

Chairman, I could make a calculation and answer Mr. Graydon's question another time.

Mr. CÔTÉ: Am I to understand that we have taken another step forward in that we do not rely any more, as we formerly did, on the British consuls in various parts of the world to do work pertaining to Canada?

The WITNESS: Yes, the opening of our consulates in the United States is really a recognition that the volume of work pertaining to Canadians has become so heavy that it is no longer fair to impose that burden on the British consuls in the United States. That has actually been the case where we have appointed consuls; the British consuls were doing the work of looking after the interests of our citizens and doing other work pertaining to Canada. That work is fairly heavy and the British consuls in the United States had a very great deal of work to do.

Mr. CROLL: In countries where you rely on British consulates, do you compensate them for the work they do, or is it a matter of courtesy that you return in some other part of the world?

The WITNESS: We do not compensate them directly, but British consuls have fees for certain services, and if the services they perform are covered by their regular fees, then they charge a fee. These are payable by Canadians as well as other British subjects to the consul, but the Canadian government does not compensate them directly.

By Mr. Graydon:

Q. I know we have no embassy in Indonesia, but have we any representation at lower levels in Indonesia?—A. No, we have not.

Q. I take it it would be a fair assumption, when you are filling those posts that you spoke of, that Indonesia has not been entirely overlooked. Shall I go as far as to say that?—A. I cannot make any comments on that assumption.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask Mr. Wilgress about these young university graduates he has been talking about—graduates from Canadian colleges, I take it. What are the qualifications required of these young graduates before they are taken into the service?—A. Well, there is quite a detailed list of qualifications; but the essentials are graduation from a recognized university and, if possible, post-graduate work.

Q. Is there any way by which you can help a chap to finance his course through college? Suppose a young fellow took his third year, and suppose he looked like promising material for your department?—A. No, we have no provision for that.

Q. What then do you do to encourage men to come into your department, where I would expect the salaries to be lower than in industrial life, for example?—A. We hold a competition through the Civil Service Commission. That competition is well advertised and there always are more applicants than there are positions available. The examination is held; the papers are marked, and then the successful candidates go before an oral board where they are marked further, and we take those who are at the head of the line.

Q. You say there always are more applicants for the positions than there are positions?—A. Yes, many, many more.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: What is the salary offered those applicants?

The WITNESS: The starting salary is \$3,280.

Mr. GRAYDON: I have raised this question in previous committees, and it is: why do graduates of agricultural colleges in Canada seem to be so few