

on April 9th, 1915, stated:

"From 1906 to 1911 there was not very much in the way of a patronage list; I was given a pretty free hand and I bought without much reference to any patronage list—There is now a patronage list. We buy from that list—It is a very large list now.—I suppose we have 8,000 names on that list."

This is the statement of the Director of Contracts in the Militia Department whose sworn evidence on this point must be taken as correct.

Notwithstanding this, however, Parliament had presented to it in the dying hours of the Session of 1915 the sorry spectacle of Major General Sir Sam Hughes the then Minister of Militia stating, regardless of this fact and in his bumptious manner that there was no patronage list in his Department.

The evidence produced was overwhelming that there was a very large patronage list in the Department, and that this list was used on all suitable occasions. Not only was it used but in many cases middlemen were employed and each in his respective case drew his blood money. One instance may be cited from the evidence before the Public Accounts Committee given on March 23rd, 1915, by Mr. W. J. Shaver, representative of Bauer & Black, of Chicago, manufacturers of Surgical Dressings, who swore as follows:

"I saw Colonel Jones, an officer of the Militia Department. He said that the Government would not do business direct with our company. We were prepared to do business direct if the Government saw fit to do business with us as we do in other countries. The prices we charged Powell (the middlemen who added \$9,000 profit) are the prices we charge the French, British or Russian Governments for hundreds of carloads of goods."

The facts in regard to scandals as contained in the following pages are taken from the records of the Government or from the sworn evidence of the Public Accounts and other Committees.

Horses

The story of the purchase of horses for the first and subsequent Canadian contingents has oft been referred to in the House of Commons, in the Public Accounts Committee and in the Press. It furnishes a glaring sample of what partisanship and party heelers can accomplish in the way of grafting and misappropriation of public funds.

At the outbreak of war the Government arranged to purchase horses.

8,164 were purchased for the first contingent.

398 were taken from the permanent corps in Canada.

Making a total of 8,562 horses assembled at Valcartier for this