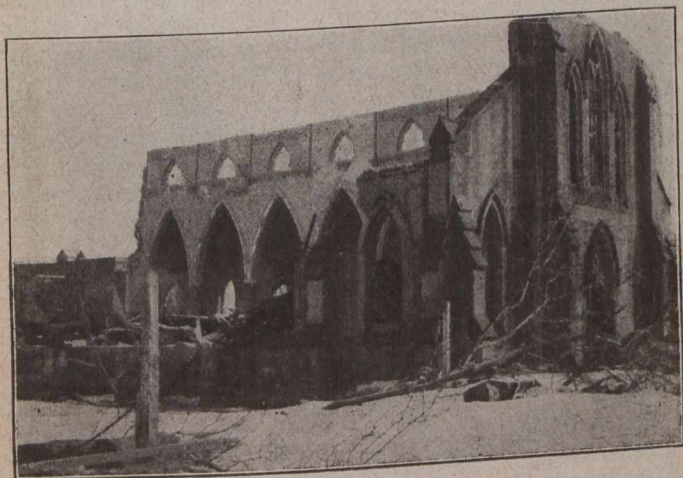


the large buildings which were situated advantageously for use as camps, had been wrecked, so one of the first things that Col. Low had to do was to erect camp buildings. Two camps were built of the type shown in the accompanying illustration, and other camps were established at the curling rink and at the new Alex. McKay school. These camps are all very sanitary and clean; with large, comfortable mess halls, shower baths, porches and fire-escapes. The bunk rooms are well ventilated and kept remarkably well deodorized.

Each camp superintendent reports each evening on the number of workmen in camp that morning, the number received and discharged during the day, the number in camp that evening, the number of unoccupied bunks, the check numbers of the men received or discharged, the number and occupation of the camp employees, the check numbers of the men who are sick or lying in, and the number of meals served at breakfast, dinner and supper time. The report of the Alex. McKay school camp for March 10th, for instance, showed 1,609 in camp in the morning, 16 received, 12 discharged, 195 unoccupied bunks, 89 employed on camp duties, 4 sick, 1 lying in, 1,330 breakfasts, 1,448 dinners and 1,558 suppers.



Not Rheims nor Lille,—Just Halifax, After the Explosion.
Ruins of St. Joseph's Church

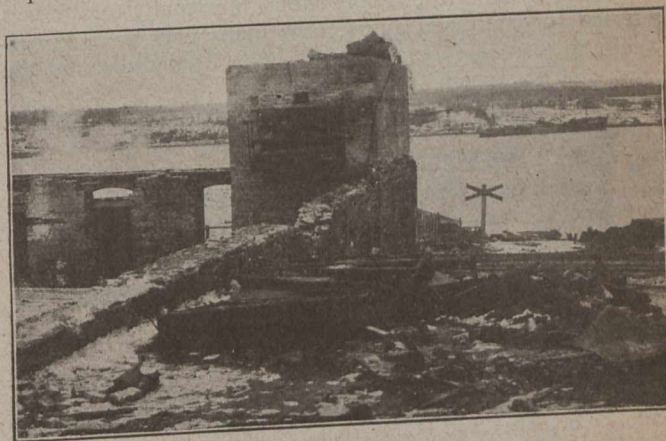
The camps have a medical inspector, Dr. V. A. Miller, who reports daily on the number of men sick and not working, the number examined and treated, and the number in hospital.

Every foreman and superintendent reports daily the number of men at work and their check numbers, and this is summarized in a report to the general office showing how many men in each trade are at work under each superintendent, and a list of the jobs which each superintendent is handling. The report of March 9th, which is typical, showed 3,299 men at work, comprising the following:—

Blacksmiths, 4; bricklayers, 180; carpenters, 1,017; chauffeurs, 39; checkers, 22; clerks, 29; commissary, 163; engineer's staff, 5; estimators, 2; foremen, 150; glaziers, 160; handymen, 111; helpers, 2; inspectors, 8; laborers, 609; masons, 5; mechanics, 17; mill men, 36; office staff, 43; operators, 3; painters, 275; pipe fitters, 8; plasterers, 132; plumbers, 107; policemen, 18; roofers, 8; shippers, 2; stablemen, 4; storekeepers, 8; superintendents, 24; teamsters, 77; timekeepers, 21; watchmen, 10.

Daily reports are sent to the general office by the inspector of each trade at work. The painting inspector reports on the status of each painting job, the plumbers report their progress, and so do the electricians, carpenters and all other basic trades. In addition to studying these

reports, much of the work is personally visited each day by the manager and assistant manager of reconstruction and by the general superintendent, while each district superintendent visits every job in his district.



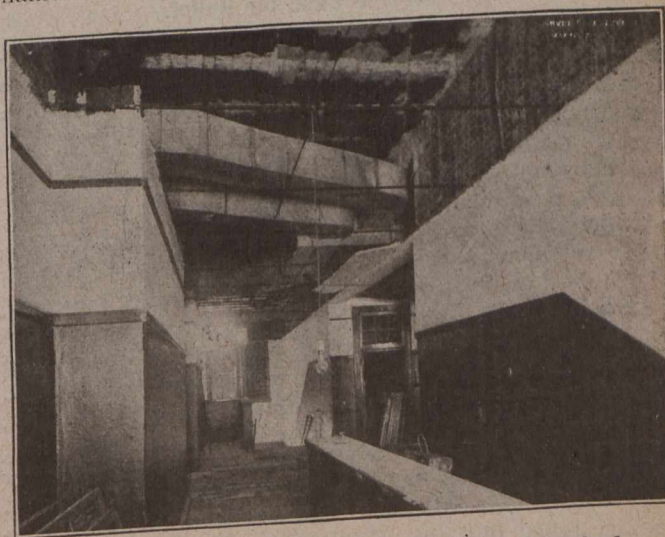
Ruins of a Warehouse—"Imo" Beached Across
the Narrows

Daily report is also made of the men who have given notice that they are leaving the employment of the commission. This report takes the following form:—

No.	Name.	Occupation.	Cause.
473	Fisher, Harry	Carpenter	Wife sick
499	Marhian, L.	Bricklayer	Drafted, M.S.A.
672	Aspirat, P.	Glazier	To go on farm
2133	Rawle, C.	Carpenter	Broken ankle
Etc., etc.			

Tab Kept on Teams and Motors

Equally accurate record is also kept of the teams employed. A daily report is made showing who ordered the team, who was the owner of the team, number of hours used, number of loads carried, where loads were obtained, where loads were delivered, character of load, team number (under commission's system of numbering) and name of driver.



Interior of New Alex. McKay School was Wrecked—
Walls Bulged and Reinforcing Almost Blown
Out of the Concrete in Places

Similar reports are made daily for the motor trucks, and also a garage report showing the number and make of each truck in service and what condition it is in. The garage also reports in this manner on the touring cars in service.