

garding them in the Act, pass an examination "substantially equivalent" to the competitive examination prescribed for entrance to the higher Divisions, the effect of which is practically to deprive them of the right or privilege conferred upon them, or rather, conserved to them, by Parliament.

As soon as the effects of this regulation were realized, the matter was at once taken up by the Executive and vigorous efforts have from time to time been made with a view of having it repealed.

Any attempt to make a full statement of all that the Executive have said and done in this matter would occupy far too much space in a paper of this kind, and would probably prove tedious even to the most interested reader, but the following summary of efforts on the part of the Executive in this regard should satisfy even the most exacting, that the Executive have not been indifferent to the rights and interests of those who have been prejudicially affected by this regulation, nor have they neglected any opportunity of trying to remedy the grievance under which such persons are suffering:

1. In October, 1909, a memorial was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister, in which his attention was specially drawn to the unjust provisions of this regulation.

2. After an exhaustive consideration of the whole question, the Executive waited in a body upon the Civil Service Commissioners and, urging the unfairness of the regulation, asked that it be repealed or radically amended. Upon receiving an intimation that the Commissioners were not solely responsible for the regulations, as they had been approved by Order-in-Council, and could only be changed in a like manner,

3. The Executive similarly waited upon the Hon. Charles Murphy, then Secretary of State and administrator of the Act, and made a like plea for the repeal or amendment of the regulation.

4. A deputation of the Third Division, accompanied by a member of the Executive as spokesman, argued the question before Mr. H. B. McGiverin, then M.P. for the City of Ottawa, who readily admitted the justice of the claim and promised to urge its adoption upon the Government.

5. Early in 1911 a petition, initiated and drawn up by the Executive, and signed by upwards of 2,000 members of the Service at Ottawa, was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, drawing attention to the fact that no recognition had been accorded by the Government to the representations made by the Executive regarding the serious disabilities as regards promotion placed upon certain members of the Third Division by Regulation 20, and asking that they be removed with the least possible delay.

As the result of the foregoing representations made by the Executive, Regulation 20 was amended in February, 1911, so as to provide that candidates for promotion from the Third Division need only pass in three of the subjects included in Group B of Regulation 12, instead of five as required in the open competitive examination, and in two papers in the work of the department in which the candidate is employed. But as this amendment only mitigated to a limited extent, and did not remove, the disability created by Regulation 20, it has not been regarded as a final solution of the difficulty, and consequently:

6. In December, 1911, after the change of Ministry, a comprehensive memorial on Civil Service matters was presented by the Executive to Hon. R. L. Borden, the Prime Minister, in which the Third Division question was fully and clearly set forth, occupying nearly two-thirds of the space of the whole memorial, and embodying specific suggestions as to the manner in which the grievance might and should be remedied.

7. The question was submitted in detail by the Executive to the Public