

By Mr. Currie:

Q. Why do you want to draw an arbitrary line?—A. You would have to take the class of office, and, based on the revenue, you would pay them.

Q. Does it work out any better for the Civil Service for Hamilton, which is a large office, and Barrie which is not as large an office?—A. No.

Q. They both go through the same performance as far as that is concerned?—A. It is much more simple in the way they are paid; they are much more simply paid. If we had a vote for all the offices, small offices as well as big, it would be very much more work, and would not be as efficient and as satisfactory.

Q. That is to say, the office pays each of its own officers?—A. Yes.

Q. And gives you the balance?—A. They are paid out of the revenue.

By Mr. Griesbach:

Q. Can you give us any classification of these offices?—A. That is a difficult thing for me to give you, because there has been no clean-cut system adopted.

By Mr. Euler:

Q. What revenue must an office have before it passes into the other class?—A. The Civil Service—

Q. What revenue would an office have before it passes into the other class?—A. Well, we did have a number with \$20,000 revenue, and 12,000 of a population—

By Mr. Griesbach:

Q. And that made it what?—A. I believe it should be made a semi-staff office or a Civil Service office. That was the basis, and that was not always carried out either.

Q. Then the line of demarkation that you would lay down now is that you think the Civil Service Commission should have the power of appointment in what may be described as the larger city offices?—A. No; they do appoint the larger city offices, but may not appoint the town offices.

Q. That they should continue to do so?—A. Yes.

Q. In the case of the large city and town office?—A. Where the office is important, and required a man.

By Hon. Mr. Calder:

Q. But we have to define it in the Bill. Suppose we adopt your suggestion and we have to define it, where is your line of demarkation?—A. The line of demarkation has been loose and depending a great deal upon the will of the Postmaster General in the past, and now the Commission attends to them all.

By Mr. Currie:

Q. Take Toronto, there is a main office in Toronto, and in addition to the main office, how many other offices have you got—branch offices?—A. I do not know how many, but there are several stations.

Q. Six or seven branch offices?—A. More than that I think.

Q. I know about that many myself. Now each branch has a postmaster and a staff?—A. Each postmaster has a clerk in charge, anyway, one of the members of the staff, and an important man, whom he can trust with running the office.

Q. Is there not a branch postmaster?—A. Not what we call a branch postmaster.

Q. Take the post office at the corner of St. Charles and Yonge? It is a large office?—A. Yes.

Q. Is not there a postmaster there?—A. Well, that is a station, and that was supplied by our own staff just the same as the city office. It is just a question of convenience, that office.

Q. There is no postmaster there?—A. Well, there is a postmaster there, but he is appointed by the department through the Commission.