

REPORT OF OVERSEAS MINISTER PRAISES CANADIAN CHAPLAINS

*Six Sacrificed Lives and 21
were Wounded in Battle
while Discharging Duties*

GAINED 103 AWARDS

A section of the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia is given to an account of the Canadian Chaplain Services, from the time the Services entered upon its duties at Valcartier Camp in August, 1914, to the armistice, in which time no Canadian soldier has been left without the ministrations of a Canadian chaplain. The number of chaplains who accompanied the First Canadian Contingent to England in October, 1914, was 33. It was not until August, 1915, however, that authority was granted for the organization of the Chaplain Services on lines similar to those of the other branches of the service.

In March, 1917, an establishment was authorized, in which the various religious denominations were represented as follows:—

Church of England	102
Roman Catholic	53
Presbyterian	58
Methodist	33
Baptist	14
Congregational	2
Salvation Army	4
Russian	1
Undetermined	13
Total	280

Since that date authority has been granted for ten additional officers.

IN THE FIELD.

As stated in the report, the Canadian chaplains are classed as non-combatants, but the nature of their ministrations at the front may be gathered from the fact that of the 426 chaplains who have served with the Overseas Military Forces of Canada two have been killed in action, one has died of wounds, one was drowned while serving in a hospital ship, and two others died of sickness. In all twenty-one chaplains have been wounded while discharging their duties in the front lines.

An account of the duties of chaplains in the field is given in the report as follows:—

"During the later advances about twenty chaplains were usually selected to accompany the troops into action, and their unflinching steadiness under fire and the example which they have offered of patience and humour, and often heroism, in conditions far more trying to a non-combatant than to a combatant, has frequently done much to sustain and inspire the troops.

"It must not, however, be supposed that the duties of the chaplains on the battlefield were confined to affording an example of passive endurance, or even to the ministrations of spiritual comfort. The duties assigned to the chaplains were, as a matter of fact, of an extremely arduous nature. It was their task to organize stretcher-bearing parties and to assist the medical officers. A number of them were commonly detailed to the dressing stations, where they frequently remained for long periods without rest or sleep, under heavy fire. Here their duties were both physical and spiritual. Here they bound wounds and gave the men such nourishment as they could take. Here they ministered to the dying; received messages to be sent to parents or wives.

WORK BEHIND THE LINES.

"In hospitals and casualty clearing stations the chaplains had not only spiritual but social duties to perform. They provided games for the convalescent; they organized whist drives and checker tournaments, boxing nights, and literary and debating evenings.

"In addition, they did much good work in London, where men were always pouring in on leave. Trains were met and accommodation and entertain-

ment provided at clubs and hostels. Similar work was also undertaken in the provinces.

HONOURS AND AWARDS.

"Some idea of the place the chaplains have made for themselves in the Overseas Military Forces of Canada may be gained from the honours and awards that have come to them. Five of them have been made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, one a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, nine Companions of the Distinguished Service Order; three were created officers of the Order of the British Empire, thirty-four received Military Crosses, and two were awarded bars; one while serving in the ranks received the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and three the Military Medal. The chaplains received thirty-two mentions in despatches and the names of thirteen others were brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for services in connection with the war—a total of 103 awards and mentions.

"At the conclusion of hostilities there were 118 chaplains in England and 175 in France, 80 of whom were in the corps and the remainder on the lines of communication."

Repairs to Pier.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for repairs to pier at Burlington Channel, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 20, 1919, for the reconstruction of two hundred feet of the South pier at Burlington Channel, Wentworth County, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers, Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Que.; and at the Post Office, Burlington, Ont.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, May 28, 1919.

PULVERIZED COAL SUBJECT OF BULLETIN

The latest bulletin of the Commission of Conservation is entitled "Pulverized Coal: Its Use and Possibilities," by W. J. Dick, M.Sc. It is stated in the bulletin that the coal mines of Alberta and Saskatchewan have a capacity for producing some 15,000,000 tons of coal per annum. In 1917 their production was only 5,250,000 tons. The bulletin shows that excellent results have been obtained from the use of pulverized coal as fuel in locomotives and stationary boilers and in metallurgical industries. Efficiency tests of pulverized coal have been most satisfactory, and the bulletin shows the economic advantages to be obtained by pulverizing the coals of Western Canada. The bulletin deals with every aspect of the question from the point of view of conservation and economic utilization of Canadian coal.

Telephones in Canada.

Telephones were first commercially established at Hamilton in 1877. There were in 1917, 1,695 telephone companies in Canada with a capitalization of \$79,121,702. The number of telephones was 604,136, or one telephone to every 13.4 persons, as shown by figures compiled by the Dominion Statistician.

DETAILS ARE GIVEN OF ACT RESPECTING PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Wide Scope is given to Proposed Department in Matters Relating to Promotion and Preservation of Health

DEPARTMENT'S DUTIES

A Bill to establish a Dominion Department of Health was introduced in the House of Commons on March 26.

Wide scope is given to the proposed Department of Public Health. As shown in section 4, "the duties and powers of the Minister shall extend to and include all matters relating to the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada, over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction."

The Act as passed by the House of Commons on April 11 is as follows:—

AN ACT RESPECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Department of Health Act.

2. There shall be a Department of the Government of Canada which shall be called "The Department of Health," over which a Minister of the Crown to be named by the Governor in Council shall preside.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, who shall be called "the Deputy Minister of Health," who shall be the deputy head of the Department and who shall hold office during pleasure.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of The Civil Service Act, 1918, and of any Acts in amendment thereof, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

(3) The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of The Civil Service Act, 1918, or any amendment thereto, transfer to the Department of Health any officer, clerk or employee now in the employ of His Majesty or of either or both Houses of Parliament, and subsection two of section seventeen of the said Act shall not apply to such transfers, and the money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, applicable to the payment of the salary or the increase of salary of any such officer, clerk or employee so transferred shall be available for the payment of his salary or increase of salary or the salary of any person appointed in his place in case of his death, retirement or dismissal while serving in the Department of Health, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such officer, clerk or employee had not been so transferred.

4. The duties and powers of the Minister administering the Department of Health shall extend to and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion or preservation of the health of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction; and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly the following matters and subjects:—

(a) Co-operation with the provincial, territorial and other health authorities with a view to the co-ordination of the efforts proposed or made for preserving and improving the public health and the promotion of child welfare;

(b) The establishment and maintenance of a national laboratory for public health and research work;

(c) The inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of marine hospitals;

(d) The supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all methods of transportation;

(e) The supervision of Federal public buildings and offices with a view to conserving and promoting the health of the Civil Servants and other Government employees therein;

(f) The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission, promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health;

(g) The administration of the statutes mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, and of Acts amending the same, and also of all orders and regulations passed or made under any of the said Acts; and all the duties and powers of any Minister of the Crown under either of the said Acts or any of the said orders or regulations, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Minister of Health;

(h) Subject to the provisions of The Statistics Act, the collection, publication, and distribution of information relating to the public health, improved sanitation, and the social and industrial conditions affecting the health and lives of the people;

(i) Such other matters as may be referred to the Department by the Governor in Council.

5. The Governor in Council shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary to give effect to and carry out the objects of this Act, and to impose penalties for any violation of such regulations.

6. There shall be a Dominion Council of Health consisting of the Deputy Minister of Health, who shall be chairman, the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each province, and such other persons, not to exceed five in number, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall hold office for three years. The Dominion Council shall meet at such times and places as the Minister may direct, and shall be charged with such duties and powers as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

7. Nothing in this Act or in any regulation made thereunder shall authorize the Minister or any officer of the Department to exercise any jurisdiction or control over any Provincial or Municipal Board of Health or other health authority operating under the laws of any province.

8. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the meeting thereof, a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding.

SCHEDULE.

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA, 1906.

Chapter.

The Quarantine Act	74
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STATUTES OF 1908.

The Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act	56
The Acts in amendment of any of the foregoing Acts.	

Farming Land in Quebec.

Quebec agricultural lands are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions in 100-acre lots, in the following districts in Quebec: Temiskaming, 3,500,000 acres; Abitibi, 3,000,000 acres; and in Beauce, 50,000 to 60,000 acres, at the price of 60 cents per acre, as shown in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

Join the War Savings army.