and transportation of troops to the local outposts, etc., etc., while the dismantling of the wireless stations, as a precautionary measure, added to the work of the Department, especially in Quebec. The increased use made by the ships of His Majesty's Service of the dockyard at Halifax necessitated the removal of the offices and works of the agency from that place to



HON. SIR WILLIAM THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G., B.A.
MINISTER OF FINANCE

premises owned by the Department at Dartmouth on the other side of the harbour, at short notice, and the transfer of our ice-breakers to the Russian Government, though cheerfully done, was at considerable inconvenience to the Department and to some extent to the public.

In so far as this department governs shipping, the war has entailed considerable work. This has been taken care of, however, without any additions to the staff.

A very important branch of the work is to keep a close guard on the transfer of all vessels from Canadian to foreign register, and to obtain satisfactory guarantee of the *bona fides* of both parties and bonds as security against such transferred ships being engaged in enemy trade during the period of the war. Such work entails very extensive researches and enquiries.

A licensing committee, presided over by the Deputy Minister of the Marine Department as chairman, was instituted by Order-in-Council and, amongst other things, arranged that Canadian steamers of over five hundred tons register should not engage in coast-wise trade except when provided with a license from the Committee, following the policy of the British Board of Trade.

Department of Finance

THAT greatest of modern phrase-makers, Mr. Lloyd George, the man who has the power to picture in a word a whole movement of public thought or action has told us that "silver bullets" are needed in the present struggle and that victory will rest with that side which has "the last hundred millions" still unexpended. This but repeats the old expression "sinews of war" as meaning money.

Equal in importance with the military service itself in this crisis is that department of public affairs which provide the means necessary to pay the almost unthinkable bills that are rolling up against the people of Canada at this time. Public men voicing the country's deepest sentiment have declared over and over again that our last man and our last dollar are at the service of the Empire in any such cause as that which now arises. How to husband the financial resources of the country and to apply them most effectively in the work for humanity and civilization now going forward is, perhaps, the greatest problem that has ever commanded the attention of leading intellects in Canada.

It goes without saying that this responsibility, this very exacting yet glorious duty, rests primarily with the Minister of Finance. And, that being so, it needs as little explanation to demonstrate that the public servants connected with the Department of Finance have lived laborious days and nights since the war was declared.

Let the reader imagine himself connected with a business which, at a word and without warning, is called upon to increase its operations to three times what they were. Let him imagine that the same necessity that causes the speeding-up of business also closes channels of trade which had been used ever since the establishment of the business and which everybody

assumed would remain open forever. Such was the fiscal situation created for Canada by the war. Instead of spending a hundred and fifty millions a year we were called upon to spend five hundred millions a year, the greater part of it in ways up to that time unknown. At the same time the British money market which had been freely open to us, was closed by the impregnable gates of war.

This meant that new sources had to be tapped to provide such additional current revenue as could be gained, and also new fields for loans had to be exploited to raise the vast sums immediately and imperatively demanded. The work was one of enormous magnitude and almost incredible difficulty.

Yet has any person in Canada ever suggested that the Finance Department has failed in even so much as the mailing of a letter? Somebody has said that the truly well man does not know he has a stomach. So the truly well-off country does not know that it has a financial system.

The present writing has nothing to do with the policy of the Minister of Finance or of the government of which he is a member. Experts, real and pretended, may have their own reasons for supporting or opposing that policy. But, whatever course the government had taken, there would have been about the same difficulties so far as those who operate the machinery of the Department are concerned. Whether loans had been raised in Canada or in China, whether revenues had been increased by taxing profits or by taxing polls, there would have been an immense business of detail to carry on, and every bit of it,—seeing that it means the handling of money every last cent of which has to be accounted for,—requiring the greatest care for the avoidance of mistakes and misunderstandings.

Let the reader suppose, for instance, that he is about to borrow from the Canadian public the sum of two hundred million dollars, as the Minister of Finance has actually done. Assume that the people stand ready to lend the money. Yet how is the transfer of the vast multitude of small sums and large sums to be actually made so that he, as borrower, may draw cheques against the account? To instruct agents how to proceed, to advise the public of the terms of the loan, to receive, record and bank each sum sent in, to provide everybody with a receipt for his money and ultimately to place the bonds purchased in the hands of each purchaser, and through it all to answer wisely and tactfully all the letters of inquiry, criticism, expostulation and advice coming from people everywhere, many of them very nervous about parting with hard-earned savings,—this is a work which when well performed, surely calls for thanks and commendation.

And this is only a sample. While the Finance Department provides money for the works of war and peace which the country as a whole is carrying on, it must also keep in smooth and easy motion the wheels of trade. The country's financial system is a tremendous assemblage of social enquiry, and the very balance wheel of it all is the Department of Finance. The war, is to a large extent a matter of trade. Enormous sums change hands in the purchase of munitions and supplies for the army, and this money is driven at high speed through the channels of commerce like blood through the veins of a fevered body. The de-

bates in Parliament show that this has involved special relations between the British Treasury and the money markets of the United States and that Canada has



THOMAS COOPER BOVILLE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

been made a base for British war credit on this side of the Atlantic. Into the details of that relation, of course, nobody enters, for no war tactics are more critical than those which relate to the sinews of war. But the new relationship, and the immensity of the transactions involved must have added to the labors of some civil servants, and the only ones to do this work are those connected with the Department of Finance. Were it not that there is constant and devoted attention to duty, friction would soon arise, leading to possible disaster.

A concrete case giving an idea of what the war has involved is that of the Letters of Credit Branch of the Finance Department. This is a central accounting office by means of which the government hands out

money to the several departments and keeps a check on expenditure. The business of government grew rapidly up to the time of the war, and in 1914 the letters of Credit Branch had to handle just over a million checks, or about three thousand five hundred for each working day. If the work keeps on at the present rate—and the indications are that it will increase—there will be over three million checks to be dealt with this year.

For the smoothness with which all this great mass of new work has been handled credit must go first to Mr. T. C. Boville, C.M.G., Deputy Minister. Mr. Boville is a civil servant by training and life-long experience. He entered the service as a junior and has worked his way to the top of his profession. He has enjoyed the confidence of Minister of Finance of either political party and has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of both. There is not to be found in the public service of Canada a better example of the public functionary who attends strictly to the duties of his office and brings to the performance of those duties a high quality in administration. The assistant Deputy is Mr. J. C. Ross, to whom is committed specially the direction of affairs involving legal questions. Mr. Ross was a prominent lawyer of Nova Scotia when he joined the staff of the Department some years ago at the instance of Hon. W. S. Fielding, then Minister of Finance. The Department was lightly manned before the war, for there is a tradition of economy in its working which has sometimes been carried beyond the line of parsimony. This means that the war has thrown immense burdens of work and responsibility upon those officers who were of the staff in the autumn of 1914. And the fact that the machine has given the greater output demanded, and that without jar or confusion, is the best proof that could be asked that the staff have been not merely willing but very capable.

It has been necessary, of course, to increase the staff very considerably. The labour of office details is greatly lessened and simplified in these days of typewriters, calculating machines, duplication and printing outfits and self-indexing filing systems. Nevertheless when hundreds of millions of dollars additional must be handled in and out, and a record kept of every cent so that every transaction may be traced at any time even to the satisfaction of a censorious scandal-hunting committee of the House of Commons, new hands simply must be employed.

Many temporaries have been put on from time to time to cover a rush of work as it has arisen. The floating of a new loan, for instance, means the employment of many clerks, mostly girls, for the work of typing, mailing and recording which becomes necessary. This service performed, the employment of these people ceases. Some additions to the staff have been made of a more permanent character, but only for the period of the war. The work has been overtaken, in the main, by means of extra effort on the part of the permanent staff. Old rules about hours of work have been forgotten and the one thing kept in mind has been the carrying on of the work. No extra remuneration has been given, nor has it been asked or looked for. On the contrary, the officers of the Department of Finance, like the rest of the Civil Service, have allowed to remain in abeyance during the war, claims for better

terms of remuneration which, before the war, had already been more than half acknowledged by successive governments to be just and reasonable. This work is their "bit" and it is done, as the other work of the war is done everywhere throughout the Empire, cheerfully and devotedly as a matter of useful and honourable duty.

THE TARIFF BRANCH

A comparatively new branch of the Department of Finance whose specialty is taxation has been brought to great growth and importance,—as might have been expected,—by the war. This is the service known as the Tariff Branch. The head of this Branch, Mr. R. W. Breadner, at one time an officer high in the customs service, is recognized as an authority in tariff matters. He was given charge of the works of preparing the new tariff on the accession to power of the present government; and also, when the war came on, was relied upon by the Finance Minister to advise in the drafting of the laws designed to raise special revenues to meet the heavy new demands upon the treasury. This work he performed so satisfactorily that he has been given charge of the administration of the new law levying a tax on excess profits of corporations, his title being Commissioner of Taxation.

Mr. Breadner has had the organizing of his own Branch in consultation with the Minister of Finance. The service being special and, in the main, temporary, Parliament has placed the appointments under the War Appropriations Act and not under the Civil Service Act. In making the appointments regard has been had solely to fitness for the position to be filled. The consequence is that a most efficient staff has been got together very quickly. The Assistant Commissioner of Taxation is Mr. J. A. Russell. In the Ottawa office are thirteen officers and clerks. There is a field staff besides, covering the whole Dominion. For the purpose of the Act the country has been divided into eleven districts, and headquarters for the districts respectively have been established at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Fifteen inspectors and assistant inspectors have been appointed to collect information and direct the assessments. In a number of cases special office help has been provided to the total of eight people. Altogether there are at this writing thirty-eight people in the Branch and the organization is believed to be complete.

To pay for these public servants Parliament has appropriated \$150,000. The expenditure will probably be considerably under this sum. But as it is expected that the collections will amount to from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in three years, it will be seen that, even if the whole appropriation were used it would make the cost of collection considerably less than two per cent., a figure which few business houses can equal.

Money has already begun to flow into the treasury from sources opened by this branch. So well has the new law been drafted and so admirably has its administration been begun that there is no apparent desire on the part of any of those assessed to dodge a penny of the special war tax. Everybody seems to feel that the impost is a moderate one considering the burdens that the country has to face and the advantage to Canadian

business of an early and complete victory in the present war. The form of tax is new in Canada and its operation will be watched with keen interest not only by Canadians who are the people immediately affected, but by public men and students of fiscal science throughout the world.

The Royal Mint

IN official status the Royal Mint at Ottawa is not a part of the Canadian public service, but is a branch of the Royal Mint of Great Britain. The Deputy Master and all his assistants are officers of the British service and not of the Canadian. But Canadian money built the Mint and Canadian money operates it, the great majority of those employed by it are Canadian, and the relations between the Mint and the Finance Department of the Canadian government are such an intimate intertwining of duties and responsibilities that the Mint cannot be left out of account in any record, such as this, of what the public service has done for Canada in relation to the war.

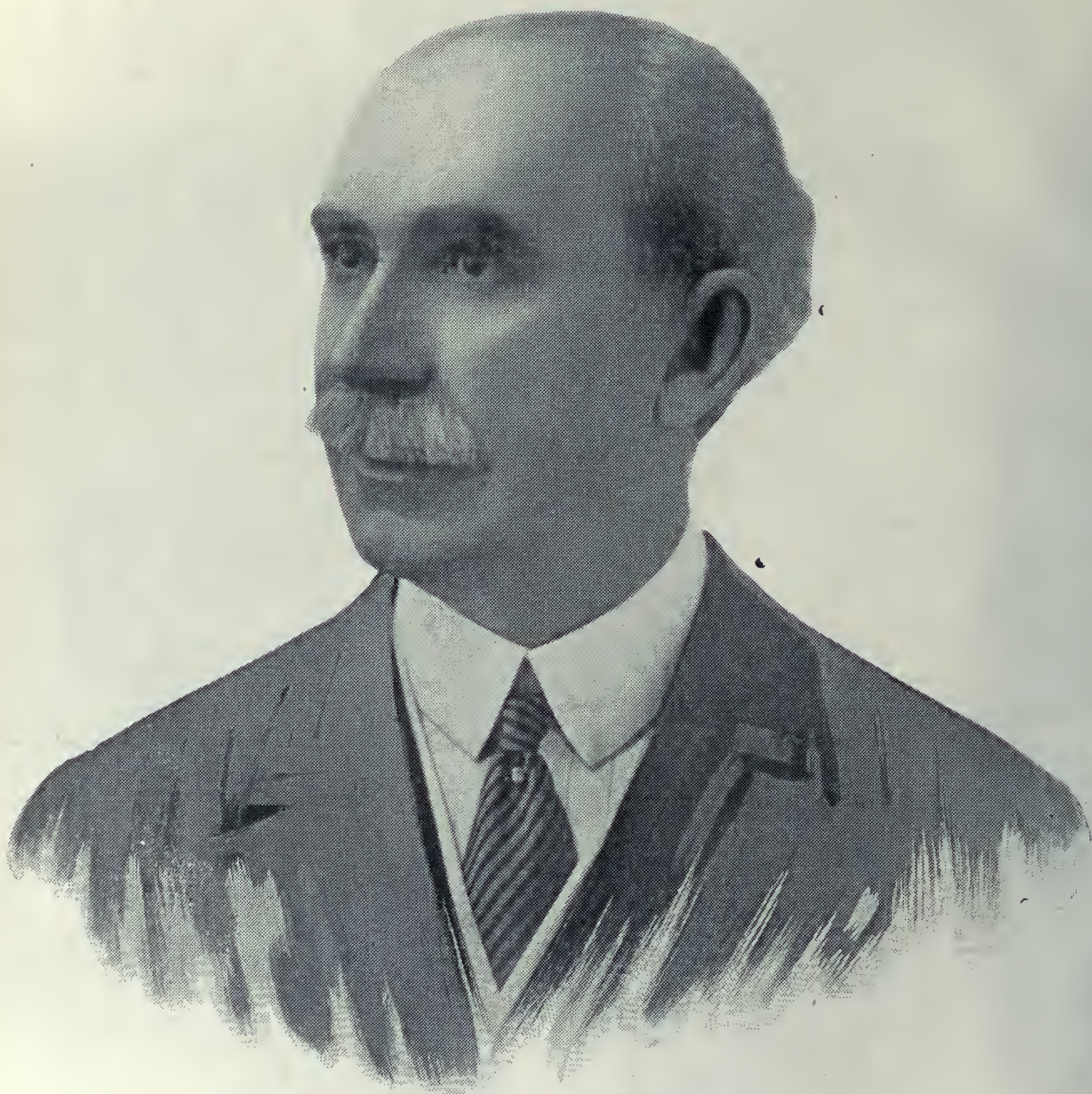
The one absorbing passion of the individual Canadian, we are often told, is the making of money. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Mint, the factory where the actual coins are manufactured, should be one of the "show places" of the Capital, a place which every visitor to the city is supposed to see. And a more interesting place is not to be found.

The Mint, of course, is simply a factory, its product being gold, silver and bronze coins, and stamped bars called for by the law. It is a complete institution, taking in the raw material from the smelter and carrying on all the processes necessary to the turning out of the finished product as handled by the banks and the public in their daily transactions. A more modern or efficient plant of its kind is not to be found anywhere. The fuel for the melting furnaces is oil, the complex and almost superhumanly perfect machines are driven by electricity, each having its separate motor. Both electrolytic and chlorination processes are used in the refining of gold. The whole plant has been designed by the most experienced men with a view to facilitating labor while at the same time making sure, and trebly sure, the safeguards which are necessary in the handling of the precious metals and the turning out of the tokens which are to be the basis and standard of all trade.

At the opening of the war the Mint was at a rather low ebb of production as an industrial plant. The hard times were on, as everybody will remember, and Canadian business had no need of a great supply of coins. In 1914 fewer pieces were struck than in any year back to 1909.

But the war has made an immense change, of course. Experts in these matters tell us that the activity of many lines of trade in these days is the result not of healthful development but of the fever of war. However that may be, more and still more coins are called for. Each year, for special purposes, the officers of the Mint prepare figures showing the work of the institution down to 31st October.

This year's statement reflects the tremendous activity of the Royal Mint during the first ten months of 1916. The number of gold coins was far greater



HON. ROBERT ROGERS
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

than in 1915 and about equal to 1914. The silver coins struck numbered 6,588,294, which is more than three times the number struck for the whole year 1915. It is in the copper coinage, however, that the greatest numerical increase is seen—and whether that is due to the war taxes or to what else nobody seems to know very definitely. The copper coins made in ten months of this year numbered 7,437,738, which is far more than in any previous year and almost twice as many as were made in the year 1915. On the whole, there has been an increase in the first ten months of the present year of 34 per cent. over the mean annual coinages of the completed years 1914 and 1915.

The Mint now is working as it never has worked before. The smoothness with which trade goes on and the complete absence of complaint from any part of the country for lack of coins sufficient for all transactions are proof that the demands arising from a condition of war are being met. And the work of refining has increased even more than the work of coining.

To understand what this means in the way of extra labor, one must keep in mind the conditions of production. In these days of "efficiency" in shop practice, those in charge of great mechanical operations pride themselves upon the care with which material is handled to avoid waste. Imagine a factory employing well up to a hundred hands in which the material must be accounted for to the fraction of an ounce, where stock as it passes from hand to hand or from process to process must be checked and weighed, where the dust on the floor of the rooms and even the very fumes of the furnaces must be treated and the material recovered weighed back as part of stock. It is no easy matter to find men who combine skill and character for even the mechanical operations of such a plant. But when it comes to the work of supervision and check, which must represent by far the greater part of the labor charge, it is easy to see that there is almost no way to increase the staff, for the qualities required are not to be given by a course in a correspondence school. Poets are born, not made, we are told, but the man who is to take a place of responsibility in the Royal Mint must be a product of a long course of peculiar training.

To some parts of the Mint the war means twenty-four hours' work a day. The manufacturing staff is there divided into three shifts and the complete units relieve one another at eight-hour intervals. As to the supervising officers, they get through by dint of greatly lengthened hours and by accommodating themselves as best they may to the unusual demands of the situation.

There have been a good many new appointments in the Mint. Many of these of a temporary nature were made necessary by the fact that the institution is splendidly represented in the firing line. Out of a staff of seventy-two, no fewer than twenty-eight volunteered for overseas service, of whom all but three were accepted. To replace these officers and to bring the staff, as far as possible, up to the strength required by the unprecedented demand for the services of the Mint new appointments have been made bringing the staff, temporary and permanent, well over the hundred.

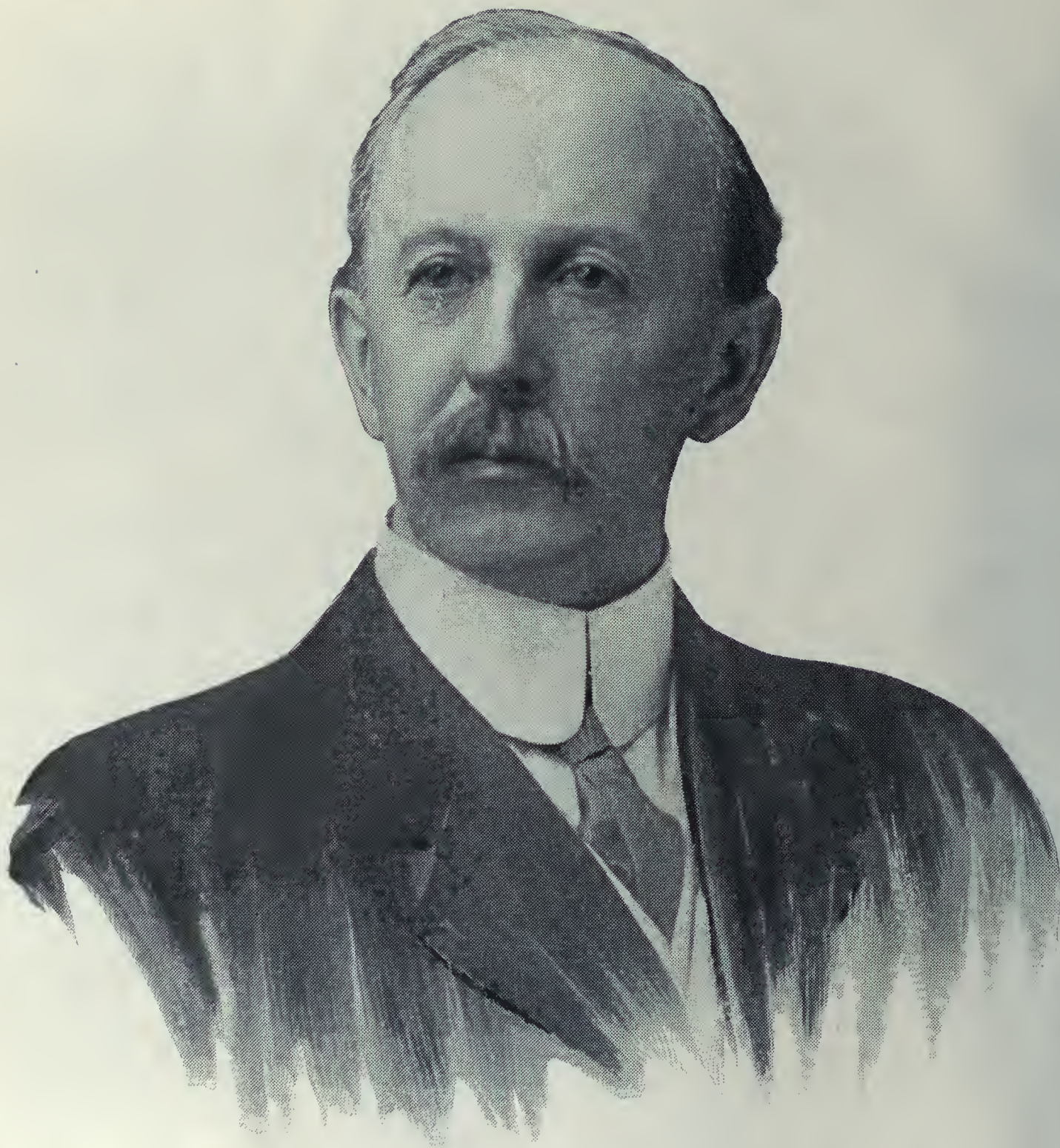
When peace is again restored and the historian is able to begin his work upon the immense mass of existing material with a view to explaining the conduct of the war, one of the most noteworthy chapters of that history will be an account of the financial operations. This is to-day a part of the high policy which is depended upon for the bringing of victory and is the secret of those who have in charge the destinies of the people in this supreme hour of struggle. It is no secret, however—it has been declared a thousand times by those highest in authority—that the winning of the war will depend in no small measure upon the proper husbanding of resources and the carrying on of economic production at the highest possible rate. In this all-important matter the handling of those metals which are the medium of trade, and the chief of which is the standard of all trade values, is a work as necessary as is the circulation of blood in the human body. It is a work so fine that even a minor failure in duty may throw great systems out of gear. When the history of the struggle is reviewed, the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint will have a record to present which will reflect credit upon the institution as a whole and upon every officer in its service.

The Office of the Auditor General

THE Office of the Auditor General is different from any other branch of the public service, and consequently its work is not always clearly understood. So far as the spending of money goes, the several departments handle funds voted by Parliament. The money to be spent in the various services is first voted by the House of Commons—so much for this, so much for that, so much for the other. There are strict rules against any of these appropriations being exceeded, and clear justification is demanded in cases of so-called necessity or emergency involving over-expenditure. But, of course, a body like the House of Commons, consisting of over two hundred men, meeting for only part of the year, and having a thousand other things to attend to, cannot keep effective watch on expenditures so multifarious, so great and spread over so much ground. Consequently, the House of Commons commits to one official the duties in this matter which it has to perform. That official is the Auditor General. He is the eyes of the House of Commons to see to it that all the money spent by the government is spent in accordance with the conditions that the House lays down.

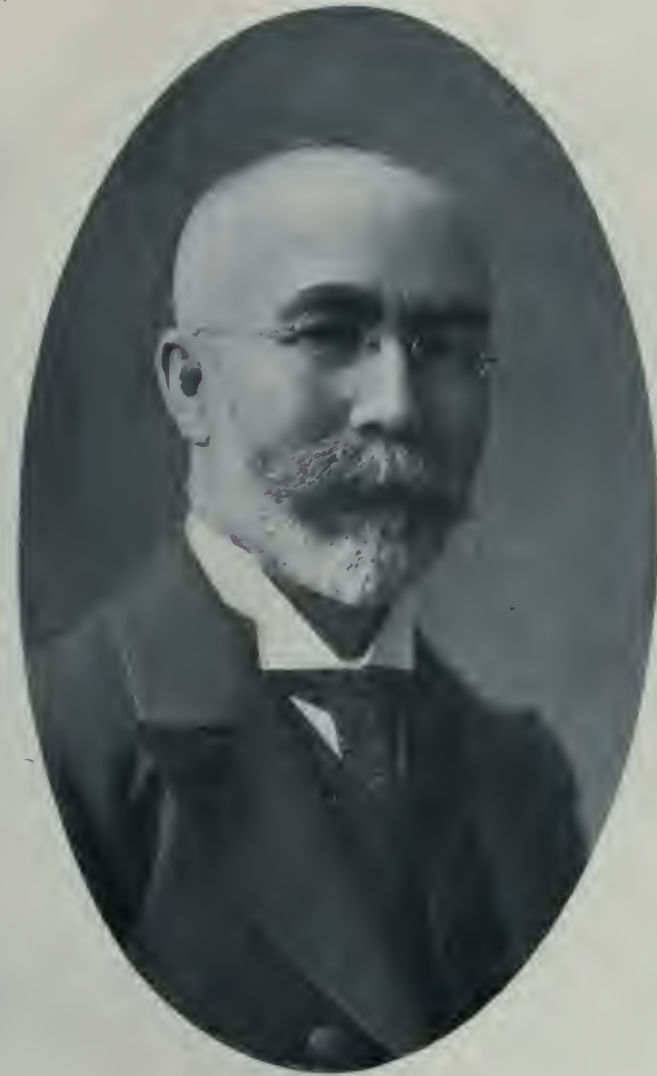
The Auditor General, of course, is given as many assistants as he needs, and his office is clothed with almost unlimited power of inquiry as to expenditures made or proposed. He cannot, of course, prevent the government from spending money for they also have their duty and their responsibility, but when he finds an expenditure made in a way that he thinks is not in accordance with the will of his master the House of Commons, it is his duty to lay the facts before the House for such action as they may wish to take.

Up to August, 1914, as everybody knows, the expenditures of Canada were on a peace basis and were almost wholly confined within the limits of the Domin-



HON. MARTIN BURRELL
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ion itself. The work of the Auditor General's office had increased gradually but rapidly with the growth of the country in population and expenditure. Suddenly



JOHN FRASER
AUDITOR GENERAL

the war came on, the expenditure trebled or quadrupled, and, instead of being confined within the Dominion boundaries it was extended over a part large of Europe. The hundreds of thousands of Canadian soldiers were entitled not only to be maintained and paid, but to have special allowances made to wives or other dependants and even their pay directed in many cases to meet obligations on this side of the water—"assigned pay" as they call it. Thus every soldier,—to speak of that matter alone,—may have three separate checks made out every month to cover his pay, or say a million checks a month as one clear addition to the business to be supervised by the Auditor General.

Then, of course, questions of authority and the due exercise of authority have arisen. New occasions

teach new duties, as the poet tells us, but new duties are very apt not to be understood in the same way by all concerned. The sudden duty of spending hundreds of millions of dollars in war thrust upon a country devoted to peace could hardly be fulfilled without friction. It is of record that a Minister of Militia for instance was dissatisfied with the view of duty held by the Auditor General in certain matters. The wonder to any reasonable mind must be not that differences have arisen but that those differences have been so few and comparatively so unimportant.

In some departments, such as Militia and Finance, the war has forced upon the civil service many duties that must be discharged under new and special conditions. This is not so much the case with the Department of the Auditor General. The extension of the work to Europe has immensely increased the volume of business to be handled, and it must also have given rise to some new problems, for the Auditor General, Mr. John Fraser, has himself made a trip to Britain in connection with the work of his office. There is no suggestion, however, that this will result in any important change in the system followed. The increase of the work is simply the watching of a bigger flow of dollars from the treasury to the thousands and millions of people to whom the money of the Dominion of Canada is paid.

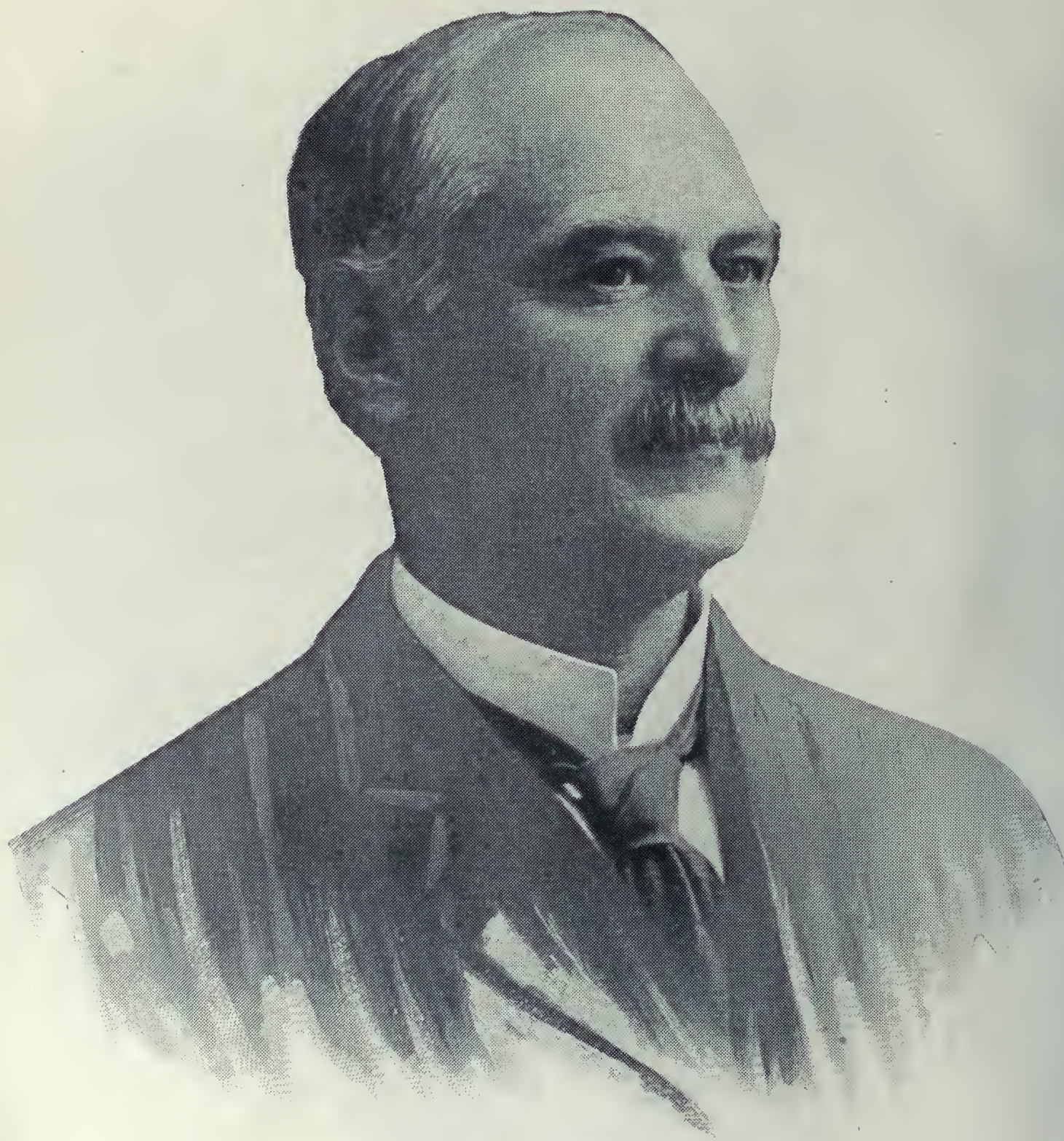
Of course, those who are on watch must work harder than before. But in such a duty as this human capacity is closely limited. The look-out on an ocean liner is good for so many hours at a stretch and there is danger in testing his efficiency beyond its due limits. So with the checking of expenditure—you run into errors if you work the people more than just so long and so hard.

Six men from the Auditor General's staff have gone to the front. Thirty-five new people have been temporarily engaged under the War Appropriation Act. This makes a net increase in the staff membership of only twenty-nine. The majority of the newcomers are employed in one branch of the office that has to do with militia expenditure alone. It is a remarkable evidence of the perfection of the auditing system and of the efficiency of those engaged in its administration that so much additional work has been put through with so little friction and, so far as can be seen, without errors of any importance.

The Department of Customs

THE "average man" (if such a man can be found) will probably assert that the war work of the Department of Customs consists merely in collecting extra duties on imports to increase the revenues of the Dominion. This is, truly, an important part of the work of the Department, and from its activities as a revenue-producing agent important results have been secured, but there are other features of the Department's work that, though little known or understood, are nevertheless of great importance.

The Department of Customs has nothing to say about itself. If the inquirer wants information he will have to be satisfied with what he can find in a blue-book



HON. JOHN DOWSLEY REID, M.D.
MINISTER OF CUSTOMS

or outside the new castle on Sussex Street, Ottawa. From such sources some inkling of what goes on in the Department can be gleaned.

The War Revenue Act which increased the import duties but provided a special list of articles exempt from such duties greatly complicated and increased the work, not only of the headquarters staff of the Department, but of every collector and officer in every port of entry in Canada. The new duties were in force for only a short period of the fiscal year 1915 but they produced \$2,638,000 of extra revenue. In the fiscal year 1916 they returned more than \$25,000,000.

Customs officials were also charged with certain special responsibilities in connection with the use of Inland Revenue Stamps on imported medicines, perfumes and wines.

Such duties as these were merely variations of the every-day work of the Department, but the war developed some brand new and perplexing problems.

On successive declarations of war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, goods produced in those countries became prohibited imports. Before the war they had been brought in to the value of many millions per year. It now became the duty of the Customs Department to shut them out. The wily German was not content, however, to have his products, labelled "Made in Germany," turned back at the Canadian border. Perhaps, some day, when the war has passed into history, some superannuated Customs man may tell the story of false markings, re-packings, faked invoices and what-not tricks of the crafty Hun that were detected in connection with schemes to foist enemy-made goods upon the Canadian people. Neutral countries held vast stores of such merchandise and there can be no doubt that numerous attempts were made to unload them upon the Canadian market. Somewhere in the Customs Department are records which tell the story of how these attempts were foiled.

Then there is the matter of restricted and prohibited exports. Canadian war materials must not be allowed to drift, through neutral channels, to our enemies in Europe, yet the supplies of our Allies must not be interfered with. Difficult and delicate is the task of carrying out the regulations in this regard, but the Customs Department has been quite equal to it.

A glance over the statistics of trade reveals the presence of such queer new items of import as "bininitrotoluol," "cassava flour for the manufacture of explosives," "materials for Russian shells," and a tremendous development of the trade under the comprehensive term of "articles for the army and navy." Every such innovation as these has meant more responsibility and more work for the Department of Customs. There are rumours and whispers of imports for our fighting forces of which no statistics are published. Newspapers have printed tales of machine guns, armored cars and other war material appearing in Canada from no-one-knew-where,—but the Customs people know. Imagination may run quite a long way along such lines as these.

Customs officers on the borders have rendered the country very valuable services outside of the ordinary duties of their office. In detecting and foiling the attempted escapes of alien enemies and in watching and reporting the movements of suspicious persons they

have been of invaluable assistance to the military and police authorities. There's many a German reservist behind the barb-wire of an internment camp just because a border Customs officer had his eyes open.

But, as was stated before, the Customs Department has nothing to say for itself and therefore it is very difficult to discuss it. The reader may, however, be assured that the Department is performing numerous and difficult war duties and that the collection of revenues is probably the least difficult and, in a sense, least important of them all.

Department of Inland Revenue

ONE of the departments charged with the collection of special revenues for the carrying on of the war is that of Inland Revenue, and it may be fairly stated that, while this department has a more difficult task than some of the others engaged in similar work, it will not receive all the credit due for what it is accomplishing.

The Act providing for the imposition of extra taxes to provide revenue during the war, requires that additional duties be levied upon certain articles subject to the ordinary excise taxes, and that special war-tax stamps be affixed to all packages of patent medicines and toilet articles, to all cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, telegraph and cable messages, and to certain other articles. It also imposes taxes on railway, steamship, parlor-car, sleeping-car and like tickets.

The carrying out of the provisions of the Act in this regard is the responsibility of the Department of Inland Revenue and the special taxes are to be paid by stamps issued by and purchased from that Department. However, for the convenience of the public, ordinary postage stamps are made valid for certain uses when Inland Revenue stamps are not available. In consequence of this thousands of persons and firms do not bother with Inland Revenue stamps at all, but use postage stamps altogether, and, of course, the purchase price of postage stamps goes to the Post Office Department. Thus the returns of war taxes collected by the Department of Inland Revenue do not represent the whole amount actually received from these internal imposts.

The Department of Inland Revenue is not, however, relieved of the charge of enforcing the provisions of the Act. Its officers must see that the numerous articles required to be stamped are duly legalized by the affixing and cancelling of either postage or Inland Revenue stamps.

In the early days of the Act there were a good many infractions. Some persons thoughtlessly and others, it may be surmised, deliberately, neglected to use the stamps in transactions requiring their use. A good many of these were caught, haled before a magistrate and penalized according to the requirements of the law. Some of the most persistent offenders were travelling agents and others having no fixed place of business and these were also the most difficult offenders to locate and prosecute. The officers of the Department successfully followed up many such persons and put an end to their illegal activities. In many cases they



HON. E. L. PATENAUDE,
MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE

were also able to get at "the men higher up,"—i.e., the employer of agents and to give them warnings of the sort that no wise person neglects to heed.

The wine-bibber, the exquisite with a fine discrimination in rare perfumes, and the devotee of the patent-medicine habit have alike been looked after by Inland Revenue officers to see that they did not dodge their legal share of the war burden.

Inland Revenue stamps, like postage stamps, are worth face value and their issue, handling and protection involves work comparable in character to that of the currency branch of the Department of Finance in issuing the familiar Dominion of Canada notes. The great increase in the number of articles requiring to be stamped, the multiplication of the places where such stamps must be legally sold and the increase in the number of stamp users from a comparative few to, potentially, the whole population of the Dominion as well as the great increase of the number and value of stamps sold laid a heavy load of work and responsibility upon the staff of this department.

While the Department of Inland Revenue is not a "combatant unit" of the Civil Service, it has certainly had no unimportant part to play in providing the Government with the "sinews of war."

The Privy Council Office

UNDER our governmental system the Prime Minister may hold any portfolio, but the trend of modern practice is to give the Prime Minister the Presidency of the Privy Council. To whatever department he goes, the leader of the government, of course, brings a great part of the correspondence which is one of the heaviest burdens of his position. More than ever, the war has centered business in the Prime Minister, for ten thousand new questions have arisen which only the head of the government can handle. This has meant a great increase in the work of the staff of the Privy Council Office.

Experts in the machinery of government have examined the Canadian system and have declared that it will have to be reformed—that it throws too much work upon the ministers and especially upon the Prime Minister. War-time, of course, is not the best time for reforms of any kind, needing careful adjustment of means to ends.

The war in another way has brought to the Office a great increase of labor quite regardless of the fact that its official head is also Prime Minister. The Privy Council must legislate when Parliament is not sitting and the disturbance of conditions by the war brings forth many situations which must be dealt with promptly.

There has been no increase in the staff of the Privy Council Office on account of the war. The work is too highly technical and comes in too awkward form for new people to be able to carry it on with the speed and accuracy that is necessary. There has been no course but for the officials of the Office to give double attention and double effort to their work, and this they have done. They are deserving of great credit for the devotion and ability shown in bearing their part of the common burden of the war.

The Department of the Secretary of State

IF you were in a foreign country and desired information of the Canadian government, or had a case to present, you would probably write to the Secretary of State. If you had a case arising here in Canada in which the Dominion was interested and you did not know with which department to open correspondence you would probably write to the Secretary of State to find out to whom you should write. And, in either case, five times out of six, you would find that the Secretary of State was your very man and that he would undertake to see the matter through with you. In the several departments of the government the Department of State is looked to as a source of general wisdom. A matter of public works, or fisheries, or Dominion lands, or anything else with a name, gets itself attended to by the department to which it obviously belongs. But a matter which is not plainly tagged is pretty sure to turn up in the Department of State sooner or later.

This being the form of organization, it will readily be seen that the declaration of war meant intense activity for the Secretary of State and his staff. All kinds of new questions, unprecedented, unheard-of, were suddenly thrust to the front with imperative demand for their immediate solution. Historians in the future will say that this war meant a great change in the relations of Canada to the Empire and to the world. The nature of that change they will trace out in the records, and they will explain in their leisurely fashion just why everything occurred as it did. But the officers of the Department of State were called upon by telegram and in the midst of the awful confusion of a world cataclysm to make it occur as it did, and it has been their business to see to it that the occurrence squared with the constitution and with the infinitely important interests involved; and not only that, but to prepare a record of the facts that should be true to-day and enlightening to the investigators of the future.

There is in Canada, as in every other civilized country, an official Gazette in which government proclamations and all kinds of legally-required notices appear. Mistakes are often made in other newspapers and are overlooked by an indulgent public. But *The Canada Gazette* is not allowed to make mistakes, for everybody is supposed to note what appears in its columns and to govern himself accordingly. This publication is the special business of the Secretary of State. With the growing population of the country, the multiplication of incorporated companies, the increase in the number of divorces, and other accompaniments of a hectic civilization, *The Canada Gazette*, even before the war, was rapidly increasing in size and in the importance and complexity of its contents. But when the war came on the *Gazette* became at once a medium of commanding interest. Proclamation followed proclamation, many of them so vital to the public at large or to great sections of it that the *Gazette* had to issue extras, just like an evening paper when great news "breaks" from the front. The preparation of these proclamations was far more than the mere placing together of so many words. Great interests, long-established rights, the courtesy due to allied or neutral nations—such matters as these might be



HON. PIERRE EDOUARD BLONDIN, LL.B.
SECRETARY OF STATE AND MINISTER OF MINES

affected by the turn of a phrase. The issue of a proclamation, or the form of it, might depend upon negotiations going on in Europe, or upon the deliberations of the Dominion Cabinet. This meant that the people in the Secretary of State's department, had to wait like sentries, watchful of everything and ready for instant action. Long hours, suspense, anxiety, attended every important move, and for a long time every move seemed important. The Secretary of State and his staff were like guides in a new country and with a whole nation following them. Chances of error were multiplied everywhere and the results of error might be so serious that every step had to be considered with the utmost care.

It so happened that just about the time when war shattered the old international relations of our present civilization, new laws had been passed readjusting the status of Canadians in relation to the Empire and to the rest of the world. The old joke about the man with a Spanish mother and a French father, born on a British ship, in Italian waters, and brought up in the United States, is only a joke under ordinary conditions. But with the nations at war, a man's nationality may involve all his other interests, it may even become for him a matter of life or death. Many Canadians, or people who had always supposed themselves to be Canadians, had this question thrust upon their attention for the first time, and, of course, each in his turn called upon the Secretary of State to make plain his path before him. Many of the cases, as can easily be understood, involved questions of great complexity, especially as precedents were being established and the lines for future procedure laid down. That the action of the Department was disputed, that in many cases it gave rise to long correspondence, can well be imagined. The research needed for that correspondence added tremendously, of course, to the labor involved.

Out of this question of nationality as complicated by war grew a number of other sets of problems each bristling with its special difficulties.

For instance, certain lines of trade, highly commendable before the war, had to be at once interdicted under severe penalties—no trading with the enemy. But how the new lines were to be drawn, how a pretended friend was to be known as an enemy and a friend unfortunately associated relieved of the ban that would otherwise rest upon him, were questions depending upon a right understanding of the law and a correct apprehension of facts that might not be submitted with entire candor by parties interested; for, as Burns says, "When self the wav'ring balance shakes, 'tis rarely right adjusted;" people are not always satisfied with a right answer to a letter, but will carry on a long correspondence hoping to get an answer to suit them, right or wrong. And the Secretary of State's officers are not free to tell a correspondent that if he does not like their way of doing business he can go to the shop next door. There is no other shop in the same line, and everybody, even though he may be trying to work some selfish game, so long as he keeps within the law, must be treated with the elaborate courtesy of responsible officialdom.

An entirely new branch of the State Department is that of Press Censorship. This work, of course, goes on only during the War. It seems wonderful that a

people like Canadians, accustomed to the utmost freedom of expression, could at once establish a censorship so complete as that which exists and submit with-



THOMAS MULVEY
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

out a murmur to the restrictions upon liberty thus imposed. But this is like any of the other sacrifices which are made as part of Canada's contribution to the defence of civilization. Even liberty itself is temporarily sacrificed in order that its permanent overthrow may be prevented.

The newspapers of Canada, realizing the danger of unregulated publication in war time and desirous that all should be on the same footing as to restriction, sent representatives to discuss with the Secretary of State the basis for a censorship. The result of that discussion was an agreement for the appointment of a Chief Censor, with necessary assistants, to carry on the work of regulating publication according to certain standards. Thus, the decisions of the Censor, while



HON. FRANK COCHRANE
MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

imposed upon any newspaper that would otherwise offend, are expressive of the will of the newspapers as a whole. The Press Censorship is a voluntary renunciation by the publishers of Canada, for the time being, of rights which they have hitherto enjoyed.

As stated, the work of the Press Censorship is carried on by a special staff, and thus it is not a burden upon the permanent officers of the Department. But the correspondence and other work necessary to the establishment of the new branch made up one of the many extra duties thrust upon the subordinates of the Secretary of State by the war.

As indicated at the beginning of this account of State Department's work during the war, the records of the many matters thus suddenly thrust forward for treatment have involved no little labor. And not merely has record been kept, but publication has had to be attended to in great sections of the work. Judges and many other classes of officials must be kept informed as to the exact terms of proclamations, Orders-in-Council, and similar ordinances. These and many others wish to know also what official publications have been made in various parts of the Empire dealing with war affairs. The duty of publishing such matters relating to the war rests particularly with the Secretary of State. The officers of his department have compiled and edited books aggregating many thousands of pages. The work of selecting, arranging, editing and indexing all the multifarious documents has been extremely heavy, but it has been of incalculable value to the public of Canada and of the world, for it has meant authoritative guidance to many in uncertainties or difficulties not otherwise to be solved.

All this war work has been a contribution by the Secretary of State's staff to the general good, for, during it all, the regular work of the Department has been carried on and no additions to the staff have been made nor have any extra allowances been afforded. There were times when the Department would have been glad to increase its own force, but the work is of such a nature that this was impossible. Almost no part of the service is repetitionary or mechanical, and practically the whole of it calls for special knowledge which, while not beyond the attainment of anybody of intelligence and good will, cannot be possessed by one who has not had peculiar training—and training was the one thing which in the hurly-burly of demands suddenly arising, was impossible and unthinkable. Like the man chased by the bear, the Department had to do its own running, put in its besticks and hope for good results.

The members of the Secretary of State's staff, from the Deputy Minister down to the youngest junior, are to be commended for having labored devotedly and efficiently in services which, difficult though they may be and important in the public interest, are apt to be unconsidered and those who perform them allowed as reward only the satisfaction of duty done.

The Department of External Affairs

THE Department of External Affairs is the youngest of all the departments. Its work has grown rapidly from the beginning, but especially

since war was declared. The correspondence, of course, has increased tremendously, for this Department is the medium of communication with the Dominion Government in many affairs of the utmost importance. A matter which this Department has specially in charge, and which has entailed a great deal of added labor under war conditions, is that of passports. In the old easy days not more than half a dozen people a day, perhaps, would seek passports for foreign travel. Now, with the national boundary lines so much more closely guarded against surprise of every kind, and with the movement of women and children dependent upon soldiers as a new element of travel, fifty passports or more form the daily grist. The actual labor involved in the preparation of a passport is very considerable, especially in these days when it is so vitally important to make sure that the privilege it covers is not availed of by enemies to injure the cause for which Canada is fighting.

The nature of the work done in the Department of External Affairs makes any lengthened description at this time impossible. It can only be said that the work has so greatly increased that twelve new appointments have had to be made, bringing the total number of the staff to twenty-six. No staff in the service of the Government has worked harder or more devotedly to bear the increased burden of work thrown upon the Civil Service by the sudden and imperative demands of war and war conditions.

The Post Office Department

THE public is better acquainted with the Post Office Department than with any other branch of the national services, and yet it comes in contact with only the fringes of its work. Few persons who have not had occasion to look up the extent and workings of the Canadian postal service have any idea of its immensity.

Canada has thirteen thousand post offices, while the establishment of tens of thousands of miles of rural delivery routes has brought about the closing of a thousand or so that formerly existed. These post offices receive from the Canadian public about seven hundred and sixty million pieces of letter mail in a year, besides hundreds of millions of newspapers and parcels. The letter mail alone requires the use of about twenty-two million dollars' worth of stamps and stamped cards and envelopes. About seven million post office money orders, worth in the neighbourhood of a hundred million dollars, are issued in a year, and, of these, about sixty-five million dollars' worth are cashed in Canada. The total revenues and expenditures of the Department in a year exceed thirty-five million dollars.

These figures outline a great picture and the knowledge that every person has will enable the filling-in of many of the details. When it is remembered that the enormous revenues of the Department are largely derived from the sale of one, two and three-cent stamps and from equally small commissions on money orders; that the business of every accounting post office is audited and checked up to the uttermost cent, just as is the business of a branch bank; that for the trifling



HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C., M.A., LL.D.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL

stamp placed on a piece of mail matter the Department undertakes to convey it, perhaps thousands of miles and to deliver it to the specified address; that thousands of post office buildings with their special fittings, hundreds of railway cars, motor cars, wagons and trucks, tens of thousands of bags and hampers and innumerable other items of equipment, not to mention thousands of employees scattered from Cape Breton to the Yukon,—when it is remembered that all these have to be kept track of, renewed, replaced, repaired, paid or paid for, according to the peculiar needs of each, and all continually maintained at a high state of efficiency, some glimpse of what a wonderful thing postal service is may be secured. There is no service in the world that is carried on under such difficulties, none that has such obstacles to overcome. Every illegible writer, every careless addressor of a letter, every trifler with the regulations regarding the weight, wrapping and sealing of mail lays a new and unnecessary burden upon the Post Office Department. In the single instance these things are trifling—in the aggregate they are a far vaster problem for the Department to solve than that of trans-oceanic mail transport or the restoration of the services after a blockading snow-storm covering whole provinces at mid-winter. And lastly, but by no means least, every person who mails or receives or expects to receive any article of mail matter becomes, *ex-officio*, an inspector of mail services, and if the service rendered is not, in his opinion, all that it might be, somebody in the postal service hears about it.

During two years of war the Post Office Department has carried out its enormous work with unimpaired efficiency, notwithstanding that a thousand postal employees are in khaki. The withdrawal from the postal service of such a number of trained men in itself created a serious problem, but the service has gone on just the same and the latest report of the Postmaster General shows that the expenditure for the fiscal year 1916 is but slightly greater than that for the previous year. Then, the character of postal work has changed. Not only have the parcel post and rural mail delivery systems grown tremendously, but the volume of overseas mails has multiplied again and again. Every time a Canadian unit embarks for England thousands of persons at home become contributors to the mass of mail matter addressed across the Atlantic. And these mails are most difficult to handle, not only from the large proportion of packages, parcels and newspaper bundles that they contain but also from the complexity of addresses and the (to most people) unfamiliar Customs and other special regulations.

The Post Office Department has been a great producer of war revenues. The extra cent charge on letters and post cards and the war-tax stamps on postal money orders have brought millions of dollars into the Dominion treasury. The increased sale of stamps involved much extra work, the issuing of special stamps to meet war conditions was another problem, and the neglect of the senders of mail to provide for the war taxes was a greater trouble than either. But the Post Office Department has literally "delivered the goods" in spite of everything.

So far this article has avoided reference to the biggest item of all in the war services of the Post Office

Department,—because it is a story in itself. In the Canadian Militia there is a unit called The Canadian Postal Corps. It was organized in 1911 and its normal establishment is nine skeleton detachments, one in each of the nine Military Districts into which Canada is divided. The Postmaster General is Director General of Postal Services; Lieut.-Col. George Ross, I.S.O., the chief post office inspector for Canada, is Assistant Director of Postal Services and there is a captain and nine lieutenants. Just what the war establishment consists of is not disclosed. Three hundred thousand Canadian soldiers overseas get probably more mail than a million people at home. All of it is handled by the overseas detachments of the Canadian Postal Corps.

The Canadian Postal Corps is, from either the military or Civil Service point of view, the most peculiar unit in the army. It is made up of civil servants. The army had to get from the Civil Service the men experienced in postal work and mail service organization to make up the Postal Corps. Without the men of the Civil Service, the Postal Corps would have been as helpless and as useless as an automobile in mid-ocean.

Every man in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and every person who has addressed a piece of mail matter to or received one from a man in that Force owes something to the Canadian Postal Corps. As in everything else, efficient service is taken as a matter of course and failure receives all the attention. There is more noise in the newspapers over one plum-pudding delayed in delivery than over ten thousand letters handed to the men in the trenches right on time.

Everything pertaining to the war is of absorbing interest to the people of Canada, particularly those things that instruct the stay-at-home regarding affairs at the front. It is therefore with special satisfaction that THE CIVILIAN places before the readers of this special number an authentic description of the handling of the mails "somewhere in France."

THE CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS ON ACTIVE SERVICE

The Canadian Postal Corps, while not so well known or so often mentioned as other units in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, is nevertheless a vital part of our great fighting machine. This Corps forms the connecting link between a man in the trenches and his loved ones at home, and the mails from the latter have an importance that cannot be overestimated.

The work of the Postal Corps in the field is much more difficult than the general public imagines. It is required to provide a postal service to a huge community, portions of which are continually on the move from one point of the country to the other.

All mails for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces that are on active service at the front, whether posted in the British Isles or received from Canada, are at once forwarded to the vast Army Post Office in London. This establishment, known as the Home Depot, Army Posts, includes a separate staff of postal men for each Division at the Front. On receipt at the Home Depot, mails for the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are immediately transferred to the Canadian Section, which is controlled by Capt. J. F. Verville, Canadian

Postal Corps. Here the mails are sorted out for the different Canadian formations in England and France, the work being of a difficult and important nature.



LIEUT.-COL. GEO. ROSS, I.S.O.
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF POSTAL SERVICES

Insufficiently addressed matter, of which an enormous quantity is received, is intercepted and diverted to the Postal Section of the Canadian Record Office, where the addresses are corrected and supplemented with the aid of the Records, by a detail of the Canadian Postal Corps under command of Lieut. E. A. Hartling. The Canadian Section of the Home Depot makes up bags for every large unit in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, no small task, taking into consideration the number of Canadians now in the field. These bags are appropriately labelled, sealed and sent through intact to the Mail Orderly of the unit for which the contents are intended. Canadian mails are received in London on an average twice weekly, according to the sailings of the Atlantic mail boats.

Mails for Canadians at the front are despatched from London about 6:00 a.m., daily, arriving at a certain French port between noon and 4:00 p.m. (the Channel mail boats running on a tidal basis). Mails for Canadian Corps, Divisional and Brigade Headquarters are here intercepted and immediately despatched by motor lorry to the Canadian Corps Headquarters Field Post Office, from which delivery is effected to the various headquarters in the field on the same evening. This is known as an express bag despatch and provides an accelerated service for important official correspondence. All other mails are

transported by supply train, which leaves the port about midnight of the day of receipt and arrives at the Divisional Railhead, about four miles from the trenches, early next morning. An enormous weight of mail—averaging four train carloads daily—is received for the Canadian Army Corps.

The unloading of the mail trucks is effected by what is known as "Supply Column Postal Details" each of which consists of a corporal and two men of the Canadian Postal Corps. Each Divisional Supply Column has its Postal Detail, the non-commissioned officer in charge of which is responsible for the correct circulation of the mail bags for all units in his Division. On arrival of the supply train at railhead this detail transfers the bags for its Division to motor lorries, two of which are set apart for the use of each Supply Column Postal Detachment. On completion of the loading the bags are taken out to the field, a Postal Corps man accompanying each lorry, and receiving a discharge for the mails at the Field Post Offices to which he delivers them.

Each unit in the field has an authorized Mail Orderly, who calls daily at the Field Post Office from which his unit is served. This Orderly gives a discharge to the N.C.O. in charge of the Field Post Office for every bag of mail received.

An infantry battalion receives some dozen bags of mail daily and it is therefore necessary for the larger units to detail a limber or wagon for hauling the mails to the Mail Orderly's office, usually situated in the unit's transport lines and frequently taking the form of a ruined barn, or, in the absence of other shelter, a tent. Here the Mail Orderly opens his bags and sorts the mails into "Companies," "Sections," etc., each regimental detail having its authorized N.C.O., usually a Company Quartermaster Sergeant, who takes over from the Mail Orderly all letters and parcels addressed to the officers and men of his detail.

The mails are conducted to the trenches under cover of darkness by means of the ration limbers which proceed to within a few hundred yards of the front line. Here their arrival is awaited by men detailed from the ration parties, who carry the mails into the trenches. The mails are, as a general rule, taken into the Company Commander's dugout, where they are again sorted out for the various platoons. The arrival of the mails in the trenches is hailed with delight by all ranks, from the Colonel to the latest draft man.

Registered mails are handled with as much care at the front as in the Civil Postal Service. These, like all other mails, first circulate to the Army Post Office, London, where they are listed on and despatched to the respective Divisional Railhead Army Post Offices. The Railhead then lists the registered items on the appropriate Field Post Offices through which they are delivered to the Unit Mail Orderly who must obtain the addressee's signature for each item.

All outgoing mail must be censored regimentally before being handed over to the Mail Orderly who posts it at the nearest Field Post Office. Two despatches are made daily from all Field Post Offices, all registered articles being listed and letters stamped, assorted and packaged in the same manner as in a Civil Post Office under ordinary conditions. The outgoing despatch from the Brigade Field Post Offices is taken to the

Divisional Train Field Post Office (or Mail Refilling Point) by wagon, in charge of one of the Brigade Postal Staff. It is there transferred to one of the postal lorries for conveyance to Railhead. At the Railhead Post Office the bags are opened and the packages from the Field Post Offices in the Division made up into one large despatch. Registered matter for Overseas is listed on London (Foreign Section) ordinary bags being made up for the various London Civil Post Offices, Base Army Post Offices and British Divisional Railhead Army Post Offices in France. The work of sorting outgoing mails addressed to British Regiments and Units in the Field is particularly difficult, a portion of each Railhead Staff being specially trained for this branch of the despatch work. The approximate number of ordinary letters mailed in the Canadian Corps daily is 30,000 and, roughly speaking, 1,250 registered articles pass through the Canadian Railhead Army Post Offices daily.

Each Division in the Canadian Corps includes besides a Railhead A.P.O., a Divisional Headquarters Field Post Office, a Divisional Train Field Post Office, and three Brigade Field Post Offices. A Field Post Office is also attached to the Corps Headquarters and deals with the mails for the numerous Administrative Departments of the Corps and for the units in the vicinity. A Divisional Headquarters F.P.O. performs for its Divisional Headquarters duties similar to those of the Corps Headquarters F.P.O. The Divisional Train Field Post Offices are situated in a central locality and serve the Divisional Artillery and the multitude of small units which perform various duties in and immediately behind the trenches.

All Canadian Field Post Offices in the Field, some thirty in number, are regularly inspected by Captain K. A. Murray, who is in command of the Canadian Postal Corps in France and Belgium. He is assisted in this work by a Corps Warrant Officer and Divisional Company Sergeant-Majors. The average distance covered daily by the O.C. on his tours of inspection is thirty miles, although, under certain circumstances it is necessary for him to travel by car distances of over seventy miles to inspect his Field Post Offices. In addition to the Field Post Offices, the offices of some ninety Regimental Mail Orderlies are regularly inspected by the O.C. and his assistants.

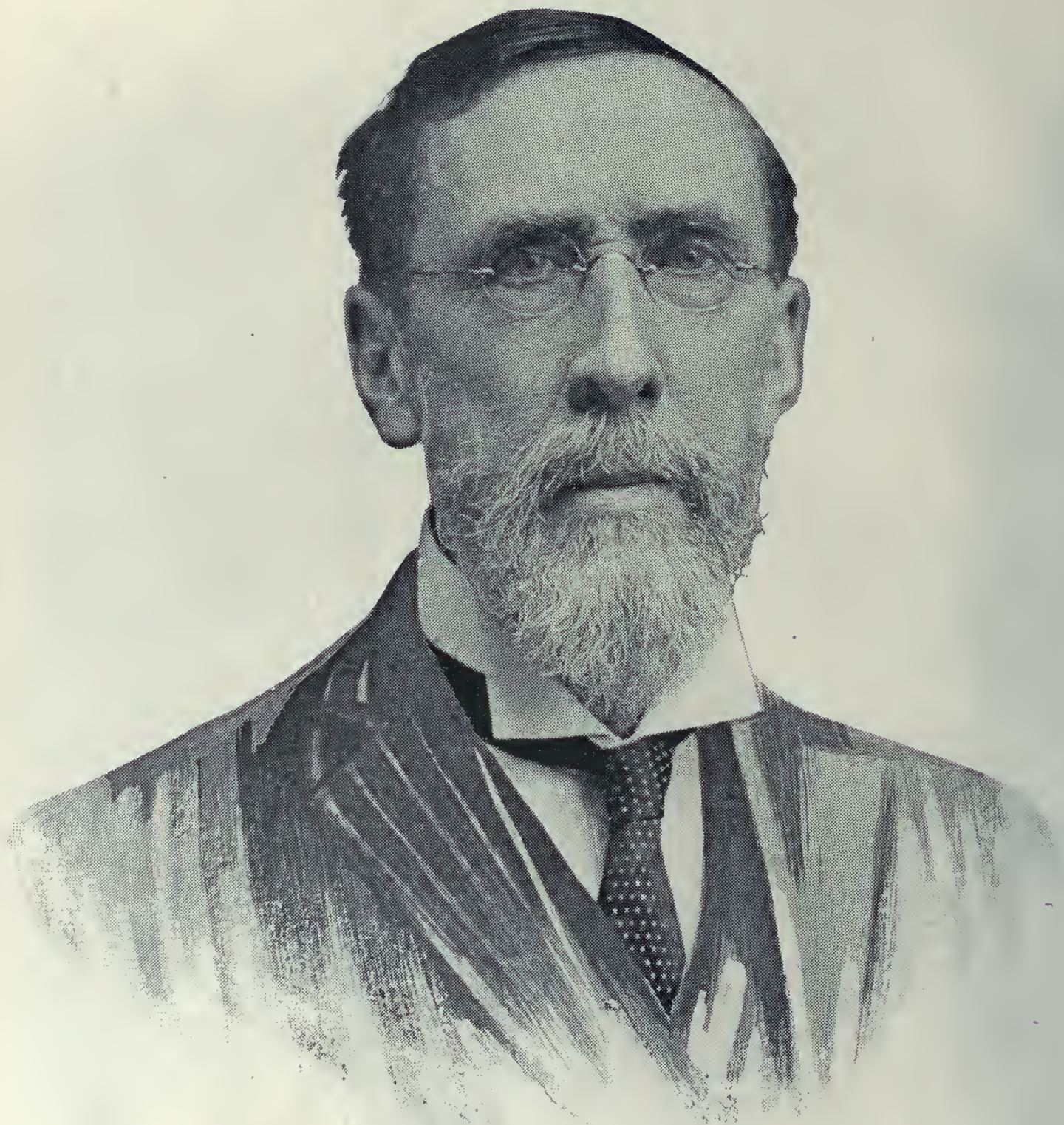
Sections of the Canadian Postal Corps are also located at the Canadian Section, General Headquarters, and at the Canadian Base Depot. The work of the latter is connected with mails for drafts for the front from Training Camps in England, and is of a very difficult nature. The former deals with all mails for casualties, for which, in the Canadian Military Postal Service, an entirely unique system has been devised, as follows:

When a man is wounded and admitted to Hospital the unit is not aware of his location, and his mail matter is consequently simply endorsed "Hospital" and returned to the Field Post Office whence it is forwarded through the Railhead to the Postal Section, Canadian Section, General Headquarters. The Postal Detail at this point having access to records showing the exact hospital locations in France of all casualties, it is possible for them to re-direct the mail matter to the hospital

in which the addressee is located. When a man has been invalided to England his mail matter is forwarded to the Postal Section, Canadian Record Office, London, where it is similarly re-directed to the appropriate English hospital. Mail for men who have been killed in action, died of wounds or declared missing is endorsed by an officer and returned to the senders.

To explain the necessary delay in delivery of mail matter addressed to a soldier who has been wounded the system of tracing these men to their destinations is appended:

A Field Post Office receiving mail matter endorsed "Hospital" or "Wounded" sends it to the Canadian base at Rouen where it is taken over by a staff of men in the Canadian Section, 3rd Echelon, who have access to the records of the Canadian Division, as stated above. Records are searched for the last known address of the wounded or sick man, which is written on the cover of the letter or parcel and it is forwarded to the addressee. An explanation of the Canadian Record System will show how addresses are found. Each Canadian battalion or unit has a clerk at Rouen, whose duty it is to follow the movements of every person connected with his department. He has a complete nominal roll of officers, non-commissioned officers and men. When a soldier leaves a battalion, the unit in the fighting line advises Rouen of the fact in a weekly return. This report is handed over to the clerk concerned, who keeps a daily casualty log, each page of which is numbered. The Battalion return, for instance, shows Lieut. French wounded in action, and evacuated to No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance. The clerk turns to Lieut. French in the alphabetical nominal roll and alongside the name he enters No. 212 which is the number of the page in the casualty log for that day. He then makes a record in the log, showing the name of the soldier concerned, date of report, by whom reported, date of casualty and where detained. Shortly afterwards a report comes in from No. 2 Canadian Field Ambulance stating that Lieut. French has been received suffering from a gunshot wound in the foot, and that he has been placed on an ambulance train. An entry is made in the casualty log to this effect. Advice is then received that this officer has passed through No. 2 Canadian General Hospital bound for England. This is duly recorded. Finally it is noted that Lieut. French embarked on Hospital Ship *St. George* for England. Immediately after this entry is made Lieut. French's name is crossed from the Rouen records as he is no longer on the strength of the Division in France. In due course the officer's mail is received by the Postal Corps detachment at Rouen. The postal clerk observes that he is connected with the 8th Canadian Battalion. He turns to the books of that unit, looks at the nominal roll and sees that Lieut. French has gone to England. He therefore endorses the envelope "England" and places his initials thereon to show responsibility. The mail is forwarded to the Canadian Record Office in London, where the books show the postal clerks that Lieut. French is in a certain London hospital, where his mail is finally delivered. When it is considered that fully fifty per cent. of the Canadian Division is away from the front some idea of the vast amount of work done by the Canadian Postal Corps will be gained.



RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE EULAS FOSTER, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L.
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

The work of the Canadian Postal Corps does not necessarily take its members into the trenches although every man is trained and armed for front-line service. Certain of the Field Post Offices are necessarily situated in close proximity to the Infantry Battalions and Field Batteries and are consequently well within the "shell zone". Members of the Postal Corps at the Front have frequently had to perform their duties under shell fire and on one occasion rendered considerable service in transporting wounded from a village which was being heavily bombarded. They are required to save the mails from salients under severe shell fire and at great risk. One Field Post Office was recently hit by a shell and a member of the Postal Corps so severely wounded that he subsequently died. Several of the Field Post Offices have been blown to pieces by shell fire.

As is the case with all units at the front, the Postal Corps is on duty twenty-four hours daily. Some of the postal details commence handling mails between 4:00 and 5:00 a.m. and few cease before 11:00 p.m. All Field Post Offices must be ready to move at any hour of the day or night.

The Postal Corps Details at Bramshott and Shorncliffe Camps are under the command of Major B. M. Caldwell and handle mails for the Canadian troops in these camps. There are large numbers of Canadian troops in these camps and the work of the Canadian Postal Corps Details is responsible and difficult.

It will be understood from the above that life in the Canadian Postal Corps on active service is not what might be termed "easy." All ranks, however, submit cheerfully to the many hardships and difficulties in the good work of keeping in touch with their friends and families the men who are risking all for the honour of the British Empire and the safety and freedom of their homes.

Department of Trade and Commerce

IT is often asserted that international trade rivalry is the most prolific cause of war and preparations are already being made for a commercial contest which is to follow the present conflict of armies. These problems of the trade phenomena that precede and result from wars have been receiving much attention from the press and public but there is a general tendency to overlook the difficulties that have developed and been overcome during the actual war period. The nation that can best maintain its commercial equilibrium is the one that can stand the drains and losses of war longest. Thanks to the British navy, trade under the Union Jack has been but slightly interfered with by enemy operations, and the importer is free to buy and the exporter to sell in the market which best suits him.

Freedom of the seas is not, however, the only necessity of trade in war-time. Submarines and mines are not the only perils that beset commercial enterprise. Direction, information and assistance in many other forms are required from some overseeing power if the best advantage is to be taken of opportunities and the most serious of dangers are to be avoided.

What the Board of Trade does for the British business man, the Department of Trade and Commerce does for his Canadian confrere. It is charged with the development of the nation's trade and it does its work in time of strife as in time of peace. During the first two years of the present struggle the Department of Trade and Commerce has discharged a very important duty along its regular line of work, and has also carried out many highly important special commissions assigned to it by the Government.

DARK DAYS

The declarations of war, involving nearly the whole of Europe, which made memorable for all time the opening days of August, 1914, demoralized the commercial system of the world. The ocean-borne trade of the Germanic nations vanished. Certain markets were closed, others languished for lack of supplies. Shipping and insurance rates soared. Soon prohibitions of trade in many lines of goods further complicated the situation.

Canada, a young nation just beginning to assert herself in the world's markets, both as a buyer and as seller, and having a foreign trade exceeding a billion dollars a year, seemed threatened with industrial paralysis, for no one then foresaw the wealth which was soon to come to her through the medium of munitions-making.

In their perplexity manufacturers and traders, importers and exporters, turned to the government for advice and aid. Where could they find new markets for goods that they had formerly sold in markets closed by the war? Where could they buy goods formerly secured from nations that had become enemies? What opportunities were there to replace, in the home market, goods of foreign production by Canadian-made goods? What had Germany and Austria-Hungary been supplying to nations from which they were now cut off, and could Canadian manufacturers secure these markets? These, and scores of similar and subordinate queries were hurled in volleys at the Department of Trade and Commerce,—for it is to that department that the commercial world of Canada looks for information upon every conceivable question.

LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

Within the department there was congestion of work, to a certain degree, but no dismay. The department handles just such problems as these every day of its existence. There was merely a speeding up of the work of finding markets for sellers and goods for buyers and of spreading broadcast general information and advice through the medium of the Weekly and other reports.

In the Trade Statistics Branch hundreds of "rush" inquiries were answered. Special statistics of the trade of Canada and all foreign lands, in aggregates and in detail, were compiled, and the customs tariffs of nearly two hundred countries were quoted and explained. The exporter was told how much of his line of goods Germany had been selling, and where; what was the import tariff of the purchasing country and what other countries were competitors for the trade;

while the importer who had been handling German goods was advised of other sources of supply. In continuation of this work the Trade Statistics Branch

testimony to the soundness and safety of Canada's commercial system and relationships!

For the development of home industry, for the attraction of foreign investments and for the expansion of external trade, a constant and uninterrupted commercial service is essential. That service the Department of Trade and Commerce has rendered even more efficiently during the war than during the preceding years of peace.

A MILLION BAGS OF FLOUR

Canada is the granary of the Empire. She feeds Britain in peace or war. With the Atlantic free, Britain need never fear hunger. When war was declared Canada's first gift was thirty-three thousand of her sons, but long before these could strike a blow the Canadian people had given the Old Land another substantial evidence of their sympathy and support. When the "First Contingent" was raised,—fifty per cent. over strength,—Canada was pleased with herself, but not satisfied. She wanted to do more, and to do it at once. What more appropriate than a gift from her greatest store of national wealth,—the product of her wonderful grain lands. Not wheat! Wheat is good,—but flour is better. Canada's gift to the Motherland should be ready for the baker's trough, ready to be made into bread in a few hours. So she sent a million bags of flour. The Home government accepted it with the gratitude of the British people and the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada did the rest.

The duty of purchasing and despatching the flour was carried out with admirable ease and promptitude. The first shipment left Canada on August 24th and the last instalment December 1st. At the request of the British government delivery was made at seven different ports in the United Kingdom. Along with the gift of Canada as a whole went a special donation of 300 bags of flour from the town of Wainwright, Alta. In purchasing and transporting the flour, the Department incurred a total expenditure of more than \$3,000,000.

ONTARIO'S GIFT

In the early days of the war, the farmers of Ontario signified their desire to contribute a tithe of their crops to the people of Great Britain, and the organization and management of the gift fell to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Instructions were sent to all parts of Ontario for the shipment of all gift produce to Montreal not later than November 1st, but it was found impossible to adhere to that date as final and goods were received until January, 1915. In the special warehouses secured by the Department in Montreal were collected great stores of oats, wheat, barley, rye, corn, peas, beans, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, butter, cheese, canned goods, dried apples and other commodities to an estimated value of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, while more than \$5,000 was received in cash. At that time ocean tonnage was very hard to secure and delay in the transportation of the goods across the Atlantic was inevitable. When the St. Lawrence was closed by winter, goods had to be transported to open ports, but before spring the whole gift was in the hands of the British people.



FRANCIS CHARLES TRENCH O'HARA
DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

published in its Monthly Report a series of analytical statements of the trade of Germany which demonstrated the exact position formerly occupied by that country in the commercial world.

The advantage that such a service of prompt and thoroughly reliable information was to Canadian commerce is incalculable. It is a service that has never flagged,—that is being given every day. Canada's trade has expanded greatly since the war began and the expansion is not by any means altogether due to "war orders." Manufacturers from the United States are continually establishing new factories in Canada. It is probably a unique occurrence in world history that a nation engaged in a life-and-death struggle should attract permanent investments of neutral capital, and surely it is a most convincing

APPLES

A service incidental to the war was the "Apple Campaign" conducted by the Department in the autumn of 1914. It having been discovered that a large part of the apple crop of the country was likely to be wasted, owing to the general derangement of markets and business caused by the war, the Department inaugurated a campaign of advertising to increase the home demand for the fruit. Every newspaper in the Dominion carried advertising of Canadian apples and 61,000 books of recipes for the use of apples were mailed to inquirers from the Department's distributing office. The amount of labour and expenditure involved was considerable but the complete success of the campaign was ample reward.

THE POILU'S BLANKET

Simultaneously with these duties the Department of Trade and Commerce was carrying out an important special commission for the French War Office. This was the purchase and supply of 400,000 army blankets. It was a "rush order" and many difficulties were encountered in carrying it out. Canadian factories were given commissions to the limit of their capacity but a part of the order had to be filled by United States concerns. The scarcity of ocean tonnage intervened again in this matter, but all obstacles were overcome. The blankets were received, inspected, paid for and shipped and the French government was well pleased. The total expenditure was about \$1,700,000.

FLOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA

In March, 1915, came a demand from the government of the Union of South Africa for 35,000 bags of flour. This was purchased and shipped by the Department of Trade and Commerce at an expenditure of \$130,000.

SHIRTS FOR THE BERSAGLIERI

In July, 1915, the armies of the Allies had not grown to the enormous proportions that they have since attained and Canadian factories that now have all the war orders they can handle were in want of business. In that month the Knit Goods Manufacturers Association informed the government that their mills were largely idle and asked for assistance in securing orders. The Department of Trade and Commerce took the matter up promptly and effectively. Orders were secured from the government of Italy and in a short time Canadian mills were humming with the task of supplying 600,000 undershirts and 100,000 blankets for the soldiers of our Mediterranean ally. The orders were duly filled, and the amount expended in cost and incidentals was \$875,000.

So well was the Italian government satisfied with the manner in which its needs had been supplied that, about a year later, it asked the Canadian government to purchase for it half a million more shirts. When this is being written, the order is being filled under the direction of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

A COUP IN WHEAT

Most famous and most valuable among Canada's varied products is wheat. Canada proudly calls

herself "The Granary of the Empire" and while she plays a leading part in feeding the Motherland she receives for her wheat crop the means wherewith to develop her great, new prairie provinces.

When it was learned that the Canadian wheat crop of 1915 would exceed all former records, there was rejoicing, for such a wonderful yield was no small strength to a nation at war. There was, however, another aspect of the situation, one that the general public did not see. With some European markets closed and others buying only as need required, with United States and Argentine grains competing in the British market and with ocean tonnage at great premium, there was a good possibility of Canada having difficulty in disposing of her enormous crop. Then, one morning, the world woke to learn that the Canadian government had commandeered 13,600,000 bushels of wheat then in store in the elevators between the head of the Lakes and Montreal.

The Department of Trade and Commerce did it. Under this department the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada is administered. It controls inspection, fixes grades, licenses elevators (and runs elevators of its own) and directs the whole grain trade of Canada. It was the executor of the Government's orders in the matter of commandeering wheat.

It was no simple matter to seize all the wheat in transit from the prairies to the Atlantic. Power and authority there was in plenty,—power to exercise for the welfare of Canada and the Allies,—but that power had to be so exercised that no injury to the individual should result from the benefit to the whole people. The seized wheat had a thousand owners. Some owned a hundred, others a million bushels apiece. Some were exporters, some were brokers, some were millers. All were treated alike. It was of the greatest importance that Canadian flour mills should not be deprived of a full supply of wheat for grinding. Canada's flour production is of importance second only to her wheat production when food supplies are considered. In time of war its importance is greatly increased. The mills had to be supplied out of the commandeered wheat, but care had to be taken that the amount under public ownership was not lessened. So a system was established whereby fixed releases of quantities of wheat were made for the supplying of specified mills on the undertaking of the grantees to replace the wheat secured by equal quantities of fresh wheat from the West. Like measures had to be resorted to in order that great shipments of wheat on order by the French government and other foreign buyers should not be interfered with. In all, 7,500,000 bushels of wheat were thus "loaned" by and returned to the government. The amount of clerical labor involved in these thousands of transactions, every one of which had to be surrounded by all possible safeguards, can be better imagined than described. Shipment of the government wheat continued for nine months. No less than fifty ocean ships were employed and twenty-five others, commandeered for the service, were released in order that private commercial interests might not suffer.

PREPARING FOR PEACE

"In time of peace prepare for war," says the old adage, and modern phrase-makers have condensed the



HON. WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE, M.D., LL.D.,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

maxim into one word,—“preparedness.” The Department of Trade and Commerce accepts “preparedness” as a motto, but turns the old saw round about and says, “In time of war prepare for peace.” While assisting in many and varied ways to carry the war to a successful issue for the Allies, the Department is also deeply concerned in preparations for the post-bellum period.

The ablest students of economics face the declaration of peace with less equanimity than they faced the declaration of war. War, the great waster, is the supreme abhorrence of all economists, but war gives rise to an exultation among the peoples concerned that makes them equal to almost unlimited efforts and sacrifices, while peace, following war, has usually been marked by conditions of gloom, depression, lack of enterprise, disorganization and wide-spread suffering. That Canada may escape so far as may be possible, the enervation that follows war is the prayer of every Canadian and the Department of Trade and Commerce is striving to make that prayer come true.

Chief among the Imperial efforts to evolve means for commercial and industrial readjustments after the declaration of peace is the Dominions' Royal Commission. This body is composed of distinguished representatives of all parts of the Empire and its true function is to inspect, map out and appraise the resources of all lands under the British flag and to advise on the best means for their development and the up-building of the Imperial commercial structure. Having visited Australasia and South Africa the Commission commenced its tour of Canada in the early autumn of 1914. Sir George Foster, the representative of Canada on the Commission, had just commenced to display the resources of his own Dominion to his Overseas colleagues when it was decided that, owing to the conditions arising out of the then newly-commenced war, it was desirable to postpone the rest of the tour, and the party dispersed.

It is now seen that the report of this Commission will be of the greatest value when after-war problems have to be solved, so the Commission has reassembled, with additional incentive and new objectives and is completing its work. The tour of Canada was resumed in September. The country has been traversed, every important city visited, every resource and industry appraised and volumes of expert evidence taken from leading men in all sections and in all lines of business. The tour is managed entirely by Trade and Commerce officials, the Deputy Minister, Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, being the Commission's Chief Officer for Canada.

Canada's wealth of resource, in forest, field, mine and sea, her possibilities to accommodate millions of new people, to produce for the supply of other parts of the Empire such vast volumes of varied wares that her present export trade will be dwarfed by comparison, have now been displayed to this august body and Canada will surely profit greatly by their counsel in the after-war adjustments.

While the Dominions Royal Commission is thus surveying the Empire, Canada is conducting a more minute survey of her own commercial and industrial situation. An industrial census has been taken and Sir George Foster has issued a ‘Call to Action’ in which he summons the forces of the Canadian business world

to save the Dominion from commercial disaster following the war. The captains of industry are to meet and present their ideas of what Canada should do when the world “plunges into peace.” This unique gathering has enormous possibilities. The plans and recommendations that it may evolve will be the condensed business wisdom of the whole Dominion. Parliament will doubtless defer greatly to its findings and the Department of Trade and Commerce, which has the direction of the conference, will naturally be charged with the carrying out of the enterprises to which it gives birth.

A TOY FAIR

Already the Department has seized upon one opportunity to develop practically a new Canadian industry, viz.: toy manufacture. The nurseries of the world have been flooded for a decade with toys of Austrian and German make, but Canadian children shall no longer learn to spell from the trade stamp “Made in Germany.” Recently the Department held in Toronto a “Toy Fair” where samples of toys heretofore imported from enemy countries were displayed and the possibilities of Canadian production taken up with Canadian manufacturers. The idea has taken hold and is developing along practical lines. Not only is the home market to be supplied but importers in other British colonies have begun to inquire for Canadian-made toys.

ENEMIES' SAMPLES

There have also been held in Montreal and Toronto exhibitions of samples of goods produced in enemy countries for export trade. These displays were visited and their articles examined by thousands of Canadian manufacturers who thus obtained valuable information as to just what the foreign markets call for and what the German manufacturer has been supplying them with. More than eight thousand articles were displayed.

THE CENSUS

The Census and Statistics branch of the Department, while not directly charged with the carrying out of “war work,” has been called upon for special services arising out of the war. Numerous inquiries as to resources and other matters concerning Canada have been answered from the vast fund of statistics available in this branch. The quinquennial census of the Western provinces, taken in 1916, afforded a valuable survey of conditions existing there in the second year of the war, while a special compilation of statistics from the Dominion census of 1911 set forth in concise form the country's resources of man-power and the classification of the people by national origins. A special industrial census of the Dominion has also been taken since the war began.

A SUMMARY

This article can give but a summary view of the war work carried on by the Department of Trade and Commerce. A closer and more detailed description would require an amount of space impossible to devote to it in the present work. That the department has



HON. J. A. LOUGHEED, K.C.,
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

saved Canadian industry from misfortune, has prevented a disastrous obstruction of the flow of wheat from the west, has fed the loyal followers of Botha, has comforted the French soldier in his bivouac, has clothed the descendants of Garibaldi's "red-shirts" now fighting for "Italia irridenta," has been the vehicle of the benevolence of Canada and Ontario to the Motherland and is now striving to pierce the veil of the future and to prepare Canada for the stress of days to come—all this and more is surely no small claim to credit as having a part in the "war work" of the Canadian Government.

The Department of the Interior

THE Department of the Interior might be said to be one of the most peaceful divisions of the government service, for, although it is one of the largest departments of the Civil Service it has had very little war work to do. It has looked after Dominion parks, forestry, water powers, townsites, lands and land patents, timber and grazing rights, seed grain, mining rights, land surveys, observatories, immigration and the numerous other duties for which it is responsible during the time of war as it did in the years of peace, and, though expansion of work has been checked by the government's general policy of retrenchment, nothing that was of real and immediate need for the development of the country has been neglected. Lands have been laid out and allotted to settlers, the homesteaders who have completed their duties have received their patents, the multitudinous affairs and problems arising out of the settlement of a vast new land have been carefully handled and the untroubled peace and prosperity that have reigned in the wheat-belt and beyond, since the war broke out, may be regarded as in no small measure due to the unvaried activities and services to settlers of the various branches of the Department of the Interior.

Passing mention may be made of an internal economic arrangement of the Department that is not generally understood. The general public may assume that because the immigration to Canada has been small since 1914, the men of the large Immigration Branch have had nothing to do. On the contrary, they have been fully employed.

It will be remembered that, on the occasion of the failure of the wheat crop in certain sections of the West a few years ago, the Government purchased and distributed to settlers millions of bushels of seed wheat in order to assure that the largest possible area might be seeded for the next crop. For seed, and in special relief work about \$12,000,000 was expended. The poor settlers, hard-hit by the failure of the crop, could not pay for the wheat, so the Government took their promises for it, and, to make all secure, made the price of the wheat a charge against the land. Thousands of settlers who received this assistance have not repaid the Government yet. In fact, about \$9,000,000 remains outstanding and these debts take a lot of looking after. The homesteader who has completed his duties but hasn't paid for his seed wheat can't be given a patent until he does so (and it is the responsibility of

the Land Patents Branch to see that he doesn't get one). However, a large part of the seed grain work has been handled by men from the Immigration Branch, drafted into the temporary Seed Grain Branch. Employment of a large staff of extra clerks has thus been avoided.

The outside division of the Immigration service has done some real, and very important, war work. The hundreds of thousands of alien-born persons in the Dominion have constituted a great care to the government during the war. Enemy reservists among them must be prevented from escaping to fight against us, open disloyalty and disturbances in the country must be prevented, and despatch of contraband goods to enemy countries must be prevented. The officers of the Immigration service, because of their knowledge of these people, have been able to give invaluable assistance to the military, police and internment branches, while the inspectors at ports and on the International border have frustrated numerous attempts of German and Austrian reservists to join the armies of their countries. This is another phase of "war work" that cannot be discussed in detail until the war is over.

Quite recently the Immigration service was charged with the responsibility of defending Canada from a new and horrible device of her enemies, viz., the introduction of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease by means of germ cultures conveyed by pseudo immigrants.

The Department of Indian Affairs

THE great war has written a new and inspiring chapter in the history of the Indians of Canada.

They, once the sole owners and rulers of the territories now comprising the vast Dominion, now the wards of the intruding white man, have proved anew their true allegiance to the Great White Father across the Big Salt Water. Perhaps more truly than the whites have these red-skinned Canadians done their part. Where can be found a community of the ruling race that has had to be restrained from making a proposed patriotic contribution because it was greater than could be afforded? Yet this has been the case with more than one band of Redmen.

The Department of Indian Affairs conducts the business of the Indians of Canada with a conscientious care that is little known and, consequently, not fully appreciated by the general public. THE CIVILIAN sought to secure a story of the work of the Department during the war, but received instead an account of the work of the Indians, with mere references to the enlistments and patriotic contributions of members of the Departmental staff. These latter are dealt with in other sections of this book.

The officers of the Department appear to have greater care for the credit of the Indians than for their own.

In reading the account which follows of the doings of the Indians during the war, the reader must bear in mind that the Indians have acted throughout with the advice and under the watchful supervision of the officers of the Department, and that the splendid showing of Indian enlistments is in a large measure



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MINISTER OF JUSTICE

due to the efforts of a member of the staff,—himself of the Indian race,—who has visited many of the reserves and told the braves in their own tongue of the great war and the part they could take in it.

The record of the Indians in the present war constitutes an eloquent tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the Canadian aborigines. Their contributions to Patriotic, Red Cross and other war funds so far total \$14,429. In addition to this, sums amounting to \$10,250 have been offered, which the Department has refused to sanction, as the bands in question were unable to afford the outlay.

About 1200 Indians have enlisted. Nearly one-half of the strength of the 114th Battalion, "Haldimand Rifles," has been recruited from the Indian reserves of Eastern Ontario; the 52nd, popularly known as the "Bull Moose Battalion", has 65 Indian members. In the Bruce Battalion there are 65 Indians from the Cape Croker reserve alone, where the total male population between the ages of 21 and 65 is only 108. Eighty Indians were recruited from the remote Hudson's Bay districts. The figures of Indian enlistment by provinces are as follows:

Ontario.....	862
Quebec.....	101
Manitoba.....	89
Saskatchewan.....	57
Prince Edward Island.....	24
British Columbia.....	17
Nova Scotia.....	14
New Brunswick.....	12
Alberta.....	9
Yukon.....	2
Total.....	1,187

Of this number eight are commissioned officers.

A number of Indians have met death in action and several are prisoners of war in Germany. Among those killed at the battle of Ypres was Lieutenant Cameron D. Brant, a great-great-grandson of the famous Captain Joseph Brant, who rendered such valuable services to the British cause in the Revolutionary War, and whose son, Captain John Brant, led the Indians at Queenston Heights.

The Indians excel at sharp-shooting and many of them have splendid records in this branch of the service.

The following excerpt from a letter written from France to an official of the Department by a member of the 8th Battalion gives an interesting account of the exploits of some of these Indian snipers:

"When I came to the Eighth there were three Indians doing active service, namely: McDonald, of Winnipeg, who was an Iroquois, Paddy Riel, of Port Arthur, a grandson of Louis Riel, and Ballantyne, also of Winnipeg.

"These men enlisted as privates and worked in their companies as such for some time after they came to France.

"Then it suddenly dawned on some official that a sniper's detachment to the battalion might be a good idea, and such was formed. And these three Indians were detached as part of this scheme, and I can say

without fear of any denial that they far outclassed the white men at this class of work. They were imbued with the Indian patience, and for hours they would stalk an enemy until finally the man would fall a victim to their unerring aim, and another notch would be cut in the stock of his rifle. When Paddy Riel gave up his life for his country, some 38 notches were counted on the rifle butt. On Macdonald's there were over forty. Ballantyne still remains to avenge the death of his companions, and, should he be spared, many of the enemy will be placed *hors de combat*, as by his unerring aim he became known, the battalion over, as one of the greatest foes that the Kaiser has along the whole Canadian lines. He has accounted for over 50 of the enemy since he was assigned to the position of sniper.

"Paddy Riel was killed by a shell in the trenches, and Macdonald met his death while going out of the trenches on the ——— road, also by shell fire.

"And when these two Indians departed this life like true soldiers of their King, perhaps never was such a genuine regret noticed amongst the men of the Eighth. Here at the front the Indians and the white man are on the same plane, no distinction being made. In fact, if any favouritism was noticed, the Indian lads seemed to get a shade the better of it. The officers everywhere realized the great work these boys were carrying on, and consequently the red men were given just a little more freedom than their white brethren. And no one of the Eighth felt any reason to complain, as all were certain that the men earned their special favours. By their diligence they kept the German sniper down, and therefore saved our men many anxious moments. It is claimed that these men helped to demoralize the whole German sniping system by their method of attack. They were free agents, and their manner of baffling the Germans was effective. By means of sandbags they would build up a position for their concealment and behind these they would remain sometimes for over an hour, awaiting the time when the Hun would arrive at his sniping post. And even then the red man's rifle would not bark out. He would await the time when the German, out of too much confidence, would show a little more of his body, so as to make a better mark. And then the Indian would be all action, and ere the German scented danger a bullet would have pierced him.

"And you could realize that this work by the Indians proved of enormous value to the army. It was not long until these men came to be known throughout the whole division. Officers of every rank were proud to talk to them, and only a few days before the death of these Canadian heroes, Brigadier-General Lipsett went through the trenches, and in almost every trench he asked after these men, and when finally he came across them, he stopped to chat. And for over half an hour he talked to these red men of Western Canada on general topics, and the boys were proud. And to demonstrate just what familiarity existed between the officers and men, one had to be close at hand to witness. "Paddy" was stroking the general on the shoulder at one moment, and the next he was hitting the leader on the back and saying 'good fellow.'

"When the news of the death of these men was conveyed to the officer, he was greatly concerned, and

he evinced the fact that Canada had lost two great men. He attended the funerals of both men, as did also Colonel Matthews and other officers of the Eighth. These men were honoured to be able to do homage to such men."

The Indian women are also "doing their bit". They take an active part in Red Cross activities and knit socks and mufflers for the soldiers.

The Dominion Police

LAW and good order are so much the prevailing condition in Canada that the public has come to have an impression that a remarkable freedom from crime or disturbance is an inherent characteristic of the Dominion. So, perhaps, it is. Canadians are a people given to common honesty and the observance of their laws. But can it be supposed for a



COL. SIR PERCY SHERWOOD
CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR CANADA

moment that a great, rich, sparsely-populated land, in which any one can move about at will without passport or question, and having a wide, open border upon another land of personal freedom would not be the happy hunting ground for the social enemies of all the world if there were not some efficient restraining force in existence? Surely it would,—but that force exists. It is the Dominion Police.

Canadians read many books alleged to be descriptive of the efficiency and achievements of the secret services of other countries but remain largely unaware that Canada has an establishment of like character

that is second to none in the thoroughness with which it discharges the duties assigned to it. What these duties ordinarily are and how and by whom they are carried out has been told in a former special issue of *THE CIVILIAN*, to which the present reader is referred. The war brought to the Dominion Police a multitude of new problems and new responsibilities,—problems with which the force has grappled with unvarying success, and responsibilities that were in no instance misplaced. Canada, during the first two years of the war, has enjoyed a freedom from ordinary crime almost unprecedented in her history, while the incidents of violence and disturbance traceable to a state of beligerency have been few and trifling. A neutral country has suffered a hundred-fold more crime arising out of the war than has Canada, a full participant in the struggle. Has all this been mere luck? The intelligent reader will have his own answer.

Police work at any time and of any sort is necessarily of confidential character and the work of the Dominion Police during the war is especially secret. It is, however, possible to discuss certain of the divisions of the work that the force is carrying on, though of means and methods there can be no mention.

One of the very important undertakings, and one that had to be undertaken and carried out very quickly at the commencement of the war, was that of the registration, parole and internment of subjects of enemy countries then in Canada. Any observant person living at any border point during the late summer and early autumn of 1914 knows what a task this was. Thousands of army reservists and other enemy aliens sought to escape to the United States but very few got through the police net. Of course the police alone were not able to carry out the work of stopping this very dangerous exodus. Under special powers conferred by Order-in-Council, the Chief Commissioner of Police employed as auxiliaries of his own force the Immigration and Customs officers at scores of border ports and the services rendered by them were of the most valuable character.

The aliens who sought to escape from Canada were only a small percentage of those in the country who had to be looked after. Regulations required them to register and report at intervals while those who were considered to be dangerous to the peace of the country were taken into custody. To-day the number of persons so registering and reporting to officials at intervals is nearly eighty thousand while seven thousand others are interned at Fort Henry in Kingston and other camps and places of detention. The figures are eloquent of the amount of work done in this regard, but only those who understand the wily character and immense determination of the active enemy alien can have any idea of what the police and their auxiliaries have had to contend with.

Another sort of enemy alien activity with which the police have coped is the sending of money to enemy countries. Just how the police get their clues to this practice is a mystery to the layman but it is common knowledge that there have been numerous prosecutions and convictions of offenders against the regulation making it an offense.

Prosecution of persons trading with the enemy is another duty of the police and in detecting and securing

punishment for this practice they have been highly successful.

Hundreds of enemy aliens resident in Canada and desiring to be freed of the stigma of their nationality have applied for naturalization since the war began and the Dominion Police have been required to make numerous and exhaustive inquiries into the characters and records of these persons before their applications were taken up by the naturalization courts.

Mails, cables and land-telegraphs have been under censorship since the outbreak of the war and from these sources have arisen hundreds,—perhaps thousands,—of cases of great difficulty for investigation by the police.

Wireless telegraphy was a new problem of this war. The Government of Canada decided to close all but a few stations and to take those under its own operation or control. Many minor government stations were closed and private stations were rigidly suppressed. These private stations were numerous, unregistered and hard to locate, and it was the duty of the Dominion Police to find them and put them out of business.

Government buildings, grain elevators, important railway bridges, tunnels and culverts; canal locks and dams; active wireless stations and numerous other properties have been carefully guarded from harm and while the military and private guards have done a great deal of such work the whole guard system has been the responsibility of the Dominion police.

In connection with every one of these services, the police have been deluged with complaints, suspicions, reports and demands for action. Letters, telegrams, telephone and verbal messages by the thousand have been received. Many were well founded, many were sheer nonsense, not a few were anonymous,—but the police had to look into every one that seemed to have any foundation of fact, for any one might hold a clue of importance. Suspicious citizens have denounced secret service men as spies and loyal and innocent persons have been secretly complained against for purposes of spite. The problems of the police have been bewildering by their number and complexity and would have driven to distraction any but a thoroughly trained and organized force.

The whole responsibility of this enormous work for the protection of Canada rests upon one man—Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of Police. Only those immediately associated with him in his days and nights of unrelenting labour have any comprehension of what this official has accomplished during the more than two years that has elapsed since the war began. And yet, when a visitor enters his office, Sir Percy greets him with a smile and listens to what he has to say with courtesy and close attention.

One man there is, outside the police staff, who knows what Sir Percy has done—and that man is H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. It was when he was retiring from the position of Governor-General that the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Sir Percy and it was well understood to be merely the token of His Royal Highness' appreciation and approval. At the same time a medal for meritorious public service was conferred upon Inspector Parkinson who has immediate charge of the secret service branch of Dominion Police work.

The foregoing is merely an index to the work of the work of the Dominion Police during the war. The full story will never be written. As years pass on the public will learn a little,—just a little,—more about it. Some amazing records lie snug in the steel vaults of the East Block in Ottawa, but other facts are recorded only in the memories of the men of the force,—never to be told nor ever written.

The Royal North-West Mounted Police

IN 1911 there were in the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan alone, more than a hundred and seventy thousand persons of German or Austro-Hungarian origin. They were scattered over the half-million square miles of territory included in the young "Prairie Sisters," in urban and suburban communities or on isolated farms. In some localities they were mixed with the people of British origin, in others they were segregated by their own choice. Five hundred of them more were scattered in the Territories and the Yukon. In 1914 they were probably somewhat more numerous than in 1911 when the official census, from which the above figures are quoted, was taken.

Every one of these persons of alien enemy origin became a potential enemy when the Central Powers commenced the war in August, 1914. No doubt thousands of these immigrants were truly loyal to the land and flag of their adoption and thousands more, while not of British sympathies, would not do anything to injure or disturb the country in which they had found opportunities for advancement that their native lands could never offer. But there were, also, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of German and Austrian army reservists and others who were intensely loyal to their own countries and who saw it their duty to go home to fight or to aid the Austro-German cause by hampering the work of Canada and Britain. Such a leaven rendered the presence of the great number of aliens a very real source of danger to Canada, yet this danger has caused no anxiety, has developed no trouble and has been so little heard of that most Canadians have forgotten it.

Why?

Because of the Royal North West Mounted Police.

This famous force, in process of gradual reduction, was down to a strength of 700 men in 1914. Immediately steps were taken to recruit it up to 1200 men and this was successfully accomplished, though it was not easy to get prime men for home police work when the bugles were calling "mount and away" for service overseas. Another obstacle to police recruiting was the inflexible rule that no Mounted Police men would be allowed to join overseas units. This rule was necessary in order to keep the force intact and efficient to face any crisis that might develop at home, but it caused bitter heart-burnings and deep dissatisfaction to the men of the organization which furnished so many splendid squadrons for the contingents that went to South Africa in 1899-1900. Against these considerations were balanced the fame of the force,—the glamour of their history and tradition,—and the attraction was sufficient to draw recruits in the numbers desired.



HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., B.A.
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO
ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON, ENGLAND, OVERSEAS MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Two years have passed. If the Western German plotted, he did so in vain. The public has heard of the bridling of certain noisy little newspapers and of the suppression of a seditious school-teacher or two, but the disturbances in the West have not been any more serious than a cowboys' round-up celebration or the spending of a year's treaty-money by a band of Indians. Perhaps a few suspicious characters have been corralled in internment camps or laid by the heels as they slipped away across the border,—but the "Riders of the Plains" are silent men. Little is said of what they have done.

How does it come to pass that this insignificant force of mounted constabulary can "hold down" a vast and what would in any other new country almost surely be a disturbed and unsafe region?

The story is a long one. A couple of books have been made of it, but much remains untold. An incident each of the early, the middle, and the later history of Western Canada may illustrate:

Piapot was a Sioux, but he was chief of a band of Crees. That combination would make the devotee of Wild-West romances smell blood. Away back in the late 'seventies Piapot heard that a gang of men was working across the plains, staking out the right-of-way for that mysterious thing, a railroad. The aborigines of the plains to the South had suffered much from railroad aggressions and Piapot determined that no railroad should vex the freedom of the Canadian prairies. So he and his braves, with their squaws, papooses, ponies and dogs pulled up stakes and moved down to the line of the survey and there set up a new village.

On came the engineers. Piapot's village was right in their way. They told him to move, but he didn't. They coaxed, but he was obdurate. They explained, but he could not understand. They threatened and he scowled. Then they sent word to the nearest Mounted Police post.

A sergeant and one constable were sent to move that tribe of near-hostiles out of the way of the railroad!

Into the midst of the camp rode the two red-coats and were instantly surrounded by a throng of braves, each wrapped in his blanket. Now, a disgruntled Indian in a blanket is dangerous, for the chances are ten to one that the blanket covers his rifle and hatchet.

The sergeant called Piapot before him. He explained, coaxed and ordered, as the engineers had done, and to equal lack of effect. Then he took out his watch. "I'll give you three minutes to move," said he.

The chief and his braves stood unmoved. A minute was told off. No motion. Two minutes. No change. Three minutes!

The sergeant snapped his watch shut and dropped it into his pocket. He tossed his rein to the constable and dismounted,—a speck of red tunic in a sea of dirty blankets. Up to Piapot's own lodge he strode. Smash! He kicked out the king-pole and the tepee came down in a tangle of sticks and skins. On to the next lodge he went. Biff! It was in ruins. To the third,—and down it went.

No more was needed. Piapot gave a yell, the braves scattered, the whole village came to the ground,

ponies were loaded, papooses collected, kettles packed, and in a trice Piapot and all his Crees were in full retreat!

The C.P.R. marched on.

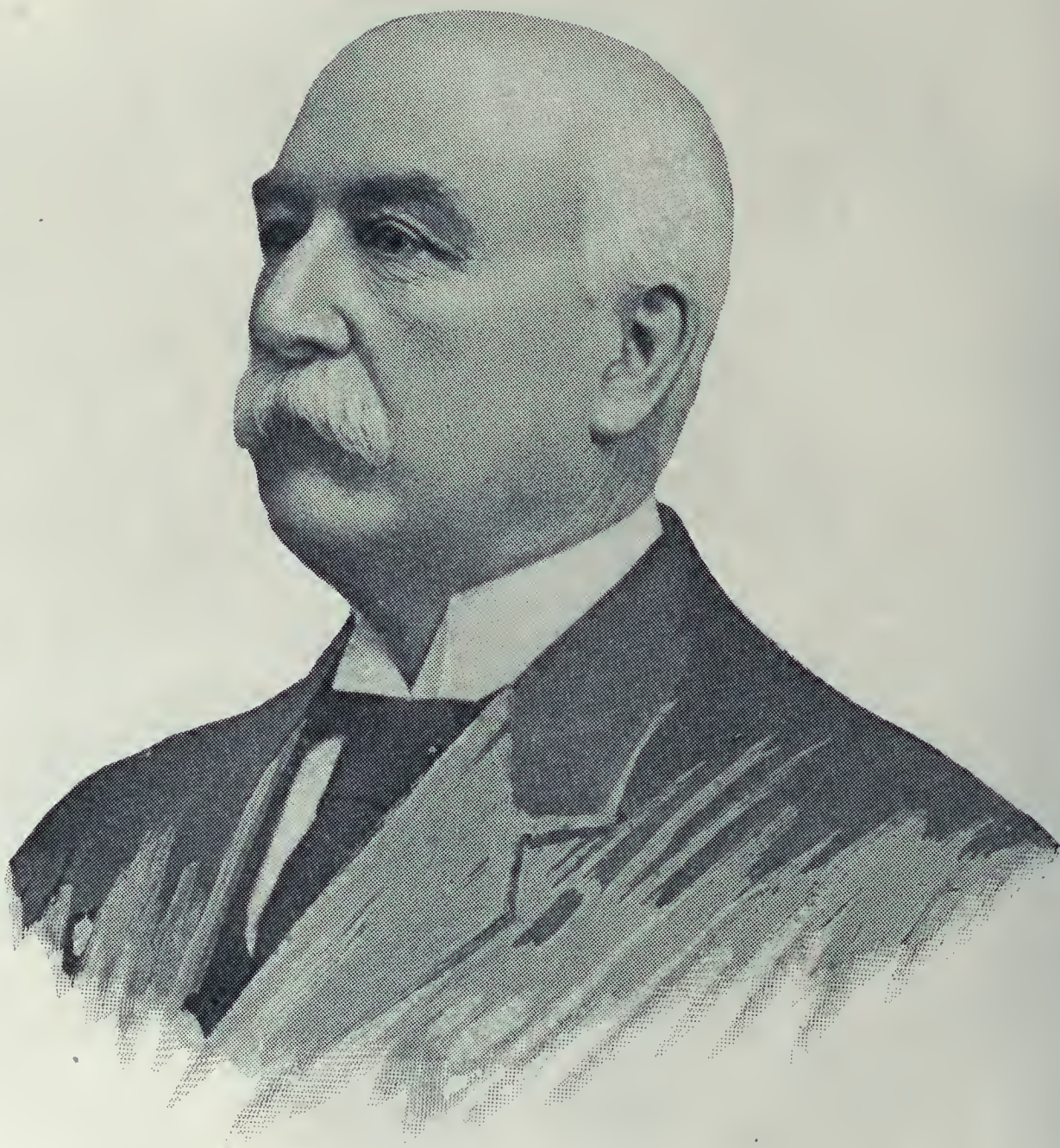
Here's another true story:

One of those peculiar productions of old times in the West known as a "bad man" crossed from his usual stamping-ground south of the international border and located himself in a little Manitoba settlement. His reputation had gone before him and his manner showed that he was disposed to live up to it wherever he went. For a time he lorded it over the terrified community, backing up his assumption of sway by the usual display of six-shooters.

But word had been sent to the nearest Mounted Police post for aid and a lone constable arrived on the scene. The "bad man" was holding forth in a saloon when the policeman located him. The officer would have been quite justified in "covering" the quarry with his own weapon or in using other forceful means to accomplish an arrest, but that is not the Mounted Police way. The constable merely went up to his man and notified him that he was under arrest. Then began the liveliest time in the history of the settlement. From one end of the bar-room to the other it raged,—policeman and prisoner locked in each other's grip, the one unable and the other unwilling to use a weapon. Now on foot, now rough-and-tumble, now one uppermost, now the other,—the fight wavered between man and man. But in such struggles determination has the advantage over bullying and at last a tattered and dishevelled constable led an exhausted and handcuffed prisoner away to the barracks guard-room. Not a shot had been fired.

A very recent illustration of a still different phase of Mounted Police work was the capture of two Eskimo murderers in the Arctic regions in the summer of 1916. Word was received at one of the remote posts that an Eskimo wearing the cassock of a Roman Catholic priest had visited an exploring party from the Stefansson expedition at the Coppermine River. Inquiries were made and clues carefully followed up in the drear region of ice and island that borders the Canadian mainland on the north, and it was at length made definite that two Roman Catholic missionary priests who had been working among the Eskimos had gone on a journey with two of the natives and had never been heard of afterwards. To find the two natives was the task. In Victoria Land, hundreds of miles from the place where he was last reported, one of the murderers was taken into custody and his confession made the whole horrible story clear and implicated his fellow in the crime. The second arrest was more easily accomplished. Three years had elapsed between the commission of the murders and the capture of the perpetrators. They are now at Herschell Island police post awaiting trial.

By such accomplishments as these have the Mounted Police established an ascendancy over the people of myriad races and characters who inhabit the new lands of the West. The honest, peaceful settler knows the Mounted Policeman as his best and truest friend and the dishonest or turbulent know him to be a relentless, though just, enforcer of the law. From the Lake Mani-



HON. T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., B.A.
MINISTER OF LABOUR

toba to the Yukon it is an accepted axiom that if one sins the Mounted Police will get him, sure.

So it has come to pass that the red-coated "riders of the plains" have, without noise or disturbance, without visible special effort, kept in peace, security and prosperity those borderlands of settlement that, under other conditions, might have been the source of serious trouble to the government during the dangerous days of war. So secure is the peace of the prairies now that the force has been allowed to diminish to little more than its strength just before the war.

Truly, the Mounted Police are a "Royal" force.

It may be thought by some that this world-famous police body cannot be properly described as being a section of the Civil Service. Yet such it is. The Royal North West Mounted Police is a regular department of the Government service in Ottawa, the Comptroller having the rank of Deputy Head. An Ottawa staff handles the accounting and clerical work of the Department. Further, the Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners, fourteen Superintendents and forty-one Inspectors,—the officers commanding posts and detachments and directing the actual work of the force are all civil servants and are listed in the official Civil Service List. The Civil Service is proud to claim the Royal North West Mounted Police as a part of itself.

The Public Archives

HISTORIES of wars have usually been compiled from information gathered after the contests were ended. Very often a long period elapsed before the work was taken up seriously and in the interval a large proportion of the most valuable data was lost. Histories of wars have very commonly been written by intense partizans of one side or the other. Some works of this class show the deliberate intention of the writer to favour one side by the suppression of certain facts and the giving of disproportionate prominence to others; while other writers, though they have striven to be fair and to give the facts of both sides fully and honestly, have nevertheless been unable to entirely avoid all evidence of bias.

Even those histories which do not aim to give general accounts of the wars with which they treat, but only to record the achievements of one army, or a division of an army, have suffered from the same causes. The contradictions, arguments, disputes and bitterness which have followed the greater number of such publications are familiar to everyone. Perhaps no historian who ever wrote has entirely escaped the charge of favouritism. A pessimistic student of history has declared that there are no honest historians.

No one who has ever had the slightest experience in historical research but has had cause to deeply lament the incompleteness of the material available. Dry, methodical official records of the movements of armies are poor material out of which to build a war story with the human interest that alone appeals to the reading public, and if the historian supplements such material with that which he may gather from chance private sources, or lends a credulous ear to

tradition, his chances of turning out a balanced and reliable work are greatly imperilled.

All of which merely demonstrates the great importance of the fact that Canada is to have an official history of her participation in the greatest war the world ever saw, prepared from data gathered during the actual progress of the struggle and giving only the indisputable facts regarding every phase and event from the mobilization at Valcartier in August, 1914, "till the boys come home."

This great work is entrusted to Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, a historian of note and Deputy Minister of the Department of the Public Archives.

The preparation of official histories at the expense and direction of governments is not altogether a new thing, but never before was such a work undertaken with the thoroughness and earnestness that is being devoted to Canada's history of her part in this struggle. Not only is every possible Canadian, British and French official record to be searched, every report of an official or unofficial observer, correspondent or eye-witness examined and the story of every man who has been in a position to have specially important information recorded, but the photograph, the cinematograph and the photostat process are all being impressed for the work. Further, the nucleus has already been made of a great collection of arms and equipment of all sorts used in the war, so that future generations in studying the history of the struggle will have, not only the written words of participants, observers and recorders and the pictures of places and events to instruct them, but may also examine the arms, uniforms, equipment and ordnance used by the contending armies.

Dr. Doughty, who is an honorary major of the Canadian Militia, has been to England and France and at the battle-front and has set at work the various agencies necessary to the carrying out of the great work entrusted to him. The Canadian War Records Office in London will carry on much of the work under the direction of Sir Max Aitkin.

Few people have any idea of the magnitude of the work under the direction of that office or of the great benefit that Canada will derive therefrom. Extraordinary efforts and determination under war conditions in England and in France have been necessary to accomplish the object of its director. Yet it is a most desirable work, for it is evident that the people of Canada will demand an account of the manner in which our troops acquitted themselves, and of the vast organization that has been brought into play, for their equipment, maintenance and welfare. The manifold activities of this office will result in a record of the war such as has never been obtained of any other event in our history. For when this record in all its parts is assembled, all that one may wish to know—from the badge of a battalion to the death struggle with the enemy—from the enlistment of the soldier to his victorious return—will be forever available to the Canadian people.

We have seen our battalions in their camps and we have seen them depart for overseas, but it is only when one beholds the troops from all parts of Canada assembled in Europe and the organizations in connection with them that one realizes how vast our undertaking is.

Few, of course, have such an opportunity, but the record which Sir Max Aitkin is forming will contain the detail as well as the complete story of our participation. In it is recorded the daily movement of each unit from the moment of its arrival in England, whether in the training camp, on the battlefield, in the hospital or convalescent home, in fact any place where orders may have taken it. To tell how all this has been accomplished would in itself form a story. The historian, the photographer, the artist, the aero-photographer, the cinematographer, the scout, the "listening-post," the survivor, and even the enemy prisoner, have contributed towards this unique record.

This work must be done now and Canada has wisely decided to undertake it while it is possible to make it complete. For it is quite certain that she will be called upon sooner or later to provide a record even if it fall short of one formed while the events were being enacted. Moreover, by carrying out the project now, while every agency is available, Canada is in a position to obtain, at a comparatively small outlay, results which even a lavish expenditure a few years later could not secure. The future historical enquirer and the Canadian of to-morrow will turn with pride to the

achievement of the Canadian War Records Office, for therein is enshrined the memento of so much of their glory and their sacrifice in the cause of humanity.

The museum cannot, of course, be formed for some time, although there is already a large collection of trophies in Ottawa. Sir Maxwell Aitken with the assistance of Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George and General Hughes has prepared a very extensive collection of trophies for Canada. The British government has given the Canadian Record Office all original war diaries, aerial photographs and cinematograph pictures of the Canadians in action; and His Majesty the King has been pleased to present to our museum one of the machine guns captured by the Canadians at Ypres.

In Paris the French archives are yielding data for Canada's history and in the Militia Department at Ottawa, as well as in every Canadian camp or mobilization centre in Canada, England or France the work of record is going on.

The undertaking is an enormous one but the results obtainable are of incalculable value and as long as Canada remains a nation successive generations will give praise and gratitude to those who saved for them the story of their country's part in The Great War.

Blood Drops of Heroes

BY WILFRED CAMPBELL

(Wilfred Campbell, LL.D., F.R.S.C., of the staff of the Public Archives, is Canada's premier poet and is, as well, noted as a dramatist, essayist, critic and novelist. His pen has been long devoted to Canada, to the delineation of her scenic wonders, to the revivifying of her historic traditions and to the discussion of her social and ethical problems. Dr. Campbell has earnestly engaged in the advancement of Canada's part in the war and the poem here given is one of his latest productions.)

When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall;
I dream of the faces, all pallid and cold,
Of our great ones who answered the call;
Like the bright autumn leaves,
Or the rich, garnered sheaves,
Our truest, our greatest, our all;—
For my heart beats in Belgium, or far France's wold,
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
I see but the beauty of God;—
Not the small ways of men and the mean faiths they hold,
Like the blind worm under the clod;—
But the brave and the true,
Who knew but to do,
Like those glorious banners of God,
Arrayed on His hills, or at rest on His mold,
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold.
Kilmore House, Ottawa.

When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
There's another dread harvest afar,
Where our greatest, our truest ones, struggle to hold
Back the modern world's Juggernaut car;—
And my heart only sees,
In the pageant of trees,
That horrible pageant of war.
Where God's men for righteousness strive as of old;—
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold.

When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold,
And the vines are like blood on the wall,
I hear o'er the winds on the wood and the wold,
A bitter, insistent call;
'Tis the cry of our slain,
Appealing, in vain,
For help, where the brave souls fall;
And its tragic demand doth the whole world hold,
When the woods at Kilmore are scarlet and gold.

The War Work of Civil Service Organizations

CIVIL SERVICE organizations may be described as belonging to four classes: 1st, Local organizations; 2nd, Class or departmental organizations; 3rd, The Dominion-wide organization and, 4th, organizations on special lines. The largest unit of the first class is the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, which includes all departments and classes of Federal employees at the Capital except those in local services, such as the city post office and customs house. To this class also belong the local organizations of customs, postal and other employees in Ottawa and outside cities. An example of the second class is the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, which includes all the local postal clerks' organizations in the West and some in the East. The Dominion-wide organization constituting the third class is the Civil Service Federation of Canada. This is made up of the Ottawa and other independent local organizations, while the Postal Clerks Association comes in as a unit. In a class by itself is the Women's Branch of the Ottawa Association which is an integral part of that organization, yet assumes duties and responsibilities of special character, which it does not share with the others.

To the reader who may not be conversant with internal conditions in the Civil Service this form of organization might appear to be disproportionate in some respects, but it is the natural outgrowth of circumstances, and, as such, is more successfully carried on than any more formal and less flexible scheme could be. It has been well tested and proved to be thoroughly good in connection with the war activities of the Civil Service of Canada.

That the "war work" of these organizations has been of great importance to the country is demonstrated in the following article. Contributions secured to Patriotic and other funds may be measured in dollars, but the tremendous influence wielded by the organizations for the stimulating of recruiting and patriotic work generally is beyond all powers of estimate or computation. The *esprit de corps* of the Civil Service has a local as well as a national side and this leads to a generous rivalry between organizations and cities as to which can do most to help Canada and the Empire in this war. Great as is the sum of the general undertakings, the aggregate of unrecorded local efforts would probably be still greater.

During the first year of the war civil service organizations did not take up recruiting work officially. Civil servants were enlisting in such large numbers that there was no need of any action along that line. In the second year of the war the recruiting problem reached a new phase in every part of Canada and the civil service organizations took it up seriously. Most of the work along this line has been done in Ottawa by the local organization. A sub-committee of the

Executive committee has the work in charge and has gathered much valuable data, has assisted in the canvassing of the departments and in other ways. No record of results is attempted, nor, indeed, is any possible to prepare. Men drop the pen and seize the rifle. Who can say whether the propaganda of the association inspired them to that action or not? Suffice it that the enlistment of civil servants in the overseas forces goes on unceasingly and that the civil service organizations stand pledged to the proposition that every able and free man who can possibly be spared from civil duties should join the army.

The enthusiasm with which the Civil Service responded to the call for contributions to the Patriotic, Red Cross, and other war funds was responsible for the fact that it is impossible to calculate the full amounts contributed. When local funds for various patriotic purposes were started in cities and towns all over the Dominion during the first few weeks of the war, Postal, Customs, Inland Revenue and other Dominion employees immediately subscribed, either as individuals or through local civil service organizations; and so it happened that when the general appeal of the Civil Service Federation went out, the field had already been covered to some extent. Reports came in from scores of places that contributions already made could not be changed. Some civil servants had pledged contributions for years and some for the duration of the war. Some were giving to one fund and some to another. Some gave "a day's pay," others a percentage off each month's pay. In the aggregate, such scattered contributions represented a very large sum,—a sum fully proportionate to the whole amount raised for patriotic purposes in Canada at that time,—but accurate accounting of it is impossible. In Ottawa the Service gave "a day's pay" to the first collection for the Patriotic Fund and subscribed freely to assist Red Cross, ambulance, machine gun, hospital bed, prisoners of war and other funds.

When the second contribution to the Patriotic Fund was called for, more of the Outside Service waited for the Federation's collection and in consequence the contributions were more systematically arranged and handled. Statistics of this collection are much fuller than are the records of the first collection, but the reader must bear in mind that none of the totals of contributions given in this article are inclusive of the whole amount actually subscribed to the funds by civil servants.

For convenience in handling the subject, it may be well to consider just the two contributions to the Patriotic Fund, and second, the aid given to Red Cross, Hospital, Belgian Relief and other funds collected as a means of helping the soldiers or relieving the distress of those who had suffered by the war.

Patriotic Fund—First Contribution

AS everybody knows, the war was, for the average person in Canada, a bolt from the blue. There had been war scares a-plenty, but a week before war was declared there were no rumblings more than usual to indicate that the volcano of European conflict was about to break into the greatest eruption of history. Canada, a country of peace, was called upon practically without warning to plunge into war. The imagination of the ordinary man was stunned by the calamity, and had it not been that wise and able leaders were to the fore to direct the country's activities, any proper preparation at first would have been impossible. The rapidity with which the country put itself on a war basis, from the head of the army force and the head of the money force to the humble woman knitting socks for some unknown soldier to wear in unconsidered trenches "somewhere in France" will surely be regarded by the future historian as one of the marvels of this day of miracles.

so as to make the flow of funds as large as possible. There are local and class associations of civil servants everywhere, and these, of course, called meetings and arranged for collections on various bases.

That generosity, patriotism and good-will outran thoughtfulness and discretion was natural, of course. It was seen very early in the war that to allow everybody to call upon people to contribute in the name of patriotism to any cause which might strike him as worthy, would mean waste, confusion and dissatisfaction. Therefore, the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized under government auspices and an effort was made to concentrate the power of patriotic enthusiasm which was so active, yet, comparatively speaking, so ineffective.

It is to the credit of the Civil Service of Canada that they were among the first, if not the very first, of the great Dominion-wide organizations to make use of their influence to concentrate the efforts of their people. The Civil Service Federation of Canada, as has been explained, is just what its name indicates—a federal



THE ORIGINAL OFFICERS OF THE PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

It is to the credit of the Civil Service of Canada that it was not less alert or less active than the rest of the country. Local contributions were called for everywhere and small societies connected with churches and other organizations at once bent their energies to the collection of money for various purposes. To these good causes, civil servants everywhere responded more quickly than most people, and with at least equal generosity. The postmaster of a town, the Collector of Customs, and other Dominion officers are usually leaders in local movements of every kind outside of politics, and when the need of money arose on account of the war these people were among the first to contribute and to organize the givings of the community

body made up of representatives of class and local associations of civil servants everywhere throughout the Dominion.

The approval of the Government had to be gained, for, as will be seen later, it was proposed to use official machinery for the collection of the money. But, pressed by the need for early results and trusting to the greatness of the cause and the essential reasonableness of their own proposals, the officers of the Federation went ahead with their plans. In its issue of the 18th of September, 1914—(war broke out on the 4th of August)—THE CIVILIAN carried the following announcement:

"NOTICE TO OUTSIDE SERVICE"

"The executive of the Civil Service Federation of Canada proposes to make an appeal to all the members of the Outside Service in regard to a contribution of one day's pay to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Mr. J. A. Smith, president, and Mr. George A. Carpenter, vice-president, have advised the secretary that they approve of the proposal. The secretary will endeavour to make arrangements with the heads of departments for the deduction of the amount from the pay cheque of all who sign an agreement to that effect. If permission is granted, properly drawn up lists will be mailed to the secretaries of all existing organizations. Associations are requested to postpone action in regard to contribution until a circular is issued on the subject by the secretary.

"J. A. Smith,
"President.

F. Grierson,
Secretary."

The formal correspondence asking for the Government's approval of the plan proposed was brief. Secretary Grierson's letter was as follows:

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 21, 1914.

"Sir,—The organized Civil Service has undertaken to ask the members of the service, or as many as may be reached, for the contribution of a day's pay to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The most convenient and effective way to do this appears to be by means of a deduction from the monthly cheque, authority to do so being obtained from each member. I have the honour to request that we may have the assurance of the head of each department that the signatures on the lists we may obtain will be duly honoured and the day's pay deducted from the monthly cheque in one instalment. Insofar as the Inside Service is concerned, the arrangement has been generally concurred in, through the kind offices of the Auditor General. It is chiefly in regard to the Outside Service that I am making this representation, so that there may be no doubt that the clerical work involved will be accomplished. The Accountant of the Post Office states that the matter is quite feasible as applied to the Outside Service of his Department.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"F. Grierson,

"Secretary, Civil Service
Federation of Canada.

"The Right Honourable

Sir Robert Borden, G. C. M. G."

To this, Prime Minister Borden sent the following reply:

"Ottawa, Ont., 28th Sept., 1914.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 21st instant I beg to say that the Government have no objec-

tion to carrying out the proposal put forward by the Civil Service Federation of Canada. A copy of your letter and of this reply will be sent to the head of each Department.

"The assent of the Government to the proposal is based upon the understanding that no pressure is to be exercised on any member of the Civil Service and that each one is free to contribute what he deems just, or not to contribute at all, if his circumstances do not permit. In other words, the Government would agree to make the deduction only in case the contribution in each instance is absolutely a free-will offering.

"Yours faithfully,

"R. L. Borden,

"F. Grierson, Esq.,
Secretary Civil Service
Federation of Canada,
Ottawa, Ont."

Thus authorized, the Federation sent out its appeal. There were over 40,000 members of the public service to be reached in all parts of the world, including many within the Dominion occupying far-distant posts on coast or plain. The work would have been impossible had there been no machinery for it except such as the Federation itself could supply. But every department of the public service gladly undertook the patriotic work of spreading the Federation's literature and making known the fact that the contribution was called for. In this way expense was avoided and the collection of the fund was greatly facilitated.

So ready were the civil servants to give that in many cases they did not await payments by deductions from their monthly pay, but sent cash. In many other cases, though contributions had already been pledged or given through local civil service associations, the members responded to the Federation's appeal, thus contributing doubly.

The enthusiasm with which all classes responded is indicated by the record which THE CIVILIAN made at the time. It is worth while to reproduce here some of the notes which were given while this remarkable offering was in progress. The following paragraphs are taken from its pages:

"If the little stories contained in the record of the civil service contributions to the Patriotic Fund were not so full of human interest, continuation of this record would become monotonous, for every report has the same theme of glad self-denial, glowing patriotism and the ambition to do more and more. Not a department, branch, office staff or any other group of Government employees, inside or outside, has failed to respond to the call on behalf of the dependents of the men who go to the front. Every day brings messages of more money given and more promises, and those who keep the records have their hands full.

"The Outside service of the Department of Trade and Commerce (which is scattered to the ends of the earth), is responding nobly. Trade Commissioners in England, Scotland, Barbados,

Cuba, Holland and Newfoundland have been heard from. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the call was sent out to get replies from South America, China, Australasia and South Africa. Every report received is a glad response to the request, and the entire staffs of the officer are signed up. W. B. Nicholson, of St. John's, Newfoundland, says, "I shall be glad, if deemed necessary, to again contribute in this way to Canada's Patriotic Fund."

"D. L. Daigle, of Point Sapin, N.B., sends his order for a day's pay, which amounts to \$1.25.

"H. F. Burke, light-keeper at Clapperton Island, Ont., sent \$10 from himself and \$5 from his family, and adds: If further contributions are required, let me know."

"The Collector of Customs of the Port of Montreal reports that his staff has subscribed and paid in \$1,700.

Office staff and inspectors contribute a day's pay each month.

"Branches of the Department of Public Works at Victoria, B.C., are giving a day's pay per month, beginning with September.

"Men of the Dominion Public Works Agency at Edmonton are contributing \$181.76 per month to the Patriotic Fund.

"Every man of the Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office staff at Calgary, also the Ranch, Homestead and Timber inspectors, gave a day's pay and many gave more. A plan of monthly contributions is being arranged. The first payment from this staff was \$140.

"The Royal Northwest Mounted Police contribution amounts to \$865.98 per month.

"The Collector of Inland Revenue at Brantford reports that all officers in his division have contributed liberally and will continue to con-



THE PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE COLOURS.

"The Collector of Customs at North Portal, Sask., reports for the staff at that place and for Estevan and Marienthal. At North Portal each man contributes, during September, October and November, amounts varying from \$2 to \$5 per month. Eleven men, in the three ports, give \$82 in all.

"At Vancouver practically every man on the Customs staff is contributing every month.

"The 'British Columbia Dredging Fleet War Fund' has been organized, with Supt. J. L. Nelson, as President, and E. A. Burns as Secretary-Treasurer. There are 254 members, and they pay in about \$800 per month to the Fund.

"At Maple Creek, Sask., the Dominion Lands

tribute during the continuation of the war.

"Employees of the Department of Public Works at the Temiskaming dam have sent in \$50.

"Ottawa Post Office staff paid in \$50.

"The staff of the Post Office Inspector's office, Ottawa, subscribed and paid \$83.51.

"St. John, N.B., Post Office staff is contributing \$54.22 every month.

"Thomas Harney, supervisor of the Lumber Culling Service (Trade and Commerce) at Quebec, sends a fully-signed list of his staff for "such a laudable purpose."

"Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General for Canada, in Paris, sends his contribution through the Department of External Affairs.

"The Indian Agent at Edmonton reports that his staff contributed to the Fund out of their pay, and that the Indians of the Enoch Band have sent 250 sacks of flour to the Belgians.

"Dominion Government employees in New Westminster, B.C., gave, in October, as follows: Public Works Department, \$146.25; Indian Affairs, \$4.50; Interior, \$26.30; Inland Revenue, \$22.50; Customs, \$42; Marine and Fisheries, \$62; Justice (Penitentiary), \$133.85; Post Office, \$67, making a total for the month of \$504.40. Many of these contributions are monthly.

"The Postmaster at Regina reports an organization of his staff for monthly contributions. The full list of contributions will make \$223.04 per month. In September \$170.25 was paid in, and in October \$159.75.

"Post Office employees at Sydney, N.S., subscribed \$397 to the Fund."

"All Customs officials in Regina pledge one day's pay per month until the war is over, and for one month thereafter.

"The contributions of the Railway Mail Service total \$2,818.31.

"Intercolonial railway employees subscribed \$20,150 to the Fund. (These employees are not organized under the Civil Service Federation.)

"John W. Lethaby, Marine Dept., Victoria, in reporting payment to a local fund, writes:—"Every man Jack is giving a day's pay a month until the war ends."

"Other offices giving a day's pay a month during the war to local funds are Gretna Customs and Dawson post office.

The foregoing are examples of a spirit which was universally manifested throughout the Civil Service. The figures given are merely fragmentary, of course, and indicate only that the sentiment evoked had a practical outlook,—a substantial backing.

Owing to the way in which the contributions were made it is not possible to make any summary of the civil service givings. It can only be said that every branch gave handsomely, and that the Inside Service in Ottawa alone contributed more than \$13,000. The spirit of the Canadian people, their willingness to make sacrifices on behalf of the great cause in which the Empire is now engaged, has nowhere been more faithfully reflected than in the eagerness with which members of the Civil Service have given for the general good from salaries none of which are large and most of which are below what ought to be paid for the services rendered.

Patriotic Fund—Second Contribution

WHEN the war broke out it was the confident belief of Germany that a few weeks would settle the whole matter—Belgium throttled; France overwhelmed; Russia conquered; Great Britain annexed; the world enslaved. On the other hand, Britons, accustomed to military success, saw no outcome but a sudden smashing of German power and an early entry into Berlin for the signing of the treaty

necessary to the establishment of that enduring peace which everybody believes is to follow Armageddon.

Now, after more than two years of such bloodshed, turmoil and loss as the world has never seen before, we realize sadly that we were mistaken as the Germans were mistaken. The warnings of the heroic Kitchener, the appeals of the devoted Lloyd-George, and the prophecies of leaders only less endeared to the public heart, recur to our minds as we look back over the road of havoc by which the world has reached its present position. It was to be a long war, and we did not understand.

The view held by everybody having been what it was, there is no reason to wonder that we in Canada did not realize what was to come. We made preparations that seemed to the majority quite ample for the purpose, preparations that seemed to us, not knowing what modern war really meant, perfectly stupendous. But, as time went on, we enlarged our ideas and we are enlarging them still. What this war is really to mean to us does not seem to be understood yet by even the wisest of our leaders.

To many in the Civil Service the contribution first made to the Patriotic Fund settled the whole matter. But in a little while it was seen that far more would be needed from the Canadian people, in the way of men, money and patriotic giving, than had been at first supposed, and it became evident that a second request must be sent out, and for a far larger contribution than at first.

The work in connection with the first contribution had taught a lesson to those mainly responsible. Though the Departments had greatly facilitated the sending out of the appeal and the return of the money, yet the labour of sending acknowledgements and making transfer to the Patriotic Fund of the money as received was great,—unnecessarily great. And the contributions had been unequal,—not because there was less desire on the part of any to give, but because all did not understand in the same way the needs of the case. There was thus a distinct loss to the Fund, through failure to collect money which might as well have been collected. In short, the machinery for the work needed to be extended and improved to meet the new and greater demand to be made upon the patriotic generosity of the Service.

The Second Contribution to the Patriotic Fund was in every way a greater affair than the First Contribution. It was seen, for instance, that a mere amount was not what was wanted, but a steady inflow of money that should help the work that the Fund must carry on for a long time regardless of the end of the war. It was seen that Germany's dream of world-power had been shattered, that, come soon or come late, victory must rest with the Allies. Though determination to fight on to the end was the one dominant feeling on the part of the public, yet there was in every generous heart a hope that the enemy would not make it necessary for every step of this awful argument to be gone through and the logical conclusion worked out to the utter ruin of the great Central Powers of Europe. Talk of peace, though it seems to have been indulged in only as part of the deceitful plan of carrying on the war, filled all the newspapers; and Canadians, hating war and all that it involves, and unaccustomed to the diplomacy

which counts success mainly by the length and deviousness of the paths by which it is gained, were encouraged to believe that the year 1916 would see the end of the struggle. It was in the hope that by helping to fill the Fund's coffers for 1916 the main demand would be met that the Civil Service of Canada decided to make a contribution covering the whole year and amounting to at least five times as much as had been made before. This, of course, did not mean that future contributions should not be made, but only that the mistake of the First Contribution in providing only one sum should not be repeated.

At the same time, the Departments were more completely organized for this purpose. The whole accounting system, so far as necessary, was brought into use, in order that the wish common to contributors, government and the public should be given effective expression.

This meant, of course, that the central authorities of the Civil Service Federation handed over to the accountants of the several Departments practically the whole work of recording the contributions made. It is theoretically possible to gather from all Departments and all branches information as to the work, but the practical gain would not compensate for the heavy labour involved. Each contributor receives acknowledgement of his gift, and that is all that he is really entitled to. He has an interest also in knowing what his office, or branch, or Department has done for the Fund, and that information may be made available to him through the accounting service upon which he depends in the regular way of his work. But to gather the facts from all the many and diverse branches of the public service would be a labour of extensive correspondence and research. That work has not been undertaken.

But the nature of the contribution and the extent of it may be judged by some facts that are actually available. It was decided by the Federation that, without, on one side, putting a check upon generosity, and, on the other, "spurring the willing horse," it should be suggested to the Service that two per cent. of salaries should be given to the Fund. This, if carried out rigidly, would be quite unfair, of course, to those in receipt of the smaller salaries. For the man on \$1,200 a year to give \$24 would possibly mean that the family would have fewer warm clothes for the winter, while \$100 from the man with \$5,000 would mean nothing except, perhaps, a shorter stay for the family at the seaside in the summer. But there was no desire to carry out the plan rigidly; the idea simply was to set a standard by which all could judge their givings.

The greatest body of civil servants is in Ottawa, of course. The Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the local body represented in the Federation, undertook the work of securing contributions not merely from its own members but from all the members of the public service in the Capital. There are as everybody knows, many public services whose employees are not usually counted as belonging to the Civil Service,—as that body is described in the laws on the subject. For instance, there is the whole military service; there are the technical workers and tradesmen of the Printing Bureau; there are the clerks and other employees of the several Commissions, such as War Purchasing

Commission, the Deep Waterways Commission, and others; and there are many newly-formed branches in various departments whose employees have not yet been included in the Civil Service as usually understood.

When the officers of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa announced they were out to collect *one hundred thousand dollars* from people within their jurisdiction, as assumed for the purposes of this work, many people, including not a few members of the Civil Service, said that it was a wild proposition, and predicted flat failure. But the necessary authority for "all steam ahead" was given at a meeting of public servants called to consider the question, and the officers of the Association went at the work with a will. The result of their work was that subscriptions were turned in aggregating over *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*,—practically a fifty per cent. increase over what had been originally proposed.

Under the stimulating propaganda of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, the contributions from the Outside Service everywhere throughout the Dominion and throughout the world were on an equally generous scale. By the middle of November, 1916, the civil servants in Ottawa had paid in \$116,000 on their subscriptions to this second contribution and an additional \$105,000 had been received from members of the Service in other places.

And now comes the announcement from those to whom the civil servants look for leadership, that further assistance is needed and that the Patriotic Fund will look to the Civil Service of Canada to keep on with the good work. The struggle in Europe has entered its final stages, but the enemy is not yet beaten to his knees as a suppliant for a restoration of the peace which he so arrogantly shattered. And, while the brave sons of Canada, including many civil servants, are facing the hardships of the trenches, the danger of death and the still more awful danger of wounds which shall incapacitate them from ever again living as they have lived, the men and women who look to the Dominion as their employer must also do their share, and that share is to give for the good cause as long as the present crisis lasts.

General Contributions

Many of the gifts made for war purposes in the early part of the war were better indications of the loyal enthusiasm than of knowledge of what was required in order to gain the best practical results. In this respect the Civil Service made their mistakes like other people. In fact it is probable that the Civil Service made more mistakes than the general run of folks. At Ottawa, where civil servants are at work in great buildings during regular office hours and can easily be interviewed by the gracious ladies and enthusiastic gentlemen who have good works in charge, it is most natural that subscription lists of all kinds should circulate from desk to desk. And in places like city postoffices and custom houses practically the same conditions exist and the same result naturally follows. Even in smaller places, the holder of an office under the Dominion Government is apt to be regarded as one upon whom

those who engage in what they regard as a public work for the good of the Great Cause have a right to call for generous help at any time.

That much of this giving has been ineffective was not the fault of those who gave nor even of those who sought contributions. The simple fact is that Canada was hurled unexpectedly into a world war and her people at first did not know just what should be done about it. It is always easier to be active than to be wise; a crisis produces twenty men who are ready to do something for one who knows what to do.

A noteworthy instance of generous giving which failed of its object was seen in the enthusiasm with which machine guns were provided by civil servants and others. Somebody got the idea—which may be true enough in itself, or may be completely mistaken—that the rifle was as completely obsolete as the battle-axe, and that the machine-gun was the sword and buckler of the modern soldier. Somebody else took up the notion, and it struck the public imagination so forcibly that, as soon as somebody or other said that the Canadian Government wanted private contributions of machine-guns for our soldiers, everybody went to work to get the money together. It would be hard to say how many of these weapons were pledged by small groups of civil servants here and there. And in many cases not merely was the gun itself promised but also enough men to form its crew, or party, or detachment, or whatever it is called. This machine-gun enthusiasm spread throughout the whole Civil Service, and had all the guns promised been actually called for there would have been equipment in this respect for quite an army. Among funds raised for this purpose were:—Printing Bureau, Ottawa (two guns), Hamilton post office, Brantford post office, London district railway mail clerks, Winnipeg district railway mail clerks, Edmonton customs and others.

Of course the whole thing was, to say the least, premature. There was no more reason for the public providing machine-guns than there was for taking up a collection for rifles or howitzers. All the facts go to show that machine-guns are a tremendous factor in the fighting, but they are only one factor, and their proportion, their place and their relation to other elements must be decided by those who have the campaign in charge. Nothing is to be gained by an enthusiastic public forcing unasked machine-guns upon the commanders on the firing line.

Far different and more reasonable were the appeals made for help for the wounded, the prisoners and all the other sufferers from the horrors of war. Civil servants took an equal share with others in the good work of maintaining of prisoners of war. Through the national and international organizations having this beneficent work in hand little groups of civil servants everywhere have "adopted" each its prisoner of war, or perhaps several of them. The work is done under the best auspices and the only thing the members of the Civil Service who are concerned have to do is to provide the necessary funds. This is done liberally and with the utmost cheerfulness.

The duty of every British subject to take his share in providing relief for the harried and suffering Belgians has impressed itself upon the members of the Canadian Civil Service. It is safe to say that there is not to be

found on this side of the Atlantic a class who have given more generously in proportion to their means toward this most worthy and deserving cause. Collections have been taken up among civil servants themselves, and, besides, the organizations devoted to various phases of this work have been liberally assisted not with money only, but with earnest and well-directed work. An allied cause which was quite equally deserving and yet was not so prominently brought to public attention was the work of relief for the Serbians whose territory has been completely overrun by the enemy and who have suffered correspondingly. So far as Ottawa is concerned the greater part of the work in this cause was done by civil servants and their families and a big share of the money, perhaps the biggest share, was contributed by the same people. Everywhere this work of Serbian relief was taken part in with enthusiasm by members of the Civil Service. The work for the relief of the Belgians is receiving constant civil service support, and Polish relief funds have also been augmented by civil service contributions.

The maintenance of hospitals for the wounded has particularly attracted the attention of members of the Canadian Civil Service, because, through headquarters at Ottawa, so many civil servants have come in contact with those who have been engaged in the hospital work. Contributions of all kinds are constantly being made in this way for the benefit of the wounded, and many of those engaged as nurses or physicians are former members of the Civil Service or belong to families of which civil servants are the head.

One of the greatest war hospitals in England has a large number of beds furnished by special subscriptions of the civil servants of Ottawa. Civil servants also gave generously to the hospital ship funds. Ottawa city post office staff presented the Red Cross with a motor ambulance, costing \$2,500.

In Ottawa the Soldiers' Aid Commission work, organized under Government authority, has received strong support from the Service. Each department has a representative on the general committee of the Commission, and those members have been assiduous in collecting subscriptions from the staffs that they represent.

And so, all through the list of deserving causes connected with the war, there is not one but owes something to the patriotic zeal and generosity of the Civil Service.

There is one way in which this zeal has unique opportunity for its display. As is well known, a civil servant who enlists for active service has his place held for him and is paid, not at the soldier's rate, but at the rate of a civil servant. This is a practice followed by a number of the great employers of labour in Canada. In a good many cases the civil servants so treated have asked to be put upon the basis of soldiers so far as pay and allowances are concerned, the difference between this rate and their Civil Service salaries to be given to swell the funds of some patriotic cause.

This collection of little stories of patriotic generosity cannot be better concluded than by narrating one that has just been received from the Pacific coast. Out in Vancouver, at the end of Prospect Park, is a small lighthouse surrounded by a little plot of land. The keeper of it is an old man named Jones. Last summer a local fund for returned soldiers was opened in Van-

couver. The old gentleman did not have the money to make a contribution to it; while his salary was so small and the demands upon it so large that he was unable to assign it. He conceived the idea of cultivating flowers on the land plot and selling bouquets to motor parties and other passers by. The venture proved a great success and in the autumn Jones handed over \$1,035 in cash, the proceeds of his undertaking, to the soldiers' fund.

part,—in the world's work, and from this time she will claim and be accorded her rightful position.

The awakening of the new spirit of womanhood was made manifest in the Canadian Civil Service before the war. A Women's Branch of the Ottawa Association had been formed and was at work. The readiness with which this organization virtually abandoned, for the time, all its original plans and aims in order to devote its whole energies to "war work" is but significant of woman's ever-



"THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN"
FROM MOOSE JAW, SASK., WHO WERE ABSORBED BY THE P.P.C.L.I.

The Women's Branch, Civil Service Association of Ottawa

[By no means least notable among the phenomena of the war period is the advancement made by the women of the world. The peasant woman of France, guiding the plough while her husband defies the foe in the hill fortresses of the Woeuvre, and the eloquent daughter of the Canadian West, grappling with the gravest national problems of the time and swaying great audiences in the turmoil of a political campaign, have alike demonstrated that woman is qualified and entitled to fill a higher place in the economic and social organization of civilized countries than has ever been accorded to her. Woman has a true part,—a large

readiness to take up her full share of the world's burdens when opportunity is given her.

The following article is contributed to this special issue of THE CIVILIAN by the officers of the Women's Branch.]

THE Women's Branch was brought into existence in January, 1914, through the efforts of Miss Tremblay of the Department of the Interior and a few other enthusiastic women of the service.

There were two primary reasons for the birth of this new organization. For years the more earnest women civil servants had felt that the women of the Service should be brought into closer touch with one another, that some such organization would make a common centre and foster a stronger sense of *esprit de corps*,

also it would be a means of getting at the views of the women of the Service, particularly in view of the immediate possibility of legislation affecting the Civil Service being considered by Parliament. The first officers of the Branch were Miss Mary D. Doyle, President, Post Office Department; Miss Grace Reynolds, Vice President, Office of the Auditor General; Miss Alice E. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Victoria Memorial Museum.

The efforts of the Association were devoted almost entirely to the above objects until war was declared, when the Branch, though only in its infancy and scarcely having begun to realize its power, immediately directed its activities towards giving assistance in this great crisis, not only to the actual needs of the soldiers going to the front, but also to the relief so urgently needed in the city during the following winter of 1914-15.

Two First Aid classes were formed under the direction of the St. John's Ambulance Association, with a membership of 32. Many of the certificated members of these classes later joined the Women's Voluntary Aid Detachment and in their turn have given a week or more services to the Fleming Convalescent Home. Recently a request was received from England for a number of these trained women for active work and the following volunteered:

Miss Florence Brown, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Miss Edith M. Daws, Department of Customs.

Miss Beatrice Holmes, Department of the Interior.

Miss Agnes Low, Department of the Interior.

Miss Alice Houston, Post Office Department.

Miss Lois Jarvis, Department of Railways and Canals.

Miss Genevieve McGoey, Department of Railways and Canals,

Miss Mary Percival, Department of the Interior.

Miss Georgette Dufour, Post Office Department.

Miss Winnifred Raye, Department of Militia and Defence.

Miss Margaret Wilson, Department of Customs.

Miss Houston and Miss Dufour, only, were granted the necessary leave of absence by the heads of their Departments. In anticipation of another call from England, the Branch is making an effort to obtain a uniform basis for such leave of absence under the same conditions as those granted to men who enlist.

In the late autumn of 1914 a three-fold committee was organized under the general direction of Miss Mary D. Doyle, Post Office Department, for handling the work arising from war conditions,—a Red Cross Committee, a City Relief Committee and a Committee to organize the collection and disbursement of an Emergency Fund. The need of one concentrated fund for this work was made very evident a short time after the war broke out. Many calls of equal merit were made upon civil servants and a great deal was given out by them individually without any record being kept that such gifts came from the Civil Service. One such important collection amounting to \$431.65 was taken up throughout the Service by the women for the purpose of contributing their quota towards the cost of a hospital ship to be presented to the British Admiralty

by the women of Canada. To eliminate the necessity for those very frequent demands it was decided to combine and ask each member of the Service to contribute at least the odd cents from his or her pay-cheque monthly, thus creating a fund to cover all the many calls upon the Service. This fund is known as the "Red Cross and War Emergency Fund." The Women's Branch originated the idea and have carried it out, how successfully is shown in the statement of receipts and expenditures.

Shortly after the organization of the above fund a special call came to the Service for the Hospital at Cliveden. The Women's Branch offered to the General Association the use of their organization for collecting the gifts and the offer was accepted. It was found when the canvass was made that, not knowing the larger scheme was being brought forward, the Auditor General's Office had already contributed one bed and the Department of Finance eight beds to the Hospital. In addition to these nine beds there was raised in the Service for this purpose \$2,200 but so keen was the interest throughout the Dominion that by the time the returns were in, the fund for beds had been over-subscribed and after consultation with the Red Cross authorities it was decided to vote this money towards the purchase of a motor ambulance for the Red Cross.

A special contribution to the Red Cross and War Emergency Fund was received, especially for Red Cross purposes, from the Militia Department, and after consulting Dr. Robertson, the Secretary of the Ottawa Valley Red Cross, that amount was devoted to part payment of the maintenance of a Civil Service Red Cross Nurse at the Front; the balance being paid out of the Emergency Fund.

The City Relief Committee work was originally intended as a temporary aid for young women, without homes, thrown out of work by the conditions of the times, but during the distress of the winter 1914-15 it rapidly branched out. Two young women thrown out of office work during the first two months of the war were glad of the small amount we were able to pay them for work done acting as assistants in the Ottawa Welfare Bureau, and, incidentally, they were saved from being added to the already abnormally large list of dependents in Ottawa. In the relief work throughout the city the Committee, under the careful and systematic direction of Miss Grace Reynolds, Auditor General's Office, was generously assisted by the Women's University Club, whose Committee very kindly enquired into, visited and reported the desirability or otherwise of rendering assistance in each case. The Women's Branch very much appreciated this kind co-operation of the University women who had the leisure in daytime to do this work while the Civil Service women were on duty. Another branch of the city relief work was undertaken by a committee for sewing which spent much time making over old garments contributed to them into useful clothes for children. With aid from the Emergency fund they were able to engage sewing women badly in need of employment. The clothes made up in this way were used by the other relief workers as well as donated to the various local relief centres. The work of this committee was done in an admirable manner under the direction of Miss Winnifred Fyles of the National Art Gallery.

Throughout the winter of 1915-16 there was much less need for assistance in the city and most of the energies of the Branch Association were devoted strictly to war work; the only contribution to local relief being a small sum to the Welfare Bureau to assist in the payment of the salary of a visiting nurse, bearing in mind the thought that such a central organization by its systematic work is far more likely to get at the root of such needs than any temporary organization.

The most important war work undertaken by the Women's Branch was the organization of a Red Cross Section with headquarters in the Birks Building. It opened with an office staff of twenty for the purpose of

Thirty-two thousand and seventy-six articles were made for the Red Cross, covering the following range of work: grey flannel shirts, hospital shirts, fracture shirts, knitted scarves, handkerchiefs, hot water bottle covers, sheets, wash cloths, pyjamas, helmets, Balaclava caps, bandages, sponges, hold-alls, cholera belts, pillows, kersey gowns, socks, wristlets, bed socks, bed-room slippers, pillow slips and towels.

A bag of flour and two large bales of clothes were collected for the relief of the distressed Belgians and forwarded to the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club for shipment abroad. The Branch made a hundred and forty-four towels for the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of



PIPE BAND OF THE "PRINCESS PATS."

distributing and receiving material and made up articles from their over four hundred registered workers. Some of this material the Women's Branch donated, but the most of it was supplied by the main Red Cross organization which regarded the Civil Service as one of its working units. The amount of work accomplished by these women after office hours is amazing and a source of much gratification to the officers of the Branch who feel that enough cannot be done to allay the suffering of our brave fellows at the front as well as of those they have left behind.

that Club. A group of women will be found after 5 p.m. daily at the Branch headquarters addressing, stamping and despatching circular letters to our wounded Canadians offering to help them in any way they may require or suggest. Incidentally it may be said that the replies to these letters are most gratifying. The men most assuredly appreciate them and many ask for help in such ways that the Club is only too glad to serve them who have served only too well. These letters are supplied to the Branch by the Canadian Club and the work is done under the personal direction

of the Branch's President, Miss Burt, who is a member of that Club's executive.

When the call came to the Service for a contribution to the Patriotic Fund the Women responded most generously. In 1915, the first call resulted in a day's pay being given; in 1916 the contribution was on a basis of 2% of the salaries.

The Women in the outlying branches of several Departments have been accorded facilities for doing Red Cross work in their office buildings between 5 and 6 p.m., thus saving their time and much room at headquarters.

A couple of Red Cross teas were held at the Experimental Farm through the courtesy of Dr. Grisdale, when much hand sewing was accomplished, the interest sustained in Red Cross work and a very pleasant hour enjoyed by all.

It is the intention to vote the 1916-17 Red Cross and War Emergency Fund receipts in lump sums to the Red Cross and various organizations for war relief in Canada, England, France and Switzerland as was done during the previous year.

Hundreds of Prisoners of War have been "adopted" throughout the Service. Many are being looked after by individuals or by little groups of women who contribute regularly. This is done either by special money contributions or parcels of food or clothing sent direct to the prisoners. It is quite impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the whole number.

Many more civil service women are working steadily for the Canadian Club and the Daughters of the Empire as well as for churches and other organizations. For instance, eighty-three women in the Post Office Department alone are busily engaged in work for the Magdaline de Vercheres Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. In fact, every way one turns these women are found busy doing their bit in all descriptions of work and very often much too busy to talk about it.

The following statement shows the disbursements of the Red Cross and War Emergency Fund.

Belgian Relief Fund	\$50.00
Franco-Amerique Fund	10.00
Victorian Order of Nurses	15.00
Settlement House, Ottawa	15.00
Salvation Army	10.00
St. Vincent de Paul Society	10.00
Miss Whiteaves' Mission	20.00
Soldier's Comforts	10.00
Soldiers in Hospitals in England	25.00
Canadian Prisoners of War	115.00
Queen of the Belgians' Fund	20.41
Red Cross Materials, etc	156.74
Sewing Committee	168.00
Relief Work in Ottawa	249.79
Assistance at Welfare Bureau	327.50
Sterilized Milk for Children	10.00
Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners of War Fund	100.00
Fleming Convalescent Home for Soldiers ...	40.00
French Peasants Fund	20.00
Serbian Relief	70.00
Y.M.C.A. Huts (for soldiers at the Front) ..	25.00
Soldiers' Buffet at Victoria Station, London, England	25.00

Bread for Prisoners of War	\$25.00
Waratah Fund (Convalescent Home)	100.00
Soldiers Aid Commission	50.00
Maintenance of Civil Service Red Cross Nurse at the Front	400.00
Petty expenses	5.00
Balance on hand	113.09

Total amount collected and accounted for as above, to October, 1916

\$2,284.53

So much for the activity of the Women's Branch during the present overshadowing period. It has done well to remember the necessary educational work and recreation to offset the strain of the times and leave its members fully fit for their first duties,—those of the office.

The social and educational work, under the exceedingly capable direction of Miss Edna Inglis, of the Auditor General's Office, is a strong point in the Branch's endeavours, for it was of the first importance for the young organization to become acquainted with its members and their respective abilities and capacities for work. When one realizes how few women in the Service were really acquainted with any outside their own department previous to the formation of the Branch, one will appreciate the great necessity for its social work. Actually, it has been the foundation of all the other work.

A few very interesting lectures and addresses have been delivered before the Women's Branch, notably that of Professor Carrie Derick of McGill University last spring at a luncheon in the Chateau Laurier, on the subject of "War, Women and Industry," when they had as their guests the wife of the Prime Minister, the wife of the Leader of the Opposition, the Presidents of the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club, the Teacher's Association, the University Club and the Local Council of Women, with which order the Branch is, of course, affiliated. In December of 1915, Professor De Lury of Toronto University addressed the Branch and their friends on the subject of the "Revival of Irish Literature." Dr. Shortt, Civil Service Commissioner, occupied the chair. Two members of the Civil Service, Mr. Drake, of the Interior Department, and Mr. Watson, of the Insurance Department, addressed the Branch on Civil Service Superannuation and Insurance, respectively, subjects on which both men are eminently qualified to speak.

Miss M. Tremblay, of the Interior Department, ably conducted a French class for the benefit of a much-needed club-room fund, and in this way was of assistance to a number of students and incidentally was able to contribute \$39.50 to the Fund. Many other social and educational efforts netted small proceeds which also have been deposited to the credit of the club-room fund with the hope that sooner or later the Branch will be in a position to rent suitable quarters for its social and war work.

A masquerade dance was held for the members of the Branch only and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent with much profit socially to the Branch. Several small dramatic attempts were made with varying success; the chief difficulty at present being in obtaining men for the parts. Nevertheless what has been

done in this direction has been of much help in bringing the Women of the Service together and eventually it is hoped a strong dramatic club will be organized.

The Recreation Club, another of the Branch's efforts, has been conducted under the capable direction of Miss Ina Blackburn, of the Forestry Branch, having for its main object outdoor recreation for its members. Three annual trips have been made to a maple sugar camp in the Gatineau hills, and each has proved very popular. Several cross-country tramps, picnics, skating and tobogganing parties were organized. Riding and dancing classes were also most successful under

Miss Blackburn's direction, and a trip through the J. R. Booth Company's mills at the Chaudiere was most interesting and well attended.

The present officers of the Women's Branch Association are:

Past President, Miss M. Tremblay (Interior).

President, Miss F. M. Burt (Customs).

Vice-President, Miss Lea Street (Finance).

Secretary, Miss L. F. Crocker (Post Office).

Assistant Secretary, Miss M. Lyon (Naval Service).

Treasurer, Miss Florence Snelling (Auditor General's Office).

To a Canadian Lad Killed in the War

By DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT

(The allegation that the character of their work has a repressive effect upon the mentality of civil servants is strikingly refuted by the example of Duncan Campbell Scott. While rising from the lower rungs of the ladder to the position of deputy minister, he has also won his way into the very front rank of living poets. His work is notable for its imaginative richness, technical dexterity and natural charm. The tribute "To a Canadian Lad Killed in the War" is from his new volume, "Lundy's Lane and Other Poems," and is reprinted here by kind permission of the publishers, Messrs. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart.)

O noble youth that held our honour in keeping,
And bore it sacred through the battle flame,
How shall we give full measure of acclaim
To thy sharp labour, thy immortal reaping?
For though we sowed with doubtful hands, half sleeping,
Thou in thy vivid pride hast reaped a nation,
And brought it in with shouts and exultation,
With drums and trumpets, with flags flashing and leaping.

Let us bring pungent wreaths of balsam, and
tender
Tendrils of wild-flowers, lovelier for thy daring,
And deck a sylvan shrine, where the maple parts
The moonlight, with lilac bloom, and the
splendour
Of suns unwearied; all unwithered, wearing
Thy valor stainless in our heart of hearts.

The Open Door

By J. SYDNEY ROE

(J. Sydney Roe was a newspaper man before he became private secretary to the Minister of Customs, and his love for "the newspaper game" has never died out. Thus it happens that most of the daintily-designed little poems that come from his pen are given to the public through the newspaper press. Many discriminating readers enjoy a thrill of delight when they discover some new verses by J. Sydney Roe.)

There's a nice little woman who lives down our street,
Her place is so tidy, and wholesome, and neat.
It's the cleanest and best of the houses by far,
And from sunrise to sunrise the door is ajar.

Her man's at the front, and her big strapping lad
Is over in Shorncliffe—he'll soon join his dad,
And she's all alone; when she goes out to char
She's careful to see that the door's left ajar.

I asked her one day when I saw her go out
If she wasn't afraid, with the burglars about.

And she smiled a quaint smile when she said straight to me
"Why all that I have is now over the sea."

She leaves the door open, the neighbours all say,
In case they come home when she's out for the day.
The house is all ready, and clean as a pin
Whenever her big strapping soldiers walk in.

So she sits there and watches and waits for her men,
"If the chance came," she says, "I would give them again!
If they never come home we shall very soon meet,"
Says the quaint little woman who lives down our street.

To the Memory of Rupert Brooke

By A. S. BURINOT

(Arthur S. Bourinot, a clerk in the Department of Indian Affairs, is one of the younger poets of the Civil Service whose verses are beginning to attract more than local notice. "To the Memory of Rupert Brooke" was one of the poems added to his little volume of "Laurentian Lyrics" which appeared shortly before he went overseas as lieutenant in an infantry battalion.)

He loved to live his life with laughing lips,
And ever with gold sunlight in his eyes,
To dream on flowered uplands as they rise
O'er which the moon like burnished metal slips;
To hear the gypsy song in sails of ships,
And wander o'er the waves 'neath azure skies,
Seeing the splendour of tired day which dies
And into lone oblivion slowly dips.

But suddenly his country clashed in arms,
And peace was crushed and trampled like pale
bloom,
Beneath the careless feet of man and beast,—
The world was turmoil, stirred from west to
east,
And song and gladness had no longer room,
For drum and bugle called with loud alarms.

Civil Servants as Soldiers

The Honour Roll of Enlistments

WERE all the Dominion civil servants who have enlisted for overseas service assembled they would form three full battalions of infantry. More than three thousand men who were civil employees of the Government of Canada, have donned the khaki and gone forth to fight and die, if need be, for the Empire.

For more than two years *THE CIVILIAN* has been steadily gathering and listing the names of the civil service volunteers. *THE CIVILIAN*'s record is the only comprehensive list of these men in existence.

The compilation has been a labour of great difficulty for a variety of reasons. When the war commenced no one anticipated that the requirement of men would be so great or that the civil servants would enroll in such numbers. Several government departments did not inaugurate proper systems of record of their men in the army until the war had been going on for many months. Other departments keep record of only such men as continue to draw civil pay, though there are hundreds of civil servants in the army who are excluded from the official record by such a rule. Thus official records, where available, are often incomplete and *THE CIVILIAN* has carried on a system of inquiry all over the Dominion, that has added hundreds of names to the roll which would otherwise have been omitted.

The record is yet far from complete. More civil servants are enlisting every day and new lists of recruits are constantly being received. As long as the war lasts recruits will continue to come forward and the roll will continue to grow.

The names of men enlisted for overseas service have been published in instalments in *THE CIVILIAN* under the heading of "The Roll of Honour." The editors hold that the term "Roll of Honour" should not be applied solely to the record of the dead and wounded. Surely the honour is to the man when he enlists! His suffering or escaping casualty is merely the fortune of war. It is not to his dishonour that he comes out of the battle unharmed.

It should also be remembered that this "Roll of Honour" does not include the names of the men of the Canadian Government Railways who have gone to the front. Probably a thousand men of that service are in khaki and numbers of them have been killed, wounded or made prisoners. They have their own "Roll of Honour" published in their own magazine. If the number of railway men are added to *THE CIVILIAN*'s roll it will be seen that the public services of Canada have given to the Allied armies more than four thousand men or approximately the strength of a brigade of infantry.

Civil servants are to be found in practically every unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and in the British and French armies and the Royal Navy. At the outbreak of war a wish was expressed that civil service units might be raised, but the civil servants were so obsessed with the desire to get into action that they did not wait for any such arrangement and flocked to the colours of every unit that wanted men. Infantry, cavalry, mounted rifles, artillery, engineers, signallers, service corps, medical corps, veterinary corps, flying corps, navy and coast patrol—in short, every arm of the service has quota of civil servants. One unit is unique in that it is of necessity composed exclusively of civil servants, and all from one department—the Canadian Army Postal Corps.

Civil servants hold every rank from that of private to that of Brigadier General. A number are commanding battalions, regiments or batteries or holding important staff positions. A few of the civil service officers of higher rank are featured in the illustrations of this special issue.

The quality of the civil service soldier may be judged from the record of honours won and from the casualty list, to which the reader is referred.

Below are given the names, arranged by Departments, of the volunteers reported *to the end of November, 1916*. During the early months of the third year of the struggle, civil service enlistments are still very numerous, though the number of men in the service fit and available for military service has been greatly reduced.

This list contains 3,229 names:—

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

Dunsmore, Edward,
Downes, William,
Harvey, Fred R.
Wilson, Ernest Ed.,
Wadsworth, E. W.,

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

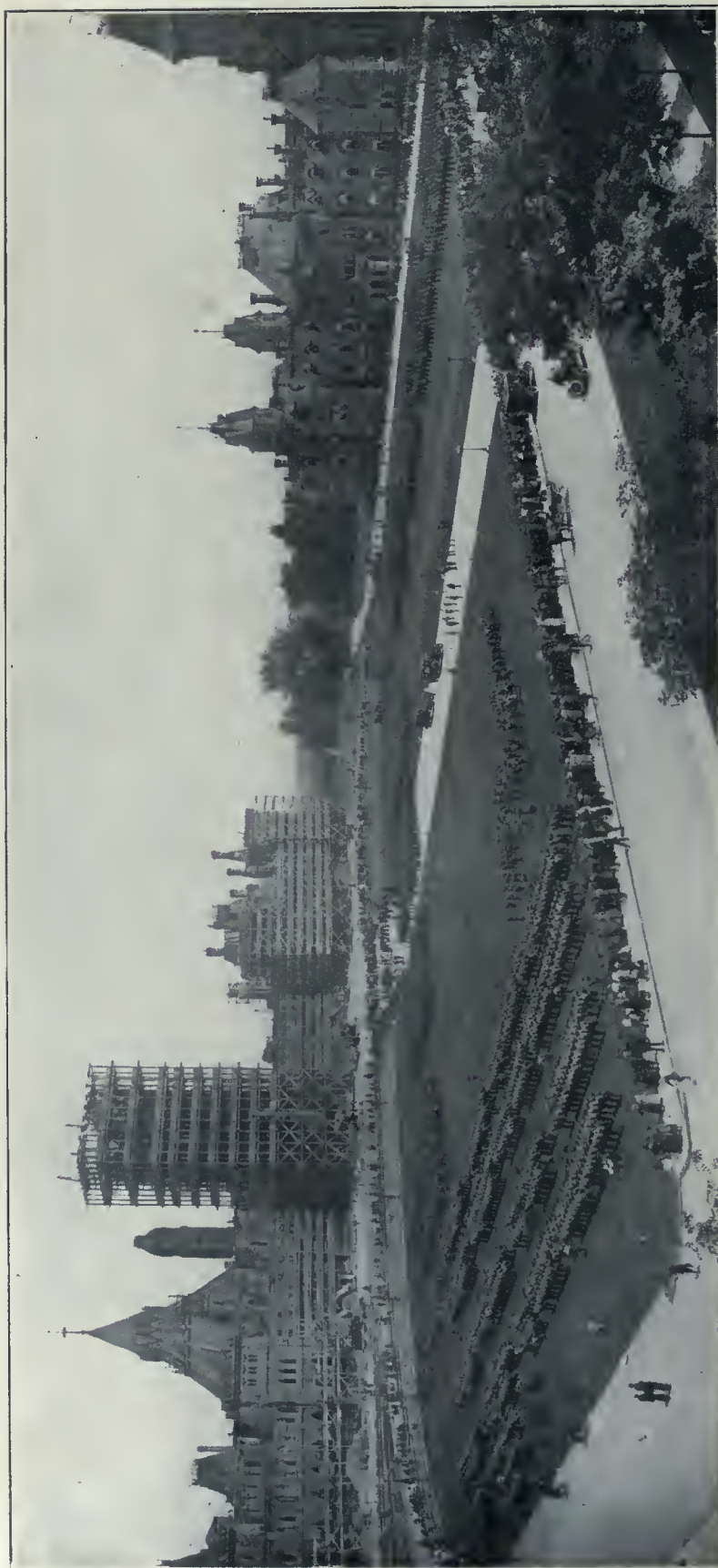
Bouchard, Leon.

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION

Carroll, J.
Donnell, Allan,
Ferguson, G. H.,
Little, Edward C.,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Armstrong, Victor,
Anderson, F. E.
Allaway, J.
Arden, J. A. P.
Atkinson, R.
Bergoend, J. T.
Brown, L. A.



INSPECTION OF WESTERN TROOPS BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT OTTAWA.
(BURNED PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN COURSE OF DEMOLITION)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued)

Bunnell, Lieut. M. B.
 Boston, Jas. W.
 Bruntzen, Oluf.
 Brunet, Capt. O.
 Bright, Lieut., S. G.
 Baund, Lieut., F. J.
 Brown, Lieut. J. H.
 Blackett, Lieut. A. C.
 Bent, Lieut. H. V.
 Brodie, H. S.
 Ball, G. E.
 Bush, A. H.
 Bennett, J.
 Bergot, E.
 Blair, W. T.
 Boates, H.
 Brydon, J. D.
 Busselle, A. W.
 Clark, T. O.
 Curzon, J.
 Collett, Lieut. H. B.
 Colborne, Lieut. H.
 Chevillard, Hector,
 Cameron, Lieut. A. E.
 Cousins, G. A.
 Connelly, P. A.
 Cox, G. C.
 Cole, Lieut. D. S.
 Curran, H.
 Cannon, A.
 Campbell, L.
 Campbell, Wm.
 Chesley, E.
 Corner, J.
 Craig, E.
 Craig, J.
 Dorgans, Guy,
 Douglas, Lieut. K. L.
 Daingneault, Lieut. F. A.
 Dreher, W. C. F.
 Drayton, Lieut. F. L.
 Donaldson, R. B.
 Dexter, F. T.
 Davis, M. B.
 Donaldson, R. J.
 Dyer, W. H.
 Evans, Capt. T. C.
 Elliott, Capt. H. J.
 Everest, R. E.
 Eastham, Capt. Alfred.
 Estabrooks, W. Harold,
 Evans, H. C.
 Eastwood, Edward.
 Finnimore, Lieut. C. W.
 Flanders, Lieut. C. N.
 Farrell, Lieut. J. J.
 Rawcett, H. G.
 Fleming, H. S.
 Flewelling, H. S.
 Fortier, T. H. H.
 Fader, Eric.
 Fahey, T.
 Ferris, C.
 Foley, Wm.
 Goold, W. D.
 Gallagher, J.
 Gordon, Wm. A.
 Godfrey, Wm.
 Guertin, Lieut. J. O.
 Godfrey, W. B.
 Golder, J. H.
 Gregory, Oliver.
 Hunt, S. J.
 Hawkins, W. E.
 How, L. M.
 Harris, W. L.
 Haddrell, C. W.
 Hall, L. J.
 Halfpenny, Eric.
 Harrison, C.
 Hatherall, F.
 Hazen, F. H.
 Heatherston, W.
 Hesselwood, H.
 Hobden, R.
 Hubbard, Lieut. G. A.
 Huestis, H. W.
 Humbert, Adj. Paul
 Holmden, Rolph
 Hudson, H. F.
 Heustis, R. L.
 Hughes, Capt. J. T. M.
 Janson, J. T.
 Johnston, O. D.
 Jaquemet, F.
 Johnson, L. I.
 Joudoin, D.
 Joyce, Martin.
 Keegan, Major H. L.
 Keston, Lieut. S. H.
 Kennedy, G. N.
 Lindesay, Hugh Howard
 Lothian, Lieut. D. E.
 Lawrence, Lieut. John
 Lord, S. N.
 Longworth, Lieut. F.
 Moloughney, N. J.
 Maconachie, Capt. Chas.
 Mynot, A. F.
 Morin, Lieut. W. A.
 MacFadzean, Lieut. W.
 Macdougall, Capt. W. F.
 Metze, S.
 MacDonald, Lieut. R. W.
 McLeod, Jas.
 MacKay, Capt. V. N.
 Mackenzie, F. M.
 Mackintosh, J.
 Marshall, C. A.
 Mason, E.
 Matthews, A. E.
 Matthews, V.
 McNeill, A.
 McKenzie, G. F.
 McKay, G.
 McDonald, J.
 McDonald, J.
 McDonald, J.
 McCormack, V.
 McCool, P.
 McNab, J.
 McNamara, J. P.
 McKibbin, R. R.
 McFarlane, J. C.
 Nowlan, Lieut. A.
 Neal, C. W.
 Nicholson, A. V.
 Nichols, R. W.
 Nicholson, Lieut. A. V.
 Naper, F. C.
 Neal, C.
 Neely, H.
 Neilson, M. A.
 Nelson, E. E.
 North, S.
 O'Hara, Patrick.
 Osmond, Lieut. Harold.
 Paris, R. J. C.
 Pennington, A.
 Peters, S.
 Peterson, P.
 Peterson, A.
 Pollock, W.
 Pringle, E. H.
 Poole, Capt. B. R.
 Painter, Ernest W.
 Patten, Harry
 Pook, Lieut. G.
 Perney, Lieut. E. D.
 Richer, C. E.
 Robinson, J. M.
 Reunic, John A.
 Rankin, T.
 Ramsay, R. L.
 Rennie, J.
 Robertson, D.
 Robinson, M.
 Rutledge, W.
 Sweatman, E.
 Sutton, S.
 Steuthers, A.
 Smith, H.
 Smith, C.
 Smith, R.
 Small, R.
 Sheldon, A.
 Sealthorp, H.
 Strickland, E. H.
 Shipton, J. C.
 Sharman, Lieut.-Col. C. H. L.
 Sorensen, M. B.
 Stanfield, Lieut. Norman
 Snider, Henry
 Savage, Lieut. E. W.
 Sansom, E. N.
 Stuart, Lieut. J. McL.
 Smith, Lieut. C. E.
 Simpson, Lieut. J.
 Thurston, Major E. C.
 Tamblin, Capt. D. S.
 Tulloch, D. E.
 Thornewill, Lieut. G. S.
 Todd, W. J.
 Tremayne, Capt. H. E.
 Taylor, J.
 Thornthwaite, H.
 Tulley, H.
 Uglow, Lieut. R. H. L.
 Unwin, G. H.
 Vaillant, S. H.
 Verne, B.
 Walker, A.
 Walker, J.
 Walton, H. A.
 Webster, L. F.
 White, W. R.
 Williams, G.
 Williams, J. C.
 Wisdom, C.
 Wood, J.
 Warwick, Capt. Wm.
 Wiltshire, W. E.
 Walsh, Lieut. F. W.
 Williams, C. A.
 White, O. C.
 Walsh, Major, F. A.



A GROUP OF DOMINION POLICE CONSTABLES WHO ENLISTED WITH 1st DIVISION, C.E.F.



CANADIAN TROOPS ON GARRISON DUTY IN BERMUDA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued)

Watson, Capt. A.
 Williams, Chas. McA.
 Withrow, Lieut. W. J.
 Weldon, F. A.
 Wall, Lieut. S. I.
 Whitehead, Lieut. Geo.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS

Armstrong, A.
 Annandale, T. S.
 Angel, M. R.
 Adams, F. M.
 Andrews, Lieut. H. B.
 Allen, E. V.
 Addison, G. W.
 Aldersmith, H. A.
 Andrew, James
 Adam, J. A.
 Brennan, T. S.
 Bacon, Lieut.-Col. L. T.
 Byron, Roy
 Burns, Wm. G.
 Bacon, A. A. M.
 Bennett, R. J.
 Barton, J. F.
 Ball, Lieut. Herb. Eldridge
 Beckett, T. A.
 Bryans, W. H.
 Bartlett, Henry
 Bell, Geo.
 Buisson, Lieut. C. O.
 Burton, A. C.
 Bent, C. E.
 Blurton, J. F.
 Birton, J. W.
 Burnett, W. B.
 Bannann, J. H.
 Bleakney, A. S.
 Black, Ian M.
 Bain, Duncan
 Barker, W. J.
 Bell, D. R.
 Best, R. H.
 Black, H. E.
 Burgess, F. O.
 Bush, W. T.
 Bourget, Clemon
 Boutillier, M. C.
 Baker, H. E.
 Blair, G. C.
 Bromley, Vincent
 Carberry, Samuel
 Cook, John E.
 Cook, Capt. G. H.
 Carter, Vere W.
 Cargill, John
 Cross, C. H.
 Chown, Lieut. L. A.
 Curphey, Geo. Douglas
 Carmichael, Andrew
 Cleghorn, P. J.
 Carter, Llewelyn
 Clements, W. H.
 Cole, T. W.
 Collins, R. W.
 Chisholm, A. J.
 Chadwick, Capt. H. M.
 Coombs, Adj. G. E.
 Campbell, Lieut. F. A.

Chase, A. E.
 Chisholm, Theo.
 Clarke, W. G.
 Crossan, T. G.
 Conyers, Chas.
 Camm, F. G.
 Duke, J. W.
 Dennison, Philip E.
 Dowding, J. W.
 Darwin, N. J.
 Day, E. C.
 Denison, W. T.
 Draper, Lieut.-Col. D. C.
 Dodds, H.
 Douglas, John S.
 Duke, J. E.
 Davidson, B. F.
 Dodds, D. G. H.
 Dakers, Joseph
 Davies, J. E.
 DeGraves, N. J.
 Doyle, Lieut. T. V.
 Duncan, A. G. W.
 Dallin, Percy
 Davies, Rhys M.
 Davis, H. B.
 Edgecombe, Geo.
 Edwards, Chas. L.
 Ellis, Arthur
 Elliot, Major A. H.
 Erritt, P. A.
 Elson, T. D.
 Etter, G. R.
 Edwards, Lieut. H. B.
 Eggleston, Ed.
 Fletcher, C. R.
 Fanning, W. J.
 Filion, Hector O.
 Foreman, J. E.
 Farmer, T. W.
 Fraser, Chester S.
 Fair, Fred A.
 Ferguson, Maj. C. E.
 Fusee, C. L.
 Fite, Capt. N. G.
 Fitzgerald, T. F.
 Fleming, W. E.
 Fulcher, E. J.
 Findlay, A. T.
 Falkner, T. S.
 Fellowes, H. G.
 Forbes, J. A.
 Forrest, E. L.
 Fawcett, E. L.
 Fischer, Leonard
 Gardner, Grayson C.
 Griesbach, Lieut. H. H.
 Graham, J. H.
 Geen, E. A.
 Greenwood, Geo.
 Greig, E. J.
 Gardner, W. A.
 Ganton, J. A. W.
 Glenister, E. D.
 Gobb, H. J.
 Geoghegan, G. S.
 Gregory, H. R.
 Gillespie, Jos.
 Gilson, P. W.
 Gendreau, Lieut. J. J.
 Glass, Lieut.-Col. J. J.
 Gallaher, Robert
 Hanright, E. B.
 Hanway, J. B.
 Harrison, G. F.
 Huestis, G. J.
 Howard, A. T.
 Hind, Stanley
 Hall, J. H.
 Hay, John
 Huston, Lieut. Orville A.
 Hindle, D. S.
 Hubbard, Arthur
 Hope, W. R.
 Hall, G. W.
 Henry, W. J.
 Hawley, Henry
 Hastie, J. H.
 Hooker, E. D.
 Hawkins, C. C.
 Hodson, E. S.
 Hills, P. A.
 Henry, R. L.
 Hughes, G. H.
 Hutchison, M.
 Hawkins, W. A.
 Hesson, P. G.
 Huntsly, Earl
 Hewitt, S. S.
 Henshaw, C. G.
 Houston, Lieut. R. W.
 Ince, Robt.
 Johnson, O. W.
 Jacques, F. C.
 Jacob, F. H.
 Johnston, H. W.
 Jackson, Lieut. Leon F.
 Jones, R. J.
 Jobb, R. E. V.
 Jackson, R. S.
 Jardine, J. R.
 Jacobs, Louis
 Jarvis, C. D.
 Johnson, B. E.
 Johnson, P. W.
 Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col. J. R.
 Kenny, C. G.
 Keeling, S. R.
 Kennedy, R. F.
 Keating, C. H.
 Kemp, Lieut. G. O.
 Knowles, B. A.
 Knox, Lieut. E. C.
 Kerkham, Augustine
 Kelly, C. H.
 Lamond, John McDonald
 Lee, Capt. John E.
 Lendrum, Rennie
 Lafleur, J. L.
 Larcombe, C. R.
 Lauzon, W. T.
 Larimer, J. W.
 LeSueur, W. G.
 Lloyd, H. J.
 MacEachren, A. F.
 Marchant, J. S.
 Manson, David, Jr.
 Messier, Joseph
 Matheson, Lieut. Kenneth
 Moore, Lieut.-Col. E. E. W.
 Munro, J. S. H.
 Manson, M. W.
 MacKinlay Lieut. T. H.



SERGT. W. A. HAWKINS
134TH BATTALION, KING'S PRIZEMAN, BISLEY, 1913
(CUSTOMS, TORONTO)



LIEUT.-COL. E. E. W. MOORE
O.C. 3RD BRIGADE, SHORNCIFFE
(CUSTOMS, HAMILTON)



LIEUT.-COL. J. R. KIRKPATRICK
O.C. 55TH BATTALION, C.E.F.
(CUSTOMS, DEBEC, N.B.)



MAJOR H. V. RORKE
20TH BATTALION
(CUSTOMS, OTTAWA)

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS

(Continued)

Moore, H. C.
 Mansley, Thos.
 Mackay, A. S.
 Matheson, J. G.
 Moffatt, Jos.
 Macpherson, W. E.
 Meloche, W. A.
 Moss, H. S.
 Macpherson, W. W.
 Macpherson, W. C.
 Munro, H. R.
 MacDonald, J. S.
 Martin, S. J.
 Marshall, R. C.
 Magee, H. E.
 Morrison, A. M.
 Macdonald, D. W.
 McElroy, H. H.
 McCullough, J. L.
 McClelland, J. Herbert
 McMahon, Lieut. R.
 McQuarrie, Lieut. J. C.
 McClean, J. W.
 McDonald, N. F.
 McKinnon, Lieut. N. C.
 McSpadden, Lieut. S. G.
 McConnell, C. A.
 McKibbin, J. H.
 McMurray, Oswald
 McConnell, W. A.
 McDonald, C. K.
 McAllister, Robert
 McFarlane, Gordon
 McLaren, N. W.
 McDougald, R. J.
 McKennell, Thos.
 McLeod, G. R.
 McCall, C. W.
 McKay, John
 McCormick, Arthur
 MacNeil, W. J.
 Mann, O. M.
 Markley, H. L.
 Nevill, Lieut. B. A.
 Norris, G. E.
 Noel, O. J.
 Oliver, M. W.
 O'Doherty, H. A.
 Ogden, S. H.
 Orr, S. J.
 O'Brien, Edward F.
 Peterman, Capt. W. F.
 Prall-Pierre, Lieut. H. A.
 Parry, Chas.
 Pearson, S.
 Pollard, E. H. P.
 Prosser, H. T.
 Pyne, F. H.
 Press, H. E.
 Penketh, J. A.
 Patton, R. P.
 Phillips, Lieut. E. M.
 Popham, A. E.
 Patterson, E. G.
 Purser, R. D.
 Pugsley, F. C.
 Purvis, H. E. A.
 Pedlar, Lieut. G. W.
 Patterson, Lieut. J. D.

Quinn, F. J.
 Racette, Jos.
 Robinson, W.
 Rowat, W. E. A.
 Rivard, N. U.
 Rowe, Capt. L. R.
 Rintoul, A. E.
 Raines, L. W.
 Rickard, E. E.
 Robinson, T. H.
 Rorke, Maj. Herbert V.
 Robertson, Bert.
 Ross, H. A. M.
 Rubbra, Capt. T. C.
 Robichaud, M. F.
 Rankin, H. H.
 Ruttle, M. L.
 Rattray, W. B.
 Ross, J. H.
 Robison, R. A.
 Roach, Wm.
 Rideout, E. A.
 Roach, T. M.
 Roche, M. J.
 Roscoe, W. E.
 Scott, W. P.
 Stone, P. D.
 Saunders, A. N.
 Shanahan, J. G.
 Smith, F. A.
 Spittle, Maj. C. D.
 Simms, Lieut. T. C.
 Stewart, D. P.
 Stevens, J. L.
 Sparks, H. J.
 Scharschmidt, Lieut. Howard B.
 Saunders, N. M.
 Scott, Wm.
 Scrivens, E. C.
 Shane, J. H.
 Stewardson, C. E.
 Schaumlöffel, D.
 Summers, C. E.
 Spence, C. D.
 Salt, E. C. P.
 Spice, Wm.
 Shaver, G. M.
 Sirois, Lieut., C. E. T.
 Smith, A. A.
 Shaw, Maj. P. C.
 Smyth, Hugh
 Smith, A. H.
 Stanley, C. W.
 Saunders, A. N.
 Scatched, J. L.
 Tubman, Leslie
 Thieme, Lieut. S. H.
 Terry, G. S.
 Tonge, T. B.
 Targett, E. A.
 Taylor, Walter,
 Tobin, T. T.
 Turner, W. L.
 Tate, T. G.
 Tait, V. A.
 Taylor, Thos.
 Thompson, T. H.
 Titus, Capt. H. D.
 Thompson, F. J.
 Tosell, C. A.
 Turnbull, Wm.
 Urquhart, G. B.

Walker, S. H.
 Wetmore, C. P.
 Wilson, Byron
 Willis, E. N.
 Wilcox, F. H. C.
 Walker, Harold
 Webber, A. W.
 Wilson, F. J.
 Webster, R. D.
 Wilson, J.
 Watts, J. W.
 Wooster, Harry
 Wadlou, H. G.
 Williams, Arthur
 Wilcox, J. R.
 Weippert, C. E. N.
 Ware, D. R.
 Ward, A. B.
 Ware, J. A.
 Witt, W. E.
 Webb, Lieut. L. C.
 Weldon, A. D.
 Wilson, Fred. J.
 Watts, A. E.
 Whillans, Robt.
 Young, J. A.
 Zannetin, Rudolphe

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Acland, Major P. P.
 Anderson, M. G.
 Grierson, Capt. Frank
 Langdon, E. T.
 O'Connor, A. R. M.
 Viets, Capt. R. B.
 Williams, Roderick

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Armstrong, Gibson
 Ainley, L. F.
 Arthur, Dr.
 Bradley, Lieut.-Col. Thos. P.
 Bunn, Lieut. C. R.
 Blakeman, Dr.
 Brown, Dr.
 Baker, Lieut. M. D.
 Bourinot, Lieut. A. S.
 Bristow, Albert
 Bennett, A. E.
 Cogswell, E. B.
 Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Glen
 Cooke, Lieut. C. A.
 Cathcart, Lieut. J. S.
 Chisholm, Dr.
 Clancy, Lieut. G. S.
 Christie, Lieut. C. H.
 Cumming, Major W. G.
 Davies, Lieut. G.
 Dallin, W. G.
 Daunt, A. O. N.
 Evans, Dr.
 English, Rev. W. H.
 Ewing, W. T.
 Francis, L. G.
 Foster, W. G.
 Gillespie, J. J.
 Graves, Lieut. C. A.
 Gillies, Lieut. J. Z.
 Hughes, Constable
 Hewitt, Lieut. C. D.
 Hobart, Lieut. S. W.
 Hill, J. S.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(Continued)

Hannington, Darrell P.
 Jones, Joseph.
 Logie, Lieut. H. B.
 Lazier, Lieut. D. B.
 Lawther, Alfred.
 Morris, Dr.
 Monkman, Capt. Herbert Stanley
 Morgan, A. J.
 Marshall,
 Morton, Dr.
 Milburn, Dr.
 McGill, Harold
 McNaughton, J. C.
 McPherson, Rev. D.
 Nash, L. R. H.
 Orok, Lieut. R. D.
 Orok, W. F.
 Park, Lieut. A. W.
 Phillips, Dr.
 Pugh, J. E.
 Pringle, Robert
 Peat, G. B.
 Prevost, J. M. E.
 Robertson, Capt. Donald
 Robertson, W. E.
 Robins, Major S. J.
 Robertson, W.
 Sponagle, J. A.
 Salmon, R. S.
 Sparrow, C. J.
 Smith, Maj. Gordon J.

Sioux, Z.
 St. John, Lieut. F. A.
 Swift, Geo.
 Saunders, Lieut. T. F.
 Traynor, Lieut. S.
 Tran, Lieut.
 Thorman, Rev.
 Taylor, W. R.
 Templeton, Dr.
 Valery, Chas.
 Waddy, J. W.
 Wallace, Lieut. Douglas
 Wallace, Lieut. A. H.
 Wright, Lieut. J. T.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE

Allen, Bertram K.
 Beaudet, Phillippe A.
 Beaulieu, R.
 Bell, W. H.
 Bruce, G. D.
 Bell, W. H.
 Bowen, F. C.
 Corsan, Kenneth Craig
 Clements, Roy S.
 Davies, W. E.
 Dupre, Henry A.
 Elliott, G. F.
 Gibson, C.
 Grouger, Fred Vining
 Huggett, A. P.
 Hudon, M. I. E.
 Hood, Henry

Hunter, Williston Meredith
 Johnson, George
 Kelso, John Proctor
 Laurence, Ed.
 Laperrier, L. A.
 Lefebvre, Major Alfred
 Matthews, Sub.-Lt. E. D. K.
 Mara, J. I.
 McKibbin, W. S.
 McSpadden, Melrose
 McFee, Capt. A. C.
 Nicholl, F. A.
 Noonan, Lieut. Henry Thos.
 Orr, Henry N.
 Power, Sub-Lieut. O. S.
 Rional, Yves
 Roche, Walter John
 Skelton, Alex. Ralph
 Smith, Arthur Fred
 Smith, Donald John
 Welsh, W. R.
 Webber, Louis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Addison, Lieut. Wm. G.
 Archibald, Major G. Grassie
 Allinson, J. D.
 Arnold, Capt. F. G.
 Anderson, Geo. W.
 Aktoersky, A.
 Anderson, T.
 Arbogast, E. C.
 Anderson, Lieut. Wm.



LIEUT.-COL. GLEN CAMPBELL,
 COMMANDING 107TH BATTALION
 (INDIAN AFFAIRS, WINNIPEG)



CAPT. DONALD ROBERTSON,
 O.C. 51ST BATTERY, C.F.A.
 (INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(Continued)

- Atchison, N. B.
 Allan, F. M.
 Armstrong, Cecil W.
 Allanach, Arthur
 Alexander, Lieut. Jno. P.
 Anderson, Capt. Cecil H.
 Armstrong, J. D.
 Audouin, N.
 Anderson, Louis Eric
 Allen, R. L.
 Bolton, Lambert Ernest
 Beardsley, G. F.
 Blaikie, Antone Arthur
 Baxter, Robert Isaac
 Blue, Major Wm. Arch.
 Bothwell, Lieut. G. E.
 Boles, D. H.
 Bott, C.
 Broadbent, H.
 Brophy, J. B.
 Bacon, Arthur L.
 Blackstock, Lieut. Geo. G.
 Boyd, W. H.
 Bertram, P. G.
 Beauchamp, Geo. F.
 Bernard, W. S. H.
 Barge, Wm. R.
 Blacklock, T. B.
 Burton, Major R. H.
 Beddoe, Allan B.
 Baril, J. L. Conrad
 Brace, Wm.
 Bowden, H. E.
 Burt, T. H.
 Beatty, E.
 Beatty, F. W.
 Britton, G. C.
 Browne, E. F.
 Blatch, Lieut. Floyd K.
 Brown, Loren L.
 Bailey, Fred. Geo.
 Burfield, Francis R.
 Boyd, Lieut. Wm. Jas.
 Bradley, H. A.
 Burrill, W. R.
 Barton, Lieut. H. M.
 Byron, Lieut. Ross.
 Bick, Lieut. A. H.
 Barry, Patrick Jas.
 Blythe, G. G.
 Burgess, Lieut. D. L.
 Black, Capt. Geo.
 Berton, Frank G.
 Barlett, Lieut. W. H.
 Calverley, O.
 Cadieux, Jos. A.
 Connolly, Francis L.
 Cameron, Geo. V.
 Chamonard, L. M. G.
 Corkery, Patrick A.
 Corry, J. H.
 Conant, Maj. E. E. W.
 Craik, C. V.
 Clifford, E. S.
 Cotton, Lieut. C. P.
 Chalmers, E. B.
 Child, Capt. C. G.
 Corbould, Lieut. C. B.
 Cadieux, J. A.
 Cain, R. C.
 Currie, J. A.
 Clarke, A. D.
 Cottam, B. A. J.
 Cowley, C. B.
 Collins, G. H. A.
 Cruikshanks, Robert
 Cheney, Lieut. H. W.
 Cox, Richard
 Cotton, E. J.
 Cawthorn, Jos.
 Campbell, Wm. Boyd
 Coulter, Robt. John
 Chisholm, Kenneth G.
 Choquette, Arnold Z.
 Clarke, G. W.
 Carscallen, Lieut. Hobart H.
 Cleven, Capt. Ender J.
 Carson, F. W.
 Cowan, J. C.
 Clarke, E. W.
 Cameron, D. G.
 Cannell, H. W.
 Corcoran, J. B.
 Chisholm, Lieut. D. F.
 Carthew, Lieut. W. M.
 Campbell, Lieut. Robt. A. Rankine
 Carthew, J. T.
 Clifford, Major E. S.
 Cumming, A. M.
 Clarke, R. F.
 Clouston, N. S.
 Campbell, Capt. F.
 Campbell, Dawson
 Chapman, F. O.
 Cook, M. S.
 Clements, Harry E.
 Dunn, P. L.
 deKam, Major C. H.
 Dow, W. E.
 deBalinhard, Lieut. J. C.
 Delahey, W. A.
 Duncan, Lieut. S. M.
 Donaldson, J. C.
 Douglas, E.
 Dann, Lieut. Eyre N.
 Davis, Chas. Geo.
 Dowd, J. A.
 Dalton, Lieut. Geo.
 Dexter, W. E.
 Dawson,
 Donnelly, C. B.
 Davis, Lieut. B.
 Doyle, F.
 Dale, C.
 Davies, Llewellyn
 Doyle, M.
 DeCew, R. M.
 Dawes, W.
 Devitt, E. A. A.
 Emery, G. A. R.
 Esther, Leo. G.
 Elliott, Lieut. Geo. R.
 Evans, Wm. H.
 Eagleson, Lieut. S. P.
 Emond, Oliver
 Edwards, H. E.
 Elias, Arthur E.
 Everett, E. G.
 Eagleson, Frank B.
 Ryles, John
 Forbes, Capt. J. W.
 Foursin, Pierre
 Fitzgibbons, G.
 Fuller, G. G.
 Fane, Major F. W. W.
 Fischer, A.
 Fischer, F.
 Fincham, H. F.
 Frith, Edward V.
 Ford, John
 Fitzgerald, C. C.
 Fraser, F. K. W.
 Ferrier, Lieut. J. S.
 Fletcher, W. A.
 Fjelsted, Asger
 Gaudet, J. V.
 Goodchild, Lieut. R. H.
 Godfrey, Wm.
 Gow, D. B.
 Gordon, W. S.
 Griffiths, Lieut. W.
 Gillmore, Major E. T. B.
 Gordon, E.
 Gill, Lieut. D. B.
 Grant, R.
 Greene, D. J.
 Graham, Lieut. Max H.
 Gleeson, L. J.
 Gauthier, H.
 Gow, F. A. R.
 Glover, Frank
 Gray, W. F.
 Gillis, W. C.
 Gray, Major A. W.
 Guthrie, W. G.
 Gallaher, Capt. O. G.
 Hall, A. H.
 Harron, J. J.
 Howard, Paul
 Hughes, E. W.
 Hodson, E. S. G.
 Hepburn, Jas.
 Haddeland, Capt. Knute.
 Harrison, Lieut. E. W.
 Halcrow, Geo.
 Harvey, R.
 Haworth, F.
 Holt, J. S.
 Hutchison, J. A.
 Hornby, Lieut. C. B.
 Hall, Frank
 Harris, C. L.
 Hill, L. A.
 Hearnden, J. R.
 Huggins, J. A.
 Hewitt, Thos.
 Humphreys, H. W. R.
 Horwood, H.
 Hunter, W. E.
 Hill, C. W.
 Heaslip, T. S.
 Hull, Claude
 Hornby, E. L.
 Hutcheson, Lieut. W. B.
 Hannell, L.
 Hay, J.
 Higgs, G.
 Heathcote, R. V.
 Hunt, S.
 Hoover, O. H.
 Inman, D. C.
 Inkster, Lieut. F. R.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(Continued)

Isabelle, U.
Ince, R. A.
Inkster, O. E.
Jennings, Capt. P. J.
Jankienicz, Anthony
Jacques, J. B.
Jolivet, Lieut. A. E.
Jones, Capt. & Adj. J. H.
Johnston, E. McD.
Jerman, A.
Johnston, J.
Kaine, Alex.
Kerby, Lieut. H. G.
Koyle, E. G.
Kensit, H. E. M.

Linford, Walter Chas.
Latimer, Lieut. W. R.
Leitch, J. S.
Lough, J. H.
Lewis, Lieut. R. G.
Logan, R. A.
Lawrence, C. A.
Laferriere, J. A.
Leach, H. O.
LeClaire, John B.
Martens, Geo.
Millar, T. A.
Morse, C. H.
Maxwell, Capt. M. W.
Maunder, F. E.
MacLean, A. S.
Martin, F.
Mason, C. H.

Murdie, Lieut. W. C.
Muller, R. V.
Maxted, C. P.
Matheson, R. E.
Matthews, T. J.
Miller, R. A.
Meikle, A. U.
Mott, Major G. L.
Moran, P. J.
Montgomery, D. V.
Macinnes, Maj. M. A.
Morris, Percy
Mahaffy, A. L.
Munro, A. S.
Munro, R. N.
Moore, F. J.
Moxon, J. T.
McDonald, J. A.



LIEUT.-COL. S. MAYNARD ROGERS, G.S.O., VALCARTIER.
FORMERLY O.C. 10TH BATTALION, (INTERIOR, OTTAWA)

Kane, P. T.
Keeping, Lieut. K. F.
Kirk, J. C.
Knight, Geo. W.
Letcher, J. J.
Lynch, T. F.
Landski, J.
Leacock, H. W.
Leckie, W.
Langford, E. W.
Leman, P. G.
Lyndon, W. A.
Langdon, A. F.
Lawe, R. A.
Linford, W. J.

Mullan, J.
Merifield, J. R.
Millward, L. N.
Maclaren, W. J.
Mainguy, H. L.
Mellor, J. R.
Moore, R. T.
Maunder, J. F. C.
Morin, T. J.
MacKinnon, Jas. A.
Macmillan, Lieut. A. J.
Miller, Lieut. A. H.
Mennie, E. T.
Mehagan, John
Menzies, Lieut. J. W.

McNeil, J. R.
McLellan, W. B.
McConnachie, Allan
McMillan, E. S.
McDougall, D. C.
McGee, Lieut. Frank C.
McDonell, John
McCracken, Alex.
McLennan, Capt. A. G.
McPhail, N. R.
McMorris, Geo.
McFarlane, A. T.
McAllister, B. D.
McElligott, J. P.
McCullough, A. F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(Continued)

McClenahan, W. S.
 McDonnell, J.
 McCallum, Lieut. G. H.
 McCaffrey, W. R.
 McNeight, H.
 McCourt, Lieut. C. R.
 McLeod, D. D.
 McLellan, R. A.
 McNeil, Neil M.
 McDonald, E.
 McCort, C. R.
 Mackawao, M.
 Nelson, David
 Neale, W. A.
 Nettleton, G. H.
 Northrup, J. D.
 Nesham, E. W.
 Neelands, R. A.
 Naftel, F. E.
 O'Grady, S. C.
 Oliver, Allan
 Olmstead, Chas.
 Owen, E. R.
 O'Kelly, Major Andrew
 O'Connor, J. L.
 O'Grady, W. J.
 Odell, Kenneth R.
 Paul, John McN.
 Pirie, Alex.
 Perry, C.
 Pierce, B. C.
 Pearson, H. E.
 Parlow, A. E.
 Pegg, Alfred
 Price, C. H.
 Peddle, Ernest
 Price, Edward
 Patterson, Lieut. J. C.
 Palmer, Capt. Robt. H.
 Paquette, A.
 Parker, Lieut. Thos. Harold
 dePuyjalon, Lieut. R. R.
 Pratte, J. G. C. R.
 Peaker, Roy
 Pinard, Major A. A.
 Pelletier, Capt. N. E.
 Plaskett, H. H.
 dePuyjalon, Lieut. L.
 Pounder, J.
 Parry, Harry
 Pinder, G. Z.
 Pugh, Major, S. W.
 Ross, John T.
 Rankine, John
 Ross, A. C.
 Richardson, C. E.
 Rose, W. B.
 Racette, J. B. F.
 Rogers, Lieut.-Col. S. Maynard
 Ringer, J. A.
 Robinson, Capt. C. W.
 Raynor, Geo. Townsend
 Robertson, W. G.
 Robins, Ralph
 Raley, Lieut. G. S.
 Riddle, Lieut. J. M.
 Roe, B. J.
 Rooney, C. J.
 Rolfson, O.

Reeve, A. S.
 Rogers, H. B.
 Robertson, F. B.
 Rutherford, R. T.
 Simpson, C. G.
 Simpson, J. N.
 Shenton, L. E. M.
 Scougall, G. H.
 Sutherland, N. McL.
 Smith, G. S.
 Spence, A. B.
 Spreckley, R. O.
 Souillard, Henri
 Sharpe, H. A.
 Steljes, E. J.
 Surgeoner, Geo.
 Shaw, J. F.
 Smith, H. C. B.
 Seaman, Lieut. L.
 Smith, David
 Smith, Alfred J.
 Smith, A. P.
 Strome, J. R.
 Smith, F. S.
 Scandrett, W. L.
 Scrasse, Frank
 Smith, Lieut. H. D. St. A.
 Sparkes, Capt. G. S.
 Sharp, Lieut. W. J. S.
 Scale, N. C.
 Smith, Clifford G.
 Shehyn, R.
 Shimmin, A. E.

Stewart, J.
 Stinson, J. N.
 Staines, A. T.
 Stevenson, Lieut.-Col. H. I.
 Stronach, Lieut. R. S.
 Savignac, W. F.
 Stother, Capt. J. H.
 Stout, J. S.
 Slade, W. T.
 Summers, J. W.
 Sykes, P.
 Steers, Lieut. F. B.
 Segre, B. H.
 Stock, Lieut. Jas. J.
 Stanford, Lieut. J. H.
 Storey, W.
 Spencer, Capt. R. A.
 Sibbett, W. A.
 Smith, L. R.
 Stitt, O. M.
 Smythe, A. E.
 Smith, J. W.
 Switzer, Lieut. W. C. S.
 Sales, Stephen
 Trapnell, Donald N.
 Tuthill, W. F.
 Taylor, L. B.
 Turner, J. H.
 Thompson, Donald
 Thompson, Lieut. N. A.
 Trudel, P. E.
 Troop, Fred
 Traversy, A. A.



LIEUT.-COL. H. I. STEVENSON,
 COMMANDING 1ST MOUNTED RIFLES
 (INTERIOR, ROBLIN)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(Continued)

Taylor, W. E.
 Tremblay, A. J.
 Teare, F.
 Toole, Lieut. E. T.
 Tredcroft, E. H.
 Thompson, H. B. R.
 Taylor, Geo. H.
 Tilt, L. C.
 Vicars, J. H.
 Vickerman, S. T.
 Vrooman, C. E.
 White, Lieut. W. T.
 Wood, Sidney
 Wallace, W. H.
 Whyte, Lieut. G. H.
 Wade, J. S.
 Woodruff, B. J.
 Wanless, H. McD.
 Wilson, V. C.
 Wade, H. J.
 Wey, H.
 Wyatt, A. E.
 Webb, Jos.
 Williams, J. L.
 Wood, P. A.
 Wood, Maj. E. E.
 Williams, E. R.
 West, Lieut. C. E.
 Wallis, G. S.
 West, J. H.
 Weskett, Fred C.

Wilkes, J. M. H.
 Webb, W.
 Waddell, W. H.
 Wadlin, L. N.
 Waugh, B. W.
 Westmorland, H.
 Williamson, A. E.
 Wimberly, A. C.
 Woodman, T.
 Yates, Lieut. H.
 Young, A.
 Young, R. H.
 Young, Leslie G.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Brownbridge, C. H.
 deSalaberry, Lieut.-Col. Rene
 Dolphin, J. E.
 Devicq, H. F.
 Empey, Robert W.
 Hughes, Brig.-Gen. W. St. P.
 Higginson, J. L.
 McCormack, S.
 McKay, John
 Stead, W. C.
 Sergeant, F.
 Wells, W. A.
 Wood, Wm.
 Williams, L.
 Wilson, K.

DOMINION POLICE

Armstrong, J.

Butchers, F.
 Butchers, H. R.
 Bramhall, W.
 Champion, A. G.
 Foran, W. D.
 Hibbard, A.
 Ingram, G.
 Kirk, F.
 Macdonald, D. E.
 Macdonlad, E.
 Nicholson, A.
 Wilson, John T.
 Wilkinson, E. A.
 Williams, John

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Ainsborough, Wm. P.
 Killins, Wm. J.
 Whitley, Lieut. H. T. C.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

Anderson, A. C.
 Bouchard, P.
 Briggs, H.
 Beak, W. F.
 Ballard, O. B.
 Burke, W.
 Burke, Crozier W.
 Chevrier, F.
 Cross, A.
 Clark, Capt. & Adj. Ed.
 Carruthers, J. C.
 Carter, R. O.
 Cog, W. E. V.
 Cromwell, C. A.
 Durand, Ernest
 Drummond, P. W.
 Drummond, L. B.
 Dansereau, Lieut. F.
 Davidson, W. M.
 Disbrow, John R.
 Davis, J. C.
 Fon, Pierre
 Ewing, J. H.
 Eyre, R. H.
 Gingras, A.
 Gurney, A. B.
 Garnham, F.
 Hallett, Gordon
 Holmden, Capt. S. M.
 Hamblin, A.
 Henderson, John
 Hill, Dr.
 Hansen, A. J.
 Hamel, Lieut. Jos.
 Hersey, O.
 Hainsworth, Gilbert
 Hughes, H. S.
 Hickey, E. J.
 Johnston, A.
 Jones, Lieut. T. S.
 Kelso, H.
 Kuhring, P.
 Lynch, C.
 Langton, P.
 Leveille, H.
 Lynch, H.
 Laverigne, J. D.
 Martel, Simon
 Murray, R. M.



LIEUT.-COL. RENE DE SALABERRY
 O.C. 230TH BATTALION, "VOLTIGEURS"
 (JUSTICE, OTTAWA)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND
FISHERIES—Continued

Mason, Lieut. J. B.
 Martin, A.
 Maxwell, G. M.
 Martin, J. M.
 Murray, H. J.
 Mason, Capt. F. E.
 Martin, J. M.
 Monteith, Fred.
 McDonald, Cuthbert G.
 McKellar, D.
 McDonald, J. H.
 McLean, N. B.
 McNeill, T.
 McGreevy, H. S.
 Nolet, E.
 Oliver, W.
 Owen, H. W.
 Pickard, F. F.
 Peaker, Lieut. Cecil Howard
 Pender, T.
 Rogers, R. A.
 Stewart, Thos.
 Stevens, P. H.
 Sunstrum, J.
 Snuce, J. M.
 Sloeum, G. S.
 Theakston, J. C.
 Thompson, Commander Henry
 Trites, C. B.
 Watson, Wm.
 White, Lieut. P. R.
 Wialliard, R. A.
 Wilby, A. W. R.
 Wilmot, C. T.
 Wright, Leith

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND
DEFENCE

Bovey, E. T.
 Barwick, F. J.
 Cardew, R.
 Conway, H.
 Cairns, S. J.
 Craig, W. E.
 Dewar, Cecil J.
 Donovan, J.
 Denmark, J. C.
 Dick, R. J.
 Deneau, F.
 Ferrugia, J.
 Footit, G.
 Gifford, V. R.
 Humphreys, W. G.
 Johnson, W.
 Johnston, W.
 Lamplough, L. A.
 Long, F. W.
 Lewis, A. G.
 Macpherson, Lieut. J. S. B.
 Monger, R. C.
 McLaren, W. L.
 McCleary, G.
 McClosky, W. J.
 Ogilvie, Capt. Norman Craik
 Roy, Eugene
 Ricketts, W. H.
 Slack, Gilbert R.
 Short, S. Herbert
 Seale, W. R.

Stitt, Wm.
 Savage, C. E.
 Thexton, Lieut. Robt. D.
 Theriault, A.
 Warren, J. J.
 Wallace, T.
 Wood, C. R.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Alexander, Lieut. S. G.
 Cox, A.
 Haultain, Lieut. A. G.
 Lawson, Capt. W. E.
 LeRoy, Capt. O. E.
 McLean, Lieut. S. C.
 McDonald, Donald
 O'Leary, Capt. J. C. R. E.
 Pereira, A.
 Richard, L. N.
 Sheppard, A. C. T.
 Schofield, S. J.
 Westwood, D.
 Wyatt, A. W.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE

Arnold, Flight Sub-Lieut. Horwood James
 Adie, E.
 Brown, A. E.
 Buddy, F.
 Butler, Francis A.
 Catt, James
 Chapple, E.
 Coulter, A. B.
 Cox, F. E.
 Connor, Maurice
 Crew, H. O.
 Delante, F.
 Dupuis, J. R.
 Douglas, Geo. F.
 Dumontrie, A. E.
 Evans, Austin J.
 Grey, J. D.
 Gregor, G. W.
 Gibbs, H. L.
 Hargraves, C.
 Jeffrey, C. L.
 Johnson, B. L.
 Jordon, Robt.
 Knight, J. H.
 Kenny, M. E.
 Kelly, Edward
 Kennedy, W.
 Kniffer, Audrey
 Lihou, A.
 Lloyd, A. Frank
 Lawson, H. H.
 Laird, Alex
 Leach, H. W.
 Landrey, H. L.
 Leader, John
 Miller, W. J.
 MacDonald, C. B. R.
 Minot, G.
 Melvin, J. W. P.
 Miller, A.
 Moore, R. A.
 Motherwell, J. A.
 MacDonald, E.
 MacDonald, M. R.
 McCauley, Wm.
 McDonald, John

McGillivray, E. F.
 Nation, J. C.
 Owen, C. J.
 Pettit, P. S.
 Parnin, Julian,
 Pye, N. G.
 Parker, O. R.
 Pollard, A. E.
 Quarrington, A. B.
 Reid, A. M.
 Robson, H. S.
 Robertson, W. G.
 Robinson, M. S.
 Ridley, John
 Roberge, Leo
 Sedgwick, Henry
 Scammell, P. F.
 Sinclair, C. A.
 Shaw, C. B.
 Smith, A.
 Smith, F. C. G.
 Sangstad, R.
 Sinclair, N. L.
 Stephenson, J. S.
 Turner, J. A.
 Travers, Oliver,
 Thompson, N. L.
 Thorburn, C. H.
 Turner, J. E.
 Truthwaite, Alfred,
 Warren, H.
 Wootton, E. H.
 Whiteside, Capt. A. F.
 Wright, Lieut. W. J.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Alexander, W. C.
 Angwin, W.
 Adamson, W.
 Adams, V.
 Arantzabe, Jos.
 Attenborough, W.
 Amory, A. H.
 Allen, Jas.
 Armstrong, G. E.
 Allard, A. J.
 Armstrong, F.
 Allard, F.
 Ansley, Wm. Jas.
 Aitkin, Wm. Alex.
 Atkinson, John Duplex
 Alcock, Roy Alex.
 Arnot, John
 Atkinson, H.
 Ardagh,
 Atkinson, W. T.
 Armstrong, Frederick Wm.
 Anstin, Arthur Henry
 Axtell, William
 Agassiz, Harold Romilly Garnault
 Armstrong, Harold Thos. R.
 Aird, Geo. D.
 Atkin, Tempest
 Adair, Richard D.
 Ardoino, Geo.
 Anderson, Roy.
 Adams, Neefort
 Allen, Sid.
 Alderson, A. Chas.
 Archibald, Alf. Jas.
 Armstrong, F. W.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

- Agnew, W. V.
 Bennett, Geo.
 Belbin, Ernest F.
 Bashell, Fred. Geo.
 Binarsson, Johannes.
 Bryans, Arthur Chas.
 Bowman, Samuel
 Bowie, Jas. Tullock
 Bowman, Chester E.
 Breton, Desire
 Burton, Art. Clarence
 Butcher, Alfred
 Baldry, Robt. Ernest
 Beer, Henry Pape
 Bowyer, Kenneth Alex.
 Barbour, Lachlan McK.
 Baxter, Karl Eldridge
 Boocock, Herb Stanley
 Brett, Edward
 Brown, Wm. Walter
 Bovaird, H. S.
 Badger, E. W.
 Barrett, Jno. Clarence
 Barton, Jno. Masters
 Bedgar, Robert
 Bertwhistle, Leon
 Brunne, Albert Henry
 Brown, Chas. G.
 Boyd, W. A.
 Baldock, Geo. H.
 Bowler, Walter
 Belanger, J. O.
 Baker, Austin
 Boulay, Jos.
 Bourgoin, H.
 Botting,
 Barber,
 Bell, T. F.
 Brailton, A. V.
 Bolster, H. D.
 Bates, R.
 Baxter, John
 Bunce, E.
 Burke, W.
 Biddle, B.
 Brook, Lieut. Maurice
 Boyle, James
 Burton, A. V.
 Bloomfield, G. C.
 Berridge, S. C.
 Bond, J. C.
 Booth, Frank
 Belford, S. M.
 Bennett, T. W.
 Blaney, C. T. C.
 Britton, A. W.
 Belcher, W. H.
 Bourne, Victor Albert
 Benoit, J.
 Blake, A. C.
 Byers, F. W.
 Broughton, W. S.
 Bradley, J.
 Bryson, T.
 Burnett, T.
 Burns, L. W.
 Book, A. B.
 Bell, W. W.
 Barnett, H. A.
 Baker, M.
 Brennan, Wm.
 Beattie, M. W.
 Barry, W. E.
 Beaton, G. M.
 Beatty, G. M.
 Brennan, W.
 Bunelle, G. L.
 Bacon, J. C.
 Bate, S. C.
 Blain, H.
 Beattie, F. T. W.
 Bottomley, Lieut. Jno. W.
 Boswell, J.
 Barnwell, L.
 Bauer, F. W. H.
 Bannister, W.
 Blore, G. E.
 Barry, F. H.
 Buchanan, W. J.
 Blakemore, J. W.
 Baird, George
 Blackmore, A.
 Bolduc, Eugene
 Burlton, V. A.
 Bourgeois, Rene
 Benoit, B.
 Brooks, J. H.
 Baker, Chas. Harold
 Barnett, Frederick
 Bath, James Lloyd
 Beaudoin, Jos.
 Blamey, Richard Grant
 Burgesse, Elmore Francis
 Bryson, Jas. H.
 Blake, Geo. W.
 Boggs, Herbert Alfred
 Bowtle Geo. Alfred
 Bradley, Thomas
 Britton, Edward
 Broderick, Michael Edward
 Brown, Ernest Ward
 Bryan, Charles
 Byers, Frederick Wm.
 Baker, Wm. Cliff
 Best, Harold
 Booth, Reginald
 Bartlett, Fred. Chas.
 Bohdashevsky, Geo.
 Boyd, Thos. Wm.
 Beaudin, Louis Jos. A.
 Barker, Frank
 Black, Alfred Henry
 Bolingbroke, Ernest
 Bonfield, John
 Bowen, Richard J.
 Bain, Wm. Ballantyne
 Barker, Percival M.
 Bartlett, Wm. Jas.
 Brice, Edgar Wm.
 Bristow, Geo. E. A.
 Brooks, Robt. Bruce
 Broughton, Frank
 Cecil, Edgar E.
 Ching, Harry
 Cameron, H. T.
 Cripps, S. J.
 Cooch, Angus G.
 Conroy, Lieut. Philip S.
 Coc, Stanley M.
 Caillaud, Rene
 Chagnon, Fred. H.
 Coulter, A.
 Caldwell, Bruce McGregor
 Cuddington, F.
 Cox, Hiram B.
 Carr, F. E.
 Clarke, E. C.
 Carter, H. A.
 Carmichael, J.
 Carson, Geo. A.
 Crossfield, F. J.
 Currie, Wm. Gordon
 Carswell, Leslie E.
 Cook, Wm. Carrington
 Currie, H. J.
 Cunliffe, R. J.
 Cousins, F. W.
 Clelland, W. F.
 Cessford, John
 Collette, G. E.
 Clark, F. C. A.
 Cooper, E. C.
 Calhoun, G. W.
 Cleghorn, G. S.
 Carter, G. S.
 Chapman, F. J.
 Cameron, M. B.
 Cameron, Stanley
 Courtney, Geo.
 Croft, C. W.
 Church, G. L.
 Caldwell, J.
 Conover, J. D.
 Cupitt, Richard
 Collister, D.
 Cairns, Jos.
 Campbell, W. F.
 Copeland, Jas.
 Corbelly, J. A.
 Creighton, M.
 Cox, Edwin B.
 Curlew, F.
 Cormack, W. J.
 Crombie, V. R. A.
 Curlew, Geo.
 Christian, Geo.
 Crosby, E. W.
 Curran, S. E.
 Cooke, C.
 Connor, L.
 Craigmyle, W.
 Clark, H. R. A.
 Coffe, T. L.
 Carlyon, A. F. M.
 Chantrell, Wm. S.
 Clayton, J. L.
 Carr, Wm. P.
 Cartwright, Thos. Alex.
 Casey, Patrick Benedict
 Chouinard, Germain
 Clark, Wm. John
 Cooksey, Wm. Joseph
 Corbett, Wm. Robt. Andrew
 Cote, Emile Odina
 Crichton, Alex.
 Culin, Benjamin
 Colpman, Frank Jos.
 Cook, Robt.
 Corley, Jas. Britton
 Crane, C. J.
 Croddock, B.
 Curtis, H. H.
 Clark, Harry

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

Christy, Thos. Jas.
 Corcoran, John Andrew
 Cross, Alfred
 Cuddington, Frank
 Cummer, Royden V.
 Cuthberston, Hugh Wm.
 Cairns, Harry
 Cameron, Wm. Thos.
 Chainey, Geo. Ed.
 Clewes, Harry Ralph
 Cox, Robt. Henry
 Curle, Robt. Wallace
 Cumming, L. S.
 Compton, H. B.
 Carder, Sidney
 Counter, Geo. William
 Causton, Robt. Oscar
 Christie, Chas. Oliver
 Chudley, Ernest George
 Church, Thos. Richard
 Craig, John
 Crane, Cecil John
 Cunliffe, Herbert
 Currie, Harold John
 Carlin, Chas. Edward
 Clark, Alex. Huntley
 Clyne, David
 Carson, Harry M.
 Clark, Jas. H.
 Cline, Arthur Roy
 Copeland, Chester R.
 Collins, Fred. Alex.
 Carruthers, Ernest Jos.
 Cheasley, Albert Ed.
 Clamp, Richard M.
 Cock, Alex. Marshall
 Coyle, Ed. John
 Cathcart, Cecil Evert
 Craig, M. D.
 Coppleman, A.
 Daragon, H.
 Drouet, M.
 Duboulay, J. A.
 Dow, S. A.
 Dalton, Chas.
 Duthoit, A. G.
 Didsbury, W. H.
 Doyle, Alfred E.
 Dewar, Earle, L.
 Davenport, Cyril
 Devall, W. H.
 Davidson, A.
 Day, R. P.
 Dartois, Hyp.
 Denholm, W.
 Doak, H.
 Ducharme, L. J. A.
 Dwyer, A. J.
 Dube, L.
 Dawson, J. E.
 Dudley, J. H.
 Daley, Alfred James
 Dalglish, Harry Stork
 Davis, Percy
 Denholm, David
 Doran, Fred
 Ducharme, Louis Jos.
 Dutot, Percy Davis
 Duhamel, Jos.

Doyle, J. J.
 Davis, H. K.
 De Blais, Chas.
 Dionne, C. J.
 Davis, A. M.
 Dussault, J. L.
 Dargie, D. M.
 Durrant, J. A. W.
 Dolby, J. W.
 Dowsley, H. N.
 Davidson, Chas.
 Dunlop, A. L.
 Duguid, Wm.
 Duggleby, L. H.
 Davies, F. W.
 Dale, Edward
 Devers, W.
 Dalton, Albert Edward
 Davies, Philip
 Davis, Henry
 Donnelly, Chas.
 Dorion, Wm. Arthur
 Dorsett, John
 Dunn, John Clarence
 Dwyer, Jas. Jos.
 Davis, F. C.
 Dodd, W. J.
 Duck, A. R. B.
 deCrozet, Leon R.
 deMagne, Louis
 deMontingy, J.
 Davenport, Claude
 Davis, Fred. Mark
 Davis, Humphrey Keble
 Dibble, Harry
 Duncan, James
 Dunlop, Bert Roger
 Dauu, Alexander
 deSausmarez, Cyril Algenon Wentworth
 Dufour, Miss E. G.
 Dewsbury, Jonathan John Chas.
 Doyle, Jas. Adolphus
 Dunnam, Wm. John
 Dexter, Wm. Daniel
 Dingley, Leonard Ed.
 Davidson, Andrew M.
 Edwards, Wm. Alfred
 Edwards, L.
 Elsworth, J.
 Exham, L. A.
 Edmunds, G. P.
 Evans, A. C.
 Elliott, Geo. Chisholm.
 Erichson, Herbert
 Evans, Evan Idris
 Emsley, A. L. S.
 Ellison, Wm. Thomas
 Ennis, Robert Downey
 Egelton, Albert Edward
 Eve, Wm. F.
 Fraser, Harold Grant
 Francis, R. B.
 Forrest, James.
 Flood, Timothy
 Farmer, Fred
 Frost, J. S.
 Fultz, F. S.
 Field, A. F.
 Franck, H.
 Fraser, J. E.
 Fair, D. Geo.

Flaherty, Tim.
 Fletcher, Jas.
 Fish, John
 Forgie, John
 Ford, Frank F.
 Frichette, R.
 Fraser, G. P.
 Fuller, Ernest Lind. Jas.
 Fraser, Jas. Edwin
 Fyfe, Jas.
 Fegan, J.
 Felice, Silvill
 Foster, Albert Geo.
 Fletcher, N. S.
 Farren, E.
 Fateux, Jos. Emile
 Fellows, Thos.
 Fraser, F. O.
 Fugard, Percy
 Farr, David William
 Forbes, Robert Lewis
 Fauvel, Bertram A.
 Farren, Edgar
 Fitchett, John Wm.
 Francis, Arthur Boughton
 Filkin, Richard H.
 Francis, Arthur B.
 Fulford, Wm. R.
 Forbes, Walter A.
 Gow, Walter, J.
 Gauthier, Origene
 Greenhalgh, B. W.
 Gow, Lieut. W. G.
 Glendinning, W.
 Galloway, W. A.
 Grimes, Ernest J.
 Gillingwater, R. R.
 Gilroy, Major S. W.
 Grieve, A.
 Good, Harold M.
 Gould, A.
 Girvan, J. P.
 Grant, K.
 Gilmour, R. B.
 Gill, T. H.
 Giroux, A.
 Gilbert, F.
 Ganong, A. T.
 Gilson, W.
 Graham, A. C. A.
 Gibson, C. L.
 Godbolt, F.
 Gemmill, Wilfred Howie
 Gilson, Wm.
 Glasgow, Ira Hyde
 Graham, Duncan Ernest
 Green, Geo. William
 Greenwood, Chas. Fenwick
 Gress, E. C.
 Gilpin, Jas. Wm.
 Golby, Gordon Earl
 Goodman, Ernest Fred
 Graham, Richard Moffatt
 Graydon, Jno. Alexander
 Green, Jno. McDonald
 Gallant, E. G.
 Gay, P. C.
 Goffin, A. F.
 Green, M. E.
 Green, J. S.
 Gueguen, J. L.
 Grant, C. W.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

- Gronow, A. G.
 Gregory, H.
 Goodhew, A.
 Goss, E. B.
 Grant, E. W.
 Graham, W. H.
 Gilder, C. F.
 Goddard, F. A.
 Guion, G. W.
 Garraway, Frank Edward
 Gignac, Lud Felix
 Goodall, Robt.
 Graham, Henry
 Gauder, Arthur Chas.
 Gardner, Thos. Harvey
 Gregory, Richard John
 Guyon, Jos. Emile Dieudune
 Gibson, Clarence Long
 Goodman, Ralph Allan
 Gordon, Chas. Alex.
 Grant, Carl Winston
 Graydon, John Alex.
 Gully, Francis Ed.
 Gauthier, Hector Desire
 Gaiger, Archibald Harold
 Grimsditch, Archibald
 Gauthier, Ed.
 Gay, Fred Moyer
 Goldie, Eb. H.
 Gow, John Alex.
 Gatiou, Chas. E.
 Gough, John A.
 Gee, P.
 Hand, F. J.
 Hassard, R.
 Harvey, L. R. P.
 Herrod, R.
 Hobday, L. S.
 Heys, W.
 Hayes, W. J.
 Hornby, J.
 Hamilton, G. C.
 Harlock, M. H.
 Hickman, F. D.
 Holmes, W. M.
 Hitchens, G. F.
 Holden, J.
 Heaton, H. R.
 Hemming, O. J.
 Hartling, Lieut. E. A.
 Heans, B. G.
 Hart, Edward
 Hammill, A. H.
 Hutchinson, Geo.
 Hartwell, H. L. W.
 Hyland, A. L.
 Hempstock, R.
 Hiscock, Edgar
 Hanley, W.
 Hall, W. W.
 Hickman, Frank D.
 Harlow, Ed. Jas.
 Hobbs, Albert.
 Horne, A. J.
 Hillen, W. J.
 Hunter, Thos.
 Hill, W. A.
 Heywood, H.
 Horne, S. E.
 Heath, G. D.
 Hammond, James
 Hurst, H. A.
 Hendrie, J. M.
 Hirst, F. H.
 Harris, Richard Wilson
 Hanbridge, E. F.
 Hannah, J. D.
 Henderson, W. J.
 Hine, George
 Hughes, H. J.
 Howarth, T.
 Hardy, H. F.
 Harding, Wm.
 Hughes, G. E.
 Hardwicke, R. J.
 Haegert, Samuel L.
 Hetherington, J. H.
 Hardisty, R. S.
 Hobbs, H.
 Hilton, W. H.
 Hole, Percy H.
 Hindle, W.
 Haggon, Harold
 Hassard, Robt. H.
 Higgins, Frank
 Holland, Leonard
 Holland, William
 Houston, Elmer Hamilton
 Hughes, Thos. Victor
 Hutton, Percy Wm.
 Hawgood, Victor Philp
 Herst, Robert Cecil
 Holt, Clarence W. K.
 Huggett, Jas. George
 Hughes, Jas. Gourlay
 Hastings, John
 Horton, A. H.
 Hislop, C. A.
 Hall, H. S.
 Henderson, A.
 Hand, K.
 Hopkins, J.
 Hoggett, Reginald R.
 Holey, Wm. Earl
 Hall, Frank
 Hamblin, Jno. Ebenezer
 Huff, Clarence Simeon
 Huntley, J. A.
 Hurford, W. H.
 Herbert, James Noe
 Honey, R. C.
 Hancy, John Robert
 Hammell, Albert Harold
 Harrison, David
 Harrison, James
 Hart, Edward
 Hawke, Harry Wm.
 Hawkins, Edward
 Hayes, Hugh Allan
 Hislop, Chas. And.
 Hopkins, John
 Hughes, Thos. Bell
 Huntley, John Arthur
 Hutchison, Chas. Thomas
 Harvey, Frank
 Henderson, Jos. S.
 Hunting, Norreys A.
 Hupp, Frank A.
 Hayes, John J.
 Hooper, Harold
 Heard, Frank W.
 Houston, (Miss) Alice
 Hughes, U. Wm.
 Henderson, A.
 Ingraham, E. R.
 Ironside, Gordon Lyall
 Ironside, Ernest O.
 Irvine, Fred. Jos.
 Jeffrey, W. H.
 Johnson, A. D. E.
 Jarett, S.
 Jones, W.
 Judges, W. E.
 Jacobs, H. R.
 Jackson, S.
 Jones, F. R.
 Jones, H.
 Johnstone, J. H.
 Jardine, Geo. V.
 Jackson, A. B.
 Jones, J. E.
 Johnston, J. V.
 Jacobs, S. H.
 Jaques, John
 Jackson, Harry H.
 Jamieson, John
 Jones, Chas. Fred.
 Jones, F.
 Jones, G. W.
 Joyce, M.
 Jeffers, Robt. James
 Johns, Edward
 Jones, S. O.
 Jamieson, Elliot Michael
 Johnstone, Jas. R.
 Johnston, Delbert Ross
 James, John Sam'l.
 Jarvis, Fred, G. W.
 Johnston, Jas. R.
 Johnstone, Lieut. G. S.
 Johnson, Colin Sam'l.
 Kent, R.
 King, Stanielor M.
 Kennedy, J. D.
 Kettles, C.
 Kneebone, T. J.
 Kerr, K.
 Kerr, L. H.
 Kerr, W. A.
 Kelly, W. J.
 King, George
 Kinnaid, F. A.
 Kirk, Benjamin
 Kingscote, C. H.
 Kearney, J. A.
 Kennedy, Robt. Irvine
 Kindelan, Francis Edward
 Kimber, W. Henry
 Kitson, E.
 Kane, James
 Keeler, Eric Oscar
 Keightley, Thos.
 Kendall, Thos.
 Klock, Wm. Beresford
 Klein, J. H.
 Kelly, John Freeman
 Kennedy, Albert
 Kirby, John Wm.
 Kirkpatrick, Wm. John
 Knowlton, Cecil H.
 Kelly, Jas. Pat.
 Kettles, Chas.
 Kelly, John

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

- Livingstone, Hugh W.
 Lemieux, Victor
 Livett, H. S.
 Lapointe, A.
 Langston, E.
 Lumbert, E.
 Lowery, Sergt. H.
 Lacroix, J. R.
 Lemmon, W. T.
 Lord, J. W. C.
 Luker, H.
 Legate, T. H.
 Leon, N.
 Larocque, N.
 Laurie, R. P.
 Lemaire, Edmond
 Leonard, John P.
 Leslie, H.
 Livingstone, John S.
 Launder, James
 Lynch, M. E.
 Leggatt, Daniel John
 Laurie, W. T.
 Lang, Geo. Howard
 Littlewood, Chas. James
 Lowe, John Joseph
 Little, F. J.
 Laughlin, A. C.
 Lacroix, H.
 Latham, J. W.
 Lawson, J. F.
 LaHaye, R.
 Lewis, E. H.
 Lashbrook, A. S.
 Lobb, A. B.
 Lang, J. E.
 Lowe, T. G.
 LeClaire, A. A.
 Lawrence, C. V.
 Lindsay, T. G.
 Lancelly, W. H.
 Lamontagne, Geo. Omer.
 Law, Paul Harold
 Lindsay, Ed. Alfred
 Livingston, Samuel J.
 Lothian, Alex.
 Lyttle, Arthur
 Laurier, J. R.
 Lee, F. J.
 Larner, G. H.
 Lamborn, Douglas J.
 Link, Roy Allan
 Lock, Harry
 Lovett, Sidney
 Lyon, Sidney C.
 Larocque, Henry
 Lemessurier, H. E.
 Longworth, Richard W.
 Lutes, Abram B.
 Lachaino, Romeo J.
 Landerkin, J. H.
 Little, Fred. J.
 Martin, J. C.
 Meunier, J. A.
 Murray, Lieut. K. A.
 Murray, Thos. H.
 Michaud, P.
 Masse, W.
 Marke, T.
 Manahan, Captain R. M.
 Morin, A.
 Mills, Lieut. J. R.
 Milton, T. M.
 Mears, J. W.
 Martin, A. E.
 Mosher, R. G.
 Moore, R. H.
 Moulang, S. H.
 Macdonald, A. G.
 Morden, W. R.
 Meehan, E. J.
 Mears, L.
 Millar, Edmund
 MacKinnon, D.
 Morgan, W. H. T.
 Mantel, Eugene
 Miller, W. B. T.
 Morrison David
 Milligan, Wm.
 MacPherson D.
 Morris, Robert
 Metcalfe, C. H.
 Mowat, J. L.
 Martell, C. F.
 Maloney, Martin Joseph
 May, Arnold Henry
 Murphy, Don McKendrick
 Myles, Robert Harold
 Millar, N. R.
 Mawhinney, G. D.
 MacLachlan, D. S.
 Madill, R. M.
 Markham, G. H.
 Meadows, N. H.
 MacMillan, A.
 Martyn, C. D.
 Mann, M. W.
 MacDonald, G. A.
 Musgrave, M. W.
 Mitchell, J. E.
 Martin, G. S.
 Metcalf, John B.
 Moos, Frank
 Malcolm, C. A.
 Matthews, T.
 Mackin, Wm.
 MacKenzie, A. R.
 Martin, P. G.
 Maurault, H.
 Masson Alex.
 Masson, Geo.
 Matthews, Reginald
 Moore, Wm. Geo
 Morris, Thos.
 Martindale, Licut. C. J.
 Menzies, L. R.
 Murdy, H. C.
 Munro, M.
 Mallon, G.
 Menzies, J. H.
 McAskill, Donald A.
 Mills, H. F.
 Mahoney, Patrick
 Manley, Claude Well.
 Mortimer, Richard
 Munro, Milo
 Miller, Chas. Horace G.
 Murphy, Andrew Harkin
 Murphy, John F.
 Muirhead, Alex.
 Musgrove, W. M.
 Mattson, A.
 Meredith, Thos. Henry
 Miller, Louis
 Moodie, David
 Munn, Wm. James
 MacDonald, Dan Archie
 Matthewson, H. J.
 Massey, F. H.
 Moore, E. C.
 Macdonald, Archibald
 Mallan, Gerald
 Mayne, Wilfrid
 Milne, Geo. Alexander
 Mills, Chas. Ashworth
 Mills, Haddon Fell
 Morden, Wm. Ross
 Mullin, Stanley Thos.
 Manning, Walter R.
 Martin, Geo. W.
 Monteith, Saml.
 Moxon, Anthony W. R.
 MacDonald, Alex.
 McKee, Thos.
 Mattson, Hilmer
 Meades, Victor K.
 Mooney, John D.
 Moore, U. C.
 Moore, Wm. R.
 Macdougall, Allan L.
 Murray, Miss Louise A. M.
 Macdougall, D.
 Mustard, M. C.
 McKeown, John J.
 McDougall, Dugald
 McNamara, Jas. L.
 McFarlane, Argyle
 McPherson, Robt.
 McRae, Gordon
 Martin, C. W.
 McLerie, Roy
 Mills, Wm. Jas.
 Miller, John T.
 Murchison, Frank
 McDell, John
 Martin, John C.
 Moore, Jos. G.
 McDaid, Wm.
 McLellan, Alex.
 McLellan, John.
 McKenzie, J. L.
 McPherson, Daniel V.
 McArthur, G. W.
 McVicar, D.
 McCallum, R. B.
 McCullough, W. J.
 McCleery, E. J.
 McMillan, G.
 McMillan, D. B.
 McLean, D. E.
 McDonald, J. M.
 McCargar, D. N.
 McNichol, Miss A. H.
 McKenna, W. A.
 McDiarmid, M. I.
 McClellan, W.
 McLellan, W. E.
 McGough, Owen
 McCormack, D. H.
 McKenzie, D.
 McCann, Jas.
 McMillan, D. A.
 McNab, D.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

McKay, Howard
 McMillan, J. D.
 McDevitt, S. C.
 McDonald, R. H.
 McPherson, A.
 McMaster, J.
 McKinnon, D. L.
 McDonald, Jno. Kenneth
 McKerry, Joseph Patrick
 McMillan, Peter Henry
 McMurtie, James
 McVicar, John James
 McAllister, Alfred Wallace
 McPhail, Silas Fred
 McVicar, Neil
 McNevin, D. A.
 McKay, W. A.
 McDonald, John Arthur
 McLachlan, Arthur Wm.
 McNaughton, T. M.
 McNevin, Duncan Angus
 McLeod, G. L.
 McLaughlin, R. G.
 McDole, John Harman
 McDonald, Neil Ed
 McKellar, John Giles
 McPherson, Robt.
 McCall, P. M.
 McCormick, D. J.
 McAvay, Fred Patrick
 McDonald, John Joe
 McInnes, Percival Smith
 McKay, Harold
 McKee, David
 McVicar, Wm. Wallace
 McDougall, D.
 McLaughlin, W.
 Nicholls, C.
 Noverre, P. W.
 Newdick, L. G.
 Naylor, David J.
 Neale, E. W.
 Norris, Lieut. J. A.
 Neill, W. M.
 Nickels, G. W. S.
 Nelson, Henry Lunman
 Naylor, John
 Newcomb, F. J.
 Nantel, Eugene
 Neal, Harry Compton
 Nokes, Wm. Devine
 Neal, Chas. A.
 Needham, Elzear A.
 Nicholson, David J.
 Newell, Wm. Thos.
 Neal, Harry C.
 Oxley, R. E.
 Orr, Robt. J.
 Owen, Alfred
 O'Brien, H. W.
 O'Brien, A.
 O'Heron, Wm. A.
 Palmer, John C. N.
 Parker, Thos. A.
 Peakman, Geo.
 Powers, Fred.
 Parish, Wm. G.
 Press, Fred. W. B.
 Pooke, Kenneth E.

Puckett, John
 Pelletier, D.
 Pelletier, A.
 Proctor, E. Sidney
 Preece, J. V.
 Pritchard, Horace
 Phillips, F. J.
 Pickup, Lieut. W.
 Pickering, T. F.
 Pedley, E.
 Passmore, H. W.
 Prior, A. C.
 Phimister, A.
 Paquet, L. O.
 Pipes, O. E.
 Pallister, E. H.
 Poulton, W. F.
 Peart, C. H.
 Pettigrew, R. C.
 Power, L. J.
 Pickard, H. L.
 Phelan, W. W.
 Petley, T. H.
 Poutling, Frank
 Power, F. A.
 Payne, D.
 Porter, S. S.
 Parker, John.
 Philipps, J. E.
 Purvis, R. E.
 Pearson, W. J.
 Plaxton, Geo.
 Pascoe, Lieut. A. W.
 Pomeroy, W.
 Price, T. H.
 Peaker, W. O. M.
 Parry, Wm. Henry
 Pender, James
 Pinchback, Arthur J.
 Puttick, Albert Watts
 Padley, Jonas Graham
 Parker, Henry Seymour
 Petch, F. E.
 Patterson, Wm. Chas.
 Peck, Walter Roe
 Pollock, Thos. Henry
 Preston, Chester
 Pritchard, W. A.
 Petitclerc, Gilbert A.
 Porter, Harry L.
 Perry, Chas.
 Pearson, Alex. Moir
 Putman, Cecil Eugene
 Quinn, Alex. Fillmore
 Quinson, P.
 Quin, Jos. C.
 Randle, Laurance O.
 Rogers, Henry P.
 Ross, Stewart G.
 Roy, Eric A.
 Rourke, H. D.
 Rochon, J.
 Ross, W. G.
 Rogerson, J. W.
 Rutledge, R. B.
 Reynolds, H. J.
 Ripley, W.
 Rogers, K. F. D.
 Racette, J. L. P.
 Rose, James
 Roberts, H. R.
 Rooth, H. N.

Ripley, Major Alvin
 Reed, Harold Ed.
 Reichenfel, Rene.
 Rowan, Harold.
 Robinson, Chas. Stanley
 Riddell, W. R.
 Russell, A. B.
 Robertson, Fred Montague
 Ross, Norman
 Rothschild, Joseph
 Ruet, L. J.
 Richards, E. E.
 Robertson, C.
 Rae, Samuel
 Raymond, W. G.
 Relf, G. E.
 Reid, J. H.
 Rouse, J. E.
 Rowe, Geo.
 Rees, L. T.
 Richmond, Stanley B.
 Rose, N. A.
 Rice, E. L.
 Richmond, L. W.
 Ridley, E.
 Robinson, R. V.
 Rockman, Frederick
 Reid, Eric Noel Lestock
 Rieger, Herbert Fred.
 Ripley, Harry
 Robson, Mark
 Rottenburg, Louis
 Redmond, Vernon Albert
 Rorison, James
 Reddith, Benj. Bruce
 Roberts, William
 Roos, Harry Edward
 Russell, Geo. Donald.
 Smith, Harry Wm.
 Smith, Levi
 Sterland, Robt.
 Savage, Russell C.
 Shaver, Fred Bruce
 Shea, John V.
 Shoebottom, Mervin A.
 Speechley, Jas. T.
 Simpson, Wm. H.
 Stevenson, A. W.
 Surtees, Sidney H.
 Scott, Wm. E.
 Simonson, Arthur D.
 Smith, Lloyd E.
 Swarbrick, Jos.
 Senior, E.
 Sankey, E. H.
 Smyth, W. F.
 Smith, Clarence G.
 Simons, Dan A.
 Schepdale, L. Van
 Stockwood, W. B.
 Stevenson, S.
 Simpson, J. A.
 Smith, H. A.
 Smith, L. E.
 Stockwood, L. R. P.
 Smith, J. T.
 Scales, J. W.
 Samson, David
 Salt, E. St. C.
 Skerratt, Wm.
 Sharp, S. W.
 Smith, G. F.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

Senecal, Paul
 Stephen, J. E.
 Smith, W. H.
 Stewart, Fred D.
 Suitor, F. G.
 Smith, Ivan
 Shipman, H. J.
 Skelly, A. J.
 Stanton, A. H. A.
 Sowden, F. M.
 Shaw, John S.
 Searles, John W.
 Stewart, W. J. A.
 Simmons, R. S.
 Sinclair, Captain Alex. Jno.
 Smith, Wm. Hammond
 Smith, Bertram
 Smith, Gerald F.
 Somerset, A. E.
 Stover, James M.
 Smith, Fred R.
 Stone, Geo. S.
 Stewart, E. W.
 Smalian, E.
 Stanley, W. N.
 Stone, F. P.
 Saunders, A. V.
 Ste. Marie, H.
 Sellwood, Archibald
 Smart, Jas. Ernest
 Strumm, Roger Harold
 Swinson, Donald Harold
 Smith, John
 Soady, Edward
 Scott, S. G.
 Sullivan, Thos. Francis
 Stewart, M.
 Stephens, T.
 Silsby, A.
 Scott, Harry
 Sebert, John Brock
 Snider, Thos. Sage Raith
 Spence, Sidney
 Stewart, Wm. Jno. Alex
 Storne, Thure
 Strang, Geo.
 Smith, G. F.
 Saint, John Wm.
 Sargent, John Wm.
 Schroeter, Clement
 Shea, Frank
 Shea, Thos. James
 Sheldon, Lieut. C. C.
 Slater, James H.
 Smith, Raymond Jno. Dunn
 Spalding, Jas. Alex.
 Spry, Wm. Albert
 Stone, Henry Ilbert
 Summers, Albert
 Stroud, C. F.
 Sproule, E. D.
 Scott, Fred
 Scott, Samuel Geo.
 Scotton, John
 Simpson, Hector Eli
 Stewart, Merton Stan.
 Stone, Arthur
 Sutton, Leon James
 Scott, David.
 Stanley, T. R.
 Stevens, John W.
 Shaw, Chas. Gordon
 Snowden, Chas. Henry
 Storey, John S.
 Taylor, Wm.
 Traversy, Ulysses
 Thornton, Wm. G.
 Terry, Benjamin J.
 Taggie, Fred. A.
 Thompson, W. D.
 Thomson, J.
 Tassell, F. G.
 Turner, A. B.
 Taylor, Samuel
 Trenham, W. B.
 Theakston, Major John
 Thompson, Wm.
 Thibault, A. L.
 Turner, Frank C.
 Thompson, V. D.
 Tate, H. F. P.
 Tubbs, C. W.
 Tregallus, W. J.
 Taylor, J. J.
 Thibadeau, C. M.
 Turner, Chas.
 Taylor, J. G.
 Tench, W. J.
 Travers, Cyril
 Tobin, R. P.
 Tingle, Geo.
 Thompson, Kenneth Evan
 Thompson, Fred
 Taylor, Wm. F.
 Taylor, F.
 Taylor, Arthur
 Taylor, Harry Claude
 Taylor, F. C.
 Thorson, S. H.
 Turner, Ernest Herbert
 Turtle, Basil Ernest
 Thompson, C. A.
 Tessier, Jos. Nelson
 Tinsley, Reginald
 Tipple, Herbert Tilson
 Tooke, Fred Henry
 Tyrell, Geo. Murray
 Thomson, W.
 Tredwell, M. R.
 Thibault, Jos. Alphonse
 Thomson, Alfred Tennyson
 Thorson, Stephen Helge
 Tousignant, Jos. Albert
 Turgeon, C. Horace
 Troy, Allen H.
 Tompkins, Jas. Roy
 Tubbs, Fred
 Urton, Richard Southwell
 Upton, Wm. Kenneth
 Verret, Lieut.-Col. H. B.
 Vickers, C. G.
 Verville, J. F.
 Voelker, H. G.
 Villiers, A.
 Van Scopel, E.
 Van Every, Albert E.
 Veasey, Geo. Arthur
 Veale, Alfred
 Van Every, F. L.
 Valentine, U.
 Warner, A.
 Whelen, Geo.
 Walker, J. B.
 Woodrow, Ernest A.
 Whyte, Wm.
 Woodward, Wm. G.
 Watters, Jas. J.
 Wilkinson, J.
 Watson, D. W.
 Wallis, Geo. T.
 Walter, R.
 Williams, Richard
 Waddell, A. G.
 Watson, J.
 Wyborn, A.
 Walker, Stanley
 Williams, F. M.
 Watts, G. S.
 Wooding, A.
 Wade, W.
 Wilson, T. A.
 Waucope, W.
 Wilson, R. H.
 Wright, Harvey
 Watson, W. H.
 Whitton, F. S.
 Wettson, A. N.
 White, Reuben
 Walker, J. B.
 Werner, F. A.
 Webster, W. W.
 Wright, James
 White, H. S.
 Wilson, James
 Winson, R.
 Weir, George R.
 Whittick, H.
 Wells, P. T.
 Woolhouse, W. W.
 Williams, W. J.
 Wilson, Samuel
 Winchell, E. D.
 Wixon, Henry
 Williams, E. J.
 Watson, R. A.
 Wilkinson, W. J.
 Wale, Geo. C.
 Walker, P. E.
 Walkling, C.
 Ward, C. J.
 Wilkinson, E. M.
 Whittaker, V. H.
 Watson, Frederick
 Welsh, Fred. David
 Whalley, James
 Williams, Thos. Arnold
 Wise, Wm. Alfred
 Wright, Francis Wm.
 Walsh, Geo. Wm.
 Wells, W. B.
 Wilson, W. S.
 Walker, T. H.
 Whaley, Wm. John
 White, Fred
 Willis, Trevor George
 Wood, J. A.
 Wyieman, Andrew
 Wallace, Roy Harold
 Warne, W. S.
 Warner, Fred
 Webb, Sidney Robt.
 Williams, Wm. Mabie
 Wilson, Fred Clifton

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

Weller, Frank James
 Wilkinson, Fred. James
 Willard, Frank
 Wilson, Thos. Wm.
 Whyte, Wm.
 Webb, Fred. Jno.
 Woodman, Harry Reg.
 Young, Joseph Henry
 Yelland, Geo.

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AND STATIONERY

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 Brisebois, R.
 Brulé, Hector
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 Bouchard, W. E.
 Balcomb, W. T.
 Budreo, R. C.
 Bullis, Ed.
 Butlin, A. H.
 Baril, Wm.
 Burns, Gregory
 Branch, Alfred W.
 Batterton, Dominic
 Burnett, William
 Cairncross, James
 Cunningham, W. A.
 Dagenais, Lt. H. A. R.
 Donovan, W. J.
 Doherty, Wm.
 Dempsey, Wm.
 DeMontigny, J. I. G. T.
 Desrivieres, J. A.
 Foley, Lieut. J. H.
 Fallis, R. W.
 Fallis, W. J.
 Globensky, L. E. M.
 Hayden, J. A. P.
 Lamoreux, S. A.
 Lapierre, A. J.
 Lemieux, Jos. A.
 Lefebvre, P. A.
 Labelle, J. H.
 LeFeuvre, Sidney G.
 MacDonald, Daniel
 Maloney, T. L.
 Miller, R. C.
 Montminy, Arcadius
 Macartney, Stafford
 Mann, J. Henry
 McGuire, E. J.
 McGovern, H. F.
 McCadden, T.
 McDonald, Capt. A. H.
 McGovern, Wm. M.
 McStravick, Peter
 O'Neil, Wm.
 Paynter, J. J.
 Paynter, C. S.
 Price, Lieut. C. J. F.
 Parmelee, Ed. R.
 Pasch, A. C.
 Rainey, C. E.
 Ralph, Robert
 Richer, Hector

Robertson A. W.
 Schau, Andrew
 Smith, W. L.
 Sanderson, A. E.
 Twyman, T. G.
 Tighe, Jas.
 Tierney, John Joseph
 Woods, M. W.
 Ward, Geo. J.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Anderson, A. D.
 Ashley, Thos.
 Anderson, A. A.
 Anderson, G. B.
 Atkinson, F.
 Auchinleck, A.
 Beith,
 Bennett, C. S.
 Bolitha, F. G.
 Bowan, J. R.
 Bradley, W. B.
 Brown, C. W.
 Bellew, Lieut. Edward Donald
 Blue, Lieut. W. E.
 Bougerter, G.
 Burbridge, Lieut. Geo. H.
 Bradley, H. R.
 Bridge, Thos.
 Bridger, T.
 Budd, F. K. E.
 Brown, Edmund G.
 Burden, E. A.

Badin, F.
 Barker, J. R.
 Boon, W. H.
 Butler, Harold G.
 Bennett, Lieut. H. F.
 Couch, Stanley M.
 Chartrand, A. A.
 Clapperton, Lieut. George
 Collins, E. J.
 Cunningham, C. S.
 Cox, Henry
 Chalifour
 Chugg, H.
 Colton, J. H.
 Couley, Jas.
 Coutlee, Lieut. W. F.
 Cummings, G.
 Caldwell, Capt. T. D. D.
 Cote, P. E.
 Cussack, P.
 Chapman, M.
 Davis, A. S.
 deValter, Roger
 Davies, R. C.
 Dube, John
 Dubuc, Lt.-Col. Arthur Eugene
 Davy, H.
 Dodge, G. F.
 Donald, W.
 Dunn, Thos.
 Dalrymple, F. H.
 Doncaster, Lieut. P. E.
 Dunlop, Pipe-Major Andrew
 Edwards, H. G.



LIEUT.-COL. A. E. DUBUC
 COMMANDING 22ND BATTALION
 (PUBLIC WORKS, MONTREAL)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(Continued)

Everall, Lieut. W. M.
 Etches, H. C. N.
 Elford, W.
 Ervine, S.
 Elliott, H. A.
 Forbes, Mitchell, W. J.
 Foster, J. H. P.
 Finnigan, Thos.
 Ferry, G.
 Graham, Lieut. Chas.
 Gobeil, J. E.
 Gerard, T.
 Graham, F.
 Gregory, A. W.
 Guimond, G.
 Griffiths, A.
 Goodwin, Geo. R.
 Genest, Conrad
 Goodspeed, Lieut. F. G.
 Huguet, Geo. P.
 Hughes, Brig-Gen. G. B.
 Hillas, Julius
 Hogan, T.
 Hicks, Stewart G.
 Harcourt, F. G.
 Hill, Grant
 Hobbs, Jos.
 Heisler, John A.
 Hodgson, R.
 Howden, W. J.
 Hull, Capt. G. B.
 Irving, Lieut. A. B.
 Inderwick, J. F.
 Jackson, John H.
 Jeffery, C. C.
 Jones, C. F.
 Keyt, W. E.
 Keefer, Capt. J. A.
 Kearney, K. A.
 Kent, V. J.
 King, Clem
 Kenny, Thos. W.
 Kemp, Donald
 Larkin, M.
 Lovell, Frank
 Letendre, Lieut. J. E.
 Lambert, C. O.
 Logie, W. W.
 Lamb, Lieut. J. Murray
 Ledford, F. H.
 Lambourne, Jos. H.
 Leigh, James
 Lyons, Miss Catherine
 Leclair, Lieut. W. C.
 Lamb, Lieut.-Col. H. J.
 Muddiman, A. Bernârd
 Mulvaney, Jos.
 Monk, S. H.
 Matheson, Murdoch
 Macreath, Lieut. C. M.
 Martin, G. L.
 Martin, G. E.
 Munro, J. H.
 Murdock, A. W.
 Morse, Lieut. G. P.
 Mills, Sub.-Lieut. F. O.
 McCartney, A. G.
 McEwen, Jas.
 McQuarrie, Lieut. D. A.

McLeod, A.
 McNutt, George
 McGovern, F. R.
 McManus, P. F.
 McDonald, J. J.
 Nicholson, A.
 Nicholson, R. H.
 Nichols, T.
 Nutting, H. H. S.
 O'Neil, W. C.
 Obee, Thos.
 Partridge, J. K.
 Powell, Lieut. R. W.
 Postlethwaite, F. L.
 Perrie, Fred
 Patterson, C. C.
 Pepin, E.
 Peters, Lieut. Hugh
 Perkins, C.
 Pollendins, F.
 Quackenbush, J. C.
 Quinn, Edward
 Ritchie, Alex.
 Ross, Norman
 Ragbourn, H. W.
 Rhodes, Cecil F.
 Russell, Allen
 Rogers, J. C.
 Ross, Lieut. Bruce
 Richardson, A. E.
 Richardson, W. F.
 Rogers, H. C.
 Rathburn, Lieut. H. B.
 Rice, J. S.
 Ross, W. R.
 Stewart, J. C.
 Saidler, J.
 Silvester, E.
 Shannon, E. H.
 Smith, Geo. M.
 Spicer, W. B.
 Scammell, J. K.
 Smalley, G. S.
 St. Laurent, Lieut. A.
 Steed, R. E.
 Smith, Lieut. P. H.
 Schofield, C. A.
 Strader, L. E.
 Taylor, A.
 Tingley, Lieut. F. H.
 Thompson, Lieut. Henry A.
 Tierney, W.
 Twiss, R. D.
 Thomas, Lieut. E. A.
 Thurber, G. H.
 Tennant, E. J.
 Tracey, W. R.
 Trottier, J. P.
 Thomson, C. A.
 Thompson, R. G.
 Tibbitts, Lieut. Jas.
 Vanasse, Oscar A.
 Valiquet, Elzear
 VanWart, F. W.
 Wilson, A. J.
 Watterson, J.
 Wheatley, Jos.
 Walsh, H. G.
 Wallace, W. D.
 Warner, James
 Wattsford, G. H.
 Wayne, M. L.

Wood, Barrett
 Worthington
 Walker, Lieut. L. D.
 Ward, H.
 Young, Llewellyn

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND
CANALS

Adams, L. B.
 Austin, J.
 Bell, Major Graham A.
 Brame, A. J.
 Bradley, R. A.
 Bradley, E. R.
 Barrett, H.
 Bleakney, C. E.
 Bradley, T.
 Butler, Major Albon W. I.
 Ball, Major J. C.
 Brett, Phillip
 Brookfield, Lieut. W. W.
 Boase, O. S.
 Ball, Capt. E. S.
 Battle, Lieut. L.
 Campbell, Lieut. H. M.
 Clark, Lieut. H. S.
 Clark, D.
 Delahay, G.
 Dicks, S.
 Doig, Lieut. M.
 Damson, Lieut. I. H.
 Elliott, Henry
 Ellis, Frank
 Fairfield, J.
 Galpin, J. O.
 Gordon, M. J.
 Grass, A. R.
 Holt, E. O.
 Harris, E. C.
 Hamilton, Lieut. G. M.
 Houston, N.
 Hustwitt, Lieut. S.
 Jones, Lieut. T. E.
 Kempt, F. F.
 Kiddell, Wm.
 Lauder, D.
 Muntz, Lieut. E. P.
 Morgan, Lieut. R. C.
 Mewburn, S.
 McCandlish, C. A.
 McQuarrie, W. E.
 McAndrew, Lieut. J. B.
 McLean, Lieut. M. B.
 Olmstead, Lieut. R. J.
 Peers, Lieut. Chas. T.
 Perkins, J. W.
 Pringle, Lieut. J. F.
 Reardon, J. A.
 Raynor, R.
 Richards, J.
 Reid, Lieut. R. H.
 Ross, Lieut. O. W.
 Rees, John F.
 Riddell, Lieut. A. G.
 Samwell, M. O.
 Spears, D. C.
 Swift, Lieut. C. J.
 Sladen, Lieut. St. B.
 Sloan, D.
 Scott, J. G.
 Sneath, Lieut. Roy G.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued

Smythe, Lieut. R. E.
Speck, S. F.
Saxton, R. F.
Tilbrook, Lieut. C. W.
Wallace, W. W.
Wallace, Flight Sub-Lieut. Hugh
Watts, Lieut. R. E.
Watt, T. L.
Waite, F. N.

ROYAL MINT

Anderson, W. P.
Armstrong, Lieut. G. F.
Borthwick, R. G.
Crawley, C. T.
Dewar, R. A.
Edmunds, Lieut. Robert J.
Foster, P. R.
Guy, Geo.
Grant, C. R.
Halton, Sergt.-Major.
Howard, Lieut. G. V. W.
Helman, W. C. J.
Kelly, I.
Lumm, G. H.
Murray, E. V.
Munroe, R. C.
Merritt, Alfred
McLeod, G. A.
Nash, C.
Quinn, S.
Shore, L.
Toller, O. C.
Williams, Alfred P.
Weskett, W. A.
Willson, N. K.

DEPARTMENT OF ROYAL NORTH- WEST MOUNTED POLICE

Cuthbertson, Lieut. Clifford
Dancey, James Edward

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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Fulton, G. D. M.
Hazlett, W. G.
Jones, W.
Lewis, A. E.
Scott, F.

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Bishop, S.
Bedwell, R.
Briden, J. J.
Biggar, W. T.
Beaumont, A.
Briden, F.
Chivers, W.
Cliff, O.
Currie, J.
Clarke, S.
Cooper, H. S.
Clements, L. G.

Casford, J. H.
Cliff, Earl
Capon, S. M.
Deakin, R. C.
Drury, B.
Davidson, Walter
Eggleston, W. S.
Elliston, A. E.
Good, H. J.
Gow, Stanley
Green, R.
Hamilton, Colin
Harvey, J. W.
Hogarth, H. S.
Hodge, A.
Holdern, A. W.
Harris, H.
Hall, C. A.
Huffman, Frank
Hewson, Charles C.
Johnson, Lieut. Gordon B.
King, Cecil
Long, W. F.
Labelle, Lieut. Valmore
Law, Thos.
Muirhead, Lieut. Geo. Beverley
Mooney, L.
Masterson, T.
Monroe, Lieut.-Col. John R.
Morrison, J. R.
McPhail, Earl
McMurdo, J.
McLeod, S.

Oliver, A.
O'Neill, D.
Oldale, C.
Ogden, Jas. L.
Parmelee, Major J. G.
Platt, H. J.
Parkinson, G. V.
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Rowe, C.
Robertson, C. E.
Reid, E.
Rennie, W. J.
Ross, J. A.
Reoch, L.
Shapton, S. W.
Shore, Chas. Henry
Shapton, W. F.
Spence, G.
Smith, E. L.
Samuels, J.
Towers, A.
Vanzant, George
Walters, F.
Wilson, Capt. D. D.
Whitehurst, W.
Waddell, Lieut. J. C.
Whitehead, H. S.
Walker, D.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Farquhar, Lieut.-Col. F.



LIEUT.-COL. J. R. MUNRO
O.C. 8TH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES
(TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA)

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Bowie, Major W. H.
Foley, Buckley
deNoailles, L.

OFFICE OF THE
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Allen, Lieut. C. G.
Burland, Lieut. Geo. H.
Coughlin, R. Frank
Culbert, John
Folkins, Major H. A.

INTERNATIONAL
WATERWAYS
COMMISSION

Chartrand, Gaston F.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Brynton, E. A.

SENATE

Adamson, Maj. Agar S.A.M.

LIBRARY OF
PARLIAMENT

Wharton, Lieut. A. H.

Our Decorations Won

EIGHT decorations of the Distinguished Service Order, seven Military Crosses, one Military Medal, four Distinguished Conduct Medals, two Meritorious Service Medals, Cross of St. George (Russian), one Military Cross (French) and one Military Medal and Croix de Guerre (French)—twenty-five decorations in all—won by Canadian civil servants on the field of battle, testify to the quality of the men that the public services of the Dominion have sent to the front. In addition to the twenty-three men so decorated, four others have been especially mentioned in official despatches of the



MAJOR PEREGRINE P. ACLAND, M.C.
(FINANCE, OTTAWA)

commander-in-chief for their gallant and distinguished conduct in the face of the enemy.

Comment upon so proud a record as this is unnecessary. The facts tell the stories best. Following will be found brief sketches of these distinguished civil service soldiers and some account of the special services which won official recognition.

MAJOR P. P. ACLAND

Peregrine P. Acland had been embarked upon a civil service career as a clerk in the Department of Finance for less than a year when the war broke out. Two days after the declaration he was in the ranks of the 3rd Battalion (Queen's Own Rifles) of Toronto. A month later he was appointed lieutenant in the 15th (Toronto) Battalion (48th Highlanders) and before that unit left Salisbury Plain was promoted captain. On June 3rd, 1916, he was wounded, but returned to duty. The Gazette of August 21st, 1916, announced the award to him of the Military Cross "for conspicuous bravery during an attack. He led his company, formed under very heavy fire, with great dash, and, though wounded, remained at his post and dug himself in." A few days later he received his Majority, and, late in September, this year, was again wounded. He is a son of F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour.

LIEUT.-COL. AGAR ADAMSON

Agar Stuart Allan Masterton Adamson was a clerk to the Railway Committee of the Senate. He had served in South Africa in 1900-1901 with Lord Strathcona's Horse and won the Queen's Medal with three clasps. In the Canadian militia he ranked as captain in the corps reserve of the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa.

A veteran of active service, he was naturally attracted to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry when the outbreak of the great war called Canadians again to arms. As a captain in that famous battalion he went to the Continent early in 1915 and took part in all the triumphs and sufferings of the corps. On May 8th, the day that the "Pats" sustained 485 casualties among 635 men, his cool courage won special notice even when scores of heroic deeds went unremarked. Sir Max Aitken in his "Canada in Flanders" says, "Captain Adamson, who was handing out small arms ammunition, was hit in the shoulder, but continued to work with a single arm." The decoration of the Distinguished Service Order testified his Sovereign's appreciation and his military merits have since won him successive promotions until he is now Lieutenant-Colonel and commands the most famous corps that ever carried the badge of Canada on the battlefield.

LIEUT.-COL. W. D. ALLAN

It would be difficult to find, in the annals of war, a finer record than that of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Allan, whose untimely death caused widespread regret.

William Donald Allan was born in Toronto in 1882, graduated from the School of Practical Science in 1898 and was appointed to the staff of the Meteorological Office. He held, successively, the positions of

forecaster and inspector of stations, the duties of the latter requiring him to travel from the Rockies to Labrador.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. W. D. ALLAN, D.S.O.
(METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO)

He commenced his military career as a private in the Queen's Own Rifles, but was soon awarded a commission. He volunteered for service in South Africa, but was rejected because of his youth. When the present war commenced he was second senior captain in the regiment and was given command of "C" Company in the 3rd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

At Ypres, on April 25th, 1915, he was wounded, and shortly afterwards he received his Majority. When Colonel Rennie was made a Brigadier-General, Major Allan succeeded to the command of the battalion with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Despatches and letters from the front demonstrate that Lieut.-Col. Allan was considered one of the most efficient and popular officers of the Division and his personal bravery was shown in many trying circumstances.

On one occasion he and another soldier went out into No Man's Land under heavy fire to rescue a wounded man. They reached the sufferer and were carrying him in when another bullet struck and killed him.

The Distinguished Service Order was conferred upon him by orders of the 3rd of June, 1916 (the King's Birthday) and on that very day the young colonel was winning new laurels in the desperate counter-attack

in the salient at Hooge. Here he was again slightly wounded. General Haig's despatch of June 16th mentioned him for special services in action.

In September he developed serious trouble in the head, was removed to a London hospital, and operated upon for abscess on the brain. After two weeks of struggle for recovery his gallant life was ended on October 1st.

He left behind him a record of patriotism, efficiency and personal courage of which Canada and the Canadian civil service are justly proud and which should be a model and an inspiration to the youth of this Dominion through generations to come.

FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. H. J. ARNOLD

Horwood James Arnold, at the age of twenty-three, has a long record of perilous and distinguished service on land and sea and in the air. In civil life he is a wireless operator under the Radiotelegraphs Branch of the Department of the Naval Service and has been stationed at different Pacific Coast points.

The kind of stuff that is in him was demonstrated before the war. When he was an operator at Triangle Island, B.C., a gale carried away the aerial halyards and he "shinned" up a 200-foot mast to replace them. He was at Ikeda, on the Queen Charlotte Islands, when the war broke out and immediately he conceived the ambition of "wirelessing" from an aeroplane. Accepted for service, he crossed Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound alone in a 16-foot motor boat in order to make connections with a ship for England.



FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT. H. J. ARNOLD, D.S.O.
(NAVAL SERVICE, VANCOUVER)

He "made good" in the Royal Naval Air Service and was sent to the East Coast of Africa with the naval forces assigned to the capture or destruction of German cruisers in that region. When the cruiser *Königsberg* esconced herself in a river, out of sight or approach from the sea, the aid of aeroplanes enabled British warships to destroy her. Arnold's work there won him the D.S.O. The Admiralty announcement in the *Times* described his exploit as follows:

"Flight Commander Cull and Sub-Lieutenant Arnold were spotting on the 11th of July under fire in a biplane, when the enemy's fire damaged it so that it descended in a quarter of an hour from 3,200 feet to 2,000 feet. During this time no attempt was made to return to headquarters at Mafia, although it was obvious that this could not be done unless a start was made at once.

"Flight Sub-Lieut. Arnold continued his spotting signals the whole time, and when a quarter of an hour later the machine was again hit and forced to descend, Flight Commander Cull controlled the machine and Flight Sub-Lieut. Arnold continued to send spotting corrections to the last, after warning the monitors that they were coming down and would endeavour to land near them. The aeroplane finally came down in the river, turning over and over. Flight Commander Cull was nearly drowned, but was assisted by Flight Sub-Lieut. Arnold, and both were rescued by a boat from the *Mersey*."

RENE BOURGEOIS

Rene Bourgeois, at the age of twenty, wore upon his breast decorations for which grizzled officers of the French army had striven a score of years in vain. From the Montreal Post Office to the headquarters of the world-famous "Legion Etrangere" he made a quick trip when the war broke out and in the ranks of that cosmopolitan corps soon attained the rank of sergeant.

Of the scenes of his distinguished services little is known, but "Somewhere in France" he won the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre "with palms," being mentioned in orders and decorated on the battlefield by two generals. In broad daylight he went out to reconnoitre German positions and brought back valuable information. On that hazardous trip he discovered a wounded man. Having delivered the results of his observations, he returned, under heavy fire, to the place where the helpless soldier lay, and began to move him back to the French lines. The ground was open and swept by German rifles and machine guns, but Bourgeois did not falter. For an hour he toiled in the very face of death and at length carried his charge into a place of safety.

H. T. CAMERON

The Canadian Railway Mail service is proud to claim Herbert Thomas Cameron as one of its own. When the war broke out he was running on a mail train out of Winnipeg, but a troop train soon took him East as a private in No. 3 Field Ambulance. Cameron had a reputation for fearlessness from boyhood and at Festubert he showed that the quality was still in him. There it was that he won the Distinguished Conduct

Medal. The official order conferring the decoration upon him reads:

"For great bravery and devotion to duty on the night of 20th-21st of May, 1915, at Festubert. He was the first to volunteer to assist in collecting the wounded at the orehard captured from the enemy and which was still under a very heavy fire. The task was one of great difficulty and danger and of the party of eight men who undertook it, four were severely wounded."

He has since attained the rank of sergeant-major.

HECTOR CHEVILLARD

Hector Chevillard was employed at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the war. In August, 1914, he hastened back to his native land of France and enrolled himself in an Algerian-Turco regiment, but was transferred to the 356th of the Line.

His activities and courage earned him his corporal's stripes and the eloquent sobriquet of "Hard to Beat." For five winter months the regiment was in the forests of the Woevre, enduring rain, snow and frost without ever entering a village for shelter, and during that time were constantly employed in detecting and repelling the persistent advances of the enemy. His captain testifies that during this time Corporal Chevillard set a splendid example by his endurance and courage, and rendered signal service by securing valuable information while on patrol duty or in a listening post. "He would spend days at a stretch under a tree in the bitter cold in an attempt to discover the location of enemy batteries and he was always successful."

Spring came, with more merciful weather, but no cessation of fighting. On May 30th, 1915, Corporal Chevillard led 145 men in a brilliant and successful attack on an enemy trench. He killed several Germans with his own hand and captured the position. The French hastily consolidated their new ground and then, for fourteen days, had to endure a terrible bombardment. One big shell that struck in the trench killed Chevillard and six of his men. At the end of the bombardment only five of the hundred and forty-five were left. The story of the young Franco-Canadian's last heroic fight, as reported by his commandant, caused the French government to present the Military Cross to his family in his memory. The commandant wrote: "We, his officers, will cherish his memory and hold him up as an example to the younger soldiers who join the new contingents."

H. B. COMPTON

H. B. Compton, who had been on the staff of the Regina post office, joined the 28th Battalion when the 2nd Canadian Division was authorized and was one of the first men of that Division to win a decoration. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

"For conspicuous bravery on the 8th October, 1915, in front of Wytschaete. The enemy exploded mines and Private Compton was buried under the debris. On being dug out he immediately volunteered to go forward as a member of a party of bombers and assisted in bombing the enemy from the crater in which they were advancing. He also assisted, under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, to dig out four men

who had been buried by the explosion, thus helping to save their lives. Throughout the action his courage, resource and devotion to duty were most marked."

Private Compton continued his splendid soldierly career until early in 1916, when he was wounded. On the 8th of June his injuries resulted in his death. He was a native of Bangor, P.E.I.

F. W. DOYLE

F. W. Doyle of the London branch of the Canadian Emigration Service in England, was one of those loyal and militant young men who composed the Territorial forces before the war. He was a driver in the Artillery. The "Terriers" went to France immediately after the expeditionary force of the regular army and the survivors of their units are now among the most war-worn veterans at the front. Driver Doyle is now in the Royal Artillery. No details as to his special services have been received, but the fact that he has been decorated with the medal for Meritorious Service proves that his duty has been well done.

LIEUT.-COL. D. C. DRAPER

Denis Colburn Draper, a native of Sutton, Que., was an officer of the Montreal Custom House and a captain in the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons when the war broke out. When Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, M.P., commanding that unit of the militia, raised the 5th Mounted Rifles for overseas service, Captain Draper was one of his officers who answered the first call.



LIEUT.-COL. D. C. DRAPER, D.S.O.
(CUSTOMS, MONTREAL)

The story of how the Fifth, with other dismounted cavalry regiments, stemmed the German onslaught at Hooge in the early days of June, 1916, and how most of them died in their trenches rather than give ground, thrilled Canada from coast to coast.

Draper, then a major, won his D.S.O. that day by (to quote the Order) "conspicuous gallantry in the face of the enemy. He led re-inforcements to exposed points and twice drove off determined counter-attacks. Though himself wounded, he carried his mortally-wounded C.O. from the firing line."

Lieut.-Col. Baker was deeply mourned by the remnant of the 5th C.M.R., but they gladly welcomed as his successor in rank and command the gallant Major who had led them and fought with them in the time of their supreme trial.

CAPT. T. C. EVANS

Thomas Charles Evans was assistant pathologist in the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture and veterinary officer of the 2nd Battery, C.F.A., having the rank of captain in the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps when the war broke out. He went to the front with the First Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and soon won the notice of his general officers. In Sir John French's despatch of November 30th, 1915, Captain Evans is "recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field," and a short time later he was decorated with the Military Cross.



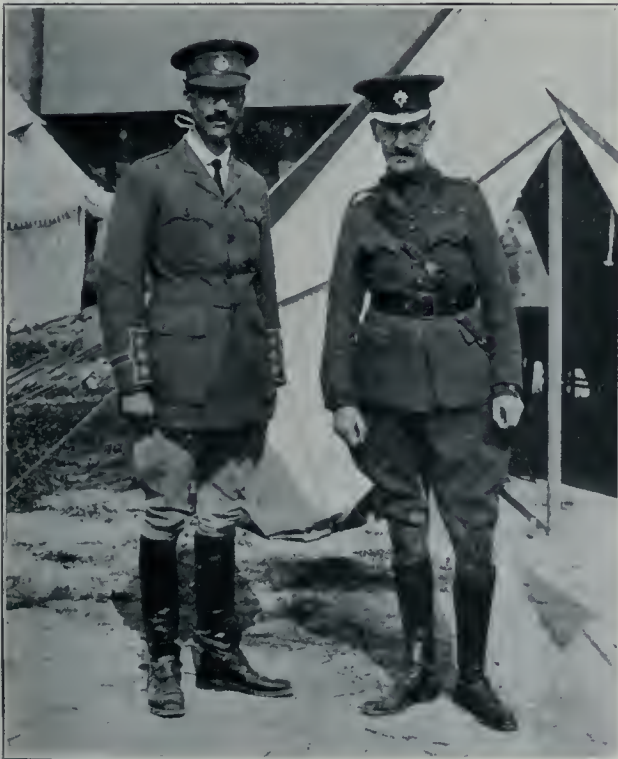
CAPT. T. C. EVANS, M.C.
(AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA)

LIEUT. R. J. EDMUNDS

Robert J. Edmunds of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint went to the front as a sergeant major in the 21st Battalion, and there soon won mention in despatches for gallant conduct in action. On April 9th, 1916, a shrapnel shell burst near him and he was carried to the rear with eight fragments in his body. In an English military hospital his wounds healed and the good fortune that repays the soldier's toil and suffering smiled upon him. The newly-created Military Medal was pinned upon his breast, he was granted a commission and the lady of his choice (herself a soldier's daughter) crossed the sea and was united to him at a military wedding, the romantic circumstances of which were widely noted.

LIEUT.-COL. F. D. FARQUHAR

Indissolubly associated with the fame of the regiment which carried into battle the favour and name of H.R.H. the Princess Patricia is that of Francis Douglas Farquhar. Before coming to Canada to take the post of Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, he had seen service in South Africa, China and Somaliland as an officer of the Coldstream Guards, and had won his D.S.O. and the Queen's Medal with five clasps. To him, most appropriately, was committed the command of Canada's elite battalion. It is not necessary to repeat here the story of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. It is a tale enshrined forever in Canadian memories, Canadian



LT.-COL. FARQUHAR, D.S.O. (RIGHT), AND CAPT. BULLER
WHEN PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY
MOBILIZED

histories and Canadian hearts. THE CIVILIAN was fortunate in obtaining for this special issue several rare pictures recalling the circumstances of the organization of the corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar organized, trained, led and died at the head of "The Princess Pats." Sir John French's unemotional references to the battalion and its commander carry a world of meaning to the discerning reader. The commander-in-chief of that aggregation of world-famous regiments which made up Britain's first army in France said of the "Princess Pats": "They are a magnificent set of men . . . The services performed by this distinguished corps have continued to be very valuable. . . . They have been most ably organized, trained and commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., who, I deeply regret to say, was killed while superintending some trench work on March 20th (1915). His loss will be deeply felt."

The personal interest of the Civil Service in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry is very great. There were five civil servants and one former civil servant among its original officers and many other civil servants in its ranks. Captain Newton, the first officer killed, had been a Canadian public servant. Capt. H. C. Buller, who succeeded to the lieutenant colonelcy, was mentioned in despatches, died leading the battalion against the foe and lies buried in the same grave with Lieut.-Col. Farquhar, was also a member of the Governor-General's staff. Lieut.-Col. A. S. A. M. Adamson, D.S.O., now in command, is a civil servant. There can be no greater testimony to the quality of the men that the Civil Service has sent to the front than that they have held every rank in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

MAJOR E. T. B. GILLMORE

Edward Theodore Barclay Gillmore has been a well-known official of the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior since 1889, in which year he graduated from the Royal Military College. He was always an enthusiastic and hard-working militia officer, had taken additional courses of training and was in command of the 23rd (Ottawa) Field Battery when the war broke out. He went overseas as adjutant of the 1st Artillery Brigade and the good work he has done at the front was testified to by Sir John French who, in his despatch of November 30th, 1915, recommended him "for gallant and distinguished service in the field."

LIEUT. B. W. HARMON

The war-story of Burdette W. Harmon is hard to write, so bewildering are the details of his splendid service and marvellous good fortune. Harmon belongs to Woodstock, N.B., and was on the staff of the Fisheries' Branch of the Department of the Naval Service when he joined the 1st Field Company of Canadian Engineers. It was at Festubert on the 21st of May, 1915, that he first distinguished himself, and this is what Sir Max Aitkin wrote of him:

"It was in the course of the struggle in the Orchard that Sapper Harmon . . . performed one of those exploits which have made Canadian arms shine in this

war. He was attached to a party of twelve sappers and fifty infantrymen of the 3rd Canadian Battalion which constructed a barricade of sandbags across the road



LIEUT. BURDETTE W. HARMON, D.C.M.
(NAVAL SERVICE, OTTAWA)

leading to the Orchard in the face of heavy fire. Later, this barricade was partially demolished by a shell, and Harmon actually repaired it while under fire from a machine gun only sixty yards away! Of the party in whose company Harmon first went out, six of the twelve sappers were wounded and of the fifty infantrymen six were killed and twenty-four wounded. Later he remained in the Orchard alone for thirty-six hours constructing tunnels under a hedge with a view to further operations."

Harmon came out of the shambles of Festubert unharmed and at Givenchy on the 15th of June, 1915, fairly outdid his former exploits. This story, also, is well told in "Canada in Flanders." The leading company of the 1st Battalion dashed forward towards "Stony Mountain," following the explosion of a Canadian mine, followed by two bombing parties and a blocking party. Harmon was with the latter, and when his seven comrades were all down, in the first German trench, either killed or wounded, and it was impossible for him to do blocking work single-handed, he took to bombing, for both bombing parties had been wiped out. He "loaded himself with bombs, which he hurriedly collected from the dead and dying and wounded bombers and set out to bomb his way along the trench alone. He retired, with ten bullet wounds in his body, only after he had thrown his last bomb."

The Order conferring the Distinguished Conduct Medal upon him "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion," recites the same stories, though in lesser detail.

After being advanced in successive non-commissioned ranks, Harmon was awarded a commission.

LIEUT. JOHN HAY

John Hay was born in Scotland in 1882. During five years' service with the Gordon Highlanders he saw some hot fighting in South Africa and was wounded at Belfast. He was quietly performing the duties of a Customs officer in Winnipeg when the present war broke out.

He enlisted with the 90th Rifles and went overseas as a company sergeant-major of the 8th Battalion. At Festubert on May 23rd, 1916, he most worthily won his D.C.M. To hear him tell of what he did on that terrible day is to listen to a colourless story, for John Hay is as modest as he is brave. His company was holding a captured German trench and the enemy, having the exact range, were dropping big shells into it with terrible effect. The company commander was carried back, wounded; and dead and dying lay all around. Then a shell landed right where the three remaining officers were, killed two of them instantly, and wounded badly the third. Hay, as senior non-com., took charge of the company and handled it with splendid ability. The order conferring the D.C.M. upon him reads:



LIEUT. JOHN HAY, D.C.M.
(CUSTOMS, WINNIPEG)

"For conspicuous gallantry on 23rd May, 1915, at Festubert. After all the company officers had been killed or wounded, Colour Sergeant Hay took command of the company which was occupying a trench separate from the battalion and by his coolness and gallant behaviour under fire set a fine example to all ranks and greatly assisted to keep them steady throughout the day."

The Canadian official eye-witness says:

"On the same day Company Sergeant-Major John Hay steadied and most ably controlled the men of his company after all the officers and seventy men out of 140 had been put out of action."

Hay has since been recalled to Canada and given a commission. He is now a lieutenant in the 197th Battalion ("Vikings of Canada").

BRIG.-GEN. G. B. HUGHES

Garnet B. Hughes, son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, is, in civil life, an engineer under the Department of Public Works, and was on the Pacific Coast when war was declared. He went overseas with the First Division of Canadians as Brigade Major of the 3rd Infantry Brigade. At Ypres on April 22nd, 1915, he commenced a career of distinguished conduct under fire. Sir Max Aitken gives the story of his part in the saving of a dangerously wounded man at a time when the staff headquarters was in an ancient house surrounded by a deep moat, the means of crossing which had been destroyed. Sir Max says:

"Two of the staff, Brig.-Gen. Hughes (then Brigade Major of the 3rd Infantry Brigade) and Lieut. Thompson, re-swam the moat and, waiting for a lull in the shell fire, got the wounded man across the road onto a stretcher and into a dressing station, after which they went on with their official duties."

Promotion has brought him to the rank of Brigadier General. He was mentioned in Sir John French's despatches in 1915 and decorated with the D.S.O. in June, 1916.

CAPT. J. A. KEEFER

Joseph Alexander Keefer is a descendant of George Keefer who was president of the first Welland Canal Company and inaugurated Canada's greatest public work nearly a hundred years ago. Born in 1887, he graduated from the Royal Military College in 1908, received a commission in the Royal Canadian Engineers and spent nearly two years in England at the School for Military Engineers at Chatham. He returned to duty with his regiment in Canada, but resigned his commission in 1913, and soon afterwards entered the civil service as an engineer of Public Works at Vancouver.

In September, 1915, he was appointed lieutenant in the 1st Pioneers and, in England, was promoted captain. In the fighting on June 12th and 13th, 1916, he rendered the notable services which won him the Military Cross. The Order conferring the decoration says:



CAPT. J. A. KEEFER, M.C.
(PUBLIC WORKS, VANCOUVER, B.C.)



LIEUT.-COL. H. J. LAMB, D.S.O.
G.S.O. 3RD DIVISION, C.E.F.
(PUBLIC WORKS, WINDSOR, ONT.)



LEONARD A. LAMPLOUGH, DESPATCHES
(MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA)



CAPT. KENNETH A. MURRAY
(CANADIAN POSTAL CORPS)



LIEUT. R. W. POWELL, M.C.
(PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA)



LIEUT. J. J. STOCK, M.C.,
(TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS, OTTAWA)

"For conspicuous ability and gallantry when commanding a detachment of Pioneers. He kept in close touch with attacking infantry. His dispositions produced marked results."

LIEUT.-COL. H. J. LAMB

Henry John Lamb has always been noted in the Canadian militia as a most thorough-going officer. He graduated from the Royal Military College in 1893, passed the Militia Staff Course, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Corps of Guides in 1912 and was in command of No. 1 Detachment of London, Ont., when the war broke out. In civil life he is an engineer of the Department of Public Works. Overseas, his training has fitted him for most useful service. In writing of the great St. Julien fight, Sir Max Aitkin says:

"Canadians owe a debt of gratitude to Lieut.-Col. Lamb for the extreme care and detailed accuracy with which he has compiled the maps and diaries of the 1st Canadian Division."

In June, 1916, he bore a noteworthy part in the fighting in the Ypres salient and the Order conferring the D.S.O. upon him says that it was for "conspicuous gallantry and good work. During the operations he rendered, as liaison officer to the three brigades of the Division, most valuable assistance to the brigadiers. When communications were broken by shellfire he displayed great courage and ability."

L. A. LAMPLOUGH

Leonard Alderson Lamplough was in the first flush of manhood and working on the civil staff of the Department of Militia and Defence when the call to arms came in August, 1914. He joined the 1st Battery of Canadian Field Artillery for overseas and won his corporal's chevron. At Ypres, on the 9th of May, 1915, when the senior non-commissioned officer had fallen, he took command of a gun and handled it ably until a shell splinter gave him a mortal wound. He was in the act of shielding a wounded comrade when he was struck down. He was mentioned in Sir John French's despatch "for gallant and distinguished service in the field," and the King's sympathy was conveyed in a special letter to his sorrowing parents.

J. S. MARCHANT

Joseph Stanley Marchant of the Quebec Custom House staff was one of the first Canadians to win distinction in battle in this war, but he purchased honors with his life. He was a recruit of the 8th Royal Rifles and a lance corporal in the 12th Battalion when he went overseas, but at St. Julien he was with the 2nd Battalion.

The Canadians had fallen back to a sheltering trench, leaving their dead and wounded thick upon the ground over which they had passed. Marchant saw a wounded man lying out under the sweep of bullets and, unheeding of danger, went out and carried him in. Again he went out and rescued another wounded and helpless comrade, but in bringing him to shelter was himself badly wounded in the leg. Amputation failed to save him and, three weeks later, he died.

His officers reported his heroism and sacrifice in glowing terms, and when the Czar of Russia conferred honours upon the soldiers of the Allies in the West, the Cross of St. George of the fourth class was awarded to the Marchant family in memory of the noble son who sleeps "somewhere in France." "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

CAPT. K. A. MURRAY

Kenneth A. Murray was born in Woodstock, Ont., and entered the postal service at eighteen years of age. He was with the postal detachment that accompanied the Canadian contingent to South Africa, and when the Postal Corps was organized as a unit of the Canadian Militia, he received a commission. When the present struggle commenced he at once volunteered for service and went in command of the overseas detachment. The difficulties surmounted and the enormous work accomplished by the Postal Corps are beyond the understanding of a civilian. That the work has been well done and that Lieutenant Murray has had an important personal part in it is signified by the Order of Sir John French dated November 30th, 1916, in which he is "recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field."

LIEUT. R. W. POWELL

Robert Wynyard Powell is a young engineer of the Department of Public Works who took a commission and went overseas with the 4th Field Company of Canadian Engineers. He was reported wounded in a casualty list of April 8th, 1916, and on July 27th the War Office announced that the Military Cross had been conferred upon him "for conspicuous gallantry. When in charge of a working party he carried on his work during several days and nights with the greatest coolness under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire and frequent bombing attacks. He assisted the wounded and set a fine example to his men. He was himself twice wounded during the period."

CAPT. R. A. SPENCER

Roy Aubrey Spencer, a member of the staff of the Forest Products Laboratories, Department of the Interior, Montreal, is at the battle front with No. 1 Tunneling Company, Canadian Engineers. His work has been so efficient and his personal conduct so distinguished for gallantry that he has won the decoration of the Military Cross and promotion to a captaincy. The order conferring the decoration upon him says, "During five successive nights he patrolled 'No Man's Land,' in order to locate a mine gallery, and then wrecked it. Later, he consolidated the gallery as a defence to our own trenches."

LIEUT. J. J. STOCK

James Joseph Stock of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, was on field work in Saskatchewan when the war broke out. He came home to Ottawa shortly afterwards, secured a commission in the Canadian Engineers and went to the front with the Second Division. His work on the

firing line soon brought him favourable notice and in the summer of 1916 he won his Military Cross. The War Office order reads: "For conspicuous gallantry during operations. He carried out the preparations for three assaults with great judgment under heavy fire. On one occasion he was hit on the chest by a bomb which failed to explode, but he carried on with great coolness."

LIEUT. F. H. TINGLEY

Frank Harvey Tingley, son of Major A. J. Tingley, of Moncton, N.B., was born in 1890, graduated as civil engineer from the University of New Brunswick in 1910 and was engaged as an engineer under the Department of Public Works when war was declared.



LIEUT. F. H. TINGLEY, M.C.
(PUBLIC WORKS, MONCTON, N.B.)

He was a lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Brigade of Field Artillery and went to the front with the 8th (Overseas) Battery.

Six days before the great fight of St. Julien he went into action on the Ypres salient. In the struggle which raged in that sector during the closing days of April, 1915, he bore his part and on May 2nd was struck by a fragment from a German shrapnel shell. For hours he stuck to his post and rendered such noteworthy service that, during his convalescence in England, he was decorated with the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace by the King in person.

When fit, Lieut. Tingley returned to the front and on August 18th, 1916, was again wounded. His battery zone had been changed on the previous even-

ing and at early dawn he went out to locate a new observation post. He was discovered by the enemy who opened a machine-gun fire upon him from a concealed point of vantage and before he could take cover he was badly hit. He got into a ditch and crawled back until rescued and is now convalescing and hoping for another chance at the front.

LIEUT.-COL. H. B. VERRETT

Hector Bacon Verrett, assistant deputy Postmaster General was the ranking civil officer of the Dominion service who went to the front in 1914. He was a captain in the Governor-General's Foot Guards and in the organization of the overseas forces was given a majority. His excellent service at the front



LIEUT.-COL. HÉCTOR B. VERRETT, D.S.O.
(ASSISTANT DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL, OTTAWA)

was referred to in many reports and eventually he was awarded the D.S.O. "for conspicuous gallantry. Although wounded by shrapnel he stuck to his command under most trying circumstances and assisted greatly in strengthening the position. He set a fine example to all under him." He has since been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

FRED A. WARNER, JR.

To Tommy in the trenches there is nothing so welcome as a letter from home; and it is to the credit of the "folks at home" that the volume of mail sent every week to approximately a hundred thousand Canadians on the firing line in France is equal to that which would

be received in a Canadian city of half a million people in the week before Christmas. The work of the Postal Corps in handling and delivering this enormous quantity of mail is wonderful beyond description. A thousand men get their letters, newspapers and parcels regularly and there is little said of it. One man fails to receive his mail promptly and a cry goes up from Ypres to Ottawa.

Now and again stories have been told of the risks taken and dangers narrowly escaped by the men of the Postal Corps in delivering mail to the men face-to-face with the foe. There must be one story of this sort that has not "come through," for cables announce that the medal for "Meritorious Service" has been awarded to Sergeant-Major F. A. Warner, Jr., of the Postal Corps.

Fred Warner is a clerk in the Halifax Post Office and is twenty-four years old. He entered the postal service at the age of sixteen. Shortly after he went overseas he was attached to the base post office at Boulogne, but of his later services information is not received.

Civil Service Casualties

PRIDE strives with sorrow in the heart of a civil servant when he contemplates the roll of those of his comrades who have lost life or liberty or have been carried, torn and bleeding, from the field of battle. The list of the dead, the wounded, the prisoners and the missing from the ranks of the civil servants at the front is long and rapidly growing. On November 30th, 1916, it showed 131 men dead, 203 wounded, 12 prisoners of war and many unaccounted-for. This summing up is necessarily incomplete as many casualties are not officially reported for weeks or months after their occurrence. The ratio of dead to wounded is so at variance with the usual proportions in casualty lists that no doubt can be entertained that hundreds of wounded men are not yet included in the roll.

One of the very first men who left Canada to fight in the war, and the first one to suffer a casualty, was a civil servant—Georges P. Hugué, a draughtsman of the Department of Public Works. He was a reservist of the French Army, and when German hordes rolled across the frontiers he rushed home to join his old regiment,—the 1st Colonial Infantry, in which he was sergeant. At Ville-sur-Tourbe, on the 15th September, 1914, he led his section in a charge against the foe, and was cut down by machine gun fire. For two days he lay in agony on the field, and then, by crawling a long distance under fire, reached the French lines. While he lay in hospital his young wife died in Ottawa, leaving five young children. When Sergeant Hugué was able to travel he came home, saw his little ones (one of them for the first time), delivered a stirring appeal to a public gathering, and then went back to join the trifling remnant of his regiment on the firing line. In a later action he was seen to fall as if shot through the head. His body was never found nor was he ever reported from prison or hospital. He is assumed to be dead.

The second civil servant injured in action was Guy Dorgans of the Department of Agriculture. In

the campaign of the Marne, between September 6th and September 18th, 1914, he went through six engagements without a scratch. On the latter date he was one of a party of thirty men of the cuirassier regiment to which he belonged who charged and routed 250 German Uhlans, taking forty-three prisoners. Trooper Dorgans was crushed and sustained three fractures by his dead horse falling upon him. He lay in a ditch twelve hours before he was picked up. Only twelve men of his troop escaped death or disablement in the skirmish.

Louis de Noailles, a member of the translation staff of the House of Commons, was the first civil servant to be killed. Like Hugué and Dorgans, he was a French reservist and returned to the colours at the first call. He was an officer and fell at the head of his company, shot through the head.

Paul Humbert of the Department of Agriculture, adjutant of the 14th Infantry of the Line (French), fell in action at Perthes-les-Hurlus on January 8th, 1915.

In January Canada's first battalion—The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry—got to the front and on the 26th of that month the first Dominion public servant in a Canadian uniform was killed—Archibald Nicholson, formerly of the Dominion Police.

About the same time Yves Riaoul of the Department of Inland Revenue, another French Reservist, was made prisoner.

In March came the news of death of Lieut.-Col. F. Farquhar, D.S.O., commanding officer of The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. This officer, who had won distinction and honour in South Africa, was chosen to lead Canada's picked regiment to battle and the courage and ability with which he discharged his great responsibility is known throughout the Empire. As Secretary to the Governor General, he was a Canadian civil servant. No man served better nor shed more honour upon his service in death.

Then on April 22nd came St. Julien,—“the second battle of Ypres,” where Canadians “saved the situation”—and immediately THE CIVILIAN'S roll of “Our Boys” dead, wounded and prisoners was swollen to column length. For weeks the reports of our dead and wounded and tales of their heroism on the field came in, and in a short time the casualty record had attained such proportions that it could no longer be maintained as a standing feature of THE CIVILIAN, and since June, 1915, only new names of the victims of casualties have appeared in each issue.

The casualty record makes reading of the most inspiring kind. Our men have bled and died nobly.

There was J. S. Marchant of the Quebec Customs, who, at St. Julien, carried in a wounded man under terrific fire, went out for another, and brought him in also, but sustained a mortal wound in so doing. His parents received from the Czar of Russia the decoration which their son would have worn had he lived.

W. P. Ainsborough of the Department of Labour fell into the hands of the foe after nobly aiding dying and suffering comrades.

Lieut. Scharschmidt of the Vancouver Customs, though wounded, carried Captain Warden off the field under heavy shell and machine-gun fire.

John W. Bottomley, a railway mail clerk of Niagara Falls, who transferred to a British regiment and was sent to German East Africa, fell with 24 wounds while leading a charge against German guns.

Sergeant Carson of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, a Regina postal employee, crossed a bullet-swept open space at Ypres four times, bringing in a wounded man on each trip, "You are the bravest man I ever saw," said his company commander. Next day he was fatally wounded. "No braver man ever gave his life for his country," wrote Captain Agar Adamson (now Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment).

At St. Julien, on April 23rd, "Lieut. E. D. Bellew, machine-gun officer of the (7th) Battalion, hoisted a loaf stuck on the point of his bayonet, in defiance of the enemy, which drew upon him a perfect fury of fire; he fought his gun until it was smashed to atoms and then continued to use relays of loaded rifles instead until he was wounded and taken prisoner." (From "Canada in Flanders.")

Lieut. G. A. V. Howard of the Royal Mint was wounded at the Front and sent back to England on the hospital ship *Anglia*, which the Huns torpedoed. He was picked up by a small boat which, being over-loaded, capsized, and was finally rescued by a destroyer.

In the hour of his death Capt. H. S. Monkman of the 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles, (in civil life a medical officer of the Department of Indian Affairs), displayed that self-sacrificing heroism which has been the glory of English-speaking soldiers from the days of Sir Philip Sidney. The trench that his regiment was holding on December 2nd, 1915, was heavily shelled. A parapet was blown in and Captain Monkman was buried under the sand bags. He was dug out alive but it was found that his back was paralyzed. Near him lay Major Fane, commander of the regiment, badly wounded. Forgetful of his own terrible injury in his desire to aid a suffering comrade, Capt. Monkman began to drag himself towards Major Fane. As he passed an angle of the trench a German shell struck near by and exploded. One fragment struck Captain Monkman on the temple and another near the heart, killing him instantly.

Capt. W. F. Peterman of the 13th Battalion, a Cobalt Customs Officer, though painfully wounded in the head and face, stuck to his post for three hours until relieved. He was afterwards killed in action.

Unexcelled for gallantry was the last hour of Capt. Charles P. Cotton, son of the late Major General Cotton, and, in civil life, on the staff of the Department of the Interior. He died when Canadian battalions stemmed the German rush at Hooze in the early days of June, 1916. A contemporary account of the occurrence was as follows:

"In the counter attack Captain Charles Cotton, son of General Cotton, and picked crews of three guns, smuggled them out within three hundred yards of the enemy parapet,—our former parados—and blew open a way for the Canadian Infantry.

"Each man knew that only a miracle could save him. One by one they dropped away, wounded or killed. Captain Cotton, badly wounded, was the only one left, feeding the single gun that was effective, he fired shrapnel at close range at the Huns who attempted to stem our attack.

"Weakening from loss of blood, he happened to see a wireless operator whose aerial had been shot away, showed him how to set time fuses and the two of them worked the gun until an unlucky hit blew it to smithereens. The operator had a marvellous escape, but Captain Cotton was never seen again, though with the dawn volunteers searched the place for his body."

Lieut. R. A. R. Campbell of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior went overseas in the ranks of the 20th Battalion and was given a commission in the 2nd West Yorkshire regiment. He fell in action in July, 1916, and his Captain, writing to the sorrowing father, said,—"I have met many brave men in the course of active service but not one whose pluck and conduct I held as much admiration for as your son's."

Harry Hogarth of the Department of Trade and Commerce is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. His captors ordered him to work in a munition factory, and when he refused to do so, was tried by court martial and sentenced to a year in jail.

And so the grand story of gallantry and self-sacrifice might be continued by the relation of other similar incidents did space and circumstances permit. The little stories given above are merely examples of the hundreds that might be told. Others will be found in the records of honours won. The mere recital of the names of "Our Boys," dead, wounded or in German prisons, is impressive. The following lists cover approximately the first two years of the war and are known to be incomplete:

DEAD

Adams, F. M., Customs, Peterborough.
 Allen, Bertram K., Inland Revenue, Belleville.
 Allan, Lieut.-Col. W. D., D.S.O., Meteorological Office, Toronto.
 Allard, A. J., Railway Mail Clerk, Montreal.
 Alexander, W. C., Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 Annandale, T. S., Customs, New Westminster.
 Baril, Conrad, Topographical Surveys, Ottawa.
 Bottomley, Lieut. John W., Railway Mail Clerk, Niagara Falls.
 Baxter, Robert Isaac, Interior, Ottawa.
 Bolton, Lambert E. S., Topographical Surveys.
 Bothwell, Lieut. G. E., Interior, Ottawa.
 Bush, A. H., Agriculture, Vancouver.
 Boston, J. W., Agriculture, Brandon.
 Barlett, Lieut. Walter H., Interior.
 Cardew, R., Militia and Defence, Quebec.
 Chevillard, Hector, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
 Carr, Frank E., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Carson, George A., Letter Carrier, Regina.
 Coe, C. A., Post Office, Toronto.
 Couch, Stanley M., Public Works, Ottawa.
 Cox, Edwin B., Post Office, Toronto.
 Creighton, M., Post Office, Toronto.
 Cunrie, James, Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
 Calderon, F. E., Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.
 Compton, H. B., Post Office, Regina.
 Clapperton, Lieut. Geo., Public Works, Temiskaming.
 Carthew, W. M., Topographical Surveys, Ottawa.

Cotton, Capt. C. P., Interior, Montreal.
 Curphey, Geo. D., Customs, Calgary.
 Cuffe, T. L., Post Office, Peterboro.
 Corsan, Kenneth C., Inland Revenue, Vancouver.
 Campbell, Lieut. R. A. R., Interior.
 Cross, C. H., Customs, Ashcroft, B.C.
 Dann, Lieut. Eyre M., Interior, Vancouver.
 Dewar, E. L., Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary.
 Didsbury, W. H., Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 Dube, John, Public Works, Chicoutimi.
 Farquhar, Lieut.-Col. F., D.S.O., Governor-General's Office, Ottawa.
 Fraser, C. S., Customs, Regina.
 Fitzgibbons, G., Interior, Calgary.
 Fitzgerald, T. F., Customs, Edmonton.
 Foursin, Pierre, Interior, Paris, France.
 Greenhalgh, B. W., Railway Mail Clerk, Moose Jaw.
 Griffiths, A., Public Works.
 Godwin, Lieut. J. L., House of Commons, Ottawa.
 Gifford, V. R., Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
 Gordon, W. A., Agriculture, Fredericton.
 Gilroy, Major S. W., Postmaster, Smith's Falls.
 Grant, C. R., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
 Hilton, W. H., Letter Carrier, Halifax.
 Hindle, D. S., Customs, Regina.
 Humbert, Paul, Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Harding, W., Letter Carrier, Saskatoon.
 Haegert, S. M., Letter Carrier, Victoria, B.C.
 Hope, W. R., Customs, Greenwood, B.C.
 Huguet, Georges P., Public Works, Ottawa.
 Harris, E. C., Railways and Canals, St. Catharines.
 Haggett, R. R., Post Office, Calgary.
 Hall, W. W., Post Office, Peterboro.
 Hanley, F. A., Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
 Harrison, C., Agriculture, Lennoxville.
 Hughes, Thomas Victor, Railway Mail Clerk, London District.
 Isabelle, Ulric I., Interior, Maple Creek.
 Jackson, Harry H., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Jackson, J. H., Public Works, Battleford.
 Knight, Lieut. Geo. W., Interior, Waterton.
 Kinnaird, T. A., Post Office, Edmonton.
 Killens, W. J., Labour, Ottawa.
 King, S. M. L., Post Office, Saskatoon.
 Lamplough, Leonard A., Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
 Lambourn, D. J., Letter Carrier, Victoria, B.C.
 Leckie, A., Post Office, Davisville.
 Muirhead, Alex., Post Office, Regina.
 Marchant, J. S., Customs, Quebec.
 Matheson, M., Public Works, Victoria, B.C.
 Moore, H. C., Customs, Vancouver.
 Monkman, Capt. H. S., Indian Affairs, Vegreville.
 Mawhinney, G. D., Post Office, Toronto.
 Millar, Edmond, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 Morrison, J. R., Trade and Commerce, Winnipeg.
 Meunier, J. A., Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg.
 McClean, J. W., Customs, Medicine Hat.
 McAllister, A. W., Letter Carrier, Toronto.
 McDiarmid, M. I., P. O. Inspector's Office, Vancouver.
 McGee, Capt. Frank C., Interior, Ottawa.
 Mott, Major Guy L., Interior, Halifax.
 Maxted, C. P., Interior, Calgary.
 MacKinlay, Lieut. T. H., Customs, Vancouver.
 McLaren, N. W., Customs, Ottawa.
 McKenzie, Donald, Letter Carrier, Brandon.
 Nicholson, A., Dominion Police, Ottawa.
 Noailles, L. de, House of Commons, Ottawa.
 Noverre, P. W., Post Office, Toronto.
 Nichols, Lieut. R. W., Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Peddle, E., Interior, London, Eng.
 Pelletier, D., Post Office, Ottawa.
 Price, E., Interior, London, Eng.
 Pickard, F. F., Marine and Fisheries, Victoria, B.C.

Peaker, Lieut. C. H., Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.
 Price, T. H., Railway Mail Clerk, Toronto.
 Perkins, J. W., Railways and Canals, St. Catharines.
 Peterman, Capt. W. F., Customs, Cobalt.
 Petley, T. H., Post Office, Brandon.
 Porter, Samuel S., Letter Carrier, Saskatoon.
 Quinn, A. F., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Racette, J. B. F., Interior, Ottawa.
 Ragbourn, H. W., Public Works, Bamfield, B.C.
 Richmond, S. B., Post Office, Toronto.
 Raynor, Geo. T., Geodetic Survey, Ottawa.
 Salt, E. St. C., Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 Smith, Wm. H., Letter Carrier, Toronto.
 Smith, F. R., Post Office, Saskatoon.
 Smith, Ivan, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg.
 Shapton, S. W., Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
 Salmon, R. S., Indian Affairs, Fort Smith.
 Shipton, J. C., Agriculture, Annapolis.
 Trapnell, D. M., Interior, Montreal.
 Toole, Lieut. E. T., Topographical Surveys, Calgary.
 Thompson, William, Mail Transfer Agent, Calgary.
 Thorson, Stephen, Railway Mail Clerk, Saskatoon.
 Villiers, Alfred, Mail Transfer Agent, Winnipeg.
 Walker, S., Railway Mail Clerk, Moose Jaw.
 Wilkinson, E. A., Dominion Police, Esquimaux.
 Whiteside, Capt. A. F., Naval Service.
 Watson, W. H., Railway Mail Clerk, Toronto.
 Wright, Harvey, Letter Carrier, Toronto.
 Wauchope, Wm., Letter Carrier, Toronto.
 Watts, Lieut. R. E., Railways and Canals, St. Catharines.
 Walsh, F. W., Agriculture, Lethbridge.
 Whittick, Harry, Letter Carrier, Regina.
 Wootten, E. H., Naval Service, Port Arthur.

WOUNDED

(On account of the great difficulty in collecting information regarding wounded men, this record is very incomplete. Several hundred names of wounded are not included).

Acland, Major P. P., Finance, Ottawa.
 Adamson, Lieut.-Col. Agar, S. A. M., Senate, Ottawa.
 Allan, Lieut.-Col. W. D. (since died).
 Anderson, A. D., Public Works, Ottawa.
 Anderson, M. G., Finance, Ottawa.
 Anderson, Lieut. Wm., Interior, Ottawa.
 Armstrong, Lieut. G. F., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
 Barge, Wm. R., Interior, White Rock.
 Barker, J. R., Public Works.
 Bate, S. C., Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver.
 Blurton, J. F., Customs, Winnipeg.
 Bramhall, W. J., Dominion Police, Ottawa.
 Brown, C. G., Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg.
 Burns, W. G., Customs, Toronto.
 Brown, Maj. J. E., Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
 Beddoc, A. B., Interior, Ottawa.
 Bridge, T., Public Works, Medicine Hat.
 Berridge, S. C., Post Office, Brandon.
 Bell, T. F., Post Office, Calgary.
 Butler, John, Printing Bureau, Ottawa.
 Ball, Lieut. H. F. E., Customs, Toronto.
 Browne, L. A., Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Bick, Lieut. A. H., Topographical Surveys, Ottawa.
 Beaton, G. M., Post Office, Edmonton.
 Brennan, Wm., Letter Carrier, Lethbridge.
 Bridger, Thos., Public Works, Toronto.
 Brookfield, Lieut. W. W., Railways and Canals, St. Catharines.
 Burns, Gregory, Printing Bureau, Ottawa.
 Bennett, R. J., Customs Department, Ottawa.
 Ball, Major John C., Railways & Canals, St. Catharines.
 Blore, George, Post Office, Regina.
 Blackstock, Lieut. Geo. W., Interior, Kindersley.

- Bailey, Fred G., Interior, Humboldt.
 Carter, H. A., Post Office, Regina.
 Cecil, E. E., Railway Mail Service, Calgary.
 Champion, A. G., Dominion Police, Ottawa.
 Ching, Harry, Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary.
 Cox, H. B., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Currie, W. G., Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg.
 Conroy, Lieut. P. S., Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 Chartrand, A. A., Public Works, Ottawa.
 Cooper, H. S., Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
 Chase, A. E., Customs, Port Arthur.
 Cox, Richard, Interior, Medicine Hat.
 Corbould, Lieut. C. E., Interior, Vancouver.
 Cowley, Lieut. Chas. B., Interior, Grouard.
 Chisholm, Kenneth C., Interior, Kamloops.
 de Salaberry, Lieut.-Col. Rene, Justice, Ottawa.
 de Valter, R., Public Works, Sherbrooke.
 de Balinhard, Lieut. J. C., Interior, Yorkton.
 Donovan, W. J., Printing Bureau, Ottawa.
 Drayton, Lieut. F. L., Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Dorgans, Guy, Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Doyle, A. E., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Duthoit, A. G., Post Office, Winnipeg.
 Dargie, D. M., Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver.
 Dubuc, Lieut.-Col. A. E., Public Works, Montreal.
 Draper, Lieut.-Col. D. C., Customs, Montreal.
 Dreher, W. C. F., Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Dube, John, (since died).
 Denholm, D., Post Office, Saskatoon.
 Dugleby, L. H., Letter Carrier, Saskatoon.
 Dunne, P. L., Topographical Surveys, Ottawa.
 Dudley, J. H., Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 Edmunds, Lieut. R. J., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
 Eagleson, Lieut. S. P., Interior, Ottawa.
 Fraser, H. G., Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 Fillion, H. O., Customs Department, Ottawa.
 Fanning, W. J., Customs, Quebec.
 Fimmimore, Lieut., C. W., Agriculture, Toronto.
 Fraser, F. W., Interior, Montreal.
 Forbes, Capt. J. W., Interior, Winnipeg.
 Fane, Major F. W. W., Interior, Calgary.
 Griesbach, Lieut. H. H., Customs, Edmonton.
 Graham, J. H., Customs, Toronto.
 Ganong, Lieut. A. T., Railway Mail Clerk, St. John.
 Gardner, W. A., Customs, Saskatoon.
 Grant, T. E., P. O. Inspector's Office, Saskatoon.
 Canton, J. W., Customs, Calgary.
 Gregory, H. R., Customs, St. Catharines.
 Girvan, Major J. P., Post Office, Toronto.
 Harmon, Lieut. B. W., Naval Service, Ottawa.
 Hart, Edward, Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver.
 Hawkins, W. A., Customs, Toronto.
 Hendrie, J. M., Letter Carrier, Lethbridge.
 Huguet, G. P. (since killed).
 Huston, Lieut. O. A., Customs, Winnipeg.
 Harvey, L. R. P., Railway Mail Service, Moose Jaw.
 Howard, Lieut. G. V. W., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
 Hughes, Brig.-Gen. W. St. P., Justice.
 Hay, Lieut. John, Customs, Winnipeg.
 Hogan, T., Public Works.
 Hainsworth, G., Marine and Fisheries, Prescott.
 Holmden, Rolf, Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Hobart, Lieut. S. W., Indian Affairs, Ottawa.
 Holt, C. W. K., Post Office, Lethbridge.
 Hesson, Percy, Customs, Port Arthur.
 Huggett, A. P., Inland Revenue, Victoria, B.C.
 Hudson, Major H. F., Agriculture, Strathroy.
 Holmden, Capt. S. M., Marine and Fisheries, Edmonton.
 Hunter, W. E., Interior, Ottawa.
 Jones, Walter, Post Office, Regina.
 Johnston, E. McD., Interior, Winnipeg.
 Keyt, W. E., Public Works, Chase, B.C.
 Kerr, L. H., Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary.
 Kelly, Irwin, Royal Mint, Ottawa.
 Lamond, John, Customs, Vancouver.
 Lacroix, J. E. R., Letter Carrier, Ottawa.
 Lapointe, A., Letter Carrier, Ottawa.
 Lindesay, A. A., Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Lothian, D. E., Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Law, Thos., Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
 Leckie, Wm., Interior, Maple Creek.
 Lynch, T. F., Interior, Calgary.
 MacKinnon, D., Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 Mallan, G., Railway Mail Clerk, Moose Jaw.
 Miller, W. T. B., Post Office, Regina.
 Maunder, J. E., Letter Carrier, Toronto.
 Matheson, K. W., Customs, Montreal.
 Millar, N. R., Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver.
 Muirhead, Lieut. Geo. B., Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
 Munro, J., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
 Mulvaney, Jos., Public Works, Vancouver.
 Mackinlay, Lieut. T. H., Customs, Vancouver.
 Morrison, David, Post Office, Saskatoon.
 Macdonald, A. G., Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg.
 Murdock, A. W., Public Works, Winnipeg.
 McClelland, J. H., Customs, Toronto.
 McElroy, H. H., Customs Department, Ottawa.
 McLennen, Capt. A. G., Topographical Surveys, Ottawa.
 McGee, Lieut. F. C. (since killed).
 McQuarrie, Lieut. John, Customs, Edmonton.
 McCreath, Lieut. J., Public Works, Sault Ste. Marie.
 McMorris, Geo., Interior, Red Deer.
 McKennell, Thos., Customs, Toronto.
 McMurdo, John, Trade and Commerce, Winnipeg.
 McQuarrie, Lieut. D. A., Public Works, Nelson.
 McDonald, E., Interior.
 McAllister, David D., Interior, Saskatoon.
 Neale, W. A., Interior, Winnipeg.
 Nicholson, R. H., Public Works, Charlottetown.
 Neely, H., Agriculture, Agassiz.
 Norris, Lieut. J. A., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Ogilvie, Capt. N. C., Militia and Defence, Quebec.
 Postlethwaite, F., Public Works, New Westminster.
 Proctor, S., Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 Prall-Pierce, Lieut. H. A., Customs, Fort Frances.
 Peters, Lieut. Hugh, Public Works, Victoria.
 Powell, Lieut. R. W., Public Works, Ottawa.
 Parker, Lieut. T. H., Interior, Ottawa.
 Peterman, Capt. F. W., Customs, North Bay.
 Pickup, W., Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg.
 Pinder, G. Z., Topographical Surveys.
 Perry, Chas., Post Office, Edmonton.
 Patterson, E. G., Customs, Windsor, Ont.
 Preece, J. V., Post Office, Regina.
 Parry, C., Interior, Winnipeg.
 Perie, Alex., Interior, Winnipeg.
 Quinn, A. F., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Rowe, Capt. L. R., Customs, Winnipeg.
 Rogerson, J. W., Post Office, Winnipeg.
 Ross, Norman, Public Works, St. Andrews, Man.
 Roche, W. J., Inland Revenue, Ottawa.
 Ross, Lieut. Bruce, Public Works, Ottawa.
 Rintoul, A. E., Customs, Vancouver.
 Reilly, W. F., Naval Service, Ottawa.
 Reynolds, Lieut. H. J., Railway Mail Clerk, Saskatoon.
 Raymond, W. G., Post Office, Brantford.
 Scharschmidt, Lieut. H. B., Customs, Vancouver.
 Sharman, Lieut.-Col. C. H. L., Agriculture, Ottawa.
 Stevens, J. L., Customs, Winnipeg.
 Stockwood, L. R. P., Customs, Saskatoon.
 Sharpe, Lieut. W. J. S., Interior, Ottawa.
 Smith, F. A., Customs Department, Ottawa.
 Stewart, F. D., Post Office, Saskatoon.
 Sinclair, Capt. A. J., Post Office, Toronto.

Smart, J. E., Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary.
 Segre, B. H., Topographical Surveys.
 Stewardson, C. E., Customs, Fort William.
 Simons, Dan A., Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 Shapton, W. F., Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
 Stronach, Lieut. R. S., Interior, Ottawa.
 Staines, Alfred T., Interior, Medicine Hat.
 Stout, Jas. S., Interior, Ottawa.
 Thompson, Harry B. R., Interior, Calgary.
 Thompson, Lieut. H. A., Public Works, Chase.
 Tingley, Lieut. F. H., Public Works, St. John.
 Turner, A. B., Post Office, Vancouver.
 Thomas, Lieut. E. A., Public Works, St. John.
 Thexton, R. D., Militia and Defence, Ottawa.
 Vanasse, O. A., Public Works, Ottawa.
 Vickerman, Stanley T., Interior, Jasper.
 White, Lieut. Wm. T., Interior, Calgary.
 Ward, A. B., Customs, Toronto.
 Walter, R., Letter Carrier, Ottawa.
 Wells, W. A., Justice, New Westminster.
 Williams, F. M., Letter Carrier, Regina.
 Williams, R., Railway Mail Clerk, Moose Jaw.
 Williams, A. P., Royal Mint, Ottawa.
 Woodruff, B. J., Interior, Ottawa.
 Whitley, Lieut. H. T. C., Labour, Ottawa.
 Wharton, Lieut. A. H., Library of Parliament, Ottawa.

Simons, D. A., Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 Walter, R., Letter Carrier, Ottawa.



CORP. DAN A. SIMONS
 TAKEN IN A GERMAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR INTERNMENT CAMP
 (POST OFFICE DEPT., OTTAWA)

PRISONERS OF WAR

Ainsborough, W. P., Labour, Ottawa.
 Beddoe, A. B., Interior, Ottawa.
 Bellew, Lieut. E. D., Public Works, Vancouver.
 Fanning, W. J., Customs, Quebec.
 Good, H. M., Post Office, Saskatoon.
 Hogarth, H. S., Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
 Hardy, H. F., Post Office, Saskatoon.
 Pallister, E. H., Post Office, Edmonton.
 Rioual, Yves, Inland Revenue, Ottawa.
 Saidler, J., Public Works, Edmonton.

Kismet

BY T. A. BROWNE

(T. A. Browne of the Department of the Interior has advanced far since his first volume, "The White Plague and Other Poems," made him known as a writer of verse a few years ago. The war has evidently been the inspiration for which he was waiting, and during the first two years of its course he has produced several poems on patriotic subjects which have been notable for their fire and strength and have won high favor with editors and publishers both in Canada and the United States. "Kismet" was his tribute to the memory of Kitchener.)

The Sea has garnered what the Land would keep;
 The Orkney's brine enshrouds him in its gloom.
 Unphrased, mysterious, he sank to sleep
 In ocean depths that darken o'er his tomb.
 What message sealed his dead and sphinx-like lips
 Up from his great heart, yearning to be told,
 While strained in agony the stricken ship
 Amid that wilderness of waters cold?
 Methought while death's tubed menace sped the waves
 The Sea exultant cried from vengeful crests,
 "Him take I captive to my sombre caves
 For my lost Nelson, whom the Land invests.
 It prisons still my noblest sailor son
 So from the Land I take its peerless one."

He planned in continents and Empire hewed,
 Moulding from out the waste an ordered world.
 Striding, a bronzed Colossus, grim and rude,
 O'er Afric veldt and Egypt's sands, storm-swirled.
 Pressing Imperial-purposed, to his goal;
 Before, his country's high and luminous star,
 He on her altar laid his splendid soul,
 Bequeathed in martyrdom of glorious war.

Beside the Cyprus hills, or Nubian sands,
 By Libya's stony, terraced, huge Plateau,
 Within the trackless silence, "What commands?"
 Whispered the sphinx, his ear alone to know.
 What portents shaped the wild Sirocco's rage
 Where Memnon tunes across the plain at dawn?
 Saw he vast armies of the West engage
 In strife stupendous, in those days ago,
 When by the Nile he conquered at Khartoum
 Saw he unmoved the vision of his doom?

With his high fame and liberty secure,
 He rests, his task gigantic, nobly done.
 Born for the ages, ever to endure,
 He would not pass were victory not won.
 Behold the prodigy he reared!—arrayed
 The millions, surging to his trumpet voice
 Proclaim the triumph that his genius laid,
 Be brave, my England; it is well, rejoice!
 Like Egypt's temples, towering, he stands
 Amid the crumbling nations, battle-strewn,
 Shadowing times, shifting, war-duned sands,
 Prodigious, silent, sombre and immune.

The Way of Victory

BY JAMES LAWLER

(James Lawler was well known as a journalist before he entered the service of the Department of the Interior. In his poem, "The Way of Victory," he demonstrates an ability to accomplish something far beyond what is usually required of a newspaper-man.)

Once again, O Mother Britain, there has struck a deathless hour
Wherein, on behalf of Freedom, thou art called to show thy power;
For, behold, a madman-monarch deems that he the earth can span
As the modern world-colossus, Hohenzollern-superman.
He, the ruler of the ages, would appoint to each his place,
While the Briton, Gaul and Russian would live only by his grace.
These should hew his knotty timber, those should bitter water draw,
And the nations dance obedience to his lightest barrack-law.
Britain's ships should fetch and carry, France should serve him with her skill,
Italy should give her treasures, Russian men his soil should till;
While within the Potsdam palace, ruling all things with his nod,
There would sit the Super-Kaiser, duly patronizing God.

To its shame a mighty people bowed to such a creed as this,
And then forty years of practice plunged them into the abyss.
Forty years their coward teachers ate the salt and kissed the rod,
Trembled when a madman nodded,—feared a man and sneered at God.
Oh ye landgraves and electors, Oh ye Germans of the Rhine,
Was there not a man to lead you 'gainst this Prussian Frankenstein;
Not a dauntless count or prelate, not a patriot in your need;
Not a throng of sturdy Barons and a glorious Runnymede?

Dev'lish teaching, baser practice, violated Belgium shows,
And the Serbian babes and mothers slaughtered 'mid their mountain snows.
Honour but an outworn weakness, solemn bonds but paper scraps;
"Kultur" is the holy garment which the Superman enwraps.
What are lib'ries, what cathedrals, what are Lusitanias now?
Frightfulness, the Junker mercy, lights up every cultured brow.
These are crimes, O Junker scoundrels, like the paid assassin's work,
But the lowest depth of baseness was to murder through the Turk!
And when this "most Christian monarch," to arrest his falling star,
Did persuade the unwilling Sultan to proclaim a "Holy War";
While a Christian world in horror waited for that awful blast.
Moslem leaders scorned the message—balked—and Islam's day had passed.

Grim but joyful did thy children, Britain, see thee raise thy blade,
Strike a ringing blow for freedom, rush to bleeding Belgium's aid;
When the great and lesser nations saw thee raise that fainting head,
Then they knew that, 'spite of "kultur", Justice, Honour were not dead.
Said then every man and woman thy wide Empire's bounds within,
What would be the use of living if this Frankenstein should win?
"Better fight and die in fighting for the freedom of the race,
"Than to grovel to a sergeant in the street and market-place.
"It were better, wild and naked, men should suffer, yet be free,
"Than to learn in well-fed slavery how to fear and crook the knee."

From the field and from the workshop thronged thy sons in countless bands,
From thy sea-encircled islands, from the younger outer lands,
From the mines and farms and stations, warm beneath the Southern Cross,
From the North Atlantic surges where the fishing schooners toss,
From Canadian farms and cities, rivers, mines and hills of pine,
From a hundred bays and islands 'twixt the Circles and the Line,
Newfoundlander, Afrikander—eldest, youngest of thy sons,—
But one aim had all thy children,—that one aim to stay the Huns;
While from Indian prince and peasant, dwelling safely 'neath thy laws,
Came their gifts of life and treasure toward upholding Freedom's cause.

Blow the bugle, Mother Britain, signal to renewed attack,
Till within their rightful borders all the Huns are driven back;
Press and press the stubborn conflict till the foe is overthrown
And the violated nations are restored unto their own.
As the straining days grind by us, fearful grows the toll and dread—
Every family has its hero, every hamlet counts its dead—
Still we come, O Mother Britain, counting cost and paying toll,
Grimly settled and determined fully to attain the goal;
Fixed to smash the monstrous doctrine that all-brutal Might is Right
And make clear God's law eternal, everlasting, Right is Might.

May the life-restoring lesson that Almighty God intends
Soon be learned and learned completely, by the nations,—foes and friends.
They have bowed to brutal Kultur. We have worshipped selfish Ease;
Both must batter down and scatter every idol such as these.
Flabby Ease and brutal Kultur must give way to general good,
And the world advance, victorious, by the path of brotherhood.
Struggling, fainting, yet pursuing, holding to the mighty plan
Under God to rebuild Freedom on the Brotherhood of Man.

Side-Lights of the War-Time

A National Loss

A MEMORABLE incident of the war-time was the destruction of the main block of the Parliament Buildings by fire on the night of February 3rd, 1916. A Royal Commission failed to definitely establish the cause of the fire, and, though suspicion was rife, there is no evidence to connect the disaster with the war in any way.

During the long hours of the terrible night when the flames were marching irresistibly through the cor-

employees. The pride in this record of duty nobly done will be tempered by sad memories, for four civil servants, as well as one member of the Commons, lost their lives in the fire. The assistant clerk of the House of Commons, a Dominion Police constable, a member of the staff of the Post Office Department and one of the employees of the Public Works Department gave up their lives in their devotion to duty that night.

The fire threw a tremendous burden on certain branches of the Civil Service. The Senate and House of Commons staffs, deprived of the quarters in which



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BEFORE THE FIRE ON OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

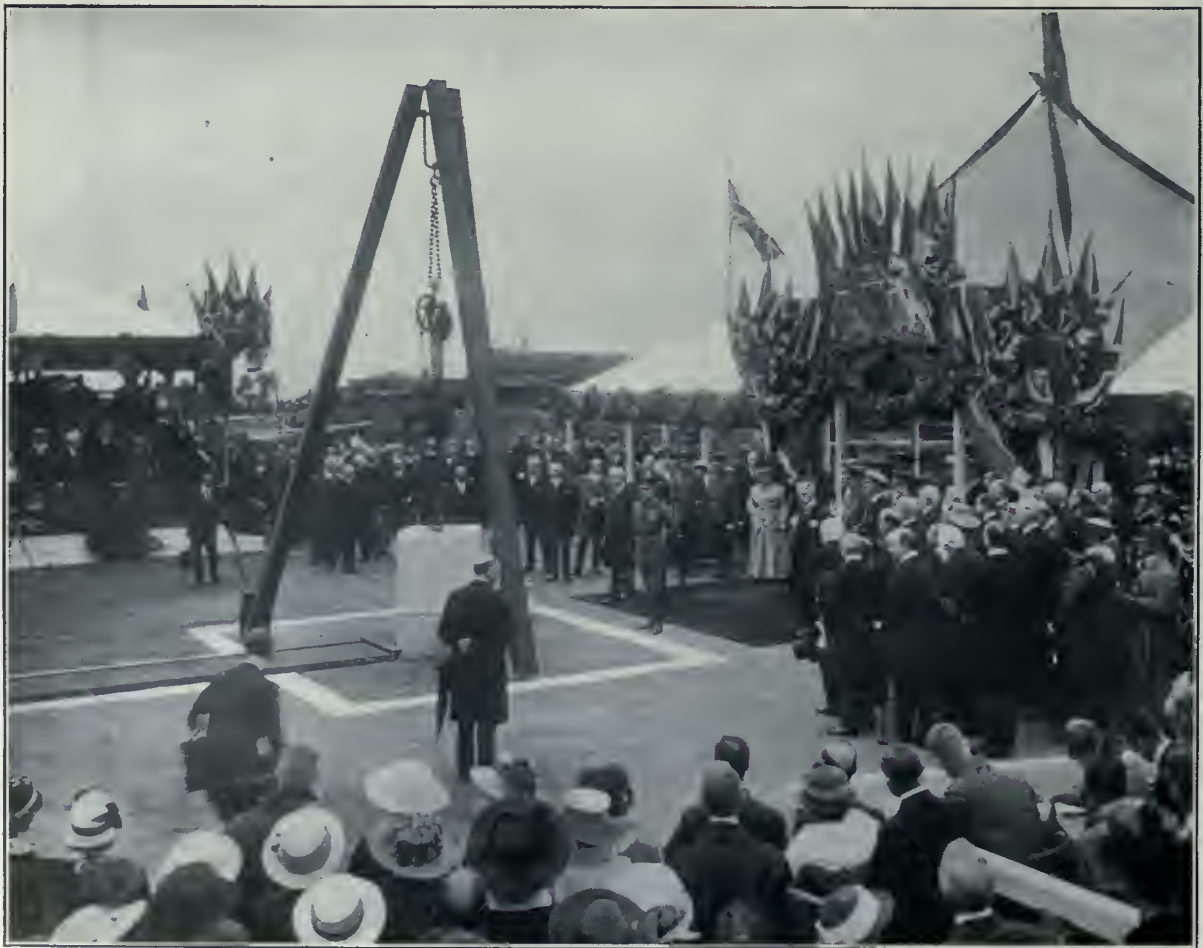
ridors, offices and stately chambers of the historic old structure, civil servants worked like men possessed to save a tithe of the treasures over which destruction hovered. Men of the Commons and Senate staffs, men of the Public Works, Dominion Police officers and others risked life and limb every minute and snatched priceless documents and records, books, paintings and other valuables from the very teeth of the flames. A great work was accomplished, and in the new buildings that are now arising on the site, bronze tablets will testify to the gratitude of the Houses to their faithful

they had been located for half a century and lacking practically all the records and equipment by which their work was carried on, were nevertheless required to continue their duties almost without interruption, for the House of Commons was at work again within eighteen hours. A war session of parliament was then in progress and no delays to public business were possible. Despite all difficulties, the work of the government went on with scarcely a pause.

That the Houses were able to meet again in so short a space of time and carry on their business was a



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AFTER THE FIRE—THE MORNING OF FEBRUARY 4TH, 1916



RE-LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1916

testimony to the capabilities of the Department of Public Works. That spacious structure, the Victoria Memorial Museum, was commandeered as a temporary home for Parliament. In a trice the hundreds of thousands of exhibits, with all their massive cases and mountings, were whisked out of sight and stored away; the priceless treasures of the National Art Gallery were taken from the walls and safely put by; temporary partitions sprang up all over the building, providing scores of offices, committee rooms and other necessary accommodation; carpets were laid down; furniture provided and placed; light, telephone and telegraph equipment installed; post offices set up and completely established, and, in short, Parliament provided with all its necessary accommodation and conveniences to a degree and in a space of time that would seem to be impossible had it not been actually accomplished.

The ruins of the old building on Parliament Hill have been entirely removed, leaving only the beautiful Library building, which the flames spared. Plans and specifications have been prepared and foundations laid for a new and greater structure, and, on the first day of September, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught re-laid, with appropriate ceremonies, the corner-stone which his brother, the late King Edward VII, laid for the old building in 1860, now to be the main corner of the new building.

Reconstruction goes rapidly forward, and the opening of a new and finer home of the Parliament of Canada will be one of the notable events of the first years of peace.

The New Welland Ship Canal

SEVERAL great public works that were undertaken before the outbreak of the war have had to be carried on in order to avoid enormous loss to contractors and through damage to portions already accomplished. Most notable among these is the new Welland Ship Canal.

For almost a century there has been navigation between lakes Erie and Ontario by means of a Welland canal and the increasing size of the successive canals constructed has been merely proportionate to the growth of the country and the development of fresh-water navigation.

The first canal, completed by private enterprise in 1829, had forty wooden locks, each 110 feet long, 22 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The Government of Upper Canada took it over and in 1845 it was rebuilt with twenty-seven masonry locks, each 150 feet long, 26½ feet wide and 9 feet deep. The depth was very shortly increased to 10 feet. Thirty years later a new canal was found to be necessary and it was built partly on a new route, shorter and more direct than the original course. It was completed in 1882, with locks 270 x 45 x 12 feet in size, the depth being subsequently increased to fourteen feet.

This waterway is still in use and part of it will be enlarged to conform to the design of the great ship channel now under construction. No description of the works going on at the present time can be more striking than the mere quotation of the dimensions of the new locks for comparison with those of the former locks as

given above. There will be but seven locks to overcome the difference of 326 feet between the levels of the lakes. Each will be eight hundred feet long, eighty feet wide and will have thirty feet of water on its mitre sills. Accompanying illustration gives a further idea of these tremendous structures.

Port Dalhousie will be abandoned as the Lake Ontario entrance of the canal and a new port is being constructed a few miles to the eastward by building



MAJOR J. L. WELLER
ENGINEER IN CHARGE NEW WELAND CANAL

two great breakwaters, each a mile and a half long, out into the lake. This new harbor is named "Port Weller" in honor of Major J. L. Weller, the chief designer and engineer-in-charge of the tremendous undertaking.

On the stretches or "levels" between locks the new canal will be 200 feet wide at the bottom, 310 feet wide at the water-line and 25 feet deep. The largest vessels on the lakes to-day are 625 feet long and 59 feet wide, while the channels connecting the upper lakes will per-

mit the passage of vessels drawing only up to 20 feet of water. The canal will thus accommodate any inter-lake vessel now afloat, with several feet of water to spare and, as it can be dredged to the lock-depth of 30 feet, it will be of capacity to handle the greatest demands of inland navigation for many years to come.

Statistics of the work to be done are incomprehensible to the layman or to one who has not visited and studied the undertaking now in progress. Forty million cubic yards of earth and six million cubic yards of rock have to be moved. If this material were all loaded on dump-cars, such as are in service on the construction railway, they would make a train fifteen thousand miles in length.

The quantity of concrete to be placed is two million, two hundred thousand cubic yards,—sufficient to build a solid wall twenty feet high, six feet thick, and a hundred miles long.

the work is let in sections to contractors. To facilitate the enormous undertaking, the Department of Railways and Canals has built and operates the Welland Ship Canal Construction Railway,—a standard-gauge, rock-ballasted line, equipped with electric inter-locking block signals and telephone despatching system and, though but eight miles long, one of the busiest stretches of railway in the world. It runs along the line of the works from Port Weller to Thorold and its traffic is about fourteen thousand cars per day.

Canada, absorbed in the affairs of war, takes but little note of the marvellous triumph of peace that is being accomplished in her midst, but when the boys have come home from overseas and normal conditions again prevail, national pride in this achievement will be aroused and due honor accorded the men who have planned it and carried it out.



THE NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL, LOCK NO. 1, FROM ABOVE

The gates of the new locks will be of the single-leaf type, instead of the familiar double gates meeting in the centre. Lower gates will be 82 feet high, 88 feet long and 10 feet thick, built of steel, and each will weigh upwards of a thousand tons. Upper gates will not necessarily be so large or heavy. The passage of a vessel through a lock will occupy only twenty minutes, of which only eight minutes will be required for the actual elevation or lowering. The lock gates will be entirely operated by electric power. Passage of the twenty-five miles of channel from lake to lake will be accomplished by vessels in eight hours, as against fifteen to eighteen hours in the present canal.

The estimated cost of the new canal is fifty million dollars.

The new canal has been designed and is being built under the direction of Dominion civil servants, though

Some Civil Service War Problems

THE war caught the Canadian Civil Service in the midst of a fight for justice,—and with success in sight. The declaration of war removed all hope of immediate victory, for during the continuance of the war parliament will consider only "war measures" and other legislation of the most urgent character. How long a time must elapse after the conclusion of the war before the government will take up Civil Service matters again is a subject upon which it is useless to speculate.

The great object for which the Civil Service of Canada has been fighting for years is the introduction of the merit system of appointment and promotion and the complete elimination of political patronage from all matters connected with government employ-

ment. Secondary, yet of but slightly inferior importance to these, are the questions of superannuation, internal organization and salary schedules.

One great victory has been won by the efforts of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, viz.,—that the Civil Service now knows what it wants. Before the organization of the Federation, every department and class and every local association between Halifax and Vancouver had a plan of its own for the betterment of the service, and the numerous and conflicting representations made to the government by differently situated persons made progress towards the common goal almost impossible. The Civil Service Federation has brought its vast and scattered membership to a united opinion upon the basic principles of Civil Service reform and this in itself is an achievement worth the whole labor involved in forming and conducting the Federation.

With the unanimous sentiment of their great organization clearly expressed on certain points, the executive officers strongly urged upon the government the introduction of new Civil Service legislation into parliament in the early days of 1914. Near the close of that session two Bills were laid before the House of Commons by Hon. (now Sir) W. T. White,—a minister who has given civil service problems long and close study since he entered the government in 1911. One Bill dealt with the general organization and conduct of both "outside" and "inside" divisions of the Civil Service and advanced some of the most desirable and necessary reforms, while the other proposed to establish a new Civil Service superannuation system, bringing the government into line with the modern methods adopted by banks, railways and other great employing concerns of all English-speaking countries. The Bills were regarded by the Civil Service as by no means perfect, and when that session of parliament ended without their having been advanced beyond first readings, it was felt that the delay between sessions would give excellent opportunity for detailed consideration and the preparation of suggestions to the government for amendments.

This work was in hand when the war broke out and put an end to all hope of early action. The Civil Service Federation, for the outside service, and the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, for the inside service, have conducted exhaustive examinations of the "White Bills" and their probable effects, and when the government is ready again to take up civil service matters, these organizations will be prepared to present memoranda that will be of great value to all parties concerned.

Surely no one can understand the Civil Service better than the civil servants themselves do! Who, then, is better able to suggest reforms and improvements in the Service than they?

It may be remarked that, while the cost of living has soared since the commencement of the war and wages in almost every trade and employment have been advanced, the Civil Service is still working under the salary schedule of 1908.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE WAR

When the call came for Canadian volunteers to go overseas to aid the Motherland, hundreds of civil serv-

ants joined the colors without waiting to inquire concerning the conditions of their release from civil duties. Five days after the declaration of war the government found itself confronted with a problem in this connection. It was felt that no unnecessary check should be placed upon civil servants who wanted to go to the front, yet it was seen that provision must be made for the maintenance of efficient staffs in all departments. Accordingly an Order-in-Council was passed requiring men to obtain leave from the heads of their departments before enlisting, and guaranteeing the positions and salaries of those who went to the front under regular permission.

The generosity of the government in guaranteeing continuation of salaries at that time was merely in conformity with the policy then being followed by many large private employers. Perhaps no one in Canada then anticipated the length to which the war has even now continued, nor the great number of men that are now required.

After a little more than a year had elapsed, the government decided that it could no longer continue the practice of paying civil salaries in full to civil servants in the Expeditionary Force, and a new Order-in-Council was passed providing that, in the case of future enlistments, the amount received by a civil servant as military pay should be deducted from the amount of his civil pay. Other new regulations further restricted leave of absence and the status of those entitled to receive any civil pay during military service.

A PAINFUL EPISODE

Early in 1916 efforts were made to recruit a company from the Inside Service in Ottawa for a battalion of infantry then mobilizing. The proposition did not meet with the enthusiasm that had been anticipated and, while scores of civil servants enrolled in other branches and units of the Overseas forces, only enough to form a platoon joined the battalion in question. Efforts of persons outside of the Civil Service to increase this number were directed with much zeal but with a total lack of comprehension of the Civil Service situation. Little account was taken of the great number of over-age and physically unfit men in the Service or of the number whose responsibilities were such that their departments would not release them for military duty. Ill-success led to irritation, misunderstanding to misrepresentation and exhortation to threats and abuse,—the net result being that the indifference of the Civil Service towards a certain battalion quickly developed into active antipathy.

The abuse of the Ottawa service was carried to public platforms and into the columns of the newspapers,—chiefly by persons wholly ignorant of the facts and consequently given to wild exaggerations. Such a crisis was reached that the Civil Service Association of Ottawa was forced to take action.

A plain statement of fact regarding the whole matter, supplemented by indisputable statistics from THE CIVILIAN'S carefully kept records, gave the public an entirely new view of the case and effectually silenced those writers and speakers who had long indulged in misrepresentation of the Service. Whereas it had been publicly declared that only about two-score civil servants had enlisted up to that time (early June,

1916), the records showed that five hundred and forty-four men of the Ottawa service were then in uniform. In the ensuing five months this number has been increased by more than a hundred and fifty new recruits.

Civil Service recruiting is dealt with at length elsewhere in this volume. The above incident is related here merely as an illustration of the injustices that are frequently done the Civil Service by a misinformed and misunderstanding public.

The Civilian

AS it is expected that this work will fall into the hands of many persons outside the Civil Service, it may not be amiss to add a few words of explanation regarding THE CIVILIAN.

THE CIVILIAN is a fortnightly journal, devoted to the interests of the Civil Service of Canada. It was established in 1903 by a committee of Ottawa civil servants who realized the great need of a publication that would serve as a medium of communication between all classes and branches of the Service and also act as the mouthpiece of the whole body.

From its first issue THE CIVILIAN has been the advocate of civil service reform and of the establishment of a complete merit system of appointment and promotion in all branches and divisions of the Canadian Civil Service. As its circulation is, to a large extent, within the Civil Service, its work is principally educa-

tional. That it has been successful along this line is the unanimous opinion of students of civil service affairs in Canada. No other publication in the Dom-



C. A. HALLADAY
(MANAGER, "THE CIVILIAN")



CAPT. FRANK GRIERSON,
COMMANDING 74TH BATTERY, C.F.A.
(FINANCE, OTTAWA; CHAIRMAN "CIVILIAN" COMMITTEE)

tion covers this peculiar field or devotes its energies to the same cause.

THE CIVILIAN has been a powerful factor in the development of civil service organizations and in bringing about that unity of purpose and concentration of action among such organizations that alone can make their work successful. Its large and growing circulation (half in Ottawa and the other half distributed to all the cities and towns of the Dominion) makes it an ideal medium for the dissemination of the views of leaders in civil service reform and for making known the decisions of various conventions and similar gatherings.

THE CIVILIAN is edited and published by a committee of Civil Servants. This committee is elected each year at the annual convention of the Civil Service Federation of Canada. The committee prepares an annual report of its work which is presented to the delegates at each convention. These reports are discussed and invariably the "Civilian Committee" has been honoured with emphatic resolutions of congratulation and endorsement of its policy and work. THE CIVILIAN is in full accord with the broad principles adopted by the Civil Service Federation and its constituent bodies, but, notwithstanding the above stated relationship, the committee exercises complete independence in its editorial policy and has never

hesitated to criticize the Federation or its component members for act of omission or commission. This editorial independence is regarded as adding importance to THE CIVILIAN'S place in Canadian Civil Service affairs.

From the beginning of the war, THE CIVILIAN has devoted itself to patriotic work, giving war matter precedence over all other subjects discussed in its pages. It has compiled the only records of enlistments, casualties and honours won by members of the whole Civil Service of Canada. These records have not only been the cause of much pride in the war services of the civil servants, but they have also been the means of refuting grave slanders directed at the service, touching its participation in the war. THE CIVILIAN has given freely of its space and editorial assistance to the Patriotic Fund and all similar undertakings and is always at the service of enterprises and organizations of patriotic character within the Civil Service.

The latest annual report of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa says,

"The Executive gratefully acknowledges the debt civil servants owe to THE CIVILIAN for its "Honour Roll" of civil servants enlisted and for its general information regarding the casualties amongst and honours awarded to civil servants now on active service. It has been a patriotic work of the highest order and deserves the fullest appreciation of the Service. The Executive would request all branches of the Service to co-operate with THE CIVILIAN in order that the record, admittedly incomplete, may be kept up-to-date, thus assisting in the compilation and preservation of a record that will stand for all time as an honourable milestone in Civil Service history."

Several years ago THE CIVILIAN published a special issue descriptive of the work of the Civil Service of Canada. No comprehensive description of how the business of the Dominion is carried on had ever been attempted before and the book met with the unqualified approval of those having the best knowledge of its subject. The present volume, THE CIVILIAN'S second special issue, is designed to describe to the public the

war work of the chief civil branches of the Government service as well as the special services rendered by civil



ERNEST GREEN
(ASSOCIATE EDITOR, "THE CIVILIAN")

servants as individuals and through their various organizations during the *first two years of the war*.

* * *

The "Civilian Committee" takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of those whose material co-operation has rendered possible the publication of this Special Edition.

The Letter in the Trenches

BY JACK CADEN

("Jack" Cadden is the Kipling of the Railway Mail Service,—a service that has been distinguished during the past two years for the number of men it has sent to the front. THE CIVILIAN discovered Cadden's ability to put into gripping verse the romance of the "R. P. O." and its publication of his poems has made him a favourite with thousands of readers. "The Letter in the Trenches" should inspire the writing of many an additional letter by Canadians at home to the boys "somewhere in France".)

I'd taken my turn in the trenches,
I'd lived for a space in Hell;
And back from the horrors of No-Man's-Land
I'd managed,—somehow,—to crawl.
There was blood on my tattered tunic,
A crimson and crusted stain;
And a mist was on my tired eyes,
And on my weary brain.

I wanted to sleep, for I dreaded
To think of the things I'd seen.
I wanted to sink beyond all thought,
And the reach of even a dream.
For what is the use of thinking,
When it leaves you haggard and worn?
Or a dream that hounds you through the night
To stark and stricken morn?

But, just as my eyes were closing,
And the world seemed slipping away,
They brought me a battered letter
That had just reached camp that day;
And something awoke within me
That routed all thought of sleep,
And a spasm shook me thro' and thro'
With a joy that was vast and deep.

Have you ever been lost in the desert,
With a throat like a furnace-breath,
And suddenly stumbled upon a spring
As you staggered along with Death?
That's just how it seemed to strike me,
As, held in a shaking hand,
I read the letter that came to me
From a sane and sturdy land.

It took me away from the horror,
From the pitiful ruin and pain,
It bore me back to the Golden West
And the sweep of the starry plain;
It carried me back to the Service,
And the lads I knew so well,
And it made me think of the olden days,
When I followed the Railway Mail.

For I am a son of the Service,
There's lots of my breed out here;
We swung our course across the world
To the Song of the Volunteer.
You'll find us there in the trenches,
You'll meet us crippled and maimed;
And many a son the Service gave
Will never return again.

But I thought, as I read my letter,
Of the saner, happier days;
With the swing of a car beneath our feet,
As we travelled the Iron ways.
And somehow the world seemed brighter,
And cheated of half its care,
As I thought of the grand old Maple Land
And the things worth fighting for.

Well, maybe you'll think it childish,
But maybe there'll come a day
When you'll sit alone in a bloody trench,
With a face that is ashen grey;
When your heart will be sick with horror,
In the midst of a lone, red land;
You'll think, my friend, of a lot of things,
And you'll know,—and understand.

The Swan Song

BY "THE POET LOW-RATE"

(The uniquely-gifted writer who has persisted in shielding his identity under the nom-de-plume of "The Poet Low-Rate" was a discovery of THE CIVILIAN and his productions have appeared almost exclusively in this publication, but have been copied far and wide. Though detesting war and its horrors, he heard the call of duty, and while on his way overseas to join the Royal Naval Air Service penned the following farewell to THE CIVILIAN readers who had long enjoyed his varied and numerous contributions to its pages.)

I'm bidding adieu,
To the friends, staunch and true,
Who have honoured, by reading this page,
The fellow whose pen
Has p'raps sprayed, now and then,
Its whiteness with thoughts sad or sage.
For those who've been fair
A well-wishing prayer
Comes stealing from depths of my throat,
Whilst I freely forgive
Those others who live—
The fellows who've cursed all I wrote.

I've taken to wings
On a thing made of strings
Propelled by a motor through air.
I've started abroad,
And I trust to the Lord
I'm permitted to do my wee share.
They'll mount me a gun
To go seeking the Hun,
Who has made of fair Europe a hell;
And whatever you say
Of the thoughts I've let stray,
I know you're all wishing me well.

I'm going to fly
Through the limitless sky
With a thing that is feeble and frail;
Where the chances of death
Come as fast as one's breath,
But I swear that I never shall quail.
I've a duty to do,
And in parting from you,
Here to stay till the struggle is won,
I'll remember the name
That has gone down to fame,—
"The Dominion" of which I'm a son.

I may not come back,
With my pen to attack
Many things that it pleased me to do;
But wherever I be
Fighting hard o'er the sea
I shall often be thinking of you.
So again now,—Good-bye!
Ere I rush through the sky
On a trip that, mayhap, is my last,
And I hope that you all
Place a casket and pall
O'er the bones of my lit'rary past.



SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE
TORONTO
PRESIDENT, CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY



SIR DONALD D. MANN
TORONTO
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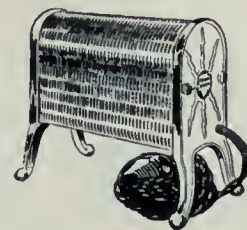
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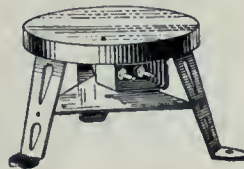
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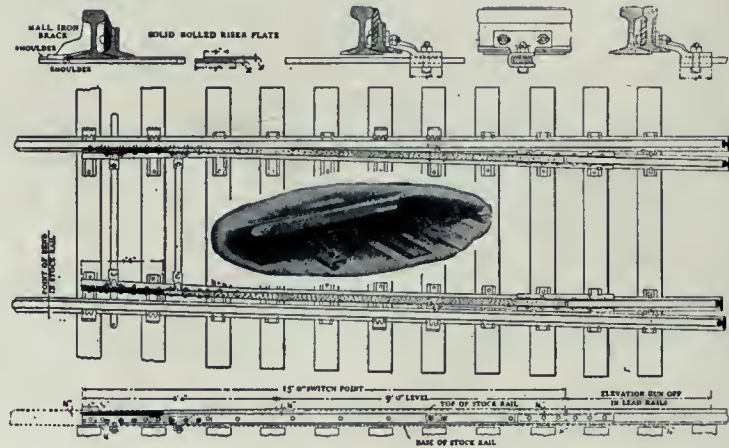
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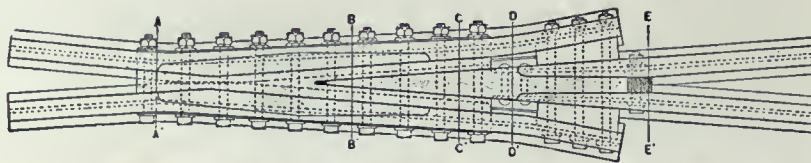
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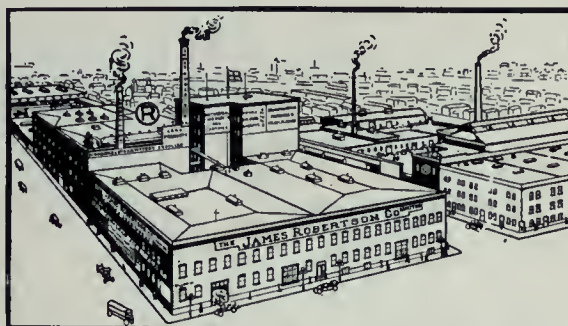
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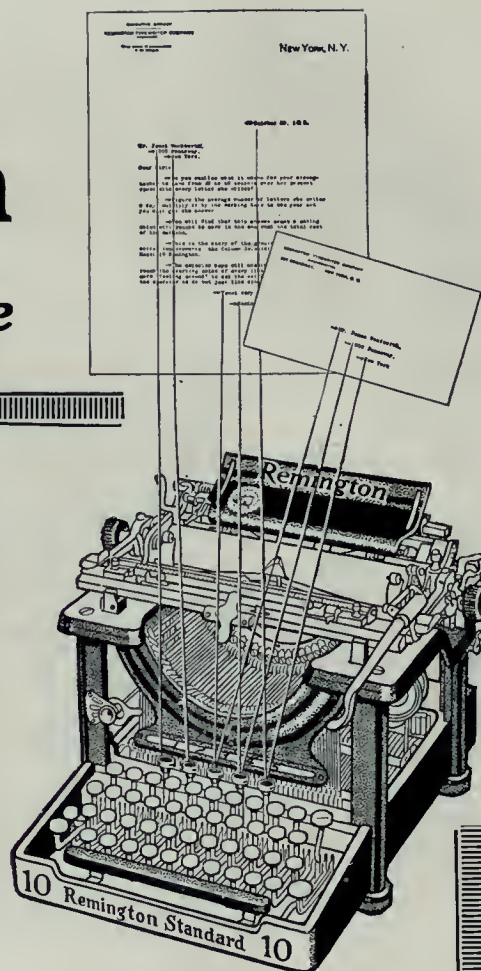
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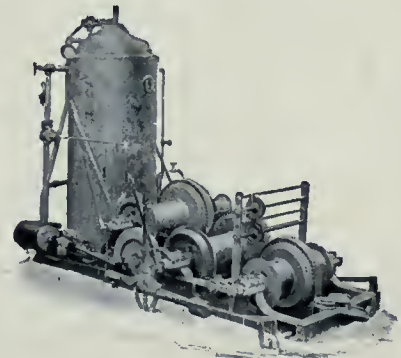
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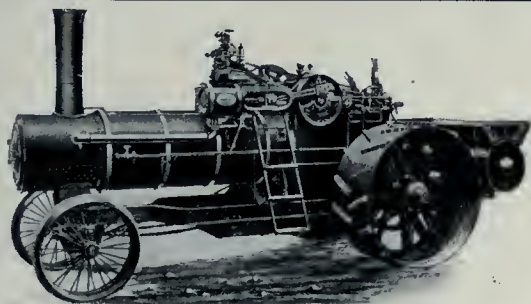
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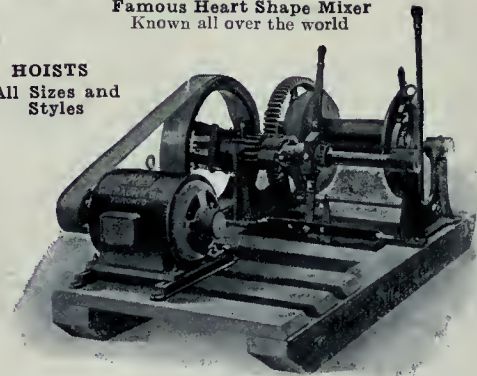
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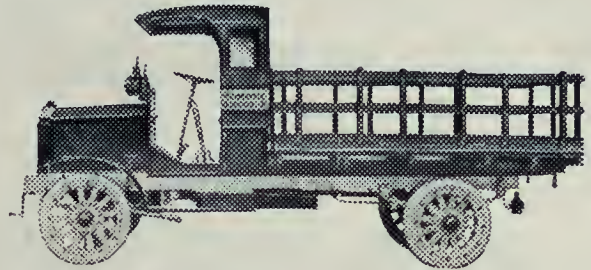
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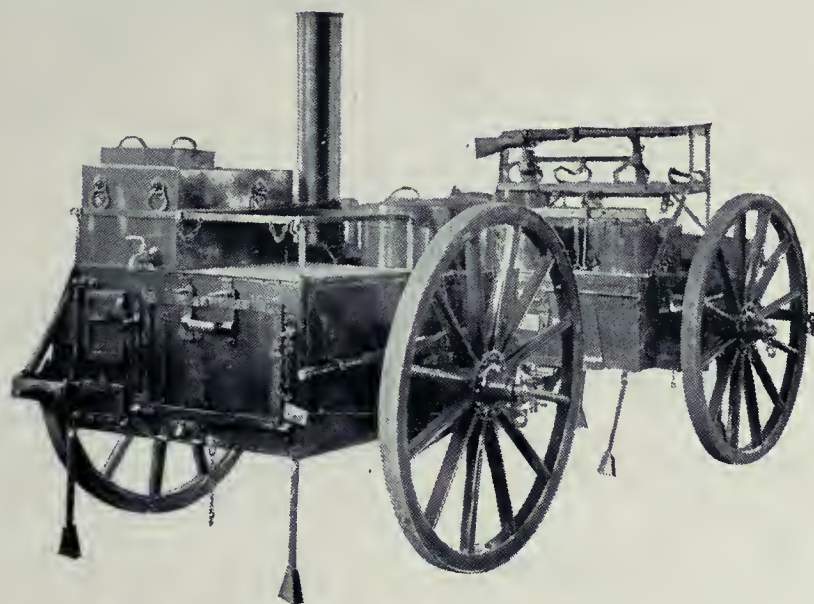
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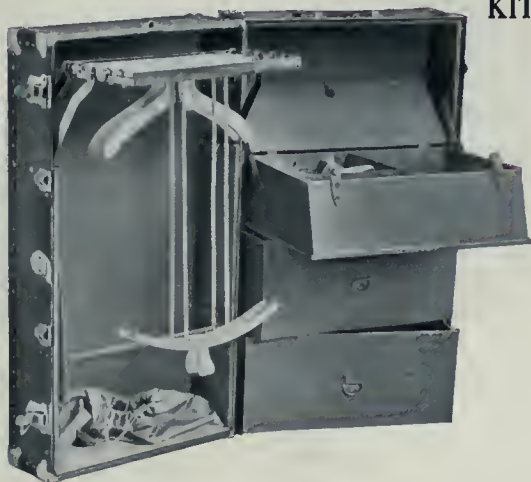
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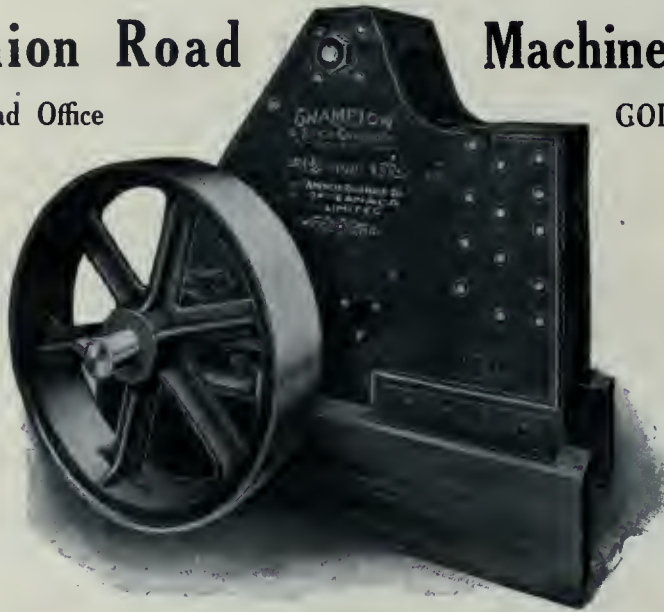
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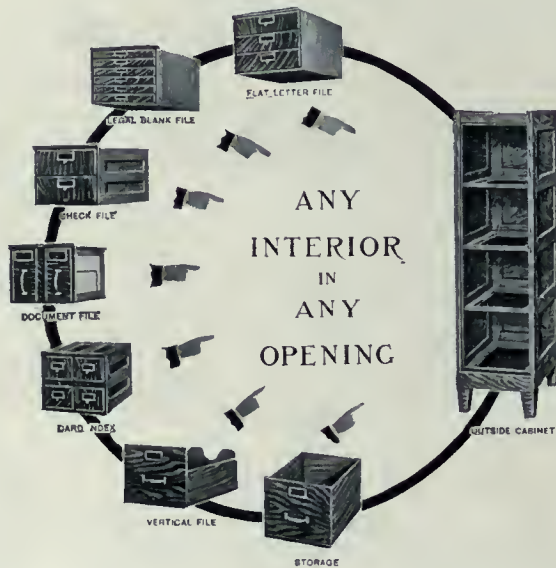
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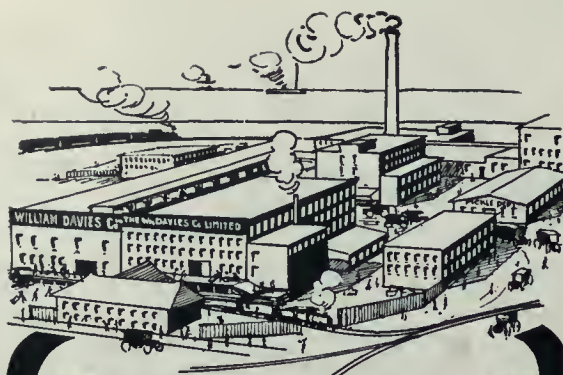
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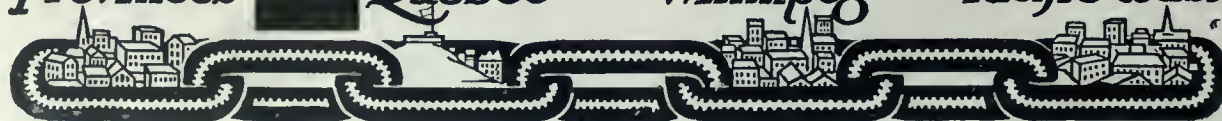
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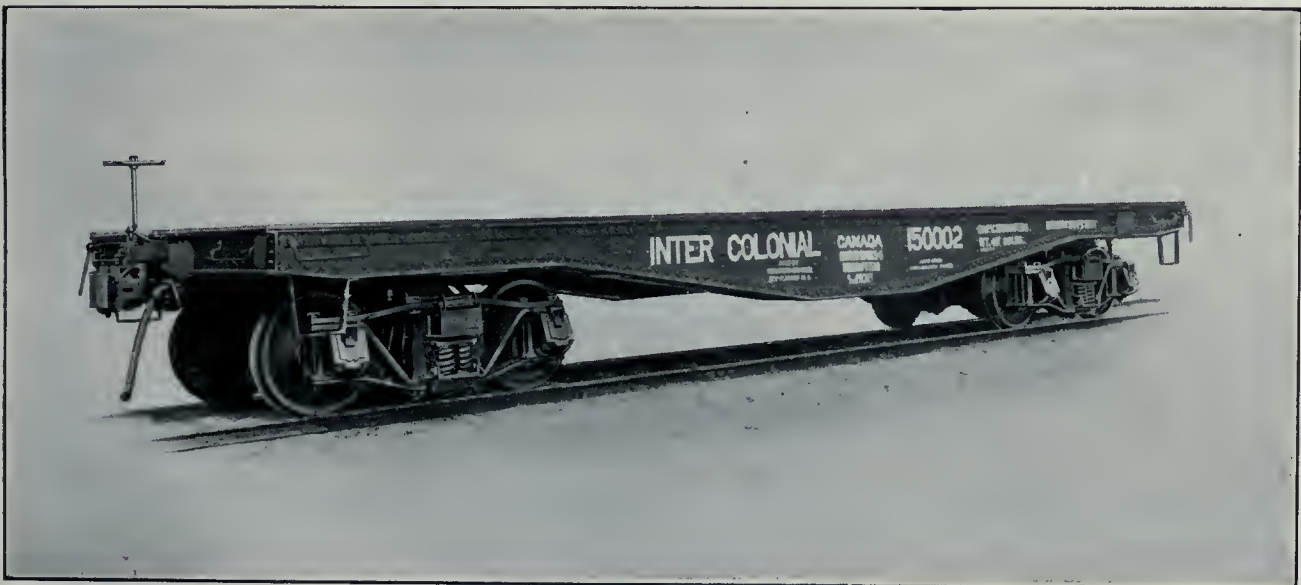
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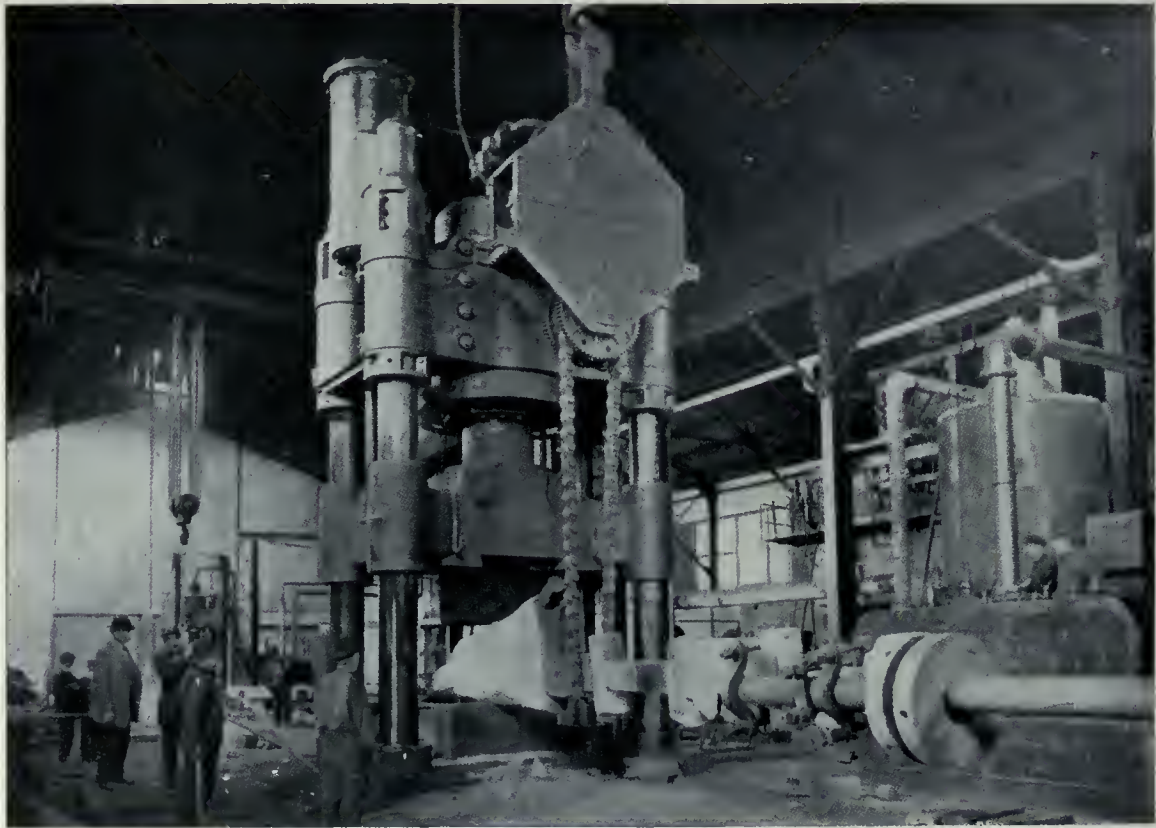
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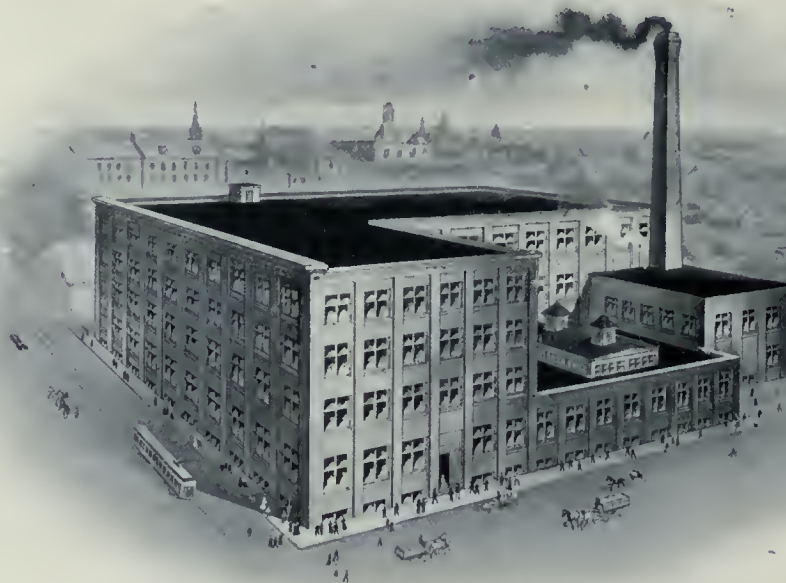
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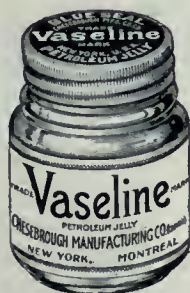
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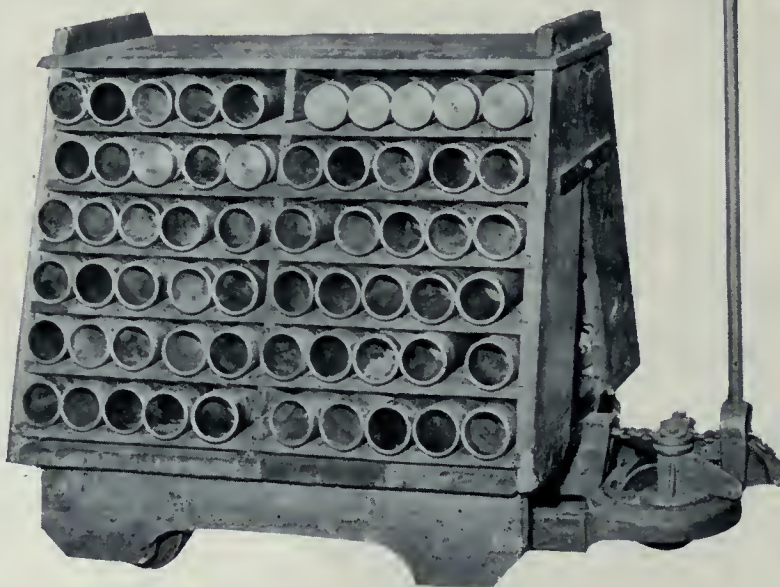
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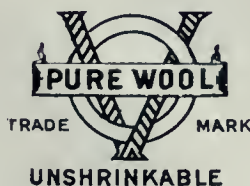
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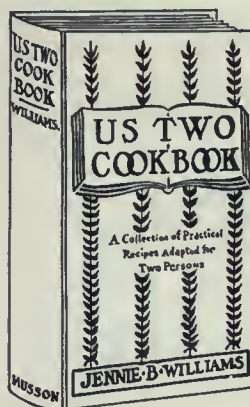
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