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Aberdeen.

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Cable. Deferred Rate

Ottawa Wednesday Marquis and
Marchioness Aberdeen arrived warmly received
guests of Duke and Duchess Connaught
~~warmly received~~ at Government House.

May 3 - 1916.

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With hearty
Good Wishes
for Christmas

from Lord & Lady Aberdeen

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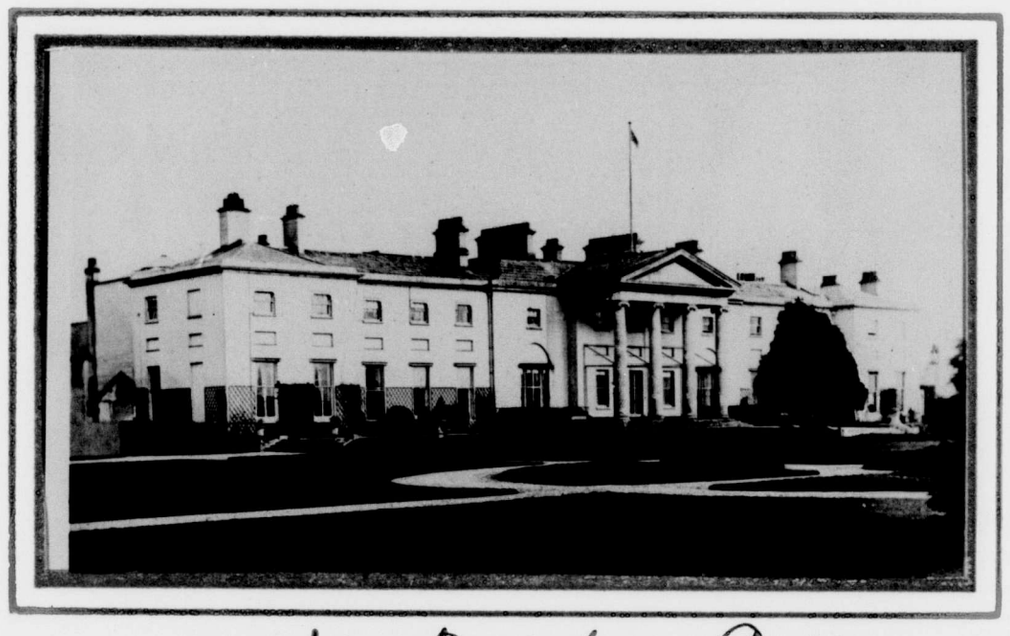

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C 35.4.3(1)

DOMINION MILLERS' ASSOCIATION

At the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, held September 2nd. 1909, the following resolution was carried:

RESOLVED:

WHEREAS the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are either under the control of persons engaged in the grain trade in Canada, or rapidly passing out of the control of the Railway Companies and into the hands of private Corporations, who are engaged in the grain trade,

AND WHEREAS such control is detrimental to the best interest of the millers and all those who are interested in the growing or handling of grain, in that it enables them to manipulate the different grades of grain passing through the elevators to their own benefit, and to the prejudice of shippers storing grain in such terminal elevators and also the buyers and sellers of the grain are subject to unfair treatment owing to such interested control,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Dominion Millers' Association, in annual meeting assembled, respectfully request and urge that the Dominion Government take immediate action on the recommendation of the Royal Grain Commissioners appointed by the Government for the investigation and betterment of the conditions effecting the grain trade, reading as follows: "We believe the operating of the terminal elevators by private companies under present regulations to be detrimental to the best interest of the trade, and would tend to destroy public confidence in the results obtained there from", by taking such steps as will prevent persons or companies interested in the grain or milling trade from engaging in the grain storage business at the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Signed on behalf of the Dominion Millers' Association,

President.

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C 5

May 6th, 1909.

Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright,
Minister of Trade & Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir:

HANDLING GRAIN AT TERMINAL ELEVATORS, FORT WILLIAM

I believe that if a Company were permitted to manipulate the grain which passes through their elevator at Fort William, they could make a handsome profit, if they did the elevating for nothing, giving free storage for 10 days, and only charged 1/2¢ bushel storage per month after that, including insurance in the British American or Canadian Northern Elevators, and insurance extra in the other elevators.

I almost believe it would pay good interest on the investment to operate the elevators on the above terms, and carry out the law preventing any mixing in the elevators, provided they were permitted to make selections of the grades.

To illustrate what I mean, take for instance, #2 Northern which is 3¢ under #1 Northern. As the #2 Northern came in the elevator, I would select all the #2 Northern that barely passed inspection, and put it in one bin, and the #2 Northern that just missed inspecting #1 Northern in another bin, and the #2 Northern that was say half way between these in a separate bin. I would have three grades of #2 Northern which all cost me the same, and the poorest grade which barely would pass inspection I would give out on regular #2 Northern orders, the middle grade I would sell at an advance of 1¢ to 1 1/2¢ bushel. and the best grade at an advance of 2 to 2 1/2¢ bushel. The same thing could be done to even a greater extent as between #3 Northern and #4, the spread being at present 5½¢ bushel, and between #4 and #5 where the spread is practically 10¢ bushel.

The effect of this would work out as follows: "I am in the export business myself as well as operating the elevator

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and when a rivalled house gives me an order to ship out 20,000 bushels #2 Northern for export, I ship it out of the bins that will barely pass inspection, but when my own house gives an order, I ship it from the middle grade or if it suits me from the high grade bin. The result is that the two shipments reach two grain dealers in Liverpool at the same time, and the merchant who gets the #2 Northern which will barely pass inspection from my rival is very much dissatisfied with it when he finds that his rival in the trade who got #2 Northern from me has wheat worth 1 1/2¢ bushel more, or possibly 2 or 2 1/2¢ bushel more, depending on which bin it is shipped out of, and he says he will not deal with my rival any more, but will buy all from me.

Another way it can be handled would be to send forward from the best bin of #2 Northern wheat unsold, having it inspected #2 Northern as usual when loaded out, but to express a sample to Liverpool, or other destination, which would reach there from one to three weeks before the actual wheat, and sell the wheat on sample when it would easily bring anywhere from 2¢ to 2 1/2¢ higher than the wheat shipped by my rival which barely passes #2 Northern.

From the above you can easily see the reason of the recomendation of the Royal Grain Commission, Appendix E, Par. 8 which reads in part as follows: "We believe the operating of terminal elevators by private companies under present regulations to be detrimental to the interests of the trade and would tend to destroy public confidence in the results obtained threrfrom."

As far as I know there is nothing in the Act or regulations covering the elevators to prevent selections of grades as above, and I think it should be forbidden under heavy penalties. The elevator Company should not be allowed to have any interest in the grain they handle, and if possible they should be placed in the same position as the Government Inspectors and Warehouse Commissioner, who are not allowed to have any interest in grain whatever. The elevator companies should be simply trustees for

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the public in storing the grain. Regulations should be made compelling them to put all grain of each grade received into the elevator into a separate bin until that bin is filled and report the outturn, the shipping out to be done in exactly the same way. In this way there could be no selection of grades and all the wheat coming out of the elevators of each grade would run as nearly identical in quality as it is possible to have it, the poor cars and the better cars being mixed together would make it a fair average.

I might be said that the above was an argument that under the present system of grading the farmers are losing money, and they certainly are if either mixing or the selecting of grades is allowed as above, but if all the wheat of one grade is put into the bins of that grade in the elevators without any mixing or selection, the result is the wheat shipped out runs a fair average of the grade.

The buyer in the Old Country fixes the price he pays for the different wheat he receives under the Government Certificates of the lowest quality he gets under the grade, and the wheat is bought from the farmer based on this price.

From this you can easily see that if, say the lowest grade of #2 Northern was worth $1.00 the average would be worth about 1.01 1/2. As long as mixing or selecting of wheat under the grade is allowed, the English buyer will base his bid for #2 Northern on $1.00, but if all the wheat shipped ran the average grade, then he would bid about 1.01 1/2 instead of $1.00. The farmer shipping wheat which barely passes inspection as #2 Northern would get 1 1/2¢ bushel more than it was worth and the farmer that ships the wheat barely missing #1 Northern would get perhaps 1¢ or 1 1/2¢ less than its actual intrinsic value.

To multiply the grades would be of very little benefit to the farmer compared with stopping the selecting of grades, and it would be impossible in the public elevators to provide storage room for a larger number of grades than exist at present from the general public, but you can understand if I was running the elevator for my own benefit, I could have bins set

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apart where I could run the select grades into as above for my personal benefit when I would not do it for the accomodation or benefit of the general public.

If, however, all the elevators were owned by the Governmnnt it would be easier to arrange for a larger number of grades should it be deemed advisable to make them, which personally I do not think it would be, than could be arranged under present condition with elevators being owned by so many different companies. Now storage has to be arranged in every elevator, for every grade of every kind of grain, but if all went under one ownership, certain grades of grain could be confined to certain elevators and in this way the multiplying of bins for the one grade would be reduced to a minimum.

The question was asked by Senator Young if the law at present did not compell wheat shipped out of the elevators to be in quality up to the average of the grade in the elevator, and how then in the face of this, could I operate the elevator as I propose above.

My reply to that is, that this law has been in force for a number of years and yet we find in the report of the Royal Grain Commission, Page 18, in reference to terminal elevators, the following statment: " With regard to the quality of the grain itself , we would say that while there is a possibility of elevator operators mixing grain contrary to the Sale and Inspection Act, we did not find in the grain to its ultimate destination in Ontario and Great Britain that there was any serious complaints as to the quality of the different grades being materially reduced, still in some cases samples were produced to us that would lead us to believe that there had either been manipulation or serious mistakes made somewhere", so from this it is evident that the clause Senator Young referred to did not afford full protection even if it applied to terminal elevators, but my own reading of the Act is that this applies to the elevators at Winnipeg where mixing is permitted, and the wheat shipped out of them must equal the average shipped out of the terminal elevators at Fort William.

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If, however, the selecting of grades is permitted and the so called average samples were furnished from the shipments which barely pass inspection, which I do not say for a moment takes place, this clause in the act would afford little protection but coupled with the suggestion for binning each grade in the one bin until the bin was filled, would I think be a decided protection.

In reply to Senator Watson's question, whether the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg, similar to Minneapolis, as provided for in the Railway regulations , would not regulate the values of the wheat between the grades, I replied that it would not, in my opinion, because there would not be enough competition among the millers and grain dealers at Winnipeg for these wheats to pay anything more than the market price according to the grade; that the mixing elevators at Winnipeg had been in operation there for a number of years and we had not heard of their buying more than the grade price for the wheat which they bought for this purpose.

I think it was Senator Watson who said the mills at Minneapolis use 80,000,000 bushels a year, or more wheat than has been exported out of the Northwest in any one year, While it is estimated that we only require about 30,000,000 bushels to feed the whole of Canada for a year. At the present time the mills in Minneapolis are paying 3 to 3 1/2¢ bushel more for #1 Northern on the cars at Minneapolis than they can buy th e May option at, which would give them #1 Northern out of the elevators at Minneapolis because in one case they get wheat unmixed as it is shipped in from the country and in the other case they get the manipulated wheat out of the elevators.

It is for this reason that the mills both in Ontario and Great Britain are anxious to get the wheat as graded from the farmers without any manipulation by handlers, as that adds nothing to the value of the wheat but deteriates its quality.

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ELEVATOR CHARGES

Last fall we fully expected that there would be a reduction in the charges made for the storage of grain at Fort William, as a result of the report of the Royal Grain Commission, page 20, where it stated that the rat e of 1/4¢ of 1¢ gives an exorbitant profit over and above the actual cost of insurance, and further on they say"With regardx to the storage rates put in force on the 15th. September last, we have no evidence from the terminal elevatorx companies to show that the old rate of 1/2¢ bushel was too low, etc".

In my letter to Sir Richard Cartwright on the above subject, dated January 9th, 1909, I showed that at the present rates of storage 3/4 for elevation and 15 days free storage, and then 1/30¢ per day, that during the closed period of navigation from, say the 15th December to the 30th. April, that the total storage on wheat in Fort William during that period would be 4 3/8¢ bus. including elevation, while the charge at the C.P.R. elevator at Owen Sound or other elevators this side the lakes would only be 1 1/2¢ bus. , but the insurance would be extra, but as this would only amount to at Goderich or Tiffin 16¢ on 100 bushels, it amounts to practically nothing. In other elevators with a high rate of insurance it might as Senator Young said, amount to 1/2¢ bushel.

As every bushel of grain coming East from Manitobz or the Territories has to go through the terminal elevators at Fort William, the elevators there should show much larger profits at the same rates charged by the elevators on this side the lakes, than the elevators here could show, as these elevators only receive such grain as comes through them, owing to the requirements of Ontario or such portion of the export trade as the railways can attract that way, the larger portion of the grain going direct to Montreal by water or to Buffalo for export.

That the rates of 1/2¢ bushel elevation and 1/8¢ bus. storage every 15 days, which are the rates this side the lakes, are satisfactory to the elevator owners, I think is shown by the fact that the Goderich elevator which was burned down a couple

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of year s ago, was rebuilt and they are now contemplating building an addition to it this year. The Aberdeen Elevator at Tiffin which is a large fire proof elevator was built by an American concern within the last couple of years, and last year the G.T.P. built a very large elevator at Tiffin with no other encouragement than the above storage rates, and on export grain the rate for elevation is only 1/4¢ bushel instead of 1/2¢ bushel, and the G.T.R. has just lately issued a new tariff by which they make a refund of 1/4¢ bus. on grain which is ground at the Ontario mills, and the products exported., so you see that on all export grain at the elevators this side the lakes, the charge for elevation and 15 days free storage is only 1/4¢ or 1/2¢ bus. on local shipment against 3/4¢ for the same service in the Fort William elevators, notwithstanding the immensely greater quantity of grain handled through them which would justify lower charges than made at the elevators this side the lakes instead of higher.

For these reasons we ask you to exercise your powers, under Section 33 of the Manitoba Grain Act, and reduce the charges for the coming season to those in force this side the lakes.

STORAGE AFTER GRAIN IS ORDERED OUT.

I had an application before the Board of Railway Commissioners a year ago for a refund of charges made by the C.P.R. on grain in their elevators at Fort William after it was ordered out, which they did not ship owing to a shortage of cars, but Chief Commissioner Maybee said that their powers did not permit them to make any refund, as the charges were made in accordance with Section 27 of the Manitoba Grain Act, and although the question of storage in the railway elevators had been put into their hands yet, he said "We could not make any provisions that would conflict with that provision of the Manitoba Grain Act."

This being the case, I would ask you to add the following words to Section 27 of the Manitoba Grain Act: "Except in the case of elevators owned or operated by the railway companies". It is manifestly unfair and against public policy to permit the railway companies to hold the grain thus in the elevators after it

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is ordered out and charge storage on the same, because owing to their lack of equipment they do not ship the grain out. It is in reality rewarding them for breaking the law which says that they shall ship goods entrusted to them without delay.

It is also contrary to the practice of the elevators this side the lakes, where even in the C.P.R.'s own elevator at Owen Sound, storage charges cease immediately the grain is ordered out, so why should the practice be different at Fort William. Also at Buffalo, if I give shipping instructions to a railway for grain before it reaches there, whether it goes into the Railway elevator or public elevator, the railway pays any storage and also keeps it insured from the time it is unloaded off the boat until the grain is shipped out, and moreover carries the grain forward at the freight rate which was in force when the grain was unloaded off the boat, although it may have advanced before the railway takes the grain forward, but at Fort William the C.P.R. not only charge me the extra storage, but charge me as well the advance in freight which took place owing to the delay in shipping it out.

We cannot conceive any sound reason why the railway or elevators at Fort William should be placed in a position to make any higher charges than are made elsewhere, and trust that the Government will make such amendments to the Act and to the storage rates, as may prevent such charges being made in the future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

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To the Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright ,G.C.M.G.

Minister of Trade & Commerce

Ottawa.

Sir,

In view of the fact that the Grain Growers Associations are petitioning the Dominion Government to acquire and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur,it has been deemed proper by those engaged in the business of shipping grain from these Ports,to present to the Government the results of their business experience in the handling of grain through the terminal elevators as at present operated,in order that due consideration may be given to the interests of the grain exporters before any action is taken.

Several representative meetings have been held by the Winnipeg representatives of the exporting firmsand the question has been amply discussed. We all gladly bear testimony to the general efficiency of the Manitoba Grain Inspection department of the Government,and to some of us the Government operation of the terminal elevators is simply a logical extension of the present system of inspection. Others of us ,on the other hand,are not prepared to go the length of recommending Government ownership and operation but would be content with such regulation as would remove the abuses of the present system of private terminals. We have consequently agreed that at this juncture,we would content ourselves with a simple statment of our grievances and such general criticism as our business experience suggests.

First,as to storage rates,we submit that they are too high. We see no good reason why the handling and storing of grain at Fort William and Port Arthur,where it is handled in such large quantities,should cost more than at any similar points on the North American continent At Duluth where conditions are quite similar,the rates are lower,and because of this the Canadian Ports are constantly handicapped. This difference in terminal rates tends to divert Manitoba grain from Canadian channels to Duluth. A statment of the conditions existing since the close of navigation last fall will furnish the proof ,not only that rates are too high but also that exporters suffer from a practical discrimination in rates. Since the close of navigation exporters have found it exceedingly difficult to buy cash grain,for the reason that that the terminal companies through their allied interests were constantly in the market buying at prices relative to the price for the May delivery ,which would not admit of the regular rates being paid. This amounts to a distinct discrimination in rates and shows not only that the rates are too high but further ,that the operation of terminal elevators by interests engaged in the buying and selling of grain,without stringent regulation,is apt to lead to serious abuses and to operate to the restraint of legitimate business.

The opinion is generally held among exporters that the average of the outgoing grain is not as good as that of the ingoing,that the dockage allowed by the inspector is such that the outgoing grain should be cleaner than it is,and with reference to sample shipments some exporters have made very serious complaints and others have expressed themselves as having been practically forced to abandon sample business. The terminal elevator companies are closely associated with companies engaged in the merchandising of grain,and consequently there is at all times the opportuntity and the temptation not only to practise the discrimination in rates complained of but also to mix the grain so as to reduce grades to the lowest minimum and to clean the grain insufficiently and thus accumulate overages . These conditions are detrimental alike to the exporters and the eastern purchasers of grain.

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MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY :-

1. Grain Growers' Grain Association.

2. Answer thereto by David Horn, Chief Inspector of Grain.

3. " " " Mr.Peters, C.P.R., Winnipeg.

4. " " " the Terminal Elevator Interests.

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COPY. M.C.

Memorandum Submitted by Grain Growers Grain Association.

Ottawa , 31st January, 1910.

Hon.Sir Richard Cartwright,
Minister of Trade & Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir,-

In further reference to our interview on January 28th respecting certain proposed amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, and the acquiring and operating of the privately owned terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur by the Government of Canada as a public utility, we beg to submit the following memorandum:

That Section 27 of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended by adding the words "except in the case of all rail shipments out of railroad elevators, whether owned, leased or operated by the railroad companies, storage charges shall cease when shipping instructions have been filed with the proper parties".

The reasonableness of this is shown by the fact that at the elevators on the south side of the lakes, storage charge ceases when shipping instructions are filed, even when the elevators are owned by private individuals, as well as when owned by the railroads, and there has been no complaint from the elevator interests against this rule. This also was the rule at Fort William and Port Arthur before this section of the Manitoba Grain Act was made to read as it does now, so there should be no objection to returning to the former custom, which was in effect for so many years. It is manifestly unfair that the railroad companies should put extra charges in their pockets when they fail to ship the grain out when ordered, thus making the shipper pay for the neglect to fulfil their duties under the Railroad Act. It is against public policy to reward a wrongdoer, as is

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the case the way the Act now stands.

2. That Section 126 A of the Manitoba Grain Act be so amended that the Government Inspector be empowered not to allow any grain stored in terminal elevators to be shipped out until proof is furnished him that such grain is owned by the shipper, such proof to be the return of the terminal warehouse receipt or original bill of lading.

At times when cash wheat is at a premium over near future's, it is currently reported that terminal elevator owners ship grain stored in their elevators and replace it with grain "to arrive" and bought on the option market, thus securing the premium that properly belongs to the owner of the grain in store. Had the shipper been compelled to bid for "cash" wheat to cover his contracts, instead of borrowing grain in store, the tendency would be to advance the price of cash wheat, to the benefit of all holders of such grain.

3. That Clause 7, Sec.123, of the Inspection Act be amended by adding the words "the advisee or his agent" after the word "Department" in the second line thereof, and the addition of the words "The advisee or his agent shall have the privilege of sampling cars billed to his advice for inspection purposes".

Last year, through the co-operation of the Inspection Department, the Grain Growers' Association received from the railroads the privilege of going into the yards and securing a sample of the grain in cars consigned to the advice of their own co-operative agency, the Grain Growers Grain Company, at the same time cars were sampled for the Inspector. The experiment proved so satisfactory that they now wish the Act amended so as to extend its usefulness to the growers. Some of the advantages are :-

1st. Duplicate samples guard against errors and mistakes and facilitate correcting errors.

2nd. It allays suspicion as to genuineness of the

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Inspecter's samples.

3rd. The consignee's advisee would have a sample of the car at the same time as the Inspector, and would be in a position to take immediate action, on receiving the official grade, to adjust any difference of opinion that might arise as to proper grade and dockage, and in the event of a difference of quality between the two samples when compared, re-sampling of the car could be ordered at once, and not delay the unloading of cars at the terminals, as now frequently occurs when cars are ordered to be re-sampled by the Inspector. It is a common occurrence, under the present system, to have cars of grain unloaded at the terminal elevators before the owner can be communicated with, debarring him from having a survey or a re-sampling of his car, no matter what injustice may be done him through mistakes or omissions.

4 That Clause 54, Subsection 4, of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended so as to extend the time for surrendering cash tickets from twenty-four hours to three days.

5. That Section 132 of the Grain Inspection Act be amended to provide for a permanent Board of Appeal of three members, to hear appeals from the decision of the Chief Grain Inspector, in place of the Survey Board as now constituted.

We respectfully draw your attention to the unsatisfactory provisions made for appeals from the decisions of the Chief Grain Inspector as to grades of grain. Though a number of representative grain growers have an appointment on the Survey Board, on account of their residing many miles away from Winnipeg they never have an opportunity to act; in practice, when a survey is called for, the Secretary (who is also the Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange) calls in any three members of the Survey Board, who happen to be on the floor of the Exchange, to make the survey. Under present conditions, only those in-

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terested in the purchase of grain sit on a "Survey" in the Manitoba Inspection District. You can readily understand how unsatisfactory a system thus worked out is to the growers of grain, and we therefore urge that you take into consideration the advisability of making provision for a permanent Board of Appeal, to take the place of the present Survey Board.

RE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELEVATORS.

6. That the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur be owned and operated by the Dominion Governmentmthrough a Commission, thereby increasing their usefulness to the farming community of the western provinces and that our executive bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion Government to this effect as soon as possible.

In our complex system of lake and rail transportation, grain-elevator storage at points of transhipment from rail to lake and lake to rail becomes an essential factor, and should be regarded as part of the transportation system. East of the lakes transfer elevators for export grain are treated as such, the through rates usually include transfer charges - very little grain but that intended for domestic consumption going into privately owned elevators. So that, with the single exception of Fort William and Port Arthur, wheat is in charge of transportation companies who have no interest in it except that of common carriers from the initial point of shipment to the markets of Europe.

At Fort William and Port Arthur, most of the wheat while in store passes from the common carrier into the control of grain dealers who operate the terminal elevators. Here, single shipments accumulate and are made into cargoes and shipping units for lake shipments. The situation thus easily lends itself to the manipulation of grain, and is a great temptation to the owners to unduly increase their profit, at the expense of the producer and consumer alike.

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The exceptional situation at Fort William and Port Arthur has been gradually evolved by the grain-buying companies who owned the interior grain elevators forming joint stock companies and leasing or building terminal elevators; thus securing, in addition to their storage in the interior, all the terminal space necessary for their purpose. Sufficient storage is now operated at the lake front by grain dealers to take care of all the grain passing through those ports.

The elevator companies that operated in the Prairie Provinces have been gradually absorbed by American interests. When announcement was made last July that the Northern Elevator Company was absorbed by the Peavey Company of Minneapolis, the Financial News of Toronto made the statement "that the western grain trade was now under the control of the large milling firms and the elevator interests." This statement is generally accepted as being correct. The control of the privately owned terminal elevator at the lake front goes with the control and ownership of the interior elevators.

The situation thus created enables them:-

1. To successfully debar competition; no one can buy grain for shipment in the West from farmers but owners of elevators, excepting in car lots on track, and that passes into the hands of elevator owners at the terminals.
2. To transfer with grain in the terminals where car lot shipments by farmers and truckbuyers are stored in common with their own grain.
3. To have protection from competition at initial points. They commence to sell our wheat in Britain long before it is harvested, forcing the price down, so as to establish a low price in the country, when farmers are required to sell freely to meet obligations in Autumn. Due to its high quality for making baker's flour, Manitoba No.1 Northern usually brings a premium over all other wheats in Britain, yet from early in October

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to December 1909 Manitoba was the lowest priced wheat in the Liverpool market, excepting some U.S. Diluting grain in terminal elevators depreciates the commercial value of the whole crop. You will recall that Mr.Shaw, General Manager of the Maple LeafMilling Co., at our interview on the 28th instant, estimated that depreciation at 1½ cents a bushel. That is considerably less than estimates made by the Grain Growers.

This unfortunate situation as to our terminal storage is the result of permitting the business of storing or warehousing of grain to be combined with the business of buying grain by the same person. The western people have been in rebellion against that combination in the grain trade since it was started in the Provinces a quarter of a century ago. There is no probability of the unrest ceasing until the grain-storage facilities, both interior and terminal, are removed from the control and operation of grain dealers.

The Grain Growers Association, since its organization, have men making a special study of the best methods of placing our grain in the world's market. Performing the function of grain dealers in the marketing of their own grain cp-operatively, they become familiar with the intricacies of the trade and acquainted with the movement of grain from the farm to the foreign flour manufacturer. They investigate with a view of creating conditions that will enable the grower to deliver his product to the miller at the least possible cost and prevent intermediaries unduly enhancing the price to the miller or depreciating the quality of the grain between the farm and the mill.

The Grain Growers have watched with interest and approval the efforts of the Government in recent years to regulate the trade by legislation. They appreciate the readiness with which the Government gave effect by legislation to practically all the changes in the Grain Act which they (the Grain Growers) recommended. They are glad to admit that the Grain Act has removed some of the most flagrant abuses that existed in earlier days. At the same time

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they recognize, what is generally conceded in Canada, and more fully perhaps in the United States, that corporations cannot efficiently be controlled by legislation, that in the matter of grain storage elevators, where the operation is in control of dealers in grain, no legislation or system of supervision will be effective in preventing abuses that are detrimental to the farming and milling interests. The only effective remedy they can suggest is for the Provincial Governments to own and operate the elevators in their respective Provinces, and for the Dominion Government to acquire and operate the terminals elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

The Provincial Governments of the Prairie Provinces have yielded to public opinion, conceded the principle and are moving in the direction of providing necessary public storage at interior points.

Unless the Dominion Government will accede to our request, as above expressed, what is being done in the West will fall far short of accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended.

The terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur hold a unique position in Canada's grain transportation system. They form a necessary link in that system. It is the only point between the interior and seaboard where export grain passes from the control of common carrier into private control. Under existing conditions, all western grain intended for export or domestic consumption must pass through these terminals.

In view of these important considerations and that those terminal elevators are the only vulnerable point on this most important trade route for grain from prairies to seaboard, the exceptional nature of the situation fully justifies the Government entering into the undertaking without in any way committing them to adopting the general principle of Government Ownership of Public Utilities.

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Respectfully submitted.

(Sd.) R.C.Henders,
Vice-President W.G.G.A.

(") R.McKenzie,
Secretary, W.G.G.A.

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COPY.

Reply to Grain Growers' Memorandum Prepared by Mr.David Horn,
Chief Inspector of Grain at Winnipeg.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEMORANDUM.

1. As the furnishing of the car is in the hands of the railroad, it seems reasonable, that they should not be allowed storage, when they themselves cause the continued storage.

2. This implies what, under the Warehouse Law, is a criminal Act. An Act for which they can be prosecuted. Certainly no grain should be shipped out without the papers. There is no way now that they can use the Warehouse receipts a second time, and if they ship out without papers at all the law should be invoked against them.

3. This should not be conceded. The presence of these people has proven a hindrance. The Chief Inspector consented to their presence temporarily, but is absolutely opposed to any such arrangement permanently. His interest and the interest of his staff lies all in the direction of securing an absolutely correct sample. A sample which will certainly justify the certificate given, when the grain comes to the consignee. His responsibility for this ensures his seeing that every care and precaution is taken.

The proper time for a shipper to secure a sample is when he is loading his car. This he can forward to his Agent or advisee at less expense than maintaining a superfluous, hampering, irresponsible organization in Winnipeg, irritating the railway employees to our detriment.

4. This request does not appear reasonable. The Elevators sell each days purchases immediately. Three days afterwards the wheat will have been sold, at a different price than prevails three days afterwards. It is but reasonable the Elevator should know at once that the wheat is stored not sold;

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5. This might be more revolutionary than at first is apparent. With the close of January we had inspected on this crop 75,258 cars. Of these surveys had been called on 97 cars. This is certainly meagre employment for a permanent board. As at present constituted the members act in rotation three at a time, and are available immediately survey is called as they have to be, as the survey must take place whilst the load is intact, before it gets unloaded. Although this board has frequently ruled wrongly, I have never once protested, realizing there must be some such vent through which could escape the criticisms of disappointed shippers and growers. The board never knows on whose grain they are sitting, nor where it is from, nor going, nor what the inspector's grading is. They are all themselves practical grain men, comprising Millers, Elevator men, Exporters and Commission men. So long as they are so easily able to cope with the demands of the work, as has been the case from the inception of our inspection, there is little warrant for so radical an innovation as this would be. A permanent board would be tempted to create a reason for their existence, and as they would be superior to the Chief Inspector they could overrule and dominate. They would be the moulders of the inspection policy for whihh the Chief Inspector would have to assume the credit or discredit, as his certificate has to be given to their decisions.

6. In our oversight and control of the binning - through our having record of all the receipts and shipments, we will be able to make out how far we have succeeded in the control. If we have been taken advantage of, it will be apparent at stocktaking, and we can bring it home to the elevator, and bring pressure to bear upon them. Should it be concluded that the present overseeing does not meet the case, the next best thing would be, that the Railways themselves should own and operate their terminals. They are disinterested

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and their providing owning and operating the terminals would be less cumbersome than government ownership and operation.

In any hampering legislation contemplated it has to be borne in mind that United States interests now figure most largely in the handling of our grain, and there will always be the possibility of their throwing the weight of their capital and connection in with the railways which are doing their best to divert all they can to Duluth, where they will be free of our regulations. The Great Northern now crosses our boundary in three places. The Soo has now completed their entrance to Duluth. The Canadian Northern has also secured an entrance there.

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COPY.

Unofficial Memorandum Submitted by Mr.Peters,
Canadian Pacific Railway,Winnipeg.

PERSONAL.

WINNIPEG, Man.,February 12th.,1910.

F.C.T.O'Hara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Trade & Commerce,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr.O'Hara,-

The reply from the terminal elevator owners to the memorial of the Grain Growers' Association, is being forwarded to you today, and I thought perhaps you would not mind my supplementing some of the arguments advanced; by writing you unofficially in case some of my views may be of interest to yourself or the Minister.

On the question of Government ownership of terminal elevators, I think perhaps my views might be considered more impartial than those of one who was interested in what are called private owned elevators, for the reason that if the Government should assume the ownership of these elevators, our Company would be less injured than the others, - as a matter of fact - (I am now giving my personal views and not an Official statement) - we would be saved a whole lot of trouble and a considerable sum of money annually, if we got our money out of those elevators and were relieved from the management, and I do not mind saying to you - and this is also unofficial - that we would have leased these elevators long ago but for two reasons. - One was the constant urging upon us by the owners of small elevators throughout the country, and independent shippers, including the Executive of the various Grain Growers' Associations of the three Provinces; all of whom have frequently importuned us to retain the management of these elevators. The other reason was, - that if these houses were separately owned by other interests, we could not utilize them as we frequently do during the heavy rush of grain before the close of navigation, by discharging our grain into whichever houses we can most conveniently take it and

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release the cars. - I mean by this - as an illustration; say the Empire may suddenly be swamped by hundreds of cars of grain coming to them from all quarters, and if we waited until they could discharge this grain, our cars would be delayed and our terminals congested. In such cases we promptly turn into our elevators any surplus over the cars which that elevator can unload that day, and hurry the cars back to the grain fields. Our bill of lading, you understand, gives us the right to do this. - Were it not for these circumstances we would, as I have said, no doubt have long since got rid of what is constantly becoming a greater source of trouble and expense to us because of the frequent demands for legislation which increases our troubles and adds to our expense. We have felt that we should not ignore the interests of the large number of people who own and operate interior elevators, either farmers or small country dealers. There are in the interior, fifty elevators owned by farmers' associations, and there are altogether in the interior - roughly speaking - 430 elevators owned and operated by individuals or small concerns, who are outside of the large companies, which are interested in the private owned terminals. When we consider that this is twenty-five per cent of the total number of elevators in the interior; you will realize that by maintaining our terminal elevators we are enabling a large portion of those interested in the grain business, to have their grain handled independent of the interests which they seem afraid of. I mention these points to show you the reasons for our not having considered proposals made to us.

I notice in the report of the conference between the Minister and the Deputation from the Grain Growers' Association, they brought in evidence tending to show the advantage to independent dealers in shipping through the railway terminals as against shipping through the private owned elevator, and all through their arguments they constantly referred to the fact that the railway elevators are operated in a manner satisfactory to the

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independent shipper, and you will observe in the reply sent you by the Committee of the Terminals Elevators; reference is made to the fact that independent shippers now have access no matter by what route they ship to these railway terminals. It is true that this condition has not prevailed in the past, but it is now arranged, and it would seem to me it would afford the Government - if they do not desire to go to the expense of acquiring and operating these terminals - to point out to the applicants this fact, - that inasmuch as they practically admit that the operation of the railway terminals is as satisfactory as Government operation would be; they now have the opportunity of using such independent terminals without any additional expense.

The more I think of it the more I am impressed with the idea which you suggested in a private and unofficial conversation; as the best solution of this whole question in the interests of the Government as well as the country, namely;- The placing of the control and operation of these terminals under a strong Commission similar to that appointed to control the railways of Canada, - and again I am speaking unofficially, as I have not discussed this feature with the Management, but it seems to me that if such a Commission - and no doubt it would be - was composed of level headed business men, with a thorough knowledge of the grain trade and the system of handling it, it would satisfy all reasonable business men, and instead of your Department having to annually meet deputations representing all the different elements interested in the grain trade and the carriers, and trying to change the Act to suit them all; you would only have to make such changes which after a fair test of the operations of the present law, the Commission would recommend as being necessary. This Commission could get the views of all interested and then with their knowledge of the conditions, would only suggest changes as were really essential and necessary for the protection of the farmer or any other element, and when the various complaints are made to the Government by the different interests, they could be referred to the Commission

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just as so many matters now complained of in regard to the railways are referred to the Railway Commission.

As far as we are concerned we are not afraid of any such control - the Government control of terminal elevators could not be any greater than it is at present - but if the Grain and Inspection Acts were under the control of a Commission, many of the absurd demands for changes which are made to the Government, would never be brought before such a Commission, - if they were, they would be promptly dedined. - At the same time there may be other changes which the Commission would find necessary, perhaps for the better protection of others than those who have appeared before you.

I have no hesitation in saying to you personally that it is my firm conviction that an organization formed for the purpose of buying and selling grain, is endeavouring, under the skirts of the Western Grain Growers' Association, to form one of the largest combines and monopolies in the West. No one could object to the Grain Growers' Grain Company carrying on its legitimate business of handling grain, and we certainly have nothing to say against that Company, as we are handling nearly all their grain by our rails and through our terminals, but our Company have a greater interest in the prosperity and development of this Western Country, than the Grain Growers' Association, or any other combination of interests, and it would seem to me to be a serious matter if our present laws, which are better than those of any other grain producing country, should be constantly tinkered with to meet the views of theorists and selfish men, so that the confidence which the world at large has in the integrity of our Inspection Certificates should be shaken, or that the large amount of capital invested by grain concerns should become alarmed and this capital withdrawn or restricted; with the result that healthy street markets at all railway shipping points in the Northwest should not be maintained. We must not altogether consider the large farmer who can ship a car or two cars of grain,

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and who is perhaps located near the railway:- it is the small struggling settler living perhaps eight or ten miles from the railway, who is absolutely dependent upon this street market who should be considered. - I refer to the man who drives in with his fifty or sixty bushels of grain and wants to sell it immediately - get his money, buy his supplies and get home again. Discourage the grain merchant with capital from keeping his buyer on the street, and you deprive this man of the means of selling his grain and getting his money. - To the man who desires to ship his grain independent of such buyer, the present law affords all reasonable protection and facilities.

The Clauses in the reply which is being sent you, in which the railways are more particularly interested are Clauses 1 and 3 of the complaint, and I feel confident that the Department will not agree to the changes asked for.

The first Clause opens up the big question to which the Railway Commission of both Canada and the United States have given so much thought, namely:- reciprocal demurrage, as that is what it really amounts to, and I think the knowledge and wisdom of those bodies can be depended upon to deal with these matters properly.

Clause 3 regarding duplicate samples at Winnipeg, I feel also sure will not be conceded. Other grain firms have for years used a portion of Mr.Horn's sample, and it is all they require. The Grain Growers' can do the same, but once you authorize two samples - either of which have the same authority in law - then you invite all sorts of controversy and weaken the validity of the Inspector's Certificate. I think nothing can be more dangerous than this, and I would prophesy if it was amended; an attempt on the part of the Grain Growers' to induce the Provincial Governments to establish Provincial Inspection in some form . Besides all this there is the detention to cars. - I can recall, when as Freight Agent in Winnipeg, we were first confronted with the proposal to inspect grain here; our Manage-

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ment then suggested that the proper place for inspection was at the head of the Lakes, and some of the Officers then expressed the fear that with the rapid growth of grain production, this would result in serious delay to traffic passing through Winnipeg - "The mouth of the funnel". Had our people realized the extent to which these laws were being changed so as to cause still further difficulty in moving the crop rapidly; I believe they would have constructed a cut-off for the handling of east bound grain, which would not necessitate hauling it through Winnipeg, and that may have to be done if matters get much worse.

I am sure you will pardon me for troubling you at such length with my personal views. Perhaps they may contain some points which have not occurred to you, - if not, no harm can be done beyond taking up your time in reading, - If they are of any interest, I shall be very glad, but in any case, let me again ask you to consider them as unofficial and simply my own ideas from the point of view of a resident of twenty-nine years in the country, during which I have been closely identified with the growth and transportation questions of the West.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) F.M.PETERS,

Asst.to Second Vice-President.

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COPY. M.C.

Memorandum Submitted by the Terminal Elevator Interests
in reply to the Grain Growers' Grain Association.

WINNIPEG, Man.,February 12th.,1910.

Rt.Hon.Sir Richard Cartwright,G.C.M.G.,P.C.,
Minister of Trade & Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-

Relative to our discussion with you while in Ottawa, of certain suggested amendments to the Grain Act, and the Government Ownership of Terminals; we beg to submit the following in reply to the memoranda given us by you concerning the same.

CLAUSE (1) That Section 27 of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended by adding the words "except in the case of all rail shipments out of railroad elevators, whether owned, leased, or operated by the railroad companies, storage charges shall cease when shipping instructions have been filed with the proper parties."

We submit that this amendment if enacted, would result in a discrimination in favor of the terminal elevator which is not owned by a railway and is operated by its owner and against the elevator which may be owned by the railway and leased by them to other parties, and would, therefore, be an injustice to the latter. We understand the object of this proposed amendment is to impose a penalty upon the railway which fails to supply cars for shipments of grain all rail from Port Arthur or Fort William to Eastern Canada, or for export. Any shipper who desires to forward his grain from the Western Provinces to Eastern Canada, or for export, all rail, could do so by sending it directly and avoid the necessity of placing it in the elevators at the Head of the Lakes. Should they, however, consign this grain to the terminal elevators, so as to have the choice of shipping forward by the lake route, the contract on the part of the railway as a transportation company, terminates when the grain is discharged into the terminal elevator at the Head of the Lakes, and if the terminal elevator is owned by the Railway Company, the latter are only warehousemen, and

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their responsibility in respect to the forwarding of this grain by rail should in no respect differ from their responsibility in regard to any other shipments, whether stored in such elevators or in the possession of the owners. It is quite unreasonable to argue that the Railway would purposely delay the forwarding of such grain. Their business and their revenues are derived by the transportation of traffic. It is true that at certain periods, at some portions of a railway system, when there is a sudden rush of traffic, the full number of cars required to move same cannot always be immediately supplied. This applies not merely to the grain traffic, but doubtless there are times when shippers of any class of traffic are put to inconvenience, and possibly to some loss through the failure of railways to immediately supply cars, but this is a subject which has for years occupied the attention of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada as well as the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. We submit that it is a matter which comes under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and that it would be inadvisable to adopt any legislation of this nature in respect to the shipment of grain from certain terminal elevators, but that such traffic should be treated in a manner similar to any traffic originating at any point on any line of railway. If because a railway company happens to own and operate a terminal elevator, for the convenience of traffic, it should be compelled, as is asked for under this proposal, to cancel the storage charges such railway company would then be called upon to pay the storage of grain in private owned elevators, if they fail to immediately supply cars. Then this might be extended to calling upon them to pay any loss that any shipper of any class of traffic might claim to have sustained through failure to supply cars immediately.

We would remind you that when the present law was put into effect which provides that in the case of failure on the part of the Railways to supply cars until after the expiration of twenty-four hours and "a new storage term to be entered upon, then the

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charge for storage will be pro rata," - the then rates and regulations for storage in terminal elevators were at a much higher figure than at present, and further the regulations provided for a fixed rate of storage per bushel for a period of thirty days or part thereof, which meant that immediately one storage period expired, a new term became effective and the full charges for that thirty days would apply even though the grain only remained one or two days in the elevator; hence the provision above referred to.

Since then, the rates and regulations for storage have been materially reduced and altered, and the rate that now prevails, namely, one thirtieth of one cent per bushel per diem, covers not only storage but insurance.

We desire further to point out that in the construction of these terminal elevators, they were designed for the receiving of grain from cars and the loading out of grain into vessels. As a matter of fact barely ten per cent of the shipments out of these elevators moves all rail. While grain is being unloaded from cars into the elevators it is difficult, and in some instances impossible, to at the same time load out of the elevators into cars, consequently the facilities for loading cars from elevators is limited, and at times in order to furnish the cars for rail shipments, we must first unload cars arriving. Should the proposed amendment be passed it would place the owner of a large quantity of grain, in one elevator, in a position to evade payment of storage charges. By placing an order to ship the entire quantity at one time, - owing to the impracticability of the Railway doing so immediately ; and as the grain was loaded, the owner could divert its destination to fill sales which might be made subsequent to the date on which the grain was ordered out. This illustration is only given to show how abuses might be indulged in, but the strongest argument we desire to advance is that whatever laws govern the responsibility for furnishing cars for shipments of grain out of the terminals, should not differ from their responsibility in that respect in regard to all other classes of traffic.

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CLAUSE (2) That Section 126a of the Manitoba Grain Act be so amended, that the Government Inspector be empowered not to allow any grain stored in terminal elevators to be shipped out until proof is furnished him that such grain is owned by the shipper, such proof to be the return of the terminal warehouse receipt or original bill of lading.

The terminal elevators have no intention or desire to ship out grain except as instructed by the owners thereof. We submit that inasmuch as it would be illegal to do so, the change as suggested is unnecessary, - at the same time the terminal elevators have no objections to any such provision in the Act, except that if the Act is amended as proposed, it would result in serious delay in the loading of vessels and the movement of the crop inasmuch as it would at times be impossible to furnish the proof to the Government Inspector before the boat is loaded - for this reason, - in many cases the railway shipping receipts, or warehouse receipts, are surrendered to the office, in Winnipeg, of the owners or the operator of these terminal elevators, and particulars are wired from Winnipeg to Fort William to load the wheat covered by such documents, and the documents are then forwarded by mail. If the work of loading this grain was delayed until the documents reached Fort William, it would be a serious delay to the movement of the traffic. With this explanation we feel confident in leaving this question to the consideration of the Government.

CLAUSE (3) That Clause 7, Section 123, of the Inspection Act be amended by adding the words "the advisee or his agent" after the word "Department" in the second line thereof, and the addition of the words "The advisee or his agent shall have the privilege of sampling cars billed to his advice for inspection purposes."

This is a matter which affects not the terminal elevators, but the railway companies; and the following is the reply representatives of the railway companies submitted through this Committee for the consideration of the Government:-

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This would mean that on the arrival of grain at Winnipeg, which is destined to the lake front, the railway must send advice to the consignee or his agent, of the arrival of these cars and must hold the cars until the owner can draw his sample. Under the present system, whereby the railways are compelled to permit the Government Inspector to draw a sample, there is an understanding as to where these cars will be placed on arrival. The Inspection Department, which is authorized to draw a sample from every car, has its staff promptly on hand, - samples are drawn and cars re-sealed without causing any delay to the traffic, but should the railways be compelled to forward to consignee or his agent, advice of the arrival of every car, and hold same for the purpose desired, it would result in the busy season, in absolutely congesting the Winnipeg yards of all the railways and would result in a serious delay to the movement of traffic.

In order that the Department may clearly understand this matter we beg to briefly explain the circumstances.

Last year the railways were called upon by a deputation from the Grain Growers' Association asking that their representative be allowed to take samples of grain from cars. It was pointed out to these gentlemen that the railways could not legally permit the drawing of a sample of grain from a car except by the consent of the owner of the grain, - that the owner was not necessarily the party who appeared from the waybill to be the shipper or yet the consignee, as this grain is usually consigned to "order". The only party the railway could recognize as the owner, was the holder of the bill of lading. The latter might change hands several times while the grain was in transit, and it was shown that the delay in producing this proof would seriously delay the cars. It was then stated to the railways by this deputation, that their reasons for desiring to take this sample, was that they doubted whether the Government Grain Inspector was actually taking samples from every car, and they desired to see that this was done. The railways - from their knowledge of the matter - were well aware that the Government Inspector did take a sample from every car, but to satisfy

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these gentlemen, they stated they had no objection to permitting the representative of the Grain Growers' Association to follow the Inspectors through the railways' yards, to see that they took a sample from every car, and suggested that inasmuch as many of the grain dealers obtain from the Chief Inspector, a portion of a sample taken, for their own information, that doubtless their Association could arrange with the Chief Inspector so that he would permit each Inspector to give their representative a portion of his sample of every car which they claimed they had an interest in. This the Chief Inspector agreed to do and the Grain Growers' Asscciation have frequently assured the railways that the system has worked satisfactorily, and they obtain in this way from the Inspector at the door of the car a sample sufficient for their purpose.

It is now asked that the law should be changed to authorize two separate and distinct samples, - one to be taken by the Government Inspector, and another by the representative of the Grain Growers' Association or the business organization known as the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Both of these separate samples, would, therefore, have an equal legal standing and would doubtless result in complications and disputes, which would lead to endless difficulty and would throw doubt upon the validity of the Inspector's certificate issued on the sample taken by him under present law. Should there at any time be dissatisfaction in respect to the Inspection, there is no difficulty in authorizing an additional sample and a re-inspection before the car goes into the terminal elevator.

Under the proposed amendment there would still be the difficulty in the railway companies determining who would have the proper right to obtain the additional sample, and we desire to point out that this effort to procure samples on the part of parties other than the authorized Inspectors, made it necessary in the State of Minnesota to insert the following Clause in their Warehouse and Grain Laws in 1907:-

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"2083. POLICE PROTECTION. All railroad companies, warehousemen, and millers operating at the terminal points of this state shall furnish ample and sufficient police protection at all of their several terminal yards and on their terminal tracks to securely protect all cars containing grain, while the same are in their possession, shall prohibit and restrain all unauthorized persons, whether under the guise of samplers, sweepers, or under any other pretext whatever, from entering or loitering in or about their respective railroad yards or tracks and from entering any cars of grain under their control, or removing grain therefrom and shall employ and detail such number of watchmen as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the within section. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this section, and #2082 shall be deemed a misdemeanour. (7708, 7709, 7711)".

This is only quoted to show how this indiscriminate taking of samples led to dissatisfaction and abuses, and induced the Legislature of Minnesota to pass the above Law.

The railways, therefore, desire to protest strongly against the proposed amendment, for the reasons given, namely,-

(1) It would result in congestion at terminals, and serious delay to traffic.

(2) The trouble that would be caused through conflict between separate legally authorized samples, and the difficulty in determining who would be entitled to take the additional sample suggested, and, therefore, that there should be but one sample authorized under the Act to be drawn from each car, which should be taken exclusively by the Inspection Department.

And the railways beg to further impress upon the Government the vital importance of passing no legislation which will have a tendency to delay or interrupt the free and rapid movement of the grain crop of the West towards the Head of the Lakes, - not only are the farmers and the grain trade interested in this, but the whole business conditions of the country are dependent upon the free and rapid movement of its grain crop.

CLAUSE 4. The grain men strongly objected, but reluctantly agreed, to the present clause allowing twenty-four hours, as it places elevator companies at the mercy of unscrupulous agents and farmers, permitting them, after contracting and closing a sale of grain, to repudiate the sale and demand storage tickets if the

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market has advanced during the day. To extend the time to three days, would, under advancing market conditions, force buyers of grain who had bought and protected the purchase by a corresponding sale on the terminal markets, to cancel the purchase from farmer and repurchase at enhanced values. But the sale made on a lower market could not be cancelled, as all business law and particularly the rule of Grain Exchanges, demand the fulfillment of a contract once made. We, therefore, contend that this provision is unreasonable and unfair, and ask to have the clause eliminated from the Act.

CLAUSE 5. This amendment proposes to change the present system of appeal from the Inspection Department to a permanent Board of Appeal. There can be no particular objection taken to this, except on the score of expense. If the Government are willing to appoint a permanent Board of Appeal, it will mean an annual expenditure of at least $10,000. a year, and it would not mean any better satisfaction to the public, as the system in operation at the present time is as nearly perfect as it is possible to have it.

The appeal is now made to three men selected by the Secretary of the Survey Board from that Board. These men all have a thorough knowledge of grain, and samples of the car or cars of grain in dispute are given to these men, and they do not know where the grain comes from, whose it is, nor what the Inspector has graded it. They have the use of the Standard samples, and the average of the samples of the bins at the terminals for their guidance, and with this and their knowledge of grain they should be able to give as just and fair a decision as it is humanly possible to obtain.

RE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELEVATORS.

There can be no possible advantage to the farming interests in federal ownership of terminal elevators; first, because under the Manitoba Grain Act these terminals are operated under Govern-

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Government license and supervision, both as to so called privately owned elevators and also as to railway owned terminals; second, because railway owned terminal elevators operated not only, under strict Government control but entirely by railway companies having no direct or indirect interest in the ownership of grain, are open for the storage of transfer of grain from all lines on equal terms.

It will be noticed that special stress has been laid that the terminal elevators should be regarded as part of the transportation system. If they are to be so regarded, they should naturally be owned by the transportation companies together with the locomotives, rails, cars, docks, etc. etc. The transportation companies, however, under any circumstances, must deliver grain to the terminal house to which it is consigned by the owner, whether such terminal is so called private or otherwise.

All terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are public warehouses operating as such under federal license, revocable by the Commissioner, if the law under which such public warehouse is operated is violated.

No discrimination is permitted as to persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.

In addition to Government inspection as to grading and storage, all grain received at public terminals is subject to Government inward weighing, federal supervision as to binning, federal supervision as to transferring from bin to bin, federal inspection of scales, Government outward weighing and inspection as to grading.

The terminal elevators are in addition required to furnish the Warehouse Commissioner with a bond of not less than $10,000. and not more than $50,000., at his discretion with security for the due performance of their duties as public warehousemen under the provisions of this Act.

It is, therefore, apparent that under the Act that there is complete Government control of the operation of terminal elevators.

There is at Fort William at present, terminal elevator capacity of 12,490,700 bushels. Of this there is operated by the

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railways a capacity of 7,635,700 bushels or 52 per cent of the total.

At Port Arthur there are public terminal warehouses 9,250,000 of which 750,000 bushels capacity is operated by the railways.

Railway operated elevators at Fort William are open to shippers on all lines centering at that point on equal terms both as to freight rates and storage. The same condition now governs at Port Arthur with railways centering at that point. It is, therefore, evident that shippers on all lines of railway have open to them at the lake front 34 per cent of the total storage operated by interests having no direct or indirect connection with the grain trade.

Grain consigned to Fort William or Port Arthur is delivered to such public terminal warehouse as the shipper or owner may designate.

From September 1st.,1909, to December 1st.,1909, there was received at the lake front 53,399 cars of grain, of which 20,720 or 38 per cent were handled by railway operated houses, and at no time during this period was the capacity of railway storage at Fort William tested, the maximum quantity in storage during this period was 4,350,000 with a capacity of 7,635,700 available.

The subscribers would also point out that Government supervision through their Inspectors of the operation of public terminal houses at Fort William, as public grain warehouses, has only been in effect for a comparatively short period, the Act authorizing additional supervision through the weighing and inspection department practically having only been in effect during the handling of the crop of 1909. It is to be hoped, therefore, that before any new amendment, again disturbing the conditions under which grain is handled, are passed, that a sufficient time will be allowed to test the present law.

The attention of F.H.Peavey & Co., of Minneapolis was called to the statement made by the "Financial News" of Toronto in their

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July issue to the effect that the Northern Elevator Company had been absorbed by the Peavey interests, and they desire us to state that the statement is absolutely untrue.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Sgd) Empire Elevator Company, Ltd.

(Sgd) Thunder Bay Elevator Co.Ltd.
By W.H.McWilliams, President.

(Sgd) Canadian Pacific Railway, 2nd
By F.W.Peters, Asst.to/Vice President.

(Sgd) Port Arthur Elevator Co.Ltd.
Per R.W.Kneeland,Vice President.

(Sgd) Consolidated Elevator Co.Ltd.,
S.C.Gayns,
Vice President.

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file J. P. E. Doldi C 43

Canadian Cereal & Milling Co
Toronto

UNIFORM CONTRACT AGREEMENT

Deeming it advisable in the interest of good business that the milling trade of Canada should adopt some uniform system of contracting with buyers for sale and delivery of flour and other mill products, we the undersigned milling companies and millers agree with each other and between ourselves, that we will forthwith adopt and use exclusively in the sale of our mill products the forms of contract attached hereto, it being understood that Form No.1 shall apply to Ontario; Form No. 2 shall apply to Quebec; and that Form No. 3 shall apply to the Maritime Provinces or any part of Canada at the mill's option.

It is further agreed between the parties that these contract will not be varied nor made subject to any commissions, rebates or private terms of any kind not specifically shown on the face of same, and that in all transactions by telegraph or otherwise where no actual contract form is used, bryer and seller shall both understand that the terms of the proper uniform contract shall apply.

December 28th, 1910.

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CONTRACT FORM NO. 1.

No.1..... .....

John Smith of Toronto, Ont., sell and

..... of .....

by, at ..... the following goods and upon the terms and conditions named below.

SHIP TO

AT

SHIPMENT REQUESTED VIA

TIME OF SHIPMENT

PAYMENT. Shipments from mills East of Fort William, 35 days from date of shipment; frommills Fort William and West 45 days from Fort William clearance. Cash discount 1% on flour only, arrival draft B/L attached. Full cars of mill feed, net, arrival draft of B/L attached.

==========

This contract is not subject to cancellation or change of price through market fluctuations. If no definite date of of shipment is specified shipping instructions must be given within the time named in contract.

The Buyer shall have the privilege of extending date of shipment from time to time, not exceeding 30 days at one time, and not exceeding 60 days in the aggregate, subject to a carrying charge of 5¢ per barrel or case, on flour and meal, and 25¢ per ton on feed for every 30 days or fraction thereof, due in advance and payable on demand.

Package differentials, as below, shall govern.

.....Seller

.....Buyer.

BARREL PRICE THE BASIS.

Two half barrels or kegs	25¢ over.
Two jute 98 lb. bags	25¢ under
Two cotton 98 lb.	20¢ under
Four cotton 49 lb.	5¢ under
Eight cotton 24 1/2 lb. bags	5¢ over.

For 49 and 24 1/2 lb. bags in bales, charge 10¢ per bbl. extra.

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CONTRACT FORM NO. 2.

No..... .....

John Smith of Toronto, Ont., sell and

..... of .....

buy, at ..... the following goods and upon the terms and conditions named below.

SHIP TO

AS

SHIPMENT REQUESTED VIA

TIME OF SHIPMENT

PAYMENT. Shipment from mills east of Fort William 35 and 65 days from date of shipment; from mills Fort William and West 45 and 75 days Fort William clearance. Montreal shipment 30 and 60 days from date of shipment. Cash discount 1% on flour only, arrival draft B/L attached. Full cars of mill feed, net, arrival draft of B/L attached.

This contract is not subject to cancellation or change of price through market fluctuations. If no definite date of shipment is specified shipping instructions must be given within the time named in contract.

The buyer shall have the privelege of extending date of shipment from time to time, not exceeding 30 days at one time, and not exceeding 60 days in the aggregate, subject to a carrying charge of 5¢ per barrel or case, on flour and meal, and 25¢ per ton on feed for every 30 days or fraction thereof, due in advance and payable on demand.

Package differentials, as below, shall govern.

.....Seller.

.....Buyer.

BARREL PRICE THE BASIS.

Two half barrels or kegs	25¢ over
Two jute 98 lb. bags	25¢ under
Two cotton 98 lb.	20¢ under
Four cotton 49 lb.	5¢ under
Eight cotton 24 1/2 lb. bags	5¢ over

For 49 and 24 1/2 lb. bags in bales, charge 10¢ per bbl. extra.

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CANADA

CONTRACT FORM NO. 3.

No. Date.....

John Smith & Co. of Toronto, sell and

of

buy at the following goods and upon the

terms and conditions named below.

Ship to

At

Shipment requested Via

Time of Shipment

Payment Arrival drafts B/L attached.

This contract is not subject to cancellation or change of price through market fluctuations. If no definite date of shipment is specified shipping instructions must be given within time named in contract.

The buyer shall have the privilege of extending date of shipment from time to time, not exceeding 30 days at one time and not exceeding 60 days in the aggregate, subject to a carrying charge of 5¢ per barrel or case on flour and meal and 25¢ per ton on feed for every 30 days or fraction thereof, due in advance and payable on demand.

Package differentials on back hereof shall govern.

_____SELLER

_____BUYER

Barrel price the basis

Two half barrels or kegs	25¢ over
Two jute 98 lb. bags	25¢ under
Two cotton 98 lb.	20¢ under
Four cotton 49 lb.	5¢ under
Eight cotton 24 1/2 lb. bags	5¢ over

For 49 and 24 1/2 lb. bags in bales, charge 10¢ per barrel extra.

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B. Memorial of the Manitoba farmers C 47 "B"

Grain growers manifesto

MR. BORDEN AND THE WEST.

The Conservative leader was commendably frank in his Winnipeg speech. He again declared war upon the reciprocity proposals as a reversal of the policy pursued for some thirty years by both political parties. The progress of Canada had been along a sure and certain path. "Let Sir Wilfrid Laurier remember," said Mr. Borden, "that there may be progress which ends in disaster. The progress of the bird within range of the cat's spring or the progress of the fly within the limits of the spider's web is not a safe or desirable progress. Scripture records the fate of a herd of swine which, being possessed of certain devils, made violent progress down a steep place into the sea. There are those who believe that the progress now proposed may be due to a like inspiration."

No one will quarrel with Mr. Borden's plain speaking. But it will be difficult for the Opposition leader to convince the western farmers that in demanding enlarged markets for their products they are possessed of devils that are urging them on to self-destruction. The Gadarene swine were governed by panic, not by reason. Applying the parable to present-day conditions, it is quite certain that the opponents of reciprocity are in a far more panic-stricken condition than its friends.

Mr. Borden in his western tour must face the facts. At Brandon last night his difficulties began when a large delegation of Manitoba grain-growers, for whom Mr. J. W. Scallion, as good a Conservative as Mr. Borden himself, acted as spokesman. After pointing out that the protective tariff had become a breeding ground for mergers and trusts and demanding a fiscal system that in the matter of taxation will give justice to every public and private interest and entirely abolish special privilege, the memorial presented on behalf of the grain-growers put the case for reciprocity and the increase of the British preference as follows:—

"The products of our farms, when exported, are sold in the markets of the world where prices are fixed by free competition, and the export prices practically fix the prices for home consumption, while the supplies for our farms are purchased in a restricted market where prices are fixed by methods already mentioned. That is not a square deal, and we demand that such restrictions be removed. We strongly urge that the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of our general tariff, and gradually be increased from year to year until free trade with Britain is established, at farthest, within ten years.

"We are strongly in favor of and will continue to press for the widest possible measure of reciprocal trade with the United States. Such a measure was pressed for when the Premier was in the West last summer, and it was demanded by the delegation representing the farmers of Canada at Ottawa last December. We not only regret, but we wish to record our entire disapproval of the tactics resorted to in Parliament to try to prevent the passage of that measure and force a dissolution of Parliament upon it before a redistribution measure could be passed which would give the West fair play in Parliamentary representation. We have studied the question of reciprocity with the United States, more especially with regard to its bearing on the present and future agricultural interests of our country, for in its present form it deals almost entirely with the natural poducts of both countries, and is therefore largely a farmers' question. We have endeavored to inform ourselves as to its effect on present and prospective conditions, and the capabilities of both Canada and the United States, with regard to production and consumption of foodstuffs, and we find that while the lines of production and consumption of foodstuffs are rapidly converging in the United States, these lines are rapidly widening in Canada.

"In the year 1898 the total acreage of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye sown in the United States was 151,784,501, and the exports of that crop were 598,715,000 bushels. In 1907, nine years later, the acreage under these grains was 185,353,000, or an increase in acreage of 22 per cent. But the exports in these grains that year were only 227,442,000 bushels, a decrease in nine years, notwithstanding the increased acreage under crop, of 69 per cent., showing how rapidly home consumption of these grains was overtaking their production. But it might be said that this tremendous falling off in the export of grain was owing to its being fed to stock and exported in the form of beef or pork. However, the falling off in the export of these commodities was fully as remarkable as in grain for the period named. In 1900 the report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows 27,610,000 cattle on the farms of the nation. In 1908 the number had increased to 50,100,000, an increase of 81 per cent. The exports of cattle had decreased 14 per cent. In 1899 the number of swine on United States farms was 38,500,000. In 1908 the number had increased to 56,000,000, an increase of 45 per cent. But notwithstanding the large increase in production, the exports of pork and its products showed a falling off of 441,000,000 pounds. During the same period the number of cows increased 34 per cent., while the exports of butter and cheese went down from 79,000,000 pounds to less than 15,000,000 pounds, and the imports of butter and cheese increased from 10,000,000 to 33,500,000 pounds, an increase of 232 per cent., showing that the consumption of butter and cheese in the United States had outgrown the production of these commodities, and that it was necessary to import in order to meet home consumption. The United States Bureau of Statistics, 1909, shows a falling off as compared with the previous year in the exports of beef of 35 per cent., of pork and its products 15 per cent., and of grain 29 per cent.—this falling off in one year.

"During all these years in which consumption of foodstuffs has been overtaking production the United States was bringing new land under cultivation. But she has practically reached her limit in that respect. This statement of facts taken from the records shows that in a short time the United States will be a large importer of foodstuffs, and there is no country in the world more capable and in a better position to supply that demand than Canada. Canada is just beginning to develop her immense resources for the production of foodstuffs. In a few years our great West will be raising for export hundreds of millions of bushels of grain and hundreds of thousands of live stock and other produce. Where are markets to be found for all this? Britain can only take a limited quantity. Last year we exported 50,000,000 bushels. Britain took only

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part of it. France and Belgium took some, and the United States took 2,000,000 bushels in flour and wheat in the face of a tariff of 25 per cent.

"When Canada has in the near future, as it is calculated she will have, 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides millions of bushels of other grains for export, where is she going to send it ? Where is she going to send her large production of other commodities. Shall we refuse the market offered by 90,000,000 or 100,000,000 of people right at our doors?—an open market which will in a short time be the best market in the world for our surplus products. Our trade with the United States is greater than our trade with all other countries combined. Last year it was greater by over $100,000,000 than our trade with Britain, notwithstanding the preference given Britain in our tariff, and that trade has been increasing from year to year in face of a hostile tariff, which makes it less profitable to all engaged in it. This trade with the United States, in view of the conditions already stated, will expand immensely. Why should that great open market now offered us be refused? The whole range of history furnishes no example where the offer of such a market under such conditions was refused by any nation."

We have given space to this portion of the memorial of the Manitoba farmers because in every audience to which he speaks during the next month Mr. Borden will find the grain-growers with that tremendous Why? Why? Why ? He will meet men whose waving wheat fields, with their promise of a yield greater than any this country has ever seen, call insistently for markets. To suggest that the marketing of a part of that wheat in the United States will destroy Canadian nationality and disrupt the British Empire will assuredly not strengthen the grip of Conservatism in the West.

Mr. Borden told his Brandon audience that the evidence before the United States Senate dispels the impression that the United States will not produce a sufficient food supply for its own population. It can produce, he claims, a food supply sufficient for at least four hundred and perhaps for eight hundred million people. The fact is that under free trade in natural products wheat for the food of the people of America will be grown where the greatest yield per acre can be obtained at the least possible expense, and there are hundreds of thousands of people in the West who know experimentally what Mr. Borden knows statistically that the average yield in the Canadian West is distinctly higher than in the United States.

Toronto Globe
June 21/11.

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Sel. committee

Central Liberal Information Office

MEMO. FOR Hon. Mr. King. RE AG'L. AID BILL.

All expenditures under this Bill come under head of " Statutory Expenditures ", and therefore ,being provided under the Bill it is not necessary for the Government to apply for an annual vote in the estimates. I went to the Auditor General's Department and looked over the account. It is red inked " Statutory Account ", and already large sums have been paid to the various Provinces, while they told me there such payments did not have ~~x~~ to appear in the Estimates. The payments are made after agreement between the Minister of Agriculture and the government of each Province, subject to approval of Governor in Council.

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Central Liberal Information Office

MEMO. FOR

Hon. Mr. King .....2. AG'L. AID BILL.

The only recognition of Parliament's authority in the matter appears to beein clause 8, which provides that -" The Minister (of Agriculture) shall annually lay before Parliament during the first ten days of the Session a report of all proceedings under this Act for the last preceding fiscal year " ,with statement of expenditures made ,purposes for which they were applied, and the work done with it by the varicus provinces.

A dangerous provision in this regard is in Clause 7,which gives the Min. of Ag'ltre. power,with conesnt of Dominion and Provincial Govts. ,to " expend in any such Province in any year the whole or any part of the grant provided for such Province under this Act for the purposes set forth in the preamble of this Act."

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3-4 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 5.

An Act for the granting of aid for the advancement of Agricultural Instruction in the Provinces.

[*Assented to 6th June, 1913.*]

Preamble

WHEREAS it is desirable that encouragement be given to agriculture in all the provinces of Canada, and whereas great and permanent benefit will result through education, instruction and demonstration carried on along lines well devised and of a continuous nature: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Agricultural Instruction Act.*

Definitions. "Minister." "Province."

2. In this Act, and in any regulations made hereunder,— "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture; "province" or "provinces" shall not extend to or include the Northwest territories or the Yukon territory.

Amounts payable for instruction in agriculture.

3. For the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture, and for the purposes authorized by this Act, the following sums, aggregating ten million dollars, shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year for the period of ten years beginning with the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, namely:—

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars;

During

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During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars;

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars;

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, the sum of one million dollars;

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars;

and the like sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars during each of the succeeding fiscal years until the expiration of the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one

Proviso. thousand nine hundred and twenty three; provided that any portion of any of the above sums which may remain unearned or unpaid at the expiration of any of the said fiscal years previous to the last shall be carried forward and remain available according to its apportionment for the purposes of this Act during any one or more of the succeeding years.

Apportionment of money. **4.** The moneys appropriated for each year shall be apportioned and paid as follows:—

Veterinary colleges. (*a*) An amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to assist in the work of veterinary colleges established in the provinces, the said annual amount to be distributed among the colleges qualified and legally authorized to grant degrees in veterinary science in proportion to the number of students enrolled at the said colleges respectively for the previous year and in accordance with such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by the Minister;

Annual sum to Provincial Governments. (*b*) The sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to the Government of each province;

Remainder to Provincial Governments. (*c*) The remainder of the appropriation for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the populations of the said provinces respectively as determined by the latest decennial census.

Conditions of payment. **5.** The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the Minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes, within the meaning of this Act, upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Officers and salaries. **6.** The Minister may appoint such officers as are required for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and for such inspection, examination and report as are necessary to insure the expenditure of the moneys paid in accordance with the intention of this Act and the agreements and regulations made under the authority of this Act; and the salaries and expenses of such officers shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

Regulations. **7.** The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are deemed advisable for giving effect to the objects and purposes of this Act, and, notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council and with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province and upon such terms and conditions as are prescribed by the Governor in Council, may expend in any such province in any year the whole or any Yearly expenditure. part of the grant provided for such province under this Act for the purposes set forth in the preamble of this Act.

Annual report to Parliament. **8.** The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament, during the first ten days of the session, a report of all proceedings under this Act for the last preceding fiscal year, which report shall contain a full and accurate statement of the moneys expended, the purposes to which they have been applied and the work done by the several provinces in the earning of the subsidies paid or authorized to be paid.

1912, c. 3 repealed. **9.** *The Agricultural Aid Act*, chapter 3 of the statutes of 1912, is repealed.

OTTAWA: Printed by CHARLES HENRY PARMELEE, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

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Re Aid TO AGRICULTURE BILL.

In Committee stage on April 18th. -

MR. CARVELL moved that section 3 be amended so as to provide that any payments made to the Provinces be made -

" Upon appropriations in that behalf from year to year made by Parliament "

and by adding to the clause -

" Provided the same shall be voted yearly as aforesaid. "

This defeated, April 24th.

April 25 - Hon. Mr. Oliver moved to strike out Section 5, which provided for the adjustment between the Dominion and Provincial governments for the expenditure of the money, on the ground that it provided for control by the Dominion Government " the Governor in Council " of expenditures which should be subject to the control of Parliament.

This negatived by Govt.

Mr. OLIVER moved that Section 7 be struck out, on the ground that it placed in the Dominion Government power to expend moneys voted to any Province if a satisfactory arrangement could not be arrived at with such Province, an objectionable principle.

This negatived.

April 29 -- MR. OLIVER on the 3rd. Reading moved that the Bill be amended by putting in the words " upon appropriation in that behalf from time to time by Parliament. "

This defeated, 52 - 89.

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Mr. JACQUES BUREAU moved an amendment,-to strike out the provisions of Section 7 - " And, notwithstanding anything in this Act the Minister with the approval of the Governor in Council and the consent of the Lieut Gov in Council of any Province and upon such terms and conditions as are prescribed by the Governor in Council, may expend in any such province in any year the whole or any part of the grant provided for such province under this Act for the purposes set forth in the preamble of this Act, "

This defeated, 53 - 93.

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COPY:

FILE: PRICE, WATER HOUSE & CO TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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Grain Elevators

MONTREAL June 26, 1918.

To His Excellency,
The Governor-General in Council,
OTTAWA.

Sir:-

In accordance with the instructions contained in an Order-in-Council dated March 12,1918, we have made an investigation of the books and accounts recording the operations of the Terminal Elevator Companies at Fort William and Port Arthur mentioned therein, viz:-

Consolidated Elevator Company Limited, Fort William
Canadian Pacific Railway, Fort William
Eastern Terminal Elevator Company, Fort William
Empire Elevator company, Fort William
Thunder Bay Elevator, Company,Limited,Port Arthur
Fort William Elevator Company, Fort William
United Grain Growers Limited, Port Arthur
Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited, Fort William
Western Terminal Elevator Company, Fort William
Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur
Port Arthur Elevator Company Limited, Port Arthur
Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company, Fort William
D. Horn and Company, Port Arthur, and
Davidson and Smith, Port Arthur.

The Order-in-Council appointed us Commissioners, pursuant to Part 1 of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 104, Revised Statutes 1906, and authorised us for the purpose of the inquiry to engage the services of such engineers, technical advisors or other experts as were deemed necessary or advisable. In accordance therewith, the services of the Honourable A.B. Hudson of Winnipeg were retained as Counsel, and those of Major V.I. Smart, a member of the Canadian Institute of Engineers, as Engineer. The latter made a cursory inspection of the majority of the elevator plants with a view to determining their present physical condition, and of advising as to the reliability of the appraisals and valuations submitted by the Companies.

At the conclusion of our investigation sittings were held in Winnipeg from May 22 to May 27, inclusive, when the accounts and operating conditions were fully discussed and an opportunity was given to the repres-

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entatives of each company to make any statements in regard thereto which were pertinent to the inquiry.

The Order-in-Council under which the investigation was made required information in respect to the following points:-

(a) The actual Capital invested in plant and equipment

(b) The cost of operation and maintenance

(c) The cost of depreciation

(d) The source of revenue and amount thereof

(e) The gross and net profits

(f) Any other information and facts which may be thought to be explanatory of the preceding, the object being to lay a basis of established facts and information given to the adjustments, if any, that are required in the interests of the grain producing and handling industries.

PART 1 OF REPORT

For convenience of reference we have divided our Report into two main parts. The first part deals in a general way withbthe special questions mentioned in the Order-in-Council and summarises the results of our investigation; while the second part of the Report deals with the investment values and operations of the individual companies.

ACTUAL CAPITAL INVESTED IN PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

It has been argued on behalf of the Companies that the actual capital invested in plant and equipment should be determined on the basis of present day values, and, in the majority of cases, appraisals and valuations of the properties have been submitted showing what would be the cost of reproducing the elevators under present costs of material and labor. It is contended that a reproductive valuation is not altogether a matter of theory since a number of the appraisals submitted are said to have been made for the purpose of arriving at revised rates of insurance, and in some cases it is stated that the companies are actually paying insurance on the basis of these reproductive values.

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In the appraisals submitted showing the reproductive values of the plants, no provision has been made for depreciation which has accrued to date, and in the case of elevators of steel construction the reproductive value is greatly in excess of original cost, as a result of the abnormal rise in the price of steel. These points are perhaps best illustrated by specific examples.

(1) In the case of the Port Arthur Elevator Company, the elevator is of wooden construction, and in the appraisal submitted the reproductive value was calculated on the basis of present day prices of lumber without making any provision for depreciation of the elevator to date. As a matter of fact it is conceded that the elevator is in a bad state of repair and that one of the workhouses, which is valued in the appraisal at $698,424.16, is entirely useless for further operation and will require to be completely rebuilt.

(2) The elevator of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited was reconstructed in the year 1908 at a cost of $262,906.86, and this unit is included in the appraisal submitted at a value of $586,273.04, making a difference between cost and reproductive value of $323,366.18. This difference mainly arises through the fact that the central part of the elevator is of steel construction. The steel plates used for such construction would cost in normal times approximately 3½ cents per pound, whereas their cost under present abnormal conditions was stated at 13½ cents per pound, and in this item alone the difference between reproductive value and cost amounts to $180,000.00. Further, it would be impossible at the present time, in view of the Government embargo, to obtain the steel plants required for such construction.

In the case of wooden and steel elevators, any replacement would undoubtedly be of cement or tile construction. The last elevator covered by this inquiry which was constructed of tile was that of the Western Terminal Elevator Company which was built in the year 1909, and it would seem that cement is now generally admitted to have superseded all other materials for elevator construction.

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In order to obtain an approximate comparison as between the original cost of construction of the elevators, their reproductive values on a basis of pre-war conditions, and the present high costs of reproduction, the Engineer to the Commission prepared statistics showing the variation in costs of materials and labor over a period of years. Taking the variation in cost of materials and labor in the proportion in which they enter into the construction of an elevator, it would appear that since the year 1910 the cost of construction shows the following average comparisons;

	Concrete or Tile Workhouse and Storage	Wood Workhouse and tile or Concrete Storage
1910	100.00	100.00
1911	100.10	98.75
1912	101.00	100.60
1913	100.20	103.80
1914	98.30	98.50
1915	108.90	102.40
1916	135.60	124.60
1917	162.20	148.80

From the above it will be noted that the average cost of a modern type of elevator in the year 1910 would be slightly higher than its reproductive cost in the year 1914 . On the other hand the present reproductive value of an elevator built in 1910 is greatly in excess of cost.

It may perhaps be well to mention here that no elevators included under the present inquiry were constructed during the war period, and that only ~~xxxx~~ in one or two cases were any extensions or additions made during that period to the existing plants. In this connection it might, however, be mentioned that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company, Limited, have recently built a concrete elevator of 2,000,000 bushels storage capacity at Port Arthur which went into operation in January 1918; and that James Richardson and Sons have now under construction a concrete elevator with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels.

The following statement shows a comparison between the original cost and the present values placed upon the elevators, exclusive of land values:

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Elevators	Original Cost.	Present Valuation
Consolidated	$ 594,081	$ 922,102
Empire (Cost includes land)	556,611	858,256
Thunder Bay	532,383	743,331
Fort William	651,089	979,011
Ogilvie	554,823	958,100
Western Terminal	762,737	1,235,848
Canadian Government	1,315,767	2,105,228
C.N.R., "A" and "B" (cost approximated)	1,961,000	2,925,135
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,949,437	2,675,925
	$ 8,877,928	$ 13,402,936
C.P.R. "D"	2,156,942	not submitted
C.P.R. "A" & "C"(Eastern Terml. Co.)	605,820	-do-
C.P.R. "B" & "E"(Grain Growers Co.)	855,849	-do-
	$12,496,439	

Land has been included in the appraisals submitted to us, at values ranging from $175.00 to $500.00 per water front foot. In a number of cases the companies originally acquired their land without payment, and were granted tax exemption for a period of years, and in other cases the purchase consideration was more or less nominal. In some instances it should be noted that the increase that has taken place in the value of land results largely from the work done by the Government in dredging, and so far as we can determine, such work was done without cost to the companies.

As an example of the increase shown between the original cost and the appraisal valuations now submitted, we might mention the following:

(1) In the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company, the land was purchased in 1909 for a consideration of $1,731.79. A considerable amount of dredging work was subsequently done by the Government, and the land is now valued at $326,000.00. In addition the Company includes, at a value of $28,500.00, nineteen acres of land which is used by the Railway as storage tracks.

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(2) The land on which the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company's elevator is built was originally donated to the Company, and is included in the appraisal submitted by them at a value of $227,500.00. The entire property on which the elevator and flour mill are built has a value based upon assessment of $217,500.00. As it would appear that the elevator alone occupies or uses about 38% of the total area of the land, the value thereof on the assessment basis would be only $82,650.00.

A comparison between the value of land based upon the Assessment Rolls and the values submitted by the various companies is of interest:

Elevator.	Based on Assessed Values	Values submitted by Companies
Consolidated	$ 27,000	$ 60,000
C.P.R."D"	32,700	214,000
C.P.R. "A" & "C"	105,000	146,000
C.P.R. "B" & "E"	144,675	195,000
Empire	15,000	132,600
Thunder Bay	51,428	215,000
Port William	28,125	37,069
Ogilvie	82,650	227,500
Western Terminal	27,000	18,316
Canadian Government	145,714	90,000
C.N.R."A" & "B" (including filling)	-	220,000
Grand Trunk Pacific	10,647	326,200

COST OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

The comparative statements of Earnings included in Part II of this Report show the operating and maintenance expenses of each company. When comparing the costs of the operation of any one company with those of another, certain features in connection with their operations will require to be considered. In a general way these are as follows:

(1) Where a company operates an elevator under lease from the owners, we have, for the purpose of this report, eliminated any charge for rent, our object being to arrive at the Earnings of the Elevators in comparison with their cost, irrespective of how these Earnings are apportioned (as rent) between owners and operators.

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(2) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Elevator "D" is operated more as an adjunct to the Railway than as a separate enterprise. It has been explained to us that the Railway Company has no interior Elevator connections, and that Elevator "D" is to a great extent maintained for the purpose of handling grain which other elevators are unable to care for. For that reason the business is intermittent, and the Earnings of the Elevator do now show as high a percentage on the Investment as compared with others. Moreover, we were unable to verify the Statement of Cost of Construction as prepared by the Company, and are inclined to the opinion that it is understated, and that consequently the return on the Investment is overstated.

(3) The companies operating elevators of wooden construction pay a higher insurance rate both on the building and on the grain stored, than those elevators which are of the more modern tile or concrete construction. In the case of wooden construction, we understand that the rate on buildings is at present about $2.94 per $100, with a rate of about $3.54 per $100 value of the grain stored, while in the case of concrete construction the insurance rates may be as low as 25 cents on buildings and 19 cents per $100 value of the grain in storage.

(4) In the accounts of several of the Elevators such as the Canadian Government Elevator and the Canadian Pacific Railway Elevator "D", no charge has been made in respect of management salaries. The accounts of the Canadian Government Elevator also make no charge for insurance on buildings, taxes, stationery, etc.

(5) In the case of the Port Arthur Elevator, management salaries are based upon profits, and amounted to $44,148.95 in the season 1916-17, which is considerably in excess of the remuneration paid by other eleva-

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tors. The accounts of this Elevator also include the following charges for special allowances or rebates to "feeder" Companies:-

Season	1912-13	$52,319.59
"	1913-14	49,285.05
"	1916-17	67,394.98

COST OF DEPRECIATION:

In conjunction with the Engineer to the Commission we have given careful consideration to the question of arriving at a fair and equitable charge to be made annually against Earnings for the depreciation of the plant and equipment of each company. The provisions which we have adopted in the accounts later submitted are based on the estimated average life of the elevator after taking into consideration the type and materials entering into its construction.

In the case of one or two of the older wooden elevators, a considerable deterioration of their physical condition has occurred to date, and the factor of obsolescence would have to be considered in any question involving the purchase of the properties. Our present investigation has, however, been confined to a determination of what would constitute a reasonable charge against the annual earnings for depreciation, and in deciding upon the percentages we have taken the view that the earnings of the period under examination should not be penalised as a result of the neglect to make proper depreciation provision out of the earnings of the earlier years.

SOURCE OF REVENUE:

The comparative Statements of Earnings given later in this Report have been prepared to show the revenue from each source of operation.

During the period covered by the inquiry, storage and elevation rates have remained the same, being at the rate of ½¢ per bushel for elevation insurance and 15 days storage. The storage rate at the expiration of the 15 day period has in all these years been at the rate of 1/30th of 1 cent per bushel per day.

The tariff charge for cleaning has been at the rate of ½¢ per bushel, and has remained constant during the period of the inquiry.

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The revenue from drying is fixed by the tariff at 4¢ per bushel for wet grain and 1½¢ per bushel for tough grain. The income from this source varies considerably as a result of the climatic conditions of the various seasons.

In one or two cases the Companies received income from Investments or from the loan of surplus cash. These revenues are included in the attached accounts, but for the purpose of arriving at the earnings from the various operations of the Elevators, we think that they may properly be eliminated from consideration.

On reference to the appended Statements of Profit and Loss you will note that several companies show profits and losses in connection with the purchase and sale of grain. It has been explained to us that where a Company is satisfied that an average has occurred it sometimes sells an option for future delivery, buying back the option at a profit or loss on the delivery date. The actual grain in respect of which the option transaction arose, is sold for cash and the proceeds thereof included in the accounts as an overage, so that for all practical purposes the profits or losses arising from the dealings in such options represent additions to or deductions from the amount of the overages. The attorney to the Commission expresses the opinion that the selling of "futures" in connection with overage falls within the prohibition of the Grain Act.

In the case of the United Grain Growers Limited, you will note that in the year 1914 a loss of $27,483.59 was incurred in connection with trading in grain. The Grain Act prohibits a Terminal Elevator Company from trading in grain, but it has been explained that the loss in question arose through another department of the Company purchasing grain for the purpose of employing certain storage capacity of the Elevator which would not, otherwise, have been used. The Earnings of the Elevator include the storage earned on the grain so purchased, and for this reason the Company considers that the loss resulting from the sale of the grain should be charged against the profits of the Elevator rather than against the profits of any other department of its business. For the purpose of the

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Company's own accounting, this might be a correct treatment, but for the purpose of arriving at the earning capasity of the Elevator such profits or losses should, we think, properly be eliminated from consideration, and they have been so treated in the accounts submitted.

The Consolidated Elevator Company has had numerous transactions in the purchase and sale of grains, and it is practically impossible to separate the profits or losses arising from the future sales of grain overages from other grain sales and purchases. In the year 1915-16 this company shows a loss of $30,041.35 from grain trading which results principally from dealings in flax. In stating the overages of the Company we have not considered the profits or losses arising from such trading.

OVERAGES:

As a result of the operations of a public terminal elevator under the present tariff, there arises a source of revenue called Overages or Surpluses. In the case of wheat, for instance, a certain percentage of weight (dockage) is allowed by the tariff on all wheat brought to a terminal elevator. This dockage is set by the Government officials who inspect every car before it reaches the terminal. When the grain arrives at the terminal it is run over a mesh and the small kernels and dirt are removed, the good grain passing on to the storage bins. These screenings which are thus separated are then re-run and whatever good grain is recovered therefrom is also passed on to the bins. What is left after this second process becomes screenings and is sold by the elevator.

Towards the end of July or beginning of August each Terminal Elevator is checked by a Government inspector and the quantity and grades of grain on hand are compared with the warehouse receipts outstanding at that date. If there should be a surplus of grain the Elevator Company is authorised to issue to itself warehouse receipts therefor, and, if there should be a deficit, the Company has to buy sufficient grain or warehouse receipts to make up the deficiency.

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For the purpose of the present enquiry, we have given this matter careful consideration and have satisfied ourselves, as far as possible that the accounts of the several Companies have included the proceeds of the Overages reported by the Government Weigh-up in each year.

There does not appear to be any uniformity in the percentages of Overage to grain handled by the several Companies in any one year, or by any individual Company during the five year period under review. This was explained as being due to the fact that in any one year each of the Companies received its grain from different localities, and therefore in various states of cleanliness, and that, although any individual company might receive its grain from the same locality each year, the condition of the crop in different seasons would render a comparison of overage one year with another altogether ineffective.

The following is a statement of the Overages of the various Companies during the period of the investigation, leaving our of consideration any profits or losses arising from option sales in connection therewith:

Name of Elevator	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Consolidated	$ 88,019	$ 24,418	$ 50,131	$ 90,383	$ 77,360
Canadian Pacific Railway "D"	70,692	268,419	8,116	36,856	50,320
Eastern Terminal	-	10,048	7,249	27,231	33,755
Empire and Thunder Bay	160,821	169,622	59,066	236,223	309,643
Fort William	-	13,698	81,283	292,373	281,861
Grain Growers	67,875	33,360	54,758	105,699	156,901
Ogilvie	Minus 4,398	15,593	4,247	27,755	16,653
Western Terminal	60,870	59,813	10,182	56,234	94,590
Canadian Government	-	Minus 14,864	90,873	116,128	332,187
Port Arthur	185,193	51,153	50,369	112,716	388,057
Grand Trunk Pacific	186,063	96,915	110,020	159,718	305,832
	$ 815,135	$728,175	$526,294	$1,187,604	$2,047,159

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The proceeds realised from Overages depend, of course, upon the prevailing prices of grain. The quantities of the Overages are given later in this Report under the heading of the various companies.

From the information which we obtained, there would appear to be certain general features regarding Overages which might be briefly summarised as follows:-

(1) In cars of high grade grain which contain a small proportion of foreign matter, the Inspector almost invariably places a dockage of 1%.

(2) The dockage is not stated in fractions. For instance, if the inspection showed a percentage of foreign matter of from 2% to 3% a dockage of 3% would be placed on the car.

(3) While the percentage of dockage placed on the car, as the wheat arrives at the elevator, is estimated to eliminate all foreign matter, it is a fact that the grain leaving the elevators contains a certain small proportion of dust, although the grain is "commercially clean".

(4) It was noticed that the overages occurred chiefly in the higher grades of wheat. An explanation which has been offered is that the cars on which the 1% dockage is placed are mostly of high grade grain on which the actual dockage would be less than 1%. It would also seem to be a fact that in an average season the crop is mostly high grade grain.

(5) It would appear that under the present tariff any efficiently managed elevator should show an overage. It might be possible for an elevator, by not using sufficient care in recovering good grain from its screenings, to show a deficit of grain at the end of the season, but, in such a case, the revenue from screenings should be above normal by reason of a quantity of good grain being left therein, thus commanding a higher price. The suggestion has been made that where grain in storage goes bad an elevator company would prefer to stand a shortage rather than admit loss by deterioration.

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THE GROSS AND NET PROFITS:

In considering the profits from the operations of the elevators, it may be well to emphasise the points that they are arrived at before making provision for taxes payable under the Business Profits War Tax Act 1916, and amendments thereof; and that the net profits shown are the profits from the operation of the elevators and not the profits of the Companies operating them. The profits of the Companies operating the elevators may include charges and credits in respect of rents, interest, etc., and transactions in connection with grain purchases and sales which have no bearing upon the profit resulting from the operation of the Elevator, and for that reason such items have been left out of consideration.

PERCENTAGES OF PROFIT TO CAPITAL INVESTED:

It is obvious that the main point to be decided in this connection is the basis on which the investment in the Elevators and sites shall be valued, that is, whether the basis shall be original cost, or reproductive values prevailing immediately preceding the outbreak of war, or the present reproductive values.

After careful consideration of the question, we have come to the conclusion that the percentages of return on the investments should not be calculated on the basis of the valuations and appraisals submitted to us since these appraisals do not give consideration to the question of depreciation, and for the further reason that if the necessity arose, Elevators of wooden and steel construction would not now be reproduced, but would be replaced by elevators of modern concrete construction. If the theory of present values were accepted, it would, in our opinion, be necessary to reduce such values by the amount of depreciation which had taken place to date, and by a further amount which would offset the factor of obsolescence.

As already indicated, the original cost of a modern concrete elevator built during the years 1910 to 1914 would approximately represent

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its reproductive value prior to the outbreak of war, and "original cost" would therefore seem a logical basis of valuation. If this basis were adopted, it might not be considered unfair nor unreasonable to waive any consideration in respect of depreciation accruing up to the commencement of the period under investigation.

As regards the elevator sites, we should consider that their value might fairly be determined on the basis of the assessment values, since, while such a basis cannot be considered as conclusive evidence, it at least offers a reasonable indication of present worth.

In arriving at the investment in the business, it would also seem fair to include some provision for working capital, and from our investigation into this feature, we should consider that an allowance of $50,000 per million capacity might properly be included.

On the basis of the opinions expressed above, the operations of the Elevators show the following percentages of profit to the investment after charging profits with a fair provision for depreciation, but before deduction of Government Taxes:

(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages:

Elevator.	Season 1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Consolidated	10.58	13.27	3.64	19.43	8.08
C.P.R."D"	-	Minus 3.67	Minus 1.44	10.13	12.74
C.P.R."A"&"C"(Eastern Terminal)	-	3.53	Minus 6.14	2.39	Minus .60
Empire and Thunder Bay	14.67	13.34	.19	12.57	13.06
Fort William	-	5.63	2.93	16.35	9.24
C.P.R. "B"&"E" (Grain Growers)	7.06	8.72	2.26	14.17	6.55
Ogilvie	7.86	6.38	3.23	14.99	6.81
Western Terminal	13.71	14.04	12.87	20.03	7.69
Canadian Government	-	3.97	.19	15.24	13.51
Port Arthur (C.N.R. "A"&"B")	11.36	10.76	1.39	16.16	11.55
Grand Trunk	12.20	9.75	1.51	15.22	12.72

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(2) Including Screenings but excluding Overages:-

Elevator	Season 1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Consolidated	15.47	24.19	11.53	30.49	19.43
C.P.R."D"	-	2.47	.56	12.18	14.71
C.P.R."A" & "C" (Eastern Terminal)	-	4.16	4.33	7.52	2.71
Empire and Thunder Bay	15.69	20.35	6.04	18.99	18.86
Port William	-	9.46	6.74	21.00	13.21
C.P.R."B"&"E"(Grain Growers)	8.44	11.47	6.53	21.46	11.18
Ogilvie	19.89	14.54	9.91	25.84	10.39
Western Terminal	21.34	22.20	26.54	34.95	17.03
Canadian Government	-	6.56	1.90	18.19	15.04
Port Arthur (C.N.R."A&"B")	14.10	15.76	4.21	22.01	13.49
Grand Trunk	15.20	13.00	3.82	20.09	14.11

(3) Including Secreenings and Overages:

Elevator	Season 1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Consolidated	27.99	27.66	18.66	43.35	30.44
C.P.R."D"	-	8.05	.87	10.74	16.68
C.P.R."A"&"C" (Eastern Terminal)	-	5.46	3.39	11.05	7.08
Empire and Thunder Bay	28.50	33.88	10.75	37.82	43.54
Port William	-	11.14	17.08	59.90	50.65
C.P.R."B"&"E"(Grain Growers)	15.01	14.50	11.46	30.01	23.25
Ogilvie	18.95	17.88	10.82	29.81	12.76
Western Terminal	36.81	37.41	29.12	41.35	27.76
Canadian Government	-	5.59	7.84	25.78	36.72
Port Arthur (C.N.R."A"&"B")	21.51	17.81	6.23	26.52	29.00
Grand Trunk	23.68	16.88	8.40	27.14	27.95

The operations of the D. Horn and Company, and the Davidson and Smith Elevators have not been considered above, as they are not strictly terminal elevators. The D. Horn and Company operates a Hospital Elevator and as such buys the grain outright, cleans and treats it, and sells it on the open market. The firm of Davidson and Smith owns an elevator at Port Arthur which has been used as a public terminal and as a private elevator at various times. During the period covered by this inquiry it was used as apublic terminal for a period of only six weeks

While the percentages given above are calculated upon the cost of the Investment in the Elevators, and the value of the sited based upon

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assessed values, information is given in Part II of this report which will enable calculations to be made on the basis of appraised values as submitted by the Companies.

Applying the combined earnings of all Companies to the total Investment of all (elevators being valued at cost and land on a basis of assessed values) we obtain the following results:

	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Average percentage of Returns excluding Screenings and Overages	11.36	6.76	.86	14.06	10.52
(2) -Do- including Screenings but excluding Overages	14.76	10.73	4.42	19.88	13.98
(3) -Do- including Screenings and Overages	23.34	15.75	8.02	27.71	27.48

OPERATIONS SUBSEQUENT TO PERIOD UNDER REVIEW:

It is maintained by practically all of the officials of the Elevator Companies that any conclusions drawn from the results of the operations of the period under review would not be a fair basis to consider the present or future possibilities of the business. At the beginning of the current season 1917-18, certain changes were made in the tariff governing the terminal operations, chiefly as regards the percentage of dockage which the elevators may retain and also cutting down the allowance for invisible waste. It is also claimed that, in addition to the reduction of the tariff, the labor and material costs incidental to the operation of a terminal elevator have advanced considerably since September 1917. There has also been a general rise in insurance rates during the past year.

As regards future operations certain arguments were advanced by the Elevator Companies to show the uncertainty of a continued prosperity such as was enjoyed during the period under review. Briefly these may be summarised as follows: -

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(1) Change in tariff to which we have referred, and the consequent reduced earnings from overages and screenings.

(2) Increased costs of operating.

(3) All rail shipments of grain during the close of navigation, which reduces the quantity of grain stored in terminals during the winter months.

(4) Shipment of grain via Panama or the Hudson Bay routes.

Note: Various opinions have been expressed as to the probable loss of business from this cause, but it would appear that these routes are not sufficiently developed to be a real danger to terminals operating at the head of the Great Lakes.

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We would refer you to Part II of this Report and the appended Statements of Operations for information in regard to individual Companies.

Respectfully submitted,

(SGD). Price Waterhouse & Co.

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PART 11 OF REPORT.

Containing details of the various Elevator Companies, as follows:-

		Exhibits.
Consolidated Elevator Company Limited	pages 1 to 8	1 and 2
Canadian Pacific Railway Company "D"	" 9 " 12	3
Eastern Terminal Elevator Company Limited.	" 13 " 17	4 " 5
Empire Elevator Company Limited.) Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited.)	" 18 " 29	6 to 9
Fort William Elevator Company Limited.	" 30 " 34	10 and 11
United Grain Growers Limited.	" 35 " 38	12
Ogilvie Flour Mills Company Limited.	" 39 " 43	13
Western Terminal Elevator Company Limited.	" 44 " 47	14 " 15
Canadian Government Elevator.	" 48 " 51	16 " 17
Port Arthur Elevator Company Limited.	" 52 " 57	18 " 19
Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company Limited.	" 58 " 63	20 " 21
D. Horn and Company.	" 64	22
Davidson and Smith.	" 65 " 66	-

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CONSOLIDATED ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED.

Personnel of Company:

The following are the Directors elected at the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders held in September 1917:

President and General Manager	J. C. Gage.
Vice-President.	E. James.
T. H. Halehard.	W. J. Bettingen
P. W. Leetikow.	x H. R. Scot.
W. A. Anderson.	A. Thomson (Secretary)

x H. R. Scot died some time in April and has not yet been replaced on the Board.

The Consolidated Elevator Company Limited was incorporated under a Dominion Charter, July 17, 1906, with an authorised Capital of $400,000.00, divided into 4,000 Shares of $100.00 each. Under date of October 18 1910, the Company wasauthorised by Letters Patent to increase its Capital to $750,000.00 by an additional item of 3,500 Shares of $100.00 each.

The following Accounts are appended to this Report:

Balance Sheet of the Company at the close of the 1916-17 Season	Exhibit 1
Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the five years ending August 31, 1917	" 2

Investment:

The Company owns two Elevators with a total storage capacity of 1,620,000 bushels. Elevator No. 1, which is of tile construction was built in 1906-07 and commenced operations in June 1907. Elevator No. 2 which is of reinforced concrete construction, was built in 1909-10 and commenced operations in October 1910. The following statement shows the Company's investment, firstly on the basis of cost, secondly on the basis of the present reproductive values submitted by the Company:

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	Cost.	Present Reproductive Value.
Elevator Buildings and Equipment:		
No.1 Elevator, including interest on Construction of $10,466.47.	$282,450.32	$ 461,422.95
No.2 Elevator, including an estimate of interest during construction of $10,000.00.	284,794.38	433,843.46
Equipment applicable to both Elevators.	26,836.34	26,836.34.
	$594,081.04.	$ 922,102.75.
Elevator Sites: Consisting of 300 Water Front feet.	15,092.00.	60,000.00.
Office Furniture and Fixtures at book value.	405.00	405.00.
	$607,578.04.	$ 982,507.75.
Estimate of Working Capital required, at $50,000.00 per 1,000,000 bushels of storage capacity.	81,250.00.	81,250,00.
Total Investment.	$688,828.04.	$1,063,757.75.

In support of the above reproductive values, the Company produced a letter from the Contractors that material and labor had advanced 60% in the case of Elevator No. 1 and 65% in the case of Elevator No. 2, above the original construction costs, and these percentages were used by the Company in their calculations of present values. In such calculations no allowance has been made for accrued depreciation.

The land is carried in the Company's books at a value of $75,000.00, which represents $250,00 per water front foot. The manager of the Company gives it as his opinion that the land has a present value of $200.00 per foot or $60,000.00. For tax purposes the land is assessed at $18,000.00, which would represent approximately a value of $27,000.00.

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Earnings from Operation (See Exhibit 1):

Particulars.	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-7
Elevator Operations: Storage Capacity (1,000's)	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620
No. of Bushels handled (1,000's)	13,899	16,667	9,666	25,913	13,562
Revenue	$184,937	$205,648	$150,514	$275,541	$192,792
Operating and Management Expenses.	88,243	90,071	82,604	116,656	113,679
	$ 96,694	$115,577	$ 47,910	$158,885	$ 79,113
Deduct: Provision for Depreciation	22,278	22,278	22,278	22,278	22,278
Net Revenue	$ 74,416	$ 93,299	$ 25,632	$136,607	$ 56,835
Screenings and Scalpings.	34,303	76,721	55,436	77,688	79,771
Together.	$108,719	$170,020	$ 81,068	$214,295	$136,606
Overages- Net Proceeds after the addition or deduction of Profits or Losses on Option transactions connected therewith	88,019	24,418	50,131	90,383	77,360
Total.	$196,738	$194,438	$131,199	$304,678	$213,966

Return on Investment:

The above Earnings, taken in conjunction with the Investment values, give the following percentages on the Capital invested :

Particulars.	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages:					
(a) on original cost.	10.80	13.54	3.72	19.83	8.25
(b) On original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values.	10.58	13.27	3.64	19.43	8.08
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company.	6.99	8.77	2.40	12.84	5.34

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Particulars.	Season 1912-13.	Season 1913-14.	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(2) Revenue including Screenings. BUT excluding Overages.					
(a) On original cost.	15.78	24.68	11.76	31.11	19.83
(b) On original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values.	15.47	24.19	11.53	30.49	19.43
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company.	10.22	15.98	7.62	20.14	12.84
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages:					
(a) On original cost.	28.56	28.22	19.04	44.23	31.06
(b) On original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values.	27.99	27.66	18.66	43.35	30.44
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company.	18.49	18.27	12.33	28.64	20.11

Overages:

The Overages of the Company were recorded in a separate set of books which also included a record of the Company's general trading in grain. The net results were carried to a special Surplus Account from which dividends were paid in addition to the dividends paid out of the regular Surplus. In some years there appears to have been considerable buying and selling of grain, most notably flax, and this trading results in profits and losses which were merged with the proceeds of Overages. We have analysed these trading accounts as far as possible and, with one or two exceptions, have been able to verify the Overages as reported by the Government Weigh-Up, and we have shown the result of trading as a separate item on the Profit and Loss Statement, although it is possible there may be a slight overlapping between years.

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Season.	Government Weigh-Up Bushels.	Taken up in Accounts. Bushels.	Amounts.
1912-1913.			
Wheat	48,104	54,000	$49,753.10
Oats	18,559	18,560	6,095.00.
Barley	Minus 1,279	Minus 1,279	Minus 510.90
Flax	26,779	26,779	32,682.24
			$88,019.44.
1913-1914.			
Wheat	17,928	17,928	$19,265.97
Oats	Minus 5,438	Minus 5,438	Minus 2,151.46
Barley	1,626	1,632	964.10
Flax	4,561	4,561	6,339.91
			$24,418.52
1914-1915.			
Wheat	25,167	25,489	$35,146.25
Oats	13,624	19,320	9,616.64
Barley	833	833	499.87
Flax	2,142	2,138	4,868.69
			$50,131.45.
1915-1916.			
Wheat	50,889	50,868	$80,834.95
Oats	4,639	4,639	2,354.51
Barley	1,068	1,068	907.68
Flax	3,425	3,425	6,285.79
			$90,383.13
1916-1917.			
Wheat	28,941	28,556	$65,107.03
Oats	Minus 880	Minus 881	Minus 557.99
Barley	167	167	306.90
Flax	4,042	4,042	12,502.80
			$77,360.74
Total proceeds from Overages for period.			$330,313.28.

This total has been disposed in our accounts in the following manner:

Amount transferred from Grain Account for Revenue from Overages	$246,666.75
Inventory of Grain on hand August 31, 1917.	83,646.53
	$330,313.28

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With regard to Overages or Shortages of Mixed Grain, we were unable to trace these in the Grain Account, and, therefore, any Revenue from Overages or amount paid for Shortages of Mixed Grain is included in the Profit or Loss on Trading in Grain, as set up in our statement of Profit and Loss.

As a matter of record we might state that the Government Weigh-Up showed Shortages of Mixed Grain as follows:

1912-1913		-	lbs.
1913-1914	Minus	29,008	"
1914-1915	"	533,644	"
1915-1916	"	82,170	"
1916-1917		50,670	"

This would amount to about $6,000.00 over the four years.

Grain Trading:

In examining the accounts of the "Special Account" which covered the operations of grain trading and the buying in and realising of Shortages and Overages respectively, we noticed that the buying and selling of cash grain was considerable in the years 1913,1914,1915&1916, and that an account was kept with the Clearing House for dealing in the future market. We were given to understand that this was done each year to increase the Revenue of the Company when stocks in the Elevators were low and the Company would "get the benefit of the carrying charges when grain was finally sold at a premium". We further were given to understand that the dealing in futures was made use of for the purpose of making proper hedges against such cash grain bought, and that any loss or gain shown in the Clearing Account would be reflected in an opposite gain or loss in the grain itself. In view of the impossibility of arriving at the profits or losses connected with the future sales of Overages as distinct from the profits or losses on grain trading, we have considered it best for the purpose of arriving at the results of the Elevator's operations, to eliminate from consideration all profits or losses on grain trading.

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Capital Stock:

The Capital Stock outstanding at August 31, 1917, amounted to $628,200.00, and it was issued for the following consideration:

Cash	$191,000.00.
Stock Dividends	457,200.00.
	$628,200.00.

The Stock Dividends were given to the Stockholders under the following methods:

Redemption of Bonds -

Each year stock dividends were declared for the amount of Bonds redeemed and the total of Bonds redeemed to September 1916 was		$258,000.00
In May 1909 an entry was made increasing the value of Elevator by	$60,299.68	
Increasing the value of Real Estate by	61,908.00	
And establishing a valuation of 10 years Tax emption for	37,989.04	
	$160,196.72	
This Credit to the Surplus Account was almost completely offset by the declaration of a Stock Dividend of 100% on $159,600.00.		$159,600.00
Stock Dividends which were a straight charge against surplus earnings.		19,600.00
		$457,200.00

Bonds Outstanding:

The first issue of Bonds was dated August 1, 1906 for $175,000. 5½% First Mortgage Gold Bonds, interest payable February and August 1, and were issued under a mortgage in favor of the National Trust Company, Toronto, Bonds redeemable $17,500 annually. The last repayment was made on September 1, 1916.

The second issue of Bonds was dated July 2, 1910 for $175,000 5½% General Mortgage Bonds, interest payable January 1 and July 1, and were issued under a mortgage in favor of the National Trust Company, Toronto.

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Bonds redeemable $12,000 annually for first 5 years, and $23,000 for next five years.

Total amount of Bonds authorised		$175,000.00
of which there has been redeemed on July 1 of each year -		
1911 to 1915 at $12,000.00	$60,000.00	
1916 to 1917 at $23,000.00.	46,000.00	106,000.00
Leaving still outstanding at August 31,1917		$ 69,000.00

This balance of $69,000 is repayable :-

July 1, 1918	$23,000.00.
July 1, 1919	23,000.00.
July 1, 1920	23,000.00.
	$69,000.00.

Feeder Companies:

Following is a list of Line Elevator Companies at present "Feeding" into the Consolidated Elevator Company :

Name of Company	Number of Elevators Owned.	Number of Elevators shipping Grain to Consolidated
International Elevator Company	48	48
North Star Grain Company.	68	68
Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Co.	36	36
Saskatchewan Elevator Company	75	20
Peter Jansen Company	11	11
	238	183

Two of these Companies, viz., the International and the North Star, hold stock in the Consolidated through their Directors.

The Imperial Elevator Company are also Stockholders in the Company, but just recently have disposed of the bulk of their Elevators. We understand they had a line of about 86 Elevators.

Rundall, Gee and Mitchell have used the Consolidated Elevator Company's Terminal facilities in the past, but we understand that they have now made other arrangements.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ELEVATOR "D"

The results of the operations of this Elevator cannot be considered as a fair example of the earning possibility of a Terminal Elevator of its capacity in view of the following facts :

(1) The Elevator is, we understand, primarily used by the Company for the purpose of relieving the freight congestion at its Fort William yards.

(2) The Company does not operate any line elevators, and thus is not in as advantageous a position as terminals operated by private companies, whose affiliated interests control numerous line elevators. This is borne out by the following table showing the bushels handled:

Elevator "D"

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Number of Bushels handled	32,911,999.	6,949,833.	20,540,680.2	7,203,866.	23,904,218
Capacity	x 9,600,000.	7,350,000.	7,350,000.	7,350,000.	7,350,000
Ratio	3.4	0.9	2.8	3.7	3.2

x included "A" and "C"

(3) During the greater part of the year 1913, the Company operated Elevators A and C, and the accounts were not kept in such a was as to admit of determining the earnings of "D" separately. The Company used their elevator at Transcona as an annex to Elevator "D", beginning with November 1915. We understand that the greater part of the grain stored at Transcona is transferred to Elevator "D" and that no additional revenue accrues to the Company for the elevation at Fort William. All grain going through the Transcona Elevator is therefore handled twice while the revenue is the same as in elevators where the grain is handled only once. It would appear also that this would admit of possible losses in actual grain caused both through the handling and re-shipping.

(4) During the first years of the period under review, the Company did not reclean its screenings, so that the revenue from this source would not compare favourably with other terminals, and would also account in part for the small overages. During the last two years the screenings have been cleaned, although, under the sales contract, we understand, this is not permissible.

(5) The Company has a special arrangement with D. Horn & Company by which they handle the surplus grain of that Company under the following terms:

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Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax:

Elevation - 1/8 cents per bushel.
Storage - 1/30 cents per bushel per day from date of entry.

Mixed Grain:

Elevation - 1/4 cents per 100 pounds
Storage - 2/30 cents per 100 pounds per day from date of entry.

Screenings:-

Elevation - 1/4 cents per 100 pounds.
Storage - 1/10 cents per 100 pounds per day from date of entry.

(6) The Construction Accounts of the Elevator are merged with those of the Railway, and we have been unable to verify the Statement of Cost as prepared by the Company. We are inclined to the opinion that the Cost of Construction of $2,156,942.00 is understated, and consequently that the percentage of return on the investment is overstated.

Investment:

The original Elevator was built in 1897 of tile construction with a steel storage. Two concrete storage units were added in 1912 and 1913, making a total storage capacity of 7,260,000 bushels. Information as to the original cost was not readily available for our inspection, but a statement prepared by the Engineering Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway in June 1914 was submitted, which showed that the total cost of construction of the elevator buildings and equipment amounted to $2,156,942.00 including docks and trackage. The value of the land is included in the statement at $214,000.00. A cursory inspection of the elevator was made by the Engineer to the Commission, and it would appear to be in good physical condition at the present time.

The concrete addition made in 1913 is of special construction inasmuch as it has five "shipping legs" which require five cupolas on the roof of the storage bins.

No appraisal has been submitted showing present day values, and if the information is considered necessary, a detailed appraisal of the plant will have to be made.

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The land is assessed at $21,800.00, which would give a value on which this assessment is based, of $32,700.00.

From the information available, it would appear that the cost of construction of the elevator amounted to $2,156,942.00.

The Elevator site, on a basis of the assessment has a value of	32,700.00.
to which should be added a further amount for Working Capital, based on $50,000.00 per million bushels of storage capacity	362,500.00.
making a total investment of	$2,552,142.00.

Earnings from Operations:

A Comparative Statement of the Operations of the Elevator for the five fiscal years ending December 31, 1917, is appended hereto (Exhibit 3) In connection therewith the following points should be noted :

(1) During the season 1912-13 the accounts include the Revenue and Expense of Elevators "A" and "C" in addition to those of Elevator "D".

(2) The Insurance on grain was carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway Insurance Department, and a charge was made to the Elevator Operations of 25% of the Storage Revenue to represent the Insurance. This charge greatly exceeded the actual rates as shown by other elevator companies, and we have adjusted the item to bring these accounts in conformity with the other companies.

(3) The Company charged the proceeds of Overages in 1917 with the cost of 50,000 bushels of wheat $109,500.00, which is claimed to cover a shortage of that quantity which was not shown in the Government Weigh-Up report.

(4) No charge is made in respect of Management salaries.

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Earnings from Operations:

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Elevator Operations:					
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	9,462	7,267	7,267	7,267	7,267
No.of Bushels handled(1,000's)	32,912	6,950	20,541	27,204	23,904
Revenue	$566,616	$94,559	$155,223	$514,979	$590,218
Operating and Management Expenses	209,712	112,550	116,447	180,817	189,501
	$356,904	-17,991	$38,776	$334,162	$400,717
Deduct: Provision for Depreciation	105,879	75,593	75,593	75,593	75,593
Net Revenue	$ 251,025	-93,584	-36,817	$258,569	$ 325,124
Screenings and Scalpings	51,055	30,721	51,020	52,416	50,235
Together	$ 302,080	$-62,863	$14,203	$310,985	$ 375,359
Overages	70,693	268,420	8,116	-36,857	50,321
Total	$ 372,773	$ 205,557	$22,319	$274,128	$425,680

Return on Investment:

The above Earnings, taken in conjunction with the cost of construction give the following percentages on the Capital invested:

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages		-3.67	-1,44	10.13	12.74
(2) Revenue including Screenings but excluding Overages		-2.47	.56	12.18	14.71
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages		8.05	.87	10.74	16.68

Percentage calculations are not given for the Season 1912-13 in view of the fact that the operations of Elevators "A" and "C" are included in the profits of that year.

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EASTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

This Company was organised in September 1913 as an affiliated Company of James Richardson & Sons Limited, Kingston, Ontario. The Capital Stock of $25,000.00 was apparently all issued to James Richardson & Sons Limited, and was taken up on the books as a charge to Richardson & Sons account as a credit to Capital Stock Account.

A lease was secured covering two buildings situated in Port William owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and known respectively as Elevator "A" and Elevator "C". The outstanding points in the lease are as follows:

Dated October 1913 for three years, renewed at expiration by similar lease for a like term, making a total of six years.

Rental in later lease stated at $42,000.00 annually, but the Manager, Mr. Morgan, informs us that this was reduced by verbal agreement to $30,000.00 owing to the Eastern Terminal Elevator Company's failure to secure certain favorable rates of taxation which had formerly been granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Eastern Company agreed to make, at its own expense, all repairs of ordinary nature, and to pay all insurance, taxes and assessments, also to paint the buildings once during the term of each lease(once in 3 years). All repair parts on hand at time of assumption of property by Eastern Company were to be accounted for in cash or in kind on surrender of lease.

All engines, machinery, etc. installed by the Eastern Company may be removed by it at termination of the lease in so far as such removal can be effected without damage to buildings.

There are additional stipulations with regard to continuous operation, storage of off-grade grain presented by the Railway Company, and cancellation by either party after one year's notice.

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The expiration of the present lease will occur in October 1919. The Eastern Company is at the present time engaged in constructing a modern plant at Port Arthur which it is expected will be put into operation in time to secure a share of the business of the presently oncoming crop (1917-18).

Owing to the age and present condition of the buildings, as well as the excessive insurance rates charged, it is doubtful whether the elevators at present in use will be operated after the expiration of the present lease.

The following Accounts are appended hereto -

Balance Sheet of the Eastern Terminal Elevator Company Limited. at July 31, 1917 (Exhibit 4)
Comparative Statement of the Operations of the Elevator for the five years ending July 31, 1917 (Exhibit 5)

Investment:

The Elevators are of wooden construction, built in the years 1884 and 1890 respectively, and have a joint storage capacity of 1,195,000 bushels. A statement of the cost of construction was submitted by the Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which gave the following information:

Cost of Construction	$566,620.97.
Docks.	35,000.00.
Trackage	4,100.00.
	$605,720.97
Land	146,000.00.
Total	$751,720.97.

The Engineer to the Commission states that considerable depreciation on the buildings has taken place.

No appraisal has been submitted showing present reproductive values, and if the information is considered necessary, a detailed appraisal of the plants will have to be made. The land is assessed at $70,000.00, which would give a value on which the assessment is based, of $185,000.00.

On the basis of the above values the Investment would be as

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follows:-

Cost of Elevator	$605,720.97
Site on assessed valuation	105,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	457.52
	$711,178.49
Estimate of Working Capital required on the basis of $50,000 per million capacity	60,000.00
Total	$771,178.49

Earnings from Operations:

Particulars.	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Elevator Operations:				
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,195
No. of Bushels handled (1,000's)	6,359	4,737	15,429	9,218
Revenue	$121,739	$65,280	$163,919	$150,263
Operating and Management Expenses	64,230	82,367	115,232	124,592
	$ 57,509	-$17,087	$ 48,687	$ 25,671
Deduct:				
Provision for Depreciation inadd addition to Depreciation on additions made by the lessees as shown on Exhibit 5	30,286	30,286	30,286	30,286
Net Revenue	$ 27,223	-$47,373	$ 18,401	- $ 4,615
Screenings and Scalpings	4,820	15,995	39,627	25,508
Together.	$ 32,043	-$33,378	$ 58,028	$20,893
Overages	10,049	7,250	27,231	33,756
Total	$ 42,092	-$26,128	$ 85,259	$54,649

Notes:-

(1) In the foregoing statement the charge for Rent has been eliminated in order to show the earning capacity of the Elevator.

(2) The comparatively poor showing of this Elevator is explained by its being an old house and cannot be operated upon the newer economical lines; also the rate of insurance on a wooden elevator is greatly in excess of the rate on a modern concrete structure.

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Return on Investment:

The above Earnings taken in conjunction with the investment value based on cost, give the following percentages on the Capital invested

Particulars.	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages.	3.53	-6.14	2.39	-.60
(2) Revenue <u>including</u> screenings but <u>Excluding</u> Overages.	4.16	-4.33	7.52	2.71
(3) Revenue <u>including</u> Screenings and Overages	5.46	-3.39	11.05	7.08

<u>Overages:</u>

It has been the custom each year to defer the final closing of the books until the official weigh-up figures were available. The amount of the Overages and Shortages was then computed, priced and taken up on the books at current market quotations. The records were adjusted during the next season to incorporate any profits or losses arising from the realisation of these Overages. All Overages were sold, and grain to cover all Shortages was purchased after each weigh-up, thus cleaning up the records yearly.

The quantities of the Overages and Shortages are summarised as follows:

Season.	Government Weigh-Up Bushels.	Taken up in Accounts. Bushels.	Amounts.
1913-1914			
Wheat	4,193	4,193	$ 5,131.96
Oats	4,038	4,038	1,935.27
Barley	239	239	140.20
Mixed	371,450 lbs	371,450	2,841.36
			$10,048.79
1914-1915			
Wheat	2,995	2,995	$ 5,070.56
Oats	1,306	1,306	506.34
Barley	29	29	16.20
Mixed	157,780 lbs	157,780	1,656.67
			$ 7,249.77

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Season	Government Weigh-Up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts	
		Bushels	Amounts
1915-16			
Wheat	18.557	18.557	$21,205.69
Oats	2,481	2,481	989.96
Barley	1,057	1,057	703.74
Mixed	323,280 lbs	323,280	4,331.73
			$27,231.12
1916-17			
Wheat	14,869	14,869	$28,837.98
Oats	3,892	3,892	1,754.15
Barley	Minus 584	Minus 584	Minus 841.35
Mixed	266.990	266.990	4,004.85
			$33,755.63

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EMPIRE ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

The Empire Elevator Company Limited was incorporated on June 15, 1904 under the Dominion Companies' Act with an authorized capital of $2,000,000.00, divided into 10,000 preferred shares of $100.00 each and 10,000 common shares of $100.00 each.

On July 1, 1904 an issue of 5½% Bonds was authorized to the amount of $375,000.00 and by an agreement dated October 19,1904, these Bonds were guaranteed by the Canadian Elevator Company Limited, Northern Elevator Company Limited, Dominion Elevator Company Limited and Winnipeg Elevator Company Limited. By the agreement these companies purchased $33,300.00 Bonds at 97-1/2 and $66,700.00 at 95, and in consideration thereof, there was issued to each of these, 1,250 preferred shares and 750 common shares, making an issue of stock in consideration of the guarantee and purchase of Bonds as follows:

	Preferred	Common
Canadian Elevator Company Limited	1,250	750
Northern Elevator Company Limited	1,250	750
Dominion Elevator Company Limited	1,250	750
Winnipeg Elevator Company Limited	1,250	750
	5,000	3,000

By an agreement dated October 19,1904 and ratified March 31, 1905, the land, buildings, trackage contracts, dredging etc., so far as completed to that date, were purchased from W. H. McWilliams for $356,927.72

Directors:

The present Directors of the Company are -

W. H. McWilliams	Winnipeg
C. B. Piper	Minneapolis
G. F. Piper	Minneapolis
A. K. Godfrey	Winnipeg
W. W. McMillan	Winnipeg (resides Hot Springs, Ark.)
Sir Rodmond P. Roblin	Winnipeg
E. C. Warner	Minneapolis

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The books and vouchers prior to 1910 were not available, having been destroyed by fire some years ago, but it is evident, from such records as were available, that the property accounts were set up on the books about July 15,1908 at a value of $1,375,000.00, which amount offset the liabilities carried at that time for capital stock and bonds, namely:

Capital Stock outstanding	$1,000,000.00
Bonds Outstanding	375,000.00
Together	$1,375,000.00

The elevator is of concrete construction and Mr. W. A. McWilliams states that its original cost was about $525,000.00. Sundry additions were made to the properties subsequent to October 1914 amounting to $31,611.26, so that the present cost of the elevator including land, trackage, etc., would appear to be approximately $556,611.26. The following statement shows the comparison of this cost value with the present reproductive values as submitted by the Company.

Particulars	Cost	Present Reproductive Value
Elevator Buildings and Equipment, the column of "Cost" including the value of land, trackage, etc.	$556,611.26	$ 858,256.00
Value placed upon land	-	132,600.00
Value of Land on Assessed basis	-	-
Office furniture and fixtures	2,981.49	2,981.49
	$559,592.75	$ 993,837.49
Estimate of Working Capital required at $50,000.00 per 1,000,000 bushels of Storage capacity	62,500.00	62,500.00
Total Investment	$622,092.75	$1,056,337.49

The reproductive values are supported by a detailed appraisal made under date of June 21,1919. No allowance has been made in the appraisal for accrued depreciation.

The land is not carried as a separate asset on the Company's books, but it was valued by the officials at $132,600.00. The assessed value of the land for tax purposes is $10,000.00, which would represent a value of approximately $15,000.00. Dredging estimated to have cost

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$150,000.00 is said to have been done by the Government without cost to the Company

Earnings:

Owing to the close relationship between the Empire Elevator Company and the Thunder Bay Elevator Company, and also to the fact that, during the first four years of the period under review, the Thunder Bay Elevator was leased to and operated by the Empire Company, we have considered that the results of the operations would be shown more correctly by combining the operations of the two Companies. The summary of the Revenues and Expenses which we give later is, therefore, the combined figures for the two elevators, and the percentages of return have been calculated on the investment of both Companies.

A Balance Sheet of the Empire Elevator Company Limited at July 14, 1917 is appended hereto (Exhibit 6) in connection with which the following information may be of interest. -

Investments:

The following is a list of Investments of the Empire Company in securities of outside corporations:

Grain Products Company This Company is practically a "pool" in which various Elevator Companies are members. The Company was created in order to dispose of screenings. Each member sells screenings to the Grain Products Company at an agreed-on price. The Grain Products Company then markets the screenings and divides its profit among the members in proportion to the screenings turned over by each member. For this reason the "Dividends" received from the Grain Products Co. have been treated by us as additional revenue from screenings.	39 Shares stated at par	$3,900.00
Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company $14,000.00 First Mortgage 5% Bonds		14,000.00
Black & Muirhead Limited 351 Shares stated at par Dividends from this Company are taken up as additional revenue		35,100.00
Forward		$ 53,000.00

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Forward	$ 53,000.00
Canadian Grain Securities Co. Limited	
995 Shares stated at par	99,500.00
This Company was formed as a subsidiary and was the source used by the Empire Company to dispose of its Overages during the seasons 1914-15, and 1915-16. The above investment represents 99-1/2% of the total capitalization.	
Total Investments	$ 152,500.00

Memberships:

The Memberships in Grain Exchanges are stated at cost as follows:

Winnipeg Grain Exchange	$ 4,150.00
Fort William Chamber of Commerce	3,750.00
	$ 7,900.00

Capital Stock Outstanding:

The Capital Stock outstanding at July 14,1917 was held as follows:

Preferred Stock -

Canadian Elevator Company Limited	1,248	Shares	$124,800.00
Northern Elevator Company Limited	1,248	"	124,800.00
Dominion Elevator Company Limited	1,248	"	124,800.00
Winnipeg Elevator Company Limited	1,249	"	124,900.00
Individuals	7	"	700.00
Total Issue	5,000	"	$500,000.00

Common Stock -

Canadian Elevator Company Limited	1,250	Shares	$125,000.00
Northern Elevator Company Limited	1,250	"	125,000.00
Dominion Elevator Company Limited	1,250	"	125,000.00
Winnipeg Elevator Company Limited	1,250	"	125,000.00
Total Issue	5,000	"	$500,000.00

The Preferred Shares were all issued in consideration of the holders guaranteeing the Company's Bond Issue (agreement of October 19,1904).

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Of the Common Shares 3,000 were issued also in consideration of the above mentioned guarantee but we were unable to obtain from the records any information regarding the issue of the remaining 2,000 shares of Common Stock.

Bonds Outstanding:

The Bonds of the Empire Company are First Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1,1904 bearing interest at 5½% per annum payable January 1st and July 1st of each year, and are issued under a mortgage in favour of the National Trust Company, Toronto.

Total amount of Bonds authorized	$375,000.00
Of which there has been redeemed on July 1st of each year, commencing with July 1,1905 $25,000.00 each year. In all	325,000.00
Leaving still outstanding at July 14, 1917	$ 50,000.00

This balance of $50,000.00 is repayable -

July 1,1918	$25,000.00
July 1,1919	25,000.00
	$50,000.00

THUNDER BAY ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

History and Organization:

The Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited was incorporated on November 19,1908 under the Dominion Companies' Act with an authorized Capital of $1,000,000.00 divided into 5,000 Preferred Shares of $100.00 each, and 5,000 Common Shares of $100.00 each.

On January 5, 1909 a contract was made with Messrs. Barnett, McQueen & Company for the construction of an elevator to cost $476,900.00 to be completed by September 15,1909.

In April 1909 an issue of 5½% Bonds was made to the amount of $400,000.00 and these were sold as follows:

$150,000.00 at 97-1/2
250,000.00 at 95

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For the first four years of the period under review, the Thunder Bay Elevator was leased to the Empire Elevator Company Limited, at a rental of $70,000.00 per annum with the understanding that the Empire Company would maintain the plant and that the title to all improvements or betterments should revert to the Thunder Bay Elevator Company at the termination of the lease.

Thunder Bay Elevator:

This Elevator is of concrete construction with a wooden workhouse and was completed in September 1909. The original contract for the construction amounted to $476,900.00 to which additions were subsequently made by the Company aggregating $55,483.31, making a total cost of the Elevator Buildings and Equipment of $532,383.31. The following statement shows the Company's investment, firstly, on the basis of Cost and secondly on the basis of the present reproductive values submitted by the Company -

Particulars	Cost	Present Reproductive Value
Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$532,383.31	$ 743,331.90
Elevator Site	50,000.00	215,000.00
	$582,383.31	$ 958,331.90
Estimate of Working Capital required at $50,000.00 per 1,000,000 bushels of Storage Capacity	50,000.00	50,000.00
	$632,383.31	$1,008,331.90

The reproductive values submitted by the Companies are supported by an appraisal dated May 22, 1917. In arriving at the values shown therein the workhouse and Track Shed which is included at a value of $263,153.00 has been depreciated to the extent of $15,000.00, and the railway trestles which are valued at $60,588.00 have been depreciated by an amount of $12,360.00.

The land which was bought from the Empire Elevator Company Limited for $50,000.00 is now valued by the Company at $215,000.00. On the basis of tax assessments the land has a value of $51,428.00.

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On August 21, 1916 the property and assets of the Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited were sold to the Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company Limited for the consideration of $774,300.00 Stock of Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company Limited, and the assumption by that Company of the outstanding Bonds, namely, $225,000.00

The details of this transaction were as follows:-

Plant and Equipment		$598,008.31
Cash		20,000.00
Membership in Winnipeg Grain Exchange		5,000.00
Assets sold		623.008.31
Par value of Stock acquited	$774,300.00	
Bonds assumed by Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company Limited	225.000.00	999,300.00
Profit on Sale of Assets		$376,291.69.

This profit was absorbed in the accounts of the Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited by writing down the book value of its holdings in the Stock of the Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company Limited to $398,008.31.

On November 30,1916, the Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited sold 1,249 shares of its investment in the Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company Limited to the Bawlf Grain Company Limited for $99,900.00 and this amount was taken up in the accounts as follows:-

Credited to the Investment, representing the book value of 1,249 shares on the Thunder Bay Elevator Company's books	$ 64,201.52
Credit to Surplus, representing the profit	35,698.48
	$ 99,900.00

Capital Stock Outstanding:

The Capital Stock outstanding at July 14, 1917 was held as follows:

Preferred Stock -

Canadian Elevator Company Limited	180 Shares	$ 18,000.00
Northern Elevator Company Limited	180 "	18,000.00
Dominion Elevator Company Limited	180 "	18,000.00
Winnipeg Elevator Company Limited	180 "	18,000.00
	720 "	$ 72.000.00

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Common Stock -

Canadian Elevator Company Limited	733 Shares	$ 73,300.00
Northern Elevator Company Limited	733 "	73,300.00
Dominion Elevator Company Limited	733 "	73.300.00
Winnipeg Elevator Company Limited	733 "	73,400.00
Individuals	7 "	700.00
	2,940 "	$294,000.00

The earliest record available is of September 30, 1910 when the Capital stock outstanding amounted to $168,000.00. Since then the following stock dividends were issued:

July	26	1911	$50,000.00	
May	9	1913	50,000.00	
August	12	1913	20,000.00	
July	13	1915	50,000.00	
September	12	1916	28,000.00	
				$198,000.00
		Total Issue July 14, 1917		$366,000.00

Bonds Outstandings

First Mortgage 5½% Bonds dated April 1,1907 were issued under a Mortgage in favour of the National Trust Company, Toronto. Trustee - for the amount of $400,000.00. The Trust Deed specified that the Bonds should be redeemed serially in amounts of $25,000.00 each year commencing with April 1,1910.

The amount outstanding at July 14, 1917 is, therefore, $200,000.00 made up as follows:

Original Issue	$400,000.00
Less: Bonds redeemed at rate of $25,000.00 On April 1,1910 and each April 1 thereto	200,000.00
Bonds outstanding at July 14, 1917	$200,000.00

The original issue of Bonds appears to have been sold at a discount of $15,625.00, which discount was taken up on the books as a charge to Property Account.

A Balance Sheet of the Company is appended hereto (Exhibit 7).

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THUNDER BAY TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED.

History and Organization:

The Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company Limited was incorporated on July 4, 1916 under the Dominion Companies' Act with an authorized capital of $1,500,000.00 of 15,000 Common Shares of $100.00 each.

On August 21,1916 this Company acquired the assets and assumed the Bonds of the Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited in consideration of which it issued 7.743 shares of its Stock to the Vendor Company.

A Balance Sheet of the Company at July 14, 1917 is appended hereto (Exhibit 8).

Capital Stock Outstanding:

The total issue of Capital Stock is $775,000.00

and is made up as follows:

Issued to Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited in consideration of purchase of Assets	7,743 shares	774,300.00
Directors' qualifying shares	7 "	700.00
	7,750 "	$775,000.00

Bonds Outstanding:

This Company assumed the Bond Issue of the Thunder Bay Elevator Company Limited, and we have already dealt with this feature in our remarks on that Company.

EMPIRE AND THUNDER BAY ELEVATORS

Combined Statement of Earnings

A combined statement of the Earnings of both Elevators is appended (Exhibit 9) of which the following is a summary -

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Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Elevators Operations:					
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,280
No. of Bushels handled (1,000's)	30,436	29,322	11,832	30,941	25,037
Revenue	$371,193	$366,893	$166,286	$355,157	$387,981
Operating and Management Expense	140,911	153,300	117,649	151,270	177,928
	$230,282	$213,593	$ 48,637	$203,887	$210,053
Deduct:					
Provision for Depreciation	46,282	46,282	46,282	46,282	46,282
Net Revenue	$184,000	$167,311	$ 2,355	$157,605	$163,771
Screenings and Scalpings Together	12,716	87,979	73,374	80,591	72,717
	$196,716	$255,290	$ 75,729	$238,196	$236,488
Overages - Net Proceeds after addition or deduction of profits or losses on Option transactions connected therewith	160,822	169,622	59,067	236,224	309,644
Total	$357,538	$424,912	$134,796	$474,420	$546,132

Return on Investment:

The above Earnings taken in conjunction with the investment values of both Elevators as already shown give the following percentages on the Capital invested:

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages-					
(a) On Original Cost	14.67	13.34	.19	12.57	13.06
(b) On basis of Reproductive values submitted by Company	8.91	8.10	.11	7.63	7.93
(2) Revenue including Screenings but excluding Overages:-					
(a) On Original Cost	15.69	20.35	6.04	18.99	18.86
(b) On basis of Reproductive values submitted by Company	9.53	12.37	3.67	11.53	11.45
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages -					
(a) On Original Cost	28.50	33.88	10.75	37.82	43.54
(b) On basis of Reproductive values submitted by Company	17.32	20.58	6.53	22.98	26.45

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Overages:

The proceeds from Overages were not taken up by the Empire Elevator Company Limited as earnings on its books. During the seasons 1912-13 and 1913-14 the warehouse receipts representing overages were turned over to the McWilliams Grain Company Limited. This latter Company sold these warehouse receipts and distributed the proceeds to the four shareholders of the Empire Company, namely,

Canadian Elevator Company Limited
Northern Elevator Company Limited
Dominion Elevator Company Limited
Winnipeg Elevator Company Limited

direct without any record thereof being made on the books of the Empire Company.

Sometime during 1915 the McWilliams Grain Company went out of existence and during the seasons 1914-15 and 1915-16 the overages of the Empire Company were realized by the Canadian Grain Securities Company Limited (a company of which the Empire owns 99½%). The Canadian Grain Securities carried these proceeds in its Surplus Account and declared certain dividends to the Empire Company, which dividends were taken up on the Empire books as earnings when they were received.

The Overages for the last season 1916-17 were realized after the close of the Accounts and the proceeds thereof are carried on the Empire books in an account called "Overages".

So far as we have been able to obtain the information we have adjusted the Accounts of the Empire Company so that each season's operations might reflect the proceeds of the Overages accruing during that season. We have had to arrive at the Overages from the records of the subsidiary Companies and have compared our findings with the reports of the Government Weigh-Ups with the following results;

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Season	Government Weigh-up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts	
		Bushels	Amount
1912-1913:			
Wheat	73,267	73,267	$ 56,092.02
Oats	39,688	39,688	13,313.43
Barley	10,095	10,095	4,366.22
Flax	75,595	75,595	87.950.31
			$ 160,821.98
1913-1914:			
Wheat	129,364	129.365	$136,667.61
Oats	11,324	11,324	4.709.50
Barley	21,757	21,757	13.450.41
Flax	10,539	10,539	14,794.82
			$169,622.34
1914-1915:			
Wheat	40.334	40.341	$ 54.974.80
Oats	5.581	5.580	2.986.07
Barley	1.900	1.900	1.064.35
Mixed	5.155 Lbs.	5.155 Lbs.	41.69
			$ 59.066.91
1915-1916:			
Wheat	130.279	130.281	$208.886.69
Oats	19.868	19.868	11.118.16
Barley	5.331	5.331	4.951.07
Flax	3.238	3.238	9.546.14
Mixed	89.840 Lbs.	89.840 Lbs.	1.721.83
			$236.223.89
1916-1917:			
Wheat	97.546	98.312	$235.376.77
Oats	74.793	74.793	46.804.90
Barley	6.059	6.059	7.160.41
Flax	6.238	6.238	21.769.37
Mixed	51.260 Lbs.	47.180 Lbs.	1.467.85
			$309.643.60

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The Fort William Elevator Company Limited.

The Fort William Elevator Company Limited was incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act by Letters Patent dated July 6, 1912, with an authorised Capital of $500,000 divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. On August 1 1916 the Stockholders approved an increase in the Capital to $1,000.000

On October 7, 1912 the Company ratified an agreement dated September 28, 1912 between G.R. Crowe and David Horn of the first part, and the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company of the second part, among the provisions of which are the following:

(a) The former were to incorporate the Fort William Elevator Company Limited, and the said Corporation was to enter into a Contract with Barnett, McQueen and Company for the erection of an elevator of 1,750,000 bushels capacity, to cost, including land, not less than $670.000.

(b) The Company was to issue $340.000 First Mortgage Bonds to the latter at 96½, after giving parties of the first part an option on a certain portion of the bonds. No advances to be made on bonds until Company had expended $330.000 out of its own funds.

Investment:

The Elevator was built in 1914 of reinforced concrete construction with a storage capacity of 1,250,000 bushels. The following statement shows the value of the Company's Investment, firstly on the basis of Cost, and secondly on the basis of the present reproductive values submitted by the Company : -

	Cost	Present Reproductive Value
Concrete Building	$639.111.49)	
Dock	3.586.43)	$ 970.620.00
Siding	8.391.27	8.391.27
	$651.089.19	$ 979.011.27
Land	37.069.70	37.069.70
Furniture and Fixtures	1.181.69	1.181.69
	$689.340.58	$1.017.262.66
Estimate of Working Capital required based on $50,000 per million bushels of storage capacity	62.500.00	62.500.00
Total Investment	$751.840.58	$1.079.762.66

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No appraisal of the properties has been made recently, and the present productive values are supported by a letter from Messrs. Barnett, McQueen and Company which gives an approximate reproductive value. On the basis of assessment land has a value of $28,125.00.

Earnings:

A Comparative Statement of the Earnings of the four years of the Company's operations is appended (Exhibit 16), of which the following is a summary:-

Particulars	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Elevator Operations:				
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
No. of Bushels handled (1,000's)	7,873	8,327	23,258	16,742
Revenue	$116,057	$120,828	$246,487	$215,354
Operating and Management Expenses	49,344	74,403	99,124	121,477
	$ 66,713	$46,425	$147,363	$ 93,877
Deduct: Provisions for Depreciation	24,415	24,415	24,415	24,415
Net Revenue	$ 42,298	$22,010	$122,948	$ 69,462
Screenings and Scalpings	28,763	28,642	34,964	29,816
Together	$ 71,061	$ 50,652	$157,912	$ 99,278
Overages: Net Proceeds from Overages after adding or deducting the profits or losses arising through Option transactions connected therewith	12,698	77,788	292,373	281,534
Total	$ 83,759	$128,440	$450,285	$380,812

Return on Investment:

The above Earnings taken in conjunction with the Investment values give the following percentages on Capital invested:-

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Particulars	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages				
(a) On Original Cost	5.63	2.93	16.35	9.24
(b) On present reproductive values submitted by Company	3.91	2.04	11.39	6.43
(2) Revenue including Screenings but excluding Overages:				
(a) On Original Cost	9.46	6.74	21.00	13.21
(b) On present reproductive values submitted by Company	6.58	4.69	14.62	9.20
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages:				
(a) On Original Cost	11.14	17.08	59.90	50.65
(b) On present reproductive values submitted by Company	7.76	11.89	41.70	35.27

Overages:

The following summary gives the bushels shown by the Government Weigh-up reports and the Overages or Shortages taken up on the books of the Company:

Season	Government Weigh-up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts Bushels	Amounts
1913-1914			
Wheat	6,380	5,155	
Oats	5,196	4,836	
Barley	5,758	4,885	
Flax	5,101	-	
Mixed Grain	400 lbs	400	$ 13,698.31
1914-1915			
Wheat	49,996	50,196	
Oats	21,863	21,863	
Barley	2,026	2,149	
Flax	2,075	2,075	
Mixed Grain	-	-	81,283.96
1915-1916			
Wheat	193,848	193,938	
Oats	52,856	50,533	
Barley	7,277	8,289	
Flax	1,369	1,820	
Mixed Grain	132,635 lbs	12,959	292,373.06
1916-1917			
Wheat	101,010	101,009	
Oats	50,616	50,616	
Barley	2,647	2,651	
Flax	591	591	
Mixed Grain	35,413 lbs	35,410	281,534.31

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Capital Stock Outstanding,-

The following is a list of shareholders at June 30,1917,-

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited	333	
James Carruthers	333	
G. R. Crowe	333	
G. V. Hastings	333	
David Horn	333	
E. S. Jacques	333	
Smith Murphy & Company	333	
A. P. Stuart	333	2,664
James Richardson and Son		729
The E. Bawlf Grain Company Limited		267
David Horn - in trust for W.H. McWilliams) (holds stock in Grand Trunk) W.J. Cummings)		397
Young Grain Company Limited		166
E. C. Garner (holds stock in Grand Trunk)		166
John McFarland		65
W. A. Matheson		65
S. T. Smith		65
S. Tilt		66
		4,650

Bonds Outstanding,-

The original issue amounted to $340,000, of which there was returned as unsold $8,000. There has been redeemed to date a total of $92,500, leaving the outstanding balance $239,500.

The Bonds bear date of February 1, 1913, and are payable as under,-

$30,000 payable annually for 10 years on August 1, 1914 to 1923 inclusive
20,000 payable on August 1, 1924
20,000 payable on August 1, 1925

Directors and Officers,-

The Directors elected for the year 1917-18 are as follows,-

David Horn
G. R. Crowe
G. R. Hastings
S. Tilt
S. T. Smith
John McFarland
W. R. Bawlf

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The Officers are,-

David Horne	President
S. T. Smith	Vice-President
C. Tilt	Secretary-Treasurer

Elevator Connections,-

The Company does not own any line elevators but this end is taken care of by the interests represented among its stockholders. The following companies are its principal feeders,-

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited
H. Bawlf Grain Company Limited
James Carruthers and Company Limited
Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited
Producers Grain Commission Company Limited
Smith and Murphy Company Limited
Young Grain Company Limited
Standard Elevator Company Limited

A Balance Sheet of the Company at June 30,1917 is appended hereto (Exhibit 11).

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LIMITED:

(Terminal Elevator Department)

The United Grain Growers, Limited (formerly the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited) was formed under Provincial Charter in 1906, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000.00. It obtained a Dominion Charter in 1910 when the Capital was increased to $2,000,000.00, and in 1917 it amalgamated with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, when the authorized Capital was increased to $5,000,000.00. There are approximately 35,000 shareholders, principally farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Officers of the Company at present are -

President and General Manager .....Hon. T. A. Crerar
First Vice-President.....C. Rice-Jones,
Second Vice-President .....John Kennedy
Manager of Eastern Division .....Mr. Murray
(Including Terminal Elevators)

The United Grain Growers, Limited is engaged in numerous lines of business affecting the farming industry, such as buying and selling of grain, fuel, supplies and farming machinery; and on October 4th, 1912, the Company started the operation of Terminal Elevators known as "B" and "E" at Fort William, Ontario. These elevators are owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company who operated thei prior to October 4th, 1912. Elevators "B" and "E" are adjoining properties and are operated as one elevator, for which a separate and subsidiary set of books is kept by the Company.

The Company leased the elevators from the Railway for a term of five years from October 4th, 1912 at a rental of $68,290.00 per annum, the Grain Growers undertaking to pay all taxes and keep the properties in good repair. The lease, at the rates and terms mentioned, is now in force covering the five years from October 2nd, 1917 to October 2nd, 1922.

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Investment:

These Elevators were built in 1897 and 1902 of wood and steel and have a joint storage capacity of 1,976,000 bushels. A statement of the dost of construction was submitted by the Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which gives the following information:

Costof Construction	$	835,849.50
Docks		15,000.00
Trackage		5,000.00
.....	$	855,849.50
Land		195,000.00
Total	$	1,050,849.50

No appraisal has been submitted showing the present reproductive value, and if such information is considered necessary, a detailed appraisal of the plants will have to be made. The land on which the elevators are built is assessed at $96,450.00, which would give a value on the assessed basis of $144,675.00.

Taking the cost of construction given above of $855,849.50 and adding thereto the value of the land on an assessed basis (of $144,675. and an estimate of $100,000 for Working Capital, the total investment would aggregate $1,100,524.50.

Earnings:

There is appended (Exhibit 12) a Comparative Statement of the Earnings for the past five seasons, which shows the following results:-

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Particulars:	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season: 1916-17:
Elevator Operations:					
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976
No.of Bus. handled (1,000's)	16,242	16,794	11,153	28,462	16,430
Revenue	$198,225	$240,121	$168,014	$334,686	$238,375
Operating and Management Expenses	90,528	114,147	113,124	148,775	136,345
	$107,697	$125,974	$ 54,890	$185,911	$102,030
Deduct: Provisions for Depreciation in addition to charges for Machinery written off shown on Exhibit 12	29,955	29,955	29,955	29,955	29,955
Net Revenue	$ 77,742	$ 96,019	$ 24,935	$155,956	$ 72,075
Screenings & Scalpings	15,164	30,226	47,024	80,279	51,032
Together	$ 92,906	$126,245	$ 71,959	$236,235	$123,107
Overages:					
Net Proceeds from Overages after adding or deducting the profits or losses arising through Option transactions connected therewith	72,407	33,360	54,158	94,025	132,842
Total	$165,313	$159,605	$126,117	$330,260	$255,949.

Note: In the foregoing statement the charges for Rent have been eliminated.

Return on Investment:

The above earnings taken in conjunction with the Investment value based on cost give the following percentages on the Capital invested:

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season: 1916-17:
(1) Eliminating from Consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages	7,06	8,72	2,26	14,17	6,55
(2)Revenue including Screenings but exclusing Overages	8,44	11,47	6,53	21.46	11,18
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages	15,01	14,50	11,46	30,01	23,25

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Overages:

The following is a summary of the overages in each season:-

Season	Government Weigh-up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts. Bushels	Amounts
1912-1913			
Wheat	62,897	76,703	$ 62,609.87
Oats	Minus 3,804	Minus 3,803	Minus 1,068.05
Barley	13,846	13,846	6,336.47
Rye	25	-	2.44
Mixed Grain	-	-	-
			$ 67,875.85
1913-1914			
Wheat	16,480	16,480	$ 14,712.74
Oats	18,717	18,717	8,843.95
Barley	9,127	9,127	5,130.27
Rye	Minus 25	Minus 25	Minus 17.88
Mixed Grain	6,470	6,470	4,691.23
			$ 33,360.31
1914-1915			
Wheat	38,603	38,455	$ 42,216.42
Oats	9,850	9,849	5,230.21
Barley	10,402	10,399	6,028.11
Rye	-	-	-
Mixed Grain	1,850	1,850	1,283.33
			$ 54,758.07
1915-1916			
Wheat	63,909	63,909	91,344.22
Oats	6,365	6,365	2,034.79
Barley	1,818	1,818	1,488.15
Rye	Minus 6	Minus 6	Minus 4.28
Mixed Grain	12,040	12,040	10,836.75
			$ 105,699.63
1916-1917			
Wheat	66,743	65,329	147,155.31
Oats	3,129	3,129	2,439.73
Barley	394	394	465.36
Mixed Grain	4,700	4,700	6,841.45
Rye	13	-	-
			$156, 901.85

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OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED:

(Terminal Elevator Department)

The properties owned and operated by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited at Fort William, Ontario, consist of a flour mill and terminal elevator of 2,250,000 bushels capacity. The original construction was that of the elevator which began operating in 1905, the flour mill being in operation about a year later. The elevator facilities have been utilized to carry on a public business, and to some extent serve the Fort William and Montreal mills of the company. The property has considerable water frontage which has been added to from time to time, and holdings have been recently acquired in anticipation of future expansion.

Investment:

In 1906 the foundations of the elevator buildings gave way and the building was partly thrown into the channel. The storage tanks in use at that time being of steel construction, it was found possible to wreck the entire structure, which was later rebuilt, in a large measure with the old material. A concrete addition with a capacity of 500,000 bushels was made in 1910, and a second addition, also of concrete, with a capacity of 750,000 bushels, was made in 1914-15, making a total storage capacity of 1,250,000 bushels.

The figures as to cost of construction submitted by the Company are as follows:-

Reconstructed Steel Working House	$	262,906.86
First Concrete Addition (1910).....		84,272.86
Second Concrete Addition (1914-15).....		150,518.68
Subsequent Additions		46,560.51
		544,258.91
Trackage		10,565.00
	$	554,823.91

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The Company has recently completed the construction of a new wharf, a portion of which, viz. 386 feet, is considered by it as chargeable to the construction of the elevator. The portion amounts to $40,156.00. This improvement, however, was not completed during the period covered by the enquiry.

The following summary shows the Company's investments, firstly on the basis of cost, and secondly on the basis of the present reproductive values submitted by the Company:

	Cost	Present Reproductive Value
Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$554,823.91	$ 958,100.84
Land	-	227,500.00
	$554,823.91	$1,185,600.84
Estimate of Working Capital required at $50,000.00 per million bushels of storage capacity	62,500.00	62,500.00
Total Investment....	$617,323.91	$1,248,100.00

The present reproductive values are supported by a detailed appraisal made in May, 1918, in which no provision has been made for depreciation. The large increase between cost and appraisal values is a direct result of the increase in the value of steel sheets brought about by war conditions. The appraisal includes the value of the steel at 13½¢ per Lb., while the original cost did not exceed 4¢ per Lb. The increase in the appraisal on account of this item alone amounts to approximately $180,000.00. The land is valued in the appraisal at $500.00 per front foot, the total frontage included being 455 feet.

The entire area of the land covered by the Mill and Elevator on the basis of assessment is valued at $217,500.00. From the information

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which we have obtained, a fair apportionment of the land as between elevator and mill properties would appear to be 38% to the former and 62% to the latter. On this basis the land required for elevator purposes would have a value of $82,650.00.

Earnings:

A Comparative Statement of the Elevator's Earnings is appended hereto (Exhibit 13), of which the following is a summary:

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-1
Elevator Operations:					
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	500	500	500	1,250	1,250
No. of Bus. handled (1,000's)	9,914	9,765	7,062	20,215	11,818
Revenue	$97,029	$86,172	$71,377	$197,635	$139,344
Operating and Management Expenses	52,092	48,433	47,431	79,534	79,106
	$44,937	$37,739	$23,946	$118,101	$ 60,228
Add:					
Amount required to raise Revenue from Company's own Grain to ⅛¢ per Bus.	3,776	4,112	3,219	4,267	4,925
	$48,713	$41,851	$27,165	$122,368	$ 65,153
Deduct:					
Provisions for Depreciation	12,151	12,151	12,151	17,319	17,419
Net Revenue	$36,562	$29,700	$15,014	$104,949	$47,734
Screenings and Scalpings	56,028	37,956	31,117	75,970	24,998
	$92,590	$67,656	$46,131	$180,919	$72,732
Overages (minus)	4,398	15,593	4,247	27,755	16,653
Total	$88,192	$83,249	$50,378	$208,674	$89,385

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Return on Investment:

The above earnings taking in conjunction with the Investment values, give the following percentages on the Capital invested:

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings & Overages:					
(a) On Original Cost	9.55	7.76	3.92	17.00	7.73
(b) On Original Cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	7.86	6.38	3.23	14.99	6.81
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	2nd Unit not in Operation			8.41	3.82
(2) Revenue including Screenings but excluding Overages:					
(a) On Original Cost	24.19	17.68	12.05	29.31	11.78
(b) On Original Cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	19.89	14.54	9.91	25.84	10.39
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	2nd Unit not in Operation			14.49	5.82
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages:					
(a) On Original Cost	23.04	21.75	13.16	33.80	14.48
(b) On Original Cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	18.95	17.88	10.82	29.81	12.76
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	2nd Unit not in Operation			16.72	7.16

In the above calculations the Investment on the basis of Cost has been taken at $382,754.72 (which includes $250,000 Working Capital) up to the close of the Season 1914-15, when the new Unit went into operation.

Overages:

The revenues from grain surplus indicated each year by the Government Weigh-up have not been handled in any settled or uniform manner by the Company, but adjustments have been made in the Accounts submitted to bring the Overages into the Earnings of the years to which they apply.

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A summary of the proceeds from Overages is given below, which is based upon the market values of cash wheat at August 31st each year.

Season	Government Weigh-up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts Bushels	Taken up in Accounts Amounts
1912-1913			
Wheat	7,070	7,070	$5,964.25
Oats	2,977	2,977	1,002.97
Barley	1,236	1,236	562.38
			$4,398.90
1913-1914			
Wheat	11,076	11,076	$12,518.25
Oats	3,698	3,698	1,909.51
Barley	1,898	1,898	1,165.40
			$15,593.16
1914-1915			
Wheat	4,482	4,482	$ 4,212.54
Oats	586	586	186.66
Barley	367	367	152.05
			$ 4,247.15
x 1916-1917			
Wheat	20,693		$41,457.14
Oats	6,421		4,084.16
Barley	939		1,032.90
			$44,408.40

x Includes Overages for Year 1916, and has been divided in proportion to the grain handled, as follows:

1915-16	.....	15,762 Bushels	$27,755.20
1916-17	.....	10,413 "	16,653.20
			$44,408.40

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WESTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED:

THis Company was organized on February 5th, 1909 under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada with an authorized capital of $500,000.00 divided into 5,000 Shares of $100.00 each. The Capital Stock was increased to $1,000,000 on September 28th, 1917.

The present Directors and Officers are as follows:

President.....Alex. Reid
Vice-President....C.G.Spencer,
Directors.....K.B.Stoddart
Donald Morrison
E.E.Hall
James Stewart
D.C.McLachlin
Secretary .....F. W.Cummings.

Investment:

The original elevator was built in 1909 of Tile construction with a storage capacity of 710,000 bushels. During 1913-14 an additional unit was built of concrete with a storage capacity of 1,100,000 bushels making a total storage capacity at the present time of 1,810,000 bushels.

This Company also owns a Hospital elevator which was built in 1915-1916 at a cost of $60,907.18. This Hospital Elevator is leased to the Western Grain Company, Limited and for the purposes of the present enquiry we have left out of consideration the cost and revenue pertaining thereto.

The following summary shows the Company's investment in Terminal Elevator properties, firstly on the basis of cost and secondly on the basis of the present reproductive values submitted by the Company.

Particulars	Cost	Present Reproductive Value
Tile Unit	$309,351.68	$ 510,430.27
Concrete Unit	433,194.61	693,111.37
Trackage	20,191.50	32,306.40
	$762,737.79	$1,235,848.04
Land	18,316.59	18,316.59
Furniture and Fixtures	1,392.62	1,392.62
	$782,447.00	$1,255,557.25
Estimate of Working Capital required based on $50,000.00 per 1,000,000 bushels storage capacity	90,000.00	90,000.00
Total investment	$872,447.00	$1,345,557.25

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No appraisal of the properties was submitted but the present reproductive values are supported by a letter from Messrs. Barnett, McQueen & Co. in which they express their opinion that the present reproductive values would be approximately 60% to 65% in advance of the cost.

No valuation of the land was submitted by the Company, but on the assessed basis it has a value of $27,000.00.

Earnings:

A comparative statement of Earnings is submitted herewith (Exhibit 14) which shows the following results from operations:

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Elevator Operations:					
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	710	710	710	1,810	1,810
No. of Bus. handled (1,000's)	9939	9,671	7,654	31,097	14,125
Revenue	$125,027	$126,055	$130,612	$330,322	$210,959
Operating and Management Expenses	59,556	59,271	68, 473	127,323	116,470
	$ 65, 471	$ 66,784	$62,139	$203,199	$ 94,489
Deduct: Provision for Depreciation	11,534	11,534	11,534	26,696	26,696
Net Revenue	53,937	55,250	50,605	176,503	67, 793
Screenings & Scalpings	30,009	32,134	53,802	131,462	82,265
Together	$83,946	$87,384	$104,407	$307,965	$150,058
Overages	60,871	59,813	10,182	56,234	94,590
Total	$144,817	$147,197	$114,589	$364,199	$244,648

Return on Investment:

The above Earnings taken in conjunction with the Investment values, give the following percentages on the Capital invested:

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Particulars.	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages:					
(a) On Original Cost	14.02	14.36	13.15	20.23	7.77
(b) On original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	13.71	14.04	12.87	20.03	7.69
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	2nd unit not in operation			13.12	5.04
(2) Revenue <u>including</u> Screenings but <u>excluding</u> Overages:					
(a) On Original Cost	21.82	22.71	27.13	35.29	17.19
(b) On Original Cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	21.34	22.20	26.54	34.95	17.03
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company.	2nd unit notin operation			22.88	11.15
(3) Revenue <u>including</u> Screenings and Overages:					
(a) On original cost	37.64	38.25	29.78	41.74	28.04
(b) On original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	36.81	37.41	29.12	41.33	27.76
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	2nd unit not in operation			27.06	18.18

In the above calculations the Investment on a Cost basis has been taken at $384,753 (which includes $35,500 Working Capital) up to the close of the 1914-15 season when the new unit went into operation.

<u>OVERAGES:</u> The proceeds of Overages were not taken up by the Company as a Revenue in any year during our period. The practice was to hand the Warehouse receipts representing the Overages to another Company called the Western Grain Company (Whose shareholders were identical to those of the Western Terminal Company). This Company then realised the Overages and presumably made good the shortages, and included the net results in its Profit and Loss Account from which Dividends were declared to its shareholders. By this means, although the proceeds of Overages were not reflected in the Revenues of the Western Terminal Company, they ultimately were distributed to the shareholders of the Western Terminal in so far as these parties also held stock in the Western Grain Company.

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In the Accounts now submitted we have shown these proceeds as earnings of the Western Terminal Company and have compared these with the Government Weigh-up reports with the following results:

Season	Government Weigh-up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts. Bushels	Amounts
1912-1913:			
Wheat	34,550	34,550	$ 31,826.97
Oats	7,215	7,215	2,475.28
Barley	-	-	-
Flax	21,974	21,974	26,568.46
Mixed Grain	-	-	-
			$ 60,870.71
1913-1914:			
Wheat	61,240	61,240	$ 60,621.56
Oats	4,746	4,746	2,213.73
Barley	minus 7	-	-
Flax	do 2,405	minus 2,405	minus 3,022.04
Mixed Grain	do 16,420 lbs.	-	-
			$ 59,813.25
1914-1915:			
Wheat	559	559	$ 587.05
Oats	7,349	7,349	4,049.08
Barley	17	-	-
Flax	6,276	3,359	5,545.91
Mixed Grain	35,900 lbs.	-	-
			$ 10,182.04
1915-1916:			
Wheat	34,531	34,100.20	$ 51,585.64
Oats	9,590	9,628	4,888.49
Barley	minus 202	minus 202	minus 199.55
Flax	628		
Mixed Grain	minus 30,070 lbs.		
			$ 56,234.58
1916-1917:			
Wheat	50,595	48,645	$115,663.13
Oats	5,300	5,300	3,141.63
Barley	115	115	143.39
Flax	minus 7,137	minus 7,137	minus 23,032.58
Mixed Grain	do 62,690 lbs.	do 62,690	do 1,325.55
			$ 94,590.02
		Total.....	$ 281,690.60

A Balance sheet of the company at August 31, 1917, is appended (Exhibit 15.

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INVESTMENT:

This Elevator is conducted under the supervision of the Board of Grain Commissioners and is built of reinforced concrete construction with a storage capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. The Elevator was built during 1912-1913 and commenced operations in October 1913.

The figures as to the cost of construction submitted by the Board are as follows:-

Working House and Track Shed	$ 651,547.60
Storage Annex	355.445.20
Dock	84,815.00
Railway Trestles	76,995.60
Drying Plant	34,280.40
Dredging	57,049.95
Sundry Additions and Extras	75,634.24
	$1,315,767.97
Cost of Elevator Site	90,000.00
Total	$1,405,767.97

No recent appraisal of the properties has been made, but in a letter to the Board of Grain Commissioners dated May 18,1918, Messrs.Barnett, McQueen and Company gave it as their opinion that the present reproductive value of the buildings and equipment would approximately be 60% to 65% in advance of the cost. On this basis the present reproductive value might be stated at $2,105,228.75, but it should be pointed out that this reproductive value does not include any provision for accrued depreciation.

For the purposes of this Report we have added to the cost of construction an amount of $125,000.00 as an estimate of the amount of working capital required based on $50.000.00 per 1,000,000 bushels of storage capacity. This makes a total investment (based on cost) of $1,530,767.97.

EARNINGS:

A statement of Earnings is submitted herewith (Exhibit 16) of which the following is a summary:

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Particulars.	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17.
Elevator Operations:				
Storage Capacity (in 1,000's)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
No.of Bushels handled(in 1,000's)	10,258	9,658	31,425	25,067
Revenue	$178,501	$117,061	$386,785	$386,908
Operating and management Expenses	68,361	64,656	104,056	130,587
	$110,140	$ 52,405	$282,729	$256,321
Deduct:				
Provision for Depreciation	49,341	49,341	49,341	49,341
Net Revenue	$ 60,799	$ 3,064	$233,388	$206,980
Screenings and Scalpings	39,711	26,169	45,197	23,391
Together	$100,510	$ 29,233	$278,585	$230,371
Overages	mixed 14,865	90,874	116,128	331,848
Total	$ 85,645	$120,107	$394,713	$562,219

NOTE:

It should be pointed out in connection with the operations of the Elevator that no charge has been made for Insurance on Buildings and Taxes of all kinds.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT:

The above earnings taken in conjunction with the cost of the property give the following percentages on the Capital invested:

Particulars.	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenuefrom Screenings and Overages	3.97	.19	15.24	13.51
(2) Revenue <u>including</u> Screenings but <u>excluding</u> Overages	6.56	1.90	18.19	15.04
(3) Revenue <u>including</u> Screenings and Overages	5.59	7.84	25.78	36.72

OVERAGES:

During the first season of operation, a net shortage was produced. This was due, it is claimed to usual difficulties incident to operating a new plant. This shortage was not given effect on the records. Neither

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have the Overages resulting from subsequent business been given proper entry. No effort has been made at any time to dispose of all of the Overages and buy in grain to cover all shortages andnthus clear up the stock. From time to time, sales have been made of certain quantities and entry made therefor, but the unsold quantities have been disregarded, as have also the shortages which were not covered by purchase. Taking the Government Weigh-Up reports as a basis, we have taken into account by means of adjusting entries the entire amount of Overages and Shortages as below:

Season	Government Weigh-up, Bushels.	Taken up in accounts	
		Bushels	Amounts
1913-14:			
Wheat	minus 20,913	minus 20,913	minus $ 23,972.58
Oats	8,453	8,453	4,132.63
Barley	minus 3,033	minus 3,033	minus 1,760.61
Flax	9,336	9,336	6,469.31
Mixed	26,650 lbs.	26,650	266.50
Net Shortage at current Market Prices			minus $ 14,864.75
1914-1915:			
Wheat	755	755	$ 1,085.45
Oats	6,837	6,838	3,539.12
Barley	27	27	19.30
Flax	20,065	20,064	26,360.02
Mixed	minus 182,170 lbs.	minus 182,170	minus 1,821.70
Accumulated Overages at Current Market Prices			$ 29,182.19
Add: Net Shortage for year 1913-14			14,864.75
			$ 44,046.94
Add: Sales made in anticipation of Overages -			
Oats		9,002	4,276.00
Flax		29,021	42,550.97
Overage for Season			$ 90,873.91

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Season	Government Weigh-Up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts: Bushels	Amounts
1915-1916:			
Wheat	95,168	95,168	$112,463.77
Oats	28,462	28,462	12,109.52
Barley	4,376	4,376	3,507.41
Flax	8,877	8,877	16,034.36
Mixed	134,323 Lbs.	134,323	1,343.23
Accumulated Overages at Current Market Prices			$145,458.29
Deduct: Accumulated Overages at 1914-15 Season			29,182.19
			$116,276.10
Deduct: Purchases to make good Shortages less Sales			147.97
Overages for Season			$116,128.13
1916-17:			
Wheat	109,424	109,424	$260,731.54
Oats	57,198	57,198	44,453.79
Barley	7,126	7,126	8,848.05
Flax	3,488	3,488	13,338.64
Mixed	909,915 Lbs.	909,915	8,946.12
Accumulated Overage at Market Prices			$336,318.14
Deduct: Accumulated Overage at 1915-1916 Season			145,458.29
			$190,859.85
Add: Proceeds of Sale in anticipation of Overages			141,327.87
Overage for Season			$332,187.72
Total Overage taken up for Period			$324,325.01

This amount may be further summarized as follows:

Proceeds of Sales made by Company in anticipation of Overages -

1914-1915	$ 46,826.97
1915-1916	686.17
1916-1917	141,327.87
	$188,841.01
Less: Sundry Purchases made during 1915-16 to make good shortages	834.14
	$188,006.87
To which has to be added the value of the accumulated Overages at July 31st, 1917 as reported by the Government Weigh-up Amount	336,318.14
	$324,325.01

A statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Elevator at July 31st, 1917 is appended (Exhibit 17).

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PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED.

The Port Arthur Elevator Company Limited was incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act by Letters Patent dated July 1907, with an authorised Capital of $100,000.00, divided into 1,000 shares of $100.00 each. On August 5, 1908 the Stockholders approved an increase in Capital to $500,000.00

Of the Capital $100,000.00 appears to have been paid in by the British America Elevator Company Limited. The Directors on September 29 1908 provided for the issuing of $150,000.00 stock to stockholders, and on the same date declared a cash dividend of 150% which makes this increase equivalent to a Stock Dividend.

Present Directors and Officers,-

The Directors for the year 1917-1918 are,-

A. L. Searle
E. W. Kneeland
R. T. Evans
C. F. Deaver
C. W. Lane

The Officers are,-

A. L. Searle	President
E. W. Kneeland	Vice-President
R. T. Evans	Secretary
C. F. Deaver	Treasurer
C. C. Blair	Assistant-Treasurer
L. O. Downing	Assistant-Secretary

The meetings of the Company are usually held in Minneapolis, and copies of the Minutes are forwarded to Winnipeg.

Feeding Companies,-

The following Companies are among its principal feeders,-

British America Elevator Company Limited.
Saskatchewan Elevator Company Limited
National Elevator Company Limited

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Properties Operated.-

The Company operates the following Elevators leased from The Lake Superior Terminals Company Limited, which we understand is a subsidiary of the Canadian Northern Railway Company,-

	Bushels Capacity
Work house "A" built in 1901, timber construction on pile and concrete foundations	1,000,000
Workhouse "B" built in 1903, metal clad, wood construction on pile and concrete foundations	750,000
Storagehouse "C" built in 1902, tile bins, on pile and concrete foundations	2,500,000
Storagehouse "D" built in 1903, same construction as "C"	2,500,000
Storagehouse Annex No.3, built in 1912, same construction as "C"	2,500,000
	9,250,000

The original lease was made between The Lake Superior Terminal Company Limited, lessor, and The British America Elevator Company Limited, lessee, and the F.H. Peavey Company, under date of September 1 1906. Its principal provisions in relation to the present investigation are as under,-

(1) Properties leased, Units A, B, C, and D.

(2) Term five years with privilege of renewal for a further period of five years.

(3) Rent - $100,000.00 per annum with 1/4 cent per bushel in addition for every bushel of grain entering the said elevators and tanks in any year in excess of 10,000,000 bushels.

(4) Lessee to pay taxes, to make repairs due to reasonable wear and tear, to repay lessor for insurance premiums on specified amounts of insurance

(5) Lessor agrees to build 50 elevators along the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway during the first five years, and the lessor and the F.R. Peavey and Company agree to forward the interests of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in the carrying of grain.

The above lease was assigned by the British America Elevator

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Company Limited on September 28 1907 to the Port Arthur Elevator Company Limited. A resolution appears on the Minutes of the latter Company under date of June 28 1911 authorising the purchase of the lease for $250,000.00 payable in stock of the Company, but this has not been given effect on the books.

As noted above this lease does not include the new annex for which the Company has been paying 6% on the cost and in addition the grain handled through it is included in arriving at the excess over the 10,000,000 bushels previously mentioned.

Copies of the leases mentioned above were submitted to us and we were informed that the leases having expired were continued on a year to year basis, although we understand a new lease had been or was in the course of being drawn up.

Capital Stock.-

The consideration for which the stock was issued has been referred to earlier in this report. The stock outstanding according to the stock records, stands in the names of the following.-

C. F. Beaver	10	shares
R. T. Evans	10	"
E. W. Kneeland	10	"
C. W. Lane	10	"
A. L. Searle	10	"
Minneapolis Loan & Trust Co,	2,375	"
do2 -do-	75	"
	2,500	"

Investment.-

In the case of this Elevator we have been unable to obtain full information as to the original cost of construction. An appraisal made by Barnett, McQueen Limited dated February 1, 1918, gives a value of $2,925,135.52 to the elevator buildings and equipment, and $220,000 as the value of the land, This detailed appraisal was revalued by the Engineer to the Commission on the basis of costs at January 1, 1914, which should approx-

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imate original cost. The following is a comparison of the results thereof with the appraisal value as submitted by the Company.-

	Approximate Cost	Appraisal Value
Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$1,961,000.00	$2,925,135.52
Land as valued by the Company	220,000.00	220,000.00
	$2,181,000.00	$3,145,135.52
Estimate of Working Capital on a storage capacity of 6,409,200 bushels	320,000.00	320,000.00
	$2,501,000.00	$3,465,135.52

It should be noted that Workhouse "B", included in the appraisal submitted by the Company at a value of $698,424.16 and in the above approximate figures of Cost at full value, has been attacked by dry rot and will have to be rebuilt.

EARNINGS.-

A statement of the Earnings of the Elevator for the five years is appended hereto (Exhibit 18), which shows the following results.-

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Elevator operations,-					
Storage Capacity (1000's)	6,409	6,409	6,409	6,409	6,409
No.of Bushels handled (1000's)	38,155	39,939	17,846	55,720	35,920
Revenue	$705,476	$651,940	$295,706	$762,353	$963,633
Operating and Management Expenses, exeluding Rent	343,018	304,404	182,579	299,790	338,489
	$362,458	$347,536	$113,127	$462,563	$625,144
Deduct,- Provision for Depreciation in addition to replacements written off as shown on Exhibit 18	78,440	78,440	78,440	78,440	78,440
Net Revenue	$284,018	$269,096	$ 34,687	$404,108	$288,890
Screenings and Scalpings	68,624	125,042	70,600	146,408	48,454
Together	$352,642	$394,138	$105,287	$550,516	$337,344
Overages	185,193	51,153	50,369	112,716	388,057
Total	$537,835	$445,291	$155,656	$663,232	$725,401

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Special remuneration is given to officers of the Company at the rate of 5% on the net profits, the amount of which is included in the above figures. The total remuneration to officers in the year 1916-17 aggregated $43,148.95, which is higher than in other companies. Special allowances or rebates to Feeder Companies have also been charged against Profits.

Return on Investment.-

The above Earnings taken in conjunction with the Investment values given above, show the following percentages of return,-

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages					
(a) On approximate cost	11.36	10.76	1.39	16.16	11.55
(b) On appraised values	8.19	7.76	1,00	11,66	8.33
(2) Revenue including Screenings but excluding overages					
(a) On approximate cost	14.10	15.76	4.21	22.01	13.49
(b) On appraised values	10.17	11,37	3.04	15.88	9.73
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages					
(a) On approximate cost	21.51	17.81	6.23	26.52	29.00
(b) On appraised values	15.52	12.85	4.49	19.14	20.93

Overages.-

The Overages have been disposed of through the British America Elevator Company Limited, and in certain years the proceeds did not appear on the books of the Port Arthur Company. The following summary shows the disposition of the Overages,-

	Realised	Taken up on Books	Taken up on books of British America Co.
1912-13	$185,193.86	$104,938.78	$ 80,255.08
1913-14	51,153.15	-	51,153.15
1914-15	50,369.75	-	50,369.75
1915-16	112,716.88	-	112,716.88
1916-17	388,057.60	388,057.60	
	$787,491.24	$492,996.38	$294,494.86

We submit hereunder the bushels shown by the Government Weigh-up

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Special remuneration is given to officers of the Company at the rate of 5% on the net profits, the amount of which is included in the above figures. The total remuneration to officers in the year 1916-17 aggregated $43,148.95, which is higher than in other companies. Special allowances or rebates to Feeder Companies have also been charged against Profits.

Return on Investment,-

The above Earnings taken in conjunction with the Investment values given above, show the following percentages of return,-

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages					
(a) On approximate cost	11.36	10.76	1.39	16.16	11.55
(b) On appraised values	8.19	7.76	1,00	11,66	8.33
(2) Revenue including Screenings but excluding overages					
(a) On approximate cost	14.10	15.76	4.21	22.01	13.49
(b) On appraised values	10.17	11,37	3.04	15.88	9.73
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages					
(a) On approximate cost	21.51	17.81	6.23	26.52	29.00
(b) On appraised values	15.52	12.85	4.49	19.14	20.93

Overages,-

The Overages have been disposed of through the British America Elevator Company Limited, and in certain years the proceeds did not appear on the books of the Port Arthur Company. The following summary shows the disposition of the Overages,-

	Realised	Taken up on Books	Taken up on books of British America Co.
1912-13	$185,193.86	$104,938.78	$ 80,255.08
1913-14	51,153.15	-	51,153.15
1914-15	50,369.75	-	50,369.75
1915-16	112,716.88	-	112,716.88
1916-17	388,057.60	388,057.60	
	$787,491.24	$492,996.38	$294,494.86

We submit hereunder the bushels shown by the Government Weigh-up

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reports and that shown by the books of the Company, together with the amounts realised therefor,-

Season	Government Weigh-up Bushels	Taken up on accounts Bushels	& Amounts
1912-13			
Wheat	46,584	141,369	$125,221.37
Oats	Minus 16,868	Minus 16,036	Minus 5,965.17
Barley	20,622	20,622	8,517.57
Flax	38,866	48,773	57,420.09
Mixed Grain	-	-	-
			$185,193.85
1913-14			
Wheat	59,509	59,509	$ 39,987.45
Oats	28,272	28,272	9,540.78
Barley	18,382	18,382	10,734.49
Flax	Minus 7,084	Minus 7,084	Minus 9,270.03
Mixed Grain	2,996	2,996	160.46
			$ 51,153.15
1914-15			
Wheat	28,830	28,873	$ 36,638.01
Oats	16,927	16,927	7,747.87
Barley	4,555	4,557	2,906.16
Flax	65	65	114.80
Mixed Grain	3,950	3,950	2,962.91
			$ 50,369.75
1915-16			
Wheat	37,511	37,511	$ 65,223.29
Oats	27,230	27,230	13,626.73
Barley	8,622	8,622	6,348.75
Flax	2,931	2,931	6,224.86
Mixed Grain	15,015	15,015	21,293.25
			$112,716.88
1916 1916-17			
Wheat	138,863	138,863	$311,340.40
Oats	43,829	43,829	24,384.20
Barley	16,492	16,492	19,775.06
Flax	2,671	2,671	5,678.67
Mixed Grain	21,503	21,503	26,879.27
			$388,057.60

The differences in wheat and flax in 1912-13 represent uncancelled shipments of 94,715 and 9906,34 bushels respectively, which were not shown on weigh-up reports. Reference is made in the 1914 Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners to the lax method of registration of warehouse receipts, and it is probable that these uncancelled shipments were made in anticipation of a more rigid registration.

A Balance Sheet of the Company at the close of the 1916-17 season is appended (Exhibit 19)

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

The Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company Limited was incorporated under the Dominion Companies' Act by Letters Patent dated December 24, 1908, for the purpose of leasing the terminal elevator of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and conducting the business of terminal elevator or warehouse. The authorized capital is $1,000,000 divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each.

No stock was issued until August 31, 1910 at which date $500,000 was issued, $50,000 being paid up in cash and the balance issued in equal amounts to the Atlas Elevator Company Limited and Security Elevator Company Limited, "in consideration of certain services rendered and covenants entered into by them on behalf of this Company". We refer to these contracts later in this Report in our discussion of the lease.

The construction of the elevator was not completed until September 15, 1910 and the 1910-1911 season was the first season operated.

Directors and Officers:

The present directors of the Company are -

F. B. Wells	E. C. Warner	J. E. Dalrymple
C. B. Piper	H. E. Kelly	A. L. Sharle
	F.T.Heffelfinger	

The officers are -

F. B. Wells	President
E. C. Warner	Vice-President
R. F. Edmond	General Manager
J. E. Dudley	Secretary-Treasurer
C. F. Deaver	Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

Terms of Lease, etc:

A contract was entered into on August 1, 1908 between the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company Limited of the first part, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the second part, Walter D. Douglas and George F. Piper of the third part and Security Elevator Company of the fourth part containing among other provisions the following:

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(1) The Railway Company agrees to sell site for an elevator to Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company Limited.

(2) The Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company Limited agrees to erect a terminal elevator of 3,000,000 bushel capacity with provision for increasing capacity to 10,000,000 bushel.

(3) Walter D. Douglas and George F. Piper agree to incorporate a company to be known as the Pacific Company.

(4) The Pacific Company and Security Elevator Company Limited agree to incorporate an operating Company to be known as the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company Limited, and to hold all the stocks of the same except two shares to be transferred to the Railway Company or its Nominee.

(5) The Pacific Company and the Security Elevator Company Limited are to erect along the line of the Railway Company 80 line elevators with a minimum capacity of 30,000 bushels, within two years and 160 line elevators within five years.

(6) Railway Company agrees to give the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company Limited certain privileges releasing of any terminal elevators erected on its Indian Reservation property terminating lease in case of any unfaverable legislation, and lowering rental in case of elevator charges going below 3/4 cents per bushel.

A further agreement was entered into on June 14, 1909 between the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company Limited; The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; Atlas Elevator Company Limited; Security Elevator Company Limited and the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company Limited stating that the Atlas Elevator Elevator Company Limited has been incorporated in place of the Pacific Company and affirming substantially all the provisions of the contract of August 1, 1908.

The lease for the elevator was executed bearing date November 15, 1908 between the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company Limited, Lessors, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company Limited, Lessees. The provisions of the lease relevant to this investigation are:

(1) Time - ten years from August 1, 1910 with a provisional right of renewal for a further ten years.

(2) Rental - 6% per annum upon the actual cost to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the land used as a site, together with interest at rate of 6% per annum upon the actual cost to the lessors, of the elevators buildings, wharves, elevator tracks, etc. including as part of said

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rental interest at 6%per annum upon the amount expended in construction together with interest at 6% per annum upon cost of all alterations or additions.

(3) Rent Payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 of each year.

(4) Lessees to pay all taxes, rates, dities or assessments whether Municipal or Parliamentary.

(5) Lessees to repair reasonable wear and tear (except damage by fire or lightning) and to leave the premises in good repair.

Capital Stock:

The Capital Stock outstanding at July 10, 1917 was held as follows:

F. H. Peavey and Company's holdings -

F. H. Peavey and Company	$149,500
C. W. Weaver	100
F. T. Heffelfinger	100
F. H. Wells	100
A. L. Searle	100
	$149,900

Other Holdings -

R. E. Kelly	100
J. E. Dalrymple	100
Douglas Securities Company	29,900
Grain Securities Limited	29,900
Douglas Land	7,500
W. B. McWilliams	22,500
C. B. Piper	7,600
Piper and Company	29,900
Robert Stuart	22,400
E. C. Warner	100
R. W. Webb	100
	$300,000

Investment:

The elevator is of concrete construction and was completed in 1910. A statement of cost was submitted by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which shows that the original construction of the elevator building and equipment was $1,349,873.70. An extension of the elevator, also of concrete, was made in the year 1912 at a cost of $599,563.86 making a total cost of $1,949,437.86. The following statement shows the comparison of the cost of construction with the present reproductive value as submitted by the Company.

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Particulars	Cost	Present Reproductive Value
Elevator Buildings & Equipment	$1,949,437.56	$2,675,925.00
Elevator Site	1,731.79	326,200.00
Land - 19 Acres	-	28,500.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures	1,253.01	1,253.01
	$1,952,422.36	$3,031,878.01
Estimate of working capital required at $50,000.00 per 1,000,000 bushels of Storage Capacity	250,000.00	250,000.00
	$2,202,422.36	$3,281,878.01

The present reproductive values are supported by an appraisal made on February 1, 1918. In a subsequent letter addressed to the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company Limited dated May 4, 1918, it is explained that there was omitted therefrom interest during the construction amounting to $100,000.00 which is given effect to in the above figures.

The present value of the land as submitted by the Company is arrived at on the basis of $175.00 per foot on 1,864 feet, which is the length of the slip having an actual water frontage of 477 feet. If the water frontage was taken at a value of $175.00 per foot this would represent a value of $83,475.00. The land used for terminal elevator purposes on the basis of the tax assessment has a value of $10,645.00.

Earnings:

A statement of the results of the Company's operations is appended (Exhibit 20) of which the following is a summary: (excluding Rent)

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
Elevator Operations -					
Storage Capacity (1,000's)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
No.of bushels handled (1000's)	20,975	26,896	12,246	38,465	20,670
Revenue	$454,561	$400,292	$192,848	$569,131	$495,521
Operating & Management Expenses	116,561	116,289	95,618	164,280	146,008
	$338,050	$284,003	$ 97,230	$404,851	$349,513
Deduct:					
Provision for Depreciation	68,250	68,250	68,250	68,230	68,230
Net Revenue	$269,800	$215,773	$ 29,006	$336,621	$281,283
Screenings and Scalpings Together	66,342	71,786	55,619	107,614	30,813
	$336,142	$287,559	$ 84,625	$444,235	$312,096
Overages -					
Net Proceeds after the addition or deduction of profit or losses on option transactions connected therewith	187,688	85,844	101,222	155,987	305,583
Total	$523,830	$373,403	$185,847	$600,222	$617,679

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Return on Investment:

The above earnings taken in conjunction with the investment values give the following percentages on the Capital invested.

Particulars	Season 1912-13	Season 1913-14	Season 1914-15	Season 1915-16	Season 1916-17
(1) Eliminating from consideration the Revenue from Screenings and Overages -					
(a) on Original Cost	12.25	9.79	1,52	15,28	12.77
(b) On Original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	12.20	9.75	1,51	15,22	12.72
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	8.22	6.57	.88	10.26	8.57
(2) Revenue including Screenings but excluding Overages -					
(a) On Original cost	15.26	13.06	3.64	20.17	14.17
(b) On original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	15.20	13.00	3.62	20.09	14.11
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	10.24	8.76	2.58	13.54	9.51
(3) Revenue including Screenings and Overages -					
(a) On Original cost	23.78	16.95	8.43	27.25	28.04
(b) On Original cost after valuing the land on the basis of assessed values	23.68	16.88	8.40	27.14	27.93
(c) On basis of reproductive values submitted by Company	15.96	11.38	5.66	18.29	18.83

Overages:

The proceeds from Overages have been taken up on the Company's books, but not always in the years to which they apply. We have accordingly written back the proceeds realised to the period in which the overages arose. In the following summary we submit in comparative form the overages as shown by the Government Weigh-Up Reports and those taken up on the books of the Company:

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Season	Government Weigh-up Bushels	Taken up in Accounts	
		Bushels	Amount
1912-1913 Weigh-Up:			
Wheat	47,227.50	154.694.10	
Oats	24,196.07	36.023.09	
Barley	9,644.46	11,714.26	
Flax	43.956.25	49.963.50	
Mixed Grain		28.853.30	
	125,023.00	281.247.00	$186,063.07
1913-1914 Weigh-Up:			
Wheat	54,470.40	54.470.00	
Oats	1,556.52	1,522.00	
Barley	9,583.40	10,157.82	
Flax Minns	6,060.57	Minns 5,539.45	
Mixed Grain	3,414,510 lb.	3,414,510 lb.	
			96,915.75
1914-1915 Weigh-Up:			
Wheat	72,017.20	74,156.45	
Oats	19,384.28	18,892.02	
Barley	1,518.26	1,518.26	
Flax	2,164.44	2,692.01	
Mixed Grain	388,240 lb.	205,190 lb.	
			110,020.01
1915-1916 Weigh-Up:			
Wheat	105,100.10	105,049.10	
Oats	51,445.20	52.561.20	
Barley	1,560.09	2,175.17	
Flax Minns	3,046.19	Minns 665.55	
Mixed Grain	42,740 lb.	-	
Barley and Wild Oats	28,700	28,700 lb.	
Rejected Rye	118.52	118.52	
			159,718.24
1916-1917 Weigh-Up:			
Wheat	116,718.10	116.718.10	
Oats	60.447.00	60.265.04	
Barley	3,749.33	3,749.33	
Flax	1,026.34	1,735.26	
Mixed Grain	825.040 lb.	818,380 lb.	
			305,832.72

A Balance Sheet of the Company at July 10, 1917 is appended (Exhibit 21).

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D. HORN AND COMPANY

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's elevator at Port Arthur is operated as a hospital elevator and the profits after charging a management salary for the Lessees and a rent to the Railway Company, are divided between the two interests.

The operations of this elevator do not appear to be of much value in connection with the present investigation, but for your information there is appended hereto (Exhibit 22) a comparative statement of the earnings for the past five years. The following information in regard to the investment may be of interest:

The first elevator building was erected in the early days of the western operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and no records are available as to its cost. Between the years 1897 and 1912 a total of $116,172.26 was expended on machinery and equipment. In the year 1912 a valuation was made of the machinery amounting to $99,400.00 which was set up as an asset on the books. Since 1912 the Company has expended $1,662,90 for new machinery, and $421.50 for office furniture, making the total investment carried on the books $101,494.40. This figure does not include the cost of the elevator building.

We are informed that the original elevator building was practically reconstructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the year 1903 when an annex was built. The cost of building the annex (presumable including reconstruction work) amounted to $153,720.84. This annex belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in the accounts of the Port Arthur Elevator, an annual charge of $12,000,00 is made as a rental therefrom.

The present capacity of the elevator is 750,000 bushels. No depreciation has ever been written off, but all repairs and renewals have been charged against operations.

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DAVIDSON AND SMITH

The firm of Davidson and Smith is not an incorporated Company, but is organised as a partnership. They were first established about the year 1908 and have been operating a Hospital Elevator since that date. In 1913 they began the construction of new elevator facilities which were completed during the following year. From such records as were submitted for examination the following particulars respecting the property were gathered:

Land for the site was purchased from Messrs. McKenzie and Mann, which is described in general as located in "the Northeast subdivision of Section 52, Township of McIntyre, City of Port Arthur." The exact area and dimensions of the tract is not indicated. It consists, however, of a water lot immediately south of the Dominion Government Elevator, between which and the Davidson and Smith property is a slip of sufficient size and draft to permit of docking vessels for loading.

The original elevator was constructed by Messrs. Barnet, McQueen and Company and was of a storage capacity of 750,000 bushels. The cost of the several divisions of the property appear to have been somewhat as follows:

	YEARS		
	1913	1914	Together
Land-Water Lot, etc. purchased from Messrs.McKenzie & Mann	$100,000.00		$100,000.00
Revetiment work	2,181.93		2,181.93
Filling	10,000.00	5,704.73	15,704.73
Slip and Dredging	70,000.00	-	70,000.00
Workhouse, Storage Tanks, and Equipment	177,363.96	119,127.62	296,491.58
Tracks and Trestle		13,864.66	13,864.66
Supervision, Interest on Construction and Sundry Expenses	6,142.07	32,716.85	38,858.92
Total of Original Property	$ 365,687.96	$ 171,413.86	$537,101.82

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Subsequently the following additions were made:

Year 1915:		
Equipment	$	371.35
Year 1916:		
Storage Tanks of capacity for 1,000,000 bushels	17	178,000.00
Year 1917:		
Marine Leg		18,500.00
Total additions to Property		$196,871.35

The first figures relative to the cost of the property are therefore as follows:

Land, revetment and filling slip and dredging	$187,886.66
Workhouse, Storage tanks, Tracks and trestle, and equipment	507,227.59
Supervision, Interest on construction and sundry expenses	38,858.92
	$733,973.17

The elevator has been operated as a hospital elevator except during a period from about February 1917 to March 26, 1917, when grain was handled for the public. A Weigh-up was taken as of February 1st, and warehouse receipts issued to the owner (largely Davidson and Smith) for the grain on hand. Receipts and shipments of grain were then made as a terminal until March 26th, at which time the business was re-converted to a hospital and all grain in store purchased. These changes are stated to have resulted in considerable loss.

The information available respecting operating results of the period from February 1 to March 26, 1917, is not sufficiently exhaustive not is the period of sufficient duration to make a statement of any value, and might even be misleading.

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CONSOLIDATED ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS - FIVE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31 1917

Particulars	Year Ending August 31 1913		Year Ending August 31 1914		Year Ending August 31 1915		Year Ending August 31 1916		Year Ending August 31 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	13,899,366		16,637,224		9,666,546		25,912,939		13,562,104	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage and Elevation	$171,195.29		$196,521.23		$125,662.96		$266,450.57		$184,651.65	
Cleaning	11,565.19		8,076.80		5,801.39		7,031.16		6,579.30	
Bulkheads	1,045.00		844.00		771.50		628.50		1,162.00	
Miscellaneous	1,131.93		206.18		278.42		1,431.72		299.61	
Revenue from Elevator Operations	$184,937.41	1.330	$205,648.21	1.233	$130,514.27	1.350	$275,541.95	1.063	$192,792.54	1.421
DEDUCT - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Wages	$ 37,698.22		$ 37,110.04		$ 24,063.78		$ 47,963.81		$ 41,638.75	
Electric Power	9,583.30		9,500.64		9,128.64		10,857.06		11,460.89	
Repairs and Maintenance	7,807.49		6,423.42		15,196.19		14,079.45		14,556.24	
Insurance on Buildings	494.97		396.74		422.19		327.00		332.84	
Insurance on Grain	1,444.04		1,087.82		1,599.05		1,835.30		3,457.75	
Miscellaneous Insurance	562.28		587.51		573.82		5,590.99		3,319.20	
Taxes Paid	2,633.58		1,993.02		1,625.67		2,495.84		3,852.17	
Proportion of Tax Exemption written off	4,660.74		4,660.74		4,660.74		4,660.74		1,553.67	
Cargo Allowances	-		-		611.87		3,644.72		3,199.00	
Depreciation-										
Furniture and Fittings	25.20		22.04		21.91		51.85		45.00	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	542.24		671.89		389.36		1,041.92		538.16	
General Expenses	2,737.10		3,344.52		4,235.79		3,581.50		3,192.93	
Special Allowances	-		6,105.19		2,208.38		-		1,122.99	
Salaries	17,789.76		15,807.96		15,788.26		17,267.46		17,787.46	
Office Rent, Postage, Telephone etc.	1,933.07		2,207.36		1,809.30		3,008.00		2,408.79	
Travelling Expenses	333.00		153.50		268.90		251.10		215.40	
Total Expenses	$ 88,242.99	.634	$ 90,070.39	.540	$ 82,603.85	.854	$116,656.72	.450	$115,679.24	.853
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$ 96,694.42	.696	$115,577.82	.693	$ 47,910.42	.496	$158,885.23	.613	$ 79,113.30	.583
ADD- REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	34,303.47		76,721.94		55,436.91		77,688.68		79,771.31	
Total	$130,997.89	.942	$192,299.76	1.153	$103,347.33	1.069	$236,573.91	.913	$158,884.61	1.171
ADD- PROCEEDS OF OVERAGES	88,019.44		24,418.52		50,131.45		90,583.13		77,360.74	
PROFIT OR LOSS on Option Transactions thereon	6,772.98		* 3,339.87		11,950.14		* 30,041.35		* 1,700.80	
Net Proceeds from Overages	$ 94,792.42		$ 22,078.65		$ 62,081.59		$ 60,541.78		$ 75,659.94	
Total Revenue from Grain	$225,790.31	1.624	$214,378.41	1.286	$165,428.92	1.711	$296,915.69	1.145	$234,544.55	1.729
ADD- INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES	136.00		104.50		174.00		5,386.07		5,314.75	
Total Revenue and Income	$225,926.31	1.625	$214,482.91	1.287	$165,602.92	1.715	$302,301.76	1.166	$239,859.30	1.768
DEDUCT- BOND AND OTHER INTEREST	13,170.57		11,881.91		11,691.24		7,012.40		4,833.00	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$212,755.74	1.530	$202,601.00	1.215	$153,911.68	1.592	$295,289.36	1.139	$235,026.30	1.732

* Minus.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CONSOLIDATED ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET — AUGUST 31 1917

ASSETS

FIXED ASSETS:		
Terminal Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$624,794.38	
Less - Reserve for Depreciation at per annum	-	$ 624,794.38
Land used for Elevator Sites		75,000.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures		405.00
		$ 700,199.38
INVESTMENTS:		
Grain Products Company - 39 shares par value $100.00	$ 3,900.00	
Traders' Building Association - 39 shares par value $100.00 cost	2,345.00	6,245.00
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Inventory of Grain on Hand	$ 83,646.53	
Accounts Receivable	202,587.21	
Cash in Bank and on Hand	119,448.71	405,682.45
DEFERRED CHARGES:		
Unexpired Insurance	$ 1,108.05	
Bond Discount	3,562.00	4,670.05
		$1,116,796.88

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Authorized - 7,500 shares of $100.00 each		$750,000.00
Subscribed - 6,282 shares of $100.00 each, fully paid		$ 628,200.00
FIRST MORTGAGE 5½% GOLD BONDS:		
Authorized Issue	$175,000.00	
Less - Amount Redeemed	106,000.00	69,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable - Trade	$ 10,639.34	
Accounts Payable - Directors	29,920.15	
Accrued Interest on Bonds	632.50	
Accrued Taxes	1,979.48	43,171.47
SURPLUS		376,425.41
		$1,116,796.88

Note: No Provision has been made for Taxes Payable under the Business Profits War Tax Act 1916

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

(ELEVATOR "D")

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS - FIVE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31 1917

Particulars	Year Ending December 31 1913		Year Ending December 31 1914		Year Ending December 31 1915		Year Ending December 31 1916		Year Ending December 31 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	32,911,999		6,949,833		20,540,680		27,203,866		23,904,218	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage, Elevation, Cleaning, Bulkheads and Interest on Freight	$566,616.64	1.721	$ 94,558.85	1.360	$155,822.72	.756	$514,979.45	1.893	$590,218.07	2.469
DEDUCT- OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Labor - Elevator "D"	$ 47,232.77		$ 15,068.77		$ 32,148.91		$ 49,554.10		$ 53,772.03	
Labor - Elevator "A" and "C"	19,666.69		-		-		-		-	
Superintendence, etc.	11,380.26		6,135.00		5,061.41		5,237.73		8,109.89	
Power	26,517.97		18,764.33		21,050.54		21,203.56		27,369.03	
Proportion of Power Plant Fuel	1,416.45		5,891.87		2,469.60		2,999.89		5,987.34	
Elevator Supplies and Expenses	6,438.57		5,625.10		1,758.01		4,082.19		5,045.80	
Building Insurance	1,100.00		1,100.00		1,100.00		1,100.00		1,100.00	
Grain Insurance	4,247.64		1,204.98		1,415.92		5,935.21		2,653.65	
Taxes	23,740.03		27,893.20		26,635.15		26,635.15		30,109.30	
Cargo Allowances	-		-		-		2,391.15		4,765.90	
Maintenance Labor	17,152.48		6,366.87		5,113.63		9,728.05		10,200.32	
Maintenance Material, etc.	22,307.33		14,238.33		10,085.26		18,825.24		13,079.32	
Installation Signal System	-		-		-		-		1,341.12	
Belting	2,041.41		-		-		9,144.63		2,252.84	
Dismantling Storage Tanks	9,142.85		-		-		-		-	
Cost of placing Ships at Tanks	7,981.69		-		-		-		-	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	-		-		-		-		-	
Office Supplies	2,678.16		1,472.78		1,827.70		2,877.62		2,290.31	
Office Salaries	5,580.00		7,711.89		3,626.98		3,427.65		2,995.65	
Terminal Bond	1,087.50		1,087.50		1,087.50		1,087.50		1,087.50	
Total Expenses	$209,711.78	.637	$118,550.62	1.619	$113,380.61	.552	$164,229.65	.604	$172,144.98	.720
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$356,904.86	1.084	$ 17,991.77	.259	$ 41,842.11	.204	$350,749.80	1.289	$418,073.09	1.749
ADD- REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	51,055.40		30,720.66		51,020.09		52,416.37		50,235.46	
Total	$407,960.26	1.240	$ 12,728.89	.183	$ 92,862.20	.452	$403,166.17	1.482	$468,308.55	1.959
ADD- PROCEEDS FROM OVERAGES	70,692.88		268,419.99		8,116.45		36,856.90		50,320.75	
Total Revenue from Grain	$478,653.14	1.454	$281,148.88	4.045	$100,978.65	.492	$366,309.27	1.346	$518,629.30	2.170
DEDUCT- TRANSCONA EXPENSES	-		-		3,066.26		$ 16,587.36		$ 17,356.85	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$478,653.14	1.454	$281,148.88	4.045	$ 97,912.39	.477	$349,721.91	1.285	$501,272.45	2.097

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EASTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET — JULY 31 1917

ASSETS

CAPITAL ASSETS:		
Machinery and Fixtures at Cost		$28,451.21
Office Furniture		457.52
		$28,908.73
Less - Reserve for Depreciation		13,571.98
		$15,336.75
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Inventory of Surplus Grain on Hand	$33,755.63	
Accounts Receivable	16,091.01	
Cash	8,600.85	58,447.49
DEFERRED CHARGES:		
Insurance Premiums Unexpired, etc.		10,720.40
		$84,504.64

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
250 Shares of $100.00 each		$25,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES;		
Accounts Payable	$ 9,351.46	
R. D. Morgan	11,600.55	
Jas. Richardson and Sons, Limited	38,552.63	59,504.64
		$84,504.64

Note: No provision has been made for Taxes Payable under the Business Profits War Tax Act 1916.

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CANADA

EASTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS BY PERIODS FROM NOVEMBER 1 1913 TO JULY 31 1917

Particulars	Nov. 1 1913 to July 31 1914		Aug. 1 1914 to July 31 1915		Aug. 1 1915 to July 31 1916		Aug. 1 1916 to July 31 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	6,359,257		4,737,370		15,429,084		9,218,002	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:								
Storage	$ 70,875.67		$ 29,200.47		$ 50,980.10		$ 85,932.84	
Elevation	45,928.26		34,773.41		109,760.11		62,129.96	
Cleaning	1,092.38		912.49		1,962.29		1,393.18	
Sacking	335.27		3.83		18.00		3.50	
Bulkheads	411.00		390.00		297.00		804.00	
Miscellaneous	3,097.04		-		901.20		-	
Total Revenue from Elevator Operations	$121,739.62	1.914	$ 65,280.20	1.378	$163,918.70	1.062	$ 150,263.48	1.630
DEDUCT- OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:								
Rent	$ 32,409.45		$ 43,217.70		$ 43,284.40		$ 43,244.38	
Wages	23,076.24		25,507.42		38,575.50		36,888.55	
Electric Power	7,557.08		10,836.57		13,685.68		12,510.91	
Repairs and Maintenance	2,954.94		5,944.87		5,494.96		4,426.42	
Insurance	12,078.62		15,997.25		25,094.76		35,115.97	
Fidelity Bonds	801.25		425.00		403.70		469.50	
Taxes	4,356.44		7,263.42		6,677.35		8,628.07	
Cargo Allowances	-		266.47		1,941.69		1,588.86	
Depreciation of Additions to Plant	1,010.61		4,042.46		4,081.44		4,437.47	
General Expenses	865.72		1,764.97		4,477.71		2,824.32	
Salaries	7,730.71		8,730.00		12,402.50		14,608.75	
Stationery, Postage, Telegrams etc.	2,081.52		918.74		1,706.18		2,472.07	
Travelling Expenses	1,716.90		670.60		690.50		641.95	
Total Expenses	$ 96,639.48	1.520	$125,584.47	2.651	$158,516.37	1.027	$167,836.90	1.821
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$ 25,100.14	.394	$ 60,304.27	1.273	$ 5,402.33	.035	* $ 17,573.42	.191
ADD- REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	4,819.93		13,994.90		39,626.80		25,507.86	
Total	$ 29,920.07	.470	$ 46,309.37	.977	$ 45,029.13	.292	$ 7,934.44	.086
ADD- PROCEEDS OF OVERAGES	10,048.79		7,249.77		27,231.12		33,755.63	
Total Revenue from Grain	$ 39,968.86	.628	$ 39,059.60	.824	$ 72,260.25	.468	$ 41,690.07	.452
DEDUCT- INTEREST PAID	-		941.57		-		2,782.89	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$ 39,968.86	.628	$ 40,001.17	.845	$ 72,260.25	.468	$ 38,907.18	.422

* Minus

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EMPIRE ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

JULY 14 1917

ASSETS

FIXED ASSETS:

Terminal Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$1,413.924.11	
Less- Reserve for Depreciation at per annum		$1,413,924.11
Drying Plant - Thunder Bay		28,907.44
Furniture and Fixtures		2,981.49
		$1,445,813.04

INVESTMENTS:

Grain Products Company 39 shares par value $100.00	$ 3,900.00	
Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, $14,000.00 First Mortgage Bonds	14,000.00	
Black and Muirhead Limited, 351 Shares par value $100.00	35,100.00	
Canadian Grain Products Company, Limited, 995 shares par value $100.00	99,500.00	
	$ 152,500.00	
Membership in Winnipeg Grain Exchange	4,150.00	
Membership in Port William Chamber of Commerce	3,750.00	160,400.00

CURRENT ASSETS:

Inventory of Grain on Hand	$ 121,752.61	
Accounts Receivable	112,360.96	
Cash	27,255.64	261,369.21

DEFERRED CHARGES:

Unexpired Insurance and Expenses Paid in Advance	8,390.25
	$1,875,972.50

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:

Authorised and Issued- 100,000 Shares of $100.00 each	$1,000,000.00

FIRST MORTGAGE 5½% BONDS:

Authorised Issue	$375,000.00	
Less - Amount redeemed	325,000.00	50,000.00

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable	$ 52,259.40	
Accrued Bond Interest	114.58	52,373.98

SURPLUS AND RESERVES:

Surplus from Operations	$747,341.96	
Reserve for Business Profits Taxes	26,256.56	773,598.52
		$1,875,972.50

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CANADA

THUNDER BAY ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

JULY 14 1917

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:

Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company, Limited-		
7,743 Shares of Stock acquired in exchange for Property and other Assets of the value of	$398,008.31	
Deduct-		
1,249 Shares sold to Bawlf Grain Company	64,201.52	
6,494 Shares at Cost	$333,806.79	
Black and Muirhead-		
352 Shares at par	35,200.00	$369,006.79
CASH IN BANK		143,954.17
		$512,960.96

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:

Issued and Outstanding		$366,000.00
SURPLUS AND RESERVES:		
Surplus from Operations	$141,509.19	
Reserve for Business Profits Taxes	5,451.77	146,960.96
		$512,960.96

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CANADA

THUNDER BAY ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

JULY 14 1917

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:

Thunder Bay Terminal Elevator Company, Limited-		
7,743 Shares of Stock acquired in exchange for Property and other Assets of the value of	$398,008.31	
Deduct-		
1,249 Shares sold to Bawlf Grain Company	64,201.52	
6,494 Shares at Cost	$333,806.79	
Black and Muirhead-		
352 Shares at par	35,200.00	$369,006.79
CASH IN BANK		143,954.17
		$512,960.96

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:

Issued and Outstanding		$366,000.00
SURPLUS AND RESERVES:		
Surplus from Operations	$141,509.19	
Reserve for Business Profits Taxes	5,451.77	146,960.96
		$512,960.96

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CANADA

THUNDER BAY TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

JULY 14 1917

ASSETS

ELEVATOR BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT:		
Par Value of Stock issued to Thunder Bay Elevator Company, Limited	$974,300.00	
Less- Amount received for damage to Dock, less repair charges	835.45	$ 973,464.55
INVESTMENTS:		
Grain Products Company - 39 shares at par	$ 3,900.00	
Membership in Winnipeg Grain Exchange at cost	5,000.00	8,900.00
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Inventory of Grain on Hand	$191,556.99	
Accounts Receivable	41,753.80	
Cash in Bank	87,070.93	320,381.72
DEFERRED CHARGES:		
Unexpired Insurance and Expenses paid in Advance		6,086.37
		$1,308,832.64

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Issued and Outstanding		$ 775,000.00
FIRST MORTGAGE 5½% BONDS:		
Authorized Issue		
Less- Amount Redeemed		200,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Empire Elevator Company, Limited	$ 2,008.36	
Sundry Creditors	14,779.93	
Accrued Bond Interest	3,208.33	19,996.62
SURPLUS AND RESERVES:		
Surplus from Operations	$308,648.51	
Reserve for Business Profits Taxes	5,187.51	313,836.02
		$1,308,832.64

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CANADA

EMPIRE ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

THUNDER BAY TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS - FIVE YEARS ENDING JULY 14 1917

Particulars	Year Ending July 14 1913		Year Ending July 14 1914		Year Ending July 14 1915		Year Ending July 14 1916		Year Ending July 14 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels Handled	30,435,888		29,322,451		11,832,523		30,940,601		25,036,605	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage	$340,088.26		$346,764.13		$ 72,749.59		$107,133.64		$150,071.86	
Elevation	-		-		86,903.29		232,182.16		188,436.53	
Cleaning and Drying	27,023.85		18,388.11		4,664.94		12,409.82		44,878.69	
Bulkheads	3,238.76		1,655.00		915.00		678.00		2,853.00	
Miscellaneous	842.74		88.00		1,052.82		2,753.52		1,743.54	
Revenue from Elevator Operations	$371,193.61	1.220	$366,893.24	1.251	$ 166,285.64	1.405	$355,157.14	1.148	$387,981.62	1.550
DEDUCT- OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Wages	$ 62,034.29		$ 60,287.66		$ 40,187.58		$ 58,139.10		$ 65,977.77	
Fuel	11,862.24		13,269.44		8,813.45		14,989.26		17,149.36	
Repairs and Maintenance	7,694.87		10,460.79		10,281.95		14,680.51		15,320.00	
Insurance on Buildings	7,363.96		7,425.02		7,357.29		7,258.90		7,354.68	
Insurance on Grain	8,835.81		8,978.35		6,984.17		7,123.63		12,412.99	
Miscellaneous Insurance	1,542.86		4,460.70		4,514.09		6,072.47		6,673.49	
Taxes	2,947.80		3,039.51		3,499.50		4,022.22		4,798.60	
Cargo Allowances	-		-		-		-		4,283.33	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	1,111.62		1,266.45		464.24		1,228.28		1,003.76	
General Expenses	5,209.71		3,800.88		7,536.55		9,102.51		9,188.25	
Salaries	22,831.90		27,371.61		18,302.50		17,830.50		21,601.75	
Office Rent, Postage, Telephone, etc.	8,742.58		10,726.39		8,800.41		10,042.77		11,212.25	
Travelling Expenses	733.60		2,213.21		927.61		720.00		951.95	
Total Expenses	$140,911.18	.463	$153,300.19	.523	$117,649.34	.994	$151,270.15	.489	$177,928.16	.711
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$230,282.43	.757	$213,593.05	.728	$ 48,637.00	.411	$203,886.99	.659	$210,053.46	.839
ADD- REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	12,716.00		87,978.96		73,374.37		80,590.91		72,717.19	
Total	$242,998.43	.798	$301,572.01	1.028	$122,011.37	1.031	$284,477.90	.919	$282,770.65	1.129
ADD- PROCEEDS FROM OVERAGES	160,821.98		169,622.34		59,066.91		236,223.89		309,643.60	
Total Revenue from Grain	$403,820.41	1.326	$471,194.35	1.606	$181,078.28	1.530	$520,701.79	1.685	$592,414.25	2.366
ADD- INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES	71,263.49		5,164.85		32,880.82		27,883.24		31,015.57	
ALLOWANCE 1¢ per Bushel from Black's Elevator	-		-		-		-		30,405.44	
	$ 71,263.49		$ 5,164.85		$ 32,880.82		$ 27,883.24		$ 61,421.01	
Total Revenue and Income	$475,083.90	1.561	$476,359.20	1.624	$213,959.10	1.808	$548,585.03	1.773	$653,835.26	2.611
DEDUCT- BOND AND OTHER INTEREST	27,041.67		24,291.68		22,623.15		20,030.37		17,789.64	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$448,042.23	1.472	$452,067.52	1.541	$191,335.95	1.617	$528,554.66	1.708	$636,045.62	2.541

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

THE FORT WILLIAM ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS - FOUR YEARS FROM INCEPTION OF COMPANY TO JUNE 30 1917

Particulars	Year Ending June 30 1914		Year Ending June 30 1915		Year Ending June 30 1916		Year Ending June 30 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	7,873,660		8,326,877		23,258,610		16,741,716	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:								
Storage	$ 52,188.44		$ 51,166.21		$ 65,930.76		$ 70,561.43	
Elevation	58,829.63		61,650.76		174,842.35		130,180.45	
Cleaning	4,316.22		3,308.60		3,095.57		5,839.33	
Drying	15.83		1,831.30		1,956.96		7,387.19	
Bulkheads	208.50		696.00		447.00		897.00	
Miscellaneous	1,098.43		2,493.23		214.27		488.66	
Revenue from Elevator Operations	$116,057.05	1.474	$120,828.05	1.451	$246,486.91	1.060	$215,354.06	1.286
DEDUCT- OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:								
Wages	$ 20,522.86		$ 29,459.25		$ 40,981.40		$ 45,466.76	
Fuel and Oil	7,917.96		9,531.67		11,488.69		12,242.93	
Insurance on Buildings	793.59		1,056.00		1,056.00		1,056.00	
Insurance on Grain	1,052.53		2,126.13		2,321.29		3,425.45	
Miscellaneous Insurance	136.74		247.95		687.18		1,075.40	
Insurance - War Risk	-		-		1,210.82		2,651.72	
Taxes	1,049.03		2,538.56		3,157.53		3,803.37	
Cargo Allowance	-		404.50		3,219.83		3,232.42	
Repairs	1,195.81		1,380.12		3,181.74		5,225.51	
Siding Rent	524.12		450.98		433.24		452.11	
Switching	2,736.11		8,786.38		2,625.41		2,422.07	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	314.92		329.97		937.76		700.82	
Terminal Bond	656.25		656.25		656.25		525.00	
Salaries-								
Officers	2,500.00		3,000.00		5,500.00		12,500.00	
Clerical, Winnipeg, Fort William & Superintendence	6,533.33		9,080.00		10,652.00		11,810.00	
Bonuses, Winnipeg, Fort William & Superintendence	209.06		500.00		2,545.00		5,260.00	
Office Rent, Postage, Telephone etc.	2,980.52		3,122.99		4,453.13		5,405.74	
Donations and Charity	100.00		1,348.40		3,028.51		3,658.77	
Travelling Expenses	115.10		143.00		230.10		164.48	
Miscellaneous Expenses	228.27		110.95		785.95		420.67	
Total Expenses	$ 49,344.00	.627	$74,403.13	.893	$99,123.81	.426	$121,476.72	.725
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	66,713.05	.847	46,424.92	.558	147,363.10	.634	93,877.34	.561
ADD- REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	28,763.43		28,641.95		34,963.75		29,816.39	
Total	$ 95,476.48	1.212	$75,066.87	.901	$182,326.85	.783	$123,693.73	.738
ADD- PROCEEDS FROM OVERAGES	13,698.31		81,283.96		292,373.06		281,861.47	
PROFIT OR LOSS on Option Transactions thereon	1,000.69		3,495.39		-		327.16	
Net Proceeds from Overages	$ 12,697.62		$77,788.07		$292,373.06		$281,534.31	
Total Revenue from Grain	$108,174.10	1.373	$152,854.94	1.835	$474,699.91	2.040	$405,228.04	2.420
ADD- INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES	2,560.55		259.28		73.50		12,071.51	
Total Revenue and Income	110,734.65	1.406	$153,114.22	1.838	$474,773.41	2.041	$417,299.55	2.492
DEDUCT- BOND AND OTHER INTEREST	16,575.76		18,710.00		16,950.00		14,680.99	
	$ 94,158.89		$134,404.22		$457,823.41		$402,618.56	
DEDUCT- EXPENSES not incidental to Elevator Operations	11,217.97		-		-		400.00	
NET PROFITS before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$ 32,940.92	1.053	$134,404.22	1.614	$457,823.41	1.968	$402,218.56	2.402

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE FORT WILLIAM ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30 1917

ASSETS

CAPITAL ASSETS:			
Land		$ 62,784.70	
Less- Amount due on purchase price of land subject to Vendor conveying satisfactory Title		24,625.00	
		$ 38,159.70	
Terminal Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$659,839.19		
Less- Reserve for Depreciation at	-	659,839.19	
		697,998.89	
Office Furniture and Fixtures		1,181.69	
		$699,180.58	
GOODWILL:		90,000.00	$ 789,180.58
INVESTMENTS:			
Dominion of Canada 1931 War Loan $97,500 par		$ 95,925.47	
Dominion of Canada 1937 War Loan $265,000		253,831.04	
Grain Products Company, 40 shares par value $100.00		4,000.00	
Fort Garry Grain Company, Limited, no stock issued		200.00	
		$353,956.51	
Membership in Winnipeg Grain Exchange		4,800.00	358,756.51
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventory-			
Grain	281,534.31		
Screenings	340.00		
Elevator Supplies	2,835.00	284,709.31	
Accounts Receivable		31,855.66	
Cash-			
Current Account and cash on hand	57,536.77		
On deposit in Savings account	116,373.60	173,962.37	490,527.34
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Unexpired Insurance and Expenses paid in advance			6,267.48
			$1,644,731.91

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Authorized - 10,000 Shares of $100 each			$1,000,000.00
Issued - 4,650 Shares of $100 each			$ 465,000.00
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS:			
Authorized Issues		$349,000.00	
Less- Amount returned and Redeemed		100,500.00	239,500.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable		$ 27,795.53	
Accrued Bond Interest		5,987.50	33,783.03
SURPLUS AND RESERVES:			
Surplus from Operations		$ 833,890.93	
Reserve for Business Profits Taxes 1915-1916		72,557.95	906,448.88
			$1,644,731.91

Note:

No provision has been made for Business Profits Taxes for the year 1916-1917

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE FORT WILLIAM ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30 1917

ASSETS

CAPITAL ASSETS:			
Land		$ 62,784.70	
Less- Amount due on purchase price of land subject to Vendor conveying satisfactory Title		24,625.00	
		$ 38,159.70	
Terminal Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$659,839.19		
Less- Reserve for Depreciation at	-	659,839.19	
		697,998.89	
Office Furniture and Fixtures		1,181.69	
		$699,180.58	
GOODWILL:		90,000.00	$ 789,180.58
INVESTMENTS:			
Dominion of Canada 1931 War Loan $97,500 par		$ 95,925.47	
Dominion of Canada 1937 War Loan $265,000		255,851.04	
Grain Products Company, 40 shares par value $100.00		4,000.00	
Fort Garry Grain Company, Limited, no stock issued		200.00	
		$353,956.51	
Membership in Winnipeg Grain Exchange		4,800.00	358,756.51
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventory-			
Grain	281,534.31		
Screenings	340.00		
Elevator Supplies	2,835.00	284,709.31	
Accounts Receivable		31,855.66	
Cash-			
Current Account and cash on hand	57,588.77		
On deposit in Savings account	116,373.60	173,962.37	490,527.34
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Unexpired Insurance and Expenses paid in advance			6,267.48
			$1,644,731.91

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Authorized - 10,000 Shares of $100 each			$1,000,000.00
Issued - 4,650 Shares of $100 each			$ 465,000.00
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS:			
Authorized Issues		$340,000.00	
Less- Amount returned and Redeemed		100,500.00	239,500.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable		$ 27,795.53	
Accrued Bond Interest		5,987.50	33,783.03
SURPLUS AND RESERVES:			
Surplus from Operations		$ 833,890.93	
Reserve for Business Profits Taxes 1915-1916		72,557.95	906,448.88
			$1,644,731.91

Note:

No provision has been made for Business Profits Taxes for the year 1916-1917

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
(Terminal Elevator Department)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS - FIVE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31 1917

Particulars	11 months ending August 31 1913		Year Ending August 31 1914		Year Ending August 31 1915		Year Ending August 31 1916		Year Ending August 31 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	16,241,971		16,794,529		11,152,835		28,462,524		16,430,435	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage	$ 70,322.22		$104,535.23		$ 80,844.97		$118,273.82		$109,864.17	
Elevation	122,809.08		127,982.72		83,176.75		210,756.79		123,282.69	
Cleaning and Drying	3,325.05		6,316.64		2,697.91		4,364.76		3,914.43	
Bulkheads	1,155.00		894.00		864.00		771.00		1,033.50	
Miscellaneous	723.19		392.17		430.53		520.29		280.39	
Revenue from Elevator Operations	$198,225.54	1.220	$240,120.76	1.429	$168,014.16	1.506	$334,686.66	1.175	$238,375.18	1.450
DEDUCT - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Rent of Elevator	$ 62,599.16		$ 68,290.00		$ 68,290.00		$ 68,289.96		$ 68,290.10	
Wages	44,131.26		48,172.92		38,920.55		63,745.74		59,578.13	
Electric Power	16,447.43		16,277.55		20,900.76		21,752.46		22,500.00	
Repairs and Maintenance	6,191.31		14,364.82		13,351.54		22,653.82		8,115.47	
Special Machinery written off	-		4,311.56		5,262.03		7,417.96		7,769.96	
Insurance	3,993.12		4,040.10		5,250.54		8,484.98		11,716.02	
Taxes	5,592.67		8,667.79		8,919.75		9,373.91		10,706.49	
Cargo Allowances	-		-		926.57		3,984.94		3,622.70	
Registrations and Cancellations	608.48		683.80		442.78		1,142.56		666.28	
Switching Charges	-		5,023.67		9,691.71		459.94		38.42	
Water	-		78.85		375.49		198.39		385.51	
Depreciation of Office Furniture	194.60		231.45		240.00		240.00		150.00	
Salaries	5,189.05		4,397.85		4,010.83		4,494.96		6,458.23	
Travelling Expenses	1,194.60		714.33		303.90		439.20		165.72	
Office Rent, Postage, Telephone etc.	3,610.79		3,078.88		2,378.58		2,377.58		2,557.39	
Miscellaneous	3,375.14		4,103.46		2,149.19		2,010.40		1,915.29	
Total Expenses	$153,127.61	.942	$182,437.03	1.086	$181,414.22	1.626	$217,064.80	.762	$204,635.71	1.245
Net Profit from Elevator Operations	$ 45,097.93	.278	$ 57,683.73	.343	$ 13,400.06	.120	$117,621.86	.413	$ 33,739.47	.205
ADD - REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	15,164.28		30,225.84		47,023.74		80,279.16		51,032.38	
Total	$ 60,262.21	.371	$ 87,909.57	.523	$ 33,623.68	.301	$197,901.02	.695	$ 84,771.85	.515
ADD - PROCEEDS OF OVERAGES	$ 67,875.85		$ 33,360.31		$ 54,758.07		$105,699.62		$156,901.85	
PROFIT OR LOSS on Option Transactions thereon	4,531.19		-		-		11,675.00		24,060.05	
LOSS transferred to Terminal Department, on Commission Department's Grain left in Elevator to earn Storage for the Terminal Department	-		27,483.59		600.56		-		-	
Net Proceeds from Overages	$ 72,407.04	.446	$ 5,876.72	.035	$ 54,157.71	.485	$ 94,024.62	.330	$132,841.80	.809
Total	$132,669.25	.816	$ 93,786.29	.558	$ 87,781.39	.787	$291,925.65	1.025	$217,613.65	1.324
DEDUCT - COMMISSION	5,000.00		24,706.00		16,928.50		26,117.50		14,140.00	
Net Revenue from Grain	$127,669.25	.786	$ 69,080.29	.411	$ 70,852.89	.635	$265,808.15	.933	$203,473.65	1.238
ADD - INCOME FROM ADVANCES	5,077.09		-		-		4,025.91		2,110.12	
Total Revenue and Income	$132,746.34		$ 69,080.29		$ 70,852.89		$269,834.06		$205,583.77	
DEDUCT - INTEREST PAID	-		469.49		1,600.53		-		-	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$132,746.34	.817	$ 68,610.80	.408	$ 69,252.36	.621	$269,834.06	.948	$205,583.77	1.251

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Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

(Terminal Elevator Department)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS - FIVE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 25 1917

Particulars	Year Ending August 25 1913		Year Ending August 25 1914		Year Ending August 25 1915		Year Ending August 25 1916		Year Ending August 25 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	9,914,584		9,765,130		7,062,284		20,215,991		11,818,874	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage	$ 24,103.74		$ 12,448.85		$ 18,808.23		$ 50,600.50		$ 49,033.66	
Elevation	52,758.40		51,434.43		37,161.18		125,189.26		66,008.44	
Cleaning	1,472.12		2,200.72		797.85		1,390.51		3,326.19	
Interest on Freight Advances	470.59		345.29		470.97		578.96		338.24	
	$ 78,804.95	.795	$ 66,429.29	.680	$ 57,238.23	.810	$177,759.23	.879	$118,706.53	1.004
Storage and Elevation on Company Grain (3/5¢ per bu.)	18,224.67		19,743.38		14,139.49		19,876.51		20,628.32	
Revenue from Elevator Operations	$ 97,029.62	.978	$ 86,172.67	.882	$ 71,377.72	1,010	$197,635.74	.977	$139,334.85	1.178
DEDUCT - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Wages	$ 14,909.92		$ 13,535.21		$ 12,313.82		$ 23,991.09		$ 21,412.53	
Power	10,833.24		10,833.24		10,833.24		14,622.42		12,729.12	
Repairs and Maintenance	4,336.87		3,961.09		2,619.86		6,344.74		9,408.38	
Insurance	2,450.00		864.31		3,240.00		1,440.33		2,731.09	
Taxes	776.23		803.48		1,059.60		1,358.09		1,832.76	
Cargo Allowances	-		-		540.70		2,947.87		2,298.63	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	401.45		389.60		284.16		760.08		520.88	
General & Administration Salary & Expenses	7,500.00		7,500.00		7,500.00		7,500.00		7,500.00	
Salaries	5,017.00		6,340.00		5,440.00		8,760.00		12,791.20	
Elevator Bond	165.00		165.00		187.50		300.00		300.00	
Telegraph and Telephone	211.47		77.42		184.54		296.25		390.92	
Printing and Stationery	488.48		462.35		130.90		474.32		200.75	
Commission	5,002.51		3,501.84		3,097.00		10,738.98		6,990.18	
Total Expenses	$ 52,092.17	.525	$ 48,433.54	.495	$ 47,431.32	.672	$ 79,534.17	.393	$ 79,106.44	.669
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$ 44,937.45	.453	$ 37,739.13	.387	$ 23,946.40	.338	$118,101.57	.584	$ 60,228.41	.509
ADD - REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS	56,028.21		37,956.05		31,117.13		75,970.30		24,998.18	
Total	$100,965.66	1.018	$ 75,695.18	.775	$ 55,063.53	.779	$194,071.87	.959	$ 85,226.59	.721
ADD - PROCEEDS FROM OVERAGES	4,398.90		15,593.16		4,247.15		27,755.20		16,653.20	
NET PROFITS before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$ 96,566.76	.974	$ 91,288.34	.935	$ 59,310.68	.839	$221,827.07	1.097	$101,879.79	.862

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WESTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS - FIVE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31 1917

Particulars	Year Ending August 31 1913		Year Ending August 31 1914		Year Ending August 31 1915		Year Ending August 31 1916		Year Ending August 31 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	9,939,514		9,671,541		7,653,818		31,096,947		14,124,797	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage and Elevation	$113,400.71		$116,742.51		$124,393.99		$319,793.59		$196,154.73	
Cleaning	10,671.62		8,391.05		4,943.29		8,924.96		11,910.38	
Bulkheads	687.00		635.19		627.23		589.90		1,320.00	
Miscellaneous	267.64		286.62		647.57		1,214.14		1,573.85	
Revenue from Elevator Operations	$125,026.97	1.257	$126,055.37	1.303	$130,612.08	1.706	$330,522.59	1.063	$210,958.96	1.493
DEDUCT - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Wages	$ 28,710.61		$ 25,273.46		$ 24,791.62		$ 58,165.31		$ 44,911.56	
Power	4,799.69		5,430.90		8,942.39		10,785.15		8,703.33	
Insurance	1,067.12		2,453.04		3,742.00		7,364.94		12,379.87	
Taxes	1,113.51		1,003.50		2,068.08		3,494.60		3,801.48	
Repairs	5,495.59		5,551.46		3,106.46		10,549.41		10,993.04	
Depreciation of Furniture and Fittings	50.29		50.29		117.14		168.38		197.63	
Cargo Allowances	-		-		599.67		4,657.37		3,164.16	
Switching	-		-		4,909.52		6,971.93		2,664.79	
General Expenses	4,224.87		4,379.23		4,989.38		8,210.35		7,284.38	
Legal Expenses	800.00		250.00		407.50		-		-	
Salaries	12,589.53		14,878.86		14,642.02		16,749.15		22,226.60	
Travelling Expenses	704.70		-		157.70		207.00		143.62	
Total Expenses	$ 59,555.91	.599	$59,270.74	.613	$ 68,473.48	.894	$127,323.59	.409	$116,470.46	.824
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$ 65,471.06	.658	$ 66,784.63	.690	$ 62,138.60	.812	$203,199.00	.654	$ 94,488.50	.669
ADD - REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	30,009.22		32,134.35		53,802.46		131,461.83		82,265.10	
	$ 95,480.28	.961	$ 98,918.98	1.022	$115,941.06	1.514	$334,660.83	1.076	$176,753.60	1.251
ADD - PROCEEDS FROM OVERAGES	60,870.71		59,813.25		10,182.04		56,234.58		94,590.32	
Total Revenue from Grain	$156,350.99	1.573	$158,732.23	1.641	$126,123.10	1.647	$390,895.41	1.257	$271,343.92	1.921
ADD - INCOME:										
Investments	-		-		-		75.00		100.00	
Rent of Hospital Elevators	-		-		-		3,508.57		4,403.68	
Total Revenue and Income	$156,350.99	1.573	$158,732.23	1.641	$126,123.10	1.647	$394,478.98	1.268	$275,847.60	1.952
DEDUCT - INTEREST	-		-		15,836.21		12,414.21		2,336.58	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$156,350.99	1.573	$158,732.23	1.641	$110,286.89	1.441	$382,064.77	1.229	$273,511.02	1.936

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WESTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET — AUGUST 31 1917

ASSETS

FIXED ASSETS:			
Terminal Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$762,737.79		
Less - Reserve for Depreciation	-	$762,737.79	
Hospital Elevator Buildings and Equipment	$ 62,909.73		
Less - Reserve for Depreciation	-	62,909.73	
Elevator Additions under Construction		43,523.59	
Land		18,316.59	
Furniture and Fittings, less Depreciation at 10% per annum		1,392.62	$ 888,880.32
INVESTMENTS:	Par Value	Cost	
Grain Products Company, Limited	$ 3,900.00	$ 3,900.00	
Dominion of Canada War Loan	2,000.00	1,950.00	
	$ 5,900.00	$ 5,850.00	5,850.00
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventory - Estimated recovery from Grain Overages not yet realized		$ 94,590.32	
Accounts Receivable		14,311.94	
Cash in Bank and on Hand		93,642.88	202,545.14
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Insurance Unexpired		$ 3,339.99	
Taxes Unexpired		1,510.40	
Track Rental Unexpired		99.33	4,949.72
			$1,102,225.18

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Authorized- 5,000 Shares of $100.00 each		$500,000.00	
Issued- 4,742 Shares of $100.00 each			$ 474,200.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
A. Reid		$ 25,998.29	
Sundry Accounts Payable		6,631.82	
Reserve for Business Profits War Tax for period ending August 31 1916		50,051.65	
Cargo Shortage		4,096.66	86,778.42
SURPLUS			541,246.76
CONTINGENT LIABILITY:			
Contract for Additions to Hospital Elevator	$89,350.00		
Less - Amount paid on account thereof	42,136.20	$ 47,213.80	
Joint Guarantee - Grain Products Company, Limited		50,000.00	
		$ 97,213.80	

NOTE:

No provision has been made for Business Profits War Tax payable out of the profits for the period ending August 31 1917

$1,102,225.18

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C A N A D I A N G O V E R N M E N T E L E V A T O R

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS BY PERIODS FROM OCTOBER 16 1913 TO JULY 31 1917

Particulars	Oct. 16 1913 to Aug. 31 1914		Sep. 1 1914 to July 31 1915		Aug. 1 1915 to July 31 1916		Aug. 1 1916 to July 31 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	10,257,883		9,538,564		31,425,178		23,066,866	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:								
Storage and Elevation	$158,081.11		$110,133.50		$368,436.44		$326,463.91	
Cleaning	17,957.37		3,512.68		6,509.04		11,313.26	
Drying	1,150.27		2,725.03		11,601.43		47,638.67	
Bulkheads and Car Linings	1,276.50		658.50		1,011.75		3,006.50	
Wired Outturns	35.90		33.86		508.40		44.10	
Less - Rebates and Allowances	-		-		* 1,281.50		* 1,558.17	
Total Revenue from Elevator Operations	$178,501.15	1.740	$117,061.57	1.214	$386,785.56	1.231	$386,908.27	1.677
DEDUCT - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:								
Wages	$ 34,438.91		$ 31,394.35		$ 53,478.09		$ 64,860.74	
Power	17,809.38		16,105.98		20,263.10		20,103.68	
Insurance on Buildings	-		-		-		-	
Insurance on Grain	2,706.80		2,185.15		4,104.78		7,063.74	
Employees' Liability Insurance	105.60		324.40		332.62		232.77	
Taxes	-		-		-		-	
Repairs	2,814.30		2,643.92		6,164.28		9,831.63	
Oil and Waste	554.08		182.65		482.92		475.69	
Heating	463.13		877.04		1,771.32		3,839.41	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	412.66		368.68		1,276.48		854.38	
Switching	-		-		1,414.83		3,446.63	
Office Salaries	6,002.80		7,533.65		7,137.05		8,464.50	
Office Supplies and Expenses and General Expense	3,053.04		3,040.54		7,630.82		11,413.94	
Total Expenses	$ 68,360.70	.666	$ 64,656.36	.671	$104,056.29	.331	$130,587.11	.566
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$110,140.45	1.074	$ 52,405.21	.543	$282,729.27	.900	$256,321.16	1.111
ADD - REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	39,710.62		26,169.28		45,196.67		23,391.03	
Total	$149,851.07	1.461	$ 78,574.49	.815	$327,925.94	1.043	$279,712.19	1.213
ADD - PROCEEDS OF OVERAGES	x 14,864.75		90,873.91		116,128.13		332,187.72	
PROFIT OR LOSS on Option Transactions thereon	-		-		-		x 339.29	
Net Proceeds from Overages	$x14,864.75		$ 90,873.91		$116,128.13		$331,848.43	
Total Revenue from Grain	$134,986.32	1.316	$169,448.40	1.758	$444,054.07	1.413	$611,560.62	2.651
ADD - INCOME FROM ADVANCES	810.21		511.59		1,433.23		356.84	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$135,796.53	1.323	$169,959.99	1.763	$445,487.30	1.418	$611,917.46	2.652

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR

BALANCE SHEET — JULY 31 1917

ASSETS			LIABILITIES	
OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		$ 1,556.00	CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
			Accounts Payable	$ 70,812.92
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Inventory of Grain on Hand	$344,014.67		SURPLUS:	
Accounts Receivable	75,022.19		Profit from Operations	1,363,161.28
Cash	59,418.79	478,455.65		
RECEIVER GENERAL		782,819.50		
DEFALCATION AT WINNIPEG OFFICE		140,603.73		
INSURANCE PREMIUMS UNEXPIRED		1,433.60		
INTER-HOUSE ACCOUNTS		29,105.72		
		$1,433,974.20		$1,433,974.20

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CANADA

PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS BY PERIODS FROM JULY 31 1912 TO JULY 10 1917

Particulars	July 31 1912 to July 31 1913		July 31 1913 to July 10 1914		July 10 1914 to July 15 1915		July 15 1915 to July 31 1916		July 31 1916 to July 10 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	38,155.856		39,939,930		17,846,147		55,727,508		35,920,845	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage	$601,544.31		$327,901.34		$146,903.52		$331,097.99		$405,841.87	
Elevation	-		296,264.11		139,133.37		409,254.64		270,206.32	
Cleaning	23,981.50		19,885.54		5,019.72		11,147.21		10,552.23	
Drying	73,227.16		3,432.87		1,713.48		25,771.23		70,422.76	
Bulkheads	5,078.30		3,347.00		2,112.00		2,572.00		5,021.00	
Miscellaneous	1,645.12		1,109.75		824.73		2,495.35		1,588.89	
Revenue from Elevator Operations	$705,476.39	1.848	$651,940.61	1.632	$295,706.82	1.657	$782,338.42	1.404	$763,633.07	2.126
DEDUCT - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Wages	$109,542.08		$ 96,909.00		$ 58,586.60		$104,393.76		$107,627.10	
Fuel and Oil	33,183.33		26,529.58		18,135.45		24,712.32		31,718.46	
Power	-		3,086.03		7,159.35		8,623.72		7,626.23	
Insurance on Building	13,971.34		13,404.02		15,203.39		15,688.16		14,180.97	
Insurance on Grain	26,512.82		21,418.33		13,965.49		25,600.78		44,914.50	
Miscellaneous Insurance	5,047.99		4,210.21		3,611.35		5,931.40		4,827.60	
Taxes	8,750.12		8,908.77		11,244.33		13,694.00		13,605.92	
Cargo Allowance	-		-		969.09		6,806.73		7,643.76	
Rent	176,520.68		196,095.88		150,734.76		247,614.39		185,588.02	
Additions to Plant charged off	7,941.66		11,786.70		3,598.54		7,000.81		2,742.02	
Replacements charged off	7,630.75		3,956.05		4,588.62		2,219.55		722.93	
Ordinary Repairs	15,404.88		14,885.77		10,956.24		14,962.34		12,104.51	
Elevator Expenses	1,595.36		730.74		1,168.04		5,365.75		4,672.35	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	1,568.19		1,635.04		806.68		2,230.80		1,320.58	
Terminal Bond	893.75		1,243.75		1,368.75		1,406.25		1,275.00	
Salaries - Officers	10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00		11,609.27	
Clerical Superintendence Salaries	13,030.97		11,698.27		9,370.27		14,084.48		16,741.44	
Travelling Expenses	1,645.59		862.63		973.30		867.83		769.49	
Donations and Charity	291.00		297.20		1,676.67		1,434.25		4,292.65	
Office Rent, Postage, Telephone etc.	9,564.02		5,945.43		4,625.47		8,174.04		6,775.12	
Cost of Office Building written off	-		-		-		450.73		1,198.77	
Total Expense	$443,094.53	1.161	$433,603.40	1.086	$328,742.39	1.842	$521,262.09	.935	$481,956.59	1.342
Net Revenue from Elevator Operations	$262,381.86	.687	$218,337.21	.546	$ 33,035.57	.185	$261,076.33	.469	$281,676.38	.784
ADD - REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	68,624.86		125,042.35		70,600.96		146,408.09		48,454.63	
Total	$331,006.72	.867	$343,379.56	.859	$ 37,565.39	.210	$407,484.42	.731	$330,131.01	.919
ADD - PROCEEDS FROM OVERAGES	185,193.86		51,153.15		50,369.75		112,716.88		388,057.60	
Total Revenue from Grain	$516,200.58	1,352	$394,532.71	.987	$ 87,935.14	.492	$520,201.30	.933	$718,188.61	1.999
ADD - INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES	18,621.53		6,997.43		3,507.50		2,660.34		0	
Total Revenue and Income	$534,822.11	1.401	$401,530.14	1.005	$ 91,442.64	.512	$522,861.64	.938	$718,188.61	1.999
DEDUCT - SPECIAL ALLOWANCES for Storage etc.	$ 52,319.59		$ 49,285.05		$ -		$ -		$ 67,394.98	
OFFICERS' COMPENSATION on basis of 5% of Net Profits	24,125.12		17,612.25		4,572.13		26,143.05		32,539.68	
	$ 76,444.71		$ 66,897.30		$ 4,572.13		$ 26,143.05		$ 99,934.66	
NET PROFITS before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$458,377.40	1.201	$334,632.84	.837	$ 86,870.51	.487	$496,718.59	.892	$618,253.95	1.721

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET — JULY 10 1917

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:			
Membership Winnipeg Grain Exchange			$ 4,600.00
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories-			
Grain	$388,057.60		
Screenings and Scalpings	10,550.00		
Repairs, Fuel, etc.	2,470.13	$401,077.73	
Accounts Receivable		56,452.56	
Cash		1,876.46	459,406.75
BRITISH AMERICA ELEVATOR COMPANY, LTD.			619,238.07
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Unexpired Insurance and Expenses paid in Advance			13,952.43
			$1,097,197.25

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Authorized - 5,000 Shares at $100 each		$ 500,000.00
Issued and Outstanding - 2,500 Shares of $100 each		$ 250,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Rent Accrued	$54,349.13	
Sundry Accounts Payable	8,270.23	62,619.36
SURPLUS		784,577.89
		$1,097,197.25

Note: No Provision has been made for Taxes Payable under the Business Profits War Tax Act 1916

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS BY PERIODS FROM JULY 31 1912 to JULY 10 1917

Particulars	July 31 1912 to July 31 1913		July 31 1913 to July 10 1914		July 10 1914 to July 15 1915		July 15 1915 to July 31 1916		July 31 1916 to July 10 1917	
	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel	Amount	Cents per Bushel
Number of Bushels handled	20,975,187		26,896,238		12,245,849		38,463,201		20,670,153	
REVENUE FROM ELEVATOR OPERATIONS:										
Storage	$231,449.50		$181,360.98		$89,433.96		$261,797.95		$288,878.22	
Elevation	157,774.09		202,173.51		93,525.74		285,452.63		154,011.49	
Cleaning	13,925.84		11,596.32		4,896.83		6,539.03		6,583.48	
Drying	46,266.34		1,897.93		1,339.18		10,914.45		40,946.19	
Bulkheads	3,159.00		2,226.00		1,311.00		1,800.00		3,255.00	
Miscellaneous	2,006.98		1,036.28		2,341.22		2,626.85		1,846.88	
Total Revenue from Elevator Operations	$454,581.75	2.167	$400,291.02	1.488	$192,847.93	1.574	$569,130.91	1.480	$495,521.26	2.397
DEDUCT - OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES:										
Elevator Rent	$100.905.18		$110,478.24		$120,337.35		$121,531.19		$109,823.08	
Wages (Including clerical superintendence at Elevator)	50,701.01		47,197.79		30,561.30		66,453.83		51,131.35	
Electric Power	14,250.00		14,166.66		15,205.48		21,480.63		16,695.57	
Repairs and Maintenance	6,231.80		5,898.48		3,279.02		6,838.55		5,399.22	
Replacements	-		1,521.91		-		3,074.01		3,720.91	
Insurance on Buildings and Equipment	-		-		-		-		-	
Insurance on Grain	3,848.55		3,326.58		3,287.83		6,085.63		8,619.14	
Miscellaneous Insurance	707.66		667.05		574.29		1,146.75		715.96	
Taxes	12,346.86		13,744.15		17,225.97		18,597.50		19,238.81	
Cargo Allowances	-		-		464.51		4,726.03		4,673.01	
Fuel and Oil	4,788.84		1,177.37		1,009.76		2,138.17		5,907.91	
Registration of Warehouse Receipts	838.83		1,066.89		491.84		1,541.47		830.16	
Terminal Bond	1,128.14		1,580.81		997.19		900.51		812.67	
Miscellaneous Elevator Expense	34.92		-		-		-		-	
Salaries - Officers' Salaries and Bonuses	6,400.00		9,750.00		7,750.00		9,050.00		9,900.00	
Officers' Compensation based on Profit	5,556.96		5,874.56		2,551.58		7,840.14		4,178.05	
Clerical Compensation based on Profit	4,812.25		5,140.73		6,245.15		6,711.60		5,424.39	
Office Rent, Postage, Telephone etc.	3,816.74		4,094.27		3,998.56		5,317.97		4,059.30	
Travelling Expenses	802.80		915.45		448.75		507.05		525.38	
Donations and Charity	285.90		166.65		1,521.25		1,869.97		4,166.85	
Total Expenses	$217,456.44	1.037	$226,767.59	.843	$215,949.83	1.763	$285,811.00	.743	$255,831.75	1.238
Net Profit from Elevator Operations	$237,125.31	1.130	$173,523.43	.645	$ 23,101.90	.189	$283,319.91	.737	$239,689.50	1.159
ADD - REVENUE FROM SCREENINGS AND SCALPINGS	66,342.23		71,786.31		55,619.07		107,614.05		30,812.84	
Total	$303,467.54	1.447	$245,309.74	.912	$ 32,517.17	.266	$390,933.96	1.016	$270,502.34	1.309
ADD - PROCEEDS OF OVERAGES	$186,063.07		$ 96,915.75		$110,020.01		$159,718.24		$305,832.72	
PROFIT OR LOSS on Option Transactions thereon	1,625.56		× 11,071.39		× 8,797.55		× 3,731.25		× 250.00	
Net Proceeds from Overages	$187,688.63		$ 85,844.36		$101,222.46		$155,986.99		$305,582.72	
Total Revenue from Grain	$491,156.17	2.342	$331,154.10	1.231	$133,739.63	1.092	$546,920.95	1.422	$576,085.06	2.787
ADD - INCOME FROM ADVANCES	7,340.65		17,417.05		10,555.62		15,591.09		15,443.03	
Total Revenue and Income	$498,496.82	2.377	$348.571.15	1.296	$144,295.25	1.170	$562,512.04	1.462	$591,528.09	2.861
DEDUCT - EXPENSES not incidental to Elevator Operations	2,000.00		-		3,570.63		-		-	
NET PROFIT before providing for Depreciation or Business Profits War Taxes	$496,496.82	2.367	$348,571.15	1.296	$140,724.62	1.149	$562,512.04	1.462	$591,528.09	2.861

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET — JULY 10 1917

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
FORT WILLIAM LEASE		$ 250,000.00	CAPITAL STOCK:		
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		1,253.01	Authorized - 10,000 Shares of $100.00 each		$1,000,000.00
INVESTMENTS:			Issued - 3,000 Shares of $100.00 each		$ 300,000.00
Membership in Winnipeg Grain Exchange		4,000.00	CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
CURRENT ASSETS:			Accounts Payable	$ 6,539.87	
Inventory of Grain on Hand	$229,463.47		St. Anthony Securities Company	1,175.33	
Accounts Receivable	30,118.81		Accrued Rent	51,318.40	59,033.60
Cash (Net)	634,381.57	963,963.85	SURPLUS ACCOUNT		872,862.29
DEFERRED CHARGES:					
Unexpired Insurance and Prepaid Expenses		12,679.03			
		$1,231,895.89			$1,231,895.89

Note: No provision has been made for Taxes Payable under the Business Profits War Tax Act 1916

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PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR

D. Horn and Company, Lessees

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1917

	Year ending August 31				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cleaning	$ 10,968.13	12,909.15	1,842.91	9,030.18	5,508.84
Drying	47,270.96	2,980.24	1,202.39	32,440.40	41,335.11
Storage	40,856.53	31,307.61	10,353.67	26,497.24	27,466.63
Screenings and Sundries	34,061.92	17,361.06	10,365.76	18,557.48	14,805.63
Commission on Grain Insurance	1,053.57	773.99	223.57	826.96	951.38
	$134,211.11	65,332.05	23,988.30	87,352.26	90,067.59
Deduct:					
General Expenses, Wages and Salaries	37,942.73	31,097.75	20,658.95	31,958.85	36,155.35
Repairs, Renewals and Supplies	9,865.83	3,374.55	2,862.47	3,669.73	5,697.80
Fuel, Oil and Grease	22,042.38	11,206.93	6,272.86	19,458.48	32,784.61
Insurance	7,813.88	7,815.24	7,815.20	8,167.74	8,037.99
Taxes	3,190.10	3,190.26	3,236.08	3,301.50	3,668.35
Interest			137.04	127.64	
Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	3,136.46	5,001.88	1,668.95	2,857.41	2,536.83
	$ 83,991.38	61,686.61	42,652.55	69,541.35	88,830.93
Profit before including Profits or Losses on Overages and Shortages	$ 50,219.73	3,645.44	x 18,664.25	17,810.91	1,186.66
Overages and Shortages	x 5,391.71	23,630.99	x 2,287.47	35,762.17	4,592.07
Profits before providing for Management Salary and Rental and before providing for Depreciation	$ 44,828.02	27,276.43	x 20,951.72	53,573.08	5,778.73

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PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR

D. Horn and Company, Lessees

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31, 1917

	Year ending August 31				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cleaning	$ 10,968.13	12,909.15	1,842.91	9,030.18	5,508.84
Drying	47,270.96	2,980.24	1,202.39	32,440.40	41,335.11
Storage	40,856.53	31,307.61	10,353.67	26,497.24	27,466.63
Screenings and Sundries	34,061.92	17,361.06	10,365.76	18,557.48	14,805.63
Commission on Grain					
Insurance	1,053.57	773.99	223.57	826.96	951.38
	$134,211.11	65,332.05	23,988.30	87,352.26	90,067.59
Deduct:					
General Expenses, Wages and Salaries	37,942.73	31,097.75	20,658.95	31,958.85	36,155.35
Repairs, Renewals and Supplies	9,865.83	3,374.55	2,862.47	3,669.73	5,697.80
Fuel, Oil and Grease	22,042.38	11,206.93	6,272.86	19,458.48	32,784.61
Insurance	7,813.88	7,815.24	7,815.20	8,167.74	8,037.99
Taxes	3,190.10	3,190.26	3,236.08	3,301.50	3,668.35
Interest			137.04	127.64	
Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	3,136.46	5,001.88	1,668.95	2,857.41	2,536.83
	$ 83,991.38	61,686.61	42,652.55	69,541.35	88,830.93
Profit before including Profits or Losses on Overages and Shortages	$ 50,219.73	3,645.44	x 18,664.25	17,810.91	1,186.66
Overages and Shortages	x 5,391.71	23,630.99	x 2,287.47	35,762.17	4,592.07
Profits before providing for Management Salary and Rental and before providing for Depreciation	$ 44,828.02	27,276.43	x 20,951.72	53,573.08	5,778.73

x Minus

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COUNCIL OF DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION

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78 BIS AVENUE HENRI MARTIN, PARIS XVIe, FRANCE

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American Association for International Conciliation

Sub-station 84 New York, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF DIRECTION

March, 1913.

Since the last report the following Documents have been published and distributed:

December, 1912	SPECIAL BULLETIN,THE CONCORDIA MOVEMENT. By Jinzo Naruse, President of the Japan Women's University.
January, 1913	THE SPIRIT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT An Address Delivered at the 144th. Anniversary Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, November 21, 1912, by Elihu Root.
January, 1913	SPECIAL BULLETIN, SENATOR ROOT AND LATIN AMERICA From the Congressional Record for January 16, 1913.
February, 1913	THE TIME TO TEST OUR FAITH IN ARBITRATION by William Howard Taft, and SHOULD THE PANAMA CANAL TOLLS CONTROVERSY BE ARBITRATED? by Amos S. Hershey, Professer of Political Science and International Law at Indiana University.
February, 1913	SPECIAL BULLETIN, WHO MAKES WAR? An editorial from the London Times of November 26, 1912.
March, 1913	INTERNATIONALISM A Selected List of Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals, by Frederick C. Hicks, Assistant Librarian, Columbia University.

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The following articles in manuscript are on hand for publication:

April, 1913 — THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION
by Christian L. Lange, Secretary General.

May, 1913 — THE OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY OF THE PRESS IN RELATION TO WORLD PEACE
by William C Deming, Editor of the Wyoming Tribune.

June, 1913 — MUSIC AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE
by Professor Daniel Gregory Mason, of Columbia University.

July, 1913 — AMERICAN LOVE OF PEACE AND EUROPEAN SCEPTICISM
by Paul S. Reinsch, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin.

August, 1913. — ARBITRATION AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
by Randolph S. Bourne.

September, 1913 — THE REDIRECTION OF THE FIGHTING IMPULSE
by George M. Stratton, Professor of Psychology at the University of California.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Association for International Conciliation held on February 6, the officers of the Association were re-elected for the coming year; Mr. Butler, Chairman, Mr. Bartholdt, Vice Chairman, Mr. Franks, Treasurer, Mr. Keppel, Secretary, President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota, and Hon. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, Maryland, were added to the Council of Direction.

A classification of the pamphlets published up to the present shows that they are grouped almost equally into three classes: twenty-eight on the underlying philosophic conditions on Peace and War, twenty-five dealing with specific opportunities for the development of international good will, and twenty-four giving technical or historical information of value to students of international affairs.

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Important additions to the mailing list have been received through the use of special lists, among them leading citizens of Tokio, foreign students at the Universities of Cambridge, England, and Göttingen, members of Cosmopolitan Clubs throughout the world, the American Institute of Architects, foreign delegates to the International Congress of Hygiene, and Superintendents of Nurses throughout the country. Personal letters have also been sent to representative citizens in each of the cities of the United States of from 50,000 - 75,000 in population, asking for a list of the leaders of public opinion in that community. The returns from this were successful.

Through the aid of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Association has been able to place the magazine La Paix par le Droit and Die Friedenswarte in the libraries of one hundred American universities, colleges and technical schools.

It will be of interest to the readers of these reports to learn that a branch of the Association, to be called the British Branch of the Conciliation Internationale, has been organized in London, under the direction of Sir Vezey Strong.

Dr. Christian L. Lange has kindly consented to represent this Association at the Deuxième Congrès Mondial des Associations Internationales.

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American Association for International Conciliation

Sub-station 84 New York, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF DIRECTION

June, 1913

Since the last report the following Documents have been published and distributed:

April, 1913	THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION by Christian L. Lange, Secretary General.
Special Bulletin	ON NAVAL ARMAMENTS From a Speech on the Naval Estimate in the House of Commons, March 26, 1913, by the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty
May, 1913	THE OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY OF THE PRESS IN RELATION TO WORLD PEACE by William C. Deming, Editor of the Wyoming Tribune.
Special Bulletin	PROFIT AND PATRIOTISM Reprinted from the London Economist, April 26, 1913 and MONEY-MAKING AND WAR Reprinted from The Evening Post, New York, April 21, 1913.
June, 1913	MUSIC AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE by Professor Daniel Gregory Mason, of Columbia University

The following articles in manuscript are on hand for publication:

July, 1913	AMERICAN LOVE OF PEACE AND EUROPEAN SCEPTICISM by Paul S. Reinsch, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin.
August, 1913	ARBITRATION AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS by Randolph S. Bourne.
September, 1913	THE REDIRECTION OF THE FIGHTING IMPULSE by George M. Stratton, Professor of Psychology at the University of California.

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Extensive additions to the mailing list have been made by the use of selected lists of names, among them the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, the Authors' League of America. Officers of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Masonic Directory, the American Institute of Architects, the American Guild of Organists, Verband der Internationalen Studenten-Vereine an Deutschen Hochschulen, the Export Trade Directory for 1912-1913, members of Library Schools, Hotel Associations and special lists of clergymen. Through an arrangement with the New York Peace Society a large number of its members have been added, and many Mississippi names have been sent in by Dr. Dunbar Rowland, the Assistant Secretary for the Southern States, who reports that interest in International good will is undoubtedly growing in the South.

In its correspondence the Association has received applications from all sorts and conditions of men, including day laborers, Aviators, Mormon Elders, the Director of the Vatican Observatory, the Secretary of the Chinese National Railway Corporation, Australian High Commissioners, Jack London and other men of letters.

Large numbers of European names are continually being added to the mailing list and in order to be of greatest service, these names are sent to appropriate Foreign Correspondents of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment.

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The correspondence of the Association shows a very remarkable change in public opinion as to what may be called the inevitability of war as a factor in the life of a nation. The evident efforts by interested parties to stimulate support throughout the country for Navy and Army appropriations furnish possibly the most striking confirmation of this impression.

The Association has had opportunity to cooperate in the preparation and forwarding of an Address of Congratulation to the German Emperor on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession. The Address, which is engrossed on vellum and bound in leather and gold, is signed by the Presidents of forty-two American Associations. Mr. Andrew Carnegie will head the delegation which will present this Address to the Emperor.

During the summer the Association will distribute to selected lists of individuals and libraries one thousand copies of Mr. Choate's book, "The Two Hague Conferences", and five hundred or more copies of "Les Etats-Unis D'Amerique", by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

Analysis of the Budget for the current year is as follows:

Salaries, administrative and clerical	$ 2416.00
Addressing and multigraphing	1700.00
Postage, stationery and printing	13000.00
Miscellaneous	1800.00
Honoraria for documents	850.00
Rental	500.00
	$ 20,266.00

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During the last five years the Association has printed and distributed 3,367,445 documents.

The increasing expenses for distribution and the stationary income of the Association may render it necessary in the near future to stop the publication of the Monthly Bibliography. It is earnestly hoped that if this should be proved necessary, the work may be carried on through some other channel; possibly by the establishment of a somewhat more complete bibliographical record in the monthly issue of the Advocate of Peace.

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SECRETARY

American Association for International Conciliation

Sub-station 84 New York, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE COUNSEL OF DIRECTION

September, 1913

Since the last report the following documents have been published and distributed:

July, 1913	AMERICAN LOVE OF PEACE AND EUROPEAN SKEPTICISM by Paul S. Reinsch, Professor of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin.
August, 1913	THE RELATIONS OF BRAZIL WITH THE UNITED STATES by Manoel de Oliveira Lima of the Brazilian Academy of Letters. Brazilian Minister to Belgium.
September, 1913	ARBITRATION AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS by Randolph S. Bourne.

The following articles in manuscript are on hand for publication:

October, 1913	JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS by Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus, Harvard University
November, 1913	HIGHER NATIONALITY: A STUDY in Law and Ethics by Lord Haldane
December, 1913	THE CONTROL OF THE FIGHTING INSTINCT by George M. Stratton, Professor of Psychology at the University of California.

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During the summer months the preliminary arrangements for the visits of Mr. Langdon-Davies and Mr. Norman Angell have been under way. The itinerary for Mr. Davies is now practically arranged and will include the following cities: New York, Poughkeepsie, Northampton, Boston, Worcester, Princeton, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Mobile, Nashville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Canyon, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. He is to leave New York early in October and return early in December. Mr. Angell's trip will begin with the new year and will be even more extended.

Through special appropriations of the Carnegie Endowment it has been possible to distribute "The Two Hague Conferences" by Joseph H. Choate and "Les Etats Unis" by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to a large number of journalists, individual correspondents, and upon application, to a selected list of libraries in the United States and Canada.

In response to an invitation from the Verband fur Internationale Verstandigung to the American Association for International Conciliation, Professor George Stuart Fullerton of Columbia University was designated to represent this Association at the annual meeting of the Verband, to be held at Nurnberg, October 4-6, 1913.

As mentioned in previous reports, the furnishing of material to organizations throughout the country for debate and similar purposes has become an important part of the Association. In this connection

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the following quotation from a letter from a professor of the University of Wisconsin may be interesting.

"I assure you that your literature is being used to great advantage in Wisconsin, and is proving very valuable in debate, discussion and theme work. We greatly appreciate your kind co-operation in supplying us with your publications."

Among the applicants for documents which hava been received sinc e the last report is the Prime Minister of Bulgaria who also furnished the names of three colleagues, namely, the Ministers of the Interior, of Instruction and of Commerce.

Respectfully submitted

Secretary

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American Association for International Conciliation

Sub-station 84 New York, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF DIRECTION
DECEMBER, 1913

Since the last report the following Documents have been published and distributed:

October, 1913, — JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS
by Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

November, — HIGHER NATIONALITY: A Study in Law and Ethics. An address delivered before the American Bar Association at Montreal on September 1, 1913, by Viscount Haldane of Cloan, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

SPECIAL BULLETIN, HIGHER NATIONALITY
Complete address by Viscount Haldane of Cloan.

December, — THE CONTROL OF THE FIGHTING IMPULSE
by George M. Stratton, Professor of Psychology at the University of California.

The following articles in manuscript are on hand for publication:

THE BALKAN WAR
by Alfred H. Fried, Editor of Friedenswarte

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.
Reprint from The Independent
November 27, 1913.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM
by Professor George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

A DEFENSE Of CANNIBALISM
by B. Beau
Translated from La Revue, February 15, 1913

COMMERCE AND WAR
by Professor Alvin S. Johnson, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

THE TRADITION OF WAR
by Randolph S. Bourne

THF GREAT CONTRADICTION
by Professor Grant Showerman

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Additions have been made to the mailing list by the circularization of special lists of social, religious and patriotic organizations, and from an unusually interesting list of individual applications including not a few from the Balkan States. A special effort has been made to reach the most influential American Journalists.

The pamphlets, "Higher Nationality" by Lord Haldane and "Japanese Characteristics" by President Eliot, have attracted unusual attention, the former having been strongly recommended for class work in colleges as an example of straight thinking. One man from Seattle has judiciously distributed 400 copies of "Japanese Characteristics" to Coast audiences where he has been delivering a series of lectures.

The South American countries, Argentina, Brazil and Peru have all organized branches of the Association for International Conciliation, the offices of which are in Buenos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro and Lima respectively. The Secretary for Argentina is Dr. Benjamin Aracia Victoria (c/o American Legation, Buenos Ayres); for Brazil, Mr. Helio Lobo (c/o Foreign Office, Rio de Janeiro); for Peru, Dr. Juan Bantista de Lavalle (San Pedro, 88, Lima.

Professor George S. Fullerton, who represented this Association at the Convention of the Verband für Internationale Verständigung at Nürnberg last October, reports a very successful and individual meeting attended by many prominent Germans, including Government Officials, Representatives of the Hansa-Bund and of other Commercial Associations.

With reference to the lecture trip of Mr. B. N. Langdon-Davies, the following paragraph from the President of an important university is of significance.

"He tackles the subject at close range, and is the most logical of all the speakers who have spoken here upon this topic. He is willing to respond to every request and does not spare himself. He will create a good impression, and accomplish very large results where-

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ever he goes."

During December, Mr. Davies will visit the following cities, Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York City.

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CANADA

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ROBERT BACON

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SECRETARY

American Association for International Conciliation

Sub-station 84 New York, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF DIRECTION
MARCH 1914

Since the last report the following Documents have been published and distributed:

January, 1914	A FEW LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE BALKAN WAR by Alfred H. Fried
	THE SOUTH AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW by Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, former Minister to the Argentine Republic
	WANTED - A FINAL SOLUTION TO THE JAPANESE PROBLEM by Hamilton Holt, Editor to The Independent
February	THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Reprint from The Independent. November 27, 1913
MARCH	OUR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM by Professor George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

The following articles in manuscript are on hand for publication:

	COMMERCE AND WAR by Professor Alvin S. Johnson, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
	A DEFENSE OF CANNIBALISM by B. Beau Translated from La Revue, February 15, 1913

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THE TRADITION OF WAR
by Randolph S. Bourne

THE GREAT CONTRADICTION
by Professor Grant Showerman

WAR AND THE INTERESTS OF LABOR
by Professor Alvin S. Johnson,
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Reprint from The Atlantic Monthly,
March 1914

At present, the Association is co-operating in three important series of addresses.

1. Norman Angell, Author of "The Great Illusion" is speaking this Spring on "America's Business Concern in the World's War System" in sixteen American cities. In connection with this visit of Mr. Angell's, the Association has printed and distributed widely two special pamphlets entitled "An Open Letter to the American Business Man" and "An Open Letter to the American Student". The Association also has on hand a limited number of "The Great Illusion" for complimentary distribution and the Secretary will be glad to receive suggestions from the members of the Council of Direction as to suitable recipients, either libraries or individuals.

11. Hamilton Wright Mabie, Associate Editor of the Outlook, will make sixteen addresses under the auspices of this Association on "Our Neighbors the Japanese", during the months, March, April and May.

111. The Association is co-operating with the Federal

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Council of Churches in a series of addresses by the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick of Tokio. He has already made forty-six addresses and has visited twenty cities.

At the annual meeting of the Association the officers for the ensuing year were re-elected as follows:

Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman, Richard Bartholdt, Vice-Chairman, Robert A. Franks, Treasurer, Frederick P. Keppel, Secretary.

A budget was adopted making provision for the following expenses:

JANUARY 1, 1914 to JUNE 30, 1914.

General Office Expenses (including salaries and rent)	$3075
Addressing and multigraphing	850
Postage, stationery and printing	6500
Honoraria for documents	425
	$10,850

JUNE 30, 1914 to JUNE 30, 1915.
(The new fiscal year)

General Office Expenses (including salaries and rent)	$6650
Addressing and multigraphing	1700
Postage, stationery and printing	13000
Honoraria for documents	850
	$22,200

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Refused 1915 and 16.

Conclude with reference to the importance of the existence of the organization to accomplish its purposes when the opportune moment may arrive.

Of course Mr. Lemieux
before [illegible] was
on membership for contract.

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TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

(117)

DOWNING STREET, December 31, 1894.

To the Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on July 16, 1894, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Tokio on the 25th of August last.

I have to call your attention to Article XIX. of the treaty, from which you will observe that, if it is desired that the colony under your government should come within the operation of the treaty, notice to that effect must be given to the Japanese government within two years from August 25, 1894, the date of the exchange of ratifications of treaty.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to acquaint me of the wishes of your government in the matter.

RIPON.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Signed at London, July 16, 1894.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Tokio, August 25, 1894.*]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending and increasing the intercourse between their respective states, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable John, Earl of Kimberley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Aoki Siuzo, Junii, first class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James';

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

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ARTICLE I.

The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of either of the contracting parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two high contracting parties.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects; and they may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native subjects.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject always to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of each country.

ARTICLE IV.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the high contracting parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence of commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations for subjects of the country.

ARTICLE V.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the high contracting parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE VI.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the high contracting parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two contracting parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ARTICLE VII.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VIII.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

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In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the high contracting parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the contracting parties or of any third power.

ARTICLE IX.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE X.

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the high contracting parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XI.

The coasting trade of both the high contracting parties is excepted from the provisions of the present treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan and of Great Britain, respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and British subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are or may be granted under such laws, ordinances, and regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and a British vessel laden in a foregn country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and custom-house regulations of the two countries.

The Japanese government, however, agrees to allow British vessels to continue, as heretofore, for the period of duration of the present treaty, to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the empire, excepting to or from the ports of Osaka, Niigata and Ebisu-minato.

ARTICLE XII.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the high contracting parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would

be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the contracting parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular officer, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Great Britain, and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to British vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such consular officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the contracting parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective states. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

ARTICLE XIII.

All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels, which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vesesls respectively.

ARTICLE XIV.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of each of the contracting parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE XV.

The high contracting parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the government, ships, subjects, or citizens of any

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other state, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the government, ships, subjects, or citizens of the other contracting party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each of the high contracting parties may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, pro-consuls, and consular agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the contracting parties without being made likewise in regard to every other power.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, pro-consuls, and consular agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are, or may hereafter be granted to consular officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVII.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Her Britannic Majesty's government, so far as they are concerned, give their consent to the following arrangement:—

The several foreign settlements in Japan shall be incorporated with the respective Japanese communes, and shall thenceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan.

The competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such settlements, shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place the existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities.

All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese government free of rent for the public purposes of the said settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

ARTICLE XIX.

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India,	Victoria,
The Dominion of Canada,	Queensland,
Newfoundland,	Tasmania,
The Cape,	South Australia,
Natal,	Western Australia,
New South Wales,	New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named colonies of foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese government by Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Tokio within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XX

The present treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the conventions respectively of the 23rd day of the 8th month of the 7th year of Kayei, corresponding to the 14th day of October, 1854, and of the 13th day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Keiou, corresponding to the 25th day of June, 1866, the treaty of the 18th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei, corresponding to the 26th day of August, 1858, and all arrangements and agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the high contracting parties; and from the same date such conventions, treaty, arrangements and agreements shall cease to be binding, and, in consequence, the jurisdiction then exercised by British courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities then enjoyed by British subjects as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese courts.

ATICLE XXI.

The present treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature. It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government shall have given notice to Her Britannic Majesty's government of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time after the expiration of four years from the date hereof. The treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date its goes into operation.

Either high contracting party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible, and not later than six months from the present date.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

KIMBERLEY.
AOKI.

Protocol signed at London, July 16, 1894.

The government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, and the government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, deeming it advisable in the interests of both countries to regulate certain special matters of mutual concern, apart from the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day, have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:—

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1. It is agreed by the contracting paries that one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day, the import tariff hereunto annexed shall, subject to the provisions of article XXIII. of the treaty of 1858 at present subsisting between the contracting parties, as long as the said treaty remains in force and thereafter, subject to the provisions of articles V. and XV. of the treaty signed this day, be applicable to the articles therein enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, upon importation into Japan. But nothing contained in this protocol, or the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be held to limit of qualify the right of the Japanese government to restrict or to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food, or beverages; indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithograpic or other engravings, photographs, or any other indecent or obscene articles; articles in violation of patent, trade mark, or copyright laws of Japan; or any other article which for sanitary reasons, or in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

The *ad valorem* duties established by the said tariff shall, so far as may be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, which shall be concluded between the two governments within six months from the date of this protocol; the medium prices, as shown by the Japanese customs returns during the six calendar months preceding the date of the present protocol with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any, shall be taken as the basis for such conversion. In the event of the supplementary convention not having come into force before the expiration of the period fixed for the said tariff to take effect, *ad valorem* duties in conformity with the rule recited at the end of the said tariff shall, in the meantime, be levied.

In respect of articles not enumerated in the said tariff, the general statutory tariff of Japan for the time being in force shall, from the same time, apply, subject, as aforesaid, to the provisions of article XXIII. of the treaty of 1858, and articles V. and XV. of the treaty signed this day respectively.

From the date the tariffs aforesaid take effect, the import tariff now in operation in Japan in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by British subjects shall cease to be binding.

In all other respects the stipulations of the existing treaties and conventions shall be maintained unconditionally until the time when the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day comes into force.

2. The Japanese government, pending the opening of the country to British subjects, agrees to extend the existing passport system in such a manner as to allow British subjects, on the production of a certificate of recommendation from the British representative in Tokio, or from any of Her Majesty's consuls at the open ports in Japan, to obtain upon application passports available for any part of the country, and for any period not exceeding twelve months, from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio, or from the chief authorities in the prefecture in which an open port is situated; it being understood that the existing rules and regulations governing British subjects who visit the interior of the empire are to be maintained.

3. The Japanese government undertakes, before the cessation of British consular jurisdiction in Japan, to join the international conventions for the protection of industrial property and copyright.

4. It is understood between the two high contracting parties that, if Japan think it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional excise tax or inland duty continues to be raised.

Provided always that British refined sugar shall in this respect be entitled to the treatment accorded to refined sugar being the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation.

5. The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed that this protocol shall be submitted to the two high contracting parties at the same time as the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed this day, and that when the said treaty is ratified the agreements contained in the protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

It is also agreed that this protocol shall terminate at the same time the said treaty ceases to be binding.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

KIMBERLEY.
AOKI.

ANNEX. (TARIFF.)

Articles.	Ad valorem Rates of duty. Per cent.
Caoutchouk, manuafcture of	10
Cement, Portland	5
Cotton—	
Yarns	8
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with tissues of flax, hemp, or other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating	10
Glass, window, ordinary—	
(*a*) Uncoloured and unstained	8
(*b*) Coloured, stained, or ground	10
Hats, including also hats of felt	10
Indigo, dry	10
Iron and steel—	
Pig and ingot	5
Rails	5
Bar, rod, plate, and sheet	7½
Tinned plates	10
Galvanized sheet	10
Pipes and tubes	10
Lead, pig, ingot, and slab	5
Leather—	
Sole	15
Other kinds	10
Linen—	
Yarns	8
Tissues	10
Mercury or quicksilver	5
Milk, condensed or desiccated	5
Nails, iron	10
Oil, paraffin	10
Paint in oil	10
Paper, printing	10
Refined sugar	10
Saltpetre	5

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1. It is agreed by the contracting paries that one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day, the import tariff hereunto annexed shall, subject to the provisions of article XXIII. of the treaty of 1858 at present subsisting between the contracting parties, as long as the said treaty remains in force and thereafter, subject to the provisions of articles V. and XV. of the treaty signed this day, be applicable to the articles therein enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, upon importation into Japan. But nothing contained in this protocol, or the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be held to limit of qualify the right of the Japanese government to restrict or to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food, or beverages; indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithograpic or other engravings, photographs, or any other indecent or obscene articles; articles in violation of patent, trade mark, or copyright laws of Japan; or any other article which for sanitary reasons, or in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

The *ad valorem* duties established by the said tariff shall, so far as may be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, which shall be concluded between the two governments within six months from the date of this protocol; the medium prices, as shown by the Japanese customs returns during the six calendar months preceding the date of the present protocol with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any, shall be taken as the basis for such conversion. In the event of the supplementary convention not having come into force before the expiration of the period fixed for the said tariff to take effect, *ad valorem* duties in conformity with the rule recited at the end of the said tariff shall, in the meantime, be levied.

In respect of articles not enumerated in the said tariff, the general statutory tariff of Japan for the time being in force shall, from the same time, apply, subject, as aforesaid, to the provisions of article XXIII. of the treaty of 1858, and articles V. and XV. of the treaty signed this day respectively.

From the date the tariffs aforesaid take effect, the import tariff now in operation in Japan in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by British subjects shall cease to be binding.

In all other respects the stipulations of the existing treaties and conventions shall be maintained unconditionally until the time when the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day comes into force.

2. The Japanese government, pending the opening of the country to British subjects, agrees to extend the existing passport system in such a manner as to allow British subjects, on the production of a certificate of recommendation from the British representative in Tokio, or from any of Her Majesty's consuls at the open ports in Japan, to obtain upon application passports available for any part of the country, and for any period not exceeding twelve months, from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio, or from the chief authorities in the prefecture in which an open port is situated; it being understood that the existing rules and regulations governing British subjects who visit the interior of the empire are to be maintained.

3. The Japanese government undertakes, before the cessation of British consular jurisdiction in Japan, to join the international conventions for the protection of industrial property and copyright.

4. It is understood between the two high contracting parties that, if Japan think it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional excise tax or inland duty continues to be raised.

Provided always that British refined sugar shall in this respect be entitled to the treatment accorded to refined sugar being the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation.

5. The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed that this protocol shall be submitted to the two high contracting parties at the same time as the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed this day, and that when the said treaty is ratified the agreements contained in the protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

It is also agreed that this protocol shall terminate at the same time the said treaty ceases to be binding.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

KIMBERLEY.
AOKI.

ANNEX. (TARIFF.)

Articles.	Ad valorem Rates of duty. Per cent.
Caoutchouk, manuafcture of	10
Cement, Portland	5
Cotton—	
Yarns	8
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with tissues of flax, hemp, or other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating	10
Glass, window, ordinary—	
(*a*) Uncoloured and unstained	8
(*b*) Coloured, stained, or ground	10
Hats, including also hats of felt	10
Indigo, dry	10
Iron and steel—	
Pig and ingot	5
Rails	5
Bar, rod, plate, and sheet	7½
Tinned plates	10
Galvanized sheet	10
Pipes and tubes	10
Lead, pig, ingot, and slab	5
Leather—	
Sole	15
Other kinds	10
Linen—	
Yarns	8
Tissues	10
Mercury or quicksilver	5
Milk, condensed or desiccated	5
Nails, iron	10
Oil, paraffin	10
Paint in oil	10
Paper, printing	10
Refined sugar	10
Saltpetre	5

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ANNEX. (TARIFF.)

Articles.	Ad valorem Rates of duty. Per cent.
Screws, bolts, and nuts, iron	10
Silk, satins, and silk and cotton mixtures	15
Tin—	
Block, pig, and slab	5
Plates	10
Wax, paraffin	5
Wire—	
Telegraph	5
Iron and stee, and small rod iron and steel not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter	10
inch in diameter	10
Woollen and worsted—	
Yarns	8
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating	10
Yarns of all sorts, not specially provided for	10
Zinc—	
Block, pig, and slab	5
Sheet	7½

Rule for calculating 'ad valorem' Duties.

Import duties payable *ad valorem* under this tariff shall be calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

The Earl of Kimberley to Viscount Aoki

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 16, 1894.

SIR,—With reference to article XIX. of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, signed this day, in view of the fact that some of the British colonies and foreign possessions enumerated in that article might be prevented from acceding to the present treaty by reason of their inability to accept the stipulations relating to military service contained in article II. of the said treaty, and in order to avoid future misunderstandings, Her Majesty's government request from the government of Japan an assurance that any of the said British colonies and possession may accede to the present treaty under the condition that, notwithstanding such accession, they shall not be bound by the stipulations of article II.

KIMBERLEY.

Viscount Aoki to the Earl of Kimberley.

JAPANESE LEGATION, LONDON, July 16, 1894.

M. LE COMTE,—In reply to the note of Her Majesty's government referring to article XIX. of the treaty betwten Great Britain and Japan, signed this day, and requesting, for the reasons given in the said note, an assurance that any of the British colonies and foreign possessions enumerated in that article may accede to the present treaty under the condition that, notwithstanding such accession, they shall not be bound by the stipulations of article II., the government of Japan hereby give the assurance desired.

AOKI.

Viscount Aoki to the Earl of Kimberley.

JAPANESE LEGATION, LONDON, July 16, 1894.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in virtue of special authorization from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, has the honour to announce to Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Imperial Japanese government, recognizing the advantage of having the codes of the empire which have already been promulgated in actual operation when the treaty stipulations at present subsisting between the government of Japan and that of Great Britain cease to be binding, engage not to give the notice provided for by the first paragraph of article XXI. of the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed this day, until those portions of said codes which are now in abeyance are brought into actual force.

The undersigned avails, &c.

AOKI.

DOWNING STREET, February 17, 1896.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's circular despatch of December 31, 1894, I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a convention between Great Britain and Japan, signed at Tokio, July 16, 1895, supplementary to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries of July 16, 1894.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN RESPECTING THE DUTIES TO BE CHARGED ON BRITISH GOODS IMPORTED INTO JAPAN.

Signed at Tokio, July 16, 1895.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Tokio, November 21, 1895.*]

Whereas, by the protocol signed at London on July 16, 1894, it was agreed between the government of Her Britannic Majesty and the government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan that the *ad valorem* duties of the tariff annexed to the aforesaid protocol should, so far as might be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by means of a supplementary convention, to be concluded between the two governments within six months from the date of that protocol; and

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Whereas, this period was extended by subsequent arrangement;

The high contracting parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Britannic Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Gerard Augustus Lowther, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Marquis Saïonzi Kimmochi, Junii, first class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Eductation, and Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

1. The tariff annexed to this convention shall be substituted for the *ad valorem* tariff annexed to the aforesaid protocol of July 16, 1894; it shall be subject to all stipulations contained in article 1 of that protocol, in so far as these are applicable, and it shall come into force one month after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

2. The specific duties established by this convention shall be subject to triennial readjustment. Such readjustment shall be based on the difference between the average of the two quarterly rates of exchange adopted by the Japanese customs during the six months ending June 30, 1894, and the average of the rates of exchange adopted by the Japanese customs for the four quarters preceding that in which each successive period of three years expires.

The schedule of readjusted duties shall be published by the Japanese government three months in advance, and shall take effect immediately upon the expiration of the said period.

It is understood between the high contracting parties that the operation of this stipulation shall be subject to the acceptance of a similar arrangement by the other powers with whom conventional tariffs are now being negotiated by Japan.

3. The quarterly rates of exchange mentioned in the preceding article are the rates determining the comparative values, as entered in the quarterly tables published by the Japanese Department of Finance, of the present Japanese silver yen on the one hand, and of the English pound sterling on the other.

4. The present convention shall have the same duration as the treaty and protocol concluded on July 16, 1894, of which it is a complement.

5. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as posible, and not later than six months from the present date.

Done at Tokio, in duplicate, this 16th day of July, 1895.

GERARD AUGUSTUS LOWTHER.
MARQUIS SAIONZI.

ANNEX.

Tariff.

No.	Articles.		Duty. Yen.
1.	Caoutchouc, manufacture of	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
2.	Cement, Portland	100 catties	0·065
3.	Cotton yarns, plain or dyed	"	4·180
	Cotton tissues—		
4.	Drills	square yard	0·016
5.	Duck	"	0·053
6.	Handkerchiefs in the piece	"	0·011
7.	Prints	"	0·012
8.	Sateens, plain, figured or printed, brocades, Italians and figured shirting	square yard	0·017
9.	Shirtings, dyed	"	0·013
10.	" grey	"	0·006
11.	" twilled	"	0·011
12.	" white or bleached	"	0·010
13.	T-cloths	"	0·009
14.	Turkey and cambrics	"	0·012
15.	Velvets or velveteens	"	*0·041
16.	Victoria lawns	'	0·006
17.	All other sorts of pure cotton tissues, and all tissues of cotton mixed with flax, hemp, or other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of cotton tissues.		
18.	Glass, window, ordinary—		
	(*a*) Uncoloured and unstained	100 sq. ft.	0·302
	(*b*) Coloured, stained, and ground	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
19.	Hats, including also hats of felt	"	10 per cent.
20.	Indigo, dry	100 catties	12·953
	Iron and mild steel—		
21.	Pig and ingot	"	0·083
22.	Bar and rod, exceeding ¾-inch in diameter	100 catties	0·261
23.	Nails, including spikes, sprigs, tacks, and brads—		
	(*a*) Plain	100 catties	0·573
	(*b*) Galvanized	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
24.	Pipes and tubes	"	10 per cent.
25.	Plate and sheet	100 catties	0·296
26.	Rails	"	0·129
27.	Screws, bolts, and nuts, plain and galvanized	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
28.	Sheet, galvanized, both plain and corrugated	100 catties	0·740

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No.	Articles.	Duty. Yen.
29.	Tinned plates—	
	(*a*) Ordinary . . . . . 100 catties	0·691
	(*b*) Crystallized . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
30.	Wire, and small rod not exceeding ¼-inch in diameter . . . . . 100 catties	0·503
31.	Wire, telegraph or galvanized . . . . "	0·256
	NOTE.—By the term 'mild steel,' as used in this tariff is understood mild steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, Basic, or similar processes, and approximating in value to iron of the same class in this tariff.	
32.	Lead, pig, ingot and slab . . . . . 100 catties	0·316
33.	Leather—	
	(*a*) Sole . . . . . "	5·690
	(*b*) Other kinds . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
34.	Linen yarns, plain or dyed . . . . . 100 catties	6·527
	Linnen tissues—	
35.	Canvas . . . . . square yard	0·047
36.	All other sorts . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of linen tissues.	
37.	Mercury or quicksilver . . . . . 100 catties	5·048
38.	Milk, condensed or desiccated . . . doz. 1 lb. tins and proportionately for tins of other weights.	0·123
39.	Oil, paraffin . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
40.	Paint in oil . . . . . 100 catties	1·304
41.	Paper, printing . . . . . "	1·163
42.	Saltpetre (nitrate of potash) . . . . . "	0·490
43.	Silk-faced cotton satins . . . . . *ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that all other mixed tissues of cotton and silk, and of wool and silk, where the cotton or wool predominates in weight, are to be classed for duty under Nos. 17 and 61 of this tariff respectively.	
	Steel (other than mild steel)—	
44.	Ingot . . . . . *ad valorem*	5 per cent.
45.	Bar, rod, plate, and sheet . . . . "	7½ per cent.
46.	Wire, and small rod not exceeding ¼-inch in diameter . . . . . 100 catties	1·819
47.	Sugar, refined—	
	(*a*) No. 15 to No. 20, inclusive, Dutch standard in colour . . . . . 100 catties	0·748
	(*b*) Above No. 20, Dutch standard in colour . . . . . 100 catties	0·827
	Tin—	
48.	Block, pig and slab . . . . . "	1·992
49.	Plates . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
50.	Wax, paraffin . . . . . 100 catties	0·544
51.	Woollen and worsted yarns, plain or dyed . . . . . 100 catties	9·169

No.	Articles.	Duty. Yen.
	Woollen and worsted tissues, pure or mixed with other material—	
52.	Alpacas . . . . . square yard	0·075
53.	Blanketing and whipped blankets in plain weave . . . . . 100 catties	7·458
54.	Buntings . . . . . square yard	0·031
55.	Cloth—	
	(*a*) Wholly of woollen or worsted yarn, or of woollen or worsted yarns, such as broad, narrow, and army cloth, cassimeres, tweeds and worsted coatings . . . . . square yard	0·093
	(*b*) In part of woollen or worsted yarn and in part of cotton yarn, such as pilot, president, and union cloth . . . . . square yard	0·039
56.	Flannels . . . . . "	0·044
57.	Italian cloth . . . . . "	0·029
58.	Long ells . . . . . "	0·036
59.	Mousseline de laine . . . . . "	0·021
60.	Serges—	
	(*a*) Where the warp is worsted and the weft woollen . . . . . square yard	0·056
	(*b*) All other kinds . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
61.	All other sorts, pure or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of woollen and worsted tissues.	
62.	Yarns, all sorts, not specially provided for in this tariff . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	Zinc—	
63.	Block, pig and slab . . . . . 100 catties	0·451
64.	Sheet . . . . . "	0·928

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINS.

The catty mentioned in this tariff is the Japanese weight. It is equal to 600 grammes of the metric system of weights, or 1·32277 lbs. English avoirdupois weight.

The pound is the English avoirdupois weight.

The square yard and square foot are the English imperial surface measures.

The yen is the present Japanese silver yen of 900 fineness and 416 grains in weight.

RULE FOR CALCULATING 'AD VALOREM' DUTIES.

Import duties payable *ad valorem* under this tariff shall be calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addi-

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tion of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

RULE FOR MEISUREMENT OF TISSUES.

In determining the dutiable width of any tissue the customs shall discard all fractions of an inch not exceeding half an inch, and shall count as a full inch all fractions exceeding half an inch.

NOTE.—It is understood that selvedges shall not be included in the measurement of tissues.

DOWNING STREET, February 20, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to Sir H. Strong's despatch No. 199, of August 6, on the subject of the adhesion of Canada to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office in reply to one suggesting that Her Majesty's representative at Tokio should ascertain whether the Japanese government would be willing to adopt the proposals of your government.

I shall be glad to be informed at an early date whether it is desired that the adhesion of Canada to the treaty should be notified to the Japanese government, the time for notifying adhesions expiring on August 25 next.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 10, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to your letter August 26 respecting the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty of commerce between this country and Japan, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for Mr. Chamberlain's information, that a telegram has been received from Sir E. Satow, to whom instructions were sent in accordance with the terms of your letter.

Sir E. Satow states that after much delay the Japanese government have expressed their willingness to admit a proviso similar to that made with the United States, but without the mention of labourers.

They also stipulate, for the termination of the treaty, so far as the colonies are concerned, on six months' notice from either side.

Sir E. Satow has pointed out that this is less than was originally conceded to the United States, whose treaty was to last for eleven years, and has asked the Japanese government to reconsider the question.

FRANCIS BERTIE.

DOWNING STREET, March 18, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch 'General,' of February 20, on the subject of the adhesion of Canada to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship, for the confidential information of your government, a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office regarding the adhesion of the colonies to the treaty.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 10, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed to you on the 10th ultimo, respecting the question of the adhesion of the colonies to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that a telegram has been received from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio reporting that the Japanese government will not recede from their position, but desire to deal separately with each colony and to reserve power to terminate the treaty at six months' notice.

Sir E. Satow further states that he has been assured by the minister president of his willingness to agree to the proposal of Her Majesty's government, but that a different view is taken by the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Sir E. Satow proposed to present on the 9th instant a memorandum again urging the adoption of the original proposal.

His Lordship has authorized Sir E. Satow by telegraph to present a memorandum as he proposes.

T. H. SANDERSON.

DOWNING STREET, April 21, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of March 18, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the consideration of your government, in connection with the question of the adhesion of Canada to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, copies of two further letters from the Foreign Office inclosing a copy of despatches and of a telegram from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio relative to the negotiations in regard to the adhesion of the British colonies to the treaty.

I have to add that I have learnt from the Foreign Office that Lord Salisbury concurs in my view that Her Majesty's government should await the decision of your government before taking any further action in this matter.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, March 19, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 10th instant, respecting the negotiations with the Japanese government as to the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan of July 16, 1894, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith copies of despatches from Sir E. Satow, reporting the communications which passed at the beginning of last month and showing the position taken up by the Japanese government.

Mr. Secretary Chamberlain will have observed from my letter referred to above that the Japanese government have hitherto maintained their view that each colony should be dealt with separately, and that the treaty should be made terminable at six months' notice.

Lord Salisbury will be glad to receive any observations which may occur to Mr. Chamberlain on the various points dealt with in the inclosed despatches.

T. H. SANDERSON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 21, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, relative to the negotiations in regard to the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan of July 16, 1894.

It will be seen that the Japanese government are willing to make the treaties terminable at one year's notice instead of six months, but that they still desire the omission of the words 'including artisans,' after the word 'labourers,' in connection with the stipulations relating to Japanese immigration.

Sir E. Satow inquires whether he should further urge the extension of the duration of the treaties from one year to twelve, in which case he suggests that perhaps the point as to 'artisans' might be conceded.

Lord Salisbury would be glad to learn what reply Mr. Secretary Chamberlain would wish to be returned to Sir E. Satow.

T. H. SANDERSON.

Decypher Sir E. Satow.

TOKIO, March 19, 1896.

D. 8.25 p.m.
R. 5.30 p.m.
No. 17. My despatch No. 26 and telegram No. 15.

Memorandum was presented on March 9. To-day Minister for Foreign Affairs handed me reply. Japanese government consent to extend period of six months to one year and to admit our Australian colonies as well as Canada, excluding India and the Cape from the provision as to the labour legislation.

They still desire omission of the word 'artisans,' as that term would make the treaty altogether too exclusive. They say that introduction of reservation into United States treaty was in return for very valuable concessions.

I understand privately that the concession was the abandonment of the tariff by the United States.

Does Your Lordship desire me to urge further extension of one year to twelve, the duration of our treaty. If so, perhaps we might give way as to artisans.

Japan: Treaty Revision. *(March 12.)*
Confidential. Section 1.

No. 1.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

TOKIO, February 5, 1896.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 78 of September 3, 1895, transmitting copy of a letter from the Colonial Office respecting the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan, and pointing out that the Canadian government wish to make an express stipulation with reference to Japanese immigration, such as has been inserted in the treaty between the United States and Japan, and that some further definition of the term 'labourer' is also desired. Your Lordship instructed me to inquire whether the Japanese government would be willing, in accepting the accession of the colonies mentioned in the British treaty, to admit a proviso similar to that which is made at the end of article II. of the treaty with the United States, and also to insert in it the words 'including artisans' after the word 'labourers.'

With the object of explaining clearly what was desired on the part of Her Majesty's government, I prepared the *aide-mémoire*, of which a copy is inclosed, and presented it to the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs on October 18 last.

Subsequently, on further consideration of the terms of Your Lordship's despatch, it appeared to me that owing to my attention having been directed chiefly to the inclosed correspondence from the Colonial Office, my *aide-mémoire* might be misunderstood as referring only to the case of Canada. I took an opportunity therefore of explaining to His Excellency that it was to be taken as covering the case of all such colonies as might desire to make a similar reservation, and I found that he had understood it in that sense. At the same time, I endeavoured to make it clear to him that my instructions were for the present limited to making an inquiry, and that the *aide-mémoire* was not to be construed as stating the readiness of the Canadian government to signify their adhesion.

I have on several occasions since October 18 sounded the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the views of the Japanese government. At first his answer was to the effect that the matter had been referred to Count Mutsu, who, though living in retirement at Oiso for the benefit of his health, still exercised a large influence in the determination of the foreign policy of the government. On every occasion when I pressed for an answer, Marquise Saionji promised that I should shortly receive it, and I have therefore deferred reporting to Your Lordship on the subject. Not long ago he stated that the cabinet were desirous of eliminating the word 'artisans,' and also of making the special stipulation terminable on either side giving six months' notice, but he added that they might nevertheless eventually accept the proposal originally made.

The day before yesterday I took advantage of conversation on other business to inquire whether I might regard what he had told me as official, and learnt that the Japanese government adhere to their desire in these two respects. He added that the draft of their reply was being circulated among the members of the cabinet, and had

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received the approval of three ministers. Consequently he calculated that it would be possible to communicate it to me in about ten days' time. If I had any observations to offer in response, he would then be prepared to discuss them with me.

I understand that the idea of limiting the duration of the treaty in regard of colonies which adhere to it under the proposed stipulation was partly suggested by the 'amendment to the foregoing treaty proposed by the government of the United States of America and ratified with the treaty,' signed at Washington on November 22 last. As Your Lordship is aware, this amendment was made at the instance of a senator, on the ground that the treaty would thereby be brought into conformity with the other treaties of the United States.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 1.

Aide-mémoire.

Her Majesty's government has informed Her Britannic Majesty's minister that the Canadian government in signifying its adhesion to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan would wish to make an express stipulation with reference to Japanese immigration such as has been inserted in the treaty between the United States and Japan, signed on November 22, 1894, and that some further definition of the term 'labourer' is also desired.

Should the Japanese government be prepared to fall in with the views of the Canadian government, it is suggested that a proviso similar to that which is made at the end of article II. of the treaty with the United States be admitted, and also that the words 'including artisans' be inserted after the word 'labourers.'

OCTOBER 18, 1895.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

TOKIO, February 7, 1896.

MY LORD,—At the request of the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, I called on His Excellency this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the reply of the Japanese government respecting the conditions on which Canada and other colonies might adhere to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, in anticipation by some days of the date mentioned in my despatch No. 24, of the 5th instant.

His Excellency produced a written memorandum, the terms of which were to the purpose that the Japanese government were willing to agree that Canada in signifying her adhesion to the treaty might do so with a proviso that the stipulations of the treaty shall not in any way affect the laws of either country with regard to the immigration of labourers, and further, that the treaty should cease to be binding six months after notice to terminate had been given by either side.

I remarked to His Excellency that I had endeavoured some time back to explain that the inquiry which I had been instructed to make was not limited to Canada, and that it was desired that the proviso should extend likewise to the other colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty.

After some consultation with his private secretary, Marquis Saionji explained that as the Australian colonies were understood to be the only ones in which there existed a labour question, it would probably be found more convenient to specify them, since other colonies, as Natal had already done, might then adhere to the treaty unconditionally, and in that case it would have effect, as far as they were regarded, for the whole term of its duration.

I expressed the opinion that it might be found convenient to substitute the words 'colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty' for the words 'Canadian government,' used in my *aide-mémoire* of October 18, and said that I would lose no time in handing him a memorandum of the alteration, which, in fact, would be merely in accord with my instructions.

On my asking for an explanation of the reasons for proposing that either side should be enabled to terminate the treaty by giving six months' notice, His Excellency said that it had seemed to the Japanese government that neither party should be bound for a longer period than was desirable, and therefore the term of one year, named in the United States' treaty, had been reduced to six months.

I observed to His Excellency that the United States' treaty, as it was originally drafted, stipulated for a duration of twelve years, and the stipulation reducing this period to one year had been added afterwards as a sort of postscript, it being expressly stated that the amendment in question had been 'proposed by the government of the United States.' It would consequently appear that at the time of the negotiations with the United States the Japanese government were willing to concede a duration of twelve years in the case of a treaty containing a reservation of legislation upon labour, but that now as regards a colony of Great Britain they wished to reduce this to six months. I was desirous, I said, of being in a position to explain to Her Majesty's government the reason for this change in their views, as otherwise it might seem as if there was some unwillingness to accord to Great Britain what, on a previous occasion, had been readily conceded to the United States.

After some further conversation on this point, His Excellency said that although the memorandum had received the approval of the cabinet, he would give the matter further consideration, and that, for the present, he would retain the document in his possession. This is the explanation of my being unable to furnish Your Lordship with its exacting wording.

It seems obvious that the Japanese government, who have taken nearly four months to consider their reply, desire to be in a position to terminate the treaty whenever any of the colonies that might accede to it with this proviso proceeded to legislate against the free immigration of Japanese labour, and I could not conceal from His Excellency my feeling that this was not a very friendly attitude to take up. I assured him, however, that as far as I could foresee, there would, in all probability, be no necessity for either Canada or the Australian colonies placing restrictions on Japanese, who usually lived on the same scale as Europeans in foreign countries, and that no disadvantage was likely to result to Japan from consenting to this proviso. As His Excellency was aware, no such legislation had ever been resorted to in the past.

I think it is not difficult to understand why the Japanese government, feeling that such provisions are calculated to place them in the eyes of the world on a level with the Chinese, should endeavour, while aparently consenting to them, to render them practically inoperative from the beginning.

ERNEST SATOW.

No. 3.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

(No. 31.)

TOKIO, February 11, 1906.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 26, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a verbal note which I yesterday presented to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining that the inquiry I had addressed to the Japanese

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received the approval of three ministers. Consequently he calculated that it would be possible to communicate it to me in about ten days' time. If I had any observations to offer in response, he would then be prepared to discuss them with me.

I understand that the idea of limiting the duration of the treaty in regard of colonies which adhere to it under the proposed stipulation was partly suggested by the 'amendment to the foregoing treaty proposed by the government of the United States of America and ratified with the treaty,' signed at Washington on November 22 last. As Your Lordship is aware, this amendment was made at the instance of a senator, on the ground that the treaty would thereby be brought into conformity with the other treaties of the United States.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 1.

Aide-mémoire.

Her Majesty's government has informed Her Britannic Majesty's minister that the Canadian government in signifying its adhesion to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan would wish to make an express stipulation with reference to Japanese immigration such as has been inserted in the treaty between the United States and Japan, signed on November 22, 1894, and that some further definition of the term 'labourer' is also desired.

Should the Japanese government be prepared to fall in with the views of the Canadian government, it is suggested that a proviso similar to that which is made at the end of article II. of the treaty with the United States be admitted, and also that the words 'including artisans' be inserted after the word 'labourers.'

OCTOBER 18, 1895.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

TOKIO, February 7, 1896.

MY LORD,—At the request of the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, I called on His Excellency this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the reply of the Japanese government respecting the conditions on which Canada and other colonies might adhere to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, in anticipation by some days of the date mentioned in my despatch No. 24, of the 5th instant.

His Excellency produced a written memorandum, the terms of which were to the purpose that the Japanese government were willing to agree that Canada in signifying her adhesion to the treaty might do so with a proviso that the stipulations of the treaty shall not in any way affect the laws of either country with regard to the immigration of labourers, and further, that the treaty should cease to be binding six months after notice to terminate had been given by either side.

I remarked to His Excellency that I had endeavoured some time back to explain that the inquiry which I had been instructed to make was not limited to Canada, and that it was desired that the proviso should extend likewise to the other colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty.

After some consultation with his private secretary, Marquis Saionji explained that as the Australian colonies were understood to be the only ones in which there existed a labour question, it would probably be found more convenient to specify them, since other colonies, as Natal had already done, might then adhere to the treaty uncon-

ditionally, and in that case it would have effect, as far as they were regarded, for the whole term of its duration.

I expressed the opinion that it might be found convenient to substitute the words 'colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty' for the words 'Canadian government,' used in my *aide-mémoire* of October 18, and said that I would lose no time in handing him a memorandum of the alteration, which, in fact, would be merely in accord with my instructions.

On my asking for an explanation of the reasons for proposing that either side should be enabled to terminate the treaty by giving six months' notice, His Excellency said that it had seemed to the Japanese government that neither party should be bound for a longer period than was desirable, and therefore the term of one year, named in the United States' treaty, had been reduced to six months.

I observed to His Excellency that the United States' treaty, as it was originally drafted, stipulated for a duration of twelve years, and the stipulation reducing this period to one year had been added afterwards as a sort of postscript, it being expressly stated that the amendment in question had been 'proposed by the government of the United States.' It would consequently appear that at the time of the negotiations with the United States the Japanese government were willing to concede a duration of twelve years in the case of a treaty containing a reservation of legislation upon labour, but that now as regards a colony of Great Britain they wished to reduce this to six months. I was desirous, I said, of being in a position to explain to Her Majesty's government the reason for this change in their views, as otherwise it might seem as if there was some unwillingness to accord to Great Britain what, on a previous occasion, had been readily conceded to the United States.

After some further conversation on this point, His Excellency said that although the memorandum had received the approval of the cabinet, he would give the matter further consideration, and that, for the present, he would retain the document in his possession. This is the explanation of my being unable to furnish Your Lordship with its exacting wording.

It seems obvious that the Japanese government, who have taken nearly four months to consider their reply, desire to be in a position to terminate the treaty whenever any of the colonies that might accede to it with this proviso proceeded to legislate against the free immigration of Japanese labour, and I could not conceal from His Excellency my feeling that this was not a very friendly attitude to take up. I assured him, however, that as far as I could foresee, there would, in all probability, be no necessity for either Canada or the Australian colonies placing restrictions on Japanese, who usually lived on the same scale as Europeans in foreign countries, and that no disadvantage was likely to result to Japan from consenting to this proviso. As His Excellency was aware, no such legislation had ever been resorted to in the past.

I think it is not difficult to understand why the Japanese government, feeling that such provisions are calculated to place them in the eyes of the world on a level with the Chinese, should endeavour, while aparently consenting to them, to render them practically inoperative from the beginning.

ERNEST SATOW.

No. 3.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

(No. 31.)

TOKIO, February 11, 1906.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 26, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a verbal note which I yesterday presented to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining that the inquiry I had addressed to the Japanese

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received the approval of three ministers. Consequently he calculated that it would be possible to communicate it to me in about ten days' time. If I had any observations to offer in response, he would then be prepared to discuss them with me.

I understand that the idea of limiting the duration of the treaty in regard of colonies which adhere to it under the proposed stipulation was partly suggested by the 'amendment to the foregoing treaty proposed by the government of the United States of America and ratified with the treaty,' signed at Washington on November 22 last. As Your Lordship is aware, this amendment was made at the instance of a senator, on the ground that the treaty would thereby be brought into conformity with the other treaties of the United States.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 1.

Aide-mémoire.

Her Majesty's government has informed Her Britannic Majesty's minister that the Canadian government in signifying its adhesion to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan would wish to make an express stipulation with reference to Japanese immigration such as has been inserted in the treaty between the United States and Japan, signed on November 22, 1894, and that some further definition of the term 'labourer' is also desired.

Should the Japanese government be prepared to fall in with the views of the Canadian government, it is suggested that a proviso similar to that which is made at the end of article II. of the treaty with the United States be admitted, and also that the words 'including artisans' be inserted after the word 'labourers.'

OCTOBER 18, 1895.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

TOKIO, February 7, 1896.

MY LORD,—At the request of the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, I called on His Excellency this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the reply of the Japanese government respecting the conditions on which Canada and other colonies might adhere to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, in anticipation by some days of the date mentioned in my despatch No. 24, of the 5th instant.

His Excellency produced a written memorandum, the terms of which were to the purpose that the Japanese government were willing to agree that Canada in signifying her adhesion to the treaty might do so with a proviso that the stipulations of the treaty shall not in any way affect the laws of either country with regard to the immigration of labourers, and further, that the treaty should cease to be binding six months after notice to terminate had been given by either side.

I remarked to His Excellency that I had endeavoured some time back to explain that the inquiry which I had been instructed to make was not limited to Canada, and that it was desired that the proviso should extend likewise to the other colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty.

After some consultation with his private secretary, Marquis Saionji explained that as the Australian colonies were understood to be the only ones in which there existed a labour question, it would probably be found more convenient to specify them, since other colonies, as Natal had already done, might then adhere to the treaty unconditionally, and in that case it would have effect, as far as they were regarded, for the whole term of its duration.

I expressed the opinion that it might be found convenient to substitute the words 'colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty' for the words 'Canadian government,' used in my *aide-mémoire* of October 18, and said that I would lose no time in handing him a memorandum of the alteration, which, in fact, would be merely in accord with my instructions.

On my asking for an explanation of the reasons for proposing that either side should be enabled to terminate the treaty by giving six months' notice, His Excellency said that it had seemed to the Japanese government that neither party should be bound for a longer period than was desirable, and therefore the term of one year, named in the United States' treaty, had been reduced to six months.

I observed to His Excellency that the United States' treaty, as it was originally drafted, stipulated for a duration of twelve years, and the stipulation reducing this period to one year had been added afterwards as a sort of postscript, it being expressly stated that the amendment in question had been 'proposed by the government of the United States.' It would consequently appear that at the time of the negotiations with the United States the Japanese government were willing to concede a duration of twelve years in the case of a treaty containing a reservation of legislation upon labour, but that now as regards a colony of Great Britain they wished to reduce this to six months. I was desirous, I said, of being in a position to explain to Her Majesty's government the reason for this change in their views, as otherwise it might seem as if there was some unwillingness to accord to Great Britain what, on a previous occasion, had been readily conceded to the United States.

After some further conversation on this point, His Excellency said that although the memorandum had received the approval of the cabinet, he would give the matter further consideration, and that, for the present, he would retain the document in his possession. This is the explanation of my being unable to furnish Your Lordship with its exacting wording.

It seems obvious that the Japanese government, who have taken nearly four months to consider their reply, desire to be in a position to terminate the treaty whenever any of the colonies that might accede to it with this proviso proceeded to legislate against the free immigration of Japanese labour, and I could not conceal from His Excellency my feeling that this was not a very friendly attitude to take up. I assured him, however, that as far as I could foresee, there would, in all probability, be no necessity for either Canada or the Australian colonies placing restrictions on Japanese, who usually lived on the same scale as Europeans in foreign countries, and that no disadvantage was likely to result to Japan from consenting to this proviso. As His Excellency was aware, no such legislation had ever been resorted to in the past.

I think it is not difficult to understand why the Japanese government, feeling that such provisions are calculated to place them in the eyes of the world on a level with the Chinese, should endeavour, while aparently consenting to them, to render them practically inoperative from the beginning.

ERNEST SATOW.

No. 3.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

(No. 31.)

TOKIO, February 11, 1906.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 26, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a verbal note which I yesterday presented to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining that the inquiry I had addressed to the Japanese

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government respecting the condition which the Canadian government desire to attach to their adhesion to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan included the case of the other colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty, as I had in fact stated to His Excellency on December 19 last.

I found him disposed to take a somewhat more conciliatory view of the question than at our previous interview, though not ready to give way entirely. He suggested that for six months' notice a year might be substituted, which, I said, was not at all in accordance with the wishes of the colonial governments. In order to give him further time for consideration, and to consult his colleagues, I added that I would defer further conferring with him until the day of his usual weekly reception, which takes place on the 13th instant.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 3.

Note-verbale.

In the *aide-mémoire* delivered on October 18 last, Her Majesty's minister mentioned the wishes of the Canadian government with regard to the question of their adhesion to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan, but, as explained by him to His Excellency, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs on December 19 last, he was instructed by his government to make a general inquiry on behalf of the colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty.

Consequently, he has the honour to inquire whether the Imperial Japanese government, in accepting the adhesion of any of the colonies mentioned in that article, would be willing to admit the proposed stipulation in the case of such colonies as should express a wish to that effect.

FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, May 14, 1896.

The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship for the confidential information of your government, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio regarding the accession of Canada and other colonies to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 27.)

(No. 59.)

TOKIO, March 23, 1896.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my despatch No. 47 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to forward a copy of a further memorandum handed to me on the 19th instant by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the conditions under which the

Japanese government are willing that the Dominion of Canada and the Australasian colonies in acceding to the new treaty of commerce and navigation should reserve the right to legislate with respect to labour immigration.

The Japanese government, as Your Lordship will observe, consent to extend the term of the treaty to one year from the date of notice, thus placing those colonies and possessions on a parity with the United States. They think it due to themselves to point out that the idea of concluding the treaty for twelve years did not originate with them, but that, on the contrary, they have invariably advocated a shorter term for their commercial treaties, and the American proposal to reduce the life of that treaty to one year consisted (? coincided) exactly with their wishes. It seems still more desirable, adds the memorandum, to explain that in view of the introduction into that treaty of the reservation regarding labour immigration, very valuable concessions were made to the Japanese government. The confident belief is expressed that Her Majesty's government will not fail to perceive in the present proposal a clear desire on the part of the Japanese government to place the British colonies on at least as favourable a footing as any of the treaty powers.

Secondly in view of the exceptional circumstances to which my memorandum of the 9th instant alluded, they announce that they would consent to the adhesion to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, upon the same terms and conditions as Canada, of those British colonies and possessions which in the matter of labour immigration occupy the same position as Canada.

Thirdly, the Japanese government would still desire to exclude the word 'artisan' from the proposed reservation, as the introduction of that term would, they consider, make the treaty altogether too restrictive.

I had the honour to telegraph the substance of the foregoing to Your Lordship on the 19th instant, adding that I understood from a private source that the concession alluded to as having been made by the United States was the sacrifice of the conventional tariff, and I asked Your Lordship for instructions in case it should be desired by Her Majesty's government that I should further urge the extension of the period of one year, now offered, to the twelve years mentioned in our treaty. I also suggested that in that case we should give way with respect to the word 'artisans.'

On my inquiring of Marquis Saionji what were the important concessions referred to, I failed to elicit any information from His Excellency, but there is no doubt whatever that the tariff is meant. The principal American imports into Japan are machinery, flour, raw cotton, and kerosene. Machinery and flour are, however, not included in the tariff annexed to the British treaty, and therefore as regards the former, of which far more is imported from Great Britain than from the United States, the latter made no concession that Great Britain had not already admitted. On raw cotton the Japanese government intend to at once abolish the import duty in favour of the native yarn-spinning industry, while kerosene, being the illuminant more extensively used in Japan, is not likely ever to be subjected to a very high duty, as the supply of native kerosene is too restricted to compete with the American and Russian import. Consequently, the important concessions spoken of do not appear to be of very great actual value.

I said that, at the risk of repeating what I had observed on a previous occasion, it would be at once noticed that Japan refused to concede to the British colonies and possessions what she had willingly accorded to the United States, and that I did not think this reflection would produce a very satisfactory impression on Her Majesty's government. His Excellency replied that he would prefer not to enter into any discussion, for which, indeed he evidently was not prepared. I consequently informed him that I would acquaint Your Lordship with the reply of the Japanese government, and await Your Lordship's further instructions.

ERNEST SATOW.

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INCLOSURE IN No. 2.

Memorandum.

His Imperial Majesty's government, in deference to the wishes expressed by His Excellency, Her Britannic Majesty's minister, in his *note-verbale* of the 9th instant, have again taken into consideration the questions which have heretofore been under examination in connection with the conditional adhesion of certain British colonies and possessions to the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Great Britain. While the imperial government regret that they are unable to meet the wishes of Her Britannic Majesty's government in their entirety, they are nevertheless gratified to say that they have found it possible, in a measure, to modify in the desired direction their earlier resolution:—

1. The imperial government would consent to extend the term of duration of the treaty to one year from the date of notice, in respect of the Dominion of Canada and other similarly situated British colonies and possessions that may desire conditionally to give their adhesion to it; thus in the matter of time, placing those colonies and possessions on a parity with the United States.

The imperial government, however, think it is due to themselves to point out in response to the suggestion of His Excellency the British minister, that the idea of concluding the treaty to which His Excellency made reference for a term of twelve years did not originate with them. On the contrary, they have invariably advocated a shorter term for their commercial treaties, and the proposal to reduce the life of that treaty consisted (*sic*) exactly with their wishes. But it seems to be still more desirable to explain that, in view of the introduction into the treaty in question of the reservation regarding labour immigration, the power with which that treaty was concluded made very valuable concessions to the imperial government.

If these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is confidently believed that Her Britannic Majesty's government will not fail to perceive in the present proposal a clear desire on the part of the imperial government to place the British colonies on at least as favourable a footing as any of the treaty powers.

2. The imperial government, having regard to the exceptional circumstances to which Sir E. Satow alluded, announce that they would consent to the adhesion to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, upon the same terms and conditions as Canada, of those British colonies and possessions enumerated in article XIX. of that treaty, which have not already declared their accession and which, in the matter of labour immigration, occupy the same position as Canada. This definition, it is understood, would include the seven Australasian colonies of Great Britain.

3. The imperial government would still desire to exclude the word 'artisan' from the proposed reservation.

The introduction of that term would, in the estimation of the imperial government, make the treaty altogether too restrictive.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAPAN, 19th day, 3rd month, 29th year of Meiji.

DOWNING STREET, June 19, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous confidential correspondence respecting the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office inclosing despatches

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from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, on the subject of labour immigration to the colonies, and the anxiety of the Japanese government to be informed as to the adhesion of Canada and the Australian colonies to the treaty of July 16, 1894.

With reference to Sir E. Satow's despatch of April 16, I would point out that it is desirable that Her Majesty's minister should be informed at as early a date as possible of the view of your government on the whole question.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 12, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, on the subject of labour immigration to the colonies.

FRANCIS BIRTIE.

Japan Treaty Revision. *(May 21.)*
Confidential. Section 1.

No. 1.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 21.)

TOKIO April 11, 1896.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of reserving to certain colonies and possessions of Her Majesty the power of legislating with regard to the immigration of labour, I have the honour to inclose translation of a law for the protection of emigrants passed during the recent session of the Diet.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 1.

Extract from the 'Official Gazette' of April 8, 1896.

Law No. 70.—Law for the Protection of Emigrants.

CHAPTER I.—EMIGRANTS.

Article 1.—The term 'emigrants,' as employed in this law, is used to designate such persons as go abroad for the purpose of engaging in labour and the members of their families accompanying them, or proceeding abroad to their place of residence.

The various kinds of labour above mentioned shall be defined by departmental order.

Article 2.—Emigrants may not proceed to foreign countries without first obtaining a permit from the executive authorities.

Such permit loses its validity if the emigrant does not leave within six months from the day of issue.

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Article 3.—The executive authorities having regard to the local conditions of the country to which it is proposed to emigrate, may require emigrants acting independently of emigration agents, to find two or more suitable sureties.

Such sureties shall assist or repatriate the emigrant in the event of illness or other trouble, or repair the expenses incurred where the executive authorities themselves assist or repatriate such emigrant.

Article 4.—For the protection of the emigrant himself, the maintenance of public security, or, when deemed necessary, for reasons of foreign policy, the authorities may forbid an emigrant's proceeding abroad for a time, or cancel a permit already granted.

The period of such detention is not to be reckoned in the time limit mentioned in clause 2 of article 2.

CHAPTER II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Article 5.—The term 'emigration agent' as employed in this land, is used to designate any person who under whatsoever name, makes a business of recruiting emigrants or assisting in their shipment abroad.

Article 6.—Any person desiring to become an emigration agent must obtain a license from the authorities.

Such license loses its validity if the holder does not open business within six months from the day of issue.

Article 7.—None but Japanese subjects or companies, of which the members and shareholders are exclusively Japanese subjects, and which have their head business office in Japan, can become emigration agents.

Other necessary qualifications of emigration agents to be defined by departmental order.

Article 8.—The authorities may temporarily suspend the business of any emigration agent, or cancel his business license where his conduct is in violation of laws or departmental orders, or is deemed dangerous to public safety, or when he has neglected duly to furnish the security required of emigration agents.

Article 9.—An emigration agent whose business has been closed officially, or by his own act, cannot suspend the fulfilment of contracts with emigrants already shipped abroad.

Article 10.—An emigration agent must obtain the permission of the executive authorities in the manner prescribed by departmental order when appointing a substitute and deputing his business to him.

Article 11.—An emigration agent is forbidden to ship emigrants to any place where a responsible member of the association or superintending official or deputy has not been appointed to reside.

Article 12.—An emigration agent may not act as go-between or recruiting agent, except in the case of persons proceeding abroad as emigrants.

Article 13.—When assisting in the shipment or engagements of emigrants, the emigration agent is required to enter into a written contract with them and obtain the approval of the authorities thereto.

The necessary terms of such contract to be determined by departmental order.

Article 14.—The emigration agent is not permitted in any capacity whatsoever to receive money or goods from emigrants other than the charges or fees for services connected with their shipment as specified in the written contract, to which approval, as mentioned in preceding article, has been given.

Article 15.—The emigration agent is required to arrange and make known the date of departure at the time of engaging emigrants. When the agent without due cause, does not despatch the emigrants by the date fixed upon, he shall be liable for the expenses of the emigrants resulting from such delay.

CHAPTER III.—SECURITY.

Article 16.—The emigration agent is forbidden to open business as such before depositing security with the executive authorities, who shall determine the sum required by way of security, taking $10,000 as the inferior limit.

Article 17.—The executive authorities may, when it is deemed advisable, increase or reduce the amount of security, provided that they shall not reduce it below the minimum mentioned in the preceding article.

Article 18.—The executive authorities may, when they consider that the emigration agent is not duly carrying out his contract towards the emigrants, assist the latter or procure their repatriation, paying expenses from the money received as security.

Article 19.—When the business of an emigration agent is closed, whether by reason of his decease, the dissolution of the association, the cancelling of his license, or other cause, the authorities may refrain from returning the whole or a part of the money taken as security as long as they may deem it necessary so to retain it.

Article 20.—During such time as the emigration agent's business is being carried on, or the authorities deem it necessary to retain the security money, such money cannot be laid under contribution for the payment of debts by any person other than emigrants, and their heirs or successors, when inforcing their rights under a contract framed in accordance with the provisions of this law.

CHAPTER IV.—PENAL CLAUSES.

Article 21.—Any emigrant proceeding abroad without a permit, or with a permit obtained by false representations of his destination, or in defiance of an embargo laid upon his departure, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 5 yen or not more than 50 yen.

Article 22.—Any emigration agent or his deputy assisting an emigrant to go abroad in violation of any law or order, or shipping an emigrant abroad while under an embargo, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 50 yen and not more than 500 yen.

Article 23.—An person acting as an emigration agent without obtaining a license from the authorities, and any emigration agent or his deputy engaging or assisting in the shipment of emigrants while his business is under official suspension, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 200 yen and not more than 1,000 yen.

Article 24.—Any emigration agent causing any person to act as his deputy without his having obtained a permit for that purpose from the authorities, and any person so acting, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 20 yen and not more than 200 yen.

Article 25.—Any emigration agent or his deputy committing a breach of articles 11, 12, 13, 14, or clause 1 of article 16, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 50 yen and not more than 500 yen.

Article 26.—Any emigration agent or his deputy engaging emigrants or procuring their shipment by misrepresentation, shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for not less than one month and not more than one year.

Article 27.—In the case of companies the penal clauses of this law shall be applicable, for the commission of any offence cited therein, to the responsible member or superintending official.

CHAPTER V.—APPENDIX.

Article 28.—Any emigration agent who has been carrying on his business from a date prior to the operation of this law under a permit obtained from the proper authorities is under no obligation to take out a fresh license when this law comes into force, but may continue to carry on such business in accordance with its provisions. Provided that the provisions of this law shall apply in respect to security already paid, even in the event of the agent not continuing the business.

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Article 29.—This law shall not apply in the case of emigrants proceeding abroad and emigration agents acting under special conventions concluded with Japan.

Article 30.—Detailed regulations necessary for the inforcement of this law shall be enacted by departmental order.

Article 31.—This law shall go into force from June 1, 1896.

The 'regulations for the protection of emigrants' (imperial decree No. 42 of 1894) shall be abrogated from the date of the present law going into operation.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 21.)

TOKIO, April 16, 1896.

MY LORD,—The Minister for Foreign Affairs recurred again to-day in conversation to the question of the adhesion of Canada and the Australasian colonies to the new treaty of commerce, and asked whether I had heard anything definite from Her Majesty's government.

I said that Her Majesty's government, as I had learnt from a telegram recently received from Your Lordship, were conferring with the government of Canada, and that as soon as a decision was arrived at, I should be enabled to inform His Excellency of it. The delay was doubtless owing to the necessity of sending the despatches and other documents to Canada.

Count Mutsu responded that after all it was only a question of a week's transit between London and Canada.

From the manner in which he spoke, I am inclined to think that he is rather anxious about the delay, and it is not improbable, as I suggested in my despatch No. 80 of the 10th instant, that he would give way on the point of duration of the treaty if he saw reason to think that Canada and the Australasian colonies would refuse otherwise to accede.

ERNEST SATOW.

Telegram.

Mr. Chamberlain to Earl of Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 15, 1896.

Does your government adhere to Japanese treaty? Answer urgently required.

June 23/1896

Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce upon Treaty Notice with Japan.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, July 29, 1896.

The undersigned, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Privy Council reference No. 715 J: being a copy of a circular from the Colonial Office, of date December 31, 1894, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, covering a copy of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on July 16, 1894, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Tokio on August 25, 1894, and of Privy Council reference No. 1360 J., being

a copy of a circular from the Colonial office to His Excellency the Governor General of date February 17, 1896, referring to despatch of December 31, 1894, and transmitting a copy of a convention between Great Britain and Japan, signed at Tokio, July 16, 1895, supplementary to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries of July 16, 1894, first above referred to. In the circular first above referred to attention is called to article XIX. of the treaty, which provides that if it is desired that the Dominion of Canada should come within the operations of the treaty, notice to that effect must be given to the Japanese government within two years from the date of the exchange of ratification.

The minister has carefully considered the provisions of the treaty as transmitted and has also taken communication of correspondence on the subject which has taken place between the Canadian government and the imperial authorities, as well as between the imperial authorities and the Japanese government, as transmitted under Privy Council references:—

No. 1352 J., being a copy of a communication from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date February 20, 1896.

No. 1405 J., being a copy of a confidential despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date March 18, 1896.

No. 1475 J., being a copy of a further confidential despatch on the subject from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date April 21, 1896.

No. 1506 J., being a further confidential despatch from the Colonial Office to His Excellency the Governor General, of date May 14, 1896.

No. 1563 J., being a further confidential despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date June 19, 1896—all having reference to the treaty in question.

No. 1586 J., being a copy of a cablegram from the Colonial Office to His Excellency the Governor General of date July 15, 1896, asking whether His Excellency's government will adhere to the Japanese treaty and stating that an answer is urgently required.

The minister in reporting thereon has the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council that while he fully approves of the general provisions of the treaty as modified, yet considering the interpretation put by Her Majesty's government as well as by those governments interested upon the intent and meaning of the 'most favoured nation clauses' as they appear in treaties between Great Britain and foreign countries, which interpretation under existing circumstances would be held to be binding upon the Dominion of Canada, and in view of the provisions contained in article V. of the said treaty, and of questions arising as to the exact meaning of the provisions contained in articles VIII., IX., XI. and XV., and considering that apparently under the provisions of these several articles, the Dominion would be further hampered in any effort that might be made in connection with the negotiation of arrangements under which any concessions made for special equivalents granted by reason thereof to or with other countries, he does not deem it advisable that the Dominion should become a party to or be bound by the provisions of the treaty in question, he therefore respectfully recommends that if approved His Excellency the Governor General be moved to communicate by cable to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the substance of the minute of Council founded hereon, in order that the Japanese government may be advised thereof with as little delay as possible and within the time limit, as per article XIX. of the said treaty.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

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The Secretary of State to the Earl of Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, September 16, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of June 19 and previous correspondence concerning the commercial treaty of 1894, between this country and Japan, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the government of Queensland having expressed their readiness to adhere to the treaty subject to the proviso as to immigration contained in the treaty with the United States, and requested that the term labourers might be defined so as to include artisans, this decision was communicated by Her Majesty's minister at Tokio to the Japanese government, who, however, expressed their regret that they could not alter the conditions contained in the *note-verbale* inclosed in Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 59, of March 23, which was transmitted to Your Lordship in my confidential despatch of May 14 last.

In these circumstances, the government of Queensland refuse to accept the treaty unless a proviso were inserted giving freedom of action when necessary with regard to the restriction of the influx of Japanese artisans, and Her Majesty's minister at Tokio was so informed.

Sir E. Satow was also informed that the governments of New South Wales and Victoria would allow their claims to adhere to the treaty to lapse unless the Japanese government would allow them full power to restrict immigration.

Subsequently, on August 20, Sir E. Satow telegraphed to the Marquis of Salisbury that he had received assurances from the Japanese government that they would be disposed to accede to the inclusion of artisans provided the three colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria adhered to the treaty, and, in view of the expiry of the time for notifying adhesions on August 25, asked whether he might exchange notes agreeing to one year's extension, which would give time for Canada also to come within the treaty if desired. Sir E. Satow was authorized on August 22 to exchange notes as he proposed, and he accordingly exchanged notes with the Japanese government on August 24 for a year's extension of time for the accession of the colonies to the treaty.

I shall be glad to be informed as early as possible whether, in view of the concession now made by the Japanese government, your government would wish to adhere to the treaty.

R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, October 23, 1896.

The Right Honourable JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, P.C.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—With reference to your confidential despatch of the 16th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether, in view of certain concessions made by Japan this government would wish to adhere to the commercial treaty of 1894 between that country and the United Kingdom, I have the honour to inclose a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, from which you will observe that ministers continue to be of opinion that it is not expedient that Canada should become a party to the treaty.

WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Deputy Governor General.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 117

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on October 13, 1896.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a confidential despatch, hereto attached, dated September 16, 1896, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having reference to previous correspondence concerning the commercial treaty of 1894, between Great Britain and Japan.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom the said despatch was referred, observes that it is stated therein that notes were exchanged with the Japanese government on August 24, 1896, for a year's extension of time, within which the colonies referred to, or named in the treaty, could signify their accession thereto. It is further stated in the despatch that certain freedom of action with regard to the restriction of the influx of the Japanese artisan class, would be conditionally conceded by the Japanese government; and the Secretary of State desires to be informed, as early as possible, whether, in view of the concession so made by the Japanese government, the government of Canada desire to adhere to the treaty.

The minister desires to draw attention to his report of date July 29, 1896, upon this question, and to state that he deems it advisable to adhere to the recommendation made in such report, to the effect that, under existing circumstances, it is not expedient that the government of Canada should become a party to the treaty in question.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of the said report to the Right Honourable the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DOWNING STREET, October 21, 1896.

To the Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—With reference to my confidential despatch of September 16 last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the confidential information of your government, copies of three despatches from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio in regard to the negotiations with the Japanese government concerning the adhesion of certain colonies to the commercial treaty of 1894 between this country and Japan, and the extension for one year of the term within which the colonies and possessions of Her Majesty may notify their adhesion to the reaty.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Japan: Treaty Revision.
Confidential.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 23.)

TOKIO, August 19, 1896.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram No. 23, of the 13th instant, informing me that the governments of New South Wales and Victoria would allow their right of notifying their adhesion to the new treaty with Japan to lapse unless full power to restrict immigration were conceded to them.

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On the 17th instant I made a communication to this effect to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, adding at the same time, that the answer of the Japanese government with regard to the inclusion of artisans in the proposed restrictions had been transmitted to the government of Queensland. I added that I understood the expression 'full power to restrict immigration' to imply the inclusion of artisans with labourers in any restrictive measures that might be considered necessary. I did not, however, consider the adoption of such measures as being in any way a certainty, but it seemed not improbable that the colonial governments were desirous of taking precautions against occurrences such as have been reported from Guadaloupe, Vladivostock, and some of the South Sea islands, where the Japanese immigrants had displayed a spirit of insubordination to proper authority that had caused much trouble.

His Excellency replied that he believed something of the kind had occurred in Guatemala, but the incident at Vladivostock was quite of an unimportant character. He promised, however, to consult his colleagues upon the point of the inclusion of 'artisans.'

ERNEST SATOW.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 23.)

TOKIO, August 21, 1896.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 158 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs called on me this afternoon to give me an answer with regard to the proposal that 'artisans' should be included with 'labourers' in the conditions under which certain of Her Majesty's colonies desire to adhere to the new treaty.

Mr. Komura said that the Japanese government having always refused to agree to restrictive legislation in the case of artisans, it must be considered a great concession on their part if they now yielded this point. He was, however, able to assure me that they would be disposed to accede to the inclusion of artisans, provided that the principal Australian colonies, namely, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, would adhere to the treaty. A line of Japanese steamers was about to be started between Japan and those colonies with which this country has important commercial relations, and it was therefore much to be desired that they should become parties to the new treaty of commerce and navigation.

I replied to Mr. Komura that as regards Queensland, I had no doubt of the willingness of that colony, and that the expression 'full power to restrict immigration' involved, I thought, nothing more than the inclusion of the word 'artisans.'

The telegram which I forwarded to Your Lordship after this interview is in all essential respects identical with a draft which I had made and shown to Mr. Komura before we separated.

If I receive Your Lordship's authorization in time, I hope to sign, in a few days, an exchange of notes extending for one year from the 25th instant, the period within which notice of adhesion may be given by Her Majesty's colonies and possessions.

ERNEST SATOW.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 7.)

TOKIO, August 24, 1896.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my despatch No. 163 of the 20th instant, I have the honour to transmit copy and translation of notes exchanged this day between myself

and the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, agreeing to one year's extension of the term within which the colonies and possessions of Her Majesty the Queen may notify their adhesion to the new treaty of commerce and navigation.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE 1.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis Saïonji.

TOKIO, August 24, 1896.

M. LE MINISTRE,—Your Excellency is aware that I have received instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make certain proposals to the Imperial Japanese government with regard to the right of adhesion to the treaty of commerce and navigation between our respective countries, signed in London on July 16, 1894, reserved by article XIX. of that treaty to the colonies and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

As the term originally agreed upon for this purpose expires on the 25th instant, I have the honour, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to propose to Your Excellency that it be extended for a further period of one year from the above-mentioned date.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE 2.

The Marquis Saïonji to Sir E. Satow.

(*Translation.*) TOKIO, August 24, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of to-day's date, in which, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, you propose that, as the term within which notice of their adhesion to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between our respective countries on July 16, 1894, must be given by the British colonies and possessions specified in article XIX. of that treaty will expire on the 25th instant, the term should be extended for a further period of one year.

In reply, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the imperial government have no objection to offer and agree to the proposed extension of the term until August 25, 1897.

MARQUIS SAIONJI KIMMOCHI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Colonial Office to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, November 17, 1896.

Governor General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's confidential despatch of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing a minute of the Privy Council with reference to the commercial treaty of 1894 between this country and Japan, and to in-

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form you that a copy of the report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, dated July 29, 1896, which is referred to in the Privy Council minute, does not appear to have been forwarded to this department. I shall be glad if Your Lordship will be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the report in question.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on December 22, 1896.

The committee have had under consideration a confidential despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated November 17, 1896, acknowledging the receipt of the approved minute of Council of October 13, 1896, with reference to the commercial treaty of 1894, between Great Britain and Japan, and asking to be supplied with a copy of the report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, dated July 29, 1896, which is referred to in the said minute.

The committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom the said despatch has been referred, advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a copy of the said report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his information.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, December 8, 1896.

Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of September 16 last, and to Your Lordship's confidential reply of October 23, a copy of which has been communicated to the Foreign Office, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship, in case your government should be influenced by this further information, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio respecting the terms on which the colonies which have not yet notified their adherence to the commercial treaty of 1894 between this country and Japan and might become parties to the treaty.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

TOKIO, October 8, 1896.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatches, Nos. 163 and 165, of the 20th and 24th August, I have the honour to inclose copy of a draft protocol which, in pursuance of an understanding arrived at with Count Okuma on the 2nd instant, I placed to-day in His Excellency's hands. It provides for the reservation of the right to legislate with regard to trade, immigration of labourers and artisans, police, and public security to all the colonies and foreign possessions of the Crown mentioned in article XIX. of the new treaty, except Newfoundland and Natal, which have already signified their unconditional adhesion, and is reciprocal in form. It is framed on th emodel of the last paragraph of article II. of the new treaty between the United States and Japan.

Count Okuma, on the occasion referred to, said he was aware that there had been some agitation in both Australia and Canada against the unrestricted immigration of Japanese, and that in the latter petitions had been presented to the government praying that a tax of $500 might be imposed on all 'Mongolians.' He thought the Dominion was specious enough to accommodate a large number of industrial workmen and artisans, but the Japanese government, as a matter of policy, would endeavour to divert the stream of emigration to other countries where their presence was desired, and even clamoured for, as in South America, Japan had not, in fact, a large surplus population, the north of the main island and Yezo not being yet nearly filled up, and the increase of the rate of wages in consequence of the extension of manufacturing industries would more and more tend to keep the people at home.

I replied that the opposition of the 'labour' party to the immigration of large numbers of labourers and artisans was paralleled by the agitation that had arisen in Japan against mixed residence, and the objections raised to the possession of land by foreigners for agricultural and mining purposes. As, however, no legislation seemed to be in immediate contemplation in either Canada or Australia, it would appear that what the government of those colonies desired was to have the power of legislation in reserve, so as to be able, in case of need, to satisfy public opinion.

I have the honour to request that I may be furnished with Your Lordship's instructions as to the wording of the proposed protocol.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE No. 1.

Draft Protocol.

The undersigned , duly authorized, &c., have agreed that the stipulations contained in the first and third articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed in London on July 16, 1894, shall not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers and artisans, police and public security which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty enumerated in article XIX. of the said treaty, with the exception of Newfoundland and Natal, or in Japan.

In witness thereof
Done at Tokio, , 1896.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on January 23, 1897.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, hereto attached, dated December 8, 1896, from the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain having reference to a previous despatch of September 16, 1896, referring to previous correspondence concerning the commercial treaty of 1894 between Great Britain and Japan.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom the first-mentioned despatch was referred, observes that the despatch of December 8, 1896, above referred to covers a copy of o further despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio respecting the terms upon which those specified colonies which have not yet notified their adherence to the treaty might become parties thereto.

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The minister states that while there are many provisions in the treaty as modified of which he fully approves, and while the views conceded by the Japanese government as expressed in the despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, might be considered as doing away with some of the objections which the Canadian government had to the treaty referred to, it covers but one ground, the most important objection still existing, that is, the 'most favoured nation clause.'

The minister in referring to his report made in connection with the question of adherence to the treaty, bearing date July 29, 1896, regrets that while the imperial authorities adhere to the interpretation they place upon the 'most favoured nation clause' in existing treaties, he cannot recommend that Canada should become a party to the treaty now in question.

The committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this minute to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, July 30, 1897.

Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Lordship's confidential despatch of January 26 last, respecting the commercial treaty of 1894, between this country and Japan, I have the honour to inform you that the matter was brought before the premiers of the self-governing colonies at the meetings held in this office on the 1st and 5th instant, and that after full discussion the prime ministers of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, stated that they did not propose to abandon their former attitude in regard to the treaty and did not desire to adhere to it; and I now inclose, for the information of Your Lordship's government, a copy of a telegram which was sent by the Marquis of Salisbury to Her Majesty's representative at Tokio on the 13th instant, instructing him to notify this decision to the Japanese government.

I have to add that Natal and Newfoundland had already adhered to the treaty and that Queensland had adhered subject to certain modifications agreed to by the Japanese government.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Telegram to Mr. Lowther, Tokio.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 13, 1897, sent 2.45 p.m.

Except Queensland, governments of all Australian colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania, Canada and the Cape, maintain their views with regard to commercial treaty and do not desire to adhere.

Inform Japanese government.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on November 5, 1897.

The Committee of the Privy Council having had under consideration the annexed memorandum from the Minister of Customs, dated November 4, 1897, respecting the

admission of articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Japan to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, under the customs tariff, 1897, and concurring therein, submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, November 4, 1897.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that section 17 of 'The Customs Tariff, 1897,' provides as follows:—

'1. When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D to this Act.

'2. Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council.

'3. The Governor in Council may extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country intitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Her Majesty.

'4. The Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of this section.'

That the undersigned has decided (subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and to take effect when so approved), that the customs tariff of Japan is such as intitles articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of that country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, subject to the limitations mentioned in schedule D of the said customs tariff, 1897.

He submits his action in this matter for the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

DOWNING STREET, December 2, 1899.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—With reference to the Marquis of Ripon's circular despatch of December 31, 1894, inclosing copy of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, of July 16, 1894, I have the honour to inform you that, questions having arisen respecting the status of Indian and colonial subjects of Her Majesty residing in Japan as affected by that treaty, and also respecting the claim of British colonies not parties to the treaty to the benefits of the tariff annexed to the protocol of the same date, the matter has formed the subject of reference to the law officers of the Crown, and the Marquis of Salisbury has informed Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, that in the opinion of Her Majesty's government article XIX. of the treaty has not the effect of limiting the rights of British subjects connected with non-adhering colonies or possessions, as the inhabitants of such places are, generally, and not locally merely, British subjects, and that the fair meaning of the treaty is that all persons who by British law are recognized as possessing the rights of British citizenship all

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over the world are intitled to the benefits of its stipulations, and that this test includes the inhabitants—being British subjects—of all colonies and dependencies whether they adhere to the treaty or not. Neither does article XIX. discriminate between different classes of British subjects, nor create a distinction unknown to British law, and almost impossible of definition; but its effect is merely to provide that the privileges and obligations of the treaty shall not enure for the benefit of non-adhering colonies and dependencies. For instance, the produce or manufacture of a non-adhering colony or dependency would not be entitled to the tariff annexed to the protocol which must be regarded as forming part of one arrangement with the treaty. And Her Majesty's government have also been advised that the protocol with its schedule must be read as applying, after the coming into force of the treaty of 1894, only to such of the colonies and possessions enumerated in article XIX. as accede to the treaty.

On the other hand British subjects, though residing in or domiciled in colonies or possessions which have not adhered, are entitled to the benefits of article XVII. of the treaty, and also of article II. of the international convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris on March 20, 1883, to which Japan adhered on July 15 last.

The first sentence of article II. of the convention, copies of which were inclosed in Lord Derby's circular despatch of April 18, 1884, which runs as follows: 'Les sujets ou citoyens de chacun des états contractants jouiront, dans tous les autres états de l'union en ce qui concerne les brevets d'invention, les dessins ou modèles industriels, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce et le nom commercial, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux.' The right is conferred on those who are British subjects and is not lost by their being resident or domiciled either in a foreign country or in a colony which has not adhered. The right under the convention is also conferred by article III. on foreigners domiciled in one of the contracting states. Of course domicile in a non-adhering colony would not be effectual for this purpose, as the test is, in this instance, local, not personal, as in the case of British subjects. This distinction is also illustrated by articles IV. and VI. of the convention, which would not apply in the case of non-adhering colonies.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET, February 28, 1902.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your government, a copy of a parliamentary paper containing an agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed at London on January 30, 1902.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

DESPATCH TO HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTER AT TOKIO, FORWARDING AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN, OF JANUARY 30, 1902.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to Sir C. MacDonald.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 30, 1902.

SIR,—I have signed to-day, with the Japanese minister, an agreement between Great Britain and Japan, of which a copy is included in this despatch.

This agreement may be regarded as the outcome of the events which have taken place during the last two years in the far east, and of the part taken by Great Britain and Japan in dealing with them.

Throughout the troubles and complications which arose in China consequent upon the Boxer outbreak and the attack upon the Peking legations, the two powers have been in close and uninterrupted communication, and have been actuated by similar views.

We have each of us desired that the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire should be preserved, that there should be no disturbance of the territorial *status quo* either in China or in the adjoining regions, that all nations should, within those regions, as well as within the limits of the Chinese empire, be afforded equal opportunities for the development of their commerce and industry, and that peace should not only be restored, but should, for the future, be maintained.

From the frequent exchanges of views which have taken place between the two governments and from the discovery that their far eastern policy was identical, it has resulted that each side has expressed the desire that their common policy should find expression in an international contract of binding validity.

We have thought it desirable to record in the preamble of that instrument the main objects of our common policy in the far east, to which I have already referred, and in the first article we join in entirely disclaiming any aggressive tendencies either in China or Corea. We have, however, thought it necessary also to place on record the view entertained by both the high contracting parties, that should their interests as above described be endangered, it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, and words have been added which will render it clear that such precautionary measures might become necessary and might be legitimately taken, not only in the case of aggressive action or of an actual attack by some other power, but in the event of disturbances arising of a character to necessitate the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

The principal obligations undertaken mutually by the high contracting parties are those of maintaining a strict neutrality in the event of either of them becoming involved in war, and of coming to one another's assistance in the event of either of them being confronted by the opposition of more than one hostile power. Under the remaining provisions of the agreement the high contracting parties undertake that neither of them will, without consultation with the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests described in the agreement, and that whenever those interests are in jeopardy they will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

The concluding article has reference to the duration of the agreements which, after five years, is terminable by either of the high contracting parties at one year's notice.

His Majesty's government have been largely influenced in their decision to enter into this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provisions which can be regarded as an indication of aggressive or self-seeking tendencies in the regions to which it applies. It has been concluded purely as a measure of precaution, to be invoked, should occasion arise, in the defence of important British interests. It in no way threatens the present position or the legitimate interests of other powers. On the contrary, that part of it which renders either of the high contracting parties liable to be called upon by the other for assistance can operate only when one of the allies has found himself obliged to go to war in defence of interests which are common to both, when the circumstances in which he has taken this step are such as to establish that the quarrel has not been of his own seeking, and when, being engaged in his own defence, he finds himself threatened not by a single power, but by a hostile coalition.

His Majesty's government trust that the agreement may be found of mutual advantage to the two countries, that it will make for the preservation of peace, and that, should peace unfortunately be broken, it will have the effect of restricting the area of hostilities.

LANSDOWNE.

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From the frequent exchanges of views which have taken place between the two governments and from the discovery that their far eastern policy was identical, it has resulted that each side has expressed the desire that their common policy should find expression in an international contract of binding validity.

We have thought it desirable to record in the preamble of that instrument the main objects of our common policy in the far east, to which I have already referred, and in the first article we join in entirely disclaiming any aggressive tendencies either in China or Corea. We have, however, thought it necessary also to place on record the view entertained by both the high contracting parties, that should their interests as above described be endangered, it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, and words have been added which will render it clear that such precautionary measures might become necessary and might be legitimately taken, not only in the case of aggressive action or of an actual attack by some other power, but in the event of disturbances arising of a character to necessitate the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

The principal obligations undertaken mutually by the high contracting parties are those of maintaining a strict neutrality in the event of either of them becoming involved in war, and of coming to one another's assistance in the event of either of them being confronted by the opposition of more than one hostile power. Under the remaining provisions of the agreement the high contracting parties undertake that neither of them will, without consultation with the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests described in the agreement, and that whenever those interests are in jeopardy they will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

The concluding article has reference to the duration of the agreements which, after five years, is terminable by either of the high contracting parties at one year's notice.

His Majesty's government have been largely influenced in their decision to enter into this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provisions which can be regarded as an indication of aggressive or self-seeking tendencies in the regions to which it applies. It has been concluded purely as a measure of precaution, to be invoked, should occasion arise, in the defence of important British interests. It in no way threatens the present position or the legitimate interests of other powers. On the contrary, that part of it which renders either of the high contracting parties liable to be called upon by the other for assistance can operate only when one of the allies has found himself obliged to go to war in defence of interests which are common to both, when the circumstances in which he has taken this step are such as to establish that the quarrel has not been of his own seeking, and when, being engaged in his own defence, he finds himself threatened not by a single power, but by a hostile coalition.

His Majesty's government trust that the agreement may be found of mutual advantage to the two countries, that it will make for the preservation of peace, and that, should peace unfortunately be broken, it will have the effect of restricting the area of hostilities.

LANSDOWNE.

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INCLOSURE.

Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London, January 30, 1902.

The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme east, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the empire of China and the empire of Corea and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties having mutually recognized the independence of China and of Corea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially in Corea, the high contracting parties recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances arising in China or Corea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

ARTICLE II.

If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another power, the other high contracting party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

ARTICLE III.

If in the above event any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other high contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ARTICLE VI.

The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature and remain in force for five years from that date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

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In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this agreement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, January 30, 1902.

LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James'.

From Lord Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, June 7, 1905

The Right Honourable ALFRED LYTTELTON, P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—With reference to Sir Henry Strong's despatch of October 23, 1896, and previous correspondence in regard to the Canadian government's decision not to adhere to the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded in 1894, between Great Britain and Japan, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, intimating that obstacles which were considered to render the adhesion of Canada to the treaty unadvisable have now been removed and requesting that steps may be taken to ascertain whether the Japanese government would be prepared to admit the Dominion to a participation in the treaty.

GREY.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on June 7, 1905.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom was referred the question of the expediency of reopening negotiations with Japan to secure the admission of Canadian goods in that country on the same terms as upon those imported from Great Britain, submits as follows:—

At the time of the original treaty of commerce and navigation in 1894 between Great Britain and Japan, it appears that Canada was invited to become a party thereto but in view of certain conditions and possible complications it was deemed best at the moment to decline participation. These obstacles have been now removed, and it is understood informally that the Japanese government would not be unwilling to allow Canada to become a party to the above treaty.

The committee advise that His Excellency be moved to ascertain whether the Japanese government would be prepared to admit Canada to a participation in the said treaty.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

LONDON, July 14, 1905.

Referring to your confidential despatch of June 7, should Japanese government be informed that your government wishes to adhere to treaty, 1894, and supplementary convention of 1895, under same terms and conditions as Queensland in 1897, which Japanese government then agreed to extend to any other colonies adhering within prescribed period, namely, (1) that stipulations contained in first and third articles of treaty shall not in any way affect laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of labourers, artisans, police and public security which are in force or hereafter may be enacted in Japan or in colony. (2) That treaty shall cease to be binding as between Japan and colony at expiration of twelve months after notice has been given on either side of desire to terminate same.

Or are your government prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve as would appear to be the case from speech of Minister of Agriculture in Canadian parliament, June 22? Please telegraph reply.

LYTTELTON.

From Earl Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

September 5, 1905.

My Prime Minister earnestly hopes that you will press immediate entry of Canada into Anglo-Japanese treaty.

GREY.

Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

LONDON, September 6, 1905.

In reply to your telegram received to-day, please inform your Prime Minister that before taking steps as regards adhesion of your government to commercial treaty with Japan, His Majesty's government awaiting reply to telegram of July 14.

LYTTELTON.

From Governor General to Mr. Lyttelton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, September 26, 1905.

The Right Honourable ALFRED LYTTELTON, P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The Governor General had the honour to send you to-day a telegraphic message in code, of which the following is a translation:—

'Referring to your telegram of July 14, responsible ministers prepared to adhere to Japanese treaty, 1894, and supplementary convention of 1895, absolutely and without reserve. Minute of Council and despatch follow by mail.'

I now have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the minute of Council referred to, upon which that message was founded.

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy of the Governor General.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 117

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on September 26, 1905.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the annexed report from the Secretary of State relative to Canada becoming a party to the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, adopted in the year 1894, and supplementary convention, 1895.

The committee concurring in the said report, advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a cable despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies advising him that the government of Canada is prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty of commerce and navigation made between Great Britain and Japan in 1894, and supplementary convention signed at Tokio in July, 1895.

All which is respectfully submitted for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, September 25, 1905.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has had under consideration the minute of Council approved on June 7 last, advising, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce that His Excellency be moved to ascertain whether the Japanese government would be prepared to admit Canada to a participation in the existing treaty between Great Britain and Japan, adopted in the year 1894, and supplementary convention, 1895, and has had also under consideration the cable despatch from Mr. Lyttelton to Earl Grey of July 14 last, inquiring whether the government of Canada was prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty of 1894 and 1895, or whether Canada desired to limit the terms of the treaty to the conditions made on behalf of Queensland when accepting the Japanese treaty, which provided that the stipulations contained in the first and third articles of the treaty should not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of labourers, artisans, police and public security, which are in force or might hereafter be enacted in Japan or Queensland; (2) limiting the treaty to a period of twelve months after notice given on either side.

When the minute of Council, dated June 7, 1905, was approved, the judgment of the Privy Council as expressed in that minute was that Canada was willing to become a party to the treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention, 1895, without any reserve. Since those dates Japan has enacted a law limiting immigration to foreign countries, thus removing one of the objections that influenced the government of Canada in declining to become a party to the treaty with Japan in 1897. It is doubtful whether Japan would now agree to a treaty on any other basis than the proposals contained in the original treaty. The undersigned therefore recommends that a cable despatch be sent to Mr. Lyttelton advising him that the government of Canada is prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty of commerce and navigation made between Great Britain and Japan in 1894 and supplementary convention signed at Tokio in July, 1895.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

From Lord Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

OTTAWA, November 14, 1905.

Referring to my despatch, No. 313, September 26, Japanese treaty, responsible ministers anxious for reply.

GREY.

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From Mr. Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

LONDON, November 16, 1905.

In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date and your despatch No. 313, of September 26, Japanese government propose special convention providing application to Canada of treaties of 1894 and convention of 1895. His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio has been instructed to send draft direct to you for consideration of your government. Report by telegram whether your ministers agree as to its terms.

LYTTELTON.

His Majesty's Minister at Tokio, Japan, to Lord Grey.

TOKIO, November 19, 1905.

MY LORD,—In obedience to instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I recently approached the Japanese government with a view to their consenting to the adhesion of Canada to the Anglo-Japanese treaty of July 16, 1894, and to the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

I found the Japanese government quite prepared to take the necessary steps for the application of the terms of the two agreements to the intercourse between Canada and Japan, but in view of the expiration of the two years allowed by article XIX. of the treaty of 1894, for the adhesion of British colonies, they thought that the desired object could best be secured by the conclusion of a special convention.

They have now prepared a draft of the proposed convention, copy of which I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith.

A copy of this draft will be forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdowne by the Canadian Pacific mail, leaving Yokohama on the 24th instant.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of facilitating the commercial relations between Japan and Canada, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, ...

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, ...

who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties agree that the stipulations of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Great Britain, signed at London on the 16th day of the 7th month of the 27th year of Meiji (corresponding to the 16th day of July, 1894), and of the supplementary convention between Japan and Great Britain, signed at Tokio, on the 16th day of the 7th month of the 28th year of Meiji (corresponding to the 16th day of July, 1895), shall be applied to the intercourse, commerce and navigation between the Empire of Japan and the British Dominion of Canada.

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ARTICLE II.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the high contracting parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it.

In witness whereof, the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this.....day of.....month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the .....day of.....year one thousand nine hundred and five.

From Lord Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

OTTAWA, November 24, 1905.

Referring to your telegram of November 16, my responsible ministers beg to reiterate that they agree to terms of treaty of 1894, and convention of 1895, with Japan. They would urge that His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio be reminded to forward immediately draft of special convention.

GREY.

From Mr. Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

DOWNING STREET, November 30, 1905.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 24th instant respecting the proposed special convention with Japan providing for the application to Canada of the treaty of 1894, and the convention of 1895.

2. I request you to explain to your ministers that the necessity for a special convention arose from the fact that the period of the adhesion of Canada to the treaty of 1894 had expired; and although the substance of the proposed convention was telegraphed by His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio, on the 3rd instant, His Majesty's government felt, in view of certain recent experience which it is not necessary for me to explain, that it was advisable to see the full text before authorizing His Majesty's representative to sign the convention. A telegram was accordingly sent to Sir C. Macdonald on the 13th instant, instructing him to send home the draft by mail and at the same time to send a copy direct to your government, as you were informed by telegram on the 15th instant. Your ministers will probably by this time be in possession of the copy.

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

From Lord Grey to Secretary of State for Colonies.

December 13, 1905.

Your despatch of November 30, Japanese treaty, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has seen draft received from Sir Claude Macdonald and hopes final formalities will be concluded as soon as possible.

GREY.

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From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

LONDON, January 1, 1906.

Referring to your telegram of December 13, Japanese treaty, have requested Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to telegraph to Tokio sign convention at once and to arrange for ratification at earliest possible date.

ELGIN.

Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

LONDON, February 6, 1906.

Referring to my telegram of January 1, convention with Japan signed January 31.

ELGIN.

From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

DOWNING STREET, March 31, 1906.

SIR,—With reference to my telegram of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your ministers, the accompanying copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject of the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan of July 16, 1894, and of the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

ELGIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 27, 1906.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of January 1 last, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Elgin, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio, inclosing the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the treaty between this country and Japan of July 16, 1894, and of the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

Printed copies of the English text of the convention are also inclosed.

I am to inquire whether, in Lord Elgin's opinion steps should now be taken to prepare the King's ratification of the convention, to be forwarded to His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio for exchange in that capital.

F. A. CAMPBELL.

TOKIO, January 31, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I attended at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon and signed the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of our treaty with Japan of July 16, 1894, and of our supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

I beg to inclose herewith the English and Japanese texts intended for His Majesty's government, and I also inclose the certificate of Mr. Wawn, Acting Assistant Japanese Secretary at this embassy, certifying that the two texts agree in every respect.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

BRITISH EMBASSY, TOKIO, January 31, 1906.

I certify that I have compared the Japanese text of the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the British treaty with Japan of July 16, 1894, and the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895, with the English text of the said convention, and find that the two agree in every respect.

J. TWIZELL WAWN,
Acting Asst. Japanese Secretary.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant (9239), inclosing copies of the English text of the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the treaty between this country and Japan of July 16, 1894, and of the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895, and to request you to inform Secretary Sir E. Grey that His Lordship considers that steps should be taken with a view to the exchange of ratifications of this convention.

H. BERTRAM COX.

(Signed also in Japanese Text.)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally desirous of facilitating the commercial relations between Japan and Canada, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, His Britannic Majesty's ambassador to Japan; and

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Takaaki Kato, Shoshii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties agree that the stipulations of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on the 16th day of July, 1894 (corresponding to the 16th day of the 7th month of the 27th year of Meiji), and of the supplementary convention between Great Britain and Japan, signed at Tokio on the 16th day of July, 1895 (corresponding to the 16th day of the 7th month of the 28th year of Meiji), shall be applied to the intercourse commerce and navigation between the empire of Japan and the British Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLE II.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into effect immediately after the

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exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the high contracting parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it.

In witness whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this 31st day of January, of year one thousand nine hundred and six, corresponding to the 31st day of the 1st month of the 39th year of Meiji.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD,
KATO TAKAAKI.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 1
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
5. Art and Literature

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Dictionary of Art

National Bible
Rue de Richelieu

Bryan M.
Dictionary of Painters &
Engravers 2 Vol Ed by Graves
Bell London 1886

Champlin J.D.
Cyclopedia of Painters
& Editor Perkins
4 Vols - Gerlich London
Scribners N.Y. 1888

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CANADA

Dictionary of Art

National Bibliography
Rende Richelieu

Bryan, M.
Dictionary of Paintings
Engraving, 2 Vol., Ed. by Graves
Bell, London, 1886.

Champlin, J. V.
Cyclopediea of Painters
Editor, Perkins
4 vols. - Caaretch, London
Scribners, N.Y., 1888

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Christian Art in France
in the XIIIth Century

Emile Male

Translated by Dora Mussey

A.M. Dent.

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CATALOGUE

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Rare Bric-a-brac, Silverware, etc., etc.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY ORDER OF

W. A. ALLAN, ESQUIRE

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AT TEN O'CLOCK EACH DAY

M. HICKS & CO.,
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1st.—The highest bidder to be the buyer, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders, the lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.

2nd.—The purchasers to give their names and addresses, and to pay a cash deposit, if required, or if unknown to the auctioneer.

3rd.—The lots to be taken away at the buyer's expense and risk, within 24 hours after the conclusion of the sale.

4th—To prevent errors in delivery, no lot can, on any account, be removed without presentation of the bill, and no goods will be delivered during the sale.

5th.—We will not be responsible for any goods broken or damaged in delivery.

6th.—The sale of any article is not to be set aside on account of any inaccuracies of description in the Catalogue. The house will be open to the public Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 17th and 18th, from 10 to 5 o'clock, and all the articles exposed to view and sold just as they are, without recourse, in their present condition and state of repair and without warranty as to description, class or size, all sales being at purchaser's risk on his or her inspection.

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Dog Cart, made by Ledoux, (Montreal)
T Cart " " "
Phaeton " " "
Family Sleigh
Red Sleigh, single and double seated
Buggy
Lawn Marker
Tennis Net and Poles
Collapsable Boat for hunting
Garden Implements
Steamer and other Chairs
Odd Pieces Furniture
2 Show Cases
Dump Cart with attachable Sleigh runners

MAN'S ROOM.

Bed
Mattresses
Bedding
Furniture

SERVANTS' BEDROOM.

328 Double Bed
329 2 Mattresses
330 2 Pillows
331 1 Quilt

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SERVANTS' BEDROOM—Continued.

332	1 Iron Bed
333	2 Mattresses
334	2 Pillows
335	1 Single Wooden Bed
336	2 Mattresses
337	1 B.W. Bureau and Mirror
338	1 Bureau and Mirror
339	1 Bureau
340	1 Mirror, gilt frame
341	2 Wash Stands
342	2 Sets Chamber Crockery
343	1 Small Table
344	3 Chairs, upholstered
345	Yds. Brussels Carpet
346	2 Pair of Chintz Curtains
347	1 Picture, (After Turner)
348	1 Oil on Copper
349	14 Pictures, various
350	Corner Bracket, B.W.
351	1 Whisk Holder
352	1 Old Veneered Dresser

SERVANTS' DINING ROOM.

301	Black Walnut Sideboard
302	Extension Dining Table and Cover

SERVANTS' DINING ROOM—Continued.

304	1 Walnut Easy Chair, upolstered
305	4 " Chairs, upholstered
306	2 Small Tables and Covers
307	1 Fancy Chair, upholstered
308	1 B.Walnut Revolving Dumb Waiter
309	1 Large Oil Painting (Highland scenery)
310	2 Small Oil Paintings
311	1 Old Engraving
311½	1 Picture (lovers)
312	12 Other Pictures (colored prints, photos and chromos)
313	4 Vases
313½	1 Fancy Flower Pot
314	Brussels Carpet
315	Japanese Rug
316	Fire Screen
317	2 Pair Curtains and Poles
317½	2 Window Blinds
318	1 B.W. Corner Bracket
319	Small Mirror
324	1 Glass Celery Bowl
325	1 Gilt Mounted Fruit Dish
326	1 Sideboard Cover
327	2 Cushions

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KITCHEN.

Diamond Steel Range, two fires (good as new) with large copper boiler and attachments

Jewel Gas Cooking Stove

6 Kitchen Chairs

2 Kitchen Tables

2 Clocks

2 Refrigerators

Mats, Rugs and Oilcloth

Pair Fairbanks Scales and Weights

Lot of Crockery and Glassware

Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Enamel and Granite Ware

Kitchen Cutlery, &c.

1 Oil Heater

Carpet Sweepers, &c.

MAIN HALL.

251 44 Yards Wilton Carpet

✓ 252 2 Persian Rugs

✓ 253 Grandfather's Clock (Ira Twiss—1789)

✓ 254 Cuckoo Clock

✓ 255 Set of Westminster Chimes

256 Black Walnut Hall Table

✓ 257 1 Old Mahogany Chiffonier

258 1 Folding Screen

MAIN HALL—Continued.

259 1 Deer's Head and Horns

260 1 Mule Deer's Head and Horns

261 1 Set Deer Antlers

262 1 Set Moose Antlers

263 1 Cariboo Hat Rack Mounted in Brass

264 1 Dinner Gong (Dolphin E. P.)

265 2 Large Japanese Lamp Vases

266 1 Large Japanese Vase, yellow

267 1 Clodian Jug

268 1 Fancy Hook Rack, Goat Horns

269 1 Thermometer (Silver Plated Racket)

270 1 Folding Hall Chair in Cherry

271 1 Old Copper-plate Engraving

272 Photograph

273 Photograph (large, very fine)

274 1 Indian Dhurrie

275 1 Brass Placque

276 1 Ebonized Table

277 1 Picture

DINING ROOM.

1 14 Liqueur Glasses (11 cut and engraved)

2 17 Port Glasses, cut and engraved

3 12 Sherry " plain straw stem

4 10 Champagne Glasses, plain

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CANADA

DINING ROOM—Continued.

	5	11 Claret Glasses, cut and engraved
	6	6 " " ruby
	7	4 Champagne Glasses, ruby
	8	3 Soda Water Tumblers, plain
✓	9	11 Tumblers, cut bottoms
	10	20 Champagne Tumblers
✓	11	11 Plain Tumblers
✓	12	5 Cut "
	13	5 Plain Cut Glass Jugs
	14	1 Ruby " "
	15	2 Water Bottles, cut
✓	16	1 Water Bottle, richly cut
✓	17	2 Cut Decanters
	18	2 " "
	19	3 " " various
	20	2 Decanters, cut stoppers
	21	1 Cut Spirit Bottle
	22	1 " and Engraved Claret Jug
	23	1 " Liqueur Decanter
	24	2 " and Engraved Celery Bowls
✓	25	11 " Ruby and Amber Ice Cream Plates
✓	26	9 " " " Finger Bowls
	27	4 Clear Glass Finger Bowls
✓	28	11 " " Cut Ice Cream Plates

DINING ROOM—Continued.

	29	1 Pressed Glass Flower Dish
	30	3 " " Salt Cellars
✓	31	3 Richly Cut Salt Cellars
	32	2 Pressed Salt Cellars
	33	5 Ruby Candle Drips
	34	1 Glass Flower Bowl
	35	1 " Water Jug
	36	2 " Flower Vases
	37	1 Blue Flower Vase
	38	1 Stone Spirit Bottle, silver stopper
	39	3 Small Glass Flower Vases
	40	2 Cut Glass Vinegar Bottles
	41	1 Green Glass and Brass Flower Centre with connections
	42	1 Cheese and Biscuit Dish, Crown Derby pattern
	43	1 Majolica Oyster Plate
	44	1 Fancy Milk Jug
	45	1 China Sugar Basin
	46	1 Chinese Teapot
	47	4 Fairy Lamps, complete
✓	48	5 Blue Wedgewood Cups and saucers
✓	49	1 " " Bread Plate
✓	50	9 Oval Shell Dishes
	51	30 Round Shell Dishes
	52	1 White Cheese Stand and Cover

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DINING ROOM—Continued.

✓	53	1 Dinner Set
✓	54	1 Breakfast Set, blue
✓	55	Portion of Breakfast Set in green and gold
	56	1 Printed Round Cheese Dish
	57	1 Blue Wedgewood Tea Set with tray to match, comprising 5 cups and saucers, teapot, coffee pot, hot water kettle, sugar basin, milk jug, cream jug, butter dish and large China tray.
	58	1 Hand Painted Chocolate Set, comprising chocolate pot, 6 cups and saucers, and tray to match
	59	1 Very old China Dessert Set, comprising 6 fruit dishes, 1 tureen, and 16 plates
	60	1 Very Old China Tea Set, handsomely decorated, comprising 11 cups, 12 saucers, 1 slop bowl, 1 cream jug, 1 sugar basin, 2 bread plates, and eleven (11) tea plates
	61	2 Old Chinese Bowls
	62	2 Chinese Bowls
	63	1 Very Old Water Jug, enamelled flowers
	64	1 Hand Painted Flower Bowl
✓	65	9 " " Dessert Plates
	66	1 " " Fruit Dish
	67	1 " " Plate
	68	1 Chocolate Pot
	69	1 Hot Water Jug
	70	1 Very Old China Mug
	71	6 Hand Painted Broth Bowls, 4 covers

DINING ROOM—Continued.

✓	72	10 Crown Derby Cups and Saucers
		2 " ". extra saucers
✓	73	4 Dresden Cream Jugs
	74	1 Davenport Muffin Dish and Extra Cover
	75	1 Large Japanese Cup and Saucer
	76	5 Fancy Flower Pots, various
	77	2 Water Jugs
	78	1 Stone Beer Jug and Mug (Doulton)
	79	1 Stone Beer Mug, covered
	80	8 Chinese Cups and 6 Saucers
	81	4 " Bon-bon Dishes
	82	2 Very Old Crown Derby Plates
	83	1 " " Dish
	84	1 Old Willow Dish
	85	7 Odd Plates, various
	86	6 " "
	87	5 B.M. Beer Mugs
	88	1 Old Willow Cup and Saucer
	89	11 Fancy China Tea Cups and 10 Saucers
	90	1 Silver Mounted Salad Bowl and Servers, in China, lobster claw pattern
	91	1 Silver Mounted Salad Bowl and Servers, Majolica
	92	1 Majolica Dish
	87½	3 China Placques

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DINING ROOM—Continued.

93 2 China Teapot Stands
94 1 Embossed Placque
95 1 Large Blue "
96 2 Solid Brass "
97 2 Bronze " " painted centres
98 1 Pair E.P. Mounted Boquet Holders
99 1 Marble Clock
100 1 Travelling Clock
101 1 Old Brass Carriage Clock
102 2 Fine Engravings by Gustave Doré, (The Christian Martyrs and The Dream of Pilate's Wife)
103 4 Old Copper Plate Engravings
✓ 104 2 Old Oil Paintings
105 3 Chinese Flower Pots
106 1 Clarence " "
107 2 Tea Cosies
108 58 Yds. Wilton Carpet, (good as new)
✓ 109 2 Eastern Rugs
110 Mahogany Sideboard
111 Old Mahogany Dining Table, (set of extension leaves to fit on top, 5 feet in width)
✓ 112 6 Old Mahogany Dining Chairs, in leather
✓ 113 2 " " Arm Chairs to match
✓ 114 6 Walnut Dining Chairs, in leather
✓ 115 2 " Arm Chairs to match

DINING ROOM—Continued.

116 1 Mahogany Dinner Wagon
117 1 Pair Solid Brass Andirons, large size
118 1 Fire Screen
✓ 119 1 Pair Tapestry Portieres and Brass Poles —— 8.30
120 1 Turcoman Portiere and Brass Pole
121 1 Tapestry Table Cover
122 4 Yds. Felting on dining table
123 Linen Table Cloth, 9 ft. x 7 ft.
124 " " " 10 ft. x 6 ft.
125 1 Portiere, poles and rings
127 Horse Shoe Tray, silver mounted
128 Oak Tray, silver mounted
129 2 Japanese Trays
130 1 Old Mahogany Butler's Tray
131 1 B.W. Butler's Tray
132 1 Three-Fold Screen
✓ 133 1 Rug, under dining table, size 10 ft. 2 in. x 7 ft. 7 in.
✓ 134 24 Ivory Handled Dinner Knives
135 11 Dessert Knives
✓ 136 3 Ivory Handled Meat Carvers and Forks
137 2 " Game " "
138 1 " Steel
139 26 B.P. Dinner Forks
140 18 " Dessert Forks

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DINING ROOM—Continued.

141	17	B.P. Table Spoons
141½	7	" Table Spoons (King's Pattern)
142	14	" Dessert Spoons
143	28	" Tea "
144	2	" Egg "
145	9	" Salt "
146	3	" Mustard "
147	12	5 O'Clock Tea Spoons
148	12	B.P. Ice Cream Shovel Spoons
149	2	" Soup Ladles
150	3	" Sauce Ladles, plain
150½	2	" " King's pattern
151	1	Ivory Handled Bread Knife
152	1	Fancy Butter Knife
153	1	Buck Horn Carver and Fork
154	1	" Steel
155	1	Pair Sugar Tongs
156	1	Sugar Spoon
157	2	Pickle Forks
158	1	E.P. Crumb Scoop
159	1	Pair E.P. Ice Tongs
160	7	E.P. Knife Rests
161	2	Pair E.P. Nut Crackers, ivory handle
162	1	Cheese Scoop, ivory handle

DRAWING ROOM.

500	4	Moss China Vases
501	1	Small Barbatine Vase
502	1	Majolica Bell
503	1	Dresden Vase
504	1	Royal Blue Vase
505	2	Royal Blue Vases
506	1	China Watering Pot
507	1	Old China Inkstand, Ancient Lamp Shape
508	1	Horn Pen Holder, Silver Mounted
509	1	Crystal Tea Caddie, Mounted in Gold
510	1	China Bird Match Holder
511	1	Satsuma Vase
512	1	Yellow and Gold Vase
513	2	Japanese Vases
514	1	Majolica Jug Vase
515	1	Limoge China Cup and Saucer, Hand Painted
516	1	French " " "
517	1	Old Napoleon Cup and Saucer, raised work, very rare
518	1	Sevre Cup and Two Saucers
519		Hairland China Cup and Saucer, Miniature Decoration
520	1	Venetian Glass Ruby Flower Bowl, Raised Flowers
521	1	" Roman Cup
522	1	" Drinking Goblet
523	1	" Jewelled and Gilt Tumbler

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DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

524	1	Venetian Glass Jewelled and Gilt Tumbler
525	1	" Gilt Vase
526	1	" Decorated Vase
527	1	" Gilt Toilet Bottle
528	1	" Gilt Vase, Green
529	1	" Swan Vase
530	1	" Bell
531	2	Ruby Vases
532	2	Amber Vases
533	1	Venetian Glass Tumbler
534	1	Large Rona Jardiniere
535	1	Large Crown Doulton Punch Bowl
536	1	China Flower Pot, Raised Flowers
537		" " "
538	2	Vases, Hand Painted
539	1	Doulton Vase, Rural Scenes
540	1	Hand Painted Jug Vase
541	1	Bouquet Holder
542	1	Figure Group, Minstrels
543	1	Group Chinese Mandarins
544	1	Hawthornden Water Bottle and Stand
545	2	Dresden China Bureaus
546	1	Pointons Vase, Gold Embossed — 3.00
547	2	Dresden Peacocks

DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

548	2	Large Sevres Vases (very old)
549	1	French Hand Painted and Gilt Vase — 4.50
550	1	Dutch China Figure
551	2	Old Dutch Spill Jars
552	1	Barbatine Vase, Raised Flowers
553	1	Cornucopia Vase
554	2	Davenport Swan, Pink
555	1	Majolica Hanging Vase
556	1	Majolica Fish Dish
557	1	China Bottle
558	1	Italian Marble Figure — 2.75
559	1	China Vase, Raised Roses
560	1	Royal Worcester Vase
561	1	Jug Vase, Doulton Flat Shape
562	1	Hand Painted and Gilt Vase
563	1	Dresden Figure, Raised Flowers
564	1	Egg Shell Vase, Hand Painted — 1.25
565	1	Vase, Majolica
566	1	Jewel Box, Hand Painted
567	1	Cloisonne Vase
568	1	Austrian Hand Painted Jewel Box
569	1	Large Vase and Figure
570	2	China Candlestick Figures
571	1	Vase Royal Austrian — 2.50

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DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

572 1 Royal Blue Italian Jug Vase
573 1 " " "
574 2 Copeland China Vases
575 1 Majolica Vase
576 1 Davenport Cornucopia Vase
577 3 Large Dresden Candelabrum
578 1 China Vase, very rare and old
579 2 Dresden Figures, old
580 1 Dresden Piano Jewel Case
581 2 Dutch China Ash Trays
582 1 China Teapot
583 2 Dresden Vases, very old
584 1 Dresden Cow and Milker, very old
585 1 Leplitz Vase
586 2 Dresden Screens
587 1 Dresden Flower Vase
588 1 Davenport Swan
589 1 China Rose Vase
590 1 China Jewel Box, Hand Painted
591 1 Very Old China Fruit Dish
592 1 Italian Fruit Dish
593 3 China Candlesticks
594 1 Sevres Snuff Box in Royal Blue
595 1 Parian Swan

DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

596 1 Roman Gladiator in Marble
597 1 Model of Roman Architecture in Marble
598 1 China Vase, green
599 1 Wedgewood Placque
600 1 " "
601 1 Dresden Hanging Mirror
602 1 Cecillian Placque
603 1 Brass Mounted Card Receiver
604 3 Marble Busts
605 2 Hand Painted China Placques
606 1 Chinese Vase
607 1 Japanese Vase
608 21 Pieces Japanese bric-a-brac
609 1 Mandolin
610 4 Benares Hammered Brass Trays
611 1 " " " Urn
612 1 " " " Jug
613 1 " " " Vase
614 2 " " " Bottles
615 1 " " " Vase
616 1 " " " Bowl
617 1 Brass Photo Frame
618 1 Brass Letter Holder
619 2 Brass Candlesticks

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DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

620	2	Brass Candlesticks
621	2	" "
622	1	Brass Holder and Paper Cutter
623	1	" " "
624	1	Brass Ink Stand and Bottle
625	1	Brass Pen Wiper
626	1	Brass Stamp Holder
627	1	Brass Ink Stand and Bottle
628	1	Brass and Metal Letter Holder
629	1	Brass Paper Weight (group of pigs)
630	1	Card Receiver, Italian miniatures
631	1	Hand Painted Miniature (Madame Recamier)
632	1	Jewel Box, gilt miniature
933	1	Moorish Pipe
634	2	Water Colours by Seymour
635	1	Water Colour Sea View Mediterranean
636	2	Water Colours
637	2	Water Colours, Scenes of Chambly
638	1	Water Colour, Islands
639	1	Water Colour, Scene in Holland
640	1	Water Colour by Beyr
641	1	Water Colour, by Enright
642	1	" " Nevil (Scene in Italy)
643	1	" Scene in San Remo

DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

644	1	Coloured Picture, Venice by Moonlight
645	1	" " Mother and Child
646	2	" Engravings
647	1	" Picture, Flock of Sheep
648	1	" " Young Lady
649	2	" Engravings
650	1	" Picture, Scene in Holland
651	1	" " Venice
652	1	" " At the Ball
653	3	" Pictures
	20	Volumes Le Costume Historique, containing colored illustratrations of dresses from the Medieval period to the present time.
	5	Numbers Masterpieces, French Art
	9	Numbers Chef D'Oeuvre L'Exposition Universelle, 1889, containing many beautiful coloured copies of celebrated artists' pictures
	9	Numbers of Master pieces of German Art
	20	Numbers of Art and Architecture of the world, Columbia Exposition
	15	Numbers, Home and Haunts of Shakespeare, illustrated.
653¼		Carved Japanese Ivory Knife
	1	Cicilian Placque
654	2	Sheffield Plate Candelabras, old Georgian
655	1	B.P. Ice Pitcher

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DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

656 1 B. P. Ice Pitcher, porcelain lined
657 1 Sheffield Plate, Coffee Urn, very old
658 B.P. Plate Fruit Stand
659 4 Wine Coasters, Sheffield, solid silver rims
660 2 " " solid silver
661 4 B.P. Flower Pot Holders
662 1 Sheffield Plate Old Egg Stand, solid silver rim
663 1 B.P. Cruet
664 1 " Tea Spoon Warmer
665 1 Embossed Jug, double lined, finished in gold
666 1 E.P. Chamagne Holder
667 2 Cut Claret Jugs, silver mounted
668 1 " " solid silver mounted
669 B.P. Chafing Dish
670 1 Brass Hot Water Kettle
671 1 " " "
672 1 B.P. Vegetable Dish, with division
673 2 " Muffin Dishes
674 1 " Butter Dish
675 1 " Oval Hot Water Breakfast Dish
676 1 " " Breakfast Dish
677 1 " " "
678 1 Old Sheffield Plate Georgian Tea and Coffee Set (4 pieces, solid silver edges)

DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

679 1 Old Sheffield Plate Cake Basket on copper, solid silver edges
680 1 Lockup Spirit Case, 3 cut bottles
681 1 " " " 2 " "
682 1 Old Solid Silver Tea and Coffee Set, very handsome and rare
683 1 Large Oval Sheffield Tray, British plate on copper
684 2 Sheffield Plate Entree Dishes and Covers, 4 pieces, on copper
685 1 Nickel and Gilt Picture Stand
686 1 British Plate Fruit Dish
687 1 " " Soup Tureen
688 2 " " Sauce Tureens
689 1 B.W. Hot Water Jug
690 1 Oak Jug, bound in silver
691 1 British Plate Syrup Jug and Stand
692 1 " " Sugar Basin, lined gold, 2 pieces
693 1 " " Biscuit Box
694 1 China Biscuit Box, silver mounted
695 1 Solid Silver Bon-bon Dish, pink bowl
696 1 British Plate Flower Bowl
697 1 " " " "
698 1 " " Sardine Dish and Stand
699 1 " " Marmalade Dish and Cover
700 1 Solid Silver Bon-bon Dish
701 1 " " " "

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DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

702	1 E.P. Bon-bon Dish
703	1 British Plate, Cup and Saucer
704	1 Sheffield Plate, old Cruet Frame
705	1 Egg Frame, B.P., and 2 Egg Cups
706	1 Small Sugar Bowl, British plate
707	1 " Cream Jug
708	1 British Plate Pudding Dish, porcelain lined
709	2 " " Toast Racks
710	1 Cut Glass Sugar Sifter, solid silver top
711	1 British Plate Egg Boiler
712	1 Cruet, 3 Eggs, British Plate
713	1 Mug, British Plate
714	2 Brass Hanging Candle Holders
715	2 Silver Fruit Spoons in case
716	1 Old Solid Silver Fish Knife and Fork in case
717	1 Solid Silver Ice Cream Server
718	12 " " " " Spoons in case
719	12 B.P. Fish Knives and Forks in case
721	4 Silver Fruit Spoons in Case
722	1 E.P. Flower Stand, glass bowl
723	1 " Flower Stand
724	1 British Plate Pickle Frame
725	1 " " Cruet Frame
726	2 Old Sheffield Plate Salvers, solid silver edges
727	1 British Plate Cruet, 3 Porcelain Holders

DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

728	1 E.P. Tray, heart shape
729	2 Salt Cellars, Oak, bound silver
730	1 E.P. Mustard Pot
731	1 E.P. Scent Case, 2 cut bottles
732	1 British Plate Tall Candlestick and Shade Rings
733	1 Gilt Card Receiver
734	1 British Plate Flower Stand and Glass Bowl
735	1 " " Bon-bon Dish, 2 pieces
736	1 " " Ice Tub and Strainer
737	2 " " Napkin Rings
738	2 Pepper Pots and 1 Mustard Pot, silver mountings
739	1 E.P. Beer Mug, glass bottom
740	1 " Sauce Stand
741	1 Old Sheffield Plate Ink Stand with Candlestick attachments, very rare
742	5 British Plate Dish Covers
743	1 Oak Case, containing 12 table spoons, 12 dessert spoons, 12 table forks, 12 dessert forks, 12 tea spoons, 2 salt spoons, 2 mustard spoons, 1 soup ladle, 2 sauce ladles, (new) British Plate
745	97 Yds. Wilton Carpet, (good as new)
746	Drawing Room Suite of 4 pieces in ebony and gilt, viz: sofa, 2 arm chairs and one small chair covered in tapestry
747	2 Ebony and Gilt Corner Chairs to match
748	1 Ebony Reception Chair

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DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

749	1	Plush Easy Chair
749½	1	Ebony Prie-dieu Chair
750	1	Sofa in Tapestry
751	1	Ebony Centre Table
752	1	" Jardiniere Stand
753	1	Mahogany Table, brass mounted
754	1	Small Oak Table
755	1	Mahogany Music Cabinet
756	1	Ebony Easel
757	1	Japanese Inlaid Bric-a-brac Cabinet
758		Yellow Enamelled Music Cabinet
759	1	Two Fold Photograph Screen
760	1	Musical Box, (12 airs)
761	1	Art Metal Tea Table
762	1	Ebony Window Chair
763	1	Old Mahogany Ottoman
764	1	Fancy Ottoman with Brass Mounted Buffalo Horns for Legs
765	1	Cosy Corner and Cushions
766	1	Ebony Wall Cabinet
767	1	Gilt and Brass Table, onyx top
768	1	Satin Table Cover, handsomely embroidered
769	4	Pairs Swiss Lace Curtains and 4 Poles and Rings
770	4	Pairs of Raw Silk Curtains

DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

771	1	Pair Tapestry and Plush Portieres and 2 Poles
772	1	Grizzly Bear Rug
773	1	Brass Fender and Andirons
774	1	Set of Brass Fireirons
775	1	Solid Brass Coal Box
776	1	Child's Mahogany Rocking Chair
777	1	Old Mahogany Card Table
778	1	Large Oxidized Silver Vase with bronze figure
779	1	Art Tea Table, copper and iron
780	1	B. W. Writing Table
781	1	Long Seat Cushion
782	1	Small Fancy Step Ladder
784	2	Table Cloths
784½	2	Table Cloths
785	2	Eiderdown Cushions, large
786	1	Eiderdown Cushion in Yellow Silk
787	2	Eiderdown Cushions
788	2	" "
789	2	" "
790	5	" "
792	9	Solid Silver Table Spoons
793	10	" Dessert Spoons
794	4	" Tea Spoons
795	1	" Gravy Spoon, very old
796	4	" Dessert Forks

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DRAWING ROOM—Continued.

797 4 Solid Silver Dinner Forks
798 1 " Fish Fork, old silver
799 1 " Fish Slice and Fork in Case
800 1 " Pickle Fork, ivory handle
801 1 " Child's Knife and Fork
802 1 " Sugar Tongs
803 1 Water Colour, Scene in Switzerland

STAIRS & CENTRE HALL.

193 1 Brass Newel Post Light (Electric)
194 38 Yds. Wilton Stair and Hall Carpet to Match (20 Yds. on Stairs, 18 Yds. in Centre Hall)
195 Set of 11 Game Pictures (will be sold in pairs or for the set)
196 1 Coloured Photograph
197 2 Sets of Antlers
198 2 Indian Work Cushion Covers
199 3 Indian Work Fire Bags
200 1 Indian Work Gun Cover
201 2 Cariboo Feet and Legs
202 10 Pieces of Indian Work, various
203 1 Swiss Carved Figure of Hunter
204 2 Terra Cotta Placques in Frames
205 2 Beedwork Knife Sheaths
206 1 Tomahawk

SMALL BEDROOM.

178 Carpet
179 Iron Bed and Spring
180 2 Down Pillows
181 1 Bureau and Mirror
182 1 Hair Mattress
183 1 Wardrobe, white enamelled
184 1 Table
185 1 Chair and Cushion
186 1 Book Shelf
187 1 Coloured Picture
188 2 Coloured Pictures
189 6 Coloured Pictures, various
190 1 Japanese Portiere
191 2 Muslin Curtains
192 2 Chintz Curtains

FRONT BEDROOM.

146 25 Yds. Brussels Carpet
✓ 147 2 Eastern Rugs
Good 148 Massive English Brass Bedstead
149 Woven Wire Spring
150 1 Curled Hair Mattress
151 2 Down Pillows
152 1 Down Comforter
153 12 Blankets
154 1 Dressing Table

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FRONT BEDROOM—Continued.

155	1 White Enamelled Mirror
156	2 Easy White Enamelled Basket Chairs
157	3 White Enamelled Chairs
158	3 " " Tables
159	China Chamber Set and Slop Jar
160	Bookshelf
161	1 Eiderdown Quilt
162	1 Writing Desk, black walnut, white enamelled
163	1 Limoges China Toilet Set, 7 pieces
164	2 Window Seats and Cushions
165	1 Japanese Silk Mantel Drape, yellow
166	4 Water Colors
167	12 Pictures, various
168	2 Oil Paintings (Marine Scenes)
169	1 Large Coloured Picture by Gabriel Max
170	1 Coloured Picture " Easter Dawn "
171	2 Pairs Lace Curtains and 2 Poles and Blinds
172	2 Pairs Chintz Curtains
173	1 Limoge Hand Mirror
174	1 Illuminated Faced Clock
175	15 Vol. " Capt. Marryat " Bound Morocco
176	15 Vol. " Rudyard Kipling " Bound Morocco
177	1 Three Fold Screen

BACK BEDROOM.

110	46 Yds. Brussels Carpet
111	Solid Walnut Bedstead and Bureau
112	Covered Spring Bed, (hair stuffed)
113	2 Curled Hair Mattresses
114	Eiderdown Quilt
115	4 Down Pillows
115½	4 Blankets
116	1 Easy Chair and Loose Cover
117	1 Easy Chair
118	2 Small Chairs
119	Mahogany Chest of Drawers
120	1 Walnut Table and Bookshelf
121	2 White Enamelled Tables
122	1 Small Chest, 5 drawers
123	3 Pairs of Chintz Curtains and Three Brass Poles
124	1 Hand Colored Picture
125	2 Colored Engravings
126	1 Colored Picture, Portia
127	10 Colored Photographs, Eastern scenes
128	1 Steel Engraving by Frank Miles
129	1 Colored Picture
130	1 Oxidized Placque
131	1 Double Mirror
132	1 Bronze Handkerchief Box

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BACK BEDROOM—Continued.

133	1	Small Round Table
134	1	Commode Arm Chair and Loose Cover
135	2	Small Cut Scent Bottles
136	1	Hand Mirror
137	5	Vol. "Les Miserable" bound
138	17	" "Charles Dickens" "
139	12	" "Bulwer Lytton" "
140	1	" "Katerfelto" "
141	3	" "Our Home Beyond the Tide" bound
142	1	Frosted Glass Match Holder
143	12	Vol. "William Black," bound
144	12	" "George Eliot" "
145	12	" "John Ruskin" "

BATHROOM.

282	1	Large Walnut Wardrobe
283	1	Triplicate Hanging Mirror
284	2	Pictures
285	4	Colored Pictures after Kreighoff
286	8½	Yds. Oilcloth

DRESSING ROOM.

A		Old Mahogany Bureau and Mirror
B	5½	Yds. Wilton Carpet
C	5	Yds. Matting
D		Pictures
E		Clothes Baskets

LIBRARY.

	53	Yards Axminster Carpet
	2	Eastern Rugs
201	1	Old Mahogany Lounge
202	1	Black Walnut Sofa
203	1	" "
204	1	Large Easy Chair with Loose Cover
205	1	" " "
206	6	Oak Chairs in Leather
207	1	Old Mahogany Centre Table (round, with extra top)
208	1	Writing Desk and Book Shelf
209	1	Table Covered with Leopard Skin
210	1	Tea Cosie to Match
211	2	Small Tables
211½	1	White Mahogany Cupboard, sliding drawers
212	1	Brass Piano Lamp—with electric combinations
213	1	Brass Coal Hod and Shovel
214	1	Brass Fender
215	1	Pair of Tongs
216	1	Bookshelf
217		Pair of Moose Horns
218		Case of Birds in Glass Shade
219		" " " 3 fine specimens of Wood-Drake and Pintail
220	2	Down Cushions

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LIBRARY—Continued.

220½	4	Down Cushions
221	1	Bronze Urn
222	1	Stereoscope
223	1	Bronze Candlestick
224	2	Brass Candlesticks
225	1	Brass Paper Holder
226	1	Paper Knife, horn handle
227	1	Round Copper Tray
228	1	Round Metal Tray
229	2	Old English Candlesticks, British Plate, with extensions and springs
230	3	Pictures, photos of early Canada including views of "Hudson Bay" posts and Indian encampments
231	6	Hand Coloured Pictures, racing scenes
232	1	Coloured Picture, dogs
233	2	Artist's Proof Etchings from Paintings by James E. Grace
234	1	Photo "Where Leaning Maples Mirrored Lie"
235	2	Oil Paintings ("Mallard and Woodcock") by Page (now celebrated)
236	1	Picture of Dogs in three panels
237	1	Photo Picture (setters)
238	4	Water Colours, hunting scenes
239	2	Very Old Coloured Hunting Scenes
240	1	Picture, dogs

LIBRARY—Continued.

241	2	Coloured Photos, hunting Scenes
242	2	Coloured Pictures on Glass
243	2	Small Engravings (Lord and Lady Dufferin)
244	2	Small Coloured Pictures on Glass
245	1	Old Oil Painting
246	1	China Oval Placque (hand painted)
247	2	Pink and Gold Vases
248	2	Japanese Tea Pots
249	3	Vases, various
250	1	Small Wedgewood Placque
251	1	Ground Glass Match Holder
252	1	Opium Pipe
253	1	Clock Oxidized
254	2	Bronze Figures, ash trays
255	1	Mull (Buffalo Horn) mounted on silver stand
256	34	Odd Pieces Bric-a-brac
257	4	Bronze Ash Trays
258	8	Japanese Ash Trays
259	2	Old Tobacco Jars
260	13	Odd Pieces Bric-a-brac
261	1	Metal Ash Tray Gold Lined
262	1	Parian Marble Bust
263	2	Japanese Jars
264	3	Pieces of Bric-a-brac

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CANADA

LIBRARY—Continued.

265	1 Nickel Pen Tray
266	6 Pair of Buffalo and other Horns
267	6 Stuffed Birds
268	1 Table Cover, hand embroidered
269	1 Scarf, hand embroidered
270	1 Syrian Table Cover
271	4 China Spitoons
272	1 Wicker Work Basket
273	2 Pair of Lace Curtains
274	3 Old Rifles
275	2 Old Pistols
276	2 Old Swords
277	2 Cariboo Feet and Legs
278	1 B. W. Bracket
279	1 Rug
280	Large Lamp Shade
282	1 Vol. " Nature Pictures " by J. H. Dell
283	1 " " Ancient Mariner " illustrated by Gustave Doré
284	1 " " Romeo and Juliet " illustrated by F. Dicksee, A. R. A.
285	1 " " Mountain, Loch & Glen " illustrated by Joseph Adam
286	2 Vol. " Pictorial World "
287	1 " " Imperial Family Bible " handsomely illustrated

LIBRARY—Continued.

288	1 Vol. " Elaine " illustrated by Gustave Doré
289	1 " " Story of The Norman Conquest " illustrated by G. D. Maclise, R. A.
290	1 Vol. " School for Scandal " illustrated by Rossi
291	1 " " Millar's Collected Illustrations "
292	1 " " Belgian Art " by W. G. Scott
293	1 " " Pictures from English Literature " illustrated
294	1 " " Pictorial Scenes from Pilgrim's Progress " by Claude Conder
295	1 Vol. " Birkett Foster " by John Taylor
296	1 " " Atlas of the World " Rand McNally
297	Brass Andirons

HALL, Top Floor.

93	42 Yards Brussels Carpet
94	1 Large Walnut Wardrobe
95	1 Flat Top Desk
96	1 Walnut Chest of Drawers
97	1 Three Fold Screen
98	1 Box Window Seat
99	1 Large Easy Chair
100	1 Upholstered Chair, B.W., enamelled in white
101	1 B.W. Chair and Loose Cover, painted white
102	1 Enamelled Mirror
103	1 Singer Sewing Machine, with attachments, (good as new)

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HALL—Continued.

104 1 Small Wall Bracket with mirror

105 2 Photographs, Lord and Lady Dufferin

106 1 Photograph Snowshowers

107 1 Colored Photograph, Prince Leopold

108 3 Pictures

109 3 Pictures

BEDROOM, Top Floor.

70 1 B.W. Enamelled Bedstead, with "Gale" spring and mattress

71 1 Hair Mattress

72 1 Fibre Mattress

73 4 Feather Pillows

73½ 2 Blankets

74 1 Wire Back Easy Chair

75 1 Small Wicker Rocker

76 1 Corner Dressing Table and Mirror

78 1 Enamelled Clothes Cupboard

79 1 Small Table

80 Pair Chintz Curtains, Pole and Blinds

81 1 Chintz Portiere, Pole and Rings

82 9 Pictures, various

83 30 Yards Brussels Carpet

SITTING ROOM, Top Floor.

84 26½ Yards Brussels Carpet Square

85 1 Lounge and Loose Mattress

86 1 "Burl" Walnut Writing Desk, Marquetrie inlaid

87 1 Bamboo Settee

88 1 Enamelled Table

89 1 " Rocker

90 1 Small Bracket

91 5 Colored Pictures

92 Curtains and Shade

BACK BEDROOM, Top Floor.

61 Single Iron Bed and Spring

62 2 Mattresses

62½ 2 Blankets

63 1 Eiderdown Quilt

64 Curtains, Pole and Drapes

65 1 Small Table

66 5 Pictures, various

67 Carpet, wool, 8 by 11

69 1 Chair and Loose Cover, B.W., painted white

BATH ROOM., Top Floor.

51 9 Yards Linoleum

52 Lot of Chamber Crockery

53 1 Colored Picture

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CANADA

BATH [redacted] ROOM—Continued.

54 1 Bed Pan
55 1 Sick Cup
56 1 Coal Oil Stove
57 1 Frosted glass match holder
58 1 Waste Paper Basket
59 1 Carpet Sweeper
60 1 B.W. Wash Stand, marble top

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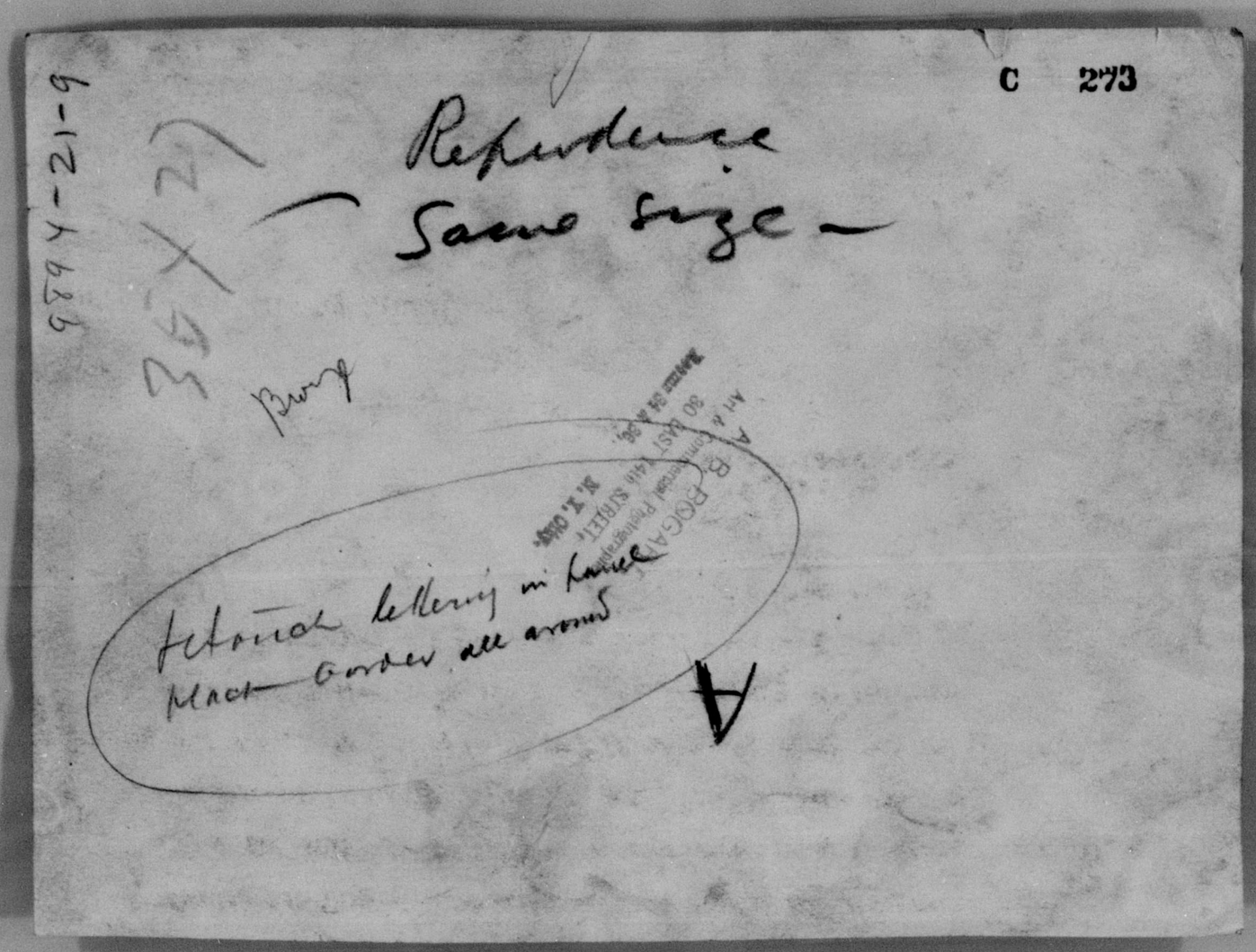

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 274

THE SURVEY



By VICTOR DAVID BRENNER

Interpreter in Bronze and Marble of the Human Spirit of the Land of His Adoption

EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D.

Tablet to be placed in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, founded by two sisters, Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, pioneers among medical women

Price 25 Cents | October 2, 1915 | Volume XXXV, No. 1

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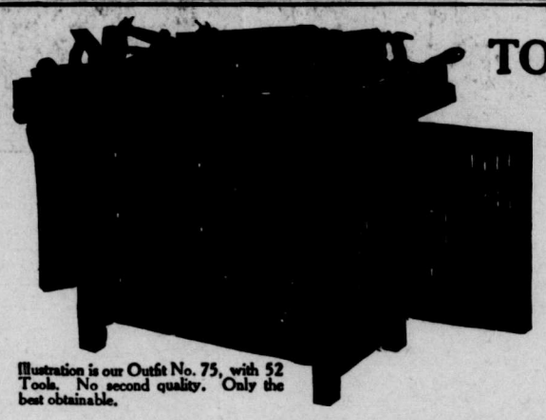

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C 276

PLAQUES *and* MEDALLIONS
By VICTOR DAVID BRENNER



BORN in Sbavely, a little Russian town near tbe Baltic, Mr. Brenner came to tbis country at the age of nineteen. For seven years he practiced his calling as a die-cutter. Five years followed in Paris.

Since then in addition to his occasional sculptures, a succession of basreliefs has come from his New York studio—coins, medallions, plaques and tablets, many of them symbolic of social activities and interpretative of American types.

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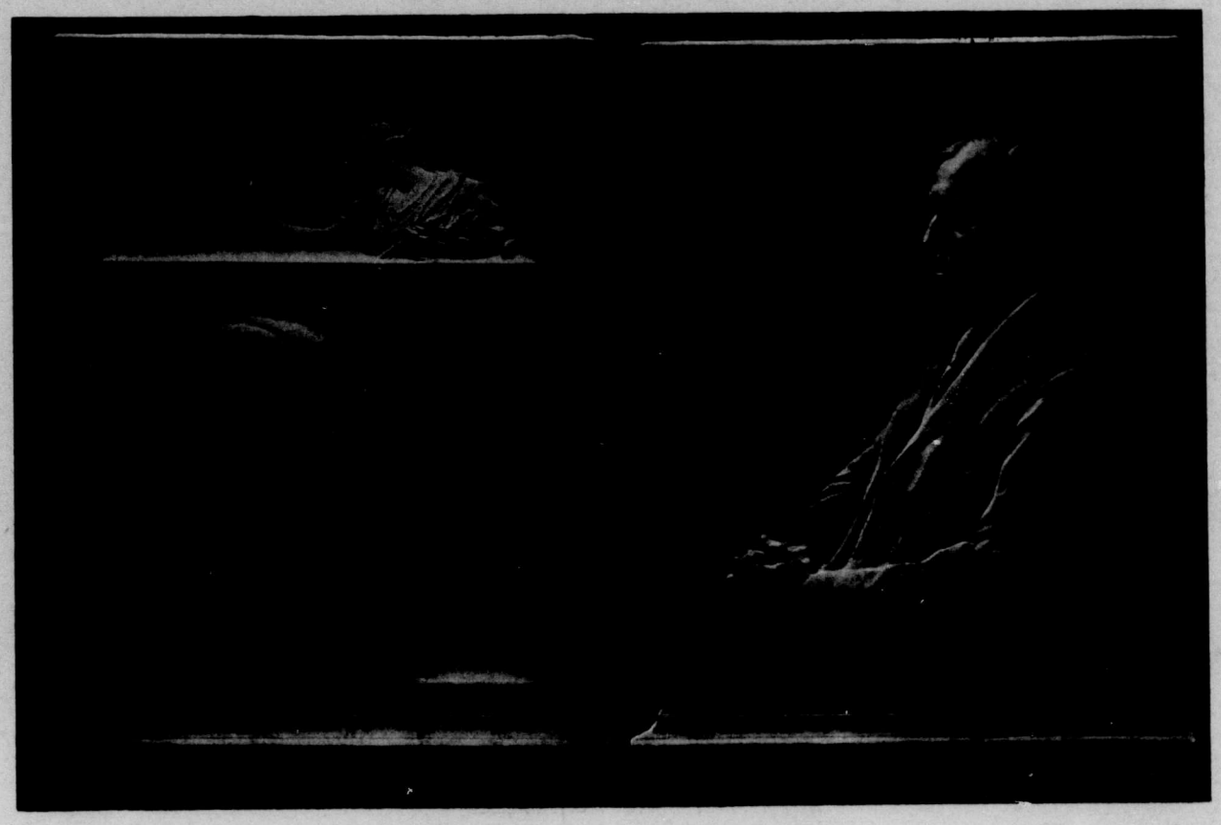
Tablet unveiled two years ago at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Hewetson gave up his life in carrying forward the study of tropical diseases.

DR. RUPERT NORTON

Tablet to be unveiled this fall at Johns Hopkins Hospital, to which, as a center for research, Dr. Norton contributed rare executive qualities.



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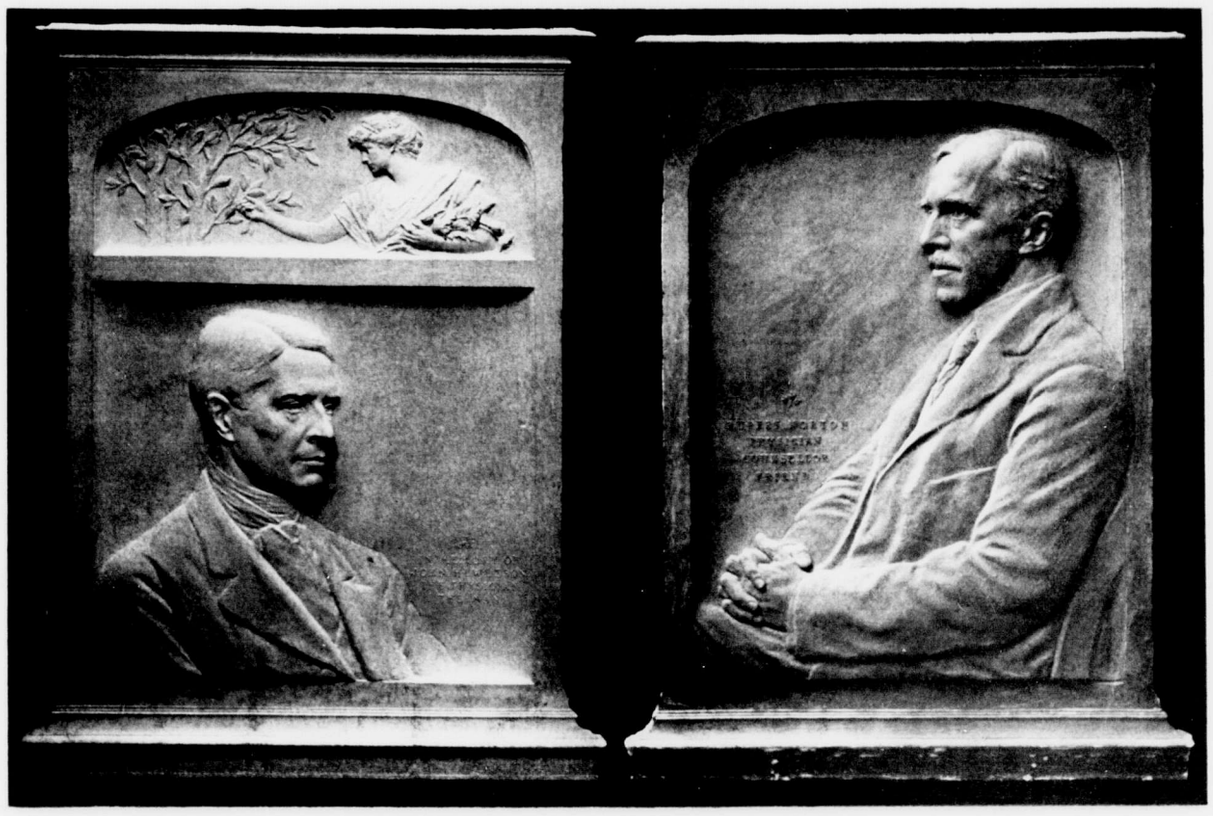

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CANADA



THE TORCH BEARER OF EDUCATION

Plaque for the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Wisconsin

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALLIONS



I

I. Medallion for the twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1898. The spirit of help reaching out to the dependent and delinquent.

II. Seal of the New York Public Library, adopted at the merging of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

III. Medallion for the International Congress of Hygiene, 1912. The antithesis of the Three Fates: a mother teaching a child to conserve the thread of life.

IV. Medallion for the International Congress on Tuberculosis, 1908. The triumph of science over the dragon of the White Plague.



II

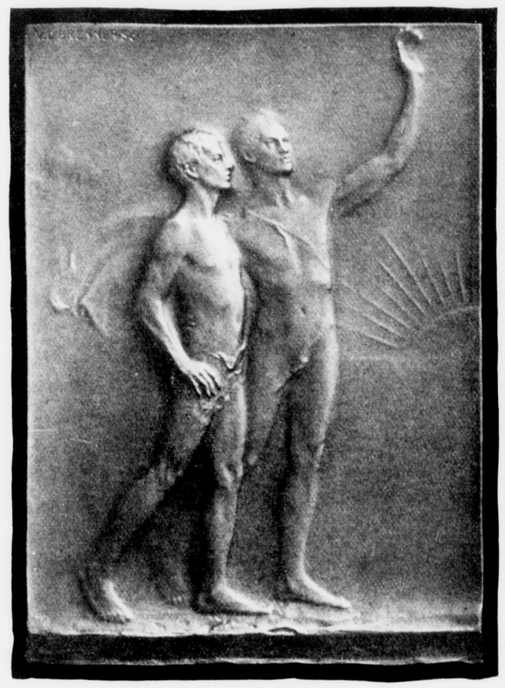


III



IV

INTERPRETATIVE OF THE SOCIAL SPIRIT



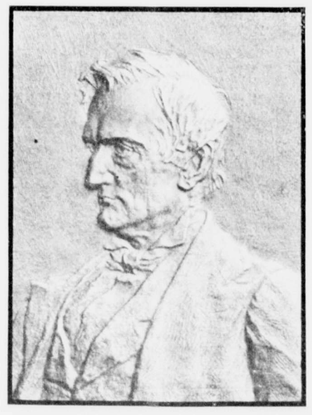
THE IMMIGRANT LED BY AMERICA

Reverse of a commemorative plaque bearing the figure of Carl Schurz

LINCOLN
THE LEADER



EVARTS
THE LAWYER



EMERSON
THE PHILOSOPHER



JOHN HAY
THE DIPLOMAT



HUNTINGTON
THE UPBUILDER



ROOSEVELT
THE PROGRESSIVE



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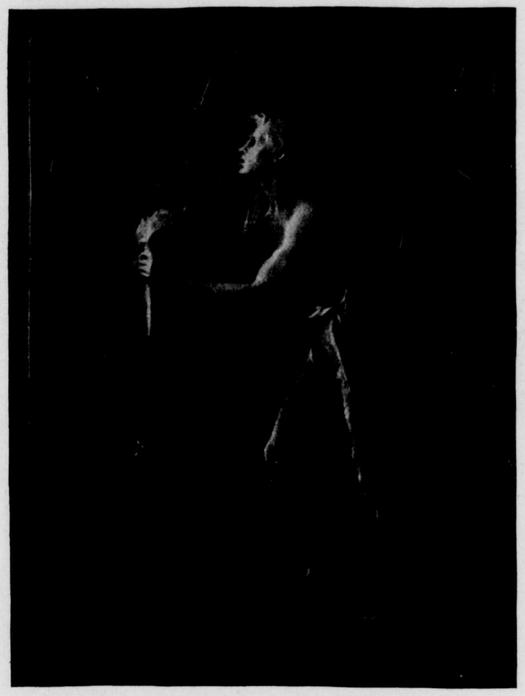

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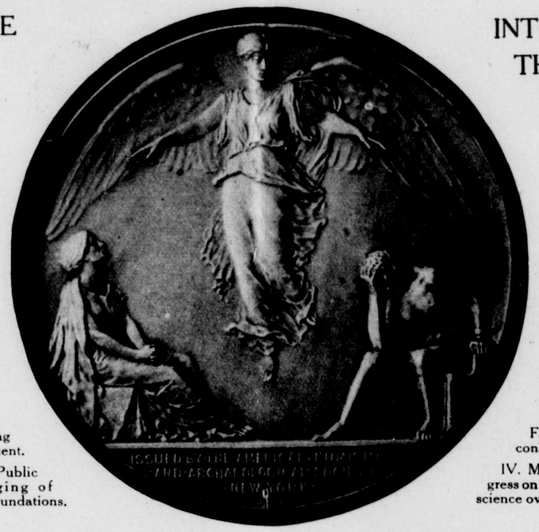

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II



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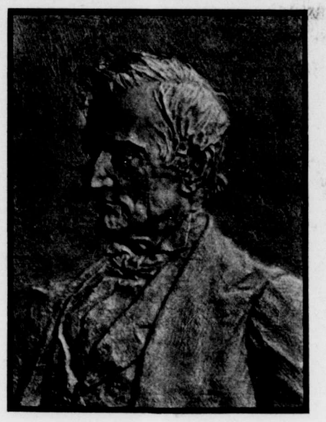

EMERSON
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HUNTINGTON
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WILLIAM H. WELCH
Foremost in American medical research

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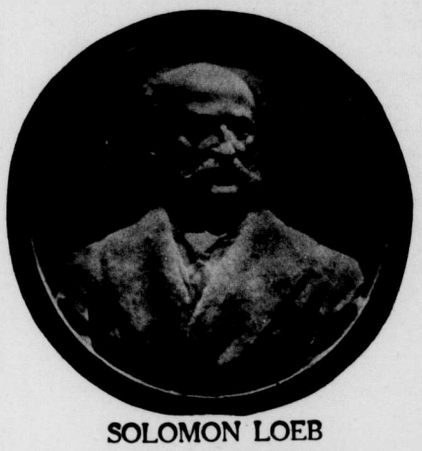
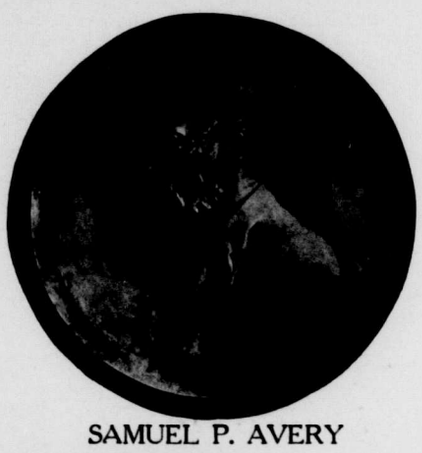


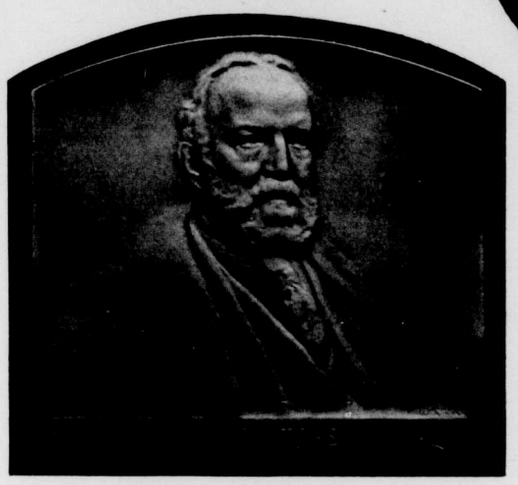
SOLOMON LOEB



GEORGE
WILLIAM CURTIS



SAMUEL P. AVERY



SPENCER TRASK

Americans whose humanitarianism has made itself felt in work for the poor, for civil service reform, for the democratization of art, for racial conservation and for peace.



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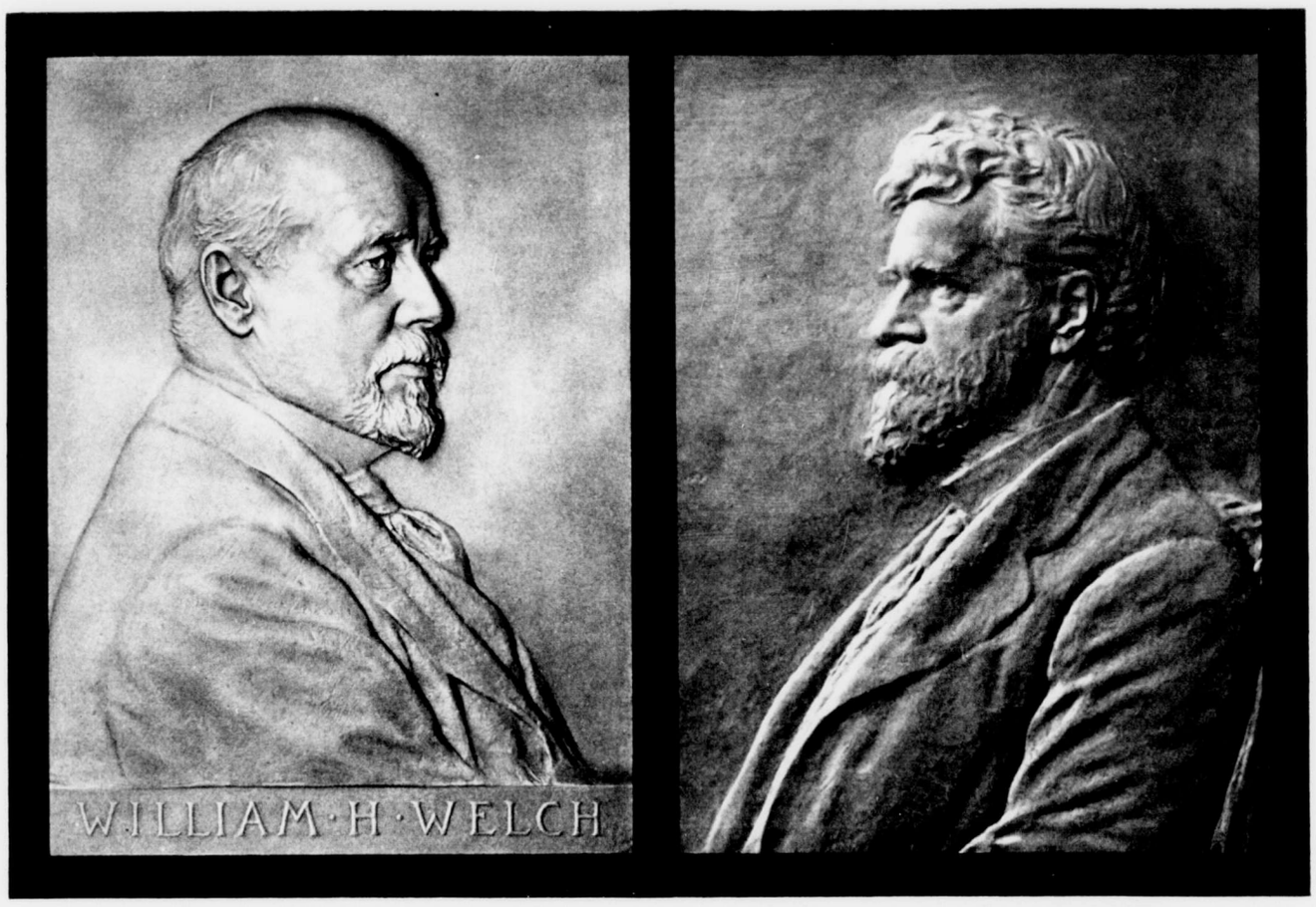

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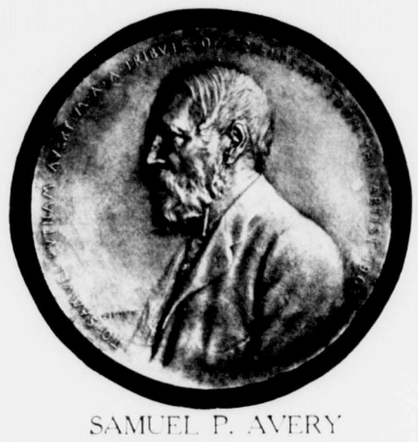

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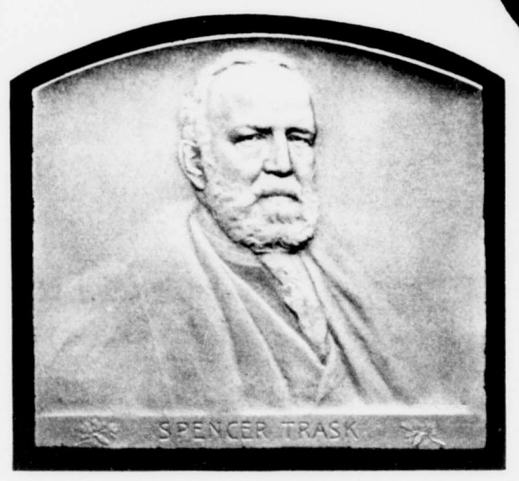

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MRS. TRASK

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Volume 311

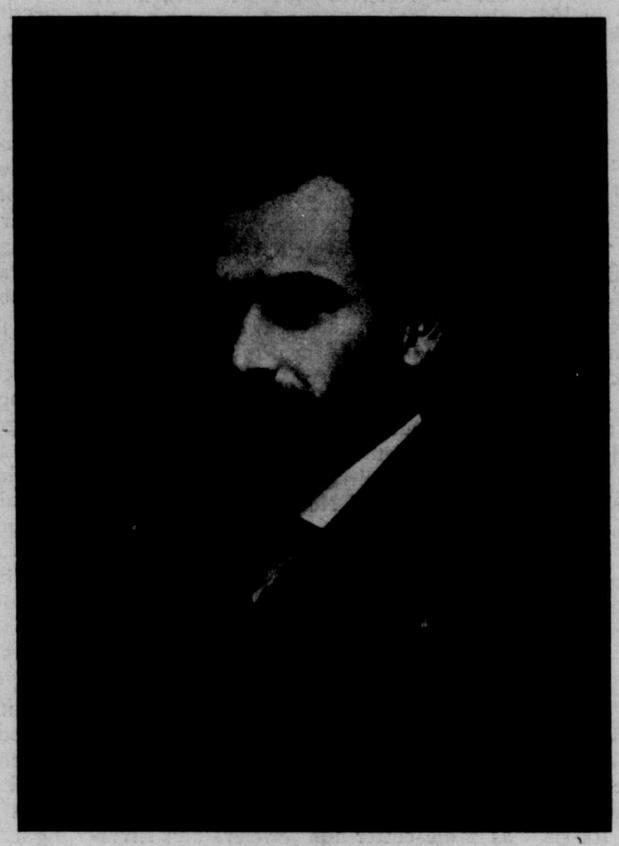
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TWO NEW WORLDS
AND A SCULPTOR'S CLAY

By Paul U. Kellogg

STRANGE and new names have been brought into the newspaper headlines as the eastern battle front has been pushed back this summer. They have remained largely a matter of names to us, their human meaning small, with nothing of the sharp imagery of struggle, of gain and loss which was true of Rheims, or Liege, or Louvain. The soldiers who have gone down and those who have marched on—and the countrysides through which they have marched—are all misty, seemingly unconcerned with us like those dim battlefields of the Russo-Japanese war around Mukden and Harbin.

Yet, if we go into any of the Slavic neighborhoods in our American cities or any of the Jewish quarters, the eastern conflict takes on meaning and personality; and if we were to go to the villages in the province of Kovno, in that region near the old Russo-German boundary,—on the Baltic coast between Dantzig and Riga,—we should find new and quaint links with ourselves,—nothing more nor less than the seals swinging from the stout watch-chains of merchants and village officials and landowners. For practically everybody in the United States, practically every day in the year, carries a pocket piece which is the handiwork of the same designer.



VICTOR DAVID BRENNER

This is the Lincoln penny which was sculptured by Victor David Brenner, one time seal-maker of Shavely in the province of Kovno, from whose studio in New York during the last fifteen years have come a series of plaques and medallions catching up and putting into enduring bas-relief, various forms in which the American type, mixture of all races, conqueror and child of a new continent and a new political order, has expressed itself. The accompanying reproductions show a few of the series, in a sense companion pieces to the head of Lincoln,—Hay the diplomat, Emerson the philosopher, Evarts the lawyer, with his deep inseeing eyes, Huntington the railroad builder who spanned mountain and desert, with eyes and background giving a curious effect of the searchlight of a locomotive, Swasey the telescope builder whose lenses pierced the farthest heavens; and a score of others.

They have included not only builders and men of letters, philosophers and public leaders, but some of those who in less obvious ways have gathered up, or left their impress on, the social life of the times so that, in a very special sense, Mr. Brenner has worked in a field of peculiar interest to readers of THE SURVEY. For example, this fall another tablet will be added to those from his hands on the walls of Johns Hopkins Hospital, permanent memorials to the remarkable group of hygienists and administrators who have made hospital and university an expanding force in American medicine. On the cover of this issue is shown a plaque to be unveiled this fall at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to Dr. Emily Blackwell, sister and co-worker of the pioneer woman physician of the United States. In the 60's they founded, in connection with the hospital, that college for women which threw open the practice of medicine to their sex until the prejudice and inertia of the men's medical colleges were worn down, and Cornell and Johns Hopkins opened their doors to women. These plaques in themselves offer occasion for review here of the artist's work. They are instinct with its larger spirit. For this theme of pioneering, of expanding opportunity, is one which occurs again and again in his work; and with cause, for to the young immigrant from a meager Baltic village, from a pale within that village even more repressed and barren of color and form than the Russian life about it, America meant a new world in a very real sense—the bursting through of fettered aptitudes, the unfolding of new and fabulous vistas of existence, into which generations of painters and sculptors and architects had gone before and left the work of their hands as guide stones to those who came after.

Small wonder, therefore, that Brenner has sought to bring these two new worlds of his together. By interpreting American life in clay and bronze? Yes, but more than that, by trying to make art itself part of the American opportunity for all—by helping to bring the love of beauty and the realization of beauty into the common possession of the people of this new and roughly thrown together civilization of ours. And out of the very ladder of his own opportunity, this immigrant sculptor hit upon an unusual means for reaching the farthest recesses of the common life with a fragment of his message. The modelling of the new one cent piece in 1909 was to him other than a chance government commission. He had learned that the common coins of a people may become the spreaders of a sense of what is true in line and contour and proportion—more readily than paintings or statuary, or the scattered forms of

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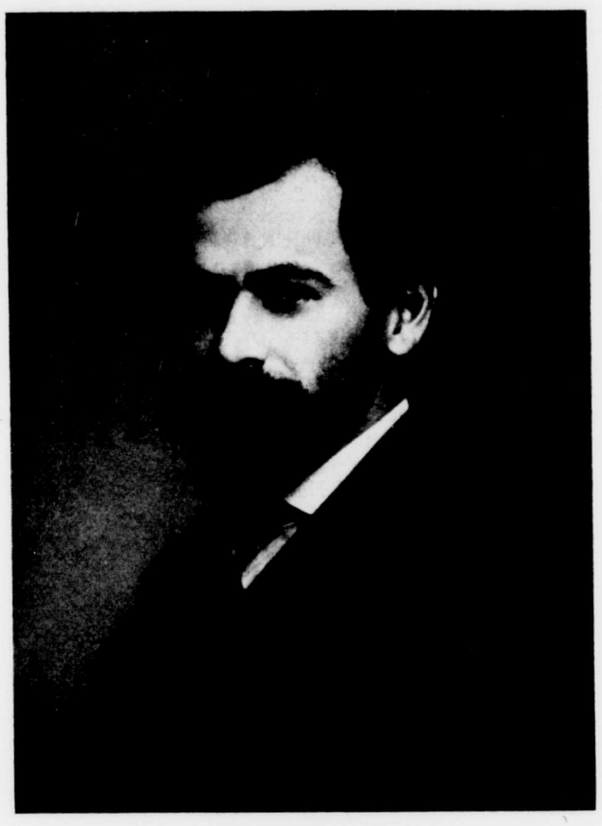

VICTOR DAVID BRENNER

This is the Lincoln penny which was sculptured by Victor David Brenner, one time seal-maker of Shavely in the province of Kovno, from whose studio in New York during the last fifteen years have come a series of plaques and medallions catching up and putting into enduring bas-relief, various forms in which the American type, mixture of all races, conqueror and child of a new continent and a new political order, has expressed itself. The accompanying reproductions show a few of the series, in a sense companion pieces to the head of Lincoln,—Hay the diplomat, Emerson the philosopher, Evarts the lawyer, with his deep inseeing eyes, Huntington the railroad builder who spanned mountain and desert, with eyes and background giving a curious effect of the searchlight of a locomotive, Swasey the telescope builder whose lenses pierced the farthest heavens; and a score of others.

They have included not only builders and men of letters, philosophers and public leaders, but some of those who in less obvious ways have gathered up, or left their impress on, the social life of the times so that, in a very special sense, Mr. Brenner has worked in a field of peculiar interest to readers of THE SURVEY. For example, this fall another tablet will be added to those from his hands on the walls of Johns Hopkins Hospital, permanent memorials to the remarkable group of hygienists and administrators who have made hospital and university an expanding force in American medicine. On the cover of this issue is shown a plaque to be unveiled this fall at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to Dr. Emily Blackwell, sister and co-worker of the pioneer woman physician of the United States. In the 60's they founded, in connection with the hospital, that college for women which threw open the practice of medicine to their sex until the prejudice and inertia of the men's medical colleges were worn down, and Cornell and Johns Hopkins opened their doors to women. These plaques in themselves offer occasion for review here of the artist's work. They are instinct with its larger spirit. For this theme of pioneering, of expanding opportunity, is one which occurs again and again in his work; and with cause, for to the young immigrant from a meager Baltic village, from a pale within that village even more repressed and barren of color and form than the Russian life about it, America meant a new world in a very real sense—the bursting through of fettered aptitudes, the unfolding of new and fabulous vistas of existence, into which generations of painters and sculptors and architects had gone before and left the work of their hands as guide stones to those who came after.

Small wonder, therefore, that Brenner has sought to bring these two new worlds of his together. By interpreting American life in clay and bronze? Yes, but more than that, by trying to make art itself part of the American opportunity for all—by helping to bring the love of beauty and the realization of beauty into the common possession of the people of this new and roughly thrown together civilization of ours. And out of the very ladder of his own opportunity, this immigrant sculptor hit upon an unusual means for reaching the farthest recesses of the common life with a fragment of his message. The modelling of the new one cent piece in 1909 was to him other than a chance government commission. He had learned that the common coins of a people may become the spreaders of a sense of what is true in line and contour and proportion—more readily than paintings or statuary, or the scattered forms of

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architecture, more wide spread even than the photograph or the moving picture, and more responsive to the moulding influence of the artist. For coins are itinerant teachers to eye and touch, they reach the poorest homes and most out of the way villages—the unnumbered Shavely's of a new continent. They can leave a habit, if not a craving, for beauty, which will be less and less satisfied with what is ugly and shapeless and dull in the things of daily use. They can at strange and unexpected times touch a burdened life or fire a young one with the moral force inlaid in the seamed face of a Lincoln. Thus, by slow but all embracing experience, common standards may be raised; thus, by the strategy of building up inside human lives a craving and recognition of what is beautiful and enduring, peace may achieve something more imperishable than cathedrals; thus, out of Russia came a servant to the democracy.

Shavely is a market center of 5,000 inhabitants, Lithuanians, Poles and Letts; its officials Russian, its cultural life dominated by German influences. Brenner's grandfather was blacksmith to a landed proprietor of the region. His father, as a boy learned to cut out silhouettes, and as a man carried the family gift of metal working to a new stage when he set up a little shop in his home, and in addition to the general run of work as a mechanic carved soapstones along fanciful lines, cut stones for the village grave yard and engraved ornate rings and brooches. Here the son took his place at the bench beside him at the age of 13, tutored out of hours by his father in history and languages and the Talmud, and learning the gifts of hand which his father knew. More especially, he learned seal making, for this was a time when throughout the middle classes of Russia there spread the vogue of much use of private seals such as the nobility had always employed; and such as had utilitarian value, also, in a region where the new peasant land-holders were many of them unlettered. After three years the boy became an itinerant journeyman, going from village to village, stopping at inns and taking orders for his work from door to door. Then, a new branch of the craft opened up to him when he spent nine months at line engraving at an establishment at Mitan, capital of a neighboring province, where type metal for newspapers and magazines, rubber stamps and label printing were put out. In his eighteenth year still another branch opened up when he set out for Riga and went into the shop of a jewelry engraver, teaching him seal cutting in exchange for learning his branch of the craft. The year following, the boy returned to Kovno, capital city of his native province of the same name, and set up as an engraver of musical instruments, of seals and jewelry.



A SHAVELY SEAL

From Kovno to New York

It was without money that he set out for America in 1890, but with this all around equipment in a trade which might find a market wherever people adorned themselves, or drew music from brass, or signed legal forms, or printed from type, or marked their dead. And surely they did these things in the New World. But these were not after all the opportunity he set out to find in America—but something richer in life, something which the artist in him craved without knowing what it was, at his engraver's bench in the little Baltic town, or in the rigid intellectual discussions of the Jewish community of which he was a part. Nor was it what he found in this new America. For such is our stupidity that we have not yet learned the knack of sifting out the special aptitudes of those who pour in at the gates of New York, and we begin by turning artists and musicians and poets and craftsmen among them into a common mold of our unskilled labor.

This was not for long, however, in Brenner's case. He in time found work in an Essex Street shop as die cutter and engraver of badges. He prospered and the year following he sent for his brother, in the second year, for his parents and the rest of his family, and in 1894 was able to start out for himself as a die cutter for jewelers and silversmiths.

This meant money, such as could scarcely have been dreamed of at his tool bench at Shavely, and the beginnings of a new line of work which, when the issue was drawn, the young craftsman was to find meant more to him than money. Professor S. Ettinger of the City College was a collector of coins of more than local standing, and one day in browsing about the East Side he entered the badge factory on Essex Street, and came across a tiny head of Beethoven, used as the pendant of the badge of a singing society. This he found to be the work of the young immigrant craftsman and he brought him to the notice of the president of the American Numismatic Society. In the rows of coins and medals which these collectors showed him, an entirely new world opened up to the young die cutter—coins of gold and silver, bronze, nickel and copper, reaching back, link upon link, to the dawn of history; milled dollars, clinking with romance and the days of the Spanish Main, when the confines of the known world were pushed out and out; sovereign gold pieces such as offered a common medium for the trade of all nations; medallions struck off to commemorate some of the greatest adventurings of men. Nor was this all. These coins, battered and worn smooth by the thumbs of other races and generations, were, some of them, beautiful with a chasteness and grace of design unlike anything to be found in the purses of Kovno or Riga. Still less like the coins that had found their way into American pockets. They were, in truth, the connecting link between his engraver's craft and the whole range of fashionings in wood and stone and clay and metal, out of which the sculptors have built their art.

Slowly the young die-cutter groped his way into this second new world. Before he came to America he had never seen a museum of art. As a child he had dreamed of studying; as an immigrant boy in New York he had fairly trembled when he first saw a man who was pointed out to him as a real artist.

Through members of the Numismatic Society who took an interest in him, young Brenner got the commission to design a medal struck off at the opening of a new ward at St. Luke's Hospital—bearing the head of Dr. Mühlenberg, its founder. Soon after, he executed the design made by Lydia Field Emmett for the Cullum medal of the American Geographic Society, and given to Nansen and Peary. And then he was commissioned to design and make the medal of the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction.

But these were, after all, but occasional forays into the new world which lay beyond his practical commissions for jewellers and silversmiths. That it was which consumed his daylight hours; at that he prospered, prospered amazingly so that he was on his way toward becoming a rich die-cutter. Had he kept at it until middle life he would have become no doubt a wealthy patron of art, but a disappointed man.

In 1898, just four years after he had opened up his establishment on Fulton Street, he closed it and went to Paris on the proceeds of the four years. There for three years he studied at the Académie Julien, under Roty, who was the ranking medallist of Europe, and Alexandre Charpentier, a radical in sculpture and member of the Rodin group. Returning to New York



THE BEETHOVEN BADGE

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he set up as medallist and in this period designed the George William Curtis medal for Columbia and a military medal for the state of Michigan. He served as a teacher at the National Academy and three years later once more was back at the Académie Julien —bent on an entire break from the commercial field to the uncertain one of art. In 1906 he again returned to New York to establish himself as a medallist and sculptor.

One of the movements he threw himself into was that of the Numismatic Society to secure better coins. Even the conservative British were eclipsing the United States in this direction. The movement met with a hearty response from President Roosevelt. In 1908, Brenner was chosen to design the Panama medal which has since been given to every workman who puts in two consecutive years on the canal. Among his earlier pieces of work had been the execution of a series of modern coins for the Republic of San Domingo. President Roosevelt was struck with the possibility of making use of his Lincoln as the first step in reforming the face of our own coinage. The question lay between the half dollar and the cent; and choice fell on the latter, both because for sixty-five years there had been no change in our copper pieces with their rather impossible Indian heads; and because the smaller the coin, the more people who would thumb it over. St. Gaudens had already wrought his beautiful ten and twenty dollar gold pieces for the United States but the circulation of such denominations was so restricted that the movement had stopped there. The Lincoln head was, of course, the main element in the new pocket piece; but it represented also the modern tendencies in simplified decoration. It is not overloaded and introduces the hollow surfaces used in the beautiful French pieces.

In the last ten years Brenner has made numerous medallions reflecting different phases of public life. Several of them have been related to the social welfare; but not all, for his work has been catholic, ranging among such varied commissions as a medallion for the Aero Club bearing the heads of the Wright brothers, with a biplane on the reverse, the John Fritz medal of the United Engineering Societies of America, which commemorated seventy-five years of development in the iron industry of the United States and the sheerly artistic plaque which was struck off for a memorial exhibition to Whistler. There has been his medallion of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography with a new fable to match that of the Fates,—a mother telling her child how to spin the thread of life; the medallion of the International Tuberculosis Congress, symbolic of science triumphing over the dragon of the white plague; the seal of the University of Wisconsin on which is shown the figure of a youth who has caught the light but reaches further; in a way a companion piece to the Carl Schurz medal distributed by Paul M. Warburg among the friends of the German leader at the time of his death, showing an immigrant led by the spirit of America.

Portraiture in Bronze

While Brenner's work has thus caught up and given expression to several of the social movements of the times and of the meaning of life as he has seen it in men's lives, his art has not as yet centred around any one social propaganda of protest or proposal. When he first came to the East Side his frequent companion was a young fellow workman from his own village in Russia, a smelter, son of a small proprietor. They were members of a group who debated Socialism and took an active interest in currents of thought on the East Side In Paris he was thrown with the radicals in sculpture. Yet these economic and professional currents did not grip him so strongly as his own life experience. When he came to this country it was like being let out of a closet. He had before that known no recreation; only to dig. Here he felt energies freed in him; through which he could create and feel new beauty and meaning in tangible things. The mystery of this was to him the big thing, the mystery of the moth which has come from the worm and cocoon.

And its first meaning as it was borne in upon him was that the impounded power in every man ought to be released; that he should find self-expression. What and how far men had achieved this goal was his constant search; so that when he drew Huntington he strove not to put himself in but to bring out the man and what he stood for; and, as we have seen, he fashioned eyes that could see across a continent, and could bind the states together. In Lincoln he saw the great introspector—the lonely man—the man who amid great travail preserved what Washington had created, what Napoleon strove to create and failed—the union of a continent; who held in his face what he said in his Gettysburg speech.

For a time Brenner shared in that gospel of strenuosity which was characteristic of the Roosevelt régime at Washington, and which was kindred to the up-leaping impulses in much of our immigrant life. It was following this period and in a degree in reaction to it, that he conceived his first large group of statuary—Nature the Restorer, a group in which the limp figure of a boy shows the first pulsings of returning strength where his foot touches the ground and where the soothing hand of his mother touches his elbow;—which, if you will, has some analogy to the physical breakdown of hundreds of young immigrants who flood our cities in their eager wave of ambition and, after the over-exertion and over-crowding have done their work, can find recuperation only by a return to Mother Earth and simple living.

The modern social message of the piece is, however, pretty much concealed by its classic treatment and



A SONG TO NATURE
The group which will surmount the memorial fountain in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh.

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In a way, however, perhaps other and stronger forces entered in. There are those immigrants who, either because of their experience abroad or what befalls them here, are caught up and enter at once into the whirl of agitation and revolutionary thought. A larger number go through the typical American process of "getting on." It is only when they get to a breathing spell, when they have in a way arrived, that the tension relaxes and they are impelled by social concepts of citizenship and opportunity.

So with this immigrant sculptor; he has been less a leader among his own people with a challenge for their ears, and their challenge for ours, than a sharer with them in the common experience.

Yet in the fact that when it came to the second loaf of bread in his calling as a die-cutter, he turned aside—more, got down to crusts if you will in his search for hyacinths,—coupled with that other fact that when he found these hyacinths unfolding under his touch, he scattered them as bread or largess were never scattered before, into the pockets of all of us—there is a promise that we will have in Brenner an interpreter not only of the spirit of self-expression in individual men but of the same spirit as it manifests itself through great companies of people. "If joy is our reason for being," he says, "then because of our desire for possession, or because of wrong distribution, we have lost it; as Cain lost his heritage. But the Abel promise keeps reasserting itself."



THE WHISTLER MEDALLION — CONSIDERED PERHAPS THE BEST ILLUSTRATION OF MR. BRENNER'S FACULTY FOR SPIRITED PORTRAITURE

It is in character, therefore, that his largest public commission to date is the fountain memorial to the donor of Schenley Park, which will be placed in Pittsburgh next year. It is a mythological group with Pan and nymph treated in classic spirit, entitled A Song to Nature,—a gay, unspoiled conception kindred to the effrontery with which some little natural park breaks into our tamed and deadening city landscape. But the piece he is working on now is a conception of democracy.



THE WRIGHT MEDAL

* * *

Just as we can see the stars in the daytime by looking into a deep well; so as we look deep in some great sphere of human activity can we gauge what abstractly is beyond the power of our minds to apprehend, or of our consciences to admit—gauge what the great war means in human loss and tragedy to the people of Europe and then to us. This Kovno seal-maker, with his gift for sculpture and his promise of a social message gleaned in his climbings through two new worlds, was just such a lad as has gone down in the thousands as the battle front has strained forward and backward over the provinces whose names sound strange to our ears.

Emily Blackwell

An Appreciation by

Elizabeth M. Cushier, M.D.

An early associate of the Doctors Blackwell and herself one of the pioneer women physicians of this country.

[See Cover]

THE life of Dr. Emily Blackwell was so intimately connected with that of her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, that in giving a sketch of one, the other is necessarily included.

The Doctors Blackwell were the first women in this country to graduate from a regular medical college and the first in any country to establish a hospital for the treatment of women and children, by women.

To the natural gifts of the sisters and their—for those days—unusual education, was due the possibility of coping with the ignorance and prejudice which faced them; it was only by their courage and strength of character that those obstacles were overcome.

Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell were born in Bristol, England. Their father came to this country with a large family of children when Emily was four years old. Mr. Blackwell settled first in New York city—and later in Cincinnati where he died, leaving his large family unprovided for. He left to his children, however, a rich inheritance in character which was later revealed in the work accomplished by them.

Following the death of their father, the two oldest daughters started a school in Cincinnati which proved very successful. The younger daughters, Elizabeth and Emily, taught for some years in this school, and later elsewhere. It was during this time that they became more and more impressed by the limited opportunities for even educated women to make their way in the world. They had, too, a keen sense of individual responsibility,—the need of each to work for all. This led them to seek for women a larger field for useful work.

The idea of studying for the profession

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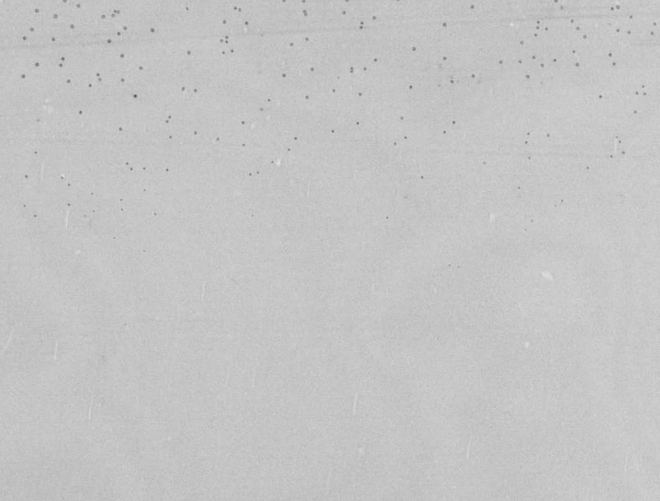

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The idea of studying for the profession

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of medicine was first suggested to Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell by an invalid friend, who said how much less distressing her medical treatment would have been could she have had a woman physician. And she added, "Why do you not study medicine?" The suggestion was not attractive to Elizabeth Blackwell. She had always shrunk from physical ills in others, and was a stoic in regard to her own, and it was only after much thought and consideration of the possible advantage to women which the opening of such a field would be that she gave the idea serious attention.

She then began to consider the possibility of obtaining in a regular college the necessary medical instruction, and she soon learned that there was scarcely a limit to the obstacles to be met; but having determined that it was the right thing to do, she would permit nothing to daunt her.

Dr. Blackwell's efforts and final success are charmingly told in her Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women, and Dr. Stephen Smith of this city, who was a student at the Geneva college when Elizabeth Blackwell entered, has given a graphic account of her influence in converting—by her example and gentle dignity—a crowd of unruly young men into a class of orderly and attentive students. After her graduation in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell went to Europe where she continued her studies in London and Paris. She returned to New York in 1851 and started a dispensary for women and children on the East Side. This was made possible by the generous support of some members of the Society of Friends who were the first to recognize the value and need of the work. Two years later the charter for the New York Infirmary was obtained and the hospital established. The infirmary was at that time the only institution in New York where a hitherto innocent girl who was about to become a mother could find shelter other than among the hardened reprobates of Blackwell's Island.

In the meantime, Dr. Emily Blackwell was pursuing her medical studies. She, too, met with no end of opposition, and it was only a sense of moral obligation that gave her courage to continue the struggle.

It had been decided at the Geneva college not to establish the precedent of opening its doors to women; this made it necessary for Emily Blackwell to seek elsewhere. She went from city to city begging for an opportunity to fit herself for medical work, meeting everywhere with refusal. At last an appeal to the faculty and trustees of the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, met with a favorable result, and she began her studies there. As the step was such a novel one there was uncertainty as to how a woman would be received by the students—so their attitude was anticipated by the dean who appeared before them at the opening lecture and said, "We are to have with us this winter a lady who proposes to study medicine. The lady is Miss Emily Blackwell, sister of Elizabeth Blackwell, who has already graduated with honor. American men have the reputation of being chivalrous. I hope that reputation may be sustained by you." The address was applauded and the doctor was always treated with consideration and respect.

She received her degree from this college and then continued her studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, also at the famous Maternité in Paris, and later with Sir James Simpson of Edinborough, who was much interested in her work and made her his assistant.

On her return to New York, Dr. Emily Blackwell joined her sister, and together they carried on the work of infirmary and dispensary with the constant aim of enlarging it and increasing its usefulness. In this they were helped at every step by the trustees, prominent men and women who were in full sympathy with them.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, when there was a great demand for nurses, an informal meeting of the lady managers was called at the infirmary to see what could be done toward supplying the need. A notice of this meeting having found its way into the New York *Times*, the parlor of the infirmary was crowded and out of it grew the organization of the National Sanitary Aid Association.

In 1864, the Doctors Blackwell, with the hearty co-operation of the trustees of the infirmary, opened the medical college, the charter for which had been obtained when the hospital was founded, and it was known as the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. The doctors did not approve of small isolated colleges, but the failure of all efforts to gain admission for women to the large men's colleges made it necessary to start an independent one. It was from the first determined that the standing of the college should equal the best, and in order that there should be no question as to the thoroughness of its instruction, there was appointed in addition to its faculty, a board of examiners. The members of this board were selected from among the leading professors in the men's colleges, and it included Drs. Willard Parker, Austin Flint, Alfred Loomis, Fordyce Barker, Stephen Smith and Professor Chandler of Columbia, all warm and faithful friends. The college was the first to follow Harvard in making a three years' course of study obligatory, and the course was later extended to four years.

When the doors of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore and the medical department of Cornell in New York were opened to women, the college—having fulfilled its mission—was closed and all further efforts were directed toward increasing the facilities for practical work at the infirmary.

In 1869, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell went to England where she made her future home. From this time the duties as head of both hospital and college fell upon Emily Blackwell. The task was not an easy one but it was lightened by the trustees who had always shown great admiration for and faith in her judgment and who supported her by their cordial sympathy at every step. The doctor also had the hearty co-operation of her medical associates, and the enthusiastic devotion of her assistants and students to whom she was friend as well as teacher, and a constant source of inspiration. Her clear vision, breadth of view, and mental power were combined with a rare modesty and simplicity added to which was a serenity and dignity that impressed all who knew her.

The doctor's interest was not limited to medicine. Among other questions, all social problems were given earnest thought, and at the time of the attempt to legalize prostitution in this state she was among those who made vigorous protest against the measure, and was an able supporter of Aaron and Mrs. Powell in the crusade which they so successfully carried on.

The ideals of the Blackwell sisters were realized as the infirmary steadily grew and proved its value both as a hospital where women could receive medical treatment by women, and as a center where women physicians could obtain practical instruction in all branches of medicine. This growth continued, until the little hospital of ten beds which started over 60 years ago now contains 100 beds. It has medical, surgical, obstetric and children's wards, to which were admitted during the past year 2,346 patients.

In the dispensary connected with the infirmary were treated during the year 11,000 patients, and in the out practice over 6,000 visits were made to 1,041 patients in their own homes. In addition to the medical treatment given, valuable statistics were obtained in regard to the conditions under which the patients lived.

The hospital with its dispensary, the medical work of which is done by women, is regarded as a worthy tribute to the noble women through whose early struggles it first came into existence.

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The Time to Make Peace

By Emily Greene Balch

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, WELLESLEY COLLEGE

THERE is a widespread feeling that this is not the moment to talk of a European peace. On the contrary there is reason to believe that the psychological moment may be very close upon us. If, in the wisdom that comes after the event, we see that the United States was dilatory when it might have helped to open a way to end bloodshed and make a fair and lasting settlement, we shall have cause for deep self-reproach.

The question of peace is a question of terms. Every country desires peace at the earliest possible moment at which it can be had on terms satisfactory to itself. Peace is possible the moment that each side would accept what the other would grant, but from the international or human point of view a satisfactory peace is possible only when these claims and concessions are such as to forward and not to hinder human progress. If Germany's terms are the annexation of Belgium and part of France and a military hegemony over the rest of Europe, or if on the other hand the terms of France or of England include "wiping Germany off the map of Europe" there is no possibility of peace at the present time nor at any time that can be foreseen, nor does the world desire peace on these terms.

In one sense the present war is a conflict between the two great sets of belligerent powers, but in a different and very real sense it is a conflict between two conceptions of national policy. The catch words "democracy" and "imperialism" may be used briefly to indicate the opposing ideas. In every country both are represented, though in varying proportions, and in every country there is strife between them.

In each belligerent nation there are those that want to continue the fight till military supremacy is achieved, in each there are powerful forces that seek a settlement of a wiser type which, instead of containing such threats to stability as are involved in annexation, humiliation of the enemy, and in competition in armaments, shall secure rational independence all round, protect the rights of minorities and foster international co-operation.

One of the too little realized effects of the war is the overriding of the regular civil government by the military authorities in all the warring countries. The forms of constitutionalism may be undisturbed but as *inter arma leges silent* so in time of war military power —no less really because unobtrusively— tends to control the representatives of the people. Von Tirpitz, Kitchener, Joffre, have in greater or less degree over-shadowed their nominal masters.

Another effect of war is that as between the two contending voices, the one is given a megaphone, the other is muffled if not gagged. Papers and platforms are open to "patriotic" utterances as patriotism is understood by the jingo; the moderate is silenced not alone by the censor, not alone by social pressure, but also by his own sense of the effect abroad of all that gives an impression of internal division and of a readiness to quit the fight. In our own country during the height of tension with Germany, loyal Americans who believed that the case of the United States was not a strong one (and a hundred million people cannot all think alike on such an issue), those who loathe the thought of war over such a quarrel, could not and would not give any commensurate expression to their views for fear that they might make it harder for our government to induce Germany to render her warfare less inhuman.

Everywhere war puts out of sight the moderates and the forces that make for peace and gives an exaggerated influence to militaristic and jingo forces creating a false impression of the pressure for extreme terms.

Of course each country desires as favorable terms as it can get and therefore would prefer to make peace at a moment when the great struggle—which in a rough general sense is a stale-mate —is marked by some incident advantageous to itself. Germany would like to make peace from the crest of the wave of her invasion of Russia; Russia and England would like to make terms from a conquered Constantinople. If the disinterested neutrals, who alone are free to act for peace, wait for a moment when neither side has any advantage they will wait long indeed.

But the minor ups and downs of the war, shifting and unpredictable, are relatively much less important than they appear. The grim unchanging fact which affects both sides and which is to the changing fortunes of battle as the miles of immovable oceans depths are to the waves on the surface—this all outweighing fact is the intolerable burden of continued war. This it is which makes momentary advantage comparatively unimportant. All the belligerents want peace, though probably with different intensity; none of them wants it enough to cry "I surrender."

The making of peace involves not only questions of the character of the terms, of demands more or less extreme; it also involves the question of the principle according to which settlements are to be made. There are again two conflicting conceptions.

On the one hand is the assumption that military advantage must be represented *quid pro quo* on the terms—so much victory, so much corresponding advantage in the settlement. There is even the commercial conception of war as an investment and the idea that the fighter has a right to indemnity for what he has spent.

On the other hand it is assumed that the war having thrown certain international adjustments into the melting pot, the problem is to create a new adjustment such as shall on the whole be as generally satisfactory and contain as much promise of stability as practicable.

Even in a settlement based on such considerations the balance of physical force could not be merely ignored. Gains won by force create no claim that anyone is bound to respect yet while the expenditure of blood and treasure gives no right to reimbursement (and it is to the general interest that such expenditure, undertaken more or less on speculation, should never prove a good investment), nevertheless the arbitrament of war, being an arbitrament of violence, relative power is bound to tell in the resulting adjustment.

IT is important, therefore, to consider that, with a given balance of relative strength as between the contending sides, an equilibrium may be expressed in more than one way, as there are equations which admit of more than one solution. The equilibrium of opposing claims might be secured by balancing unjust acquisition against unjust acquisition or by balancing magnanimous concession against magnanimous concession. A neutral mediator or mediating group acting in the interest of civilization in general and of the future might, without throwing any weight into the scale of one or the other side, help them to find the equilibrium on the higher rather than on the lower level.

On the basis of military advantage or on the basis of military costs the neutrals have no claim to be heard in the settlement. The soldier is genuinely aggrieved and outraged that they should mix in the matter at all. Yet even on the plane of fighting power the unexhausted neutral may fling a sword into the scale and on the plea of costs suffered the neutral may demand a voice. It is, however, supremely as representatives of humanity and civilization and

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The collaboration of the artists and the poets is necessary to the symmetry of the scheme. The divorce of the kingdom of political and sociological ideas from the kingdom of beauty is a mischievous thing. It confirms the common impression that the artists are unpractical visionaries and that the practical visionaries are sordid and material in their outlook. Neither view is true.

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CHANGE will be so produced as to have a value to collectors after the year is over, as other beautiful series—such as *The Yellow Book*, the books of the Kelmscott and private presses generally, in quite other kingdoms of endeavour, have had in the past, or so the Editors dare to hope, even to prophesy.

Promises and prophecies are easy—and rash. The Editors have no sort of conception whether there be or be not a sufficient public for CHANGE. They are reasonably indifferent — and therefore perhaps more likely, in a perverse world, to achieve success. They and their collaborators have something which they vehemently wish to say. If there be not an audience of a thousand they have misunderstood their hour.

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dent for this, and it gives a freedom not otherwise possible.

The Editors are content to take the sole responsibility for all that appears in CHANGE. They give their personal guarantee that, in their judgment (for what it may be worth), no one is writing in CHANGE who has not done distinguished work in his own line. Not a few of these have won actual distinction *as writers*. But men of a narrower but not less worthy reputation go to make up the list. CHANGE must stand or fall, not on reputations, but on the force and value of its ideas, and on vigour and sincerity in the expression of them. The builders of to-morrow are the unknown apprentices of yesterday. That fact dictated the Editors choice of their team.

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ambitious. If they achieve even a partial success, it will be owing to those who are co-operating with them.

Such a publication as is here indicated can only be made possible by subscription. CHANGE will be too delicate in form for the hazard of " sale or return." The issue will be limited to 1,000, and no success will tempt the publishers to exceed that number or to continue after the close of the year of grace (and hope) 1919.

In each volume a given subject will dominate, but not to the exclusion of a more general reference. Seriousness shall not involve dullness. Alleged humour (an excellent vehicle for truth) will find its due place.

The price of CHANGE is based on the present cost of production. If, and as, the price of paper drops, the size of the volumes will be increased. The decision not to lighten the cost for the subscriber by printing advertisements in CHANGE has been taken by Editors and Publishers for reasons which would commend themselves to likely readers of CHANGE.

The Editors are aware that the cost of CHANGE is too high for a popular publication—good work in type and paper does cost money. But CHANGE does not aspire to be popular. Readers will need to know something of the undercurrents as distinct from the mere surface of national, civic, and industrial politics.

There are many such potential readers to whom a subscription to CHANGE would be a heavy charge. The Editors dare to suggest that CHANGE would make an excellent present, and that those who wish to see it successful—that is, *read*—should not offer money towards the cost of publication (such offers have been made), but should buy several copies and put them into the hands of the right readers.

The following is the scheme of the issues. Events may dictate a change of order and of emphasis, but within this general outline.

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It is strongly bound with linen back and stout paper boards with label.

It is illustrated almost entirely with woodcuts printed from the wood.

CHANGE will appear on the 15th of each month in 1919.

It will be printed and published at The DECOY PRESS, Plaistow, E.13.

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Since dictating the above your long letter about my going to Colorado-
dated July 21, is rcd. I will be glad to know whether the
Enclosure from Mr. Murphy changes your view at all.

J. D. R. Jr.

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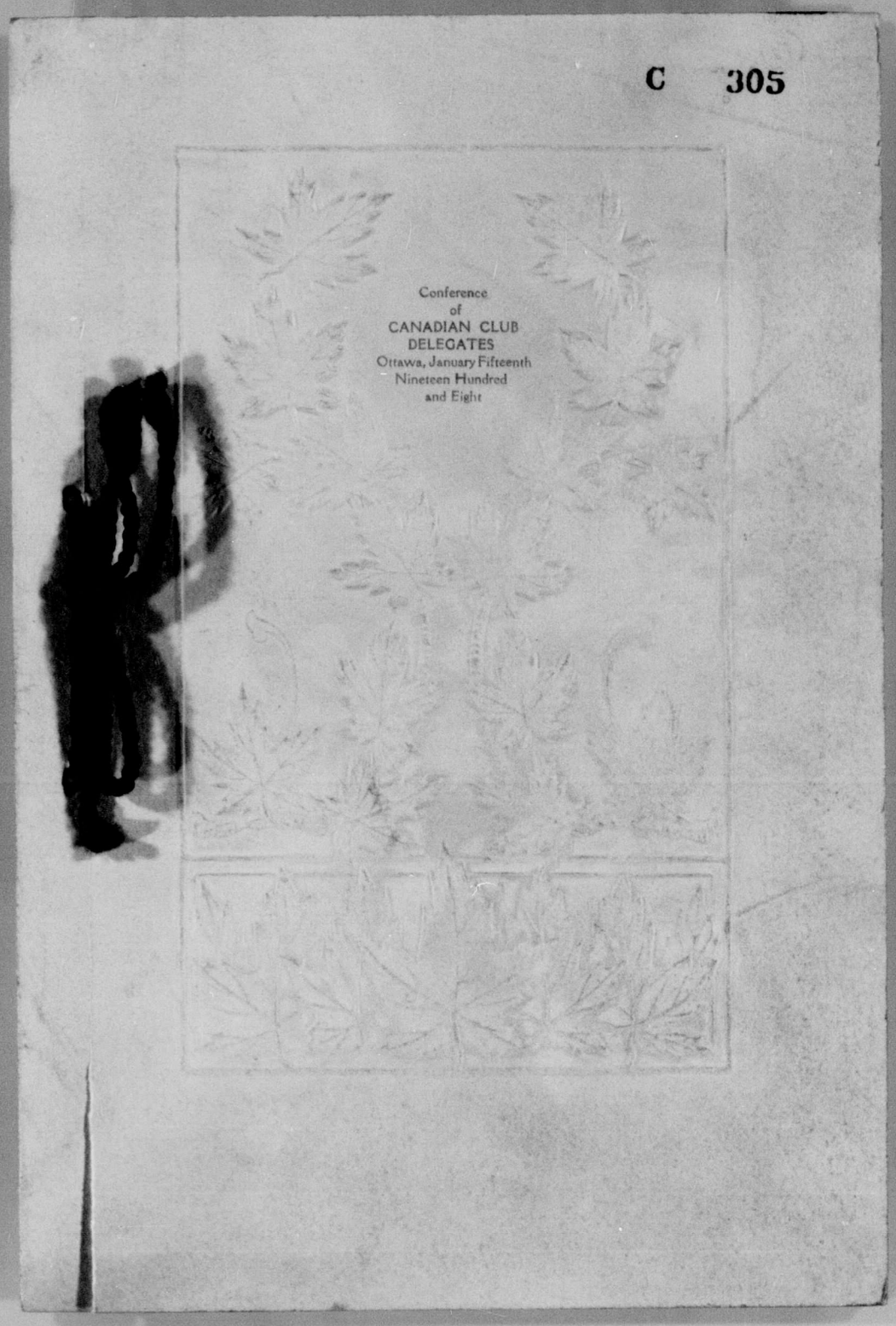

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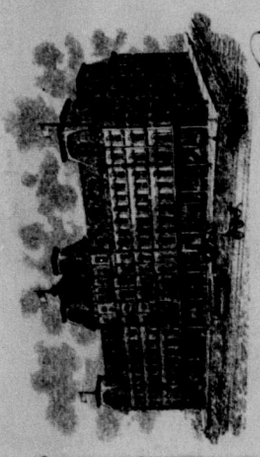

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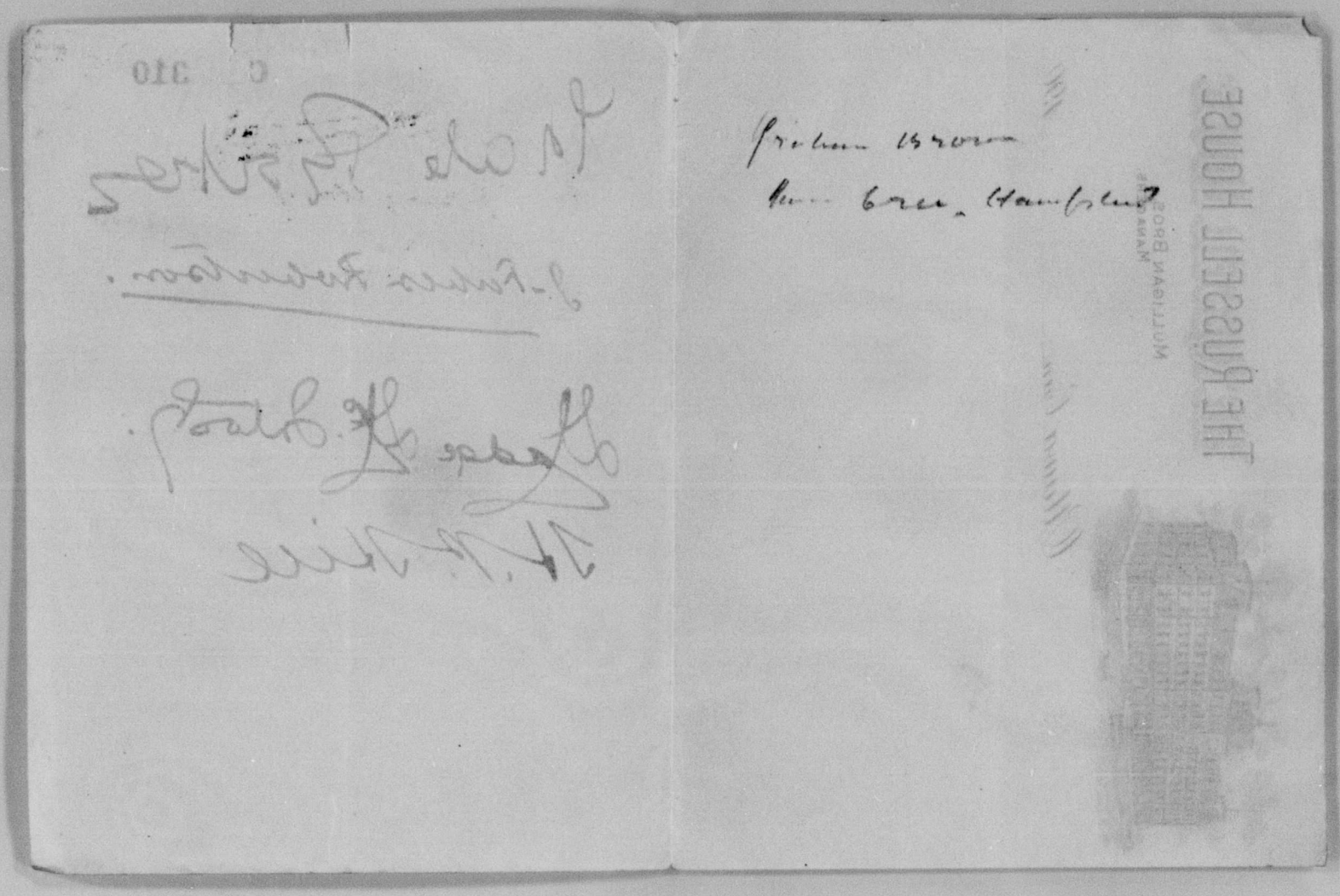

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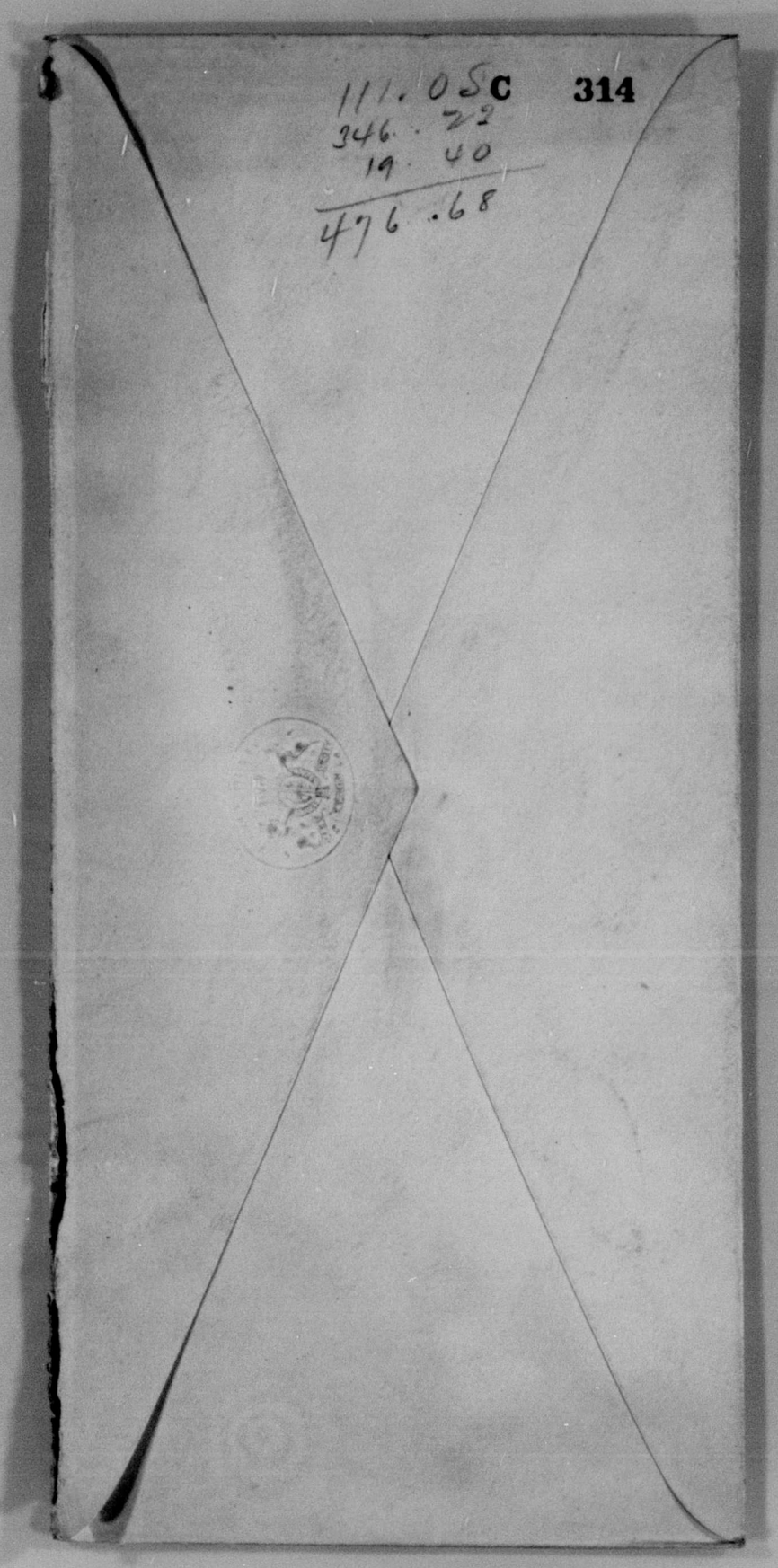
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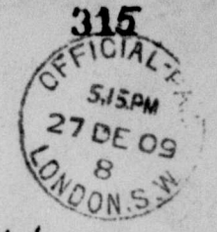

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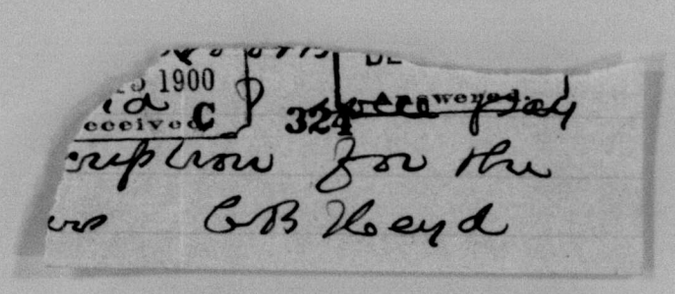
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 325

...ly yours,

Kenny A. Stanley

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

eatly oblige.

Yours truly,

Louis St Laurent

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 327

Yours sincerely,

A. Lucien Smith

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

Yours faithfully,

C 328

C.M.G.,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Your obedient servant,

C 329

Under-Secretary of State.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 330

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Yours Truly.

C 331

W Templeman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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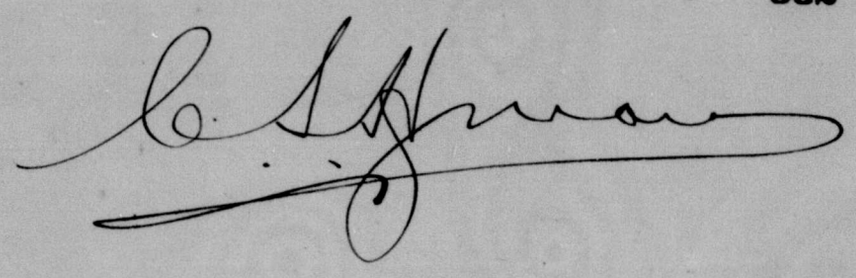
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Yours sincerely, C 332



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Faithfully yours,

C 333

James Sutherland

,P.C.,

t .

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

arded immediat...,

...g in order that he might be informed

C 334

... matter.

...ours very faithfully,

Henry D. Hall

...nd Minister

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Very truly yours,

C 335

John G. Foster
Consul-General.

ıg, Esq.,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

...gements in such a way as to ...
...promises to be one of the most in...
...ssociation, I am, on behalf of the

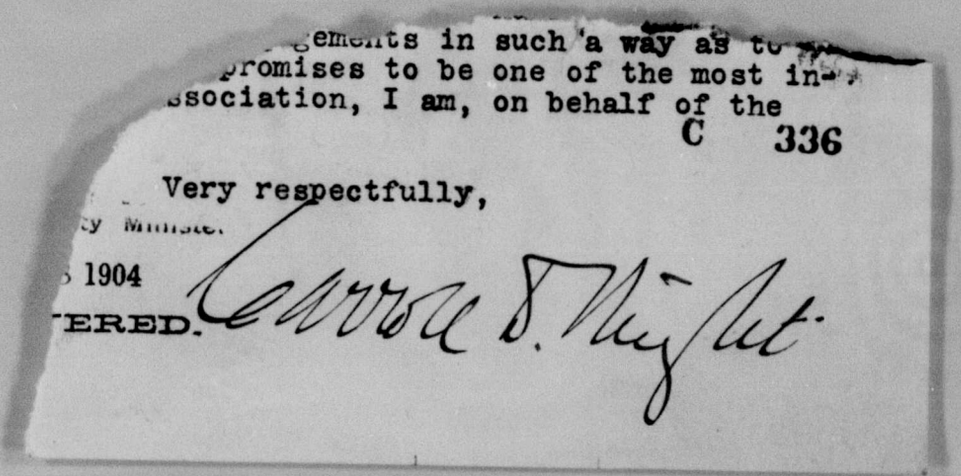
C 336

Very respectfully,

...y Minister.

...1904

...ERED.



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

C 337

PRESIDENT :
W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.A., LL.B.,
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOR.
TREASURER :
PLUNKET B. TAYLOR,
CROWN BANK OF CANADA.
SECRETARY :
HAMNETT P. HILL,
110 WELLINGTON ST.

THE CANADIAN CLUB
OTTAWA.

Ottawa, ... 190

Josephine Preston Peabody

or indeed

Most sincerely yours,
Josephine Preston Peabody

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

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CANADA

C 338

Autograph

Cameron Lees.

Jennie St. Giles

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GLENCOE,
N:B.

Reginald MacLeod

Oliver S. Miranda MacLeod.

Henry Melladew
Alexander Stewart Macinnes

D. D. McLaren
W. C. Howard

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CANADA

C 340

Believe me

Yours sincerely

Bruce Hanbury Williams

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

ed during
that time we always found
him honest and faithful
in his work. He assigned in
June last. as we wanted rather

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

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CANADA

the words yo
wrote on the fly-sheet, and I hope I shall be able to have
a longer visit from you at "Alva" at an early future date.

With best regards and many thanks,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Sydney Fisher

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

On view until the 10th

C 343

Hamilton MacCarthy

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

...ours faithfully,

W. L. Mackenzie King

C 344

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, [redacted] C.M.G.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

All Saints' Day.

Lon. Dec. 1st 1902.

164 METCALFE STREET
OTTAWA

Ruby Elliott

Eileen Elliott

Mary Isabell

Eleanor M. W. Gibson.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

...ith me as to the correctness
...ken.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Borden.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 347

...ng you very much for the two copies of the
...ions which you were goed enough to send me.
...truly,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 348



Bachelors' Dinner

Menu

Much out of Little, with 1st July accompaniments

Meats

What Asia has given us
Woman's Weapon

Entrees

Ireland's Hope
A letter and to speak it
Staff of Life
Waldorf

Appetizers

Cold Impertinence
Cats on the roof

Dessert

A National Thanksgiving Delight
Every Man's Delight
Lovers' Currency
What the girl said when she saw the Mouse

Beverages

Boston's Overthrow
What the patient has and the Doctor gets

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 348



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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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W.L. Mackenzie King Prime Minister

C 349

Marcus Hammond
R H Coats
H.H. Spence
Clarke Hammond
Lyman A. Ray
H. J. Thomas
P. W Currie
J G Gibson
Harold Fisher
R. L. Macpherson
E Goward
A M Kay Fotheringham
Marjorie Allan

Helen R. Gibson
Jennie G. Cranmell
Marion Clark Bryant
Julia A. Malcolm
Mary S. Davis
Lottie Stewart
Annie McDougall
Marjorie Blair
Edith Cranmell
Lizzie Allan
Katie K. Allan
Mary Farmworth
Marjorie Hamilton

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THE CHILTERN
OXFORD

with Professor Lloyd's
compliments

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

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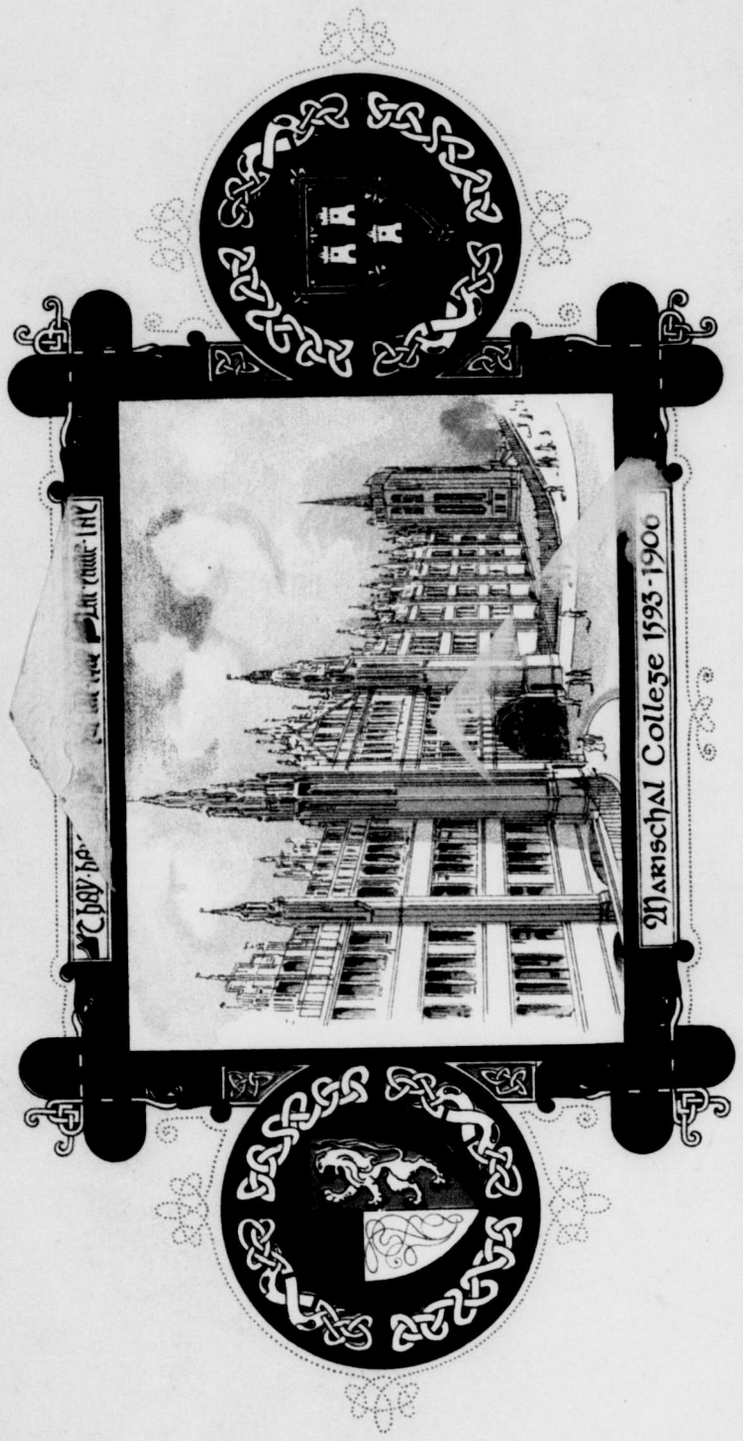



King's College
1505-06

QUATERCENTENARY

of the

University of Aberdeen

25·26·27·28· Sept. 1906

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Programme

Tuesday, 25th Sept.

10·30 a.m.	Service in the University Chapel, King's College.
2·15 p.m.	Procession from Marischal College to the Strathcona Hall of University Authorities, Town Council, Delegates, University Guests, Honorary Graduates, General Council, Students.
3·30 p.m.	Reception in the Strathcona Hall of Delegates and University Guests; and Presentation of Addresses.
8·0 p.m.	Banquet in the Music Hall, given by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Council.
8·30 p.m.	Torchlight Procession by Students.

Wednesday, 26th Sept.

11·0 a.m.	Conferring of Honorary Degrees in the Mitchell Hall, Marischal College.
2·0 p.m.	Sports in King's College Recreation Ground.
3·0 to 5·0 p.m.	Reception by the University in King's College Library.
8·0 p.m.	Students' Ball in the Music Hall.
8·30 to 11 p.m.	Reception in the Art Gallery by the Chairman of the Gallery Committee.

Thursday, 27th Sept.

1·0 p.m.	Inauguration of the New Buildings, Marischal College, by HIS MAJESTY THE KING who will be accompanied by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
3·0 to 6·0 p.m.	The Trinity Hall of the Seven Incorporated Trades will be open to all Delegates, Guests, and Members of the University, with Ladies: Tea and Coffee.
8·0 p.m.	Banquet in the Strathcona Hall, given by the Chancellor.
9·0 p.m.	Display of Fireworks on the Broad Hill, provided by the Town Council.

Friday, 28th Sept.

	Excursions.
3·30 p.m.	Reception at the Royal Infirmary of Members of the Medical Profession by the Directors and Medical Staff.
8·30 to 11·0 p.m.	University At Home in Marischal College.
9·30 p.m.	Students' Symposium in the Music Hall.

* * *

Dinners and Luncheons, as well as Receptions, are being arranged by various Societies and Institutions, by whom the Invitations will be issued.

There will be a Special Service for Graduates and Students in the University Chapel, on Sunday, Sept. 23, at 11.30 a.m.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 1
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
7. Berlin High School

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

LITERATURE.

Examiners: {JOHN SEATH, B.A.
M. J. KELLY, M.D., LL.B.

NOTE.—*100 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.

I.

I had a little daughter,
And she was given to me
To lead me gently backward
To the Heavenly Father's knee,
That I, by force of nature
Might *in some dim wise divine*
The depth of his infinite patience
To this *wayward* soul of mine.

I know not how others saw her,
But to me she was wholly fair,
And *the light of the heaven she came from*
Still lingered and gleamed in her hair;
For it was as wavy and golden,
And as many changes took
As the shadows of sun-gilt ripples
On the yellow bed of a brook.

To what can I liken her smiling
Upon me, her kneeling lover,
How it leaped from her lips to her eyelids,
And dimpled her wholly over,
Till her outstretched hands smiled also,
And *I almost seemed to see*
The very heart of her mother
Sending sun through her veins to me!

[OVER.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Values.

She had been with us scarce a twelve-month, 25
And it hardly seemed a day,
When a troop of wandering angels
Stole my little daughter away;
Or perhaps those *heavenly Zingari*
But loosed *the hampering strings*, 30
And when they had opened her cage-door,
My little bird used her wings.

1+2+4 — 1. What is the title of the poem to which the above stanzas belong? Explain the meaning of the title, and state why the poet chose it.

2×4=8 — 2. What is the subject of each of the above stanzas?

30 — 3. Explain the meaning of the italicized parts.

5 — 4. What in his little daughter seemed most beautiful to the poet?

5 — 5. What does the poet explain by means of ll. 15 and 16?

2+5 — 6. To what does "it", l. 19, refer, and what is meant by saying that "it dimpled her wholly over"?

3+3 — 7. Why did the twelve-month hardly seem a day, and how does the poet explain what he means by "heavenly Zingari"?

5 — 8. State, as fully as you can, the resemblance between the poet's little daughter and a little bird.

II.

I passed some time *in the contemplation of* this wonderful structure, and the great variety of objects which it presented. *My heart was filled with a deep melancholy* to see several dropping unexpectedly in the midst of mirth and jollity, and catching at everything that stood by them to save themselves. Some were looking up towards the heavens in a thoughtful posture, and, *in the midst of speculation*, stumbled and fell out of sight. Multitudes were very busy in the pursuit of bubbles that

Values.

glistened in their eyes and danced before them; but often, when they thought themselves within reach of them, their footing failed, and down they sank. In this confusion of objects, I observed some with scimitars in their hands, who ran to and fro upon the bridge, thrusting several persons on trap-doors which did not seem to lie in their way, and which they might have escaped, had they not been forced upon them.

The Genius, *seeing me indulge myself in this melancholy prospect*, told me *I had dwelt long enough upon it*. "Take thine eyes off the bridge," said he, "and tell me if thou yet seest anything thou dost not comprehend."

Upon looking up, "What mean," said I, "those great flights of birds that are perpetually hovering about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time? I see vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other feathered creatures, several little winged boys, that perch in great numbers upon the middle arches."

4+4 — 1. What is the subject of "The Vision of Mirza," and what is meant by calling the selection an allegory?

4 — 2. What is the subject of the first of the above paragraphs?

16 — 3. Give for each of the italicized expressions a meaning that may be put for it in the above extract?

6+2 — 4. Describe briefly "this wonderful structure", and state what it is intended to represent.

5×3=15 — 5. Explain what Addison intends to represent by the descriptions in the first paragraph, and give, in your own words, the Genius's answer to the question in the last.

III.

9 — Quote the Syndic's address to the Knight in "The Bell of Atri".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiners: { M. J. Kelly, M.D., LL.B.
John Seath, B.A.

NOTE.—*100 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be allowed for neatness and writing.*

Values.	
12	1. What multiple of 595 divided by 595 gives as quotient 595?
12	2. Find the least common multiple of \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.
12	3. A man owns $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{7}{10}$ of an investment; on selling $\frac{2}{7}$ of his share he finds himself worth \$100 less than before: what is the value of the whole investment?
12	4. Change $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{3}}$ of $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{4}}$ to a simple fraction.
12	5. What principal will amount to \$840 in 5 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
12	6. If 1 pound of thread makes 3 yards of linen $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards wide, how many pounds would make 45 yards of linen 1 yard wide?
16	7. A man sold two farms for \$3000 each; on one he gained 20 per cent., and on the other he lost 20 per cent. Did he gain or lose on the whole and how much?
12	8. If a garrison of 1000 men have provisions for 12 months, how long will the provisions last if at the end of 2 months they be reinforced by 500 men?
17	9. A merchant sold a piece of cloth for \$24 and thereby lost 25 per cent. What per cent. would have been the gain had he sold it for \$34?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

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CANADA

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Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

DRAWING.

Examiners: { W. H. Ballard, M.A.
J. E. Hodgson, M.A.

Note.—*25 marks count a full paper.*

Values.	
9	1. When is a leaf said to be conventionalized? Draw a natural leaf. Draw the same leaf conventionalized.
8	2. Draw a Calla lily.
8	3. Give a perspective drawing of a (solid) cube.
9	4. Draw a vertical line three inches long; bisect this line; through the point of bisection draw a horizontal line extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. on each side of the vertical line; join the extremities of these lines, forming a square; trisect the sides of this square; join the points of trisection by lines parallel to the diagonals.

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Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

COMPOSITION.

Examiners: { J. E. HODGSON, M.A.
W. H. BALLARD, M.A.

NOTE.—*100 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.	
10+15	1. Combine the following statements so as to make complex sentences:—

(*a*) On the seventh day of October Columbus determined to alter his course to a certain direction.
In this direction he saw birds flying.
He observed great flocks of small field-birds going towards the south-west.
He knew that the Portuguese navigators had discovered most of their islands by following the flights of birds.

(*b*) Wise men tell us certain facts regarding coal.
It is breath and sun-light.
It is the breath of living creatures that have lived in vast swamps and forests of some original world.
Sun-light has transmuted that breath into the leaves and stems of trees.
That breath has been locked up for ages in that black stone.
When it is burnt it becomes light and carbonic acid, as it was at first.

15 2. Change the following from the indirect to the direct form of speech:—

Mr. Blank expressed regret that another attempt was being made in the direction to which he had objected last year. He believed in a smaller rather than a larger committee. He felt sure that all of them would have cause to regret the action then about to be taken and he hoped that his friends on the opposite side of the house would see the reasonableness of the objection. [OVER.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Values.	
22	3. Substitute equivalents for the italicized portions of the following:—
	As I looked *more attentively* I saw *several of the passengers* dropping through the bridge into the *great tide* that *flowed underneath* it; and *upon further examination, perceived* there were *innumerable* trap-doors that lay *concealed* in the bridge, which the passengers no sooner *trod* upon than they fell through them into the tide, and immediately *disappeared*.
25	4. Express in your own words the meaning of the following:—
	"Venetian, fair-featured, and slender, He lies shot to death in his youth, With a smile on his lips over tender For any mere soldier's dead mouth. No stranger, and yet not a traitor! Though alien the cloth on his breast, Underneath it how seldom a greater Young heart has a shot sent to rest!"
18	5. Correct and punctuate the following sentences:—
	(*a*) Every person whatever be their station are bound by the laws of morality
	(*b*) Will I be under the necessity of asking for that book
	(*c*) What kind of a medicine do you call that
	(*d*) Toronto has a larger population than any city in Ontario
	(*e*) At christmas the shop-windows looked invitingly
	(*f*) he has only done a small portion of his task
25	6. Write a short composition, giving in your own words the substance of the lesson entitled *The Bell of Atri*, or of the lesson entitled *The Two Breaths*.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

WRITING.

Examiners: { M. J. Kelly, M.D., LL.B.
John Seath, B.A.

Values.	
14	1. Write the following stanza:—

I've heard bells tolling Old Adrian's Mole in,
Their thunder rolling from the Vatican;
And symbols glorious swinging uproarious
In the gorgeous turrets of Notre Dame.

6	2. Write each of the following letters or combinations of letters three times:—

m, x, z, v, sh, pr, ch, fl, K, R, O, M.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

LITERATURE.

Examiners: {JOHN SEATH, B.A.
M. J. KELLY, M.D., LL.B.

NOTE.—*100 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.*

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I.

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And she was given to me
To lead me gently backward
To the Heavenly Father's knee,
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To this *wayward* soul of mine.

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And dimpled her wholly over,
Till her outstretched hands smiled also,
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[OVER.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Values.

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4+4 — 1. What is the subject of "The Vision of Mirza," and what is meant by calling the selection an allegory?

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16 — 3. Give for each of the italicized expressions a meaning that may be put for it in the above extract?

6+2 — 4. Describe briefly "this wonderful structure", and state what it is intended to represent.

5×3=15 — 5. Explain what Addison intends to represent by the descriptions in the first paragraph, and give, in your own words, the Genius's answer to the question in the last.

III.

9 — Quote the Syndic's address to the Knight in "The Bell of Atri".

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Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiners: {M. J. Kelly, M.D., LL.B.
John Seath, B.A.

NOTE.—*100 marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be allowed for neatness and writing.*

Values.	
12	1. What multiple of 595 divided by 595 gives as quotient 595?
12	2. Find the least common multiple of \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.
12	3. A man owns $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{7}{10}$ of an investment; on selling $\frac{2}{7}$ of his share he finds himself worth \$100 less than before: what is the value of the whole investment?
12	4. Change $\frac{1}{15}$ of $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{3 + \frac{1}{4}}$ to a simple fraction.
12	5. What principal will amount to \$840 in 5 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
12	6. If 1 pound of thread makes 3 yards of linen $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards wide, how many pounds would make 45 yards of linen 1 yard wide?
16	7. A man sold two farms for \$3000 each; on one he gained 20 per cent., and on the other he lost 20 per cent. Did he gain or lose on the whole and how much?
12	8. If a garrison of 1000 men have provisions for 12 months, how long will the provisions last if at the end of 2 months they be reinforced by 500 men?
17	9. A merchant sold a piece of cloth for \$24 and thereby lost 25 per cent. What per cent. would have been the gain had he sold it for \$34?

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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

DRAWING.

Examiners: { W. H. Ballard, M.A.
J. E. Hodgson, M.A.

NOTE.—*25 marks count a full paper.*

Values.	
9	1. When is a leaf said to be conventionalized? Draw a natural leaf. Draw the same leaf conventionalized.
8	2. Draw a Calla lily.
8	3. Give a perspective drawing of a (solid) cube.
9	4. Draw a vertical line three inches long; bisect this line; through the point of bisection draw a horizontal line extending 1½ in. on each side of the vertical line; join the extremities of these lines, forming a square; trisect the sides of this square; join the points of trisection by lines parallel to the diagonals.

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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

LITERATURE.

Examiners: { JOHN SEATH, B.A.
M. J. KELLY, M.D., LL.B.

NOTE.—*100 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.

I.

I had a little daughter,
And she was given to me
To lead me gently backward
To the Heavenly Father's knee,
That I, by force of nature
Might *in some dim wise divine*
The depth of his infinite patience
To this *wayward* soul of mine.

I know not how others saw her,
But to me she was wholly fair,
And *the light of the heaven she came from*
Still lingered and gleamed in her hair;
For it was as wavy and golden,
And as many changes took
As the shadows of sun-gilt ripples
On the yellow bed of a brook.

To what can I liken her smiling
Upon me, her kneeling lover,
How it leaped from her lips to her eyelids,
And dimpled her wholly over,
Till her outstretched hands smiled also,
And *I almost seemed to see*
The very heart of her mother
Sending sun through her veins to me!

[OVER.

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Values.

She had been with us scarce a twelve-month, 25
And it hardly seemed a day,
When a troop of wandering angels
Stole my little daughter away;
Or perhaps those *heavenly Zingari*
But loosed *the hampering strings*, 30
And when they had opened her cage-door,
My little bird used her wings.

1+2+4 — 1. What is the title of the poem to which the above stanzas belong? Explain the meaning of the title, and state why the poet chose it.

2×4=8 — 2. What is the subject of each of the above stanzas?

30 — 3. Explain the meaning of the italicized parts.

5 — 4. What in his little daughter seemed most beautiful to the poet?

5 — 5. What does the poet explain by means of ll. 15 and 16?

2+5 — 6. To what does "it", l. 19, refer, and what is meant by saying that "it dimpled her wholly over"?

3+3 — 7. Why did the twelve-month hardly seem a day, and how does the poet explain what he means by "heavenly Zingari"?

5 — 8. State, as fully as you can, the resemblance between the poet's little daughter and a little bird.

II.

I passed some time *in the contemplation of* this wonderful structure, and the great variety of objects which it presented. ***My heart was filled with a deep melancholy*** to see several dropping unexpectedly in the midst of mirth and jollity, and catching at everything that stood by them to save themselves. Some were looking up towards the heavens in a thoughtful posture, and, *in the midst of speculation*, stumbled and fell out of sight. Multitudes were very busy in the pursuit of bubbles that

Values.

glistened in their eyes and danced before them; but often, when they thought themselves within reach of them, their footing failed, and down they sank. In this confusion of objects, I observed some with scimitars in their hands, who ran to and fro upon the bridge, thrusting several persons on trap-doors which did not seem to lie in their way, and which they might have escaped, had they not been forced upon them.

The Genius, *seeing me indulge myself in this melancholy prospect*, told me *I had dwelt long enough upon it*. "Take thine eyes off the bridge," said he, "and tell me if thou yet seest anything thou dost not comprehend."

Upon looking up, "What mean," said I, "those great flights of birds that are perpetually hovering about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time? I see vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other feathered creatures, several little winged boys, that perch in great numbers upon the middle arches."

4+4 — 1. What is the subject of "The Vision of Mirza," and what is meant by calling the selection an allegory?

4 — 2. What is the subject of the first of the above paragraphs?

16 — 3. Give for each of the italicized expressions a meaning that may be put for it in the above extract?

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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

HISTORY.

Examiners: { W. H. BALLARD, M.A.
J. E. HODGSON, M.A.

NOTE.—*75 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.	
12	1. Give an account of the signing of the Great Charter. What advantages did the people derive from it?
10	2. What circumstances led to the battle of Bannockburn? What important result followed?
13	3. What was the object of the struggle between the Crown and the Parliament, which began in the reign of James I.? Mention the principal events which took place during the progress of this struggle. How did it end?
13	4. In whose reign did the "struggle against Napoleon" begin? Name the great men to whom England owed her success in this struggle, and tell what each one did to bring it about?
12	5. Write a short explanation of any two of the following:— Extension of the Franchise; Repeal of the Corn Laws; Home Rule in Ireland; The South Sea Scheme; Party Government; Habeas Corpus Act; Act of Settlement, 1701.
12	6. Give the names of four great writers who have become famous during the reign of Queen Victoria, and tell what each is noted for. [OVER.

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Values.	
12	7. What caused the war with the United States in 1812? Mention the principal events that took place during its progress.
8	8. Write a short account of any one of the following: The Quebec Act of 1774; The Constitutional Act of 1791; The Act of Union, 1841; The British North America Act, 1867.
13	9. What powers do Municipal Councils possess? Who gives them these powers? How many members are there in the Council of the municipality in which you live? How long do they hold office? What officer presides at their meetings? How is he elected?

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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

COMPOSITION.

Examiners: { J. E. HODGSON, M.A.
W. H. BALLARD, M.A.

NOTE.—*100 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.	
10+15	1. Combine the following statements so as to make complex sentences :—

(*a*) On the seventh day of October Columbus determined to alter his course to a certain direction.
In this direction he saw birds flying.
He observed great flocks of small field-birds going towards the south-west.
He knew that the Portuguese navigators had discovered most of their islands by following the flights of birds.

(*b*) Wise men tell us certain facts regarding coal.
It is breath and sun-light.
It is the breath of living creatures that have lived in vast swamps and forests of some original world.
Sun-light has transmuted that breath into the leaves and stems of trees.
That breath has been locked up for ages in that black stone.
When it is burnt it becomes light and carbonic acid, as it was at first.

15 2. Change the following from the indirect to the direct form of speech :—

Mr. Blank expressed regret that another attempt was being made in the direction to which he had objected last year. He believed in a smaller rather than a larger committee. He felt sure that all of them would have cause to regret the action then about to be taken and he hoped that his friends on the opposite side of the house would see the reasonableness of the objection. [OVER.

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Values.	
22	3. Substitute equivalents for the italicized portions of the following:— As I looked *more attentively* I saw *several of the passengers* dropping through the bridge into the *great tide* that *flowed underneath* it; and *upon further examination, perceived* there were *innumerable* trap-doors that lay *concealed* in the bridge, which the passengers no sooner *trod* upon than they fell through them into the tide, and immediately *disappeared*.
25	4. Express in your own words the meaning of the following:— "Venetian, fair-featured, and slender, He lies shot to death in his youth, With a smile on his lips over tender For any mere soldier's dead mouth. No stranger, and yet not a traitor! Though alien the cloth on his breast, Underneath it how seldom a greater Young heart has a shot sent to rest!"
18	5. Correct and punctuate the following sentences:— (*a*) Every person whatever be their station are bound by the laws of morality (*b*) Will I be under the necessity of asking for that book (*c*) What kind of a medicine do you call that (*d*) Toronto has a larger population than any city in Ontario (*e*) At christmas the shop-windows looked invitingly (*f*) he has only done a small portion of his task
25	6. Write a short composition, giving in your own words the substance of the lesson entitled *The Bell of Atri*, or of the lesson entitled *The Two Breaths*.

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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners: { M. J. Kelly, M.D., LL.B.
John Seath, B.A.

NOTE.—*75 marks count a full paper. A maximum of 5 marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.	
6	1. Define ecliptic, zodiac, zenith, nadir, isothermal lines.
15	2. Define the limits of the several zones and compare their areas.
20	3. Describe accurately the boundaries of Europe; and draw an outline map of the British Isles, locating at least five of their principal rivers and five of their principal cities.
12	4. Tell where and what the following are:—Bath, Bonn, Toulon, Esk, Lee, Catalonia, St. Hyacinthe, Severn, Navy Island, Sault St. Marie.
15	5. Give the boundaries of the United States and Canada; and locate the New England States, naming the capital and chief rivers of each.
20	6. Draw a map of the Maritime Provinces, indicating their boundaries and locating the chief cities and rivers.
12	7. Name the principal manufactures and exports of Ottawa, Quebec (city), Pittsburg, Sheffield, Leeds, Lyons, Brussels, Oporto, Java, Canton.

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Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Examiners: { J. E. HODGSON, M.A.
W. H. BALLARD, M.A.

NOTE.—100 *marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of* 5 *marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.	
8	1. Give the feminine plural corresponding to each of the following:—*duke, hero, husband, he-goat.*
10	2. (*a*) Name the classes of adjectives that do not admit of comparison and explain why they do not. (*b*) What adjectives are compared adverbially?
12	3. Write the first and the second person singular of the present and the past tense, indicative mood, of the verb *love*, in the indefinite (or simple), progressive, and emphatic forms.
	4. Re-write the following sentences, making such corrections as you think necessary:—
3	(*a*) Which is the biggest farm yours or your brothers
3	(*b*) His brother has a larger head than any boy I know
3	(*c*) The chances is ten to 1 but he will forget it
3	(*d*) It is one of the hardest papers that has ever been given.
3	(*e*) There aint no use of me trying to pass.
3	(*f*) He is a person whom we think should be punished
3	(*g*) While working in my study a thought struck me
4	(*h*) Let us not increase our hardships by dissensions among each other.
4	(*i*) There is sometimes more than one auxiliary to a verb
4	(*j*) "'Twas loves mistake who fancied what it feared."
33	

[OVER.

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Values.	
	5. "The breaking waves dashed high on a stern and *rock-bound* coast, And the woods against a stormy sky their giant *branches* tossed, And the heavy night hung dark the hills and *waters* o'er, When a band of exiles moored their bark on the wild New England shore. Not as the conqueror comes, they the *true-hearted* came; Not with the roll of stirring drums and the trumpet that sings of fame; Not as the *flying* come, in silence and in fear; They shook the depths of the desert's gloom with their hymns of lofty cheer."
12	(*a*) Classify and state the relation of the subordinate clauses in the above.
14	(*b*) Parse the words in italics and explain the meaning of the terms *objective case* and *qualifying*.
2	(*c*) Point out an example of an adjective used predicatively in this passage.
12	(*d*) Select from the passage three words, each of which may be used as different parts of speech. Form sentences in illustration.
5	(*e*) Name the qualities indicated by the following adjectives: *high, stern, heavy, stormy, wild.*
10	(*f*) Point out (and illustrate from this passage) as clearly as you can the difference between prepositions and conjunctions.
55	
14	6. Form words from each of the following to indicate (*a*) an agent or doer, (*b*) the result of the action implied by the verb:– *succeed, deceive, strike, act, execute, emigrate, detect.*

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3	(*f*) He is a person whom we think should be punished
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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

DICTATION.

Examiners: { W. H. Ballard, M.A.
J. E. Hodgson, M.A.

Note for the Presiding Examiner.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. It is to be read to the candidates three times—the first time to enable them to collect the sense; the second time, to enable them to write the words; and the third for review.

A maximum of 50 marks may be allowed for this subject. One mark to be deducted for each mis-spelt word. A maximum of 5 marks may be allowed for neatness. Time for this paper, 30 minutes.

There is no man in England who is less likely to speak irreverently of the Crown and Monarchy of England than I am; but crowns, coronets, mitres, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies, and a huge empire, are, in my view, all trifles light as air, and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment, and happiness among the great body of the people. Palaces, baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage; and unless the light of your Constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are impressed there on the feelings and condition of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of government.

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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

READING.

Examiners: {JOHN SEATH, B.A.
M. J. KELLY, M.D., LL.B.

In the examination in Reading, the local examiners shall use one or more of the following passages, paying special attention to Pronunciation, Emphasis, Inflection, and Pause. They shall also satisfy themselves by an examination on the meaning of the reading selection, that the candidate reads *intelligently* as well as intelligibly. Twenty lines, at least, should be read by each candidate. A maximum of 50 marks may be allowed for this subject.

I. Marmion and Douglas, - - - pp. 256—258.
II. A Forced Recruit at Solferino, - - " 287—288.
III. Canada and the United States, - - " 289—291.

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WRITING.

Examiners: { M. J. Kelly, M.D., LL.B.
John Seath, B.A.

Values.	
14	1. Write the following stanza:—
	I've heard bells tolling Old Adrian's Mole in, Their thunder rolling from the Vatican; And symbols glorious swinging uproarious In the gorgeous turrets of Notre Dame.
6	2. Write each of the following letters or combinations of letters three times:—
	m, x, z, v, sh, pr, ch, fl, K, R, O, M.

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JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

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HISTORY.

Examiners: { W. H. Ballard, M.A.
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Values.	
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10	2. What circumstances led to the battle of Bannockburn? What important result followed?
13	3. What was the object of the struggle between the Crown and the Parliament, which began in the reign of James I.? Mention the principal events which took place during the progress of this struggle. How did it end?
13	4. In whose reign did the "struggle against Napoleon" begin? Name the great men to whom England owed her success in this struggle, and tell what each one did to bring it about?
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12	7. What caused the war with the United States in 1812? Mention the principal events that took place during its progress.
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15	2. Define the limits of the several zones and compare their areas.
20	3. Describe accurately the boundaries of Europe; and draw an outline map of the British Isles, locating at least five of their principal rivers and five of their principal cities.
12	4. Tell where and what the following are:—Bath, Bonn, Toulon, Esk, Lee, Catalonia, St. Hyacinthe, Severn, Navy Island, Sault St. Marie.
15	5. Give the boundaries of the United States and Canada; and locate the New England States, naming the capital and chief rivers of each.
20	6. Draw a map of the Maritime Provinces, indicating their boundaries and locating the chief cities and rivers.
12	7. Name the principal manufactures and exports of Ottawa, Quebec (city), Pittsburg, Sheffield, Leeds, Lyons, Brussels, Oporto, Java, Canton.

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Education Department, Ontario.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1887.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Examiners: { J. E. Hodgson, M.A.
W. H. Ballard, M.A.

Note.—100 *marks constitute a full paper. A maximum of* 5 *marks may be added for neatness.*

Values.	
8	1. Give the feminine plural corresponding to each of the following:—*duke, hero, husband, he-goat.*
10	2. (*a*) Name the classes of adjectives that do not admit of comparison and explain why they do not. (*b*) What adjectives are compared adverbially?
12	3. Write the first and the second person singular of the present and the past tense, indicative mood, of the verb *love*, in the indefinite (or simple), progressive, and emphatic forms.
	4. Re-write the following sentences, making such corrections as you think necessary:—
3	(*a*) Which is the biggest farm yours or your brothers
3	(*b*) His brother has a larger head than any boy I know
3	(*c*) The chances is ten to 1 but he will forget it
3	(*d*) It is one of the hardest papers that has ever been given.
3	(*e*) There aint no use of me trying to pass.
3	(*f*) He is a person whom we think should be punished
3	(*g*) While working in my study a thought struck me
4	(*h*) Let us not increase our hardships by dissensions among each other.
4	(*i*) There is sometimes more than one auxiliary to a verb
4	(*j*) "'Twas loves mistake who fancied what it feared."
33	

[over.

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Values.	
	5. "The breaking waves dashed high on a stern and *rock-bound* coast, And the woods against a stormy sky their giant *branches* tossed, And the heavy night hung dark the hills and *waters* o'er, When a band of exiles moored their bark on the wild New England shore. Not as the conqueror comes, they the *true-hearted* came; Not with the roll of stirring drums and the trumpet that sings of fame; Not as the *flying* come, in silence and in fear; They shook the depths of the desert's gloom with their hymns of lofty cheer."
12	(*a*) Classify and state the relation of the subordinate clauses in the above.
14	(*b*) Parse the words in italics and explain the meaning of the terms *objective case* and *qualifying*.
2	(*c*) Point out an example of an adjective used predicatively in this passage.
12	(*d*) Select from the passage three words, each of which may be used as different parts of speech. Form sentences in illustration.
5	(*e*) Name the qualities indicated by the following adjectives: *high*, *stern*, *heavy*, *stormy*, *wild*.
10	(*f*) Point out (and illustrate from this passage) as clearly as you can the difference between prepositions and conjunctions.
55	
14	6. Form words from each of the following to indicate (*a*) an agent or doer, (*b*) the result of the action implied by the verb:– *succeed*, *deceive*, *strike*, *act*, *execute*, *emigrate*, *detect*.

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Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of Ontario.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO

It is hereby Certified

That Williams, Lyon, Mackenzie, King.
has passed the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION required by the Education Department for admission to a Collegiate Institute or High School.

Dated at Berlin
12th July 1887.

Thomas Pearce
Inspector of Public Schools.

(FORM 175.)

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Form 72. C 389

Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of Ontario.

Pupil's Certificate of Admission.

It is hereby certified that the provisional admission of

William Lyon Mackenzie King

as a pupil in a Collegiate Institute or High School has been confirmed by the Education Department.

Dated at Berlin, July 21 1887.

Thomas Pearce

Inspector of Public Schools.

10,000—July, 1886.

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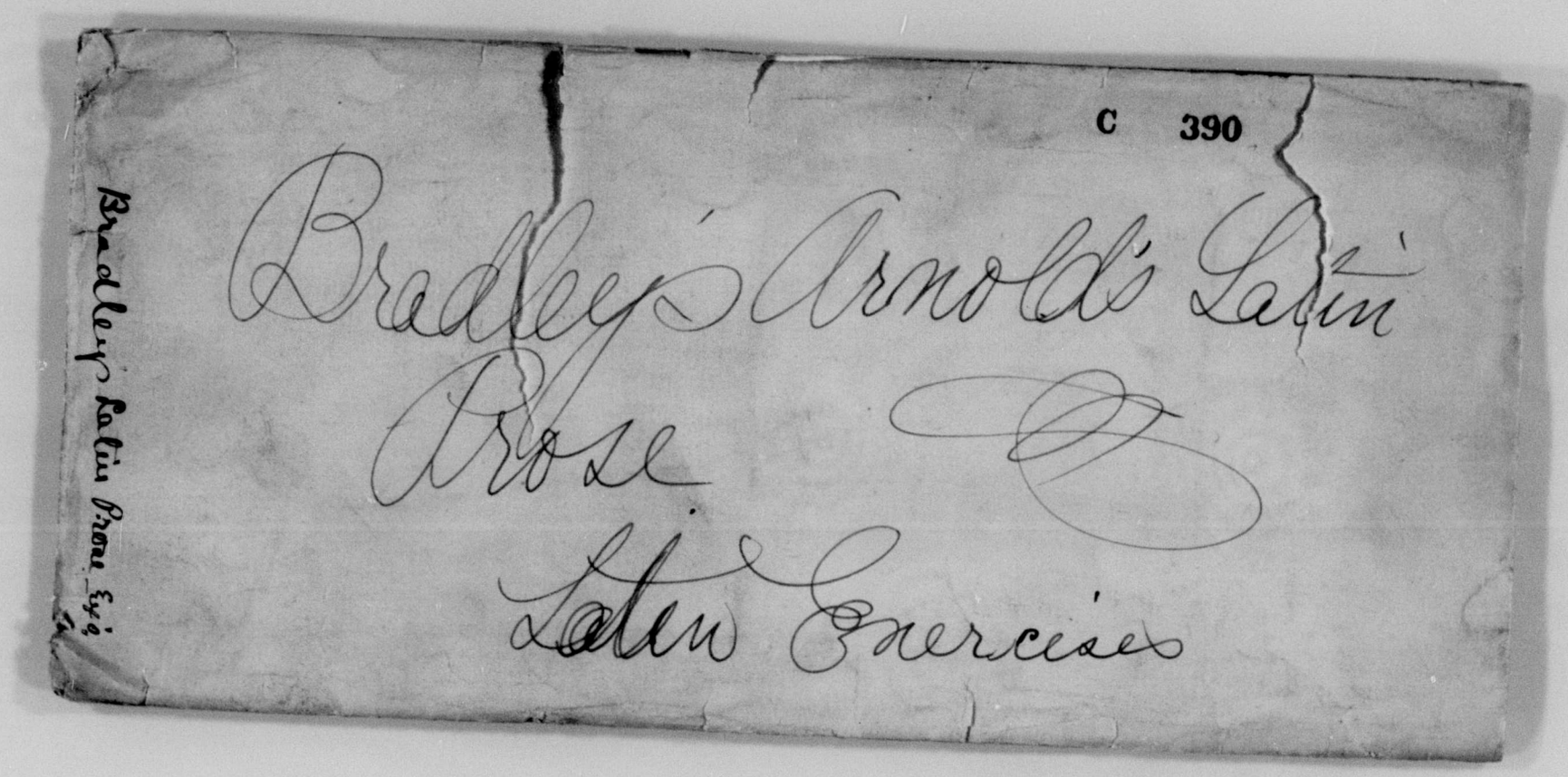

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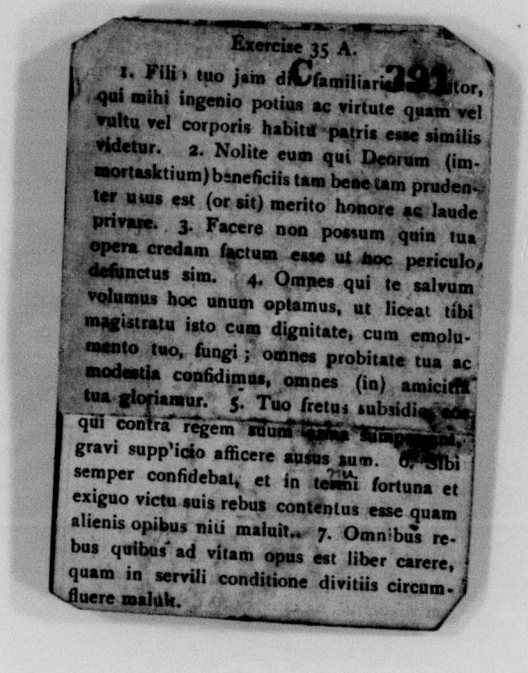

Exercise 35 A.

C 291

1. Fili, tuo jam diu familiaris[illegible]itor, qui mihi ingenio potius ac virtute quam vel vultu vel corporis habitu patris esse similis videtur. 2. Nolite eum qui Deorum (immortasktium) beneficiis tam bene tam prudenter usus est (or sit) merito honore ac laude privare. 3. Facere non possum quin tua opera credam factum esse ut hoc periculo defunctus sim. 4. Omnes qui te salvum volumus hoc unum optamus, ut liceat tibi magistratu isto cum dignitate, cum emolumento tuo, fungi; omnes probitate tua ac modestia confidimus, omnes (in) amicitia tua gloriamur. 5. Tuo fretus subsidio eos qui contra regem suum [illegible] gravi supp'icio afficere ausus sum. 6. Sibi semper confidebat, et in tenui fortuna et exiguo victu suis rebus contentus esse quam alienis opibus niti maluit. 7. Omnibus rebus quibus ad vitam opus est liber carere, quam in servili conditione divitiis circumfluere maluit.

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Ex 24 (B). Dictis ut ignavis servis esse licet qui patriam in libertatem vindicant eis necesse est liberi esse

1. Pudet me tibi persuasisse ut pulcherrimo hoc incepto desisteres. (B) Amicos tuos ac propinquos pro me tibi oranti
2. licuit me in tantum periculum (periculum) praecipites incurrerent noli timere Roman tibi venie quoties
libebit per me licebit, quod cum venerio fac apud me si foteris commorere. (C) Ejusmodi dominio non potuit
fieri ut civis Romanus parere vellet
3. Quid facerent hostes videre patiatis sed hand scio
an improvidi esse ac caecus malueris
(hoc te facere oportuit)
4. Hoc tibi faciendum fuit licuit tibi pugnanto in
acie perire et omni potius debuiste quam ulti
-tatibus tuis rem publicam post habere.
5. Nonne demens te perdet ut inimicissimus tuis
placere amicis diffisse patriam prodidisse
Ex 25 (A) 1. Avtuli tibi inuidebitus
2. Mendacibus nunquam Creditur
3 Vos vero nonne liberi ut esse.
4. Vultis nolite servi fieri, servos nihilo plus
quam liberis parcetis (B) Interroganti ei nihil res-
-pondere visus es. (C) Tantum abest ut nobis otio
sos ut tibi etiam faveatis.
(D) Ego recti mihi fuisse (sc.) videos tu nerd potest
fieri ut aliter sentias (E) Ubi a rege faveatus quaeram
6. Veritas hodie pugnatum est cras dictitias atque
atrocius certabitur.
Ex 26 (b) 1. Cum subito a tergo conclamatum est et omnis
quo facto dolo est trepidatum (agmine)
2. Dicentis mihi credidisti illud intellegere non
possum (cur) regenti mihi fidem habere nobis.
3. Quero mihi dicere persuasum est ne tanta factus
maris ventorum tempestatum vim experiretur,
semper domi sedere otiosus malo quam aut navig
-are aut peregrinari tu hand scio an idem sentias
4. Haec tanta felicitate contentos esse debuisti
nec id egisse ut (nimia) postulando omnia
periclitaremur. (B) Tantum abest ut in nobis sit saevitum
ut defectioni ac rebellioni majorum nostrorum nemo

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1 atque iterum ignotum (sense)
(6) Dic fortes videlus fuisse frates tuos sed satis constat
eos hoc cum et temerarium se atque improvidum
praebuisse ⓘ Primus ea de populo videtus nostri
fieri voluisse ultimus (Cristmae) libertatis memoriam
senex conservasse dicitur.
Ex 26) 1. Philosophiam ait legum (mentricem) fuisse
morum ac descipturiae magistram
2. Anno Ap Iola urbem vetustissimam cuptam
esse tradunt
3. Flaminius fates tuos vir fortissimos Placentiam
coloniam florentissimam deduxisse dicitus
4 Colite inquit cives mei (Deo) vos (aliqui) obsecro ut
tyranni libidini gratificemini libertatem atque
dignitatem res pretiosissimas projicere
5 Miles homo innocentissimus in vincula conjectus
est centurio vir fortissimus illico trucidabatus
6. Hunc regem hominem infelicissimum insulam
Sicilian primum e gente sua visse tradunt
eundem Syracusas urbem pulcherrimam primum
e longinquo aspexisse. ⓘ Dia crediderim patrem
tuum hominem acutissimum haec ei sollicitè
fidem habiturum fuisse.
Ex 27. 1. Barbari summum jugum ascendentes
exercitus eadem que aut ea ferocia latera adoriebantur
2. Frater tuus de quid patrem vestrum hominem
optimum celaret saepissime omnii
3. Primum mortem oppetere debuisti et fortissimi
patris sortem et filium praestare non levissimum
periculum primus per
4. Caesar se copeas Rhenum traduacent per totam
Germaniam hepidabatur ⑤ Multa nos speculatores
nostri de situ locos et magnitudine docuerunt quantum
sit ac quale praesidium celatos nos videntus velle
6. Quum (de summa re actum esse) intellexisset duos
funestas paludes fuga praecipiti praeterveclus ad imperium
circolumnis pervenit.

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confidimus omnes in amicitia tua gloriamur 12.
5. In fretus subsidio eo qui contra regem deum arma
sumperant (qui amale a fide deserverant) (quam)
supplicio officere ausus sum.
6. Sibi semper confidebat et in tenui fortuna et
exiguo victu suis rebus contentus esse quam alienis
opibus (uti) maluit 7. Omnibus rebus quibus ad vitam
opus est liberarere quam in servili conditione
divitis circumfluere maluit.
Bx 34-B) 1. Pollicetus omnia se nobis quae opus sunt supp-
- editurum 2. Consulto magnis nobis quam per-
- perato opus est haec enim victoria veros nemini
nobis constitent.
3. Patre suo vero praeclarissimo adolescens amicus
usus sum (utebar) singulari ille ingenio fuit summa
virtute 4. Qui patrem suum occidissent et contra
regem conjurasse nos gravissimus de supplicio
affecturum esse sperat. 5. Qui verecon me miseratione
tanta atque venia quanta hodie li opus est parum
dignus videatur. 6. Patris mei fortuna nihil tam
beatum concipere animo potuis (nihil beatius ea-
cogitare potest) qui ita summo magistratu functus
est ut (domestica) vitae (dulcedine) fruereber)
7. Tua fretus benevolentia litteris quas ad me (mihi)
per filium meum misisti uti non dubitaci
8. Num quisquam hoc homine laude dignior
supplicio indignior protestesse.
Ex 36) 1. Tetram servi futuri sitis an liberi ipsorum
est arbitrii. 2. Scimus unjuavis esse errare sed
stulti est illud oblivisci aliud esse errare aliud in
errore (errando) perseverare) 3. Omnium civium jura
ac libertatem spe tua celerius sui juris fecit
4. In diem vivere nihil in futurum providere barbar-
- orum potius quam liberi populi (caritatis liberal) esse dixit
5 Patrias tui aequales suos esse dixit nec eorum quemquam
sibi (avunculo) tuo cariorem fuisse 6. Omnia tua causa
atque fratris tui hominis optimi (absens) facere non destiti.

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1. Cum dignitate mori quam servi vivere malunus sed hanc modo
iperire huiusmodi hominis causa nolumus.
2. Potui mortis ipsi nullo negotio obviam ire sed hanc tam
gravem calamitatem aequo animo perfere nequeo
6. Qui adeo exarsit ira ut non patri solum suo sed omnibus
qui adstabant mortem denuntiaverit.
Ex 34/1. ~~Principes erant~~ Inter vos omnes satis constat (comperi)
solem luna multis partibus major esse
2. Hunc ego hominem a puero notum habeo multo cum
te et fortiorem esse et doctiorem credo.
3. Res ipse dum ante primam aciem pugnavit capite
vulneratus est in tanta hac trepidatione et omnium
pavore a certamine se recipere nolunt.
4 Hac ratione civibus omnibus jure carissimus factus
ad extremam senectutem (monine) privatus civis e
patriae para parens pervenit.
5. Quod scelus tuo statim sanguine delendum est facinora
enim ista hac luce clariora sunt ac manifestiora
nec potest fieri ut civis quisquam tibi ignotum velit
6. Mihi relinquit vos omnes communem esse militem et ver-
transfugae ac latrones videmini.
7. Multo jam acrius pugnabatur a singulis corum nostra
cassitudine deficiebant dux ipse alteri lanceam
brachio primus hoc sensit
8. Potuistis paullo ante bellum pace mutare sero vos
erroris hodie (paenitet)
9. Salute nostrae cheri diffidebam, sed res exspectatione
(spe) mea multo melius venit
10. Quanto melius fuit in tali tempore omnia communi
(reipublicae) saluti inferiora ducere.

Ex 35-a/1. Filio tuo jam diu familiarissime utor qui mihi
ingenio factis ac virtute quam vel vultu vel corporis
habitu patris esse similis videtur.
2. Volite cum qui Decorum (Immortalium) beneficiis
tam bene tam prudenter usus est (sit) merito honore
ac laude privare 3. Facere non possum quin tua
opera credam factum esse ut hoc periculo (defunctus)
sim. 4. Omnes qui te salvum volumus hoc unum
optamus ut liceat tibi magistratu isto cum dignitate cum
emolumento tui fugi omnes probitate tua ac modestia

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3. Tanta summa reipublicae dissensione [illegible] amicitia quae mihi erat (anni) patre tuo vir fortissimo et mea et illius ope diutius permansit
4. Divitiarum alli datis erat [illegible] sed rei publicae imperitissimus fuit et famae idem vel laudis vel auctoritatis vel potentiae parum appetens et ab omni magistratuum vel honorum contentione alienissimus.
5. Tali vero horum laborum expertes omnium voluptatum tantum oliique appetentes rei publicae negligentissimi et pudarum quique studiosissimi eo impudentiae processere ut exercitui omnium diutius belli incommodorum patientissimo luxuriam desidiamque me audiente ausi sint objicere.

Ex 39 1. Delfentes dicunt ingenti magnitudine in insula Lemno invenire. 2. Verum cum fortem fuisse nemo negat illud quaeritur utrum prudens fuerit ac rerum peritus. 3. Filius tuus optimae esse spei puer videtur et maximae apud aequales auctoritatis
4. Post tridui cunctationem tandem cum triginta navium classe profectus est sed exactae aetatis homo vix tenuit laboris opus exsequi potuit
5. Bono igitur velim sis animo nec propter brevissimi temporis parcem tot annorum laboris fructum projicias 6. Priscae illi quod omnes leniunt nescio an (nimiae) severitatis homo est idem vero vir justus ac probus et vitae innocentissimae
7. Fortiter pugnare et [illegible] te in acie perire civium [illegible] orum est nos igitur qui tuae [illegible] superstumus et majoribus nostris et republica Romana dignos nos praestemus
8. Cui dormienti adstare visus est senex quidam exactae (aetatis) canis capillis benigne vultu qui cum bono esse animo et optima sperare jubebat nam ad insulam (Coreyram) post aliquot dierum navigationem perventurum esse.

W. L. M. Oxford April 10. 1890 Berlin Ont.

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7. tempore | cinquit cedere prudentis est sub eja 327 modi 13 mi
rationem habere summae est stultitiae)
8. Utrum vicerimus nesne via ausim dicere seio multo
esse justa expectare duco
9. Leges sercbere et ferre aliorum erit nostrum
est legibus parere 10 legi quam ipse pertulisses
prudem te facere dixit id quod (coercendae)
esse rei publicae credidit.

Ex 37/1. In hoc rege nihil sordidi erat nihil temere
nihil humile parum doctrinae ingenii satis rerum
peritiae aliquantum eloquentiae non nihil multum pru
-dentiae probitatis plurimum ac constantiae
2. Et tot patris tui quisque aequalibus nemo illo
omnium laude et observantia fuit dignior.
3. Uter vestrum plus detrimenti plus damni rei
-publicae attulerit difficile est dictu spero con
-fidoque brevi fore ut utrumque serius poe
-niteat. 4. Nihil nobis reliqui fecit fortuna nisi
aut aut cum dignitate moriamur aut cum ig
-nominia vivamus 5. Infelicissime pugnatum est
a tot millibus per paucis nisi persumus ceteri aut
occisi sunt aut capti ut plerumque verear ne de
damnata re actum sit. 6. Hominem illius sim
-ilem ubi gentium inveniamus
7. Tot ejus virtutes longum est vel enumerare
vel verbis exsequi quis tantum) laudi adesset.
8. Tanto sanguine haec nobis victoria constitit ut
dubitem equidem utrum victores an victi plus
debrimenti acceperint)

Ex 38/1. Litterarum fuit ille semper studiosissimus
laboris idem frigoris (aestus) inediae vigiliarum pat
-ientissimus illud equidem vereor ne parum sibi
olti ac quietis concedere velit.
2. Tantum erat omnibus studium pugnandi tanta
omnium alacritas ut peritissimo ejusmodi militiae
duci dicto audientes esse nollent et olim sui fiducia
et hostium contemptu pleni et alius alium hortan
tes tanquam ad exploratam victoriam proce
subito in insidias imprudentes praecipitaver

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Ex 20 1. Num fieri potest ut bonus civis lege[illegible] obtem
perare nolit.
2. Undé inquit veniste quo et quanto cursu ex profec
3. Num facere possumus quin prater ceteros te invid
-eus in exilium abiturus sit vereamur.
4. Quod hic scelus quod flagitium commisit quid
mentitus est quid denique aut dixit aut fecit ut vos
judices sententiis eum ver vestris vel morte vel exilio
mulctare velitis.
6. Num quis affirmare audebit absentem eum con
-denatum esse ne causam domi diceret neu judices
eloquentia sua commoveret.
6. Veteris gentibus leges imponere utrum vinet
armis an consilio valuit ac prudentia potuit populus
Romanus. 7) Mors tibi utrum omnino esset
sempiterna an vitae alterius initium videtur
8. Vultis ne vero vos fortes vos praestare quales in hoc
(tanto) discrimine desiderat respublica velle vos
respondetis, an milites vocari Romani velle desis-
istis? negatis omnes
9. Utrum in melius an in pejus mutari civium
vestrorum mores creditis.
10) Quem defendam, quem accusem quoque tandem
dubitare me simulabo caedes haec utrum casu an
consilio facta est
11. Quid credam hostem me heri an nostro (vivisse)
cave ne de tam gravi re plura mentiare
12. Homine ejusmodi fuit vates ut nemo ei
unquam crediderit
Ex 21 1. Caesar utrum fieri casus fuerit an neparie
necatus dubitari potest illud (inter) omnes constat
a Bruto eum et Cassio celerisque qui conjuraverant
Idibus Martiis occisum esse
2. Nostri viceruntne nemo adhuc est incertum;
sed vivi viderunt dere victi sunt certo scio eosque
neque sociis defuisse nec reipublicae
3. Utrumne hominibus nocuerit plus an profuerit
difficile dictu est illud dubitari non potest talem
vel ingenio unum vel rebus gestis fuisse qualem
vix hac vita vivere sumus nunquam.

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Arnold's Latin Prose.

Ex 18. 1. Ne igitur tantae huic occasioni defueris
sed potius semper nos reipublicae
nostrae hostes te duce opprimamus.
2. Molitate cives mei hostes qui eadem vobis servitutem
minitantes numerare eandem potius illi fortunam
quam nobis intendunt experiantur.
3. Hui meae culpae ignoscas velim et fac memineris me qui hodie peccavi persaepe tibi entebas opem tulisse.
4) Servi cogitari esse nolimus audeamus quo non solum ipsi liberi fieri sed patriam quoque in libertatem vindicare
5. Quocirca pro afflicta patria pro exulantibus amicis omnia perferre ne recusaveris
6) Quocirca cives nolite credere me qui vos totos in aciem duxi hodie ne fortuna nos deserat pertimescere. Videamus in acie qui semper fuimus de adventu proelii Dii viderint.

Ex 19. 1. Hoc certe dicere ausurus me et primum tibi suasisse aut hoc opus suscaperes aut pollicerer me ultimum monitorem esse ut coeptum omittas
2. Quid facerem inquit quid dicerem Quis me culpare velit quod tam perditos homines audire nolui
3) Haec omnia cum providisse neque negaverim neque affirmaverem sed cavere debuit ne tantis casibus opprimeretur civitas
4. Eadie frater meus (inimicus) te auctore proelio aberat adfuisset utinam melius omnia fuit in acie perire quam tantam pupeti (perferi) ignominiam
5. Pro tantis igitur (beneficiis) gratiam velim non solum habeas sed etiam referas.
6. Vellem mihi milites quos optimos tecum habebas misisses.
7. (Stabant) milites instructi acie pugnandi cupidi oculis in hostem defixis signum flagitantes crederes epulas exspectare. Videbis potius id quod facere debui quam mihi consului quod utinam ne mihi unquam vitio vertatis

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13 Ne alios ille ad simile(scelus) impelleret rem ad magistratus emittendi detuli. 14. Nunquam ille vel potentissimum quemque adulari vel multitudini assentari voluit semper sibi confidebat se periculis objiciebat. 15. Imminent nobis quotidie fames et omnibus praefecto opidani aut urbem hostibus dedat. is consilium cum nemo mecum communicare nonnulli nec quid faciam habeo. (Ex 31) 1. Dubitare non potui quin a fratris tui ingenio alienissimum esset mentiri. 2. Omnes nostri similes delegere solimus 3. Non hoc tam difficili tempore vereor ut amens tuus homo devissimus fratris sui viri praestantissimi similes evadet. 4. Quae res in vulgus fuit gratissima eadem regi ingratissima 5: Patris ille sui consiliis jam diu adversabatur cujus ipse fuit omnibus rebus simillimus. 6. Patris mei et propinquus fuit et ei (cujus) a puero amicissimus idem in me benevolentissimus, 7. Quisque beate vivere injit id quod omnes bonis omnibus anteponimus regibus cum (tribulcis) pauperibus cum divitibus commune est. 8. Erga ceteros benevolentissimus esse videbatur sibi ipsum inimicissimum fuisse puto. 9. Homo est ab omni ambitionis suspicione alienissimus sed vereor ut ab his judicibus hominibus nequissimis absolvatur 10. Regum esse proprium dicebat iis qui optime de se meriti essent invidere (illud regum)

(Ex 32 Q) 1. Pollicetur se civibus suis auxilio brevi venturumesse 2. Imum diario cruentem fugionem e manibus excussit 3. Vereor ut haec tibi honori sint futura. 4. Quid tibi isti velint parum intellego 5. Tanto fraudi interfuisse summo tibi est honori 6 Dubitari non potest quin ejusmodi superstitio homini sit opprobrio 7. Vereor ne hoc eis qui reipublicae praesunt et (detrimento) sit (futurum) et de decori. 8. Cassius illud rogitabat cui res bona fuerit 9. Reipublicam quaestui habere turpissimum est 10. Invaderet velim quem locum domicilio elegeris. 11. Vereor ne hoc tibi magno sit et dolori et opprobrio. 12. Rerum monebo quanto sit opprobrio fidem fallere 13. Pollicitus est se Cyprum eis insulam donodaturum esse 14. Spero eum intellecturum esse quanto omnibus sit odio crudelitas. 15. Tum Caesari ad pedes legati (fallerum se projecere. 16 Videtur et odisse populum nostrum et nobis odio esse 17. Spero me tibi auxilio cum duabus legionibus brevi venturum esse.

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13 Ne alios ille ad similia (scelera) impelleret rem ad magistratus (ministros) deferebat. 14. Nunquam ille vel potentissimum quemque adulari vel multitudini assentari voluit semper sibi confidebat et omnibus se periculis objiciebat. 15. Imminent nobis quotidie flammae, instant praefecto opus est urbem hostibus dedat. ita consilium cum nemo mecum communicare noluit nec quid faciam habeo. (Ex 31) 1. Dubitare non potui quin a fratris tui ingenio alienissimum esset mentiri. 2. Omnes nostri similes delegere solimus 3. Non hoc tam difficili tempore vereor ut amicus tuus homo clarissimus patriae sui viri praestantissimi similis evadet. 4. Quae res in vulgus fuit gratissima eadem regi ingratissima 5. Patria ille sui consiliis jam diu adversabatur cujus ipse fuit omnibus rebus simillimus. 6. Patriae meae et propinquus fuit et ei (cujus) a puero amicissimus idem in me benevolentissimus, 7. Quisque beate vivere injuit id quod omnes bonis omnibus anteponimus regibus cum (tribulcis) pauperibus cum divitibus commune est. 8. Erga ceteros benevolentissimus esse videbatur sibi ipsum inimicissimum fuisse puto.
9. Homo est ab omni ambitionis suspicione alienissimus sed vereor ut ab his judicibus hominibus nequissimis absolvatur
10. Regum esse proprium dicebat iis qui optime de se meriti essent succidere (illud regum)
(Ex 32 R) 1. Polliceber se civibus tuis auxilio brevi venturum
2. Imum Scaevo cruentem fugientem e manibus vestris
3. Vereor ut haec tibi honori sint futura.
4. Quid sibi isti velint parum intellego
5. Tanto fraudi interfuisse summo tibi est honori
6 Dubitari non potest quin ejusmodi superstitio homini sit opprobrio
7. Vereor ne hoc eis qui reipublicae praesunt et (detrimento) sit (futurum) est de decori. 8. Cassius illud regi dabat cui res bono fuerit 9. Reipublicam quaestui habere turpissimum est
10. Scaevere velim quem locum domicilio elegeris
11. Vereor ne hoc tibi magno sit et dolori et opprobrio.
12. Verum monebo quanto sit opprobrio fidem fallere
13. Pollicitus est se Cyprum eis insulam dono daturum esse
14. Spero eum intellecturum esse quanto omnibus sit odio crudelitas.
15. Tum Caesari ad pedes legati (fallacem) se projecere.
16 Videtur et odisse populum nostrum et nobis odio esse.
17. Spero me tibi auxilio cum duabus legionibus brevi venturum esse.

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Ex 32B) 1. Fidem suam interponit se facturum esse ut legatus liceat tutis domum discedere. 2 Hunc regi propter eximiam ceteros hominibus vis ferendam (super) nomen indiderant
3. Quae res argumento est meminerem Romanum ei certamini interfuisse
4. Fratris tui viri fortissimi clotsunt ac tantae res gestae ut jam omnibus hominibus auditae sint laudantae ac perlectae
5. Scimus transfugarum nomen omnibus hominibus odio esse et exsecrabile sed oramus obsecramusque ut haec nostra transitio nobis neque fraudi sit neque honori.
6. Nobis ne in omnium quidem otiis otiosis esse licuit
7. Quod tam nefarium consilium vix crediderim tibi ~~cong~~ cognitum probatum que esse.
8. Hanc rem quae jam omnibus est in ore mecum ~~cheri~~ communicavit puto id ad te magis quam ad me pertinere
9. Collega meus quum mihi auxilio venerit victum tibi et arma suppeditare poterit.

Ex 33A) 1. Exercitum (pace) totum deletum esse respondit nec qui quam interesse utrum fame an pestilentia an ab hosti oppressus esset.
2. Non modo a militibus suis sed populi quoque suffragio rex factus id egit ut imperium vi et armis partum (pacis) artibus stabiliret ac confirmaret
3. Praeclarissima orbus familia adolescens ad rem publicam accessit (se contulit) senex demum magistratus abiit
4. Externi belli metu liberata civitas cives in proximos finibus pellere et optimo cuique gratiam referre potuit
5. Propinquus tuus homo nequissimus utrum hoc consilio (destiteret) an in ed perseveraturus sit nescio sed sive hoc facturus est sive illud videtur tibi nondum injuria abstinere velle. 6 Frater meus homo infelicissimus tantum abest ut aere alieno liberatus sit ut hodie propter hanc ipsam causam patria cedat.

Ex 33B) 1. Illud bona tua (venia) quaerere velim utrum casu hoc an consilio feceris.
2. Cum lacrimis cum ploratu summa cum sollicitudine domo profecti sumus curarum onere levati metu vacui et cum summa omnium ~~hilar~~ laetitia ad finem stu-
-dia perveximus. 3. Homo est moribus integerrimis et tantum ab ejus modi scelere abhorret aut horret ut mirer equidem quemadmodum in tam nefariae impietatis suspicionem venire potuerit.

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7. Ut rei publicae (procurationem) rem laboriosissimam de-
: fugeret debitam ac corporis infirmitatem excusavit
8. Multiterras longinquas praetervecti sunt, urbem illa
terram primus circumnavigavisse creditus
9. Ne itinere meo celatum nolim. Hoc autem a te pro-
ne absentes mei obliviscare. Omnem rutus.
10. Consilium sui de parte omnia ne docuit altera fratrem
ipsum celavit. (Ex 28) 1. Qui crescit ut quod majores
sui saepissime peccaverunt idem ipse set peccaturos
2. Multa conqueritur lamentatur multa hoc unum
gaudet te eum in amicorum numero habere velle
3. Equidem vereor ne de salute sua totum exercitum
sollicitum habent dum incauti se et imprudentius
gerit. Tanta est ejus temeritas atque imprudentia
4. Mar jandii classibus suis Lefestum habebant
Angli jam dimum (pretium) transportare milites
et in (continente) exponere ausi sunt
5. Sociorum reliqui Romani missos facere Hieroni
ani omnium fidelissimi consulere cumque destiterunt
6. Utrum sapientiam se an stultum insipientemque
praebuerit nescio sed id aetatis puero militi fieri non
(debet) hoc saltem procerto habeo
7. Hanc) vitam sibi judices vos potest ipsi ut ejus
modi vitae misereat hoc ego gloriabor (ausim) me neque
pudere ejus neque (taedet) deque (paenitere)
8. In hoc difficillimo tempore tam bene se gessit ut
vix dicam utrum constantiam ejus plus admirer
an prudentiam
Ex 29 1. Quem cavere debeas quem tenere jam prudem te
moneo 2. Scio patrem tuum virum optimum liberis
suis semper provisurum esse.
3. Fieri non potest ut tantum hoc scelus cuiquam probes
4. Quaenti quid facerem cum eum et quem admodum
et quando offendissem sibi mihi respondit
5. Patriae an vobismet ipsis consultum vultis
6. Multa ei ego peccata condonavi non debuit adeo in te saevire
7. Adolescenti ei adversabar senem et imbecillum adjuvare
volo 8. Multas in re publica tempestates pros-
picio sed neque reipublicae saluti nec meae
timeo

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7. Ut rei publicae (procurationem) rem laboris eximam de-
: fugeret aetatem ac corporis infirmitatem ex causavit
8. Multiterras longinquas praterveeti sunt, urbem illa
terram primus circumnavigavisse creditus
9. Ne itenere meo celatum nolam Hoc autem a te pacto
ne absentes mei obliviscare. Non eram natus.
10. Consilii sui de parte omnia me docuit altera fratrem
Ipsum celavit. (Ex 28) 1. Qui crescis an quod majores
sui saepissime peccaverunt idem ipse set peccatus
2. Multa conquereter lamentatus multa hoc unum
gaudet te eum in amicorum numero habere vel
3. Equidem vereor ne de salute sua totum exercitum
sollicitum habent dum incauti se et imprudenter
gerit tanta est ejus temeritas atque imprudentia
4. Mar jandiis classibus suis Hefestum habebant
Angli jam dimum (pretium) transportare milites
et in (continente) exponere ausi sunt
5. Sociorum reliqui Romani missos facere Hieroni
ani omnium fidelissime consulere cunctam destiterunt
6. Utrum sapientiam se an stultum insipiens tempus
praebuerit nescio sed id aetatis puero militi fieri non
(debet) hoc saltem procerto habeo
7. Hanc) vitam vivat judices vos potest ipsi ut ejus-
-modi vitae misereat hoc ego gloriabor (ausim) me neque
pudere ejus neque (taedet) neque (paenitere)
8. In hoc difficillimo tempore tam bene se gessit ut
vix dicam utrum constantiam ejus plus admirer
an prudentiam
Ex 29 1. Quem cavere debeas quem timere jam predem te
monee 2. Sed patrem tuum virum optimum liberis
suis semper provisurum esse.
3. Fieri non potest ut tantum hoc scelus cuiquam probes
4. Quaereti quid facerem cum eum et quem admodum
et quando offendissem nihil mihi respondit
5. Patriae an vobismet ipsis consultum vultis
6. Multa ei ego peccata condonavi non debui adeo in te saevire
7. Adolescenti ei adversabar senem et imbecillum adjuvare
volo 8. Multas in re publica tempestates pras-
-pitio sed neque reipublicae salutis nec meae
timeo

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Ex 29 B) 1. Fierunt cruentam pugionem decori exhibuisse
et alte sublatum ictum (ejecisse)
2. Nolite ei qui tam bene de re publica meritus est ignominiam
- statem objicere. 3. Alterum mihi succeresca neque
nihil refert salutis meae nihil (melius) jam tibi licebit
quotidie mihi mortem si debebit denuntiare
4. Sibi et creditum et credendum fuit constabat
enim inter omnes neminem se fidem fefellisse
5. Magistratum quem sibi ne per crimine permisisset
tribulus non modo cum aliis communicatum sed
totum sibi hac lege adreptum iri conquestus est.
6. Libertatem nostram ac (vitas) absentibus nobis ademisse
cras nescio an vitas nostras ac fortunas eo tolerarimus sis
7. Inditus adventum omnes occisi sunt ab (inermibus)
temperatum est. 8. Rex noster mitissimi homo ingenii
fuit ut civibus tantam vim frumenti ac pecuniae
imperaret ignoramus omnes.
9. (Neminem) unquam qui sibi obsteterat parcebat nec cui-
quam qui sibi occurrerat ignoscebat.
10. Tibi semper cautum volui nec tamen de hac re te
hominem incautissimum ac temerarium consulendum

Ex 30) 1. Potest fieri ut homo turpissimus dubitaturus sis
servitium dignitati anteponere
2. Negat se illi certamini procrem interfuisse
3. Se amicis nunquam defuturum esse sollicitus
4. Quarenti mihi quis esset ille praeses nihil respondit
5: Omnes (compertum habemus) quam sit turpe amicis
in difficili tempore deesse
6. Neque tempore ac neque diei neque occasioni defuturum
esse spondeo sed fortuna nescio an consiliis nostris obstet
7. Marcellum Syracusis pulcherrimae urbi illacrimasse
dicunt 8. Equidem vix crediderim regem nostrum mitissimi
hominem ingenii adeo saeviturum fuisse
9. Ita his quae nunc civitati instant periculis omnes in
rem publicam incumbamus
10. Ad existimationem ejus quam plurimum pertinet compertum
nos habere utrum in hac ille ceciderit an sibi vim intulerit
11. Oportuit te fratri tuo vero fortissimo obviam excedere domi
tedere tutus rei publicae post habiturus.

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Debates. Public Relations. at U.N.S.

Debates while at High School

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Pitt — one of most Illustrious statesmen — fine culture
his character — honest — moral & fearless — fine culture
his hatred of bribery — honest dispensment of public
money — Refused not receiving / asking more than his
salary. servants cheating him — Hush the whole
house with a single word — People
who sent him there — carry out their
wishes — they support him not the
parliament — He loved England — He
~~[illegible]~~
His election of Wolfe & Amherst shows
his inborn knowledge of men
return to office — Towers of strength to
to England — Frenchman says his reign
= winning 2 battles. His resignation
said to have broken the mainspring
by means of which the Parliament
was moved. One of the clearer heads
he is the orater the others are
speakers. King says he thinks that it is
his duty to insist upon Pitt re-
maining in Parliament office
Orater — shown in his speeches against
Walpole — Duchess of Marlborough
bequeathes a legacy of £10,000 to him.
at his retirement the government grants
a £3000 a year to his wife & himself
at his return to office the arouses the entire
nation to new activity and in the
space of a few years they recover
their superiority over France ~~and~~
annihilating her navy and stripping
her of the Colonies. While in power
Fort after Fort fell in Canada
till at last the capture of Quebec the
British become masters of Canada
His victories — a victory over the French
at Minden in Germany. Brest fleet
of Admiral Hawke destroyed off the
rocky shore of Bretagne.
Pitt knowing about the secret alliance
of France & Spain against England
By Pitt's victories British became
pre-eminent in both hemispheres
Stamp Act. about the state of America
His Dying speech, Taxes on tea &c
70 years of age. heart rendering
You cannot conquer America. Monument
at public expence — £20,000 in payment
of his debts £4000 a year to his descendants

some of his finest Speeches ~~delivered~~ were
delivered as he Client 105 his crutches
with his limbs eased in flannel.

Walpole

While secretary of war — sent to tower
for being guilty of a high breach
of trust & notorious corruption — expelled
from the house. He said
himself that he was as ~~[illegible]~~ former
ignorant of books he loved neither
hunting nor reading his real love
for the table ~~[illegible]~~ the chase. He rode as fast as he
drank. he said every man had
his price. some he gave titles
of honor &c more ~~[illegible]~~ he
introduced bribery as a system
after 20 years left with but 1 god
man in his ~~[illegible]~~ Cabinet. While
Premier, bribery was his secret
did not hold his power honestly
Drunkenness — foul talk thought
no discredit to him. his known
~~[illegible]~~ not
a new parish had been created
Early a single new church had been
built, no schools except grammar
schools of Edward & Elizabeth
But Bible — Hannah More
no effective police
Strike in London City Sp. unnumbered
any one to get drunk for 1 penny
dead drunk for a pence
such was the state of the country
was punished without and which
Pitt had to fight against contend
he was hated by Statesmen of the time as
Johnson, Swift, Tompson &c &c.
his chief aim was to be alone in office & never
mind the State, while Pitt cared for his
country and not for himself

Power seems to have
been dissembling notice of
action

He always looked out for his
own interests first and then
for the country

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Pitt, as a ~~statesman he was~~ ~~during~~ ~~distinguished for his~~
~~hatred of bribery & his honest disbursement of public~~
~~money~~ Some of his finest speeches were as strident
on this crutches with shoeblinds raised in flannel
When he was lecturing ~~the~~ ~~House~~ ~~he began~~ ~~business~~
of victories by which ~~Britain~~ became ~~known~~ as Commoner
Pitt ~~of Hayes~~ ~~Chatham~~ ~~When Pitt was in Power~~
we were in America fort after fort fell or was abandoned
until the capture of Quebec & the British became masters
of Canada ~~The victories in Italy~~ ~~and~~ ~~over the French~~
at Minden in Germany Destruction of a French fleet
of Admiral Hawke off the rocky shore Britanye
War with Spain. Pitt foretelling this
Walpole. Held his power not heredity while Premier
But bribery was his secret some Tillys of
honor &c/money. Later merchated him
such as Tompson Johnson Swift Pope

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Walpole laughed at his gestures and emotions on the stage but did not laugh when she saw his concern and grief. She lost sight of the part carried out of the house to breathe her last in a protest against national dishonour

~~It was the first to sound a note of Parliamentary Reform. His selection of Walpole Amherst shows his unborn knowledge of men~~

~~The return of Pitt to office a tower of strength to England (makers) A French man says that when he resigned it was as great a loss as the winning of 2 battles. His resigning is said to have broken the chain spring by which the government was moved. One of the hearers of the House remarked "This is the orator the others are speakers"~~

~~We see the King anxious to dismiss saying that the Whigs~~ it is his duty to insist upon his staying in office

Walpole ~~While~~ the house dissolved that while he was Secretary of War he was sent to the Tower ~~guilty~~ of a high breach of trust and notorious corruption and accordingly was committed to the Tower and dismissed from office. Walpole use to say himself that he was no reformer.

He was ignorant of books showed neither writing nor reading his real love was for the table - the bottle - the chase - he rode as hard as he drank. he said that every man had his own price - he introduced bribery as a system after twenty years he was left with but one good man in the Cabinet Drunkenness and fox hunting were thought no discredit to. Before not a new parish had been created Hardly a single new church had been built, No school except the grammar school of Edward & Elizabeth. But one bible no effective police, In streets of London gin shops drunk for 1 penny dead drunk - hence state of Prisons, father of Corruption,

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I See ~~National~~ Encyclopedia Vol 10 Page 224 for Pitt.

~~2 " " " " 13 " 604 " Halifax~~

~~2 " British Gt Britain " 1 " 355 " "~~

~~2 " " " " " " " "~~

~~2 " " " " " 493 " Halifax~~

~~3 See Mahons History of England V ~~165, 119, 180, 110, 203,~~ Pitt~~

~~this death while making this last speech~~

~~7 See Mahons history 106 Pitt~~

~~1~~

~~Pitt~~

~~9~~

~~406~~

Points

~~Pitt a man of ingenius~~ ~~his honesty~~ ~~has moral arguments~~

~~legacy of £6,000~~ ~~from taking~~ ~~as bribes~~ ~~against Walpole~~

~~8000 pound a year to his wife and heirs after~~

~~his retirement~~

~~How he formed a party~~

~~His death, blind and~~ ~~nearly~~ ~~most~~ ~~health rendering~~

70 year of his age ~~carried~~ ~~home never to rise again~~

a ~~monument~~ erected at public ~~expense~~

a grant of 20,000 £ in payment of his debts

4000 £ a year to his ~~descendants~~

~~about his servant Cheating how~~

~~known as one of the most obstinate~~ ~~that ever graced the Senate~~ ~~statesmen~~

~~He aroused on his return to~~ free the English

nation ~~to~~ new activity ~~and in a space of~~

a few years ~~they recover their supremacy~~ ~~overthrow~~

annihilating ~~her~~ ~~rising~~ and ~~stripping~~ her of

~~her Colonies~~

~~Poor as Pitt was he would not~~ ~~except more~~

~~than one farthing beyond his salary~~ (Greene)

~~He could silence an opponent with a look of~~

~~scorn hush the whole house with a~~ ~~word~~. ~~Pitt~~ said that it was the people ~~who had~~

~~sent him there and he intended to carry out their~~

~~his support was shown not in the Parliament~~

~~House but for England~~

You cannot tax Canada Stamp act, Taxes or

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Resolved that England gained more by the vices of her sovereigns than by their virtues.

First let us clearly understand what is meant by vices & virtues in reference to sovereigns. The word vice does not merly imply Drinking, Smoking &c but all the bad deeds, habits, & actions of a sovereign likewise the ~~word~~ virtues are all the good deeds, habits & actions of a sovereign.

Let us now take a slight glimpse at what England gained by the virtues of a few of her earlie sovereigns we will start with Alfred the Great.

Alfred the Great encouraged learning by establishing schools and employing learned men to teach his people, he founded the University of Oxford and ~~he~~ passed a law enforcing on the nobles the education of their children. We all know that do ignorant country can prosper well you see that England gained much by the progress in learning which started itself in this reign and is ~~almost~~ entirely due to the goodness of ~~their~~ Alfred ~~Army~~ regarding his subjects welfare.

A Military system ~~was~~ first organized by him and thus he helped in the defence of his country ~~against other countries~~ foreign powers. He made just laws, turned away all partial judges his sole thought ~~was~~ to do right to all his subjects and leave England better, wiser & happier in all ways than he found it, this he certainly did, and what was the result! Why his country was at peace during his reign and what is most remarkable is that up to the present day where ever the descendants of the Saxon race have gone even in the most remote parts of the world they have been patient, persevering, never to

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be broken in spirit & never to be turned aside from the enterprises on which they have resolved & where so ever that race goes there law & industry, safety for life & property and all the good results of steady perseverance are certain to arise, it is beyond a doubt that this is all due to the virtues of the Great King Alfred.

Athelstan greatly encouraged commerce by granting the title "thane" to every merchant who made three voyages in his own ships this cost the country nothing but at the same time it helped to make England quite a commercial country, and no country amounts to much unless it has a certain amount of commerce

To William the Conqueror we credit the doomsday book which book contained an account of every estate in England with its owners name as well an account of the cultivated land &c this work is of great value to the historian.

He doubtlessly saved many fires by the institution of the Curfew Bell which was rung at eight O'clock as a signal for the people to put out their lights & fires, it was something similar to the "curfew" which we hear sing~~ing~~ in Berlin & Waterloo at an hour later, only it was on another principle.

Henry I. united the Norman & English lines by marrying Maud daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and niece of Edgar Atheling this was a virtue and ~~England~~ the union benifited England.

Henry II. Introduced trial by jury which made of trial remains to the present day and which in some cases is certainly better, than trial by ~~a~~ ~~single~~ one Judge and certainly it was then as ~~a~~ none of the Judges were inclined to be partial.

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Richard I. By taking part in the Crusades gave his subjects a greater desire to do likewise the effect was the East was opened up to commerce and poured its riches into England. The country was drained of Ruffians tramps &c which sort of people do not at all benifit the country the standing of the middle classes was elevated by weakning the power of the barons whose estates began to pass into the hands of the more wealthy commoners so you see England gained much in this reign.

Edward I. Did his best to improve the laws, strengthen the government and make parliament more fit to share in governing and England gained much by his efforts. His great desire was to ~~make~~ conquer Scotland & Wales thereby making England one strong nation and he soon found means for conquering the latter thus through Edward's efforts England gained Wales. He called together a Parliament which represented all the classes or estates of the realm and founded on the same idea as our parliament of the present day. & laid down the great principle on which parliament now rest that "What touches all should be approved by all" So we see that Edward did much towards making the people have a say in the governing of the country and in his reign it was enacted for the first time that no tax should be raised without the consent of parliament.

Henry V. had a great design to ~~make~~ his ~~country~~ country as large as possible and by efforts which he made he gained for England Normandy thus he did much through love of his country towards enlarging it.

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Now that we have considered briefly a few of the virtues of the sovereigns what England gained by let us now look at what she lost by some of their vices. we will start with Ethelred. In his reign the Danes returned to attack England. He tried to buy off the invaders the money levied for the purpose was called Danegeld & this was the first tax ever levied upon the English people the effect was to bring the pirates back in larger numbers to demand larger bribes and thus money was taken out of the country thereby making it much poorer and we also see that taxation was introduced through his wickedness.

William the Conqueror in order to have a pleasure hunting ground from Winchester to the sea drove all the people from that district and destroyed some 60 villages thus the population of England was decreased to a certain extent and the houses in the villages being destroyed also helped to weaken England financially.

Of John we know nothing good. he divorced his wife & married the alleged wife of the Earl of March this vice together with the murder of Arthur roused enemies against him and soon England lost Normandy, Anjou & Maine this was one of the heaviest losses that England ever sustained and it was caused simply through the vices of King John. through his vices he brought poverty & hunger to many English homes.

Henry II. Through love for foreigners & neglect of home duties gave his countrymen a great deal of offence which resulted in a civil war which cost the country a great deal as

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well as the loss of many men.

Richard I. through wars with France which he carried on at the expense of his English subjects he drew from England in 2 years the sum of £1,000,000. no doubt this helped in the present National debt.

Edward III. through desire to rule both France & England caused the Hundred Years War in which England gained nothing but on the other hand lost much money & many good men,

Ed II. lost Scotland through negligence when it was almost conquered by Ed. I.

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Duke.

Resolution that England
permit Bonar Law the
record of the discussion
that they their decision

March 18th/20.

Dr. W. Orn. King

B. H. L.

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Resolved that England gained more by the vices of her sovereigns than by their virtues.

Negative.

First let us clearly understand what is meant by vices & virtues of ~~in reference to sovereigns~~ The word vice does not merely imply Drinking, Smoking & such all the bad ~~qualities~~ deeds of either a ~~person~~ sovereign likewise the ~~word~~ virtues mean are all the good deeds & actions ~~qualities~~ of a sovereign ~~which~~ performs & England gained what

Let us now take a look at ~~a few of the sovereigns~~ some of her early sovereigns ~~to see~~ with the virtues we will begin, starting with Alfred The Great ~~and we will~~ look at this virtues.

Alfred the Great. He encouraged learning by establishing schools and employing learned men to teach his people. He founded the University of Oxford as well as promoting ~~of this children~~ ~~passed a~~ law enforcing ~~on the people~~ the education ~~of~~ a fleet and did all he could to foster the seafaring spirits of his subjects, To his wisdom we can trace many of the principles of modern British a militia system was first organized by him law, he made just laws, turned away all partial judges, his sole thought was to do right to all his subjects and leave england better, wiser, & happier in all ways than he found it which he certainly did. What was the result of all this! Why, his country was at peace all during his reign and what is most remarkable is that up to the present day wherever the descendants of the Saxon race have gone even in the most remote parts of the world they have been patient perseving, never to be broken in spirit & never to be turned aside from enterprises on which they have resolved, & where so ever that race goes there law, & industry, and safety for life & property and all the good results of steady perseverance are certain to arise it is beyond a doubt that this is all due to ~~the wisdom of~~ the virtues of the great king Alfred.

Athelstan. — is remarkable for the great encouragement he gave to commerce by granting the

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title "Thane" A every merchant who made three voyages in his own ships ~~cost the country nothing~~ doubtless ~~he~~ has helped England much as far as commerce is concerned.

~~Canute built churches monasteries thus encouraging religion~~

William the Conqueror:— ~~His chief virtues were the~~ To ~~him~~ we credit the Doomsday book which contained an account of every estate in England with it owners name as well as ~~with~~ an account of the cultivated land &c. & this work is of great value to the historian.

He doubtless saved many ~~crimes~~ fires by the institution of the Curfew Bell which was rung at eight O'Clock as a signal for the people to put out all their lights & fires!

Henry ~~the~~ 1. He gave a charter to the people which promised to give back his subjects their old laws and to reform all the abuses which had crept in during Rufus' time. We should remember this Charter as it states very clearly for the first time the rights of the people and puts bounds to the power of the king by saying that the freedom of the people cannot lawfully be interfered with.

~~Destroyed many of the castles~~

He united the Norman and the English lines by marring Maud daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and niece of Edgar Atheling. ~~His wars~~

Henry II. — By the union ~~benefited~~ England lessened the power of the barons by destroying many of their castles. He also introduced Trial by Jury which mode of trial remains to the present day and which in some cases is certainly much better than trial by ~~one~~ a single judge.

Richard I. By taking part in the Crusades it gave his subjects a greater desire to do so also the effects of the Crusades were that they opened up the east to commerce and poured its riches into England, ~~He~~ drained the county

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of trampse and ~~cords~~ elevated the standing of the middle classes by weakning the paners of the barons whose estates began to pass into the hands of the more wealthy commoners.

Edward I. Did his best to improve the laws, strengthen the government and make parliament more fit to share in gouerning.

He had a desire to conquer Scotland & Wales and he soon succeeded in conquering the latter.

He called togethes a Parliament which represented all the classes or estates of the realm and founded on the same idea as our parliament of the present day & laid down the great principle on which parliament now acts "~~That~~ what touches all should be approved by all" On this reign it was enacted for the first time that no tax should be raised by the king without the consent of parliament

~~Edward III.~~

Henry V. Through his ambition to make his country as large as he could he gained for it Normandy.

~~Elizabeth~~

Charles 2. He issued a Declaration of Indulgence dispensing with the penal laws against Catholics this certainly saved England from ~~Blood~~ ~~Strife~~ discontent among her subjects.

William of Orange ~~He agreed to call Parliament often, and was~~ William realized that he was king by the will of the people and not by Devine Right as the former ones had believed The great object of his life was to humble ~~France~~. In this reign was established the Responsible form of Government which made the kings ministers responsible to Parliament for what they ~~the~~ did.

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So that from ~~this time~~ nothing can ~~no very terrible can~~ arise from the rules or customs of the Sovereign as ~~the Parliament~~ (except when they are personally concerned. as what England

Now let us look at ~~some of~~ these ~~Kings~~ by some of their deeds.

First we will take Ethelred— He was a weak monarch ~~John.~~ and in his reign the Danes returned again to attack the English He tried to ~~buy these~~ buy off the invaders the money levied for the English ~~people~~ purpose being called Danegelt this was the first tax imposed upon the of this was to bring the pirates back in larger numbers to demand larger bodies and thus much money was taken out of the country. He then ordered a general massacre of all the Danes living in England the result was that ~~when~~ a Danish king landed in England with a large army and Ethelred had to flee to Normandy.

William the Conqueror:- In order to have a pleasure hunting ~~from~~ ~~found drove all the inhabitants from~~ Winchester to the sea he drove all the inhabitants from that district and destroyed some 60 villages this was certainly a heavy loss. this

John:- ~~Divorced his wife & married the wife of the Earth of March~~ ~~through his carelessness England lost Normandy~~ ~~with the murder of Arthur caused his enemies~~ ~~against him and from England lost Normandy Anjou & Maine~~

Henry II, Through his love for politics and neglect of home duties he gave his county men a great deal of offence and this resulted in a civil war through which England lost Anjou a good many

Richard I. Through ~~foreign~~ wars with France ~~which~~ of the English subjects which he carried on at the expense from England in 2 yrs & 10 mos and

Edward II, Through his negligence ~~he lost~~ Scotland gained its independance, whereas on the other hand if he had been careful England might have gained Scotland.

Edward III, Through desire to rule both France & England he caused the Hundred years war. In which England gained nothing but ~~during~~ many good men & wasted much money through his ~~wars~~ wars the brought poverty & hunger to ~~many~~ English homes

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1. Subj for debate

What is meant by greatness — politician — statesman — general — 1,000 & 1000 — Credit not as great general — victory. Near in mind

1. — Ay am statesman — civil war — loss of men — No. My opinion — happy in prosperous

2. Will try & give a few of Mallaytons ideas — throughout debate — point dog — fight — civil war — understand what I mean

3. Birth — great general not only Eng — County of Meath — May 1, 1769. same year Napoleon

4. After curriculum at Eton — Rogers — distinguished by correctness of conduct — Thomas there at Commencement — Cromwell — No inclination for study — prizes — extravagance

5. Before it — engineer in 63 — 2nd Foot — few months lieutenancy in 67 — at age of 24 — lieutenant colonel in 33 ft.

6. In Feb 1797 — sent in Calcutta — Engaged in all operation — reduction of Mysore at battle of Malavelly march 27 — skillful movements — victory & capture of Seringapatam May 4.

7. afterwards appointed to a seperate command — in 1800 took field — freebooters — Wangh — defeated & slain — Scindiah another — assuming hostile attitude — Wellesly despatched — Chastise. Camp — siege & capture of Ahmednuggar Crosses the Godaneri came up — Marhatta force = 30000 Hy & Infy 90 guns on field of battle — Though he had only 3500 foot & 2000 cavalry set to & defeat immediately attacked & defeated Sept 23, 1803 & won complete V. Army leaving 1200 dead — all Cannon. Forbes 4th Vol.

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Surrenders - Scandinavia hunting for truce
No sooner granted - treacherous Mahratta raid
raz ah of Berar -- both chiefs concentrated for
plans of argaum - rapid forced march - dire
formidable attack - scattered 10 thousand horse
29 - greatness

8 1793 defeat & capture of Gujarat Chiefs rashness
-- unforgivable -- Indian conspiracy - accession 93.

9 In 1806 had been appointed M P for Rye - now at for
Marshall on appointment in April 1807 as chief sea for
In 1808 returned for New Port Isle of Wight
To discharge of official duties he brought forward
that straightforwardness of purpose clearness of
thought - capacity for business - perfect gentleman

But cast of intellect fitted to excel in
field rather -- & his opponent to command
10 of British force to assert in expulsion of the
from Iberian pen - joined to him a career worthy
of his surpassing military genius - At head of
10000 troops defeated - Spanish army expelled by
at Vimiera French loosing 2000 men & 13 pieces of canon

On death of Sir John Moore - command of the
army & eventually carried British arms in
triumph across Pyrenees even at this early
11 period his sagacity had detected the in-
-ternal weaknesses of the splendid fabric
of Napoleons greatness & looked forward
-confidence - Europe delivered - oppressor.

Nemesis - hated one jot of hope throughout
arduous years - campaigns - though hampered
by misgivings & incompetence of his superiors
at home & insufficiency of means so lavishly
12 placed at his disposal - With devotion of duty
which almost amounted to fatalism he
he calmly advanced in path he had laid down
for himself & year after year bowled before the
finest troops & best generals of the race proving
himself second to none among Masters of War

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Surrenders - Scandinavia tempts Prussia for truce
no sooner granted - treacherous Mahratta raids
razak of Berar -- both chiefs concentrate for
plans of Argaum - rapid forced march - defiles
formidable attack - scattered to Winds Nov 29
29 - freshness

8 12th Sept defeat & capture of Gawil Ghurs rocky f-
-- impregnable -- Indian Cons[pi]racy - accession of

9 In 1806 had been appointed M.P. for Rye - now sat for
Marshall on appointment in April 1807 as chief Sec for Ire
In 1808 returned for New Port Isle of Wight
To discharge of official duties be brought forward
that straight forwardness of purpose clearness of
thought - capacity for business - penetration

10 But cast of intellect fitted to excell in
field rather --- than his opponent to command
of British forces to assist in expulsion of the
from Iberian Pen - found them a career worthy
of his surpassing Military genius - At head of
1000 troops defeated Spanish army expelled Gen
at Vimiera French loosing 2000 men & 13 pieces of cannon

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period his sagacity had detected the inh-
-erent weaknesses of the splendid fabric
of Napoleons greatness & looked forward
-confidence - Europe delivered - Oppressor

12 Never abated one jot of hope throughout
arduous perio[d] - Campaigns - though hampered
by misgivings & incompetence of his superiors
at home - insufficiency of means so sparingly
placed at his disposal - With devotion of duty
which almost amounted to enthusiasm
he calmly advanced in path he had laid down
for himself year after year steeled & ordered the Pen
finest troops & best generals of the race proving
himself second to none among Modern Conquer

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in coolness of judgment promptitude of decision & fortitude of resolve.

13. Wellesley arrived at Lisbon on 22 of April & immediately moved upon Oporto then occupied by one of Napoleons ablest generals - the illustrious Soult. He had about 16000 Soult - bridges - boats - continuous 3 days - on night of 12 May carried army across Douro at point - broad - deep - swift - succeeded in driving French out of Oporto with heavy loss. This Operation justly considered - brilliant page in Modern Military history

14. The British general next advanced upon Madrid to effect a junction with Spanish army at Talavera met by French who Mustered 46000 foot, 7000 cavalry 80 guns - allies under Wellesley 54000 but 34,000 Spanish - incompetent officers worse than - When french made their attack of 27 of July. Spanish after 1 volublle discharge - took to heels & fled. British remained firm 2 days hard fighting enemy defeated owing to mastery manoeuvres of Wellesley & courage of troops. The loss of French was 984 killed 6294 wounded 136 prisoners 7 guns

15. At Salamanca put to flight 40,000 French in 40 minutes causing them to loose 11 guns, 2 eagles, stores, Ammunition 12000 killed & 7000 wounded & his loss did not exceed 700 killed & 4000 wounded

16. In the following may be won a complete victory over French who never commanded by Bonaparte in person. Lost 157 pieces of cannon all their ammunition, their treasure - stores their papers 1000 prisoners 9000 killed & wounded thus Wellesley completely demoralized French army. This battle virtually delivered Spain from her oppressor.

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His long meditated plans of operations
had now been successfully carried out. He had
17. recaptured almost all important fortresses of Spain
& gradually forced back the invaders towards
the frontiers of their own country

As you all know Napoleon - banished - return from
Elba -- human hands - all known - Waterloo
18 between Wellesley & Napoleon on field - fact -
When Wellesley came up - field bristled
with cannon of Nap. result - Napoleon - to Plymouth

19. Catholic Emancipation - civil war Ireland

In April 1835 he quietly retired from office
left Honored by Sovereign, Beloved by Nation
his closing years - calm serenity afforded
20. remarkable contrast to stir & excitement of
early career. But he remained the
same resolute, tenacious, Self Reliant
& self controlling man, never flinched at
danger, rarely despaired at Waterloo

Never animated by any mean ambition
or lust of power, always inspired by an
21. invincible love of order & rigid obedience
to what -- dictates of duty, Manly in every
thought, English in every feeling
Correct in discernment, Accurate in
judgement, fertile in resource &
Vigorous in execution.

On Sept 14. 1852 in 83 year of age, duke of Wellington
22. -remains - public funerals - after lying in state
at Chelsea Ch. interred 18th Nov beneath
dome of St Pauls Cathedral, by the side
of his rival & glory & patriotic devotion Lord Nelson
Here they shall remain in peace - While
other hand, Cromwell - hanged at Tyburn
more than half a century after, public hatred, Abhorrence of Regicide
23. Let us always remember Wellesley as the great soldier &

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a few points.

Greene says "no war has ever had greater results in the history of the world or brought greater triumphs to England than "The Seven Years War."

Never had England played so great a part in the history of mankind as in the year 1759
In Sept, Minden and a victory off Lagos
Oct. Quebec.
Nov. French defeated at Quiberon.

Horace Walpole said "we are forced to ask what victory there is this morning for fear of missing one" Not so much the number but the importance of its triumphs that made the Seven Years war stand and remain still without a rival.

Britian no longer a mere European power no longer a mere rival of Germany, Russia & France but mistress of N. America and of India, Claiming the empire of the seas.

The Atlantic was dwindling into a mere straight within the British Empire.

Progress. To show the progress which this war helped England, and the next year sent ships on a cruise of discovery to the straights of Magellen 3 years later Capt. Wallis reached the Coral ree of Tahita. In 1763 Capt. Cook traversed the Pacific from end to end and wherever he touched in New Zealand or in Australia he claimed the soil for the English brown and opened a new world for the expansion of the human race.

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The Queen Jean Visit.

subject for debate

Nov 15th 49.

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Who between & object. viz { Austria. ~~Russia~~. France. Spain.

The war was between Fredrick the great and a confederacy

the ~~Englishmen's~~ object was to crush the power of ~~France~~ Russia ~~Fredrick~~ and to partition Prussia. Whilst the cause between England & France was to settle who should be masters of India & N.A. which did not take long to prove. &c

affairs in america.

At this time England possessed only the colonists on the Atlantic coast while on the other hand France ~~had~~ possessed Canada, Louisiannia, ~~&c~~ in short you might say the remainder of the continent. But when the war began we notice quite a change we see fort after fort falling until England becomes master of the large and extensive continent of N. America

Let us now look at her victories. ~~the wins~~ Louisburg is taken, The whole province of Cape Breton & Prince Edward I's is taken also. ~~Reduced~~ she gains Pittsburg also forts Ticonderoga and Niagara and by the taking of these forts France can no longer hinder the advance of Colonists to the valley of the Mississippi Then comes the greatest of all the Capture of Quebec by that gallant general Wolfe which makes England ~~mastres~~ of Canada and ~~upon~~ the Capture of Montreal by ~~another great~~ General ~~Sir~~ Ahmerst in 1760 puts an end to the dream of a French Empire in America. and makes England for certain the entire masters of N. A.

Affairs in India.

In India England was equally as successful She gains Bengal which is the richest and most fertile of all countries, provinces in India. From

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Ceylon to the Himalayas and [illegible] the victory at Plassey began the empire of the British in the east, they in India capture Madras & Robert Clive captures Arcotin 1757 when the sovereignty of Bengal was in peril and wins the great victory above mentioned at Plassey which made Bengal a british province and saved English residents from massacre and laid the foundations of British rule in India.

Affairs concerning other countries.

The English win battles against the French at Minden, Quiberon and off the rocky coast of Bretagne admiral Hawke wins another victory. Martinico the strongest and wealthiest of the French West Indian possessions was conquered at the opening of the year and followed by the Conquests of Grenada St Lucia & St Vincent all of which are valuable islands besides these she gains from the Spanish, Havana, Manilla and gain the rich Spanish Colony of Cuba. The Philippines the wealthiest of the Spanish Colonies yielded to the British fleet and from this you will be able to gather a little of what England gained from France & Spain. and a point worth noting come up here that Admiral Hawke by the defeat of the French on Quiberon bay completely annihilated the maritime power of France and she also take Belle Isle on the Coast of France Spain which at this time held Florida surrenders it to the British Crown. She also gains possession in Hindostan so you will readily see that she has gained possessions in almost all parts of the Globe.

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"Resolved that the Duke of Wellington was a greater man than Oliver Cromwell"
Subj. for debate Nov. 3rd 1890.

Affirmative.	Negative
H. L. M. King	W. Haggi
W. Gingerich	E. Weber.
A. Bricker	G. Rebelski

The subject for debate to-day as you are all aware is "Resolved that Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington was a greater man than Oliver Cromwell.

Now first of all we must understand what is meant by a great man. A many may be great in a number of different respects. He may be a great politician, he may be a great statesman or he may be a great general. But all these are made up of minor successes. Thus a man becomes a great general by gaining different victories at different ~~times~~ which put together show his capacity as a general. You would not call a man who goes out into a field of battle, with an army of say 10,000 strong and well trained men & battle against an army of say about 1000 weak & untrained men, a great man because with his 10,000 strong ~~he~~ would defeat the 1000 weak, but where an army goes out under command of a certain general & battle with an army infinitely larger than itself & succeeds in defeating that army, should not a greater part if not most of the credit go the general who is in command if he were not a great general would he so be able to conduct his troops as to bring them to victory. Now I would like you to bear this in mind during the short time that we are discussing these two men. Again would you call a man a great statesman if he causes a civil war in his country thereby causing the lost of a number of his country's best men & as every man helps to make a country stronger he

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he would be helping in making his country weaker.
No. My opinion of a statesman is different from
that. My opinion of a statesman is a man who on the
other hand tries to save his country from a civil
war & who tries to make the land in which he
lives a prosperous & happy one.

Now I will try to give you a few of Wellington's
great deeds which helped towards making him
a great man & throughout the debate I would like
you to look at the points not merely as this
is one point & that is another but to consider
them according to their value. Say for instance that
one man prevents a dog fight & another man
prevents a civil war. From these mere acts
~~you~~ would you call the man who prevented
the dog-fight as great as the man who prevented
the civil war. Now you will understand what I
mean by considering the points according to
their values.

Arthur Wellesley Duke of Wellington was one
of the greatest generals that not only England
but Europe has ever produced was born in the
County of Meath May 1, 1769. The same year in
which Napoleon was born.

After a short circuclum at Eton he
was removed to the Military College at Angers where
he distinguished himself by the correctness of
his conduct & here at the very commencement of
his life we see how different he was from Crom-
well, who while at college felt no inclination for
study and who fell it is said into the vices &
extravagancies of the town in which he was.

Before he was 18 he was appointed to an ensignacy
in the 73 regiment of foot & in a few months removed
to a lieutenancy in the 76th At the age of 24 we find

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him a lieutenant colonel in the 33rd foot. In February 1797 he landed with his regiment in Calcutta. He was engaged in all the operations that led to the reduction of the Mysore at the battle of Malavelly March 27 where his skillful movements largely contributed to the victory to the capture of Seringapatam May 4. He was afterwards appointed to a seperate command and in 1800 took the field against a Noted Mahratta freebooter named Waugh who was defeated and slain, Scindian another more powerful Mahratta chief assuming a hostile attitude against the british Government Wellesley was dispatched to chastise him. The campaign opened with the siege & capture of Ahmednuggar. Crossing the Godavery the british General came up with the Mahratta force nearly 50,000 strong & supplied with 90 guns on the plain of assaye & though he had only 3,500 foot & 2000 cavelry of which not a third were britis he immediately attached them Sept 23, 1803 & won a complete victory the enemy leaving 1200 dead on the field and all his cannon. Fortress after fortress then submitted to the conqueror & Scindiah himself humbly sued for a truce Scarcely had it been granted however before the treacherous Mahratta united with the rajah of Berar & both chiefs concentrated their forces on the plains of Argaum. By a rapid forced march the British commander overtook them delivered a formidable attack & scattered them to the winds Nov. 29. If this does not show greatness I do not know what does

By this great defeat & the capture of Ageel Ghur a rocky fortress which the natives believed to be impregnable the Indian Company gained a large accession of territory

In 1806 he had been appointed M. P for Rye

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He now sat for Minshull on his appointment in April 1807 as chief Secretary for Ireland & in 1808 was returned for Newport in the Isle of Wight. To the discharge of his official duties he brought that straightforward-ness of purpose clearness of thought & capacity for business which were peculiarly his characteristics

But the cast of his intellect fitted him to excell in the field rather than in the coun[illegible] & his appointment to the command of the British force designed to assist in the expulsion of the French from the Iberian peninsula opened to him a career worthy of his surpassing military genius At the head of 10000 troops he defeated a french army infinitely larger. than. ~~Junot~~ at Vimiera the french loosing 3000 men & 13 pieces of cannon.

On the death of Sir John Moore Wellesley was appointed to the chief command of the Peninsular army & eventually carried the British arms in triumph across the Pyrenees. Even at this early period his sagacity had detected the internal weakness of the splendid fabric of Napoleons power & he looked forward with confidence to the period when Europe should be delivered from its oppressor.

He never abated one jot of hope throughout his arduous peninsular campaign though hampered by the misgivings & incompetence of his superiors at home & by the insufficiency of the means most grudgingly placed at his disposal. With a devotion of duty which almost amounted to enthusiasm he calmly advanced in the path he had laid down for himself & year after year wrested the most brilliant victories from the finest troops & best Generals of France, proving himself second to none

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among modern conquerors in coolness of judg-
-ment, promptitude of decision & fertility of resource
Wellesley arrived at Lisbon on the 22nd of April
& immediately moved upon Oporto there occupied in force
by one of Napoleons ablest generals. the illustrious
Soult He had with him about 16,000 men Soult
had destroyed all the bridges & seized all the boats
but the British general contrived to secure 3 large
barges & on the night of the 12th of May carried
his army across the Douro which at this point
is broad, swift, & deep & drove the french out of
Oporto with heavy loss. This operation is justly
considered one of the most brilliant passages
in Modern Military history
The british General Wesley advanced upon Madrid to
effect a junction with the Spanish army. At
Talavera he was met by the french who mustered
43,000 foot 7000 cavalry & 80 guns the Allies
under Wellesley were 54,000 strong but 34,000
were Spanish & being led by incompetent officers
worse than useless. When the French made their
attack on the 27th July the Spanish after one
volubble discharge of musketry took to their
heels & fled but the British remained firm
& after 2 days hard fighting the enemy were
defeated owing to the masterly manoeuvres of
Wellesley & the courage of his troops The loss
to the French was - 9444 killed 6294 wounded
156 prisoners & seventeen guns
At Salamanca he put to flight 40,000 french
in 40 minutes causing them to loose 11 guns
2 eagles, stores, ammunition 12000 killed & 7000
wounded whilst his loss did not exceed 700 killed
& 4000 wounded.
In the following May he gained another complete

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victory over the french who were commanded by Bonap
in person. They lost 151 pieces of cannon all their
ammunition, their treasure, their stores, their eagles
1000 prisoners & 9,000 killed & wounded thus Wellesley
completely demoralized the french army. This
battle virtually delivered Spain from their oppress

His long meditated plans of operations had now
been successfully carried out. He had recaptured
almost all the important fortresses of Spain
& gradually forced back the invaders towards
the frontiers of their own country

As you all know Napoleon was banished
but he made his escape & returned to france
then took place one of the greatest battles that
has ever been fought by human hands. You
all know what battle I mean, I mean the battle
that was fought between Wellesley & Napoleon
on that field of Waterloo which a poet has decreed
as having grown rich from the blood that
was shed upon it. When Wellesley came up the
field was bristling with the canon of Napoleon
but the result of this great battle is too well known
to require any explanation

~~Castle~~ By carrying the Catholic Emancipation
~~Act~~ he saved ~~Ireland~~ no doubt a civil war
in Ireland

In April 1835 he quietly retired from official
life, Honored by his Sovereign beloved by his
nation his closing years in their calm serenity
afforded a remarkable contrast to the stir &
tumult of his early career but he remained
yet the same resolute, sagacious, self reliant
& self-controling man who flinched not at Assaye
& who never despaired at Waterloo. Never animated
by any mean ambition or lust of power always inspired

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by an invincible love of order & rigid obedience to what he believed to be the dictates of duty, Manly in every thought, English in every feeling correct in discernment accurate in judgment fertile in resource & vigorous in execution.

On Sept. 14. 1832 in the 93rd year of his age he died at Walmer castle. His remains were honored with a public funeral & after lying in state at Chelsea ~~Hospital~~ were interred On the 18th of November the dome of St Pauls Cathedral by the side of his rival in glory & patriotic devotion Lord Nelson Here they have remained in peace ever since Whilst on the other hand Cromwells remains were taken up & having been ~~hanged~~ at Tyburn were cast into the hole beneath the ~~scaffold~~ gallows thus showing the public hatred which existed against that man who my worthy opponents are going to try to make you believe was a great man.

Let us always remember Wellesley as the great soldier.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour
Nor paltered with Eternal God for power
Who let the turbid streams of rumor flow
Through either babbling world of high or low.
Whose life was work whose language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life
Truth-teller was our England's alfred named
Truth-teller was our English duke
Whatever record leap to light
He never shall be shamed

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Oshawa

Received the following telegram
Nov 7 1900 from Mr Thomas Crowell.

Flora 3 40 PM

C 434

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Resolved that Wellington was a greater man
than Cromwell.

The subject for debate to-day as
you are all aware is "Resolved
that Sir Arthur Wellesley Duke of Wellington
was a greater man than Oliver
Cromwell." Now first of all we must
understand what is meant by a
great man. A man may be great
as a politician he may be
be great as a statesman or he
may be a great general but all
these are made up of minor successes
thus a man becomes a great general
by gaining different successes at
different times which put together
will show his capacity as a general
You would not call a man
who goes out into a field of battle
with an army of say 10,000 well trained men to battle

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against an army of say about 1000
Greeks & untrained men. A Great
man because he with these
10000 strong should defeat
the 1000 Greeks but before
that army goes out under command
of a certain General to battle
against an army infinitely larger
than itself and succeeds in
defeating that army should not
a greater part of not most of
the credit go to the general
who was in command of the
army not an ordinary General would
he be able to conduct his
troops as to bring them to victory
~~& consequently would he not~~
~~be called a great general~~
Now I would like you to bear
this in mind during the next
time that we are discussing these

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tive men. Again would you call
a man a great statesman if
he caused a civil war in this
country thereby causing the loss
~~of several of the greatest men~~
~~in this country~~ of this country's greatest men
although he kept ~~this country~~
~~a~~ Dominion ~~together~~ and so long
as one man helps to make a country
stronger he would be helping
in making the country greater.
In My opinion of a Statesman
is different from that of my
friend of a true statesman is
a man who on the other
hand tries to save his country
from a civil war & who
tries to make ~~the~~ land in which he lives
prosperous & happy to a peaceful end.
Now I will show you a few of
Mackenzie King's great deeds which

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helped towards making him
a great man, & throughout
the debate I would like to look at the points
~~Coote~~ & look at the points
not merely as this is one
point & that is another
but consider them according
to their value. Say for instance
that one main prevents a dog fight
& another prevents a civil
war from there being a dog fight
you would ~~[illegible]~~ call the
man who prevented the dog fight
may who prevented the
as great ~~as~~ as the man who prevented
the Civil war. Now you will under-
stand what I mean by considering
the points according to their values

Arthur Wellesley Duke of Wellington
~~was~~ one of the greatest generals
that not only England but even
Europe has ever produced was
born in the County of Meath

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May 1, 1769. The same year in
which Napoleon was born.

After a short circumdum at
Eton he was removed to the Brienne
College at Angers where he distin-
-guished himself by the correctness
of his conduct and here at the
very commencement of his life we
see how different he was from
Cromwell who while at college felt
no inclination for study & who fell
it is said into the vices & extrava-
-gances of the town in which he
was. Until he had greatly injured
his characters & impaired his fortune.

Before he was 18 he was appointed
to an ensigncy in the 73 regiment
of foot & in a few months removed
to a lieutenancy in the 76 ~~th~~ &
at the age of 24 we find him a
Lieutenant Colonel in the 33rd foot

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In February 1797 he landed with
his regiment in Calcutta He
was engaged in all the Operations
that led to the reduction of the
Mysore at the battle of Malavelly
& Mallavelly where his shell fell among
Powder bags & by contributing to the
victory & at the Capture of Seringa-
patam May 4. He was afterwards
appointed to a seperate command
& in 1800 took the field against a
noted Mahratta freebooter, Dhoondiah
Waugh who was defeated & slain Sindiah
Scindiah another and more powerful
Mahratta chief assuming a hostile
attitude against the British Govern
ment Wellesley was despatched
to chastise him The campaign opened
with the siege & capture of Ahmed-
-nuggur Crossing the Godavery

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the British General came up with
the Mahratta force, nearly 50,000
Strong & supplied with 98 Guns
on the plains of Assaye & though
he had only 3500 foot & 2000 Cavalry
of which not a third were British
he immediately attacked them
September 23, 1803 & won a complete
victory the enemy leaving ~~4000~~ 1200
dead on the field and all his
Canon. Fortress after fortress
then submitted & the conqueror
& Scindiah himself humbly sued
for a truce. Scarcely ~~[illegible]~~ had
it been granted however before
the treacherous Mahratta united
with the Rajah of Berar & both
Chiefs concentrated their forces
on the plains of Argaum. By a
rapid forced march the British
Commander overtook them defeated

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a formidable attack & scattered them to the winds Nov 29.
If this does not show greatness I do not know what does.

By this great defeat & the capture of Asaval Ghur a rocky fortress which the natives believed to be impregnable the Indian Company gained a large accession of territory

In 1806 he had been M.P. for Ryde and had lost on his appointment in April 1807 as Chief Secretary for Ireland - in 1807 was returned for Newport in the Isle of Wight. To the discharge of his official duties he brought that straightforwardness of purpose, clearness of thought & capacity for business which were peculiarly his characteristics.

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But the cast of his intellect
fitted him to excell in the field
rather than in the concil & his
appointment to the command
of the British force designed to
assist in the expulsion of the
French from the Iberian Peninsula
opened to him a career worth
of his surpassing Military Genius
at the head of 10,000 troops he
defeated a French army infinitely
larger at Vimiera killing the
French loosing 3000 men 13 pieces
of cannon.

On the Death of Sir John Moore
Wellesley was appointed to the chief comma
of the Peninsular army & eventually carried the British arms
in triumph across the Pyrenees
Even at this early period his

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sagacity had detected the internal
weakness of the splendid fabric
of Napoleons power & he looked
forward with confidence to
the period when Europe would
be relieved from its oppressor.
He never failed one jot of hope
throughout his arduous penin-
sular campaigns though tarnish-
-ed by the misgiving & incompetence
of his superiors at home &
by the untoward accidents of the most
mos[illegible] grudgingly placed at his
disposal. With a devotion of
duty which almost amounted
to enthusiasm he calmly advanced
in the path he had laid down
for himself & year after year
wrested the most brilliant
victories from the fitness

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troops & best generals of France
proving himself second to
none among modern conquerors
in coolness of judgment, promp-
-titude of decision & fertility of
resource.

Wellesley arrived at Lisbon
on the 22nd of April & immediately
moved upon Oporto then occupied
in force by one of Napoleon's ablest
Generals, the illustrious Soult
He had with him about 16.000 men
Soult had destroyed all the bridges
& seized all the boats but the
British general contrived to
secure 3 large barges on the
night of the 12th & May carried his
army across the Douro which
at this point is broad, swift
& deep & drove the French out
of Oporto with heavy loss

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This operation is justly considered
on of the most brilliant passages
~~of~~ in modern Military history
The British right advanced upon
Madrid to effect a junction with
the Spanish army at Talavera he-
was met by the French who Mustered
43,000 foot 7000 cavalry & 80 guns
the allies under Wellesley were
54000 strong but 34,000 were
Spanish & being led by incompetent
~~Gen~~ officers worse than useless
When the French made their attack
of the 27 of July The Spanish after
one volley discharged Muskets
took to their heels & fled but
the British remained firm
and after 2 days hard fighting the
enemy were defeated owing to
the masterly manoeuvres of

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Madrid to effect a junction with
the Spanish army at Talavera he-
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bered 34000 strong but 14000 were
Spanish & being led by incompetent
officers worse than useless

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of the 27 of July the Spanish after
one volley discharged their muskets
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the British remained firm
and after 2 days hard fighting the
enemy were defeated owing to
the masterly Manoeuvres of

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Wellesley & the courage of his troops
the loss to the French was 9444
killed, 6294 wounded 1556 prisoners
& seventeen guns

At Salamanca he put to flight
~~40,000~~ French men in 40 minutes
~~who~~ the french loosing eleven guns
2 eagles, stores ammunition 12,000
killed & 7000 wounded whilst
his loss did not exceed 700 killed
& 4000 wounded

In the following May he gained
Another complete victory over the
French who were commanded
by Bonaparte in person. They lost
151 pieces of canon all their ammun-
-ition their treasure their stores their
papers, 1000 prisoners & 9000 killed
& wounded thus completely demoralizing
the French army. The battle
Virtually delivered Spain from their oppression

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His long meditated plans of operation
had now been successfully carried
out He had recaptured almost all
the important fortresses of Spain
& gradually forced back the invaders
towards the frontiers of their own
country. As you will recall Napoleon was himself
at Waterloo & directed the attack
& returned to France
but on made his escape
Flight
One of the greatest
victories that has ever been
won by human hands You
all know which victory
I mean. I mean the victory which
Wellesley won over Napoleon
on that field of Waterloo
Which when Wellesley came
up was bristling with the
cannon of Napoleon & the results
of this Battle are too well known
to need any explanation

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By carrying the Catholic
Emancipation Act he saved
no doubt a civil war in
Ireland
In April 1835 he quietly retired
from official life, Honored by
& deregn beloved by his Nation
during his closing years in this calm
serenity afforded a remarkable
contrast to the stir & turmoil
of his early career but he
remained yet the same resolute
sagacious, self reliant & self control
man who flinched not at Assaye
& who never despaired at Waterloo
Never animated by any mean
ambition or lust of power always
inspired by an invincible love
of order & rigid obedience to

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What he believed to be the
dictates of duty. Manly in every
thought, English in every
feeling, correct in discernment
accurate in judgement
fertile in resource &
vigorous in execution
On Sept 14, 1852 he
died at Walmer castle. His
remains were honoured with
a public funeral & after lying
in state at Chelsea Hospital
were interred on the 18th of
Nov in St Pauls Cathedral
by the side of his rival & glorious
& patriotic Nelson. Lord Nelson
Here they have remained in
peace ever since. Whilst Cromwell
Were taken up and hanged
down at Tyburn were cast

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CANADA

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& patriotic devotion, Lord Nelson.
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peace ever since. Whilst Cromwell
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into the hole beneath the
gallows thus showing the
public hatred which exists
against that man who by
words of his own is going to
try to make out to be a
great man

~~The fallen~~

Let us always remember Wesley
as the great soldier ~~who~~
Who never sold the truth to serve
the hour
Nor Pattered with eternal
God for power
Who let the turbid streams of
rumor flow
Through either babbling world
of high or low
Whose life was work whose
language rife

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With rugged Maxims hewn from life
Truth - tells was our England's
Alfred named
Truth tells was our Englands
Duke
Whatever record leap to light
He never shall be shamed

WLM King
P.M.

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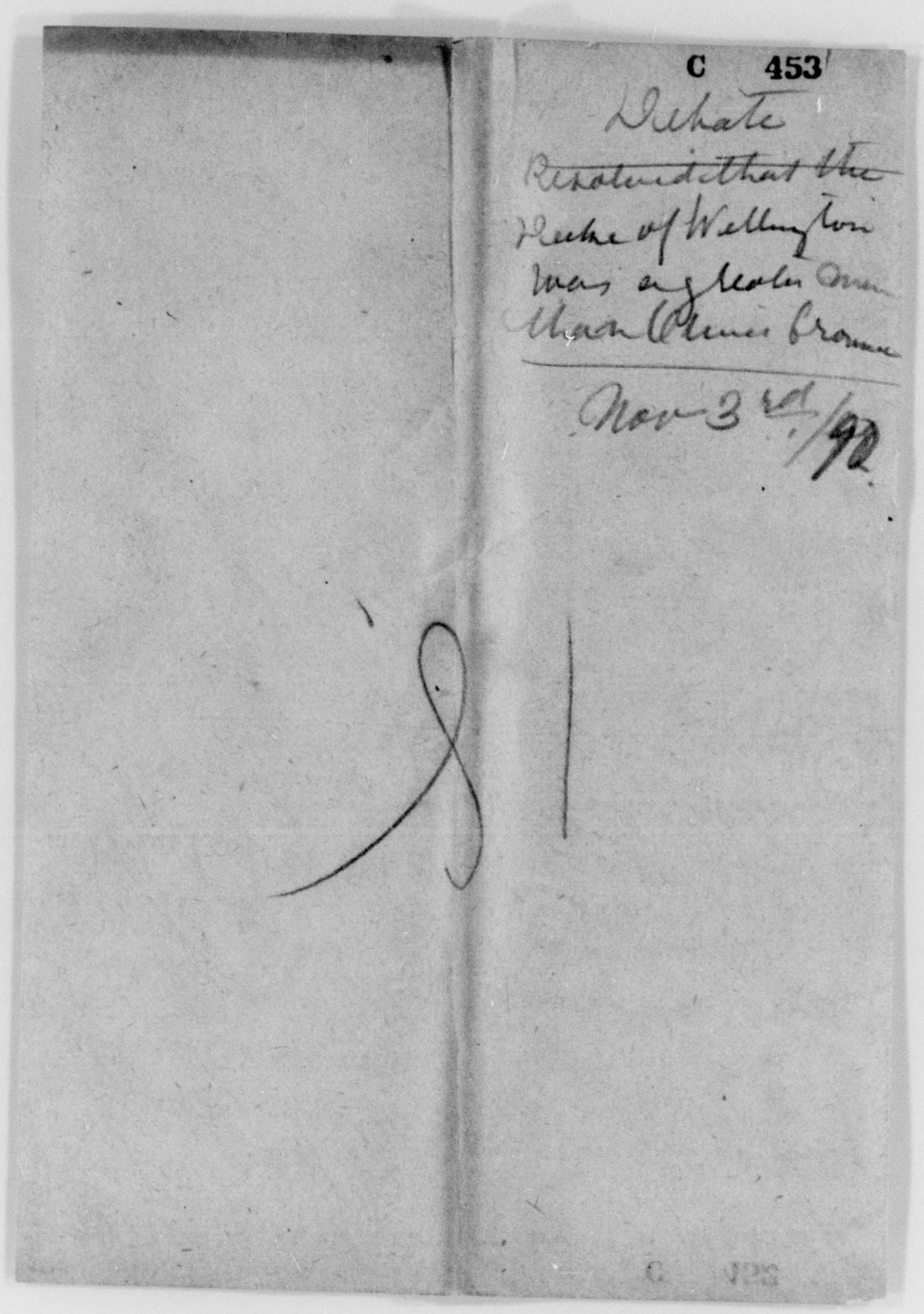

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About General
Wellington never
won the battle
of Waterloo he must
have had pretty large
ears to hear the
prussians coming

Spanish War.
Spain did not run
every time.

Cromwell dont
count. Wellington
son of a gunner.
~~Shouldn't know much~~
higher.

Keeping Parliament
out of Parliament
because he knew that
they would they would
either vote for or against

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Age or had [illegible]
Greatness. He said
Wellington never feared
or trembled when he did not
know how to draw
them. He's iron
sides. Wellington
Cromwell never lost
Battle Wellington
did. Where he broke
[illegible] defeat
defeat par mies of
superior force too.
Wellington had [illegible]
[illegible] men. how was
it he only lost 400
at

He talked about
Cromwell sea
battles at sea.
Trade in [illegible]

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condition, Allies Generals
in good condition
the North poor people
to Canada and save
them lands that
accounts for Numbers
of Tramps.
Cromwell told
Jealous do you call
those signs of Greatness

Attended Wellington
a mean bloodthirsty
was cold. French tried
to have him killed

Cromwell never
lost a single life
in all his life
Why - for people he
never attempted siege
that he was not sure he could take

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Weber C 457

Said he was a farmer
Haggy said he was
a son of the farmer
I
Headd not had
in the circle of
form of government
that Cromwell wished
& set up was
He cannot consider
Cromwell as bad
Historians tell
us he was dis-
pearted.
He would have
saved the king
if he could

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have become head of
Essex but as he
~~Couldn't~~ he did not
deserve that honor
he was not satisfied
& determined in spite
to have the King execute

He was kind to
his enemy Well
if he was why did
he have them
butchered

You used the
many points that
were not mentioned
from could see how
great he was.

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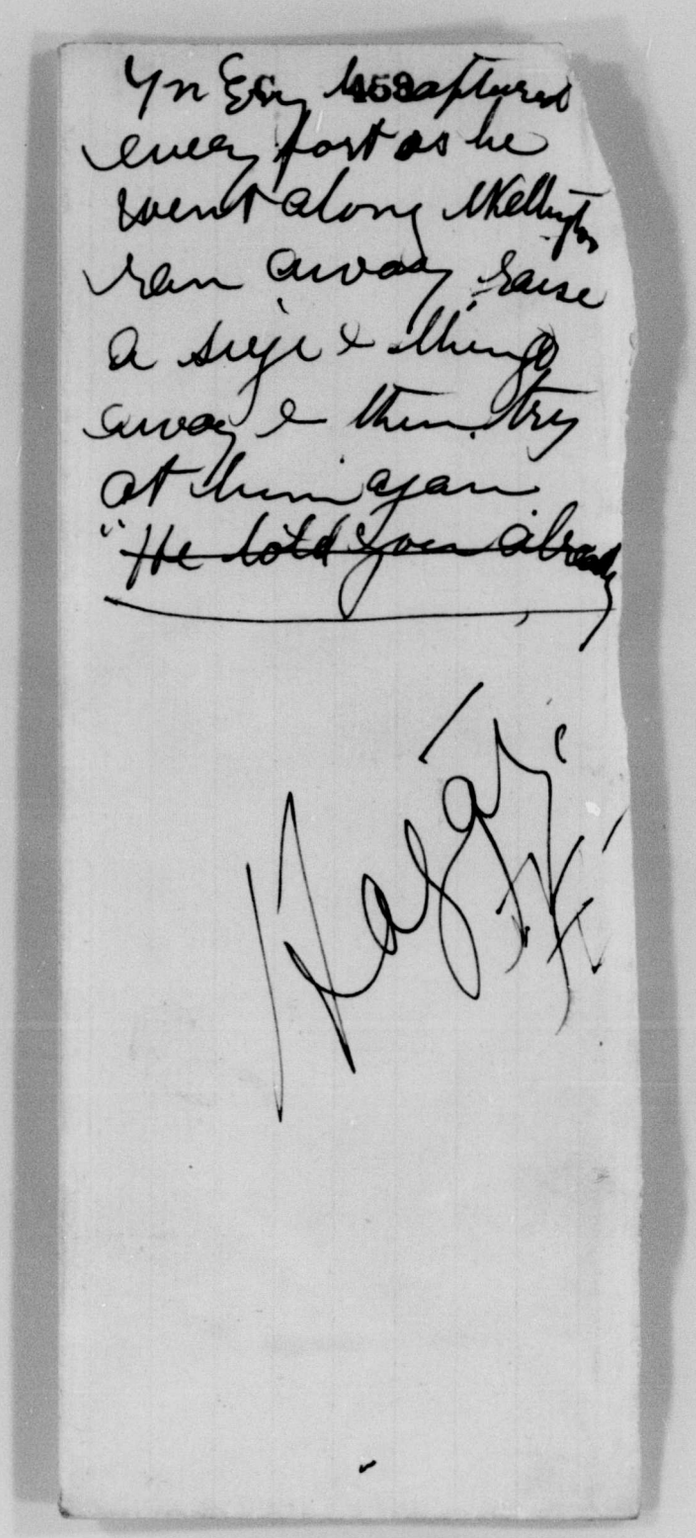

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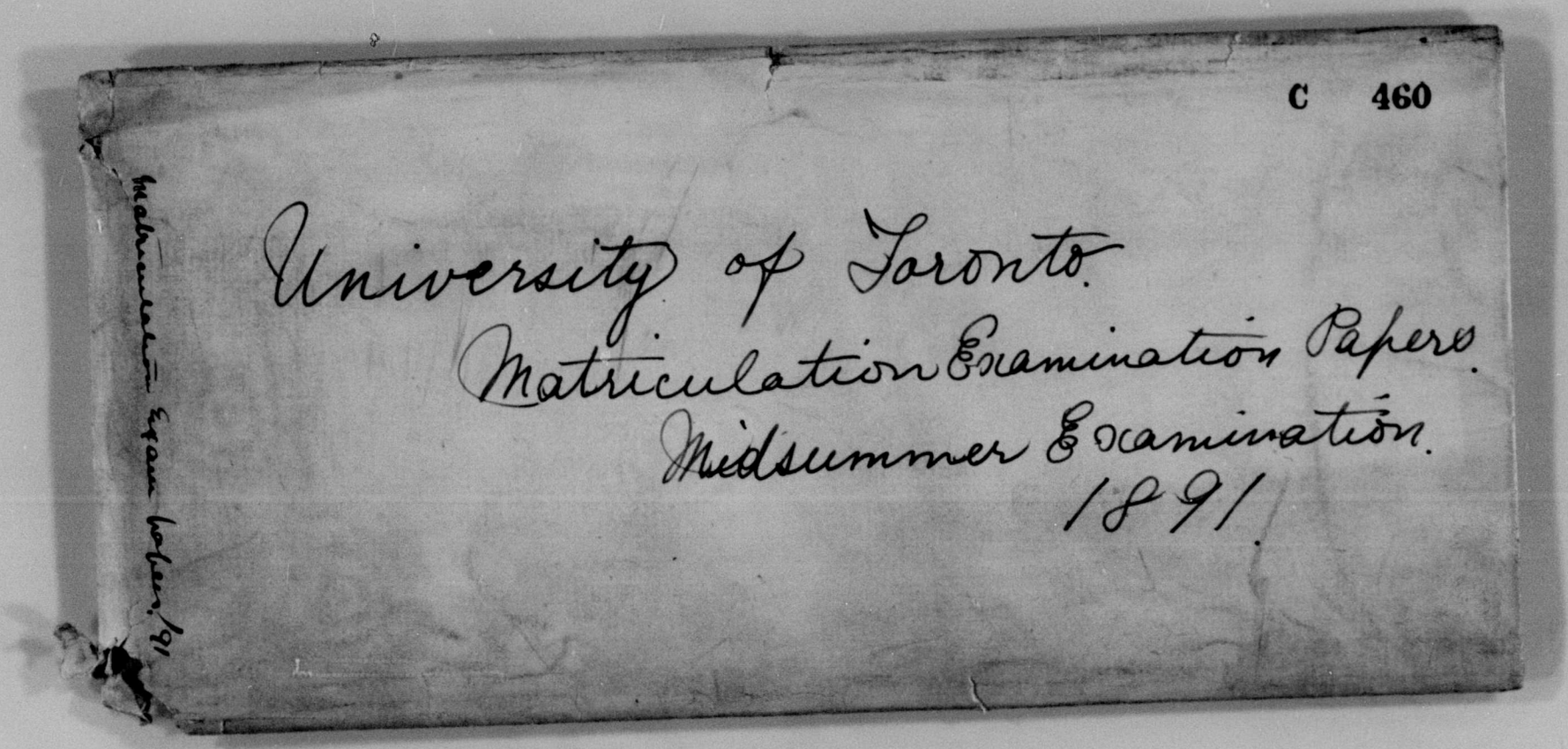
C 460

University of Toronto.

Matriculation Examination Papers.

Midsummer Examination.

1891.

Mathematics Exam. papers, '91

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Education Department, Ontario.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1891.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH POETICAL LITERATURE.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: { W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.
T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.
John E. Bryant, M.A.

NOTE.—*Candidates for the Junior Leaving Examination will take sections* A *and* C. *Candidates for Junior Matriculation will take sections* A *and* B. *Of the questions marked with asterisks, only* ONE *is to be answered.*

A.

1. What are the merits and defects of *Evangeline* as a poem? Make your answer as definite as you can, and illustrate, as far as possible, by references to particular points or passages.

2. Tell in good literary form the story of *The Birds of Killingworth*, reproducing, as far as you can, the spirit of the original.

3. Explain the italicised words in the following passages, carefully giving, in the case of common nouns, the exact shade of meaning:

(*a*) The wind seized the *gleeds*.

(*b*) In the *bivouac* of life.

(*c*) It glanced on flowing flag and rippling *pennon*,

(*d*) No morning gun from the black fort's *embrasure*.

(*e*) The right of *eminent domain*.

(*f*) —— he hears in his dreams
The *Ranz des Vaches* of old.

(*g*) Softly the *Angelus* sounded.

[OVER.]

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*4. Reproduce in your own words the sequence and development of thought in the poem entitled *Resignation*.

*5 Indicate in what poem and in what connection the following passages appear :

(*a*) Nor deem the irrevocable past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If rising on its wrecks, at last
To something nobler we attain.

(*b*) Fame is the fragrance of heroic deeds,
Of flowers of chivalry and not of weeds.

(*c*) Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is godlike.

(*d*) ——the cares, that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents, like Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

(*e*) Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best.

*6. Mark the scansion of the following passages, and discuss all variations from the regular metre :—

(*a*) He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And makes his breast rejoice.

(*b*) Robert of Sicily, brother of Pope Urbane
And Valmond, Emperor of Allemaine.

(*c*) Mixed with the whoop of the crane, and the roar of the grim alligator.

(*d*) So in each pause of the song, with measured motion the clock clicked.

(*e*) All were subdued and low as the murmurs of love, and the great sun—

B.

Beautiful was the night. Behind the black wall of the forest,
Tipping its summit with silver, arose the moon. On the river
Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit.

Nearer and round about her, the manifold flowers of the garden
Poured out their souls in odours, that were their prayers and confessions
Unto the night, as it went its way, like a silent Carthusian.
Fuller of fragrance than they, and as heavy with shadows and night-dews,
Hung the heart of the maiden. The calm and the magical moonlight
Seemed to inundate her soul with indefinable longings,
As, through the garden gate, beneath the brown shade of the oak-trees,
Passed she along the path to the edge of the measureless prairie.
Silent it lay, with a silvery haze upon it, and fire-flies
Gleaming and floating away in mingled and infinite numbers.
Over her head the stars, the thoughts of God in the heavens,
Shone on the eyes of man, who had ceased to marvel and worship,
Save when a blazing comet was seen on the walls of that temple,
As if a hand had appeared and written upon them, "Upharsin,"
And the soul of the maiden, between the stars and the fire-flies,
Wandered alone, and she cried,—"O Gabriel! O my beloved!
Art thou so near unto me, and yet I cannot behold thee!
Art thou so near unto me, and yet thy voice does not reach me?
Ah! how often thy feet have trod this path to the prairie!
Ah! how often thine eyes have looked on the woodlands around me!
Ah! how often beneath this oak, returning from labours,
Thou hast lain down to rest, and to dream of me in thy slumbers!
When shall these eyes behold, these arms be folded about thee?"
Loud and sudden and near the note of a whip-poor-will sounded
Like a flute in the woods; and anon, through the neighboring thickets,
Farther and farther away it floated and dropped into silence.
"Patience!" whispered the oaks from oracular caverns of darkness;
And, from the moonlit meadow, a sigh responded, "To-morrow!"

7. What is the general idea set before the reader in this passage? Point out the relation of the thoughts, i.e. their relation to the general idea or to one another.

8. Indicate concisely, with references to definite points and passages, the chief merits of this passage.

C.

Old Yew, which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy fibres net the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.

The seasons bring the flower again,
And bring the firstling to the flock
And in the dusk of thee, the clock;
Beats out the little lives of men.

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O not for thee the glow, the bloom,
Who changest not in any gale,
Nor branding summer suns avail
To touch thy thousand years of gloom:

And gazing on thee, sullen tree,
Sick for thy stubborn hardihood,
I seem to fail from out my blood
And grow incorporate into thee.

9. Tell concisely the subject of this poem, and of each stanza in it.

10. Show the development of the thought in this poem and the appropriateness of the introduction of the idea which each clause expresses.

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Education Department, Ontario.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1891.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.; T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.; J. E. Bryant, M.A.

NOTE.—*Only 9 questions in all are to be answered by any candidate, namely, section A, 5 questions from section B, 2 from section C, and 1 from section D. The two questions marked with an asterisk are for candidates for the Junior Leaving Examination only, and both these questions must be taken by these candidates.*

A.

1. Describe the grievances and complaints of the people of Canada which led to The Constitutional Act of 1791. Describe the provisions of this Act and the hopes of those who promoted it; and shew wherein the Act was successful in allaying the discontents of the people and wherein it was not successful.

B.

2. Describe graphically the conflict at Ligny, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo.

3. Describe the policy of William Pitt towards Ireland. How far was he successful in carrying out his policy, and in what respects did he fail? What were the causes of his failure and the results of it?

4. Sketch and contrast the respective attitudes of Burke and Pitt towards France during the progress of the French Revolution (1789-1793). State and account for Pitt's final attitude towards the French Government of that time. (OVER.)

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5. Give an account of the events in the earlier part of the reign of George III (1763-1792) which were concerned with the development of the freedom of the press and the increase of its influence.

*6. Sketch the personal character and political career of the elder Pitt (Lord Chatham) stating particularly his efforts
(*a*) in upholding the honor of the empire abroad;
(*b*) in promoting the independence of parliament and parliamentary reform;
(*c*) in preventing the secession of the American Colonies.
Mention any other notable efforts which Chatham made to promote the welfare of the kingdom and advance its honor.

7. Enumerate and describe the improvements and advancements made in the technical arts, manufactures, agriculture and commerce of Britain from 1750 to 1790.

8. Describe and account for the religious revival which characterized the middle of the 18th century. Mention some results of that revival which extended beyond the immediate sphere of its action.

*9. Give an account of Walpole as a Minister of Finance. What were the principles of his financial policy? How far was he able to carry his principles into effect and wherein did he fail? Describe the influence of his policy as Finance Minister and Premier upon the mercantile prosperity of the nation.

10. Describe the difficulties and obstacles that stood in the way of the union of England and Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne. How were these overcome or removed? What were the provisions of the Act of Union? What have been the practical advantages of the Union?

C. 2

11. Sketch briefly the political and military career of Julius Cæsar, accounting as far as you can for its success. Give your estimate of Cæsar's character and abilities; also of the influence of his career upon the history of the world.

12. Sketch the career of Philip of Macedon, and give some account of the resistance offered to his ambition by Demosthenes. Give your estimate of the influence of Philip's successes upon the development of political freedom in the ancient world.

13. Sketch the history of the Persian invasion under Xerxes (B.C., 480), describing more particularly the achievements of the Greeks at Thermopylæ and Salamis. Sketch briefly the military operations of the Persians and the Greeks during the next year (B.C., 479), and state your opinion as to the general influence of the invasion upon the subsequent history of the Grecian States.

D.

14. Describe generally the extent and boundaries of the British Possessions in North America:
(*a*) at the beginning of the Seven Years' War (1756);
(*b*) at the close of the War of American Independence (1783).

15. Describe briefly the position (using modern names) of the following:
(*a*) Gallia Transalpina,
(*b*) Gallia Cisalpina,
(*c*) Liguria,
(*d*) Etruria,
(*e*) Latium,
(*f*) Samnium,
(*g*) Apulia,
(*h*) Asia (propria),
(*i*) Cilicia,
(*j*) Bithynia and Pontus,
(*k*) Thracia,
(*l*) Dacia,
(*m*) Africa (propria),
(*n*) Numidia,
(*o*) Mauritania.

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Education Department, Ontario.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1891.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: A. R. Bain, LL.D.
N. F. Dupuis, M.A.
I. E. Martin, B.A.

NOTE.—*Candidates for Junior Matriculation must take section* A, *and any four questions in section* B. *Candidates for the Junior Leaving Examination must take questions 4 and 5 in section* A, *any four questions in section* B, *and any three questions in section* C.

A.

1. (*a*) How can you determine, by inspection, when a number is divisible by 5, 9?

(*b*) State and illustrate the proof of Multiplication by casting out the nines.

(*c*) Find the value correct to four decimal places, of:—

$$2+\frac{1}{1\times2}+\frac{1}{1\times2\times3}+\frac{1}{1\times2\times3\times4}+\frac{1}{1\times2\times3\times4\times5}+\frac{1}{1\times2\times3\times4\times5\times6}.$$

2. Distinguish between prime and composite numbers. Resolve the composite number 277200 into its prime factors, and by this process find the greatest common measure of 1071, 1092, 2310.

3. The actual cost of making a piano is $256. The manufacturer, importer and local agent each make 25% profit. For what amount does the agent sell it?

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4. One clock strikes 5 strokes in 6 seconds and another strikes 6 strokes in 7 seconds. They strike the 10th stroke of 12 together. If the first clock is correct, what is the error of the second clock when the first clock begins to strike?

5. A speculator is shipping 30 horses, which cost $160 each, to Liverpool. For how much must he insure them at $1\frac{3}{4}$ % so that in case of loss he may recover the cost of the horses, and the premium paid for insurance?

B.

6. Jones bought a house for $3,000 cash; it is assessed for $\frac{3}{4}$ its value, the rate of taxation being $16\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar. The insurance is $\frac{3}{5}$ % on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost. If Jones could have loaned his money at 5 % what monthly rent is he paying for his house.

7. The expense of constructing a railway is $5,000,000; of which 40 % is borrowed on a mortgage at 6 %, and the remainder is held in shares; what must be the average weekly receipts so as to pay the shareholders 5 per cent., the working expenses being 65 % of the gross receipts?

8. A Montreal merchant owes 5,000 francs in Paris. He buys a draft on London when sterling exchange is at a premium of 9; exchange between Paris and London 25.2 francs per £1. What does the draft cost him?

9. A man borrows $100 from a money-lender and pays it back in 12 monthly instalments of $10 each. These partial payments are deposited in the Savings Bank at 4 % per annum, simple interest. What rate of interest per annum is realized?

10. A person buys 6 % Bonds; the interest on which is payable yearly and which are to be paid off at par 3 years after the time of purchase. If he invests his interest when received at 4 % compound interest what should he pay for the Bonds to realize 7 % compound interest on his money?

11. A farm is mortgaged for $4,500 bearing 7 % interest payable yearly; the mortgage has 3 years to run. What sum paid down now would be equivalent to reducing the interest on the mortgage to 5 %, money being worth 4 % per annum, all interest being compound?

C.

12. A certain coin is $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick and $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch in diameter; another has to be made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the value and twice as thick. What will be its size?

13. It is required to cover a piece of ground 80 feet square by a pyramidal tent 30 feet in perpendicular height; find the cost of the requisite quantity of canvas at 15 cts. per square yard.

14. A ball of lead 4 inches in diameter is covered with silver; find the thickness of the silver in order that (*a*) the volume of silver may be equal to that of the lead, (*b*) the surface of silver may be twice that of the lead.

15. A mast is 49 inches in diameter at the bottom and 28 inches at the top, and contains 596.75 cubic feet of wood; find its height ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$).

16. The sides of a rectangle are 16 and 12; find the distance between the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from opposite vertices to a diagonal.

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Education Department, Ontario

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1891.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.; T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.; J. E. Bryant, M.A.

NOTE.—*All candidates will take section* A. *Candidates for the Junior Leaving Examination will take any one question of section* B, *and candidates for Junior Matriculation any one question of section* C.

A.

This delusive *itch* for slander, too common in all ranks of people, whether *to gratify* a little ungenerous resentment; whether oftener out of a principle of levelling, *from* a narrowness and poverty of soul, ever impatient of merit and superiority in others; whether from a mean ambition, or the insatiate lust of being witty (a *talent* in which ill-nature and malice are no ingredients);—or lastly, whether from a natural cruelty of disposition, abstracted from all views and considerations of self;—to which one, or whether to all jointly, we are indebted for this contagious malady, thus much is certain, from whatever seeds it springs, the growth and progress of it are as destructive to, as they are unbecoming, a civilized people. *To pass* a hard and ill-natured reflection upon an undesigning action; to invent, or *which* is equally bad, to propagate, a vexatious report without colour and grounds;—to plunder an innocent man of his character and good name, a jewel *which* perhaps he has starved himself to purchase and probably would hazard his life to secure;—to rob him at the same time of his happiness and peace of mind, perhaps his bread:—the bread, *may be*, of a virtuous family; and all this, as Solomon says of the madman who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, and saith, "Am I not in sport?" all this out of wantonness, and oftener from worse motives,—the whole appears such a complication of badness *as requires* no words or warmth of fancy to aggravate.—Pride, treach-

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ery, envy, hypocrisy, malice, cruelty and self-love may have been said, in one shape or other, to have occasioned all the frauds and mischiefs that ever happened in the world; but the chances against a coincidence of them all in one person are so many, that one would have supposed the character of a common slanderer as rare and difficult a production in nature as that of a great genius, which seldom happens above once in an age.

1. (a) Write a grammatical analysis of the first sentence :—This delusive..... civilized people.

(b) Parse the words in italics throughout the extract.

(c) ill-nature, self-love.—Why not illnature and selflove? Classify self-love and selfishness as to word formation. Compare the methods of word formation to which they respectively belong as to origin and priority, stages of development and extent of usage in the language.

2. Criticise briefly each sentence in the paragraph as to the order of words and terms, clearness and strength, shewing the effect of the rhetorical expedients employed.

3. Discuss the propriety of each of the following phrases as used in the extract :—

Delusive itch for slander, too common, are no ingredients (ll. 1-6), we are indebted (l. 9), contagious malady (l. 9), undesigning action (ll. 12-13), reports without colour and grounds (l. 14), plunder of his character (ll. 14-15), to purchase (l. 16), out of wantonness or worse motives (ll. 21-22), to aggravate (l. 23), in one shape or other (l. 25), that ever happened (l. 26), the coincidence (l. 27).

4. Correct or justify the following expressions as used in the extract, with reasons :

From a natural cruelty (l. 7), thus much (l. 9), which perhaps he has starved himself . . . and probably would hazard his life (ll. 16-17), at the same time (l. 17), may have been said (ll 24-25), production in nature (l. 29), perhaps his bread (l. 18), which seldom happens above once in an age (l. 30).

5. Of the following words taken from the extract

(a) Trace any ten to their sources.

(b) Select any five that survive from old beliefs and customs, explaining each.

(c) Give other existing forms of any five, accounting in general terms for the different forms and meanings of such words :

Delusive, slander, rank, ungenerous, resentment, ill-nature, ambition, witty, talent, consideration, reflection, undesigning, propagate, innocent, jewel, starve, secure, whole, virtuous, sport, person, chance, genius.

B.

6. Discriminate the following pairs of words, and use each word in a phrase in which the other could not be used :

Ranks, classes ; resentment, animosity ; merit, worth ; insatiate, insatiable ; talent, genius ; ingredient, component ; malady, disease ; invent, discover ; vexatious, annoying ; plunder, rob ; hazard, risk ; complication, combination.

7. (a) Discuss the use of each of the three degrees of adjectives in forming comparisons.

(b) Correct or justify each of the following :

a. Of all the figures of speech none come so near painting as metaphor.
b. He is not such an old man as you.
   He is just such an old man as you.
c. Of all others the vice of lying is the meanest.
d. The lesser of two evils.
e. The head boy is a better reader than any boy in the class.
f. He is the best reader of any boy in the class.

C.

8. Discuss the propriety and the order of each member of the following pairs of terms as used in extract A.

Meanness and poverty, merit and superiority, ill-nature and malice, views and considerations, growth and progress, hard and ill-natured, colour and grounds, character and good name, happiness and peace of mind, words or warmth of fancy, frauds and mischiefs, rare and difficult.

9. State the principle of Syntax that is violated in each of the following, and make the necessary corrections :

(a) Having failed in this attempt no further trial was made.
(b) Nothing but grave and serious studies delight him.
(c) Everything favored by good usage is not therefore to be retained.
(d) No man hath a propensity to vice as such ; on the contrary a wicked deed disgusts him and makes him abhor the author.
(e) Neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ALGEBRA.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: A. R. Bain, LL.D.; N. F. Dupuis, M.A.; I. E. Martin, B.A.

NOTE.—*Candidates for Junior Matriculation will take any eight questions in section* A. *Candidates for the Junior Leaving examination will take six questions in section* A, *and any two questions in section* B.

A.

1. Collect and reduce to the simplest form:

(*a*) $\dfrac{x+y}{y} - \dfrac{2x}{x+y} + \dfrac{x^3-x^2y}{y^3-x^2y}$.

(*b*) $\dfrac{a}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \dfrac{b}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \dfrac{c}{(c-a)(c-b)}$.

2. Find the value of x in (*a*) and the values of x and y in (*b*).

(*a*) $\dfrac{\sqrt{3x+1}+\sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{3x+1}-\sqrt{3x}} = 4$

(*b*) $(a-b)x+(c-d)y=p+q, \quad (a+b)x-(c+d)y=p-q.$

3. Resolve into factors:

(*a*) $a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2-2ab+2cd.$

(*b*) $4x^4+6x^3+72x-576.$

(*c*) $x^8-7x^4-144.$

4. Solve the equations:

(*a*) $x+\dfrac{5}{2x}=3\frac{1}{4}.$

(*b*) $3x^2-2x+\sqrt{3x^2-4x-6}=18+2x.$

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5. Shew that

(*a*) $\frac{b-c}{1+bc}+\frac{d-a}{1+ad}=0$, if $\frac{a-b}{1+ab}+\frac{c-d}{1+cd}=0$.

(*b*)

If $x=\frac{b-c}{a}$, $y=\frac{c-a}{b}$, $z=\frac{a-b}{c}$, then $xyz+x+y+z=0$.

6. (*a*) Solve the equation, $ax^2+bx+c=0$, and thence find the conditions for equal roots.

(*b*) If the roots of $x^2-px+q=0$ are α and β, and if $\alpha^2=q\beta$, find the value of α in terms of β.

7. Solve the following equations:

(*a*) $x+y=5$, $x^3+y^3=65$.

(*b*) $2x^2-xy=6$, $2y^2+3xy=8$.

8. (*a*) If $3x=2b+2c-a$, $3y=2a-b+2c$ and $3z=2a+2b-c$, shew that $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2+b^2+c^2$ and $xy+xz+yz=ab+ac+bc$.

(*b*) Prove that $x^4-px^3+qx^2-rx+s$ divided by $x-a$ gives $a^4-pa^3+qa^2-ra+s$ as remainder.

9. If a ship requires 40 hands, a schooner 15, and a steamer 10; if on a given day 36 vessels arrive in port manned in all by 750 men; and if the hands on the ships were sufficient to supply all the schooners and twice the number of steamers, how many vessels of each kind arrived that day?

10. The difference of two numbers is to the less as 4 is to 3, and their product multiplied by the less is 504; find the numbers.

B.

11. (*a*) When $x=2+\sqrt{-5}$ find the value of x^3-2x^2+x+18.

(*b*) Given $1+\sqrt{1-\frac{a}{x}}=\sqrt{1+\frac{x}{a}}$ to find x.

12. (*a*) If the roots of $cx^2+dx+f=0$ be α and β, shew that the roots of $c^2x^2+c(d-f)x-df=0$ are $\alpha+\beta$ and $\alpha\beta$.

(*b*) $x^2+y^2=2x^2y^2-15$, $x+y=xy+1$.

13. Find two numbers whose difference is 4, and twice whose product is equal to the cube of the less.

14. A number consists of three digits, the square of the second digit equals the product of the other two. The number multiplied by 7 is 124 times the sum of the digits, and if it be increased by 594 the digits will be inverted. Find the number.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1891

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

EUCLID.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: A. R. Bain, LL.D.
N. F. Dupuis, M.A.
I. E. Martin, B.A.

NOTE.—*Candidates for Junior Matriculation will take all the questions from section* A, *any two questions from section* B, *and any two questions from section* C. *Candidates for the Junior Leaving Examination will take all the questions from section* B *and any four questions from section* C.

A.

1. The two lines joining any point within a triangle with the ends of one of the sides are together less than the sum of the other two sides, but contain a greater angle. Euclid I, 21.

2. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another. Euclid I, 43.

3. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts shall be equal to the square upon the other part. Euclid II, 11.

4. If a point be taken within a circle from which there fall more than two equal straight lines to the circumference, that point is the centre of the circle. Euclid III, 11.

5. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference, upon the same arc. Euclid III, 20.

B.

6. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another and the diameter bisects it. Euclid I, 34.

Also the diameters bisect one another. (OVER.)

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7. If a straight line be divided into any two parts the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are together equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part. Euclid II, 7.

8. Describe a square which shall be equal to a given rectangle Euclid II, 14.

9. Draw a tangent to a given circle from a given point without the circle ; also show that two tangents can be drawn, and that they are equal.

10. If from any point without a circle a tangent be drawn to the circle and also a straight line cutting the circle, the rectangle contained by the whole line cutting the circle and the part without the circle is equal to the square on the tangent. Euclid III, 36.

C.

11. Being given a rectangle, to construct, on a given finite line as one side, a rectangle equal to the given one.

12. The sum of the three medians of a triangle is less than the sum of the three sides.

(A median of a triangle is a straight line from a vertex to the middle of the opposite side).

13. Show that the circumference of a circle can pass through any three points not in line, and that only one circumference can pass through the same three points.

14. If the finite line of question 3 is 10 inches long, find approximately the length in inches of the longer part.

15. If a quadrilateral has the sum of two of its opposite angles equal to two right angles, it can be inscribed in a circle.

16. The angle between two intersecting circles is defined to be the angle between tangents to the two circles at the point of intersection.

Hence draw a circle with given radius to intersect a given circle at right angles.

17. Two circles intersect in A and B, and from any point P on the line through A and B, two straight lines are drawn cutting one of the circles in C and D, and the other circle in E and F.

Then the rectangle contained by PC and PD is equal to that contained by PE and PF.

18. If a finite line be divided into any three parts the square on the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares on the parts together with twice the sum of the rectangles contained by the parts taken two and two.

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7. THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.; T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.; John E. Bryant, M.A.

Write an essay on any one, *but on one only*, of the following subjects :

(*a*) The Social Condition of England in the time of Richard I. as represented in "Ivanhoe."

(*b*) The character of Richard I. as represented in "Ivanhoe" and its variations from the Richard of History.

(*c*) Chivalry and the customs connected therewith.

(*d*) The Newspaper in Modern Life.

(*e*) City and Country Life Compared.

(*f*) The Trial of Warren Hastings.

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Education Department, Ontario.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MARTICULATION.

FRENCH AUTHORS.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: { M. S. Clark, B.A.
John Petch, M.A.
John Squair, B.A.

8.

Note.—*Candidates will take section* A, *and either section* B *or section* C.

A.

Translate:

Quel homme est ce député Bowelt? le connaissez-vous?

—Mais un brave homme, à ce que je crois du moins, monseigneur.

Le jeune homme, en entendant cette appréciation du caractère de Bowelt faite par l'officier, laissa échapper un mouvement de désappointement si étrange, de mécontentement si visible, que l'officier le remarqua et se hâta d'ajouter:

—On le dit, du moins, monseigneur. Quant à moi, je ne puis rien affirmer, ne connaissant pas personnellement monsieur Bowelt.

—Brave homme, répéta celui qu'on avait appelé monseigneur; est-ce brave homme que vous voulez dire ou homme brave?

—Ah! monseigneur m'excusera; je n'oserais établir cette distinction vis-à-vis d'un homme que, je le répète à Son Altesse, je ne connais que de visage.

—Au fait, murmura le jeune homme, attendons, et nous allons bien voir.

L'officier inclina la tête en signe d'assentiment et se tut.

1. *le connaissez-vous* (l. 1)? Translate: I know him and his brother.

2. *ne connaissant pas . . . monsieur Bowelt.* Translate: I don't know those gentlemen but I know their names.

3. Point out the various uses of *que* in the extract.

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4. *se hâta.* Change into the Present Perfect Subjunctive, third person plural.

5. Write the first person singular of the Preterite Definite, of the Future Indicative, and of the Present Subjunctive of *crois, faite, avait appelé.*

B.

Translate:

Né tout près de là, à Villerville, d'une race de marins, Jean Pigault, dans ses voyages lointains, avait toujours emporté au fond de l'âme l'image de ce coin de terre où s'était passée son enfance. Nulle part il n'avait rien vu qui effaçât chez lui ce radieux souvenir. Tout lui avait paru moins beau que ce pli du rivage où il avait ouvert pour la première fois les yeux à la lumière. Aussi s'était-il toujours dit que, plus tard, si, à force de travail et d'économie, il parvenait à cette précieuse aisance que l'on appelait autrefois la *médiocrité dorée*, et qui est le but si légitime de tous ceux dont la vie est un long effort et un rude labeur, ce serait là qu'il viendrait abriter ses derniers automnes.

* * * * *

Victor touchait à ses quinze ans.

Il avait poussé tout d'un coup, le petit pâlot, devenant un fort gars aux épaules larges, aux gestes tranquilles.

Depuis le temps qu'il naviguait sur la *Belle-Nivernaise*, il commençait à connaître son chemin comme un vieux marinier, nommant les bas-fonds, flairant les hauteurs d'eau, passant des manœuvres de la perche à celles du gouvernail.

Il portait la ceinture rouge et la vareuse bouffante autour des reins.

Quand le père Louveau lui abandonnait la barre, Clara, qui se faisait grande fille, venait tricoter á côté de lui, éprise de sa figure calme et de ses mouvements robustes.

Cette fois-là, la route de Corbigny à Paris avait été rude.

Grossie par les pluies d'automne, la Seine avait fait tomber les barrages, et se ruait vers la mer comme une bête échappée.

6. *Né tout près de là.* Change this into a relative clause.

7. *où s'était passée son enfance.* Parse each of the first four words.

8. *Aussi s'était-il toujours dit.* Explain the grammatical peculiarities of this clause. Put *elle* for *il* and make any other changes you think this substitution requires.

9. *Depuis le temps qu'il naviguait.* Translate: "How long have you been going to the college?

10. Give the first person, singular and plural, of the Present and the Preterite Definite Indicative and of the Present Subjunctive of the following verbs: *effaçât, avait paru, s'était-il dit, parvenait, faisait.*

C.

Translate:

"Bonjour, vieux! dit Tautin, en tendant la main à Pigault. Quel bon vent t'amène?

—Un service que je viens te demander.

—Merci! c'est fait! mais parle vite! tu vois que nous n'allons pas coucher ici!

—Je viens te demander un passage.

—Pour toi?

—Non, pour un ami.

—Tu sais où nous allons!

—Au Sénégal, m'a-t-on dit?

—Juste! c'est là que veut se rendre ton monsieur?

—Oui . . c'est-à-dire non!

—Eh bien! il ne tient pas précisément à faire un aussi long voyage . . mais il faut qu'il le fasse.

—Ah! je comprends! c'est un indiscipliné, à qui l'on ménage un tour du monde . . de correction.

—Non! reprit vivement Jean Pigault, c'est au contraire un très bon enfant. Mais il est la cause de grandes divisions dans la famille.

—Entre le père et la mère?

—Pas précisément, mais entre le mari et la femme et on le sacrifie pour avoir la paix!

* * * * *

—On ne peut rien lui apprendre.

Et personne ne veut comprendre que l'élève Maugendre a appris à lire en plein bois, par dessus l'épaule de Clara, et que ce n'est pas la même chose que d'étudier la géométrie, sous la férule d'un pion hirsute.

Voilà pourquoi l'élève Maugendre dégringole de l'étude des moyens dans l'étude des petits.

C'est qu'il y a une singulière différence entre les leçons du Magister de Corbigny et celles de MM. les professeurs du collège de Nevers.

Toute la distance qui sépare un enseignement en bonnet de peau de lapin, d'un enseignement en toque d'hermine.

Le père Maugendre se désespère.

(over)

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Il lui semble que le forestier en bicorne s'éloigne à grandes enjambées.

11. *Vieux* (l. 1). Give the French of *an old tree, an old woman.*

12. *Un service que je viens te demander.* Re-write, substituting *ton frère* for *te* and changing *je viens* to the present perfect.

13. *pour un ami* (l. 8). Translate : *For an old friend of mine.*

14. *l'élève a appris.* Translate : The lessons which Clara has learned.

15. Give the first person singular of the Imperfect, the Preterite Definite and the Future Indicative, also the first and second persons plural of the Present Subjunctive of the following verbs :

t'amène, tu sais, comprendre, veut, lire.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

FRENCH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: M. S. Clark, B.A.; John Petch, M.A.; John Squair, B.A.

9.

NOTE.—*Candidates will take section* A, *the first four questions of section* B, *and any two of the remaining five.*

A.

Translate into French:

Molière, the great French author, was born in Paris in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty-two. His father was the king's upholsterer (*tapissier*) and was probably a rather rich man. The son received a good education, although not much is known of his youth. When he was about twenty years old he organized a company of actors, which was called *L' Illustre Théâtre*. But in this he did not succeed very well. He soon lost all his money, and with his *troupe* was forced to leave Paris and make a tour in the provinces. This tour lasted from sixteen hundred and forty-six till sixteen hundred and fifty-eight. During these years he travelled over (*parcourir*) nearly the whole of France, and played in many of the large cities. After his return to Paris he became the king's favorite and produced the masterpieces for which he is so celebrated. At last after fifteen years of great prosperity he died in sixteen hundred and seventy-three at the age of fifty-one.

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B.

1. Construct appropriate replies to the following, each answer to consist of at least twelve words:

(*a*) Aimeriez-vous que le Canada fût partie des États-Unis ?
(*b*) Quelle partie de l'année préférez-vous ?
(*c*) N' est-ce pas que l'étude est une belle chose ?
(*d*) Quels sont les plaisirs de campagne que vous aimez le mieux ?
(*e*) Quels sont les devoirs les plus importants du jeune Canadien ?

2. Translate into French :

(*a*) He has not done it yet.
(*b*) He has no more of them.
(*c*) We have scarcely any left.
(*d*) Nobody will be there.
(*e*) He has never done anything.

3. Translate into French :

(*a*) Whom did you bring with you ?
(*b*) What did you bring with you ?
(*c*) To whom did you give it ?
(*d*) Who is yonder in the field ?
(*e*) Which of those ladies did you meet ?

4. Translate into French :

(*a*) Let them go away.
(*b*) Be silent.
(*c*) Let them not be there.
(*d*) The woman died.
(*e*) He was born.
(*f*) They will run.
(*g*) Do it now.
(*h*) Let them be able to do it.
(*i*) May he know how to do it.
(*j*) That they might know how to do it.

5. Translate into French :

(*a*) I shall do what you are doing.
(*b*) I shall give you what you need.
(*c*) What did he tell you ?
(*d*) He told me what you told him.
(*e*) He whom I saw yesterday is dead.

6. Translate into French :

(*a*) There are three hundred and three men in the field.
(*b*) He came on the sixth of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.
(*c*) He gave me twenty-five francs and eighty-five centimes.
(*d*) That man is ninety-seven years old.
(*e*) He has two hundred and eighty francs.

7. Translate into French :

(*a*) Canada is our country, let us love it.
(*b*) Dogs are faithful animals.
(*c*) That sugar costs five cents a pound.
(*d*) He comes here Mondays.
(*e*) Virtue is always beautiful.

8. Translate into French :

(*a*) Queen Victoria was born on the twenty-fourth of May one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.
(*b*) We arrived on Tuesday morning at half-past seven.
(*c*) We always rise at five o'clock on Saturday morning.
(*d*) He comes Sundays at five in the evening.

9. Translate into French :

(*a*) That tree is sixty feet high.
(*b*) Our house is twenty-two feet wide by thirty long.
(*c*) He earns ten francs a day.
(*d*) That house is five feet longer than ours.
(*e*) That box is four feet long and two feet wide.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

LATIN AUTHORS.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: A. J. Bell, M.A., Ph.D.; William Dale, M.A.; John Fletcher, M.A.

NOTE.—*Candidates will take all the translation on the paper and any two of the questions in each of the sections* A, B, *and* C.

A.

Translate:

Ariovistus ad postulata Caesaris pauca respondit, de suis virtutibus multa praedicavit: Transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magna spe magnisque praemiis domum propinquosque reliquisse: sedes habere in Gallia ab ipsis concessas, obsides ipsorum voluntate datos; stipendium capere jure belli quod victores victis imponere consuerint. Non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno proelio pulsas ac superatas esse.

1. Parse *transisse, arcessitum, consuerint, oppugnandum* and *pulsas*, giving the principal parts in each case.

2. Derive *obsides, stipendium, bellum, imponere* and *civitates.*

3. Rewrite in direct oration from *Transisse Rhenum* to *imponere consuerint.*

B.

Translate:

Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma concurri oporteret, signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris

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petendi causa processerant arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitas et successus et incursus hostium impediebat. His difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere, nisi munitis castris vetuerat.

4. Parse all the words in *aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi.*

5. Write explanatory notes on *vexillum, tuba, signum, legio* and *legatos.*

6. Give an account of any one of the following events: (*a*) the defeat of the Helvetii, (*b*) the conference with Ariovistus, (*c*) the fate of the Aduatuci.

C.

Translate:

Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem.
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburguet
Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuere, illisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
Ferratasque sudes et acuta cuspide contos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.

7. Scan the last two verses, marking the cæsural pause in each.

8. Show the force of the prefixes in *suburguet, concussae, obnixi, illisa,* and *expediunt.*

9. Account for the case of *viris, animi, spatio, clamore,* and *cuspide.*

D.

Translate the following, writing notes on the italicized words in each:

(*a*) Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros, solvere sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque; ferunt *sua* flamina classem.

(*b*) Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
Purpura *Maeandro* duplici *Meliboea* cucurrit.

(*c*) et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit *locus* Hippocoontis.

E.

Translate at sight:

His tunc cognitis rebus amici regis, qui propter ætatem eius in curatione erant regni, sive timore adducti, ut postea praedicabant, sollicitato exercitu regio ne Pompeius Alexandriam Aegyptumque occuparet, sive despecta eius fortuna, ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, his, qui erant ab eo missi, palam liberaliter responderunt eumque ad regem venire jusserunt, ipsi clam consilio inito Achillam, praefectum regium, singulari hominem audacia, et L. Septimium, tribunum militum, ad interficiendum Pompeium miserunt. Ab his liberaliter ipse appellatus et quadam notitia Septimii productus, quod bello praedonum apud eum ordinem duxerat, naviculam parvulam conscendit cum paucis suis: ibi ab Achilla et Septimio interficitur.

sollicitare, to tamper with.
liberaliter, courteously.
notitia, knowledge.
praedo, a pirate.
ordinem ducere, to serve as centurion.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

Examiners: { A. J. Bell, M.A., Ph.D.
William Dale, M.A.
John Fletcher, M.A.

Note.—*Candidates will take sections* A *and* B, *and any five questions of section* C.

A.

Translate into Latin:

1. He thought that the boy would die, but all the rest thought that he would live.
2. Don't you think that he ought to have forgotten how much they had injured him?
3. I asked him which of his friends was favored by the king?
4. No one was so cruel as to wish them to be put to the sword.
5. I believe that the government ought to have ascertained the position of the enemy.

B.

6. Translate into Latin:

Elated with this victory he encamped that night upon the field (*locus*) of battle, intending upon the following day to go in pursuit of the enemy who had immediately withdrawn from the neighborhood (*locus*). At dawn, accordingly, he began the march, but had not advanced far, before ambassadors from the enemy made their appearance (*appareo*). Flinging themselves at his feet, they implored him with tears in their eyes (*fleo*) to spare their countrymen. They acknowledged that by the in-

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juries they had inflicted upon him they had deserved death; that they hardly dared even to ask for peace. They begged that their offences (*maleficium*) might not prove their ruin (*pernicies*).

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7. Write down the nom. sing. of *nautis, deabus, omine, ossis, muneri, plebi, pectore, noctis, virtute, multitudine.*

8. State the gender of nouns in question 7, giving the rule in each case.

9. Parse (giving the principal parts of verbs) *cadet, caedet, jaciere, det, ferret, quaeratur, queretur, verere, victus, vinctus.*

10. Give the principal parts of *veto, augeo, audeo, tego, texo, vendo, veneo, veto, jaceo, tollo.*

11. What verbs take *ut with subjun.* for the English *infinitive?*
Translate: *They will never persuade you not to do it.*

12. State the syntax of verbs of *fearing.*
Translate: *I was afraid that he was not likely to do you much good.*

13. State the common forms for the negative imperative.
Translate: *Do not lose such an opportunity.*

14. What is a *dependent question?*
Translate: *Have you told them the nature of the danger?*

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

GERMAN AUTHORS.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

12

Examiners: M. S. Clark, B.A.; John Petch, M.A.; John Squair, B.A.

NOTE. – *Candidates will take section* A, *and either section* B *or section* C.

A.

Translate:

Einſt (es war kurz nach meiner Verheirathung) bezeigte meine Frau Luſt auf die Jagd zu gehen. Ich ritt voran, um etwas aufzuſuchen, und es dauerte nicht lange, ſo ſtand mein Hund vor einer Kette von einigen Hundert Hühnern. Ich warte immer und immer auf meine Frau, die mit meinem Lieutenant und einem Reitknechte gleich nach mir weggeritten war; Niemand aber war zu ſehen noch zu hören. Endlich werde ich unruhig, kehre um, und ungefähr auf der Hälfte des Weges höre ich ein äußerſt klägliches[1] Winſeln[2]. Es ſchien mir ziemlich nahe zu ſein, und doch war weit und breit keine lebendige Seele zu erblicken.

Ich ſtieg ab, legte mein Ohr auf den Boden, und nun hörte ich nicht nur, daß dies Jammern[3] unter der Erde war, ſondern erkannte auch ganz deutlich die Stimme meiner Frau, meines Lieutenants und meines Reitknechts. Zugleich ſah ich auch, daß nicht weit von mir die Oeffnung einer Steinkohlengrube war, und es blieb mir nun leider kein Zweifel mehr, daß mein armes Weib und ihre Begleiter da hineingeſtürzt[4] waren.

[1] From *klagen*, to lament.
[2] moaning.
[3] piteous cry.
[4] from *ſtürzen*, to fall.

1. Give the rules for the position in the sentence of such words as *voran*, *um*, and *ab*.

2. Decline in the Singular and Plural, with the definite article prefixed, *Ohr* and *Weib*; also decline *Niemand*.

3. Compare *kurz*, *nahe*, *armes*. (OVER.)

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4. Give the 3rd Person Singular of the Present Indicative, and the 2nd Person Singular of the Imperative, of *ritt, sehen, stieg, sah, erkannte.*

5. Give the 1st Person Singular of the Present Perfect Indicative Active of *werde, gehen, warte, stieg ab, blieb.*

B.

Translate:

Viel Unrechtes that Gerhard Richwin nicht, er that nur auch nichts Rechtes. Jedem Einfall, jeder Laune des Augenblickes gab er sich hin; diese Einfälle aber fielen, seltsam genug, niemals auf die Arbeit, welche im Augenblick zu vollführen dringend Noth war. Wenn es galt, in der Weberei nachzusehen, dann hatte er die größte Lust, auszureiten, und wenn er aufsitzen sollte zu einem Ritt nach den benachbarten Grafenschlössern in Weilburg, Dillenburg oder Braunfels, wo oft bedeutende Geschäfte abzuschließen waren, dann däuchte es ihm wunderschön bei den Webstühlen. Standen Käufer im Waarenlager, dann schaute Meister Richwin wohl durch's Fenster seinen bösen Buben zu, sann wie er ihrer Unart doch auch einmal wehren wolle, vergaß aber darüber geraume Zeit die Kunden und redete sie zuletzt mit grimmiger väterlicher Strenge an und fuhr mit der Elle ins Zeug, als wolle er die Käufer statt der Buben prügeln.

* * * * * * *

„Mein lieber Doktor Müller! Er muß sich nicht einbilden, daß ich Ihn wegen Seiner ärztlichen Kunst zu meinem Leibmedicus ernannt habe. Ich weiß, daß Er auf Universitäten nichts gelernt hat. Allein die Doktores sind allesammt Charlatans, und wer, gleich Ihm, keine Praxis kriegt, der kurirt wenigstens Niemanden zu Tode, und ist also fast in seiner Art der Beste. Weil Er Mutterwitz und Bescheidenheit hat, darum soll Er mein Leibarzt sein, nicht wegen Seiner Wissenschaft, um welche ich mich den Teufel kümmere. Ich lasse die Natur walten, als den größten Arzt, und Er soll mir nicht drein reden Es ist altherkömmlich an unserm Hofe, daß der Leibmedicus jeden Morgen präcis 8 Uhr im Kabinette des Fürsten erscheint, und da ich nach altem Brauch nun wieder einen Leibmedicus habe, so will ich Ihn auch jeden Morgen zur rechten Stunde vor mir sehen. Im Uebrigen kümmere Er sich nicht um meine Gesundheit und schweige Er bis ich Ihn frage. Sei Er klug, stille und bescheiden, mein lieber Doktor, und Er kann Sein Glück machen."

6. Explain the grammatical relation of the clauses:
   (*a*) *Wenn es galt in der Weberei nachzusehen.*
   (*b*) *Standen Käufer im Waarenlager.*

7. *Wer, gleich Ihm, keine Praxis kriegt.* (*a*) What is *wer* here? (*b*) What could be substituted for it? (*c*) How is *wer* more commonly used? (*d*) If it were so used in the above clause, what would be the arrangement of words?

8. Give, with the def. article preceding the Nom. and Gen. Sing. and Plur. of any *five* of the following nouns:–

Kunst, Universitäten, Doktor, Leibarzt, Wissenschaft, Hofe, Kabinette, Fürsten, Brauch, Augenblick, Grafenschlössern, Kunden.

9. Give (*a*) Mood and Tense, (*b*) principal parts, and (*c*) the 3rd Sing. Pres. Indic. Act. of any *five* of the following verbs: *that, galt, standen, sann, fuhr, vergass, abzuschliessen, erscheint, sehen, schweige.*

C.

Translate:

Da webte und wimmelte es nun auf einmal in dem Städtchen wie in einem Ameisenhaufen, wenn ein Knabe mit dem Stock heineinstößt; denn die sonst so friedsamen Bürger fühlten wohl, was es heiße, als kriegführende Macht auf die Bühne zu treten. In den Kramläden und Werkstätten war allgemeiner Feiertag, auf den Gassen dagegen, in den Schenken, im Zeughaus, im Rathhaus wie nicht minder im Rathskeller wogte Jung und Alt geschäftig durcheinander. Ein Jeglicher hatte Pläne, Warnungen und Prophezeiungen in der Tasche, Jeder wollte reden, Einige sogar hören, was Andere redeten, und vom Schusterjungen bis zum Bürgermeister erschienen Alle als geborene Heerführer und Staatsmänner, deren Gaben bisher nur verborgen geruht. Vorab aber galt es als das Zeichen eines wahren Patrioten, völlig zu vergessen, daß es noch irgend ein ander Ding in der Welt gebe als die drohende Fehde mit dem Dachs und seinen Spießgesellen.

* * * * * *

Drauf der König greift nach dem Becher schnell,
In den Strudel ihn schleudert hinein:
„Und schaffst du den Becher mir wieder zur Stell',
So sollst du der trefflichste Ritter mir sein,
Und sollst sie als Ehgemahl heut' noch umarmen,
Die jetzt für dich bittet mit zartem Erbarmen."

Da ergreift's ihm die Seele mit Himmelsgewalt,
Und es blitzt aus den Augen ihm kühn,
Und er siehet erröten die schöne Gestalt,
Und sieht sie erbleichen und sinken hin;
Da treibt's ihn, den köstlichen Preis zu erwerben,
Und stürzt hinunter auf Leben und Sterben.

Wohl hört man die Brandung, wohl kehrt sie zurück,
Sie verkündigt der donnernde Schall;
Da bückt sich's hinunter mit liebendem Blick,
Es kommen, es kommen die Wasser all,
Sie rauschen herauf, sie rauschen nieder,
Den Jüngling bringt keines wieder.

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10. *Wenn ein Knabe . . . hineinstösst* Give the force of *wenn* here. Omit *wenn* and then arrange as an independent clause.

11. *Mit dem Dachs.* What does *Dachs* usually mean? Tell how it comes to have its special meaning here.

12. Give, with the def. article preceding, the Nom. and the Gen. Sing. and Plur. of any *five* of the following nouns: *Ameisenhaufen, Kramläden, Pläne, Spiessgesellen, Stock, Werkstätten, Rathskeller, Patrioten, Augen.*

13. Give the Infinitive, the 3rd Sing. of the Pres. and Imperf. Indic. Active, and the perf. part. of any *five* of the following verbs: *fühlten, heisse, wollte, verborgen, galt, vergessen, gebe, sinken, treibt, erwerben, bringt, erbleichen.*

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GERMAN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

JUNIOR LEAVING AND PASS MATRICULATION.

13

Examiners: M. S. Clark, B.A.; John Petch, M.A.; John Squair, B.A.

NOTE.— *Candidates will take the first six questions, and two of the others.*

1. Decline throughout, the German equivalents of the following:
   (*a*) Such a man;
   (*b*) The poor woman;
   (*c*) Our largest house;
   (*d*) Poor old dog;
   (*e*) I poor boy.

2. Give, with the definite article before each, the nominative singular and plural of ten of the following: *Thor, Regen, Antwort, Butter, Abend, Geschichte, Heer, Zeit, Band, Hand, Wunder, Name, Herz, Auge.*

3. Write out:
   (*a*) The singular of the present indicative active of *essen, müssen, lassen, helfen, wissen;*
   (*b*) The 2nd person singular of the imperative, and of the imperfect subjunctive of—*stehen, helfen, kommen, einladen, setzen.*

4. Give German for—(*a*) in order that, (*b*) as soon as, (*c*) not only.....but also, (*d*) in this manner, (*e*) a month ago, (*f*) for your sake, (*g*) along the shore, (*h*) for Mary's sake, (*i*) I have been permitted to sing, (*j*) He ought to have come, (*k*) He would have become, (*e*) She will have been praised, (*m*) We could not have remained, (*n*) I shall have to ride. (*o*) My watch has stopped.

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5. Translate :

(*a*) I know one of the gentlemen at the door, but I cannot remember his name.

(*b*) Yonder is the river ; on this side stands my house, on that side, his.

(*c*) If anything else is needed the good lady herself should be applied to.

(*d*) Had you gone away without his seeing you he would have been very sorry.

(*e*) Whose is the book you are speaking of? It is your brother's.

6. Translate :

(*a*) When is the coldest weather in this country ?

(*b*) I had already put on my hat and was just on the point of going out.

(*c*) You should never forget to thank those who help you.

(*d*) It is better to say nothing when one doesn't know what to say.

(*e*) Our teacher insists on our writing a German exercise every day.

7. Translate any six of the following :

(*a*) I saw him going to school.
(*b*) In riding to the country we met him walking to town.
(*c*) He came running to me showing me his hand.
(*d*) It is pleasant driving and conversing with a friend.
(*e*) The man sitting looking out of the window.
(*f*) People rely on his getting it.
(*g*) In helping others we find the pleasure of doing good.
(*h*) Forgiving and loving is more noble than hating.
(*i*) Reading the writing is more fatiguing than amusing.
(*j*) Are you thinking of going to college in the fall ?

8. Write at least forty words in German on either of the following subjects :

(*a*) What I shall do during the summer.
(*b*) The last story I read.

9. Translate : When the master came home for the first time from the morning walk the day seemed to him very long, which had seemed to him so short before, when he used to sleep late.

10. Translate : Six times in the last fourteen days I have climbed at night over the wall and waded through the moat close to your gate, and nobody perceived me.

11. Translate : But Doctor Müller concluded very gravely with these words : Whoever approaches princes, him the people stamp at once as a man of influence, do what he will.

12. Translate: I have been told there are in this town two books, a red one and a black one ; in the red book the adherents of the new order enter their names, in the black one its opponents have to inscribe theirs.

13. Show how words are formed in German, giving one example with each of the following suffixes, and writing the examples on the following model :

Frucht, fruit ; *fruchtbar*, fruitful :

-tum, -ling, -icht, -eln, -en, -haft, -ung, -lei, -ieren, -ei.

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5. Translate :

(*a*) I know one of the gentlemen at the door, but I cannot remember his name.

(*b*) Yonder is the river ; on this side stands my house, on that side, his.

(*c*) If anything else is needed the good lady herself should be applied to.

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(*e*) Our teacher insists on our writing a German exercise every day.

7. Translate any six of the following :

(*a*) I saw him going to school.
(*b*) In riding to the country we met him walking to town.
(*c*) He came running to me showing me his hand.
(*d*) It is pleasant driving and conversing with a friend.
(*e*) The man sitting looking out of the window.
(*f*) People rely on his getting it.
(*g*) In helping others we find the pleasure of doing good.
(*h*) Forgiving and loving is more noble than hating.
(*i*) Reading the writing is more fatiguing than amusing.
(*j*) Are you thinking of going to college in the fall ?

8. Write at least forty words in German on either of the following subjects :

(*a*) What I shall do during the summer.
(*b*) The last story I read.

9. Translate : When the master came home for the first time from the morning walk the day seemed to him very long, which had seemed to him so short before, when he used to sleep late.

10. Translate : Six times in the last fourteen days I have climbed at night over the wall and waded through the moat close to your gate, and nobody perceived me.

11. Translate : But Doctor Müller concluded very gravely with these words : Whoever approaches princes, him the people stamp at once as a man of influence, do what he will.

12. Translate: I have been told there are in this town two books, a red one and a black one ; in the red book the adherents of the new order enter their names, in the black one its opponents have to inscribe theirs.

13. Show how words are formed in German, giving one example with each of the following suffixes, and writing the examples on the following model :

Frucht, fruit ; *fruchtbar*, fruitful :

-tum, -ling, -icht, -eln, -en, -haft, -ung, -lei, -ieren, -ei.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

FRENCH AUTHORS.

SENIOR LEAVING AND HONOR MATRICULATION.

Examiners: { M. S. Clark, B.A.
John Petch, M.A.
John Squair, B.A.

NOTE.—*Candidates will take section* A, *and either section* B *or* C.

A.

Translate :

Il faut vous laisser enfermer, vos compagnons et vous, jusqu' au moment où je jugerai convenable de vous rendre la liberté.

—Vous êtes le maître, lui répondis-je, en le regardant fixement. Mais puis-je vous adresser une question ?

—Aucune, Monsieur.

Sur ce mot, je n'avais pas à discuter, mais à obéir, puisque toute résistance eût été impossible. Je descendis à la cabine qu' occupaient Ned Land et Conseil, et je leur fis part de la détermination du capitaine. Je laisse à penser comment cette communication fut reçue par le Canadien. D'ailleurs, le temps manqua à toute explication. Quatre hommes de l'équipage attendaient à la porte, et ils nous conduisirent à cette cellule où nous avions passé notre première nuit à bord du *Nautilus*.

Ned Land voulut réclamer, mais la porte se ferma sur lui pour toute réponse.

"Monsieur me dira-t-il ce que cela signifie ?" me demanda Conseil.

Je racontai à mes compagnons ce qui s'était passé. Ils furent aussi étonnés que moi, mais aussi peu avancés.

1. *laisser enfermer.* Translate: *Il faut vous faire enfermer*

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2. *jusqu' au moment où, eût été, je leur fis part, vous rendre la liberté, cê que cela signifie.* Give an equivalent French expression for each of these.

3. *Aucune, Monsieur.* Supply the ellipsis in full.

4. *Je descendis à la cabine.* Translate : My companions (f.) have gone down to the cabin.

5. *à cette cellule où nous avions passé,* etc. Give an equivalent French expression for *où.* Re-write the whole expression, substituting *occupé* for *passé.*

6. *ils nous conduisirent, la porte se ferma.* Change each of these into the Present Perfect tense.

B.

Translate :

CABOUSSAT, *mettant la lettre dans sa poche.*—De quel diable de défaut a-t-il voulu me parler ? (*Blanche paraît habillée.*) Tiens ! tu as fait toilette ?.... tu vas sortir ?

BLANCHE, *revenant par le premier plan à droite.*—Oui, je dois, depuis longtemps, une visite à notre voisine, madame de Vercelles.... C'est une famille très-influente et très-portée pour ton élection.... je prendrai la voiture.

CABOUSSAT.—Un mot seulement.... Blanche, as-tu quelquefois songé à te marier ?

BLANCHE, *sournoisement.*—Moi ?.... jamais, papa !

CABOUSSAT.—Enfin, s'il se présentait un parti honorable.. un bon jeune homme.... affectueux, rangé.... jamais de liqueurs.... excepté dans son café....

BLANCHE, *à part.*—Monsieur Edmond !

CABOUSSAT.—Éprouverais-tu quelque répugnance ?

BLANCHE, *vivement.*—Oh ! non !.... c'est-à-dire.... je ferai tout ce que tu voudras.

* * * *

La vieille Lisbeth était venue voir ; son menton tremblotait elle, n'osait approcher, et je l'entendais qui récitait l' *Ave Maria* tout bas. Sa frayeur me gagnait lorsque l'oncle s'écria :

" Lisbeth, à quoi penses-tu donc ? Au nom du ciel, es-tu folle ? Cette femme n'est-elle pas comme toutes les femmes, et ne m'as-tu pas aidé cent fois dans mes opérations? Allons, allons...maintenant la folie reprend le dessus. Va..chauffe de l'eau ; c'est tout ce que je puis espérer de toi."

Le chien s'était assis devant l'alcôve, et regardait, à travers ses poils frisés, la femme étendue sur le lit, immobile et pâle comme une morte.

" Fritzel, me dit l'oncle, ferme les volets, nous aurons moins d'air. Et vous, Koffel, faites du feu dans le fourneau, car d'obtenir quelque chose maintenant de Lisbeth, il n'y faut pas penser. Ah ! si parmi tant de misères nous avions encore le bon esprit de rester un peu calmes ! Mais il faut que tout s'en mêle : quand le diable est en route, on ne sait plus où il s'arrêtera."

Ainsi parla l'oncle d'un air désolé. Je courus fermer les volets, et j'entendis qu'il les accrochait à l'intérieur. En regardant vers la fontaine, je vis que deux nouvelles charettes de morts partaient. Je rentrai tout grelottant.

7. *a-t-il voulu me parler.* What is the force of this tense here?

8. *Moi ? . . . jamais, papa !* Supply the ellipsis.

9. *Elle n'osait approcher.* Give a list of verbs with which *pas* is usually omitted.

10. *Et je l'entendis qui récitait.* Express otherwise.

11. *à quoi penses-tu donc ?* Translate : Think of me, old fellow ; also, The lady of whose boy I was thinking.

12. Give the participles, and the 3rd Person Singular of the simple tenses of the Indicative and of the Subjunctive Mood of any *three* of the following verbs : *voir, s'était assis, obtenir, il faut, ferai, voudras.*

C.

Translate :

CABOUSSAT, *à part.*—Décidément ce jeune homme-là ne nous convient pas du tout.... D'abord, il a un défaut... Je ne sais pas lequel.... mais c'est presque un vice.

BLANCHE.—Eh bien, papa.... et cette communication ?

CABOUSSAT.—Voilà ce que c'est.... une bêtise.... un enfantillage.... Poitrinas ne s'est-il pas mis dans la tête de te marier à son fils Edmond....

BLANCHE.—Ah ! vraiment ?

CABOUSSAT.—Tu ne le connais pas.... je vais te le dépeindre .... Ce n'est pas un mauvais sujet... mais il est chauve, myope, petit, commun..avec un gros ventre..

BLANCHE.—Mais papa....

CABOUSSAT.—Ce n'est pas pour t'influencer.... car tu es parfaitement libre.... De plus, il lui manque trois dents.... par devant.

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BLANCHE.—Oh! par exemple!

CABOUSSAT.—De plus...il a un défaut..un défaut énorme ...qui est presque un vice....

BLANCHE, *effrayée.*—Un vice, monsieur Edmond!

* * * *

Puis le mauser s'éloigna, serrant de nouveau la main de l'oncle; on le voyait comme en plein jour marcher dans la rue déserte. Enfin il disparut au coin de la ruelle des Orties, et, le froid étant très vif, nous rentrâmes tous en nous souhaitant le bonsoir.

L'oncle, sur le seuil de ma chambre, m'embrassa et me dit d'une voix étrange, en me serrant sur son cœur;

"Fritzel....travaille....travaille....et conduis-toi bien, cher enfant!"

Il entra chez lui tout ému.

Moi, je ne pensais qu'au bonheur de garder Scipio. Une fois dans ma chambre, je le fis coûcher à mes pieds, entre le chaud duvet et le bois de lit; il se tenait là tranquille, la tête entre les pattes; je sentais ses flancs se dilater doucement à chaque respiration, et je n'aurais pas changé mon sort contre celui de l'empereur d'Allemagne.

Jusque passé dix heures, il me fut impossible de dormir, en songeant à ma félicité. L'oncle allait et venait chez lui; je l'entendis ouvrir son secrétaire, puis faire du feu dans le poêle de sa chambre pour la première fois de l'hiver; je pensai qu'il avait l'idée de veiller, et je finis par m'endormir profondément.

13. *Je ne sais pas lequel.* Show by short sentences the various uses of *lequel.*

14. *de te marier à son fils Edmond.* Translate: Blanche is not going to marry his son Edmond.

15. *serrant de nouveau la main de l'oncle.* Translate: The Mauser and uncle are shaking hands.

16. *en me serrant sur son coeur.* Why not *le coeur.* Translate: Uncle kissed me on the forehead.

17. *pas changé mon sort.* Translate: Do you believe that I have traded dogs with Jack?

18. Write the Participles, and the 3rd Person Singular of the simple tenses of the Indicative and of the Subjunctive Mood of any *three* of the following verbs:
disparut, conduis-toi, je sentais, ouvrir, je sais, dépeindre.

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2

A.

Translate into French:

A hungry fox was one day looking for a poultry-yard. It was late in the afternoon, and as he was passing a farm house he saw a cock and some hens which had gone up into a tree for the night. He drew near and invited them to come down and rejoice with him on account of a new treaty of peace which had been formed between the animals. The cock said he was very glad of it, but that he did not intend to come down before the next morning. "But," said he, "I see two dogs coming; I have no doubt they will be glad to celebrate the peace with you." Just then the fox remembered that he had business elsewhere, and, bidding the cock good-bye, began to run. "Why do you run?" said the cock, "if the animals have made a peace, the dogs won't hurt you. I know them, they are good, loyal dogs and would not harm any one." "Ah," said the fox, "I am afraid they have not yet heard the news."

B.

1. Translate into French:
   (*a*) How long have you lived in this country?
   (*b*) I have lived here for twenty years.
   (*c*) I was at his place for two weeks last summer.
   (*d*) I have been in London many times.
   (*e*) He will be here in a fortnight, and will stay for a week.

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2. Translate into French :

(a) I should like to have some, can you give me any ?
(b) Will you be so kind as to come to-morrow ?
(c) Will you come and see me ? Yes, I shall come.
(d) He will come ; will you come also ?
(e) Will you send for the doctor ? Yes, I shall send for him.

3. Translate into French :

(a) He ought to do it before next week.
(b) He is to leave for France in a few days.
(c) I was to have done it but I could not.
(d) You ought to have gone to see him when you were there.
(e) My father and mother must have been there.

4. Translate into French :

(a) We were not there when you came.
(b) There used to be very many of them in my father's fields.
(c) When he would go out for a walk he would take a book with him.
(d) When he used to come to our place he would say to me.
(e) When I saw him yesterday I told him.

5. Translate into French :

(a) Whatever you do you will never be rich.
(b) However good you are you will not succeed.
(c) Whenever you come tell him to wait for me.
(d) Whenever he came to see me he brought me something nice.
(e) Whoever you are you will not deceive me.

6. Translate into French :

(a) Do you not think you will be there ?
(b) That does not hinder him from being a gentleman.
(c) However important the affair is we must go away.
(d) It is probable your father will be able to prevent him from doing it.
(e) Is it not impossible for our friends to do it ?

7. Translate into French :

(a) You may do it when you come if you wish.
(b) You may not do it unless you have finished your work.
(c) However foolish I may be I shall not do what they desire.
(d) It may rain ; it looks very much like it.
(e) That may be so ; I do not know ; ask your father.

8. Translate into French :

(a) Do you know whose horses those are ?
(b) Those are the gentlemen whose horses we saw.
(c) That is the man whose words I was thinking of.
(d) I was speaking of what you told me yesterday.
(e) I was thinking of the man you were speaking of this morning.

9. Translate into French :

(a) Why did you get your hair cut, in this cold weather ?
(b) He had his house built on a hill.
(c) He had a coat made for himself.
(d) Did that little boy not hurt his hand when he fell ?
(e) He will not shave himself, he will get himself shaved.

10. Translate into French :

(a) Nobody will ever do what you said.
(b) I never saw anything so beautiful.
(c) I never saw any one who is so foolish as he.
(d) He never had anything which pleased him so much.
(e) Did you ever see any one so poor ? Never.

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A.

Translate:

Nach kurzer zeit kam Basaroff zurück, setzte sich an den Tisch und begann Thee zu trinken, als ob er den ganzen Samowar (Theemaschine) leeren wollte. Die beiden Brüder sahen ihm schweigend zu und Arkadi beobachtete Vater und Onkel mit verstohlenen Blicken.

„Sind Sie weit gegangen?" fragte Nikolai endlich.

„Bis zu dem Sumpf am Ende Ihres Espenwäldchens. Ich habe fünf oder sechs Wasserschnepfen aufgejagt. Du könntest sie schießen, Arkadi."

„Sie sind wohl kein Jäger?"

„Nein."

„Sie beschäftigen sich vorzugsweise mit Physik?" fragte Paul.

„Ja, überhaupt mit Naturwissenschaften."

„In der letzten Zeit sollen die Germanen in diesen Wissenschaften große Fortschritte gemacht haben?"

„Allerdings! Auf diesem Gebiet sind die Deutschen unsre Lehrmeister," gab Basaroff nachlässig zur Antwort.

* * * * *

Die von dem Parlamente erlassene Navigations-Acte, wonach "bei Strafe der Confiscation von Schiff und Ladung Auswärtige fortan keine andern Waaren als selbst erzeugte auf eigenen Schiffen nach England bringen dürften," versetzte dem Holländischen Zwischenhandel einen furchtbaren Schlag. Als die geforderte Zurücknahme verweigert wurde, brach der Krieg aus, den Cromwell eben so sehr wünschte, als ihn die Generalstaaten gern vermieden hätten.

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1. *Setzte sich an den Tisch.* Translate: He is sitting at the table. At table he is always merry.

2. *Sie sind wohl kein Jäger.* Give the force of *wohl* here. Give with examples other uses of this word.

3. Translate: I am not an Englishman but a genuine Prussian.

4. *Wonach bei Strafe . . .* Give the phrase for which *wonach* stands here. When must such forms as *wonach* be used?

5. *Wonach bei Strafe . . . den Cromwell eben so sehr wünschte.* According to what rule are these relative clauses constructed with reference to their respective antecedents?

6. Give the 2nd Person Singular of the Imperative and the Imperfect Subjunctive of *begann, trinken, schiessen, erlassen, brach.*

B.

Translate:

(*a*) Ida (klingelt).

Karl.

Eine Empfehlung an den Herrn Professor, und wir warten mit dem Kaffee auf ihn. (Karl ab.)

Oberst. Nun, das Warten war gerade nicht nöthig, wir haben ja getrunken.

Adelheid. Meine Ida noch nicht.

Ida. Still!

Adelheid. Warum hat er sich nur als Candidat aufstellen lassen? Er hat ohnedies Geschäfte genug.

Oberst. Alles Ehrgeiz, ihr Mädchen. In diesen jungen Herren steckt der Teufel des Ehrgeizes, er treibt sie, wie der Dampf die Locomotiven.

Ida. Nein, Vater, er hat dabei nicht an sich gedacht.

Oberst. Das stellt sich nicht so nackt dar: ich will Carriere machen, oder: ich will ein gefeierter Mann werden. Das geht feiner zu. Da kommen die guten Freunde und sagen: Es ist Pflicht gegen die gute Sache, daß du—es ist ein Verbrechen gegen dein Vaterland, wenn du nicht—dir ist es ein Opfer, aber wir fordern es;—und so wird der Eitelkeit ein hübscher Mantel umgehangen und der Wahlcandidat springt hervor, natürlich aus reinem Patriotismus Lehrt einen alten Soldaten nicht die Welt kennen. Wir, liebe Adelheid, sitzen ruhig und lachen über diese Schwächen.

Adelheid. Und ertragen sie mit Nachsicht, wenn wir ein so gütiges Herz haben wie Sie.

Oberst. Ja, Erfahrung macht klug.

(*b*) So grosse Ursachen aber die Stadt Antwerpen hatte, die Spanier aus ihren Mauern entfernt zu halten, so wichtige Gründe hatte der spanische Feldherr, sich derselben, um

welchen Preis es auch sei, zu bemächtigen. An dem Besitze dieser Stadt hing gewissermassen der Besitz des ganzen Brabantischen Landes, welches sich grösstentheils durch diesen Kanal mit Gertreide aus Seeland versorgte, und durch Einnahme derselben versicherte man sich zugleich die Herrschaft der Schelde. Dem Brabantischen Bunde, der in dieser Stadt seine Versammlungen hielt, wurde mit derselben seine wichtigste Stütze entzogen, der gafährliche Einfluss ihres Beispiels, ihrer Rathschläge, ihres Geldes auf die ganze Partei gehemmt, und in den Schätzen ihrer Bewohner den Kriegsbedürfnissen des Königs eine reiche Hülfsquelle aufgethan.

7. Write explanatory notes on the underlined parts of (*a*).

8. *dass du*—(l. 15), *wenn du nicht*—(l. 16). Supply the ellipsis in either of these cases.

9. *Warum hat er sich nur . . . aufstellen lassen?* Write this as a clause dependent on the German of "I should like to know."

10. Name the chief uses of the Imperfect Indicative in German, and indicate any examples of such use that may occur in the above passages.

11. Account clearly for the position of Subject, Verb, and Direct Object in each of the clauses of the sentence beginning, *So grosse Ursachen aber die Stadt*, etc.

12. Write the 3rd Singular of the Present Indicative and the Imperfect Subjunctive and the 2nd Singular Imperative Active of *getrunken, kommen, halten, entzogen, stand.*

C.

Translate:

(*a*) Karl. Werden der Herr Oberst heut nicht ausreiten?

Oberst. Nein! in den Stall mit dem Pferde!

Karl. Zu Befehl, Herr Oberst. (Ab.)

Oberst (klingelt, Karl wieder an der Thür). Ist das Fräulein zu sprechen?

Karl. Sie ist in ihrem Zimmer, der Herr Justizrath ist bereits seit einer Stunde bei ihr.

Oberst. Wie? am frühen Morgen?

Karl. Hier ist sie selbst. (Ab, nachdem Adelheid eingetreten.)

Adelheid, Korb (aus der Thür rechts).

Adelheid (zu Korb). Sie bleiben wohl in der Nähe der Gartenthür, und wenn der bewußte junge Herr kommt, dann führen Sie ihn zu uns. (Korb ab.) Guten Morgen, Herr Oberst! (an ihn tretend und ihn heiter ansehend.) Wie ist das Wetter heut?

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Oberst. Grau, Mädchen, grau und stürmisch! Aerger und Gram sausen in meinem Kopf herum, daß er mir zerspringen möchte. Wie geht es der Kleinen?

(*b*) Aber welch ein Anblick, als man jetzt wieder zu sich selber kam! Von dem Schlage des entzündeten Vulkans war die Schelde bis in ihre untersten Tiefen gespalten und mit mauerhoher Fluth über den Damm, der sie umgab, hinaus getrieben worden, so dass alle Festungswerke am Ufer mehrere Schuh hoch im Wasser standen. Drei Meilen im Umkreis schütterte die Erde. Beinahe das ganze linke Gerüste, an welchem das Brandschiff sich angehängt hatte, war nebst einem Theil der Schiffbrücke auseinander gesprengt, zerschmettert, und mit allem, was sich darauf befand, mit allen Mastbäumen, Kanonen und Menschen in die Luft geführt worden. Selbst die ungeheuern Steinmassen, welche die Mine bedeckten, hatte die Gewalt des Vulkans in die benachbarten Felder geschleudert, so dass man nachher mehrere davon, tausend Schritte weit von der Brücke, aus dem Boden herausgrub. Sechs Schiffe waren verbrannt, mehrere in Stücken gegangen. Aber schrecklicher als alles dies war die Niederlage, welche das mörderische Werkzeug unter den Menschen anrichtete. Fünfhundert, nach andern Berichten sogar achthundert Menschen wurden das Opfer seiner Wuth.

13. Write grammatical notes on the underlined phrases of (*a*).

14. *Ist das Fräulein zu sprechen?* Translate: *Heute ist der Karl nicht gut zu sprechen.*

15. Write down in full and parse the verb phrase in each of the principal clauses of the sentence beginning *Von dem Schlage des entzündeten Vulkans . . .* Parse also *Waren verbrannt.*

16. *Angehängt, gesprengt, bedeckten.* Give the present infinitive of each; also derive these infinitives and show the change of meaning that has taken place in each case.

17. What two tenses are used throughout the extract (*b*)? Explain clearly what each denotes.

18. Write down the 3rd Singular of the Present, the Imperfect, and the Present Perfect Indicative Act. of *ausreiten, bleiben, eingetreten, gespalten, gegangen.*

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1. Mark the syllable that has the principal accent in each of the following:

Familie, anderthalb, aufstehen, Exemplar, Friedrichstrasse, Geschäftsangelegenheit, Wahrscheinlichkeit, Unwahrscheinlich, nachdem [conj.], *Buchdruckerei.*

2. Give the meaning and the principal parts of:

unterrichten, unterrichten, erfinden, ausfinden, bitten, bieten, vollgiessen, vollenden, überlegen, überliegen.

3. Give the German equivalents of:—(*a*) It is we, (*b*) something good, (*c*) a quarter to one, (*d*) most of the students, (*e*) good bye, (*f*) so much the less, (*g*) a regiment of a thousand men, (*h*) any one and every one, (*i*) have you ever . . . ? Yes always, (*j*) anywhere and everywhere.

4. Give a short example in German to show the use of each of the following, and translate each example into English:—*wer, einerlei, was für, drittehalb, auf's beste, alles* (meaning persons), *am besten, doch, binnen, vermöge.*

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5. Translate each of the following sentences with each of the pronouns *du*, *ihr*, *Sie*, *man*, for subject:

(*a*) You think only of yourself and your own good.

(*b*) Will you who are so rich not help your friends?

6. Write out the gen. and dat. singular and plural, of:

(*a*) the 3rd personal pronouns,

(*b*) the def. article,

(*c*) *der*, *die*, *das*, as demonstrative pronouns,

(*d*) *der*, *die*, *das*, as relative pronouns.

7. (*a*) For what pronoun forms do we use substitutes?

(*b*) What are the substitutes in each case?

(*c*) When are these substitutes used?

8. Translate:

(*a*) If I had been there when the steamer arrived, we should have gone to Germany together.

(*b*) They must have seen us, for we did not start home till a quarter to five.

(*c*) There are six of them, all strong and well. They ought to work instead of begging.

(*d*) They would not work while they could; now, they could not do so if they would.

(*e*) Be there at the hour, a week from to-day remember. Let nothing prevent but impossibility.

9. Translate:

"A man who would have friends must show himself friendly. A man stopped at an inn over night. He had just left a town where he had been staying several years. The landlord asked him why he left the place. He replied, 'Because my neighbors were so disagreeable and disobliging there was no living with them.' The landlord replied, 'You will find just such neighbors where you are going.' The next night another traveller happened to come from the same place. He told the landlord he was obliged to leave the place where he was living, and that it cost him great pain to part with his neighbors, who had been so kind and obliging. The landlord encouraged him by telling him that he would find just such neighbors where he was going."

10. Translate:

"Here are a thousand dollars," the father had said on the morning Joe went away. "You want to leave us, so go!

This is all the help you can expect from me. If you lose it, you must shift for yourself. If you succeed, I shall look for you to pay it back. I wish you success, but I don't expect it."

"I have thought, Jared, that if father would help me a little, now when I don't deserve it, I could feel better toward him, and we could be as father and son should be. I should know that he thought something of me. But I can't expect it, and I'm not going to ask you what he said, for fear he has been hard on me, and to save you the pain of telling me."

11. Write in German, not less than a hundred words, on one of the following subjects:

(*a*) "Spring in Canada."

(*b*) "Summer in Canada."

(*c*) "Autumn in the country."

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Education Department, Ontario.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH POETICAL LITERATURE.

SENIOR LEAVING AND HONOR MATRICULATION.

Examiners: W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.; T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.; John E. Bryant, M.A.

Note.—*Candidates for Matriculation will take sections* A *and* B. *Candidates for the Senior Leaving examination will take sections* A *and* C.

A.

1. Explain clearly and concisely the meaning of the following passages:

(*a*) To think o' the teen that I have turned you to,
Which is from my remembrance!

(*b*) Down with the topmast! Yare! lower, lower! Bring her to try wi' the main course.

(*c*) At pick'd leisure,
Which shall be shortly, single I'll resolve you,
Which to you shall seem probable, of every
These happen'd accidents.

(*d*) —You demi-puppets that
By moonshine do the green sour ringlets make,
Whereof the ewe not bites.

(*e*) Mine eyes, even sociable to the show of thine,
Fall fellowly drops.

(*f*) If 't were a kibe
'Twould put me to my slipper; but I feel not
This deity in my bosom.

(*g*) —Urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee.

(*h*) —Which now we find
Each putter out of five for one will bring us
Good warrant of.

(over.)

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2. Name the speaker of each of the following passages ; indicate the context, and the circumstances under which each is spoken :

(*a*) They'll take suggestion as a cat laps milk.

(*b*) What seest thou else
In the dark backward and abysm of time ?

(*c*) Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows.

(*d*) The rarer action is
In virtue than in vengeance.

(*e*) He that dies pays all debts.

(*f*) The fringed curtains of thine eye advance,
And say what thou seest good.

(*g*) Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments
Will hum about mine ears.

(*h*) We are such stuff
As dreams are made on.

3. Describe the character of Prospero.

4. Explain fully and clearly the following passages :

(*a*) —The yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours i-ronne.

(*b*) Ful ofte tyme he was knight of the schire,
An anlas and a gipser al of silk
Heng at his girdel, white as morne mylk.
A schirreve hadde he ben and a contour ;
Was nowher such a worthi vavasour.

(*c*) This reeve sat upon a ful good stot
That was all pomely gray, and highte Scot
A long surcote of pers upon he hade.

(*d*) —that telleth in this caas
Tales of best sentence and most solas,
Schal han a soper at oure alther cost.

(*e*) The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones
Ful big he was of braun, and eek of boones
That prevede well, for overal ther he cam
At wrastlynge he wolde have alwey the ram,
There was no dore he wolde heve of harre.

5. Describe in your own words (reproducing in as far as you can the effect of the original passages) any two of the following characters of the *Prologue :* the Squire, the Monk, the Parson.

6. EITHER sketch briefly the plot of *The Tempest*, showing how each scene and personage contributes to the whole effect,

OR contrast the method of revealing character employed by Shakespeare with that employed by Chaucer in the *Prologue*.

B.

I, thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To closeness and the bettering of my mind
With that which, but by being so retir'd,
O'er-priz'd all popular rate, in my false brother
Awak'd an evil nature'; and my trust,
Like a good parent, did beget of him
A falsehood, in its contrary as great
As my trust was ; which had indeed no limit,
A confidence sans bound. He being thus lorded,
Not only with what my revenue yielded,
But what my power might else exact—like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie—he did believe
He was indeed the duke, out o' the substitution,
And executing the outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative.

7. Express, as nearly as you can, in simple, clear prose the thoughts contained in this passage, being especially careful about those which are obscurely expressed in the original.

8. Characterize fully the *style* of the passage, and point out the more striking peculiarities of the blank verse employed.

C.

Since what I am to say must be but that
Which contradicts my accusation, and
The testimony on my part no other
But what comes from myself, it shall scarce boot me
To say, 'not guilty'; mine integrity
Being counted falsehood, shall, as I express it,
Be so received. But thus : if powers divine
Behold our human actions, as they do,
I doubt not then but innocence shall make
False accusation blush and tyranny
Tremble at patience.—You, my lord, best know,
Who least will seem to do so, my past life
Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy ; which is more
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to take spectators. For behold me,
A fellow of the royal bed, which owe
A moiety of the throne, a great king's daughter,
The mother to a hopeful prince, here standing,
To prate and talk for life and honour fore
Who please to come and hear. For life, I prize it
As I weigh grief, which I would spare ; for honour
'Tis a derivative from me to mine,
And only that I stand for.

9. Express, as nearly as you can, in simple, clear prose the thoughts contained in this passage.

10. Characterize fully the *style* of the passage and point out the more striking peculiarities of the versification.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

SENIOR LEAVING AND HONOR MATRICULATION.

Examiners: W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.; T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.; John E. Bryant, M.A.

NOTE.—*Candidates will take the first eight questions and any three of the last five.*

If history has ever furnished a lesson, how an unscrupulous tyrant, who has determined upon enlarging his own territories at the expense of his neighbors, upon suppressing human freedom wherever it dared to manifest itself, with fine phrases of religion and order forever in his mouth, on deceiving his friends and enemies alike, as to his nefarious and almost incredible designs by means of perpetual and colossal falsehoods; and if such lessons deserve to be pondered, as a source of instruction and guidance, for every age, then certainly the secret story of the negotiations by which the wise Queen of England was beguiled, and her Kingdom brought to the verge of ruin, in the spring of 1588, is worthy of serious attention.

1. Show in what respects this sentence is periodic.

2. Point out the chief syntactical error and suggest a correction.

3. In the following compare as to meaning and force the words of the text with the suggested expressions. If history has ever, (if ever, etc.); has furnished, (furnished); has determined, (determined, or was determined); his own territories, (his territories); it dared, (dare, dares, should dare); manifest itself, (assert itself); deserve to be pondered, (ought to be studied); the secret story, (the story of the secrets of); brought to the verge of ruin, (brink of ruin). (OVER.)

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4. Criticise and paraphrase the following expressions, expanding each into a sentence where possible :

With fine phrases of religion and order forever in his mouth.
On deceiving his friends and enemies alike.
By means of perpetual and colossal falsehoods.
As a source of instruction and guidance for every age.
Is worthy of serious attention.

5. Criticise the whole sentence as to its expression of the author's meaning fully, clearly and forcibly. Rewrite it, beginning with the principal subject, rearranging and dividing it as you please,—making what improvements you think necessary.

———o———

6. (*a*) Explain the nature of the articles, show their origin and advantages, and give rules for their omission and repetition.

(*b*) Explain the peculiarity in each of the following :

The saint, the father and the husband prays.
He returned a sadder and a wiser man.
A great many men. Full many a gem.
The more the merrier.

7. Trace the history and show the various present uses of who, what, which and whether.

8. Account for our present methods of indicating the number and case of nouns, and give examples of redundancies and specializations in the old forms.

9. Show why the original meanings of the verbs, have, be, can, shall, will, may and do, led to their use as auxiliaries, and how their original meanings have been modified in such use.

10. Discuss the history, the comparative merits and the present tendency of flexion and symbolism in the English language.

11. (*a*) What principles are to be observed in the employment of figures of rhetoric ? define and illustrate three that depend on similarity or comparison, and three that consist in emphatic repetition.

(*b*) Discuss the nature and requirements of rhyme, rhythm, metre and stanza.

(*c*) What are the merits of the iambic pentameter that have led to its prevalence in English literature ?

(*d*) Scan and name the following lines :

"The flesh was a picture for painters to study,
The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy."
"Leave the deer, leave the steer,
Leave nets and barges.
Come with your fighting gear,
Broadsword and targes."

12. Account for and correct what is obsolete in each of the following :

(*a*) They are they that testify of me,
There's two or three of us have seen strange sights.

(*b*) Let them take whether they will,
We testify that we do know.

(*c*) Ye would none of my reproof.
I learn song. I can but small grammar.

(*d*) The blind man said, Lord that I might receive my sight.
The serpent beguiled me and I did eat.

13. Write a note on the peculiarities of each of the following :

its, brethren, of John's, in our midst, another, foremost, than, nearer, proven, listen, could, went, had.

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THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY, LEAVING, AND UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

SENIOR LEAVING AND HONOR MATRICULATION.

Examiners: W. J. Alexander, Ph.D.; T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.; John E. Bryant, M.A.

Write an essay on any one, *but on one only*, of the subjects suggested in the following:

(*a*) "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

(*b*) "For woman is not undevelopt man,
But diverse: could we make her as the man,
Sweet Love were slain: his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference,
Yet in the long years liker they must grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words."

(*c*) Narrate the imaginary life and adventures of Prospero and Miranda from the time of their being sent adrift in the boat until the time of the opening of *The Tempest*.

(*d*) Write in detail a story on which the following poem might have been based:

'Why weep ye by the tide, ladie?
Why weep ye by the tide?
I'll wed ye to my youngest son,
And ye shall be his bride:
And ye shall be his bride, ladie,
Sae comely to be seen'—
But aye she loot the tears down fa'
For Jock of Hazledean.

(OVER.)

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'Now let this wilfu' grief be done,
And dry that cheek so pale;
Young Frank is chief of Errington
And lord of Langley-dale;
His step is first in peaceful ha'
His sword in battle keen'—
But aye she loot the tears down fa'
For Jock of Hazledean.

'A chain of gold ye shall not lack,
Nor braid to bind your hair,
Nor mettled hound, nor managed hawk,
Nor palfry fresh and fair;
And you the foremost o' them a'
Shall ride our forest-queen'—
But aye she loot the tear down fa'
For Jock of Hazledean.

The kirk was deck'd at morning tide,
The tapers glimmer'd fair;
The priest and bridegroom wait the bride,
The dame and knight are there:
They sought her baith by bower and lea';
The ladie was not seen!
She 's o'er the border and awa'
Wi Jock of Hazledean.'

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Papers used at Matriculation Examination Midsummer 1891

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A.

Un reynard faim cherchait un jours un court des poules. Il était tard l'après-midi et quand il allait devant une maison il vut un coque et des poules qui étaient ascendrés dans un arbre car la nuit. Il approcha et les invita descendre et reyouire avec lui car une nouvelle ensemble traité de paix quelle a été faite entre les animaux. Le coque dit qu'il le plaisait très beaucoup. Mais qu'il n'a pas l'intention de descendre jusqu'au matin prochain. "Mais" dit-il, "je vois deux chiens approchants, je crois qu'ils seront plaisirs celebre la paix avec vous. A ce moment se souvint le reynard qu'il était des affaires dans une autre place et voulant le coque au revoir, commença courir. Pourquoi courez vous, dit le coque. Si les animaux sont faites une paix les chiens ne vous nuiront pas. Je les connais. Ils sont bons chiens et loyals et ne nuiront pas personne. "Ah" dit le reynard j'ai peur qu'ils n'ont encore entendus les nouvelles.

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Caboussat (aside) Decidedly that young man does not suit us at all ---- Moreover he has a fault, ---- I do not know what ... but it is almost a vice.

Blanche -- Oh well papa ---- And this communication?

Caboussat That is what it is ..... a heart ... a whim ---- Has not Portneas got it in his head to marry you to his son Edmond ...

Blanche - Ah true!

Caboussat You do not know him ---- I am going to ~~defend~~ give it to you for it -- It is not ~~such~~ a bad subject ... but it is serious, My dear, Little one, common --- with a great wind-

Blanche -- But papa ...

Caboussat ... This is not in order to influence you, for you are perfectly free ---- Still more --- He is without three teeth (Let it ~~lache~~ to him three teeth) ---- in front.

Blanche - Oh! Dear me!

Caboussat -- Moreover he has a fault. A terrible fault --- which is almost a vice ---

Blanche (frightened) A vice Mr Edmond.

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2.

J'en aimerais avoir / Pouvez vous m'en donner

(b) Veillez vous venir demain.

(c) Viendrez vous pour me voir ? Oui je viendrai

(d) Il viendra, voulez vous venir aussi

(e) Va Enverrez vous chercher le docteur. Oui j'le enverrai chercher.

3.

Il faut lui faire avant le semaine prochain

(b) Il partira à France en quelques jours

(c) Il me faut le faire mais je ne peux (pas)

(d) ~~Il faut que vous~~

(e) Il faut que mon père et ma mère étaient là

4. Nous n'étions pas là quand vous est arrivé

(b) Il y avait beaucoup de bœufs dans les champs de mon père.

(c) Quand il allait marcher il prenait son livre avec lui

(d) Quand il venait chez nous il me disait

(e) Quand je le dit je le dit.

5.

Quoiconque vous ferez vous serez riche.

(b) Comment bon vous serez vous ne réussiterez pas.

(c) Quand vous viendrez dites-lui me attendre

(d) Quand il venait me voir il me apportait quelque chose bonne.

(e) Qui que soit vous ne me tromperez

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8.

(a) Savez vous à qui est ces chevaux
(b) Ces sont les messieurs les chevaux de qui nous avons vus
(c) Ceci est l'homme, les paroles de qui je pensait
(d) Je ~~disait~~ parlait de ce que vous me dit hier
(e) Je pensait de l'homme de qui vous parliez ce matin.

10. (a) Personne ne fera ~~faire~~ ce qu'il ~~faisait~~
(b) Je n'ai ~~fait~~ rien vu qu'est si grande
(c) Je n'ai ~~personne~~ pas vu personne qui est si fou
(d) Il n'est ~~pas~~ rien lequel ~~que~~ le plaît si ~~beaucoup~~ beaucoup
(e) Avez vous vu personne aussi pauvre. Je n'a pas vu personne.

1.

(a) Combien de temps avez vous demeuré ~~de~~ en cette pays.
(b) J'ai demeuré ici depuis vingt ans.
(c) J'était chez lui deux semaines l'été dernier.
(d) J'ai été a Londres souvent
(e) Il sera ici deux semaines Il restera un semaine.

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Molière, le grand français auteur, était né
à Paris, L'année un mil, six cents vingt deux.
Son père était le tapissier du roi et
était probalement un ~~de~~ homme riche.
Le fils reçut une bon éducation,
On ne sait pas beaucoup de sa jeunesse.
Quand il était de vingt ans
il une compagnie d'acteurs. quelle
~~était~~ on s'appella L' Illustre Théâtre.
Mais dans ceci il ne succede pas très bien.
Il perd bientôt la toute de sa monnaie et
avec son troupe était partis Paris
et ~~fait~~ faire un tours ~~du monde~~ dans les provinces
le tous continuait de siéziè cents quarante
-dix à, siéze cents cinquante-huit Pendant
ces années il parcourit le tout de France
et joua dans beaucoup de les villes grandes
Après son à Paris il devient la
favorite du roi et produca les maitre-
pieces ~~to~~ pour quels il est si célébre.
finalement après ~~cinq~~ quinze ans
de grand prosperitié il mort siéze cents
~~quatre vingt dix~~
cinquante-un à la âge de

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It is necessary to have you kept closed up (until (Jusqu'au moment) I judge it proper to give you your liberty

descendez
descendre

suprise
surprise

astonished
astonish

Jusques

compaines
compagnie

lions
lions

conduise

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It seemed to be near to me
17 And still there for far around there was no living
soul to be seen

Sia ojongwa binimu = They went by two's
~~ozwenjoga Sinimu Shuft nsabu~~ nu ~~Sabi~~ Sat kwuriftt
In spite of this skill he ~~was lazy~~ was wrong
~~xx~~ Wenjoga nu sat kusft = Perhaps he
is right

(du)

5. (a) Du trukst nur dir und deinem Sriegnun~~e~~
~~Sarandra~~ Güter.

(b) ~~Wisst~~ Du, welche so wie bist, nicht
deine ~~Sfrau~~ Freunde helfen

(Sfr)

(a) ~~Mollot ifr Sau~~ selbst
Ich Sfr trukst nur um Sfrauen Sau
und Sfrau Güter.

(b) ~~Mollot~~ Sfr, welche so wie sind, ~~und~~
nicht Sfrau ihre Freunde helfen.

(Rin)

(a) ~~Mollen Rir Rirandra Rir~~ nur um
Rir trukten und nur um selbst und
Sfrau riginagu Güter.

(b) ~~Rirandra Sfr~~ welche so wie sind
nicht Sfrau Freunde helfen.

Mona
(a) Mon ~~Sau~~ trukt nur um selbst
und seinen riginagu Güter
~~Riend~~ mon ~~Sau~~ Sau so wie ist
nicht seine Freunde helfen.

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It is necessary to have you bound down in
Your comp
bored up until (jusqu'au moment) I judge
it proper to give you your liberty

descendez
descendez

suspension
suspension

astonished
astonished

surprise
surprise

complaints
complaints

complaint
plaint

tions
tions

tions
tions

conduite
conduite

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French

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It seemed to be near to me
17 And still there for far around there was no living
soul to be seen

Sie sprangen hinaus = They went by thro
[illegible] Sat [illegible]
In spite of his skill he was wrong
[illegible] = Perhaps he
is right

(Du)

5. (a) Du trittst mit dem und deinem Fuß
[illegible]
(b) [illegible] Du, welcher so weit bist, mit
deinem [illegible] Freunden helfen

(Ihr)

(a) [illegible] selbst
Ihr Ihr drittet mit dem Ihrem Land
und Ihrem Gute
(b) [illegible] Ihr, welche so weit sind, und
nicht Ihren [illegible] Freunden helfen

(Sie)

(a) [illegible]
Sie drittet mit dem selbst und
Ihrem [illegible] Gute
(b) [illegible] welche so weit sind
nicht Ihren Freunden helfen

Man
(a) Man drittet mit dem selbst
und seinem [illegible] Gute
Wird man [illegible] so weit ist
nicht seinen Freunden helfen

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Summer in Canada

Der Sommer in Canada ist sehr schön. Er ist warm aber der warme Klöttner der ist besser als der Kalten. Die Bäume sind im Sommer grün wie auch die Felder In den Wald ist alles lustig. die Vögeln singen In den Bäumen. Der Sommer ist die besten Monat für die armen Leute weil im Sommer der mann Feld arbeit Kann. Im Sommer fahren die Kinder Schwimmen und statt zur Schule gehend Spielen sie im Walde u.s.w. Im Sommer Tag sind die Nächte am längsten und die Tage sind am Kürzesten. Im Canada gegen weiße Leute nag während der Sommers. Obwohl der Winter so kalt ist kann man nicht gut studieren aber dies ist schön Kälter als Januar Februar

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German

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ferratarăque | sŭdēs | ĕt | ā'ĭŭtă | cŭspĭde | cōntŏs
ēspĭdŭnt | prātŏs | bĭbunt | in | gĕrŭgĭ | tēmŏs

Addūcŭs
posuit [illegible] loci proclĭi
prædĭe hostĭcos quos dolo
Prima luce coepit ĭtăsdem
sed ante prim Legati es
castrĭs hostium apparent apparuerunt
pedibus suis cum fletu et
ĭvĕs quos parcerĕt, dicunt
ĭnjurĭis quæ mortem dari
ĭane rupem habitare
Retinerent, malefĭcia pernĭcies non
[illegible] ĭocarent.
movĭat fecit

retinerent

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tibi ~~persuadebitur~~ nunquam

5° Credo ~~respublicam~~ civitatem locum
hostium debuisse

credidit puerem moriturus ~~est~~ esse
sed omnes qui religiosi ~~erant~~ credidem
victurum esse

vita excessurus est

Reto
postulavit
Quarini

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The trial of Warren Hastings C 533

The trial of Warren Hastings is, perhaps, one of the greatest trials that has ~~ever~~ is recorded in the annals of English history. Not that the decisions which were arrived at during this trial have had any great effect upon the laws of our land, but it gave us a splendid example of how the majesty of the law and wealth of a nation can be brought to bear upon one man.

But it shows us clearly how great was the need of some reform regarding our supreme courts. To the cost of the trial lasting for seven years, of the amount of money that must needs be spent in the management of such a trial does indeed appear something outrageous when one considers that the whole affair might have been summed up in about ~~at least~~ about three months. At least.

The charges brought
Upon date of the trial
Warren Hastings was tried in
Westminster Hall. That great edifice
within whose walls Kings have received
their coronation and evil doers their
just sentence. At the time of this
famous trial the walls were hung
with red tapestry, below the bench
of the Chief Justices was
occasion On this special occasion the hall
was particularly attractive, if for
nothing else than to see the great
Members that thronged its galleries
and the great statesmen who took
so active a part in the management
of the trial

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governor

The trial opened with the reading of the charges against the former Governor General of India. Burke, a man at that time of great repute, led the prosecution & Sheridan conducted the prosecutions Law, a renowned advocate & afterwards Chief Justice acted for the defence.

The prisoner was brought before the Bar. The charges brought against him, twenty one in all, were read aloud by Burke who ended by impeaching Warren Hastings in the name of the English People in the name of the People of India & in the name of ordinary humanity & justice to mankind. The chief charges brought before him were that his unjust treatment of the Begums & the false manner in which he had acted towards Cheyte Sing the vizier of Oude.

The prosecution desired that each charge should be taken separately The defence desired that the prosecution of all the charges should first take place & then that the defence should be heard. The latter plan was adopted. During the trial, however, many of the lesser charges were struck off on account of the great space of time that the trial required.

humorous
humourous
humorous
remained

latter
later.
unanimous
unanimously

All excitement was over after the first few days. People were content with having seen & heard some

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CANADA

of the great speakers but were not ~~Canadians~~ at all anxious to hear a lot of cross-~~examination~~ & ~~translation~~ of evidence from ~~them~~ a foreign tongue into their own almost every word of which ~~had to be~~ necessary interpreted to interpret.

The judges would not listen to such an amount of tedious evidence and whenever a point of law was to be discussed ~~for a little while~~ into the adjoining would get up & leave the room to take a little recreation. &c

So that one has ~~with~~ humour said ~~and not without humour~~ "that the judges walked around & the trial sat still" Every year some short space of time was given to the trial & thus it dragged on for seven or eight years. At the first few charges Hastings was acquitted by a small majority but on some of the latter ones he was acquitted unanimously. At the end of this long period the charges were dismissed and Hastings was told that he was now at Libert he quietly bowed his head & walked away.

Of those who attended this acquittal not few had been present when Burke ~~spoke~~ his great rhetorical genius ~~read~~ the charges impeached ~~and~~ impeached the prisoner.

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Out of some one hundred and sixty
nobles that had attended the first
sittings of the Court Over sixty
had been laid in their family vaults
Great was the change of the
Appearance of those men, who
had on the first few days shown
such great skill in the management
of the trial, & many of them young & vigorous
now old & worn, And alas! many of
them were no more. Such is the
frailty of human nature, It is
truly be said that the trial began
with one generation & ended with
another.

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CANADA

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Composition

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

$$3x = 2b + 2c - a$$

$$x = \frac{2b + 2c - a}{3}$$

$$x^2 = \left(\frac{2b + 2c - a}{3}\right)^2$$

$$y^2 = \left(\frac{2a - b + 2c}{3}\right)^2$$

$$z^2 = \left(\frac{2a + 2b - c}{3}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2b + 2c - a \\ 2b + 2c - a \\ \hline 4b^2 + 4bc - 2ab \\ \quad + 4bc - 2ab + 4c^2 - 2ac \\ \quad\quad - 2ac + a^2 \\ \hline 4b^2 + 8bc - 4ab + 4c^2 - 8ac + a^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a - b + 2c \\ 2a - b + 2c \\ \hline 4a^2 - 2ab + 4ac \\ \quad - 2ab + 4ac + b^2 - 2bc \\ \quad\quad - 2bc + 4c^2 \\ \hline 4a^2 - 4ab + 8ac + b^2 - 4bc + 4c^2 \end{array}$$

$$9b^2 + 9a^2 + 9c^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a + 2b - c \\ 2a + 2b - c \\ \hline 4a^2 + 4ab - 2ac \\ \quad + 4ab - 2ac + 4b^2 - 2bc \\ \quad\quad - 2bc + c^2 \\ \hline 4a^2 + 8ab - 4ac + 4b^2 - 4bc + c^2 \end{array}$$

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CANADA

$$\frac{bc(b-c)+ac(c-a)+ab(a-b)}{abc}$$

$$= b^2c - bc^2 + ac^2 - a^2c + a^2b - ab^2$$

$3x = 2b + 2c -$

Let x = [illegible]

then $3x = 4y$

$3x \times 4y \times 3x = 504$

Let x = [illegible] no

Let y = other no

then $x - y$

x is no $x - y$ at 4 is no 3

$4x = 3(x-y)$

$x - y$ is no y as 4 is no 3

$\therefore 4(x-y) = 3y$

$x \times 4 \times y = 504$

$4x - 4y = 3y$

$xy^2 = 504$

$4x - 4y + 3y = 0$

$4x - y = 0$

$xy^2 = 504$

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CANADA

(a) $\frac{x+y}{y} - \frac{2x}{x+y} + \frac{x^3 - x^2y}{y^3 - x^2y}$

$$\frac{(x^2-y^2)(x+y) - 2xy(x-y) + (x^3 - x^2y)}{y(x^2-y^2)}$$

$$\frac{(x+y)(y^2-x^2) - 2xy(y-x) + (x^3 - x^2y)}{y(y^2-x^2)}$$

$$\frac{xy^2 - x^3 + y^3 - x^2y - 2xy^2 + 2x^2y + x^3 - x^2y}{y^3 - xy^2}$$

$$\frac{y^2(y-x)}{y(y^2-x^2)} = \frac{y}{y+x}$$

(b) $\frac{-a(b-c) + ab - ac}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)}$

$$\frac{-ab + ac + ab - ac + ab - ac}{(\quad)(\quad)(\quad)}$$

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CANADA

No 3. (a)

$a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2 - 2ab + 2cd$

$a - b + c - d$
$a - b - c + d$

$a^2 - ab + ac - ad$
$-ab - ac + ad + b^2 - bc + bd$
$+bc - bd - c^2 + cd$
$+cd - d^2$

$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 - c^2 + 2cd - d^2$

(ii) $4x^4 + 6x^3 + 72x - 5\cdot76$

5·76

$2x^2 + 2x$
$2x^2 + x$

$x^3 - 9x^2 + 9$
$x - 4$
$x^4 + 9x^2 + 9$
$-9x^3 - 9x$

5·76 (24
4
176
176
144
48
48
96

4 5·76 (144
4
176
16
16

9 5·76 (64
54
36

72
8
9

$x^8 - 72x^4 - 144$

$x^4 - 16$
$x^4 + 9$

$x^8 - 16x^4$
$9x^4 - 144$
$9x^4 - 144$

16 144 (9
9 144
7

18
64
52

$x^4 + 9$

$x^2 - 3x + 3$
$x^2 + 3x + 3$
$x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2$
$+x^3 - x^2 + 3x$
$+3x^2 - 3x + 9$

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CANADA

(b) $(a-b)x + (c-d)y = \lambda + \varrho$
$(a+b)x - (c+d)y = \lambda - \varrho$

$acx - bcx + cdy - dby = \lambda + \varrho$
$acx + bcx - cdy - dby = \lambda - \varrho$

$(a^2-b^2)x + (c-d)(a+b)y = (a+b)(\lambda+\varrho)$
$(a^2-b^2)x - (c+d)(a-b)y = (a-b)(\lambda-\varrho)$

Subt $(c-d)(a+b)y + (c+d)(a-b)y = (a+b)(\lambda+\varrho) + (a-b)(\lambda-\varrho)$

$\frac{c-d}{a+b}$ $\frac{c-d}{a-b}$

$(ac - ad + bc - bd)y + (ac - ad - bc + bd)y =$

$2(ac - ad)y =$

$ac - ad + bc - bd$
$ac + ad - bc - bd$

$2(ac - bd)y$

$\frac{a+b}{\lambda+\varrho}$

$a\lambda + b\lambda + a\varrho + b\varrho = 2(b\lambda + a\varrho)$

$\frac{a-b}{\lambda-\varrho}$

$-(a\lambda - b\lambda - a\varrho + b\varrho)$

$ac + bc - ad - bd$
$ac - bc + ad - bd$

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CANADA

$$\frac{\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{3x}}{\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{3x}} = \frac{4}{1}$$

add & subt nums & denom

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3x+1}}{2\sqrt{3x}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3x+1}}{\sqrt{3x}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$3\sqrt{3x+1} = 5\sqrt{3x}$$

Squaring $9(3x+1) = 25(3x)$

$$27x+9 = 75x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 27 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

$$-75x+27x = -9$$

$$-48x = -9$$

$$48x = 9$$

$$x = \frac{9}{48} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 27 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

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CANADA

$$(a-b)x+(c-d)y = f+g \quad -(1)$$
$$(a+b)x-(c+d)y = f-g \quad -(2)$$

× by $(c+d)$ $(a-b)(c+d)x + (c^2-d^2)y = (f+g)(c+d)$

× by $c-d$ $(a+b)(c-d)x - (c^2-d^2)y = (f-g)(c-d)$

adding $(a-b)(c+d)x + (a+b)(c-d)x = (f+g)(c+d)+(f-g)(c-d)$

$\frac{a-b}{c+d}$ $\frac{a+b}{c-d}$

$acx - bcx + adx - bdx$ $acx + bcx - adx - bdx$

$2(ac-bd)x = 2(cf+dg)$

$\frac{f+g}{c+d}$ $\frac{f-g}{c-d}$

$cf+cg+df+dg$ + $cf-cg-fd+gd$

$2(cf+dg)$ $-bc+ad$
$+bc-ad$
$-2bc+2ad =$

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CANADA

(a) $x + \frac{5}{2x} = 3\frac{1}{4}$

$x + \frac{5}{2x} = \frac{13}{4}$

$2x^2 + 5 = \frac{13}{4} \times 2x = \frac{26x}{4} = \frac{13x}{2}$

$4x^2 + 10 = 13x$

$4x^2 - 13x = -10$

$4x^2 - 13x + 10 = 0$

$x = 2$

$2x = 10$

$x + \frac{5}{2x} = 3\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{2x^2 + 5}{2x} = \frac{13}{4}$

$4(2x^2 + 5) = 13(2x)$

$8x^2 + 20 = 26x$

$4x^2 + 10 = 13x$

$4x^2 - 13x + 10$

$1x - 2$

$4x - 5$

$4x$

$5x$

$x - 2$

$4x - 5$

8

5

$4x = 5$

$x = \frac{5}{4}$

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CANADA

$$\frac{2b+2c-a}{3} \times \frac{2a-b+2c}{3}$$
$$+ \frac{2b+2c-a}{3} \times \frac{2a+2b-c}{3}$$
$$+ \frac{2a-b+2c}{3} \times \frac{2a+2b-c}{3}$$

$2b+2c-a$
$2a-b+2c$

$4ab+4ac-2a^2$
$+2b^2-2bc$
$+4bc+4c^2$
$+2ab-2ac$

$6ab-2ac-2a^2-2b^2+2bc+4c^2$

$2b+2c-a$
$2a+2b-c$

$4ab+4ac-2a^2+4b^2+4bc$
$-2bc-2c^2$
$-2ab+2ac$

$-2ab+6ac-2a^2+4b^2-2bc-2c^2$

$2a-b+2c$
$2a+2b-c$

$4a^2-2ab+4ac+4ab-2b^2+4bc$
$-2ac+2c^2$
$+4ab-2ac$

$4a^2+2ab-2ac-2b^2+6bc-2c^2$

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$$x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x = 22$$

$$x^2 - \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^2 = 22 + \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^2$$

$$\left\{x - \frac{4}{6}\right\}^2 = \frac{22}{3} + \frac{16}{36}$$

$$x - \frac{4}{6} = \sqrt{22 + \frac{16}{36}}$$

$$= \pm\sqrt{\frac{792}{36}}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{6} - \sqrt{792}$$

$$x + y = 5 \quad \text{—}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = 65 \quad \text{—}$$

$$x + y \;\big)\; x^3 + y^3 \;\big(\; x^2 + xy + y^2$$

$$x + y = 5 \quad \text{—}$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = 65 \quad \text{—}$$

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 13$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 25 \quad \text{—}$$

$$-xy = -12$$

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CANADA

(b)

$3x^2 - 2x + \sqrt{3x^2 - 4x - 6} = 18 + 2x$

$\sqrt{3x^2 - 4x - 6} = 18 + 2x - 3x^2 + 2x$

$\sqrt{3x^2 - 4x - 6} = -3x^2 + 4x + 18$

$y = -y + 18$

$-\sqrt{3x^2 - 4x - 6} = 3x^2 - 4x - 18$

$-\sqrt{y} = y - 12$

$y = y^2 - 24y + 144$

$-y^2 + 24y + y + 144 = 0$

$y^2 - 25y + 144 = 0$

$y = 16$
$y = 9$

$y - 16$
$y - 9$

$-16y$
$-9y$
$+144$

$y^2 - 25y$

$\therefore y = 16$ or 9

But $y = 3x^2 - 4x - 6 = 16$

$3x^2 - 4x - 22 = 0$

$3x - 11$
$x + 2$

8|144|18
8
64

9|144
16

$3x + 11$
$x + 2$

$3x^2 - 4x - 6 = 18$
$3x^2 - 4x - 24 = 0$

$3x + 11$
$x - 2$

$3x + 5$
$x - 3$

$3x^2 - 9x + 5x - 15$

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CANADA

$$\frac{b-c}{1+bc} + \frac{d-a}{1+ad} = 0$$

$$\frac{a-b}{1+ab} + \frac{c-d}{1+cd} = 0$$

$$\frac{(a-b)(1+cd) + (c-d)(1+ab)}{(1+ab)(1+cd)} = 0$$

$$a + acd - b - bcd + c + abc - d + abd$$

$$a - b + c - d + abc - bcd + acd - abd$$

$$\frac{b-c}{a} = k$$

$$\frac{b-c}{a} \times \frac{c-a}{b} \times \frac{a-b}{c} + \frac{b-c}{a} + \frac{c-a}{b} + \frac{a-b}{c} = 0$$

$$\frac{bc(b-c) * ac(c-a) \times ab(a-b)}{abc}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} b-c \\ \underline{c-a} \\ bc - c^2 - ab + ac \\ \underline{a-b} \\ abc - ac^2 - a^2b + a^2c - b^2c + bc^2 + ab^2 - abc \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} bc \\ \underline{ac} \\ abc^2 \\ \underline{ab} \\ a^2b^2c^2 \end{array} \left(\frac{- ac^2 - a^2b + a^2c - b^2c + bc^2 + ab^2}{abc} \right.$$

$$- a^2bc^3 - a^3b^2c + a^3bc^2 - ab^3c^2 + ab^2c^3 + a^2b^3c$$

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CANADA

$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 13$

$-3xy = -36$

$x^2 - xy + y^2 = 23$

$x - y = \pm\sqrt{23}$

$x + y = 5$

(a) Algebra

$x(2x - y) = 6$

$y(2y + 3x) = 8$

$2x - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{6}{x}$

$2y - \frac{3x}{y} = \frac{8}{y}$

$2x^2 - xy = 6$

$2y^2 + 3xy = 8$

$6x^2 - 3xy = 18$

$2y^2 + 3xy = 8$

add $6x^2 + 2y^2 = 26$

$3x^2 + y^2 = 13$

$2x^2 - xy = 6$

$x - y = \sqrt{1}$

$x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$

$x^2 - 2xy = 6$

$x^2 = 2xy$

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CANADA

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Departmental Examinations.

No. 30859

It is hereby certified that Wm. L. M. King

passed the Junior Matriculation Examination held in July, 1891, at Berlin

with honors in German II Class.

Certified, F. A. Stadel

Registrar.

Dated at the Education Department,

Toronto, 19th August, 1891.

Form 233—500—June, 1891.

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CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT

—— OF THE ——

TORONTO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FUND,

Under the auspices of the Berlin High School Literary and Musical Society,

TOWN HALL, BERLIN,

Friday, May 9th, '90.

JOHN KING, Esq, M. A, Q. C., Member of the University Senate, Chairman.

PROGRAMME.

1. OVERTURE—"Lucia di Lammermoor," ..... *Donizetti*
Berlin Amateur Orchestra.
2. VOCAL QUARTETTE—"Silent Night," ..... *Barnby*
Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mrs. E. Hoffman, Mr. G. M. Wedd and Mr. C. Ruby.
3. INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE—Overture zu Ruy Blas..... *Mendelssohn*
Misses Martha & Eveline Fennell, Messrs. Shaw & Mueller.
4. SOPRANO SOLO—"Cavatina," from "Robert le Diable," ..... *Meyerbeer*
Miss Jaffray.
5. TABLEAUX—"Statuary," .....
High School Pupils.
6. BAS SOLO.—"Friar of Orders Gray," ..... *Shields*
Mr. C. Ruby.
7. SERENADE—For Flute and Cello with Orchestra.....
Messrs. Illing and Mueller.

MY TURN NEXT!

A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

Taraxicum Twitters, a Village Apothecary	Mr. A. Mueller
Tim Bolus, his Professional Assistant	" Fr. Green
Tom Trap, a Commercial Traveller	" W. King
Farmer Wheatear	" P. Winn
Lydia, Twitter's Wife	Miss E. Hodgins
Cicely, her Sister	" C. Webb
Peggy, Twitters Housekeepers	" H. Downie

The Piano used has been kindly supplied by the Rainer Piano Company of Berlin.

ADMISSION, 25c. **RESERVED SEATS, 50c.**

Plan of Hall at Becker's and Kumpf's Bookstores.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

(Berlin Daily News Print.)

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CANADA

C 553

Berlin High School Literary and Musical Society.

GRAND CONCERT

To be held in the High School Hall, Friday, January 30th, 1891.

Programme

1. Instrumental Duet ..... Miss E. Fennell and Mr. C. Shaw.
2. Bass Solo ..... Mr. C. Ruby.
3. Zither Solo ..... Miss Killer.
4. Recitation ..... Miss A. Winn.
5. Instrumental Quartette ..... Messrs. Landreth, Kranz, Riener and Huber.
6. Presentation of Diplomas.

THE SECRET

A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

Dupuis, a gentleman of fortune ..... Mr. N. S. Moffat.
Valare, his friend ..... Mr. H. P. Sims.
Thomas, servant to Dupuis ..... Mr. W. L. M. King.
Porter ..... Mr. P. P. Winn.
Cecile, wife to Dupuis ..... Miss E. Hodgins.
Angelica, a young lady betrothed to Valare ..... Miss C. Webb.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Performance to begin at 7:30 sharp.

Admission 15 Cents. Reserved Seats 25 Cents.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

W. L. M. KING,
PRESIDENT.

P. P. WINN,
SECRETARY.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 554

Berlin High School Literary and Musical Society.

GRAND CONCERT

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Programme

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2. Bass Solo ..... Mr. C. Ruby.
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4. Recitation ..... Miss A. Winn.
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GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

W. L. M. KING,
PRESIDENT.

P. P. WINN,
SECRETARY.

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CANADA

Nominations ~~for~~ of officers
for ~~party~~ term shall
be admitted up to noon
of the day of the first
meeting, and the Secretary
treasurer shall give ~~notice~~ Notice
notice to that effect
at least one week
before such final meeting

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CANADA

C 556

Berlin High School Literary and Musical Society.

GRAND CONCERT

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THE SECRET

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GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

W. L. M. KING,
PRESIDENT.

P. P. WINN,
SECRETARY.

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At least one week before the first meeting of each term the Secretary shall give notice of such meeting and add a notification that nominations for the various offices for the ensuing term will be received up to ~~four~~ one o'clock of the day of such meeting.

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Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
8. Board of Commerce, 1919-1920

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Coll - Combines Investigation Act

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BOARD OF COMMERCE	PAGES
Origin of ,and how Governments' policy caused its disintegration--	1.5.9
Judge Robson's recommendation not given consideration----------	2.
Review of Board of Commerce, Mr.Murdock's letter re.resignation of Judge Robson----------	2.
Resignations of Messrs.O'Connor and Murdock----------	2.
If Government refuse to grant inquiry Murdock charges will be sustained----------	3.
Profiteering,how aided and abetted by the Government policy----------	4.
Murdock charges:-	
Government friend of big Interests,failure to investigate ----------	5.6.7
Cabinet not in sympathy with----	10.
Cabinet thwarts action of Board--	10.
Reasons why Board necessary------	8.
Report on Textile Companies----------	13.
"Profiteering,and necessity for "continuance of Board"---------- Toronto Star	14.
Certificate of character-Mr.Murdock, as given of him upon appointment-----	15.
Suggested line as to Profiteering Campaign Fund ----------	16.17.
Publications on:-	
The Board of Commerce of Canada-----	18.19.20
Mr.Murdock's resignation-Citizen----- The Labour Gazette	21.22
"The solving of the Problem"----------	23.24

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Murdock charges
Resign Board of Commerce

The Board of Commerce has derived its powers from two Acts passed in the first session of 1919: the Combines and Fair Prices Act, and the Board of Commerce Act. The Combines and Fair Prices Act declared that the Board is empowered and directed to restrain and prohibit the formation and operation of Combines; the making of unfair profits upon the necessaries of life; and all such practices as are calculated to unfairly enhance the cost or price of such necessaries of life.

It is to be remarked that, by the same statute, the Combines Investigation Act, 1910, is wholly repealed. Thus the consumer was left absolutely without protection from in the practices referred to in the Act, except that given by the Board of Commerce Act of 1919. It was therefore especially important that the Board constituted by the legislation of 1919 should be maintained in an effective way. Instead of this, we find the Board dwindling away, by the resignation of one member after another, until now, by the resignation of Mr. Murdock, the consumer is left without any protection whatever.

The disintegration of the Board of Commerce began with the resignation of Judge H. A. Robson, on February 23, 1920. In his letter of resignation, he declares that for various reasons he is out of sympathy with the Act, believing that the economic policy of the country should be towards high prices and against low prices. He says, however, that there is a legitimate and useful field for the Board of Commerce, "but that is a matter which requires discussion and some recasting of the Act."

On February 26, Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, acknowledges Judge Robson's suggestion, "as to what might be done in the way of amendments to make the machinery more workable and to better effect the purposes had in view when the Board of Commerce Act was passed in Parliament." He thanks Judge Robson for the suggestions and says that they will be carefully considered by the Government.

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There is no evidence of any such consideration. No legislation having for its object the amendment or improvement of the law establishing the Board has been introduced.

It is to be observed that about the time of Judge Robson's resignation, a difficulty had arisen in regard to the jurisdiction of the Board. Price Brothers, newsprint manufacturers, appealed from a ruling of the Board to the Supreme Court of Canada, and on April the 6th the Supreme Court rendered a decision that the Governor General had no authority to confer certain powers and jurisdiction upon the Board.

Judge Robson's suggestion that the Act was unworkable and needed amendment, coming about the same time as the attack on the jurisdiction of the Board, ~~made this the psychological moment to appoint~~ a strong successor, sympathetic with the law. The Government made no effort to appoint such a successor, but stood by and allowed the Board to peter out.

At the time of Judge Robson's resignation, a letter was sent by Mr. Murdock to the Government giving his knowledge of the circumstances leading up to the severance of the Judge's connection with the Board of Commerce. This letter was withheld from Parliament, and the public, and apparently would never have seen the light if Mr. Murdock had not himself published it within the last few days.

Later on, on June 16, came the resignation of Mr. O'Connor, due to the meagre help afforded by the Civil Service Commission. This point is also emphasized by Mr. Murdock, and practically admitted by Judge Robson. Finally, on June 24, comes the resignation of James Murdock, the sole ~~surviving~~ remaining Commissioner of the Board. With ~~his~~ resignation, the last vestige of protection to the consumer, so far as it can be given by legislation, disappears. It is no doubt inconvenient that the very grave charges which he makes should be published just at the time when Parliament is about to prorogue. That inconvenience, as I have pointed out, is due largely to the failure of the Government to act vigorously and take Parliament into its confidence four months ago. But however inconvenient it may be, we cannot shirk the

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If such an inquiry is refused, ~~how can we blame~~ the people, ~~if they believe~~ that the charges made by Commissioner Murdock are true;. ~~if they believe~~ that the Government are out of sympathy with their own legislation; ~~if they believe~~ that these Acts were passed merely to quiet the alarm occasioned by the Winnipeg strike and other popular demonstrations, and to make a pretence of controlling profiteers; ~~if they believe~~ that the Government has been secretly thwarting the operations of the Board and minimizing the effectiveness of their own legislation; ~~if they believe~~ that the Chairman was appointed and kept in office to protect the big interests in taking excessive profits; and ~~if they believe~~ that the Government protected the textile manufacturers in an investigation, the result of which would have startled and incensed the Canadian public.

All these impressions upon the public mind will be strengthened and confirmed if the Government refuses the inquiry which I believe should be made.

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for tariff pamphlet
Conservative
Protecting
C
war
wealth

For forty years and more we have been hearing about protection for the manufacturer, today what is imperatively needed is protection for the consumer.

The Country demands such a revision of the tariff as will check profiteering. The charge of profiteering is not made against manufacturers as a whole. Many manufacturers are making only a fair living, and are satisfied with moderate profit. But the protective tariff, by discouraging importation and relieving the manufacturer from the competition of imported goods, does afford an opportunity and a temptation for profiteering. Huge fortunes have been made during the war and out of the war by certain manufacturers who were living in ease and luxury at home while hundreds of thousands of Canadians were in cold and muddy trenches, and risking their lives.

These fortunate profit makers ought to have been forced and still ought to be forced to give up part of their war-wealth in taxes. Besides that, the tariff ought to be revised so as to prevent profiteering in future. The Government should keep an eye on the profits of protected manufacturers, and every annual budget of the Minister of Finance should deal with this question. Whenever it is found that the privilege of a protective duty is abused and made an instrument of profiteering, the duty should be removed or reduced.

This kind of protection to the consumer is all the more important, because other means of protection have disappeared. In 1919 the present government brought about the repeal of the Combines Investigation Act of 1910. That act, introduced by Honourable Mackenzie King as Minister of Labor in the Laurier Administration, provided that any six persons who complained of monopoly or combine in restraint of trade, excessive prices and profiteering, could appear before a judge and demand an investigation.

what else did we give Turkey

The present governmen t had that act repealed, and substituted for it the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919

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to be administered by a Board of Commerce. That Board has had an unhappy history. Two of its members, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Murdoch, were apparently sincere and zealous in their efforts to protect the public. Both resigned, complaining of lack of sympathy and assistance from the Government. Judge Robson also resigned for the reason that he did not sympathize with the objects of the Board. His resignation was received in February 1920. This was the opportune moment for the Government to appoint a new Chairman, sympathetic and full of zeal for the law. The Government appointed nobody. It allowed the Commission to peter out. It was afraid to strangle its own infant in public, but apparently not unwilling to let it die for lack of nourishment. Later on Mr. O'Connor resigned, and finally Mr. Murdoch resigned, leaving the consuming public without any protection whatever.

It is worthy of note that just before the Commission gave up the ghost, it made a report showing the huge profits made by textile manufacturers in Canada. Some of the knitting companies made from 69 to 510 per cent on common stock in the last two years. One cotton company made 75 per cent on the real cash value of its shares in 1919.

Surely such combinations should be investigated and action taken. If the Board of Commerce in its present form cannot be made to function ~~in its present form~~, all the more need for making the tariff an instrument for checking and x disciplining the profiteering manufacturer; the manufacturer who is not a profiteer ought to approve of that course.

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Murdock Charges Re 605 Action Side lights on from Murdock charges C 564

Serious charges against the Government are made in a letter written by Mr. James Murdock on June 24th. 1920, resigning his position as the last remaining member of the Board of Commerce. This Board was appointed under two Statutes passed in the first session of 1919 - the Combines and Fair Prices Act and the Board of Commerce Act. It was empowered and directed to restrain and prohibit the formation and operation of combines; the making of unfair profits upon the necessaries of life; and all such practises as are calculated to unfairly enhance the cost or price of such necessaries of life. At the same time the combines Investigation Act of 1910, passed for a similar purpose was repealed, so that the Legislation of 1919 was the only protection remaining to the consumer. According to Mr. Murdock the protection amounted to little or nothing. Remember that these charges are made; not by the opposition for any political purposes, but by a person appointed by the Government itself. - -

Murdock charges from
Post a friend of the big interests
a shield to profiteers

Nature real significance of charges - failure of
Govt to investigate

Note (a) abolition of Combines Investigation Act
(b) Strangling of Board created
(c) Existence of defalcations of Officials

Need of Commission of Inquiry on Profiteering
on Railway Commission lines
on 4 lines to industries 6

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Let us summarize these charges. Mr. Murdock says that unless the Board is to prevent profiteering and regulate combines against the public interest it would not be proper that he should merely draw salary. "We have been handicapped for months without a chairman and a proper tariff, and I am not going to be a party to making a joke of the law with one commissioner alone on the Board without quorum authority. The people of Canada expect service for salary, even though your Board do not".

He is convinced that the majority of the cabinet are not in sympathy with the law creating and growing authority to the Board of Commerce.

He says that as soon as the law was passed gentlemen prominent in the councils of Canada and members of the cabinet began to minimize its provisions. -

That the late chairman, Mr. Justice Robson, was regarded as safe and sane by the big interests and was in full sympathy with high prices as against low prices, and that his view was well known by members of the cabinet, and especially by Mr. Calder -

That members of the cabinet repeatedly undertook to thwart the Board's desired activities by quiet and hidden restructive opposition. -

That certain members of the cabinet were in sympathy with the textile manufacturers in their resistance to enquiry. -

That the textile manufacturers had ample reason to struggle desperately against the facts being known, because the publication of the facts would have startled and aroused the Canadian public.-

That reasonable co-operation by the Government would have made and would even now make the Board splendidly successful in controlling the only two prevalent practises of profiteering and in wringing the water and unfair competition methods out of various combines in Canada.

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That a Board of Commerce is necessary for the following reasons: -

Business men living together under the protection of the tariff have ~~xxxx~~ got to know each other so well that price fixing agreements and other agreements are the rule rather than the exception.

Combines which have fastened themselves on essential foods, such as canned fruits have introduced methods which are injurious to trade and the consumer and prevent fair competition.

The Board has discovered that unfair and excessive profits are taken by certain manufacturers of textiles, cement and other commodities. Its investigations should not be stopped, but continued by a properly qualified Board.

There is reason to believe that sugar is not the only commodity in which there has been speculation to the detriment of the public. A Board with a proper staff could check speculators. Without a Board of Commerce the public has no organization to watch its interests, while on the other side there is the most complete organization and cross organization - the public, unorganized as the sands of the sea, requires a protector against the super-organization of modern business.

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It is only fair to Judge Robson to say that he denies any improper connection with the Crescent Creamery Company and says that the factum was sent to him against his wish. The main charge is ~~xxxxx~~ not against Judge Robson but against the Dominion Government.

The Government was evidently out of sympathy with the Board and was willing to see it die a natural death. It would not kill its child, but it was willing to see it perish for lack of nourishment. Study the history of the disintegration of the Board. Judge Robson, the chairman resigned on February 23rd,1920. No successor was appointed. Judge Robson suggested certain amendments to the law creating the Board. No amendments were proposed by the Government. Nothing was done. The Matter was simply allowed to drift. Mr. O'Connor resigned on June 16th. No successor was appointed. Again the matter was allowed to drift. Finally Mr.Murdock, the only remaining commissioner resigned, and there was no Board. The Government took no action until Mr.King brought the matter up in Parliament. Then it made what was clearly a temporary makeshift arrangement,appointing three Government officials:-

The Manitoba Free Press, a paper not unfriendly to the Government, says that the Government was afraid to appoint Mr. O'Connor who drafted the Board of Commerce Act, as its chairman, and "Undertook to weigh down his temperamental recklessness with the judicial gravity of Mr.Robson. Mr.Murdock was regarded as likely to be neutral. Doubtless it hoped that by a balance of these qualities the Board would do enough to encourage the public in believing that something worth while was being done while it would not go far as to provoke and enrage the business interests of the country, which represented about the only friends the Government had left". Again the Manitoba Free Press says "there is conclusive evidence that once it found that the Board was a liability----------

What were [illegible] objections in appointing Murdock? - [illegible] company

∴ no right to [illegible]

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instead of an asset the Government began to pray for relief from the body of this death" and lacking courage to end the Board with its own hands, was not displeased to see it hampered by internal dissentions, and by the meticulous devotion to red tape of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Murdock's reference to Sir Robert Borden is important. He says that the present position of the Board is due to Sir Robert Borden's unfortunate illness and necessary absence from Canada almost ever since the Board was formed; and that Sir Robert Borden wanted the Board to be a success. Now Sir Robert Borden has resigned, and the hope of a really efficient Board is poorer than ever. The public is at the mercy of the profiteers.

Surely the public needs some protection against the profiteers who have been rolling up by fortunes while our soldiers were fighting and dying in the trenches. Mr. Murdock says that a Board of Commerce is necessary because there are combines in necessary articles of food; because unfair and excessive profits have been taken by textile manufacturers, cereal companies and other large concerns; because of speculation in necessaries of life; because without a Board of Commerce the public has no organization to watch its interests "while on the other side, there is the most complete organization and cross organization; manufacturers associations, wholesale associations, retail associations, packers associations and hundreds of other associations. The public , unorganized as the sands of the sea, requires a protection against the super organization of modern business."

Read again what Mr. Murdock says about the textile companies. He states that on "Later records show that the testile manufacturers had ample reason to struggle desperately to prevent the true facts from being known to the board, and that if this board could have secured the assistance desired a statement of the facts and figures desclosed, followed by an order as the result of the analysis of the statement of affairs sent to the board, would have startled and incensed the Canadian public beyond anything that has developed in recent months. This information is still due to the Canadian

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People when your cabinet renders the ordinary and reasonable assistance necessary to present it."

The last Act of the Board before Mr. O'Connor's resignation, was to investigate the methods of the textile companies.

On June 23rd. 1920 it issued an intrim report. It declared that the inquiry was not concluded, but that the facts disclosed showed very large and apparently excessive profits and that further investigation was demanded. Any one who reads the report will agree with the Commissioners to the need for a further and searching investigation. Here are some extracts from the report:-

"The Board finds it necessary to render herein a merely interim decision, else, because of the lack of a full Board and the imminent retirement of one of the two remaining Commissioners, the work done up to the present time upon this investigation will have been practically wasted. If the Board had been kept fully manned and had been permitted to carry on according to the terms of the statute whereunder the Commissioners accepted office, instead of being hampered and impeded in manner described in the Board's Annual Report now before Parliament, this investigation could and would have been completed months ago and the Board could and would have made such recommendations and taken such action as were necessarily incidental to or resultant from its conclusions, but this has been made impossible. All that the Board can now do is to record, in the somewhat sketchy way that ~~xxxxxx~~ incomplete investigation makes necessary, certain facts and its conclusions reached up to the present time. "

"In certain cases absurd prices have been allowed for "Good Will"; in other cases old worn out and insolvent concerns have been capitalized at sums many times their real values; whilst others have had their capital stock inflated by "water" under all kinds of pretences."

"Payments made for commissions on sales are, in the opinion of the Board, unduly high. In the case of one of the large companies, they run to nearly three per cent of the company's total sales."

"As an instance of the results of the successive processes of amalgamating, watering and experiencing the good fortune incidental to the manufacture of textiles during a great war, the Board might cite the case of a certain corporation whose shares, if reduced to their real cash value as computed to its best ability by the Board and its advisers upon the basis of the actual cash investment which they represent, ~~xxxxxx~~ yielded over seventy-five per cent for the year 1919. Computed at the face value of the issued capital stock the earnings would be about twelve per cent. Since the Board has made its computations the company concerned has issued a statement which indicates even higher profits for the current year.

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"In certain cases absurd prices have been allowed for "Good Will"; in other cases old worn out and insolvent concerns have been capitalized at sums many times their real values; whilst others have had their capital stock inflated by "water" [illegible]

"Certain of the concerns investigated are unquestionably and ~~xxxxxxx~~ decidedly over-capitalized, and before a proper decision can be made - one upon which this Board would feel justified in recommending action - the true valuation of the properties of the concerns and investigation into the accounts of certain subsidiary concerns would have to be made."

[illegible] the manufacture of textiles during a great war, the Board might cite the case of a certain corporation whose shares, if reduced to their real cash value as computed to its best ability by the Board and its advisers upon the basis of the actual cash investment which they represent, ~~xxxxxxx~~ yielded over seventy-five per cent for the year 1919. Computed at the face value of the issued capital stock the earnings would be about twelve per cent. Since the Board has made its computations the company concerned has issued a statement which indicates even higher profits for the current year.

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"The return upon what, so far as the Board can discovery ought to be the legitimate share capital of the company would be nearly one hundred per cent."

"Practically all the companies, however, have, during the war period, out of abnormal earnings, devoted abnormal amounts for depreciation."

"In the case of a company which in 1919 ~~xxxxx~~ struck off from gross profits over $600,000 for depreciation, if it had done the same in 1910 it would have shewn a deficit of over $200,000. But in 1910 it distributed nearly $300,000 in dividends. In 1919, after allowing over $600,000 for depreciation and other necessary allowance, it had earned net and free to be distributed as dividends nearly $1,500,000."

"But that greatly enhanced profits have been earned during the war period is not open to doubt. It may be asked how was this made possible. The chief means is evident. Before the war Canada's chief competitor in cotton manufacture was Great Britain, and against Great Britain there was protection (Tariff Items 522 and 523) of only 17½% on bleached cotton and only 25% on printed cotton. After the war had commenced Canada's cotton products had to compete with those of the United States and the tariff against the United States was 25% plus 7½% war tax or 32½% on bleached cotton, and 35% plus 7½% or 42½% on printed cotton. There has to be deducted from these totals, however, about 2½%, being the incidence of the War Tax paid upon the importation of raw materials, etc., making a net protection of 30% as against 17½% and of 40% as against 25%. Until the removal of the war tax the cotton manufacturing companies have enjoyed a very great increase of protection and they appear to have made the most of their opportunities at the expense of the consumer."

"As in the case of the textile companies, the knitting trade benefited largely by the War, first by the extra protection afforded by the war, and secondly by the change of competition from a country which enjoyed a preferential tariff to one which was under the general tariff."

"The removal of the war tax has reduced the cost of manufacturing cotton by at least 2½% per cent. This lessened cost of production and the seemingly over generous profits being taken by the manufacturers justify the Board in the suggestion that lower prices for cotton should prevail."

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"For instance, the net profits on sales of four companies, averaged over a period of ten years, have run over ten per cent. One company has earned nearly thirteen and another nearly fourteen per cent net on sales. The net profits of four companies on common stock have averaged during the same period over thirteen per cent. The net profits of one of these companies averaged over thirty per cent per annum earnings on common stock throughout the eight year period 1912 to 1919. Another's net earnings on common stock from 1915 to 1919 inclusive averaged twenty-four and a half per cent per annum."

"The Capital stock of the Paton Mills Company being $600,000 it will remain for others to decide whether profits totalling for five years $1,463,414, after providing for depreciation, are excessive. It must be remembered that from this profit will have to be deducted about $500,000 for War Business Profits Tax, leaving a net profit of $960,000 for the five years, or an average of $192,000 per year, a return of 32% very largely the result of being able to operate with two shifts per day upon special Fabrics, and except during 1918 and 1919 upon export orders."

"As in the case of the textile companies, the knitting trade benefited largely by the War, first by the extra protection afforded by the war tax, and secondly by the change of competition from a country which enjoyed a preferential tariff to one which was under the general tariff. "

A feature of the report is its moderation of tone. It does not denounce the manufacturers of textiles as profiteers, nor does it lump them altogether. It points to crisis of what appear to be excessive profits, and its conclusion is that a case is made out for further investigation. It is extremely unfortunate that the Commissioners who began the inquiry found themselves unable to continue it, and that Mr. Murdock, the last remaining commissioner resigned just about the time the interim report was presented.

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This is an illustriation of the kind of inquiry that Mr. Murdock and Mr. O'Connor desired to make. They were zealous on the side of the public against the profiteers. They have gone, and there is apparently no desire to have the work ~~xxxxxxxx~~ continued upon their lives. The Toronto Star says:-

"Those people in this country who are called profiteers - including many who very much resent the term, but who make exhorbitant profits none the less - fear only two things: they fear tariff reduction which will deprive them of high protection and the monopoly which it ensures them; and they fear, equally or more, Governmental enquiry into and restriction of their profits, the excess going into the national treasury. They fear this more than anything else, because it is the only one, sure, simple, practicable method by which profiteering can be dealt with. During the war several governments have learned this. The makers of exorbitant profits want, above all things, to see the world forget what it has learned, drop it and stop it.".

In another article it says:-

"But unless the board is reorganized, and reorganized with Government backing upon a basis which will ensure it the staff which it needs and a free hand to probe and prosecute the profiteers, there will be no resumption of the investigations which have been interrupted by the resignation of Messrs O'Connor and Murdock. The consumer will be left unprotected. Much of the work already done will be labor lost. The companies which have been defiant or deceitful will altogether escape. The conditions which the board has begun to lay bare will be lost sight of. The public will be at the mercy of those to whom even an Ill-supported board has been a deterrent."

Not

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What kind of man is Mr. Murdock who makes these grave charges against the Government?

Read the certificate of character given by the Government itself. The official announcement of Mr. Murdock's appointment to the Board, October 1st. 1919, contains the following :-

> "Mr. James Murdock has for many years been an outstanding figure in Canadian labor circles. He took a prominent part in establishing the Canadian Railway Adjustment Board in 1910, which did so much to ensure and maintain harmony and co-operation as between railway companies and their employees. For a year past he has strongly held the view that the cost of living should be controlled, and, if possible, reduced, and that increasing wages only, would never solve our labor problems.
> "For the past fourteen years Mr. Murdock has been an officer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and during most of that time the chief Canadian executive. He is a resident of Toronto. Two of his sons were in the war, and both are still under medical care as a result of service. A fearless champion and leader in demanding a full measure of justice for working men, he has with equal determination ~~insist~~ insisted on labor ~~recognizing its responsibilities and~~ recognizing its responsibilities and obligations undertaken."

Note - Need - Protect to Consumer

Cost of living
food. clothing fuel, building material

Note - Transportation
charges also

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Suggested line as to Reciprocity
Campaign Fund

We and the farmers may have
our differences of opinion as to
tariff reform. Surely we can agree
on this, that the tariff shall be
reformed by a reformed Parliament
representing the will of the people
as expressed at a free election

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had by profiteers, causing a huge campaign fund to defeat the popular will

Tariff should not be made by profiteers or at their dictation, but for their own needs, but by the people themselves acting for the people Manufacturers must rely on the good sense and fairness of the people and loyally accept what the people decide

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THE BOARD OF COMMERCE OF CANADA

Statements Issued as to Policy of the Board.

DURING December, as in previous months, inquiries were made at various points throughout the Dominion by members of the Board of Commerce of Canada, by its local representatives, and by Fair Prices Committees under its authorization. The prices of milk for the winter were determined for many localities, notably for Toronto, where the market governs the price paid to farmers throughout a large area in Ontario, which area includes several other cities. The price of $3.10 per 8-gallon can freight paid, determined in October, was not changed. At Winnipeg the Board issued an order that milk should be sold retail at 15 cents per quart and 8 cents per pint, and that any sale at a price in excess of these rates would be considered as a sale at an unfair price, and therefore an offence under the Fair Prices and Combines Act. An inquiry into an alleged combine of bakers and millers at Montreal, it was also announced, would be made in January.

During the month the Board issued several statements to the press with respect to its policy. The first of these, issued at Winnipeg on December 9, is a review of the work of the Board since August last. Two other statements, which were both issued at Toronto on December 27, have reference respectively to Combines and Tariffs. These statements are reproduced below:

Review of Board's activities

The Board of Commerce of Canada, having now completed its first quarter year of existence as a fully organized independent commission, with supervision and control over the profits of dealers in necessaries of life, and over combines, including trusts and mergers, affecting articles of commerce, considers that it is now sufficiently informed to enable the formulation and statement of its policy in the administration of the Combines and Fair Prices Act which administration has by statutory enactment been committed to it.

It was necessary that the Board should first acquaint itself with its task and with the scope of it, before reaching or stating conclusions as to its policy. Few can appreciate either the magnitude of that task or the efforts which the Board has already made in preparation for its execution.

Broadly stated, the jurisdiction of the Board as to profits is over food, fuel and clothing.

Of the many public hearings had by the Board in the various provinces the public has become aware, but of the far greater number of investigations conducted by interrogatory and questionnaire nothing has yet been heard or said.

INVESTIGATION MACHINERY.

There has been established at Ottawa under the direction of the Board certain investigation machinery by means of which the Board keeps itself continuously acquainted with the manufacturing and production costs of the commodities over which the Board exercises jurisdiction. By this means the Board may at any time inform itself without delay whether in any particular case there has or has not been excessive charging. This investigation machinery which is being constantly augmented will, when completed, it is fully expected, constitute an encyclopedia of all costs of necessaries of all classes whatever, including even costs of transportation. The orders and declarations of the Board are made in the light of the information thus gleaned, so that it is dangerous, if not futile, for sellers of necessaries to assert, as they sometimes do, that the Board acts without full knowledge of the various items of cost of the commodities in which they deal whether these be overhead charges or other costs of doing business or otherwise. The Board has at its disposal always a great fund of data of which its critics cannot know.

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Bd of Trade

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Statements Issued as to Policy of the Board.

DURING December, as in previous months, inquiries were made at various points throughout the Dominion by members of the Board of Commerce of Canada, by its local representatives, and by Fair Prices Committees under its authorization. The prices of milk for the winter were determined for many localities, notably for Toronto, where the market governs the price paid to farmers throughout a large area in Ontario, which area includes several other cities. The price of $3.10 per 8-gallon can freight paid, determined in October, was not changed. At Winnipeg the Board issued an order that milk should be sold retail at 15 cents per quart and 8 cents per pint, and that any sale at a price in excess of these rates would be considered as a sale at an unfair price, and therefore an offence under the Fair Prices and Combines Act. An inquiry into an alleged combine of bakers and millers at Montreal, it was also announced, would be made in January.

During the month the Board issued several statements to the press with respect to its policy. The first of these, issued at Winnipeg on December 9, is a review of the work of the Board since August last. Two other statements, which were both issued at Toronto on December 27, have reference respectively to Combines and Tariffs. These statements are reproduced below:

Review of Board's activities

The Board of Commerce of Canada, having now completed its first quarter year of existence as a fully organized independent commission, with supervision and control over the profits of dealers in necessaries of life, and over combines, including trusts and mergers, affecting articles of commerce, considers that it is now sufficiently informed to enable the formulation and statement of its policy in the administration of the Combines and Fair Prices Act which administration has by statutory enactment been committed to it.

It was necessary that the Board should first acquaint itself with its task and with the scope of it, before reaching or stating conclusions as to its policy. Few can appreciate either the magnitude of that task or the efforts which the Board has already made in preparation for its execution.

Broadly stated, the jurisdiction of the Board as to profits is over food, fuel and clothing.

Of the many public hearings had by the Board in the various provinces the public has become aware, but of the far greater number of investigations conducted by interrogatory and questionnaire nothing has yet been heard or said.

INVESTIGATION MACHINERY.

There has been established at Ottawa under the direction of the Board certain investigation machinery by means of which the Board keeps itself continuously acquainted with the manufacturing and production costs of the commodities over which the Board exercises jurisdiction. By this means the Board may at any time inform itself without delay whether in any particular case there has or has not been excessive charging. This investigation machinery which is being constantly augmented will, when completed, it is fully expected, constitute an encyclopedia of all costs of necessaries of all classes whatever, including even costs of transportation. The orders and declarations of the Board are made in the light of the information thus gleaned, so that it is dangerous, if not futile, for sellers of necessaries to assert, as they sometimes do, that the Board acts without full knowledge of the various items of cost of the commodities in which they deal whether these be overhead charges or other costs of doing business or otherwise. The Board has at its disposal always a great fund of data of which its critics cannot know.

Page 96. re Objects of this Board.

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supplementing the Board's inquiries there have been a few—a very few—reports or charges made by private individuals. All reports or charges made have been carefully followed up. In some cases the allegations made have not been established. In other cases the matters have been referred for criminal proceedings. In other cases restitution has been required and made to obviate further action on the part of the Board, which continues ready to receive particulars of cases of alleged profiteering, to investigate them, to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of those charged and to cause punishment where the facts justify it.

The Board is not itself authorized to impose penalties, but the adjudication of the Board to the effect that in a particular case there was profiteering, forms the basis of a criminal prosecution; and the Board's declaration to that effect is conclusive proof of the offense when the offender comes to be tried in the criminal courts. The charge in the criminal courts against the offender may be laid either by the attorney general of the province or by any private individual with the consent of the Board. In any case, where the Board has adjudicated that there has been profiteering, the Board will give its certificate so as to enable any private individual to commence a prosecution. In extreme cases the Board will endeavour to see the proceedings carried to the stage of committal for trial, whereupon the matter will take the shape of an ordinary prosecution and will be taken in charge in the ordinary way by the crown officers of the province as is done in all other criminal matters. It is inconceivable that the attorneys general will treat these offenses as in any way different from other but ordinary breaches of the criminal law.

Notify Secretary of Board.

The preceding brief statement of the procedure to be followed in cases of alleged profiteering is made so that the public may know exactly what measures to adopt in case any consumer feels that he has been imposed upon. All that need be done is to communicate the facts to the secretary of the Board at Ottawa, whereupon arrangements will be made for hearing. It is, of course, utterly impossible for a Board of three commissioners to be personally present at every point in the Dominion to hear all charges of this nature that may be advanced. Every matter must, however, ultimately reach the Board for its decision. The Board, therefore, must sooner or later consider each case. The evidence will, in most cases, be obtained through a local officer appointed for the purpose. The officer will have no authority except to take the evidence under oath. He will then transmit it to the Board, which will adjudicate, whereupon, if the offence is considered proved, a criminal prosecution will be commenced.

In order to remove any misapprehension in the public mind, the Board would point out that it has no machinery of a police character to detect offences, nor can it set up prosecuting agencies all over the Dominion. Even if that were otherwise practicable the fact is that the financial vote for the Board provides for nothing more than its existence and office management. Nevertheless, the Acts under which it works are so drawn that all things necessary can be done if, in addition to the employment of an examining officer by the Board for each particular case, the Board can have the aid of the public and local authorities. The Board submits that the assistance of the public and local authorities should be rendered freely and should not entail any expense. Local prosecuting machinery for the punishment of all criminal offences already exists. That machinery will not need to be augmented in order to discharge the additional work that will be involved in occasional profiteering charges.

The Board also points out that in addition to the matter of reasonable profits its jurisdiction extends to the matter of unreasonable accumulation of necessaries. A certain amount of storage is, in this country, absolutely necessary. This applies both to imported goods and to those whereof, because of the winter, stocks in preservation must be kept on hand. This necessary storage may in certain cases be taken advantage of to enhance prices by restraining supply. In short, it may involve the "cornering" of food in order to raise prices or the hoarding of it until prices materially advance. The Board has jurisdiction to order the release and placing upon the market of food stuffs so unreasonably hoarded. All

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cases of this kind, as well as those of excessive profits, ought to be brought to the attention of the Board by some person who is willing either to prove the offence or take charge of a proceeding under the Act by summoning witnesses, etc. The Board cannot be expected to be always and instantly aware of infractions of the Acts which are under its jurisdiction. As above stated, it cannot set up a local police or detective force in every community in Canada. Persons who are hoarding necessary food commodities in the face of public want should inform themselves as to the heavy penalty provided by the Act for their so doing. If charge of hoarding are laid and established before the Board, or if the Board itself becomes otherwise aware of the commission of this offence, offenders may look for relentless imposition of the appropriate penalties.

A GENERAL INQUIRY.

The Board deems it advisable to declare that its investigations to the present stage have not been confined to any one class of trade or industry, but have extended to many manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, and to some extent to farmers. Several very exhaustive enquiries into foods, fuel and clothing, including boots and shoes, have been in progress for some time. These enquiries follow the commodity from its origin as raw material to the counter in the retail store. Such enquiries necessarily consume much time. Meanwhile, as and when the Board considered itself sufficiently informed to enable just action, it has issued applicable declarations and orders. The processes of retail traders being simplest, it has naturally resulted that orders affecting the retail trade have issued first and so, to the present time, a majority of the Board's orders affect only that trade, but to the thoughtless and unreasonable demand that the Board make no orders against any class of trade until it is ready to make orders against all classes of trade at once the Board has replied that it must and will perform its duty as it, charged with the responsibility and in possession of the full facts, may determine. The orders already issued to bind retailers do not imply that they as a class have been guilty of either offence or impropriety. These orders fix maximum profits and enable the easier identification of the future profiteer. The Board, indeed, has found among retailers generally a wholesome desire to avoid even the appearance of overcharging. It is believed that hereafter, as the result of the Board's investigations and orders, such cases of profiteering, if any, as do occur will be more simply and readily detected, exposed and punished. There is one species of undoubted profiteer who, seemingly, can be convicted upon his own confession, and that is he who claims the right to use the Board's orders as to maximum profits as justification for the raising of his prices. No orders of the Board so justify, and the Board will welcome particulars of such prostitution of its orders.

The Board is pleased to be able to observe as a result of its preliminary survey of business conditions that, despite high prices undoubtedly prevailing, profiteering, so-called, that is the taking of unjust profits, is not, in the Board's opinion, as common nor nearly as common, as many have charged or claimed. Business is in the main sound and honest, and the Board has a confident hope that business men will be as the Board's right hand in the now imminent business of tracing and punishing those among them who, according to the new business ethics of this era, have dishonoured their brethren.

Winnipeg, Dec. 9, 1919.

(Sgd.) H. A. ROBSON,
Chief Commissioner.
(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR,
(Sgd.) JAMES MURDOCK,
Commissioners.

Combines
(Issued at Toronto December 27, 1919.)

By section 4 of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, this Board is empowered and directed to restrain and prohibit the formation and the operation of combines.

By section 5 of the same Act it is provided that whenever the Board shall have reason to believe that a proceeding by it to restrain or prohibit the formation or operation of a combine would be in the public interest, it may, of its own motion, take the steps provided by the Statute to so restrain or prohibit.

Note that the Board is not merely empow-

See 100. re offences of this kind.

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ered to proceed. There is a Parliamentary *direction* that where, in its opinion, the public interest demands, the Board shall, of its own motion, so proceed.

Section 2 of the same Act extends the Board's jurisdiction as to combines to all articles of trade and commerce, and, in connection with articles of commerce, over mergers, trusts, monopolies, mutual agreements as to fixed or common sale prices, mutual agreements fixing common re-sale prices, sales or leases of businesses or of the control of businesses and to every mode of restraining or injuring commerce.

These provisions of the Act seem to have not yet become impressed upon the mind of the business community. The Board has noted that since its formation several mergers of an important character have been consummated and that several formerly exclusively Canadian business institutions have seemingly passed under other than Canadian control. If, upon investigation, it shall appear to the Board that as the result of these processes no detriment or likely detriment has ensued to the public of Canada, those who have, for instance, consummated such mergers or sold or purchased control of such businesses will have nothing to fear, but if, on the other hand, the Board, after investigation, in due course to be had concludes that such transactions have been against the interest of the public, the Board will be obliged to cause the dissolution of such mergers or the rescission of such sales of businesses, as the case may be. The practice of "stock watering," especially in the case of mergers of companies and in the reorganization and re-financing of businesses, has afforded in the past an excuse for the exaction of unjust profits. To this Board there has been committed a supervising power in cases where the transactions had can be said to come within the statutory definition of a combine.

The practice of fixation by agreement of a common sale or re-sale price, too, has conduced at times to either the unjust enhancement of prices or the maintenance of former just prices after they have become unjust by reason of a fall in the cost of production. There is nothing essentially wrong in the agreement of parties to either a fixed sale price or to a fixed re-sale price. The motives of the parties involved may be good or they may be bad. The same may be said, indeed, of any other combine. It is the element of compulsion (always present) necessarily exerted against the general public as the result of such agreements, that makes state supervision over such agreements, in fact combines, necessary. The practice of fixing a common price of, say, milk or bread, has become so common that it has been forgotten that the practice is criminal, unless, indeed, this Board shall, upon investigation, exonerate. The practice of providing fixed re-sale prices for commodities has become so universal that it is regarded as in all cases right. In many, indeed most, cases it can be proved to be either beneficial or innocuous. But in many other cases it is decidedly against the interest of the public.

The time has come when this Board must require a more complete compliance with the legislation under which it operates, so far as trade agreements and trade practices are concerned.

Accordingly this Board will, early in January, 1920, provide by way of regulation to the effect that unless, before consummating any merger or transfer of business control (within limits to be by such regulation defined), full disclosure thereof is made to the Board, so that the interest of the public may be, by this Board, or, if necessary, by public enquiry, ascertained and conserved, this Board will deem such mergers or transfers against the interest of the public. The same regulations will extend to all price fixing arrangements, whether of sale or re-sale prices. As to past transactions, but had since July 7th, 1919, the date when the legislation establishing the Board was passed, there will be provision whereby the necessary information must be furnished this Board before March 1st, 1920. As the necessary information is received the Board will pass upon it, confirming or otherwise the transactions had but in no case ordering dissolution or discontinuance without the fullest opportunity being given the affected interests to shew that their arrangements made are not against the interest of the public.

Toronto, December 27th, 1919.

(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR.

(Sgd.) JAMES MURDOCK,
Commissioners.

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The Tariff

(Issued at Toronto December 27, 1919)

A recent pronouncement by this Board of its intention to investigate and discover whether or not the customs tariff was being taken advantage of to unfairly enhance prices of necessaries of life seems to have been so misunderstood as to cause some to wonder, and express their wonder, whether this Board's investigation would render unnecessary a said-to-be-intended investigation of the tariff by a government appointed tariff commission.

This Board is not concerned with the excellence or propriety of any form of customs, whether one for protection, for revenue, or otherwise. It will take the tariff as it finds it, presuming neither to criticize nor to commend the political wisdom of those who framed it. So taking it, the Board will endeavour to discover whether any are abusing it or perverting it to a non-intended end—the exaction under its cover of greater profits than without it, if the competing parties were on even terms, the abusing or perverting party would have been enabled to exact. The object of Section 24 of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, is, in the judgment of this Board, to provide a machinery whereby the Governor-in-Council may be apprised by and through this Board whether "the making or taking of unfair profits on any necessary of life is facilitated by the duties of custom imposed on such necessary of life," whereupon "the Governor-in-Council may direct either that such necessary of life be admitted into Canada free of duty or that the duty thereon be reduced to such amount or rate as will, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, *give the public the benefit of reasonable competition.*"

The Governor-in-Council can act upon the result of an investigation by this Board only in cases where this Board has investigated. To know whether unfair profits have or have not been taken or facilitated, this Board must first investigate. To ever become apprised so that he may act under Section 24, this Board must have (a) investigated, and (b) reported, to the Governor-General-in-Council. The reason for a report at all is so that the Governor-General-in-Council, if he pleases, may act. This Board reports to the Governor-General-in-Council as to tariff effect only because it cannot itself act. When exercising its ordinary jurisdiction it does not report to him, because, by statute, it can act.

To more clearly define the Board's powers and intentions, suppose a tariff commission were to be sent out, that it had reported and Parliament had provided a totally new tariff based upon a totally different principle, whatever it may be, from that of the present tariff, this Board's position is that Section 24 of the Combines and Fair Prices Act would still be there, and, apart from all other powers of this Board, authorize re-investigation as to whether the newly provided tariff was being utilized for the purpose of unfairly enhancing prices.

Some of those who have impugned the Board's power have thought it to be necessary as well to impugn the capacity and disposition of the Board's personnel. Such criticisms, as a matter of practice, the Board treats as self-answering.

There really can be such a thing as the abuse of a customs tariff, which even a protectionist can recognize.

As illustrating the increased Protection enjoyed by certain Canadian manufacturers during and since the war owing to: (a) their competitors ceasing to be the manufacturers of Great Britain and competition being with the manufacturers of the United States, and (b) the imposition of the War Tax, the following illustrations are given:

Effective Protection prior to War. Chief competing country—Great Britain.

Page 40, Item 521 of the Tariff, gray cotton fabrics, 15 per cent.

Page 40, Item 522 of the Tariff, white or bleached cotton fabrics, 17½ per cent.

Page 114, Item 290 of the Tariff, Portland cement, 7c. per 100 lbs., 24½c. per bbl.

Effective Protection during and since the War. Chief competing country—United States.

Page 40, Item 521 of the Tariff, gray cotton fabrics, 25 per cent, 7½ per cent, 32½ per cent, as against 15 per cent.

Page 40, Item 522 of the Tariff, white or bleached cotton fabrics, 25 per cent, 7½ per cent, 32½ per cent, as against 17½ per cent.

Page 102 - re offense under this Section.

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Page 114, Item 290 of the Tariff, Portland cement, 350 lbs. 35c., 7½ per cent on value of cement, or, say 15c. total, 50c. as against 24½c.

NOTE.—From the first two items there has to be deducted something (less than 2½ per cent) on account of War Tax levied upon the raw material used. Nothing, however, requires to be deducted from the Portland cement, all the raw material used in the manufacture being found in Canada. The net results are as follows:

Item 521, before War, 15 per cent; during War, 32½ per cent less 2½ per cent, or 30 per cent; increase 100 per cent.

Item 522, before War, 17½ per cent; during War, 32½ per cent less 2½ per cent, or 30 per cent; increase 71½ per cent.

Item 290, before War, 24½ per cent per 350 lbs., 50c. per 350 lbs.

What this Board proposes to do is to trace and report the effects of cases like the preceding. If no impropriety is disclosed it will be well to know that the facts are so.

Toronto, December 27, 1919.

(Sgd.) W. F. O'CONNOR,
(Sgd.) JAMES MURDOCK,
Commissioners.

ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO FACTORIES DURING 1918

Annual Report of the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Public Works

THE thirty-first annual report of the Ontario Factory Inspection Branch, which is incorporated in the third annual report of the Trades and Labour Branch of the Ontario Department of Public Works, covering the fiscal year ending October 31, 1918, contains some interesting information with respect to fatal and non-fatal accidents in Ontario factories.

The report states that during the year much was done to safeguard employees, about 60 per cent of the notices served by the Branch on employers being in connection with guarding machinery or other safety measures, including the keeping of the premises clear of obstruction. Plans were formulated and completed to demonstrate to workmen, by means of lantern slides, the causes of accidents, and an illustrative lecture was given at London, Ontario. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 4,907, of which 78 proved fatal. This shows an increase over the previous year in non-fatal accidents of 982, but there was a decrease of 4 in fatalities. Seventy-one of the fatalities reported were attributed to the following causes: 12, to elevators; 9, to shafting, belts and pulleys; 8, to electricity; 8, to falls; 7, to cranes and derricks; 6, to falling substances; 5, to acid and gas burns; 5, to cars; 3, to explosion of ammonia receiver; 3, to machines; 2, to scalds; 1, to an explosion of gun cotton; 1, to an explosion of cylinder head; and 1 to saws. (These fatalities were included in the table of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during 1918, which was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1919.) Investigation of the elevator accidents showed that in most cases the cause was due to acts of the employees rather than to faulty equipment, three of the accidents being due to men trying to board or operate a hoist while it was in motion; and in the accidents due to electricity attention is

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Résignation – W. Murdock's resignation

The text of Mr. Murdock's resignation, dated June 24, and addressed to the prime minister, is as follows:

"Supplementing my letters of June 17th and 18th and our brief discussions of Board of Commerce questions June 17th, 21st and 23rd, I hereby resign my position as a member of the Board of Commerce of Canada, to take effect this date.

"My understanding of your position, as gathered from conferences with you and from the fact that no appointments have been made, is that it is not the intention to complete the personnel of the board by appointment at this time nor until the Privy Council has passed upon the status of the act under which the board works. This would appear to me inconsiderate of the rights of the consumers of Canada. There is much work to be done that the board can do with the assistance of a properly chosen and sufficient staff and with the sympathetic co-operation of the government, which the board has not heretofore had. If the board is not to be permitted to do the many things waiting to be done in preventing profiteering and regulating combines against the public interest it would, as stated in my letters of June 17th and 18th, appear to be improper that I should merely draw salary. We have been handicapped for months without a chairman and a proper staff and I am not going to be a party to making a joke of the law with one commissioner alone on the board without quorum authority. The people of Canada expect service for salary, even although your cabinet do not.

"The reasons for my resignation given in this form (which I appreciate, as you and others will, as unusual, in fact possibly unheard of) can be summed up as briefly as possible, and yet at considerable length, as follows:

"I am convinced—

"1st—That the majority of the cabinet, of which you are the honored leader, are not and have never been in sympathy with the provisions and intent of the Board of Commerce Act and of the Combines and Fair Prices Act;

"2nd—That your advisers only recommended to parliament the passage of those acts as the result of temporary alarm incident to the Winnipeg strike and other strenuous demonstrations when the people demanded some means of controlling profiteers;

"3rd—That as soon as the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act were made law by the parliament of Canada honorable gentlemen prominent in the councils of Canada and members of your cabinet at once began to undertake to minimize, to as great an extent as possible, what they believed to be the unnecessary and unfair provisions of these two acts when applied to the businesses of those for whom these honorable gentlemen no doubt had first regard;

"4th—That the chairman appointed by your government to the Board of Commerce was regarded by certain interests as being safe and sane in conserving to Canadian manufacturers and other large financial and business interests the generally unrestricted leeway heretofore enjoyed by such interests in the taking of profits, determined alone by the so-called market price and governed by supply and demand, and that he was in full sympathy with 'high prices and against low prices' as he stated in his letter to Sir George Foster of February 23rd;

"5th—That during the one hundred and forty-five days that I was associated with the chairman as member of this board he spent more time in Winnipeg or en route to or returning from Winnipeg in looking after his private affairs than he did in looking after Board of Commerce matters, and that even during the few days, December 8th to 12th, which the entire board spent in Winnipeg, he was engaged in his private affairs, while the remainder of the board held hearings of the court alone;

"6th—That when Mr. J. B. Hugg, representing the Crescent Creamery Company, Limited, Winnipeg, felt that he could write, under date of February 18th, 1920, to the then chairman of this board a letter submitting a copy of the Crescent Creamery Company's factum for use before the Supreme Court of Canada in opposition to the case that had been presented by the Board of Commerce to define its status, saying:

" 'Hon. H. A. Robson, K.C., Victoria Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.

" 'Re: Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd.

" 'Dear Judge:

" 'I enclose a copy of my factum. This has been revised by Mr. Isaac Campbell. I have sent three copies to Mr. Greene, one for the use of the printer, one to be shown to Geoffrion and the other to be shown to Tilley. I have asked Greene to endeavor to see them when they are in Ottawa or to communicate with them, and if it is possible to have such revisions as they suggest made in the proof when he receives it. I have also told Greene that I have sent a copy to Mr. Osborne, a friend of mine, and that I have asked Mr. Osborne to make any revisions he thinks fit and to immediately communicate them to Mr. Greene for insertion in the proof. My idea is that you, if you have time, will make such revisions as you think fit, if you can graft revisions on to what I have done, and then you will hand your revised copy to Osborne to hand to Greene so that you will not appear to have any connection with the revised proof. Perhaps this procedure is unnecessarily roundabout and if so you can of course give your revisions to Greene direct.'—a state of affairs was disclosed which destroyed whatever usefulness the chairman might up to that moment have had:

"7th—That the chairman's two explanations of the transaction, first, that it was to be explained by the fact that Mr. Hugg had formerly been in his office and that they were, therefore, on very close relations with each other, and secondly, that it was 'an unwarranted impertinence' by Mr. Hugg, were not sufficient to reinstate him so far as usefulness was concerned;

"8th—That when the former chairman on February 23rd wrote his resignation as a member of the Board of Commerce, promptly after he discovered that I had seen the letter written to him by J. B. Hugg, representing the Crescent Creamery Company of Winnipeg, he then knew that he would be regarded as disloyal to the Board of Commerce and to the consumers of Canada;

"9th—That the people of Canada should have had this and other information contained in the documents sent to the Right Hon. Sir George Foster on March 3rd last;

"10th—That during the entire term of service in which he and I were together connected with the board (in which time it had been impossible to ever get any reasonable co-operative understandings or attention in the matters before the board) nothing was done which could in any way affect the business and financial interests which, in his judgment, should be protected from encroachments upon or interference by the Board of Commerce of Canada;

"11th—That the general viewpoints and desires of the former chairman were well known by various honorable members connected with your cabinet, and especially by the Honorable Mr. Calder;

"12th—That many of the honorable gentlemen composing your cabinet saw in the former chairman's resignation an opportunity almost beyond their expectations to minimize the activities of the Board of Commerce and to prepare for its demise, and that several of them repeatedly undertook to thwart the board's desired activities by quiet and hidden restrictive opposition since that time;

"13th—That the Civil Service Commission has been in the past few months in its relations to the Board of Commerce acting under suggestion, as nothing else can possibly explain the series of handicaps, delays, perversions and misrepresentations that the Board of Commerce has been confronted with in trying to secure the assistance it requires;

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"14th—That on the 28th day of January, 1920, when this board issued a declaration challenging the right of the cabinet to interfere on behalf of the textile manufacturers in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (they having made representations to the government that it would cost $1,500,000 to prepare the data asked for by a questionnaire of this board and that it would take weeks to so prepare) certain of your honorable colleagues were prepared to concede the claim made by the textile manufacturers and relieve them from the necessity of complying with this board's requests for information, and that only the public challenge to your cabinet placed in the newspapers by the Board of Commerce prevented the textile firms from being relieved of the requests for data made by this board;

"15th—That later records show that the textile manufacturers had ample reason to struggle desperately to prevent the true facts from being known to this board, and that, this board could have secured the assistance desired, a statement of the facts and figures disclosed, followed by an order as the result of the analysis of the statements of affairs sent to this board, would have startled and incensed the Canadian public beyond anything that has developed in recent months. This information is still due to the Canadian people when your cabinet renders the ordinary and reasonable assistance necessary to present it;

"16th—That reasonable government co-operation would have made before now, and would even now make, the Board of Commerce splendidly successful in controlling the only too prevalent practices of profiteering and in wringing the water and unfair competition methods out of various combines in Canada.

Body Is Necessary.

"From what I have seen since coming to the board I am more than ever convinced of the necessity of such a body as the Board of Commerce. But it is absurd to hope for any effective action by a body which is denied technical assistance. In the United States there is a Federal Trade Commission doing work of the greatest importance. Without its staff of about 500 its usefulness would disappear. The Board of Commerce needs no staff of 500, but it does need a reasonable staff that it can depend is not sent to it by the interests the board proposes to investigate.

"A Board of Commerce is necessary in my judgment for the following reasons:

"(a) Business men living together under the protection of the tariff have got to know each other so well that price-fixing agreements, and all sorts of agreements and arrangements, are the rule rather than the exception. The board has already on file evidence in some scores of cases of such agreements. Not all of these are reasonable or proper. It should not be left to the unfettered will of the businesses interested to fix prices on necessaries of life. A Board of Commerce is needed here.

"(b) Combines which have fastened themselves on the production and distribution of certain essential articles of food, such as canned fruits, have introduced systems of merchandising which are injurious to trade and the consumer and prevent fair competition. A body is required with power to supervise such concerns and prohibit unfair practices.

"(c) The board has discovered that unfair and excessive profits are being taken by certain textile manufacturers, cement companies and other large concerns. It is in the public interest that these investigations thus begun be not stopped at this point, but be continued by a properly qualified Board of Commerce.

"(d) There is reason to believe that sugar is not the only commodity in which speculation to the detriment of the public has taken place. With a proper staff a Board of Commerce can undertake to check or largely reduce speculation in necessaries of life.

"(e) Without a Board of Commerce the public has no organization to watch and protect its interests; while on the other side there is the most complete organization and cross-organization: manufacturers' associations, wholesale associations, retail associations, packers' associations, and hundreds of other associations. The public, unorganized as the sands by the sea, requires a protector against the super-organization of modern business.

"In connection with your suggestion that I continue as a commissioner of the Board of Commerce until the decision of the Privy Council, I feel that the people need and are entitled to some results now. The light should be let in. I believe your cabinet will devise some means to prevent the Board of Commerce from functioning even should the Privy Council give a favorable decision. My conscience will not permit me to become a high-salaried time-server.

"With the greatest personal respect for you, I apologize for handing copy of this to the press at the same time it is sent to you. I do so as the result of experience and to ensure that the public shall know the facts.

"Will you permit me to add that in my judgment the present position of the Board of Commerce is the result of your unfortunate illness and necessary absence from Canada almost ever since the board was formed. The board during your absence fell under unfortunate influences. Its history would have been quite different if you had been here to care, as you personally have always cared, for its success."

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THE SOLVING OF THE PROBLEM

To Canadians:-

There are three problems before the Canadian people to-day upon the solution of which the future prosperity of the Country depends. They are:

1--The Housing Question.
2--The High Cost of Living.
3--The raising of revenue sufficient to provide for our debt and national expenditures.

All these questions are intimately related to our system of taxation.

In order clearly to establish this relationship let us consider some effects of our present system:-1st. Our Municipalities are forced by our system of assessment and taxation to penalize the building of every dwelling by heavy taxation. The value and consequently the price of a lot upon which to build is increased by every public expenditure for public service. By a vicious interpretation of our tax laws by the Assessors, the vacant lot is assessed at much less than the value demanded by the owner from a would be user, thus making it easy to keep it vacant until the owner can get his price. This increases the amount of capital necessary to build houses and restricts the supply. In addition to this it is the custom of assessors, regardless of the law to assess land built on, at a higher rate than similar vacant land and this, with the high assessment on improvements is one of the chief factors in causing the present shortage of houses.

2nd. Greater production will greatly help to solve the problem of the High Cost of Living. Everyone is being called upon to "Produce-Produce-Produce" and yet every producer is handicapped by special taxation. When it is remembered that a tax upon any labor product is virtually an additional cost of production which with a profit on the tax enters into the selling price, it is easily seen, that one of the quickest ways to decrease the cost of living is to repeal all taxes upon things made by industry.

3rd. Our public debt is over $2,000,000,000 and the interest required, together with pensions and other Government expenditure necessitates, a revenue of about $350,000,000 a year. How is this to be raised without increasing the already intolerable burden of taxation to which the people are now subjected? To increase the tariff would be to increase these burdens and it is very doubtful if this would not reduce rather than increase our revenue. As already shown any increased taxation on things produced by labor will add to their price and increase the cost of living, thus making a sufficiently difficult situation impossible.

The solution of the three-fold problem lies in the taxing of land values and the utilization of such of our natural resources as are not yet alienated. Land is the only thing which can be taxed without increasing its selling price. For to tax land is to make it harder to keep unused, and the higher the tax the lower will be the selling price and in this way the

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high taxation now necessary, if applied to land can be made a benefit instead of a burden.

Land, the gift of the Almighty for the use of all his children upon which all must live and from which the subsistance of all is drawn, has been largely monopolized and those who use it productively are heavily taxed, while those who neither use it themselves nor permit others to do so, are allowed to escape with a lower tax and in many cases are actually exempt entirely.

Everything but "Land Values" was taxed to carry on the War, the one thing which owes its existence to Government and population, a product, not of individual enterprise but of the whole community, the one thing which ought to have been taxed contributed nothing. The present aggravated situation is a result of the War . It is eminently fitting, therefore, that what should have been taxed but was not, should now be levied upon.

Tax land values only and exempt houses from taxation; then land will become cheap, houses plentiful, and rents will fall. Take taxes off all food, clothing, etc., stop putting obstacles in the way of trade and commerce such, as tariffs, licenses and wrong taxation, and much more quickly than by any other means the cost of living will come down. Take the tax off production and discourage the holding of land idle. Then there will be no need to urge men to "produce." Men are kept from production by unjust taxation which makes it more profitable to keep land idle than to use it, and which fines men in proportion as they do produce, or employ men to produce.

The Annual rental value of the land (which value is wholly a community produced value), together with our remaining natural resources are amply sufficient to provide for all the needs of Municipal, Provincial and Federal revenues, and this is the only way a sufficient revenue can be obtained justly, and without aggravating the present situation. The adoption of this method will solve the three questions of Housing-High cost of living, and adequate revenue, which are now pressing for settlement, and there is no other practical solution of these problems and upon their solution the future prosperity of Canada depends.

H. B. COWAN, Managing Director, Rural Publishing Co., Peterboro, Ont.
W. C. GOOD, Paris, Ont.
FRANK BARBER, Consulting Engineer, Toronto, Ont.
ALAN C. THOMPSON, Manager, Marshall Ventilated Mattress, Co., Toronto
D. B. JACQUES, Jacques, Davy Co., Toronto
JULIAN SALE, Julian Sale Leather Goods Co., Toronto
THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, Managing Director, Deloro Smelting & Refining Co. Toronto
WALTER BARR, President, Goldsmiths' Stock Co., of Canada, Toronto

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9. Borden, Sir Robert

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MEMO FOR HONOURABLE W.L. MACKENZIE KING

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden has been absent of Canada since the formation of the Union Government, as follows:-

On December 20th, 1917, went South to the United States returning to Ottawa on January 10th, 1918.

Absent three weeks

At the end of February 1918 went to Washington D.C. on Government business, returning to Ottawa on March 4th, 1918

On April 25th-27th, 1918, was in Washington and New-York presumably on financial business connected with the Government.

Left for Europe about May the 26th, 1918 (owing to censor regulations, exact date not given officially), returning to Canada about August 24th, 1918.

Absent sixteen weeks

Left Canada for England about November 4th, 1918, returned to Canada, landing at Halifax on May 25th, 1919, and took his seat in the House of Commons on May 26th, 1919.

Absent twenty-nine weeks

Left Ottawa for South in the United States, on October the 2nd, 1919, returned with the Prince, landing at Halifax on November 25th, 1919.

Absent seven weeks

.....

Absent from Canada since the Union Government was formed, fifty-five (55) weeks exclusive of his business trips to New-York and Boston during the months of February, March and April 1918.

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SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S ABSENCES
FROM CANADA DURING WAR PERIOD

1915 - Left Canada, June 28, for England - returning.
reached N. Y. September 2 and Montreal,
September 3.

December 22, addressed Canadian Club of New York
and New England Societies. Stayed until
near end of year.

1916 - No record that he left Canada.

1917 - Left Canada for England February 12
Reached London, February 23.
Returned, arriving Quebec, May 14.

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10. Brown, Adam

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CANADA

A Snap Shot taken as I was leaving the City Hall C 586
Hamilton on 19 May 1917 after the presentation of
address to His Excellency the Governor General
the Duke of Devonshire

I am acknowledging the cheers of the school
children & others who were on the steps of the
City Hall

Adam Brown



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CANADA

A snap shot taken as I was leaving the City Hall
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Adam Brown



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With Kindest Regards

Mr. Adam Brown

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11. Burke, Kathleen

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THE ROXBOROUGH
OTTAWA.

Address to Women's Canadian Club
Boston
18-4-16.

A gift is greater than the heart of man
would in words

To look back over the years when
Youth dwelt secure in its own
illusions and aspirations

To record fair human events —
the unguarded opening of a door
into life's calm and holy sanctuary that the clear and steady
flame may bring its message into
other lives, and its warmth and
glow the chosen to know that and
it.

You have assumed this sacred
office of remembrance with me. — Your youth
and its promise — your mission and its
proclaim, your life and its talents
Some your energies for those big tasks
in justice to yourself. Your duty — your mission

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to serve humanity. it was worthy
of himself, and to have his
principles, his highest.

That was just a year ago, 16-11-17 and
now the Easter season has come
around again, and I hear
boy flew sunday the robins
chirping, and see the little
flowers beginning to break thru
may in all their fragile loveliness
and the earth only so recently
covered with snow and frost,
and in this release of life from
the cold and desolation of winter,
the meaning of the all comes with a
hitherto dumb - where there was
only one meaning before. - and
out of the possibility of immortal life -
but also the release from the grief
that breaks the heart and the sorrow
that makes desolation in our lives

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[illegible] seeing has been taken to the
meaning Christ. and a wider field
is [illegible] and larger than any
that could have been hitherto
known women, first became it
is rescued out of the difficulties [illegible]

Poor little — do not grieve for her
as he cannot she has gone. God has a
way of taking all the children.
only some, back into His loving
arms, and the more they have
suffered the more he encompasses
them about with His infinite
tenderness, infinite understanding
and infinite love. — to understand
that is to help and understand
suffering as love only [illegible]

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SIR:—

Under the gracious patronage and in the immediate presence of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, and under the joint auspices of the Laurentian and Magdeleine de Vercheres Chapters of the I.O.D.E., the Women's Canadian Club and this Club, a meeting will be held in the COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE HALL at 8.15 p.m., of FRIDAY, the 14TH APRIL, 1916.

At this meeting

Miss Kathleen Burke

Hon. Organizing Secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service,

will tell the story of the work of those hospitals in Belgium, France and Serbia.

Miss Burke, who is a brilliant speaker and has had great success in the United States, has herself worked, since the beginning of the war, in these most efficient hospitals, directed and operated wholly by women.

The story of the bravery of these women everywhere, but particularly in Serbia, is one of the enduring records of the war. It is vividly told by Miss Burke and will be illustrated by special slides prepared from original photographs.

A collection on behalf of the work will be made.

ANNUAL MEETING
TUESDAY, 18TH APRIL, 8.15 P.M.
CHATEAU LAURIER

Notice has been given of a motion to change the method of election of officers.

Yours truly,
J. E. MACPHERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

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CANADA

POST CARD. - CARTE POSTALE

OTTAWA APR 10 1916 CANADA

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.
CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE.

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HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
THE ROXBOROUGH,
OTTAWA.

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A speech made by Kathleen Burke of the Scottish Women's Hospitals at the Recruiting Station of the Irish Canadian Rangers, Dominion Square, Montreal, June 5th, 1916.

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When asked at the commencement of the war to make a recruiting speech, I refused, on the ground that no woman should ask a man to do that which she is not prepared to undertake herself. But now that our girls have gone forth into Belgium, France, Russia and the desolate little land of Serbia, and have laid down their lives under the Red Cross of Mercy, I feel free to speak.

There were at one time over 300 girls of the Scottish Women's Hospitals working in Serbia under conditions that it would be difficult for any tongue to depict. It was not a question of nursing in hospitals, as we understand hospitals. They worked in filthy barns and outhouses where the men stricken with the loathsome disease of typhus would come and fling themselves down in their uniforms to die on the bare ground or on bales of straw. The girls, who went of their own free will into these buildings to soothe the last hours of the dying Serbian heroes, had not the even and sporting chance of life of the men in the trenches. It was a 90% risk and a 10% chance of safety. Yet they never hesitated. Seven of our girls died in the hospitals and in 15 days we had 500 volunteers to replace them.

Those girls knew that which every thinking man must realize today, that the small nations were looked upon by their powerful and merciless neighbours as legitimate prey. As hawks, the despoilers swooped down ready to tear their victims to pieces; but, as no bird of the air falls to the ground unseen, so those nations who had kept clear their ideals were inspired by the great Power behind us all to rise and defend

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their weaker brethren in their hour of need. Men of Canada, you form part of the Soul of the greatest of the nations - be proud and worthy of the honour that is yours.

There is no greater honour to a man than to suffer for the sake of that which he considers righteous. As our girls served and suffered for the sake of humanity, so tonight I plead with the men to appreciate that it is their duty to be useful now, not according to their desires, but according to their powers, and it is within the power of every man and woman, nay even of every child, to make the necessary sacrifice today in order to render a lasting service to the cause of justice and civilization.

Our girls who died in Serbia knew what it meant to be afraid, but they fought and overcame terror by their greater desire to serve mankind. When standing here pleading with men to go forth and risk their lives, I realize that even the bravest man may feel the chill of fear. The great St. Lawrence is at times frozen and ice-bound, yet beneath flows ever clear and strong the current of water. So I pray you take courage and rouse your hearts. Let the warmth of your indignation at the crimes committed against humanity, nay for a finer motive, let the very warmth of your pride in the achievements of the men of Canada, your pride when you read that Canada has once more turned the tide of Battle and helped to save the Empire, thaw the ice of fear and set free the current of good red blood that flows in the veins of every one of you.

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It is possible that at the present time there may be objections in your minds against enlistment. There has been much talk lately of Peace. That makes me think of the dear old lady on a steamer that was held up in the Channel by a sea fog, although the sky was clear above. She went to the Captain and said "I cannot understand why you are waiting here; why don't we move on. I see the stars quite clearly". "Yes, ma'm", replied the Captain, "you can see the stars, but we ain't going that way just now unless the boiler busts!" That is the position of the Allies, we are still thick in the fog of War and any Peace for us now would mean disaster. All our eyes and hearts are turned to the Heaven of Peace, but as the Heaven of our Eternal Reward, it must be earned not by following the easy paths of self-indulgence, but by the narrow and rocky paths of sacrifice.

Another possible objection is that as individuals we do not count in this struggle of Titans. My answer to this would be to remind you that, as a small boy by placing his finger in a hole in the dyke saved Holland from being swept away by floods, so each of us by rendering service at the present time may aid in the triumph of right over wrong.

It is precisely in the hour of a great crisis that men as individuals find their greatest opportunities and their highest duties; it is then that often a single heroic deed makes a man immortal and his country glorious. As I look upon this gathering, the thought comes to me that in your midst may be the very man, or perhaps the one man, whom Providence has singled out

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for such a glorious destiny. Through centuries you will remember with pride, that it was the men of Canada who, throwing themselves into the breach in the line, prevented the enemy hordes from sweeping on to Calais.

When I speak to you of the duty of individuals, I refer not only to the men but also to the women. We may well be proud of the women who turn their tears to smiles to encourage their men to even greater deeds of heroism.

In one of our hospitals was a young lad of 17. His old mother came to visit him and she told me he was the last of her three sons; the two older had died the first week of the War. Forgetting the spirit of the French nation, I asked her if she would not be glad if her boy was so wounded that she had the right to take him home. Her old eyes flashed and her cheeks flushed with anger and she said "Mademoiselle, <u>how dare you</u> say such a thing to me. If all the mothers, wives, and sweethearts thought as you, what would happen to the country. Gustave has only one thing to do, get well quickly and fight for Mother France".

Stand behind your men, women of Canada, encourage them with your strength and firmness of purpose, remembering that nothing can compensate a man for loss of self-respect, and that he who without reason holds back from service and sacrifice at this moment can never hope to efface the stain upon his honour.

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It must seem strange to you to see a girl of Irish descent in Scotch uniform. It is only one of many examples of the perfect unity of those nations that stand for the high ideal of liberty. It is not necessary that anyone present tonight be of Irish descent to join an Irish regiment,- it is quite sufficient reason that they have been listening to an Irish girl. For each of our seven girls who died in Serbia, I plead for seven men to carry the banner of their courage into the field of glory.

In conclusion, I would ask you to think of me as a magnet, One outstretched arm stands for Patriotism, love of Empire, and Pride of Race; the other arm for Honour, the defence of Liberty and the smaller Nations, and the prevention in the future of the evil now upon us. If there is one man amongst you who is true steel, he cannot resist the call of such a magnet.

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12. Burnaby, R.W.E.

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MEMORANDUM RE R. W. E. BURNABY
President, United Farmers of Ontario

Extract from letter addressed
to Mr. J. A. Robb, M.P., dated
April 8, 1920.

Burnaby is now engaged in farming on a large scale near Bond Lake, North York. He came from New Brunswick, and has been engaged in business here for a number of years. Was for some time one of the best sellers of the Imperial Life Assurance Co. here. Then he branched into the real estate business with a man named Pickett (now Manager of the Union Trust Co. here). They made quite a lot of money out of North Toronto sub-divisions, and sold out at the top to the Dovercourt Land people.

Burnaby was also interested in lumber here for a time.

He took up with the U.F.O. since the War, and has never been interested in politics before.

Burnaby is a very able business and executive head, and seems to be able to cut his way through obstacles and be heard from wherever he goes.

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C 600 Collateral - By. Elections - Middlesex West. 1909

ROBERT M'LAUCHLIN DUNCAN C. ROSS

Farmer and Lawyer Placed in Nomination in West Middlesex at Mount Brydges.

HON. W. L. McK. ATTACKS CONSERVATIVE NOMINEE.

But Young Minister of Labor Is Rebuked by Richard Blain, M. P.

The Nominees.

ROBERT McLAUCHLIN, FARMER.
DUNCAN C. ROSS, LAWYER.

By Our Own Reporter.

MT. BRYDGES, Nov. 3.—The campaign in West Middlesex is on in hot earnest. Robert McLauchlin, yeoman, Metcalfe Township, Conservative, and Duncan C. Ross, lawyer, Strathroy, were formally nominated here this afternoon for the seat in the House of Commons, left vacant by the translation to the N.T.R. commission of Mr. W. S. Calvert.

Mr. McLauchlin's nomination paper was signed by William Neal, merchant, Glencoe, and about twenty-five others; Geo. McBeth, contractor, Strathroy, and others, appended their signatures to Mr. Ross' paper. The former has named as financial agent, Mr. Manfred Rapley, and the latter, Mr. A. C. Finlayson. Returning Officer Moss announced Mr. Henry Hardy as election clerk.

The keen interest in the contest felt by the electors of the riding was shown by the careful attention given to every word uttered by the speakers of the afternoon, by the loudest kind of applause at certain points, and by an occasional interruption.

HITCH OVER CHAIRMAN.

There was a hitch first of all over the selection of a chairman, but the choice finally fell on Mr. D. N. McGugan. Mr. Ross spoke first, for about 20 minutes, followed still more briefly by Mr. McLauchlin. Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King then utilized that portion of an hour which Mr. Ross had not exhausted, and Mr. Richard Blain, M. P. for Peel, addressed the gathering in a most brilliant speech for nearly an hour. Mr. King closed in a ten-minute reply.

Mr. J. S. Carstairs, federal organizer for the Conservative party in Ontario, and Mr. Inwood, Liberal organizer, were both present.

The Caradoc town hall, in which both party conventions were held last week, was filled, including the little gallery. Very hearty applause greeted Mr. Duncan Ross as he ascended the platform.

"This is the second time I have come before you seeking your suffrage," he said. "I have been over this riding fairly well and searched every nook and corner to find any objection to my candidature. The only one seriously urged against me, and this is by the enemy, is that I was unfortunate enough not to be a farmer.

CAN'T HELP IT.

"I cannot help that. We are not all raised on a farm, but every man may be able to contribute in a parliamentary or civic way to the good of his country. I think if you will consult the world's history you will find that although farmers have been very useful and great producers, the world would have been a dead world indeed if lawyers had not taken part in the making of laws and the betterment of their country.

"Another thing has been urged, and urged by that good paper, The Free Press; they say that Mr. McLauchlin has the Celtic blood in his veins, that his forebears came from the highlands of Scotland. I presume you know the name of Duncan Cameron Ross is just as Scotch and just as Highland as the name McLauchlin.

HIS RECORD.

"I say that my record in the Ontario House will appeal to you. You know that I contended in the House for security for your wives and families from automobiles on the roads and urged that they should be able to go out on Wednesdays and Saturdays and to worship on Sundays without being molested."

Mr. Ross proceeded to point out that he had advocated imprisonment instead of a fine for neglect to turn back and aid an injured person and for failure to carry a number, and that the railroads of the country should be taxed. He had opposed the Government's land grant to a railway in Northern Ontario.

"Has anybody made this great Dominion of ours a united country like Sir Wilfrid Laurier?" he concluded. "The only man who approached him in popularity was Sir John A. Macdonald, and I say Sir Wilfrid is more than able to fill the shoes of Sir John. I ask every man here, Liberal and Conservative, to vote the way he likes, but I ask most of them to vote for me." (Laughter).

MR. McLAUCHLIN.

When the applause with which Mr. McLauchlin was greeted on coming forward had subsided, he said: "Mr. chairman and gentlemen, I am before you here as a candidate for the House of Commons. It is little better than a year since I have been before you. I am a farmer the same as the majority of you, and I want you to support me. You gave me good support before, and I thank you very sincerely for it. Mr. Ross was in the north, and, of course, they brought him here. I suppose the larger salary brought him." (A voice—"He'll go on the railway commission and get more.")

"I trust myself in your hands. I am not a platform speaker, but if you send me to Ottawa I may soon be able to compete with any of them. We have no use for a lawyer in West Middlesex. We have not 10 per cent. of farmers down in Ottawa to-day. The farming community are the backbone of our country to-day. I have professional sons myself, but they are not farmers.

"I thank you very sincerely for what you have done for me. Mr. Blain will speak to you more fully."

HON. WM. L. McK. KING.

"You are choosing on this occasion not lawyers, doctors or farmers, but a man whose business it will be to represent you in the House of Commons,' said the minister of labor, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, in beginning his speech; "one who will make your views not only heard, but make them prevail. You ought to send a man there who knows something about political strategy. You have heard both these gentlemen, and I ask you from what you have listened to which of these men is going to be the better able to make your view prevail.

"I have listened to the arguments—if you can call them arguments—which Mr. McLauchlin has presented to you as to why you should return him to Parliament. I ask you, gentlemen, after listening to them, what ground he has given as to why you should return him. Mr. Ross gave you arguments; he told you you had returned him before, told you to look at his record, and pointed to things he had said and endeavored to have carried through the House or opposed. His opponent has not given you an idea to hold on to, or indicated that he has a view in mind. There are some big questions coming up at this approaching session of Parliament. Do you think you are going to be represented better by this man with the training of an advocate, but who has lived all his life among farmers, or this gentleman who has no claim on you except that he is a farmer and sought your suffrages once before and did not receive enough votes.

"Perhaps you had better ascertain which of the many leaders of the Conservative party Mr. McLauchlin would follow if sent down there—Mr. Borden or Mr. Foster, or be drawn in with the current that is being fermented as the present time by Mr. Roblin and others. Would he endorse the resolution supported by Mr. Borden last year regarding naval defence or go to great lengths past that.

NO ISSUE, HE SAYS.

"There is no issue before the country at this moment. You are not called upon to decide between two great lines of policy. All that you are called upon to decide is this—whether or not you intend to penalize the Government because it paid this fine old riding of Middlesex the compliment of placing its member in a very responsible position. If Mr. Blain states there is any definite policy, I will be glad to meet him on this platform later and debate them."

The minister then told of surpluses in the post office department, and stated that they would be used to bring mail delivery "to your very doors." He then went into the aid given the C. P. R. in its infancy by the Conservative Government, and pointed out that no land was being given the G. T. P. He claimed that the Lemieux Act had "cut out 90 per cent. of the industrial strikes we would otherwise have had."

"The Liberal Government is in power," Mr. King concluded. "It will be in power no matter what happens for three years. We will then have a general election, and its fate will hang in the balance. There will be issues up then. At present you in Middlesex are interested in having your interests represented at Ottawa by a gentleman who will be in close touch with the Government, and have the sympathy of the Government, a man with the name Mr. Ross has, or a gentleman who says he will be pleased to discuss questions in the field or on the road, but admits he would be absolutely useless in the House of Commons.

"Of all appeals that can be made, it seems to me, the most useless and narrow is an appeal to class. We want to do away with class prejudice, and make this great Dominion a united and happy people."

MR. BLAIN REPLIES.

Mr. Richard Blain took occasion to rebuke the young minister for his references to Mr. McLauchlin.

"I am very glad to meet the candidate of your choice, Mr. McLauchlin," he said, "who, I believe, will represent you next Wednesday, and also glad to meet Mr. Ross, fresh from the Legislature, and to hear from his own lips the marvelous account of legislation he was able to put on the statute books, and of which I never heard. What are you missing by not leaving him there? (A voice—"Not so much money.") I am glad as well to meet the new minister of labor in the Laurier administration."

"I will venture to say in the presence of my genial friend that I have been in public life for some time and I never heard a minister of the crown or any man, stand upon a public platform and make such comparisons as my friend has made this afternoon between the two candidates. (Applause.) It is to be that no man can go into the Parliament of Canada or the Legislature of this country without he is a talking machine? Mr. McLauchlin is here, your choice; he is a farmer and an honest man. He has paid his money out in the different enterprises in which he has been engaged for many years, going in and out among the farmers of this county. Is there any man here, Liberal or Conservative, who has anything to say against Mr. McLauchlin in this county? Not a man!

SHOULD APOLOGIZE.

"Because he is a farmer and not a lawyer, the minister of labor seems to think that because he cannot talk quite so well he must stay at home upon his farm. Is that the kind of policy that the people of this county are in favor of? Is that the way to back up the farming interests of this country and place them upon an equal footing with other interests? My honorable friend when he reads that in The Globe, I think will rather repent and make an apology to the people of this county."

Mr. Blain's address included an eloquent tribute to the Conservative leader.

"We have at the head of the Liberal-Conservative party," he said, "a gentleman that is equal in ability, and I will say in moral standing, of any man in public life in Canada. The leaders may know a little more about that than my friend Mr. Ross himself. I had the honor to know Mr. Borden from the moment he was selected leader of the Conservative party, and I was present when the selection was made. He has the hearty and united and unanimous support of the Liberal-Conservative party in the House, and from one end of this country to the other.'

THE INTERRUPTERS.

Mr. Blain was interrupted once or twice by observations from enthusiastic members of the other side. An Essex man, who occupied a seat on the platform, was particularly persistent. One of his questions was: "Where do you stand on prohibition?"

Mr. Blain turned quickly, and when the laughter had subsided, said, "I will tell you. I am a teetotaller. Are you?"

This pointed question seemed to make a hit on all sides.

"No Government takes its doctrines from the other side," was a remark by Mr. King in the ten minutes given him at the close. "Mr. Blain spent half his time reading resolutions that were not passed. If they were brought up again they would not be passed no matter how good they were, unless they appealed to the judgment of the party."

London Free Press
Nov 4. 08.

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C 601 Collateral - Elections Middlesex West. 1909

THE ISSUE IN MIDDLESEX.

MR. M'LAUCHLIN TRIES FOR VICTORY ON A CRY.

He is Not Criticizing the Liberal Policy on the Navy, but Wants to Go to the Commons Because He is a Farmer and Mr. Ross is Not.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Strathroy, Nov. 4.—A strenuous class campaign is being promoted in West Middlesex on behalf of the Conservative candidate for the seat in the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Robert McLauchlin. It is a curious feature of the campaign also that a great deal of the vigor which is being infused into it comes entirely from outside sources. Already it is a matter of common knowledge that the most active canvassing directed against Mr. D. C. Ross, who is the representative of Liberalism in the present instance, is being carried out by gentlemen who are not regular residents of the riding.

Mr. McLauchlin's battle cry is "I am a farmer." Throughout the riding farmers are being asked to support the Conservative candidate, not on account of party affiliation or because of lack of faith in the policy of the Administration, but because a lawyer—Mr. Ross is a barrister—is not the proper type of person to represent a farming community in the House of Commons.

Another shot in the Conservative canvassers' locker is that Mr. Ross, as a member of the Legislature, has already received sufficient favor at the hands of the electorate. It can readily be seen that really the two arguments do not march well either separately or together. The Liberal nominee is a lifelong resident of Middlesex. In his daily avocation he has been brought into close contact with the people, and it would be impossible for a gentleman of his native acumen and professional training not be acquainted with either their desires or needs. His record in the Legislature is proof of his appreciation of the difficulties of a farming community. It is essential that Liberals should not allow themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security. As has already been pointed out, the campaign of the Opposition is not one of political issues in the generally accepted sense of the word.

So far discussion has been marked by an entire absence of pronouncement in regard to the proposed naval policy of the Canadian Government. In other words, while within the ranks of the Conservative members of the House of Commons there is criticism of the Government's proposal for the creation of a Canadian navy as a contribution to the maintenance of the solidarity of the empire, no expression of opinion is being sought by the Conservative candidate from the electorate of West Middlesex.

At the last election Mr. W. S. Calvert, the late Liberal member, obtained majorities in five out of the nine polling divisions; one, Newbury, broke even, and the other three gave Conservative majorities. Metcalfe, as might be expected, being his home township, gave Mr. McLauchlin a majority of 91, Glencoe village 26, and Wardsville 15. The Liberal polling divisions and majorities were: Caradoc, 74; Delaware, 8; Ekfrid, 20; Mosa, 6, and Strathroy, 39. In the present contest lack of proper revision of the voters' list may make it difficult for the position in Delaware to be maintained, but in Strathroy a majority in the neighborhood of 100 is expected for Mr. Ross, together with slight increases in the other Liberal divisions. In Metcalfe Mr. McLauchlin may reasonably be expected to maintain his own, but Glencoe promises, so far, to sway a little in the direction of the supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Altogether the prospect is one of Liberal victory, with a substantial increase over the majority gained at the last election by Mr. Calvert.

No discussion of navy in West Middlesex.

Toronto Globe Nov 5. 09.

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BORDEN AT GLENCOE

Opposition Leader Appeals for Higher Standards in Canadian Public Life.

ALL SHOULD TAKE A PART.

He Condemns the Extravagance and Corruption of the Laurier Government.

Glencoe, Ont., November 9.—The residents of this enterprising village and the surrounding district accorded a true Highland welcome to Mr. R. L. Borden here tonight. Long before the hour for the holding of the meeting the spacious Town Hall was crowded to the doors. Mr. Borden and the candidate, Mr. Robert McLauchlin, accompanied by a fine bodyguard of the stalwarts of West Middlesex, were escorted to the hall by the Glencoe brass band. The various speakers, including the candidate, were followed with the closest attention, and Mr. Borden's appearance was the signal for a wild outburst of applause. The leader of the Opposition dealt in a telling manner with the general questions of the day, but did not choose to advert to the naval question, having decided to reserve whatever remarks he may wish to make on that subject until the matter comes up in the House of Commons. Mr. Borden's visit to the riding has gone a long way towards ensuring the return of the Conservative standard-bearer tomorrow night, as everywhere he has gone in the riding he has been acclaimed as Canada's next premier.

Mr. Borden was given a reception that was in the nature of an ovation when he was called upon to address the gathering. The audience rose en masse and cheered him again and again. At the very outset he said that on every man and every woman there did rest a distinct responsibility for the good government of the land. It was not so much importance who was at the head of the country as long as they saw to it that decent tenets prevailed in the administration of the affairs of the country. It had been held against Mr. McLauchlin that he was not a professional man, and he had even been taunted in this campaign with being nothing more than a mere farmer. Mr. Borden pointed out from the words of no less an authority than Thomas Carlyle that silence was golden and that the man of action was of much greater value than the man of speech. Mr. Borden said he had no desire to raise any class question, and without attempting to answer the somewhat slighting remarks made by the youngest minister of the Crown, he would only say that it ought to be no handicap to Robert McLauchlin having followed his chosen occupation with profit and credit to himself, that now that he offered himself as a candidate in this riding that he is a farmer. Mr. Borden next briefly referred to the manner in which the expenditure had so enormously increased under Liberal rule, although the party had come into power pledged to a policy of rigid economy. In ten years under Liberal government the public expenditure had amounted to upwards of $692,000,000, while under Conservative rule for a similar period it had only amounted to $371,000,000. In the last ten years the Liberals had added to the public debt fully $65,000,000. He quite realized that the Dominion of Canada was growing, but he was free to declare that the pace at which the present government was proceeding was one that seemed to spell disaster if it were not checked, and he felt it was the duty of the honest electorate of West Middlesex to mark their disapprobation of the conduct of these men by electing Mr. Robert McLauchlin.

Dealing with the Grand Trunk Pacific question, Mr. Borden said that as the people had in 1904 approved of the project largely because they did not understand it, it was necessary that facts must be kept, but as the country pledged itself in the way it did to that undertaking to nine-tenths of this total cost, the Government of Canada should go the extra one-tenth and own and control it as a great national highway. (Applause.) Mr. Borden stated that the Grand Trunk Pacific did not traverse in the West more than one hundred miles that was not served by the C.P.R. or the Canadian Northern, although it was to cost this country upwards of $210,000,000. Mr. Borden asked the electorate of West Middlesex and the voters of the province of Ontario to look around them and say where the $368,000,000 over and above what was needed under Conservative rule had gone. It was only necessary, he declared, to refer to the investigation into the Transcontinental Railway, the land deals and other illustrations of corruption and extravagence that had depleted the revenues of this fair Dominion. It was time that they had prosperity in Canada, but it had not been due to any administrative act of the Laurier government. During that great period of prosperity, while all private railways had been making money, the Intercolonial Railway had stood absolutely still and had lost money. The Opposition had advocated the extension of the line to the Georgian Bay and the removal of the road from partisan control, but the reforms had been voted down by the Liberal Government. Mr. Borden closed with an appeal for higher standards in public life.

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Culture - By-Election - Middlesex West 1909

Borden says nothing on navy.

Montreal Gazette Nov 10.09.

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(ANONYMOUS) C 603 (1919) ✓

(PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.)

MEMORANDUM FOR HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING, REGARDING VACANT CONSTITUENCIES.

PRINCE: P.E.I.

This vacancy was caused by the death of Captain Joseph Reid. In conversation during the last session of Parliament with Mr. J. E. Sinclair, M.P. for Queens, I was informed that the Liberals of Prince were unanimous in nominating a gentleman who is considered by Mr. Sinclair and, he states, by other politicians in Prince Edward Island, to be one of the best known and most reliable men on the Island. Just at the moment I have forgotten his name, but Mr. Sinclair told me that he was not being nominated for any of the provincial seats as they were holding him to fill this vacancy. He told me, absolutely privately and confidentially, that for a time it was considered whether it would not be advisable to let him take a seat in the Provincial House and displace the present leader, but--all things being taken into account--it was decided to hold him in abeyance for this vacancy in Queens, and Mr. Sinclair stated that there was no question whatever of his election. The constituents in Prince look upon Senator Yeo as their political godfather and any person that Senator Yeo endorses is practically certain of election. The gentleman above referred to is a nephew of Senator Yeo and has his strong endorsation. I am writing Mr. Sinclair to get his name.

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In 1896	Prince East elected John Yeo, Liberal, now Senator,	117	majority.
	Prince West elected a Conservative, Ed. Hackett, by	45	"
1900	Prince East elected A.A. Lefurgey, Conservative,	225	"
	Prince West, on a recount, elected Ed. Hackett, Conservative, by	9	"
1904	Prince's, which was united into one seat, elected A. A. Lefurgey, Conserv.	93	"
1908	Prince's elected J. W. Richards, Liberal,	164	"
1911	Prince's elected J. W. Richards "	115	"
1917	" " Capt. Joseph Reid, Liberal by over	700	"

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QUEBEC EAST.

The Honourable Mr. King knows more about the conditions in this constituency than any one else.

In 1896	Quebec	East	elected	Sir	Wilfrid	Laurier	by	2,191	majority.
1900	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,772	"
1904	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,109	"
1908	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,214	"
1911	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	acclamation.	
1917	"	"	"	"	"	"	over	6,000	"

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GLENGARY: ONT.

This vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. John McMartin. During the elections of 1917 Mr. McMartin was not quite clear as to whether he was supporting Union Government or not and strong representations were made to Sir Wilfrid that he should be opposed by a straight Liberal. Sir Wilfrid did not agree that this step should be taken and with great difficulty induced those opposed to Mr. McMartin not to put another candidate in the field.

We have had considerable private and confidential information from this constituency during the past eighteen months. There is a most reliable young Liberal from that constituency, by name J. A. McMillan, P.O. Box 34, Alexandria, R.R. No. 1, (no relation whatever to Johnnie Angus McMillan), a clergyman by profession but just as he graduated his father died and he was obliged to go back home and take the management of a large farm, and he now is interesting himself in politics. Mr. McMillan informs me that the Liberals in that constituency are very anxious to nominate a farmer Liberal and that if this is done there is no doubt whatever of his election even should Johnnie Angus oppose him. The man that they want is a Mr. McRae, a wealthy farmer who resides on the south side of the constituency. I am not certain, but I think his name is John F. McRae, of Bainsville. There is a very heavy Catholic vote in the constituency, practically all of which will go Liberal.

This information was given of course prior to the National Convention and I am not in a position to say what they would do now towards offering a seat to the Honourable Mr. King.

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GLENGARRY continued -

Another situation which has to be considered is a movement to nominate D'Arcy Scott in this constituency. Mr Scott is the secretary of a creamery company which has several branches in Glengarry and he states that these creamery men are very anxious for him to be their Liberal candidate. What Mr. Scott states and what Mr. McMillan, hereinbefore referred to, states are so contradictory that examination into the facts of the case would seem necessary. There are so many politicians in this constituency, many of whom have ulterior motives, that it would almost seem necessary for a thorough canvass of the constituency to be made before any decision is reached.

The addition of two townships of the old constituency of Stormont ~~and Glengarry~~ has not assisted this condition. Cornwall feels that they ought to dominate, while the old constituency of Glengarry seems to be of the opinion that they can control their affairs as they have done hitherto, notwithstanding the fact that these two townships from Stormont were added to them. Take, for instance, Mr. C. H. Cline, of Cornwall, a splendid fellow in every respect, absolutely fair, so far as I can gather, but so opposed to John McMartin and his friends that he resigned the secretaryship of the Liberal Association rather than be secretary to a society that would elect McMartin.

I fear this condition of affairs exists also in other parts of the constituency; hence my reason for saying that a careful examination of the whole county should be made before any decision is come to.

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Glengarry Contino

In 1896	R. R. McLennan, a Conservative,	was	elected	by	734 majority.
1900	J. T. Schell, Liberal,	"	"	"	620 "
1904	" " "	"	"	"	450 "
1908	J. A. McMillan, Liberal	"	"	"	301 "
1911	" " "	"	"	"	225 "
1917	John McMartin was elected by acclamation.				

In this last election of 1917, by the re-distribution of 1914, the town and township of Cornwall and the township of Roxborough, both of the old constituency of Stormont, had been added to the federal constituency of Glengarry and this constituency is now known as the federal constituency of Glengarry and Stormont.

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ONTARIO NORTH:

This vacancy was created by the death of Mr. Sam Sharpe. The Liberal candidate in the last general elections was Mr. Fred Hogg, of Toronto. Subsequently a provincial election was held and the farmers' candidate elected. The United farmers have nominated their Ontario President, Mr. Hurlburt, as federal candidate in this constituency. Mr. Hurlburt was formerly a conservative and what support he received on getting this nomination from the Liberals is difficult to ascertain. Mr. Fred Hogg does not hesitate to say that he will oppose Mr. Hurlburt as a straight liberal; in fact, Mr. Hogg says that he will openly oppose any farmers' candidate in Ontario. Mr. Hogg seems very set in this.

It is difficult at the present moment to state just what the situation will develop in this constituency. Mr.Hartley Dewart who none a farmer here, should be able to judge the situation. Toronto, howeber, being so close by, there is the danger of domination and only careful examination by a competent person can ascertain the feeling of the rural electors.

In 1896 J. A. McGillivray, Conservative, was elected by 1 majority.

Mr. McGillivray's election was declared void on December 24th 1896 and on February 4th 1897 an election was held at which Mr. Duncan Graham, Liberal, was elected by - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17 "

1900 Angus McLeod was elected over Duncan Graham by 518 "

Mr. Angus McLeod died November 18th 1902, which necessitated a by-election. This by-election was held on March 10th 1903, when Mr. George D. Grant, Liberal, was elected over the Hon. George

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Centaine N. Con. - 8 -

E. Foster, Conservative, by. . . . . .200 majority.

In 1904 George D. Grant, Liberal, was elected by 138 "

1908 S. S. Sharpe, Conservative, over G.D. Grant, 200 "

1911 " " " over H. M. Mowat, by 558 "

1917 " " elected by a very large majority.

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KINGSTON:

This vacancy is on account of the resignation of Mr. Nickle. Our candidate in the 1917 elections, Dr. Richardson, is an excellent fellow but not a person who is competent to judge just what is best to do under present conditions. He was a splendid stump speaker but does not appear to wear well. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to secure any definite information from Kingston. Our good friend, H. H. Horsey, knows the city well and is, to my mind, the best able person to judge just what is in the best interests of the party in this constituency.

In 1896	B. M. Britton,	Liberal,	was elected by	152	majority.
1900	" "	"	" " "	192	"
1904	William Harty	"	" " "	532	"
1908	" "	"	" " "	349	"
1911	W. F. Nickle,	Conserv.	" " "	345	"
1917	"" "	"	" " "	over 2000	"

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Assiniboia:Sask.

This vacancy was caused by the elevation of the member, Mr. J. G. Turriff, to the Senate. Mr. E. Waddington, of Alameda, Saskatchewan, was our candidate in 1917 and put up a splendid fight against great odds. Mr. Waddington is an Englishman, not at all popular in the constituency, and is not looked upon by the Liberals in that constituency as a representative Liberal. [redacted] Mr. Waddington to all appearances is anxious to again be the Liberal candidate and, from what information we can gather, he considers that having fought in 1917 against great odds he [redacted]s entitled to be the candidate in the next election, when it is hoped things will be in a more favourable position for the Liberal Party. Prior to Mr. Waddington's selection as a Liberal candidate in 1917 the nomination was offered to a Mr. Bob Douglass, of Redvers. Mr. Douglass is secretary Treasurer of a municipality and a splendid all-round fellow, highly respected and has for years kept in very close touch with the farmers. He declined the nomination at that time, as he doubtless foresaw how hopeless the situation was. Recently Mr. Douglass was elected one of the delegates to the National Convention here, but was unable to attend. In my judgment before any steps are taken towards filling this vacancy in Assiniboia, Mr. Douglas should be communicated with.

In	1896	Assiniboia East	elected	J. M. Douglas,	Lib.,	1054 majority.
	1900	" "	"	"	"	259 "
	1904	" "	"	J.G. Turriff,	"	734 "
	1908	Assiniboia	elected	J.G. Turriff,	"	506 "

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ASSINIBOIA continued:-

In 1911 Assiniboia elected J. G. Turriff, Lib. by 2,226 majority.
1917 " " " " " over1,400 "

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CARLETON: N.B.

I take it that Mr. Carvell has resigned, although I have not seen any announcement in the newspapers to that effect. This constituency is an unknown quantity. Our candidate in 1917 (who retired prior to the voting) was Mr. James E. Porter, of Andover, in New Brunswick, who was, I think, some years ago a local M.P.P. Mr. Porter is a very old gentleman, just why he was nominated as the Liberal candidate has remained a mystery; and why he retired, ten days after being nominated, is even a greater mystery. No explanation has been made. The old constituency of Carleton has been very close, but Mr. Carvell has succeeded in carrying the seat on a straight party fight. With the addition, however, of Victoria, a strong Liberal seat, the situation for the Liberals is much brightened and if the proper candidate were selected there should be no difficulty in carrying this seat by a handsome majority. And Mr. Carvell's opponent, Mr. Smith, who for years fought him bitterly, is ~~handicapped~~ connected with the recent scandals unearthed in New Brunswick; his strength in Carleton should be thereby lessened.

In 1896 Carleton elected F. H. Hale, Conservative, by 406 majority
1900 " elected Hale over F.B. Carvell, Lib. " 255 "
1904 " " F. B. Carvell, Lib. over F.H.Hale" 274 "
1908 " " " " " over B.F.Smith, Con. 151 "
1911 " " " " " " " " " 11 "
1917, Constituency(dual) of Carleton and Victoria, Carvell was elected by acclamation.

This record would not be complete, in view of the fact

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CARLETON AND VICTORIA.

that Victoria has now been added to Carleton County, without giving the results of the General Elections since 1896 for Victoria, which are as follows :-

VICTORIA: N.B.

In 1896 Victoria elected Hon.John Costigan, Conserv. by 546 majority.

1900 " " " " who now ran as a straight Liberal - - by acclamation.

1904 " elected Hon.John Costigan " - - by 1188 majority.

(On Jan.15, 1907, Hon. John Costigan was appointed Senator, and on March 5, 1907, Mr. Pius Michaud, Liberal, was elected by acclamation.)

1908 Victoria elected Pius Michaud, Liberal, by 1883 majority.

1911 " " " " " " 1948 "

~~1917~~ " " " " " " ~~2027~~ "

Joined to constituency of Carleton and elected Hon. F. B. Carvell by acclamation after Liberal nominee, Mr. J. E. Porter, had retired.

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VICTORIA: B.C.

We have no information whatever in regard to how the electors in this constituency are talking at the present time.

In 1896 Victoria elected Hon. E. G. Prior, Conserv. and Thos. Earle by 195 +99 majority.

Four candidates were running in this election and their votes were as follows:-

Hon. E. G. Prior, Conservative - 1645

Hon.Wm.Templeman, Liberal - - - 1452

Thomas Earle, Conservative - - 1551

George L. Milne, Liberal - - - 1355

In 1900 two Conservatives were elected -

Thomas Earle, Conservative, by 118 majority.

Hon. E. G. Prior " " 215 "

1904 Mr. G. Riley, Lib. elected over Hon. E.G. Prior, by - - - - 500 "

On Feb.6th, 1906, Mr. Riley resigned and on March 6th of the same year the Hon. William Templeman, Liberal, was elected by 696 majority.

1908 G.H. Barnard, Conservative, elected over the Hon. Wm. Templeman, by - - - - - 13 majority.

1911 G.H. Barnard, Conserv.elected over the Hon.Wm. Templeman, Lib. by 484 majority.

1917 S. F. Tolmie elected by over 4,000 majority.

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W.L.M.K.

C 617
1919.

BY-ELECTIONS - Glengarry.

Thursday,
August 7:

At the Chateau Laurier, after the conclusion of the Convention, 10 p.m., the following gentlemen asked me to meet them, and in conference asked if I would be willing to accept nomination for Glengarry:

C.H.Cline, Barrister, Cornwall, Secretary of the Liberal Association.
J.W.McLeod, Cornwall.
W. A. Stewart, Cornwall.
F. J. Costello, Alexandria.
J. A. McMillan, Alexandria. (ex-M.P.)

I replied that I would have to confer with other friends before deciding what it was best to do respecting my candidature in the by-elections. Meanwhile I suggested that they call a meeting of the Executive and find out what the Liberals of the Riding were likely to propose.

Monday,
August 11:

Received letters enclosed from Messrs. Cline and Costello. Had interview with Mr. D. D. McKenzie and Mr. Frank Oliver at Mr. McKenzie's office, at 2 p.m., as to best course to pursue. Mr. McKenzie suggested my going to Glengarry, myself. Both he and Mr. Oliver agreed that far better than any other.

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Tuesday,
August 12:

Received offer of unanimous nomination for Prince, in Prince Edward Island.

Talked with Hon. Charles Murphy re Glengarry. He advised seeing Costello and Robert Smith, K.C., ex-M.P., and C.H.Cline. I arranged with these gentlemen over the long distance phone to come tonight. They came and spent the evening in conference at my rooms. We were joined by Mr. J. A. McMillan, who came up in the train with Mr. Costello.

The possibility of the farmers putting in a candidate was discussed. It was proposed I should visit Glen Robertson on the eve of the Farmers' Convention, but after discussion thought it wiser not to do this. I urged that the nomination should come without move on my part. The gentlemen left with the understanding that they would confer with Farmers regarding possibility of no candidate being placed in the field.

I had a talk over the phone with Hal. McGiverin regarding the possibility of having Crerar intervene to avoid a Farmers' candidate being placed in the field. McGiverin advised seeing Haydon and having him move in the matter. J. J. Morrison of Toronto is the person who controls the Farmers' situation. He should be seen in the interval.

I suggested that if nominated I would try to arrange a meeting at which Fielding, Graham, McKenzie, and myself, with Lemieux, or Lapointe, would be present. One afternoon and one evening meeting was proposed.

At the evening conference, I showed telegram from P.E.I. offering a unanimous nomination, and my reply suggesting delay for a few days before sending final reply.

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(MACKENZIE KING) By-elections

C 619 ✓

August 26, 1919.

Representation in Parliament is the first right of a free people. Every denial or postponement of that right is in the nature of an infringement of a fundamental liberty. In arranging for the by-elections on October 27, the Government has contrived to maintain eight vacancies in Parliament for the period of the ensuing session, which the public has been given to understand will be concluded before that date. The delay in issuing the writs is inexcusable, and can only be explained by the Government's complete indifference to the right of the people to control Parliament.

The Government will no doubt urge that the circumstances that two months must elapse between the time of issuing the writs and the day of polling is because of certain provisions in the legislation with respect to by-elections enacted at the last session. Such a reason is not likely to increase the country's confidence in the desire of the Administration so to fashion electoral laws that the will of the people will be given free and adequate expression.

There was nothing save the Government's own wish in the matter to prevent the writs being issued in some cases over a year ago, in others months, and in all cases weeks ago. If the Government's legislation was faulty in preserving popular rights, there is the stronger reason why the writs should have been issued in time to ensure as full a measure of representation

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CANADA

in the present Parliament as might be possible. It was known before this legislation was assented to, that another session of Parliament was to be held this fall.

It is well that electors should understand how far we are getting in Canada away from government by the people as it should be carried on where regard is had for the right of constituencies to representation in Parliament. In Great Britain, even during and ever since the War, by-elections have been held regularly and without delay as vacancies in the Commons have occurred. It is a method British law has established whereby governments are kept in touch with the will of the people. In these important matters of constitutional parliamentary procedure and practice, Canada has everything to gain by remaining true to British tradition.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 1

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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16.	Campbell, Basil	C 768
17.	Campbell, William Wilfred	C 770
18.	Canada - History	C 820
19.	Canadian-American Relations	C 823
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CANADA

PRIVY COUNCIL - THE MINISTRY

(According to Precedence)

Salary provided:-	
$15000-P.M.	
$10000-Ex. Internal Affrs.	Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C., B.A., Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs.
	Honourable Sir Albert Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., Minister without Portfolio.
$10000 Interior	Honourable Sir James Alexander Lougheed, K.C.M.G., K.C., Minister of the Interior; Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines.
$10000 M & F.	Honourable Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service.
$10000	Honourable Gideon Decker Robertson, Minister of Labour.
$10000	Honourable Hugh Guthrie, K.C., Minister of Militia and Defence.
$10000	Honourable Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, K.C., K.B., Minister of Finance.
$10000	Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture.
$10000	Honourable Fleming Blanchard McCurdy, Minister of Public Works.
	Honourable Edgar Keith Spinney, Minister without portfolio.
$10000	Honourable Louis de Gonzague Belley, K.C., Postmaster General.
$10000	Honourable John Babington Macaulay Baxter, K.C., Minister of Customs and Excise.
$10000 I.& C.	Honourable John Wesley Edwards, B.A., M.D., C.M., Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister in charge of the Department of Health.
$10000	Honourable Louis Philippe Normand, M.D., President of the Privy Council.
$10000	Honourable Henry Herbert Stevens, Minister of Trade & Commerce.
$10000	Honourable Rodolphe Monty, K.C., Secretary of State.
$10000	Honourable John Alexander Stewart, LL.B., Minister of Railways and Canals.
	Honourable Edmund Bristol, Minister without Portfolio.
$10000	Honourable Robert James Manion, M.C., M.D., C.M., Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.
	Honourable James Robert Wilson, Minister without Portfolio.
$10000	Honourable Richard Bedford Bennett, K.C., LL.B., Minister of Justice.

Solicitor General $7000

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the

PRIVY COUNCIL CANADA

The Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that the following gentlemen be members of the King's Privy Council for Canada:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

cont. C 623

Any Cabinet you may select will be satisfactory, knowing as we do, that you have only the best interest of our Country at Heart.

John A Lang

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

15/3/1921

C 624
May 9. 191

Liberal Members
on
Privileges and Elections

Bureau	Devlin	McKenzie
Cannon	Jacobs	McMaster
Copp	Lapointe	Vien
Demers	Lemieux	

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 625

192

CONFERENCE

Tuesday, March 15, 1921

Bureau
Lapointe
D. D. McKenzie
Lemieux
Fielding
Beland
Robb
Murphy
John Sinclair
Chisholm
Kennedy
Duff
Turgeon
Copp
Molloy
White
Ross.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 626

193

Bureau ✓
Lapointe ✓
D. D. McKenzie ✓
Lemieux
Fielding ✓
Beland ✓
Robb ✓
Murphy
John Sinclair ✓
Chisholm ✓
Kennedy
Duff ✓
Turgeon ✓
Copp ✓
Molloy ✓
White ✓
Ross ✓
John E. Sinclair ✓

Mr. King's office
12.15 noon
Tuesday, March 15.

~~B~~
~~L~~
Bureau
Lemieux
Kennedy
Murphy

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 2

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 627

194

CONFERENCE

Tuesday March 29th 1921

Bureau
Lapointe
D.D.McKenzie
Lemieux ?
Fielding
Beland
Robb
Murphy
John Sinclair
Chisholm
Kennedy
Duff
Turgeon
Copp
Molloy
White
Ross
Archambault
PARDEE

Mr.King's Office
Room No. 401
12.30 P.M., March 29th.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 628

195

CONFERENCE

Tuesday March 29th, 1921.

× Bureau
—— Lapointe
—— D.L.McKenzie
—— Lemieux
—— Fielding
× Beland
× Robb
—— Murphy
× John Sinclair
Chisholm
Kennedy
Duff
— Turgeon
Copp
× Molloy
× White
—— Ross
× Archambault

Mr.King's Office
room 401,
12.30 Noon

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 629
196

CONFERENCE

Monday, April 4, 1921

Members of Railway Committee, and

Lapointe
Lemieux
Fielding
Beland
Kennedy
Ross
Pardee

Mr. King's office,
Room No. 401
12.00 o'clock noon.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 630

197

CONFERENCE

Tuesday, April 5, 1921

— Bureau
✓ Lapointe
— D. D. McKenzie
✓ Lemieux
✓ Fielding —
✓ Beland
✓ Robb
✓ Murphy - Q 3250
✓ J. H. Sinclair
Chisholm
— Kennedy
Duff
✓ Turgeon K 2175
✓ Copp
✓ Molloy
— White
— Ross
Archambault
Pardee

Mr. King's office,
Room No. 401
12.30 noon.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 631

CONFERENCE
Friday, May 6, 1921

Bureau
Lapointe
D. D. McKenzie
- Lemieux
— Fielding
Beland ×
Robb ×
- Murphy
J. H. Sinclair
- Chisholm
Kennedy ×
Duff +
— Turgeon
Copp
Molloy ×
White
- Ross
Pardee ×
— Archambault
— McMaster
Jacobs
Cahill

Mr. King's office
12.00 o'clock noon.

× out of Town.
- Present -

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 632

199

CONFERENCE
Saturday, May 28, 1921

On Lake of the Woods Regulation Act.

✓ Fielding
McKenzie
✓ Beland
✓ Lapointe
✓ Bureau
✓ Lemieux
Murphy
Ross
✓ Pardee
Kennedy
Cannon
Cahill.
✓ McMaster

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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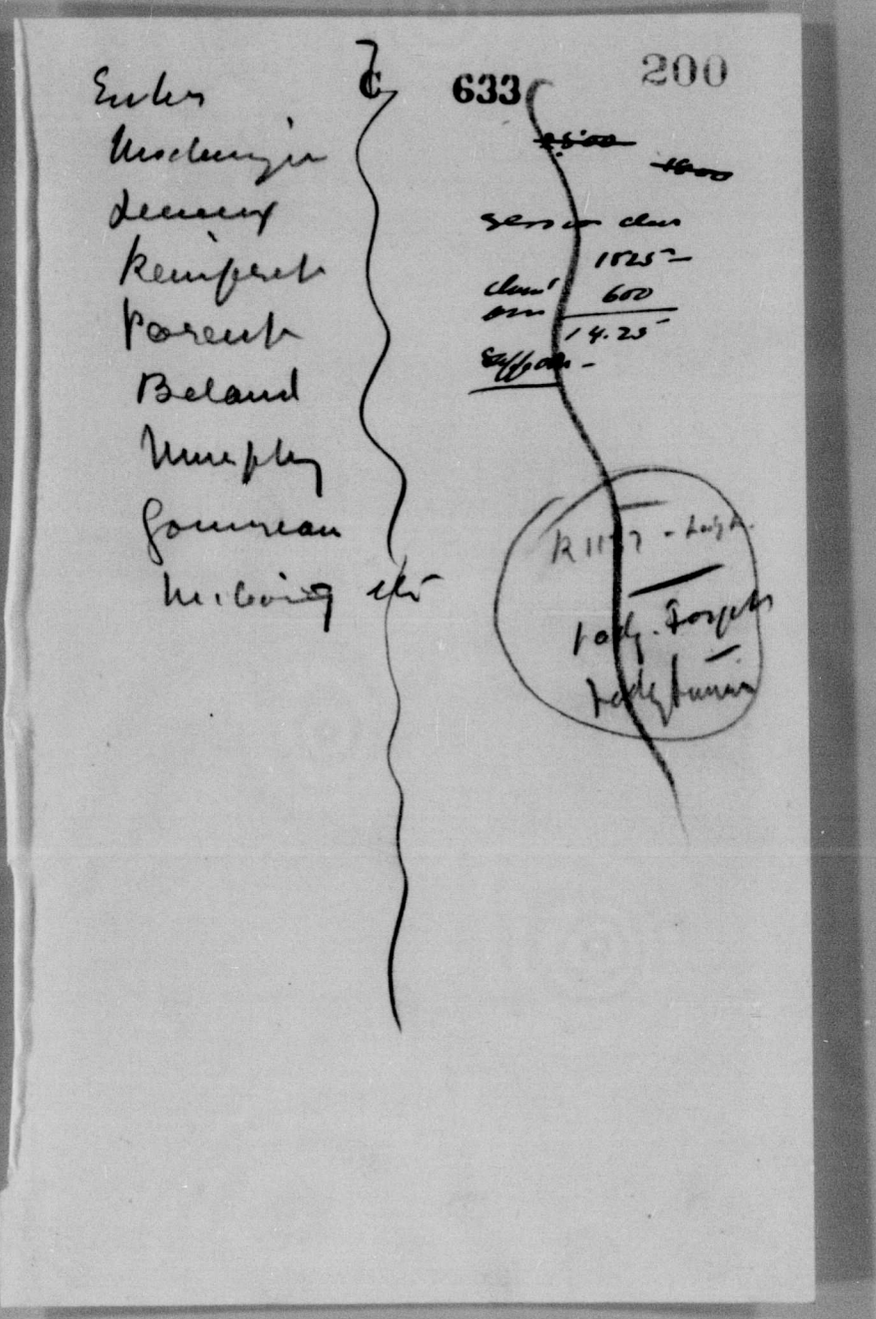
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



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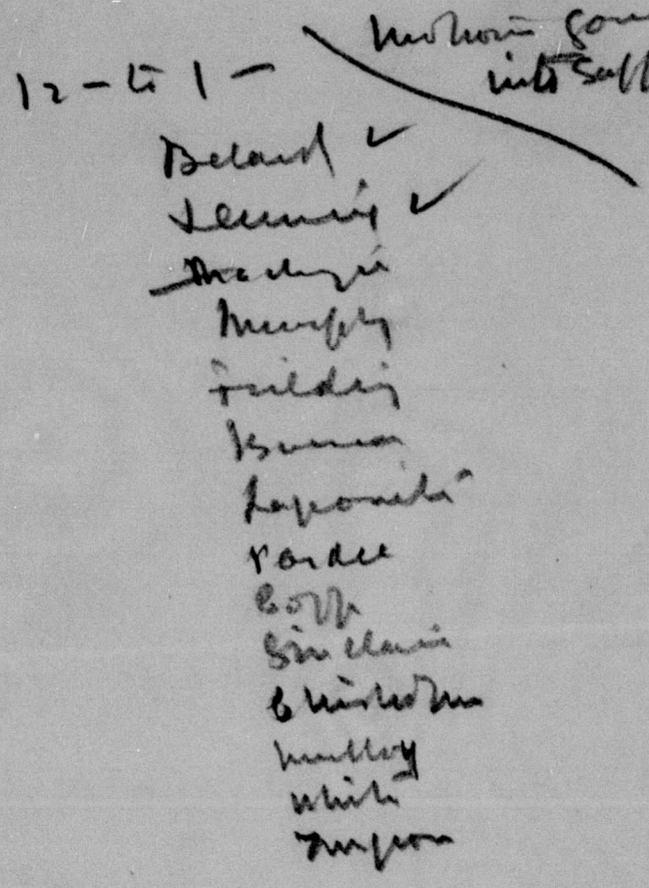
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 634

201



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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 635

3110
202

MR. KING:

Mr. F. C. Blair, who has been Acting Deputy Minister of Immigration while W. J. Black has been in England, and who has been with the Department practically since it started, urges that the worst thing that could befall any adequate immigration policy in Canada would be to have the Department merged with the Labour Department, or again to have it placed under the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Blair says that Hon. Frank Oliver has done the only real work that the Department has been able to accomplish; he could do more in a month, he says, than Calder did in his entire time of office.

McG.

Monday,
December 12, 1921

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 636

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

W.L. Mackenzie. D.D.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 637

MR. MACKENZIE FOR THE CABINET.

IN THE NEWSPAPER cabinet-making, which has been proceeding apace since election day, four Nova Scotia members-elect have been mentioned as cabinet possibilities. These are Mr. Fielding, Mr. A. K. Maclean, Mr. E. M. Macdonald, and Mr. D. D. MacKenzie. It may be taken as settled that Mr. Fielding will be included in the new cabinet, if he so desires. It may also be taken as a certainty that he will not have more than one cabinet colleague from this province. That means that Mr. King shall have to choose between Messrs. Maclean, Macdonald, and MacKenzie. With the choice so narrowed down the task of selection should not be difficult. In his claims on the party, in personal qualifications, and in the popular approval with which his appointment would be hailed, by Nova Scotians of all parties, Mr. MacKenzie stands head and shoulders above Mr. Macdonald, who is regarded as a more or less sinister type of politician, and above Mr. Maclean, who, while he possesses unquestioned personal integrity, showed himself a weak and inefficient administrator, during his official connection with the Union Government.

For seventeen years, Mr. MacKenzie has served his party almost continuously in the Federal field. In that period he has won successes for Liberalism, in hard-fought contests which, Cape Bretoners at least realize, no other candidate could have won. He has been loyal to his party in its darkest days. A legal practitioner of real ability, with a large clientele, he has sacrificed his business interests to public service at a time of life when most men are keenest to embrace opportunities for the advancement of their personal fortunes. All things considered, it is no overstatement that Mr. MacKenzie today enjoys the confidence of his party to a greater degree than any other Nova Scotian, and that he stands higher in the esteem of Nova Scotians generally than any other Liberal member, save Mr. Fielding, who, however, has practically ceased to be a citizen of this province.

Not so much because he represents the greatest industrial section of the province, or because he is the recognized leader of Eastern Nova Scotia Liberalism, but because of qualities that have won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in all parts of the province, Mr. MacKenzie is logically and pre-eminently the strongest selection Mr. King could possibly make, in choosing a colleague for Mr. Fielding, to represent Nova Scotia in the new cabinet.

ARE WE FOR RECIPROCITY?

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CANADA

this poem the Sydney
Post was his Bitterest
enemy yours for
success

D. B. McLeay

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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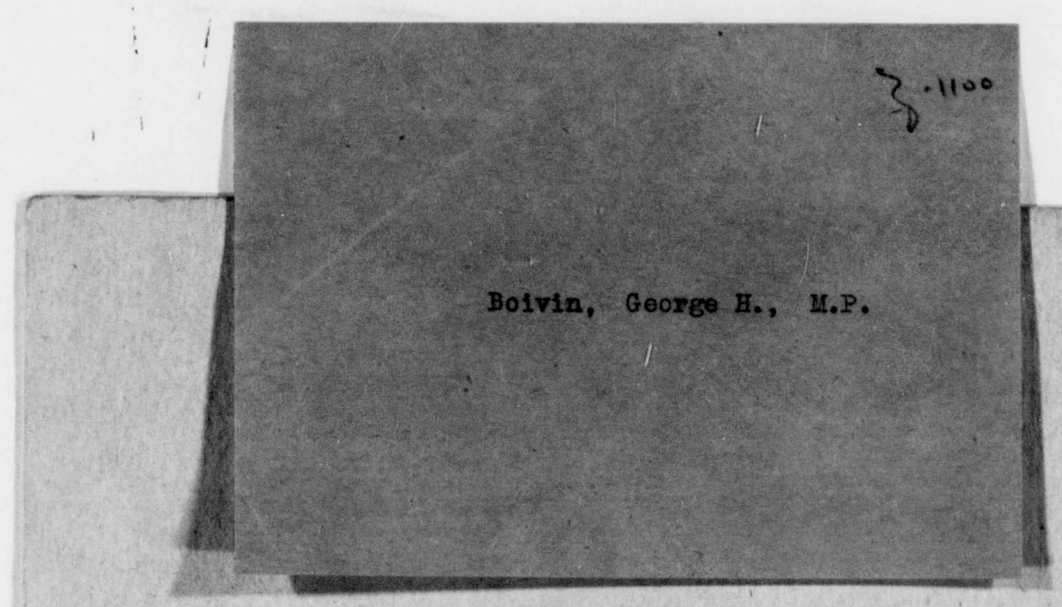
PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



C 639
1100
233

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CANADA

C 639
1100
233

I believe it is quite true that overtures have been made to Mr. Boivin, the Deputy Speaker, to become a member of the Government. Mr. Boivin assures me that he has refused to entertain any offer, and that he has no intention of becoming a member of the Meighen administration.

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CANADA

C 640

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

MEMORANDUM.

Confidential — memorandum

Cabinet - ~~[illegible]~~

The Cleanfuel
Rotary Lawn Mower

Ottawa, 19

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Confidential Copy C 641

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
H.G.O. May 20-22
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE W.L.M.K.

MEMORANDUM

Allen - allay: abandon subsidize: (accredit)
Churchman - church of most composed church
Judge - decend., last- dead limit
Method - dead- limit all
unbelief " " limit of last
Taylor just a bad act-, unlike
Jude -
respect - encouragement.

Ottawa, 19

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CANADA

Monday – Oct 24

Tuesday - Oct 25. — Hamilton. — Rockland. — Lunch. Laporte Reception
(Montreal)

Wednesday Oct. 26 — (Montreal) Bonaventure - arrive 7. — Parliament - King.
(Quebec) (Laurier. Conn. Comm.)

Thursday Oct 27. North Bay (~~Temiskaming~~ Sudbury)

Friday Oct 28. — Sturgeon Falls (Ogh) — Aurora (night)

Saturday Oct 29 - Bolton (Obh) (Quick) Private

Sunday Oct 30 -

Monday ~~Oct 31~~ - Guelph (evening) — King Newmarket

Tuesday ~~Nov. 1~~ - Stratford (evening) " "

Wednesday Nov. 2 - Sarnia (Evening) " "

Thursday Nov. 3 - London - " "

Friday Nov 4 - St Thomas. " "

Saturday Nov. 5 - Toronto (Massey Hall) " (Home)

Sunday Nov. 6

Monday Nov. 7 - Ottawa

Tuesday " 8 — Sudbury 11.53 (Noon) Cam 6.30 (Home)

Wed " 9

Thurs " 10 Fort William (2.10 am) - Home

Fri " 11 Winnipeg 23°

Sat " 12 Saskatoon

Sun " 13

Laporte Bolton

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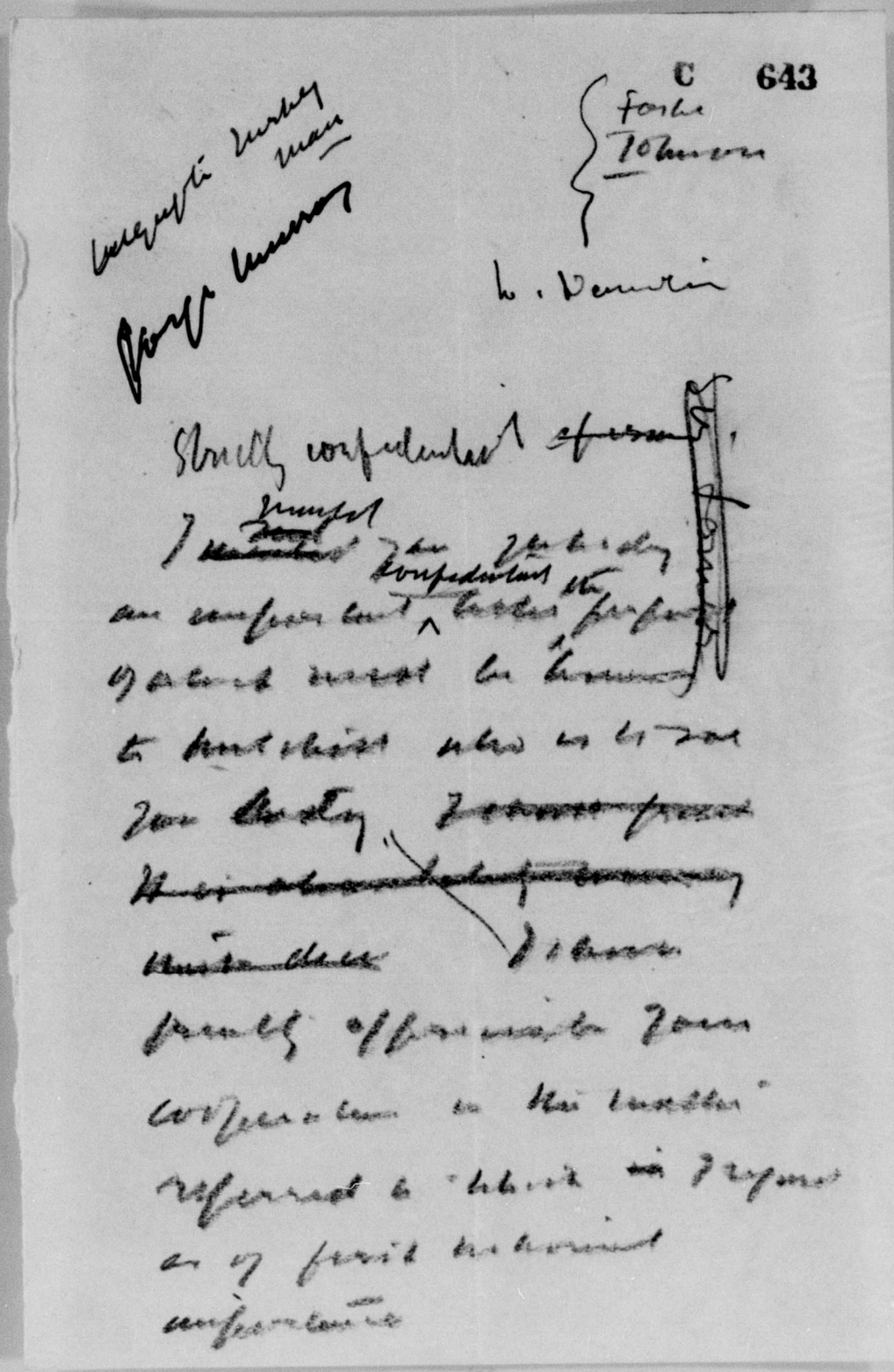

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Barrie 902

Would like him to be here in time for coming to Ottawa Wednesday if for convenience could return here

— anyone to know for telephone for telegram or telephone at earliest moment

— will write him to be sure of coming. Think following week would meet him.

— Thing pressure from other ministers

— National constitution session, can't know to-day

— can suspend of until

— Jean telegraphs me very sorry for three phrases remarks. Convention 3 21 June

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CANADA

C 645

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Laboureé
Bélard
forum on treasury
J.K.R.

4 4 ...

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 646

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Jos Desmarais - Memorandum - Unfavourable -
Louis Durand

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

K.C. – Speaker Stewart (Boothia)
Bryson — Macdonald (Pte Edouard)
Abbott – Marshall – agric
Stewart
Scott – MacNeill – Interior
Monk – Hodson ? (Hoskin) Bureau –
Mr. Murray
Bent. – King – P.M. : Sec'y of State
Murphy – P. Wks
Kennedy W.G. ? – T. & C.
Power
Penny – Rep : Immigration
Murdock – Labour
Ilsley – Finance : Customs
Ilsley : Justice : Attorney Gen'l
Iceland – Ireland
Lapointe – Justice
Rinfret (Exchequer)
Rowe " (Exchequer Registrar
Supreme Court of Canada)
N.B – Gov't-Bureau (Exchequer ?
Sol. Gen'l)
N.S. Fielding – Finance Minister
D. Duncan (Railway portfolio)
P.E.I. Sinclair
Sol. Gen'l – Exchequer
Ireland → Soldiers Bent ← Kennedy

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CANADA

Secretaire
b.P.R. - Reynolds Ship
Johnson - Bonanza
Columbus
Contracts -

---

66 mille 044 mille

une 1re Avril 1500

under compromise

Depend dans on raw material
but in post Harris Acheson

130,000

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Defeat of Govt:	When Premier-elect Summoned :	When Sworn in :	Formed Minis.
June 3,1896	: Rt.Hon.Sir Wilfred Laurier : July 8,1896	July 11,1896 :	Eighth Ministr July 13,1896
Sept 21,1911	: Rt.Hon.Sir Robert L.Borden : October 6,1911	Oct. 10,1911 :	Ninth Minis. Oct.10,1911

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

P-1001 C 650

REPRESENTATION OF PROVINCES IN CABINETS SINCE 1896

	LAURIER 1896	LAURIER 1911	UNION 1917	MEIGHEN 1920	MEIGHEN 1921
NOVA SCOTIA:	FINANCE (Fielding)	FINANCE (Fielding)	PREMIER & P.C. (Borden)	PUBLIC WORKS (McCurdy)	PUBLIC WORKS (McCurdy)
	[illegible] & C. ([illegible])	[illegible] & C. ([illegible])		NO PORTFOLIO (Spinney)	NO PORTFOLIO (Spinney)
NEW BRUNSWICK:	MILITIA (F.Borden)	PUBLIC WORKS (Pugsley)	PUBLIC WORKS (Carvell)	CUSTOMS & I.R. (Wigmore)	CUSTOMS & I.R. (Baxter)
PRINCE EDWARD ISL.	MARINE & F. (Davies)				
QUEBEC:	PREMIER & P.C. (Laurier)	PREMIER & P.C. (Laurier)	POST OFFICE (Blondin)	POST OFFICE (Blondin)	POST OFFICE (Belley)
	PUBLIC WORKS (Tarte)	POST OFFICE (Lemieux)	MARINE,F.& NS (Ballantyne)	MARINE,F.& NS (Ballantyne)	MARINE,F.& NS (Ballantyne)
	INLAND REVENUE (Lotbiniere)	SOLICITOR-GEN. (Bureau)	JUSTICE (Doherty)	JUSTICE (Dpherty)	PRIVY COUNCIL (Normand)
	AGRICULTURE (Fisher)	AGRICULTURE (Fisher)	INLAND REV. (Sevigny)		STATE (Monty)
	SOLICITOR-GEN. (Fitzpatrick)				SOLICITOR-GEN. (Fauteux)
	NO PORTFOLIO (Geoffrion) (Dobell)				

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CANADA

-2-

	LAURIER 1896	LAURIER 1911	UNION 1917	MEIGHEN 1920	MEIGHEN 1925
ONTARIO:	TRADE & COMM. (Cartwright)	TRADE & COMM (Cartwright)	TRADE & COMM. (Foster)	TRADE & COMM. (Foster)	S.C.Re-Est. (Manion)
	POST OFFICE (Mulock)	MARINE,F&A NS (Brodeur)	PRIVY COUNCIL (Rowell)	FINANCE (Drayton)	FINANCE (Drayton)
	STATE (Scott)	STATE (Murphy)	FINANCE (White)	MILITIA (Guthrie)	MILITIA (Guthrie
	CUSTOMS (Paterson)	CUSTOMS (Paterson)	MILITIA (O.Seas) (Kemp)	RAILWAYS & C. (Reid)	RAILWAYS & C. (Stewart)
	JUSTICE (Mowat)	RAILWAYS & C. (Graham)	RAILWAYS & C. (Reid)	LABOR (Robertson)	LABOR (Robertson)
		LABOR (King)	LABOR (Crothers)	NO PORTFOLIO (Kemp)	NO PORTFOLIO (Kemp)
			MILITIA (Newburn)		IMMIG.& COL. (Edwards)
			SOLICITOR-GEN. (Guthrie)		NO PORTFOLIO (Bristol)
			NO PORTFOLIO (Robertson) (Cochrane)		

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-3-

	LAURIER 1896	LAURIER 1911	UNION 1917	MEIGHEN 1920	MEIGHEN 1921
MANITOBA	INTERIOR (Sifton)		INTERIOR (Meighen)	PREMIER & EX.AFFAIRS (Meighen)	PREM.& EX.AFF (Meighen)
			AGRICULTURE (Crerar)		
SASKATCHEWAN			IMMIG.& COLL. (Calder)	IMMIG.& COLL. (Calder)	NO PORTFOLIO (Wilson
ALBERTA	INT.& SUPT. INDIAN AFFAIRS (Oliver)	INT.& SUPT. IND.AFFS. (Oliver)	CUSTOMS (Sifton) NO PORTFOLIO (Lougheed)	STATE (Sifton) INTERIOR (Lougheed)	JUSTICE (Bennett) INTERIOR (Lougheed)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		I.R.& MINES (Templeman)	STATE (Burrell)	AGRICULTURE (Tolmie)	AGRICULTURE (Tolmie) TRADE & COMM. (Stevens)

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CABINET POSITIONS
- - in - - -

Canada (21)	Great Britain (20)	United States (10)	France (varies)
Prime Minister	Prime Minister & First Lord of the Treasury		Prime Min.& Min.For.Affs.
Pres. rivy Council	Lord Pres.of the Council		
Min.of Finance	Chancellor of Exchequer	Secy.of Treasury	Min.Finance
" " Justice		Attorney General	" .Justice
Secy. of State	(5) Home Affairs. Foreign Affairs. Colonies. India. Scotland.	Secy. of State	
Min.of Agriculture	Min.Agricul.& Fisheries	Secy.of Agriculture	Min.Agricul.
" " Public Works			Min.Pub.Wks.
Postmaster General		Postmaster General	
Customs & Excise			
Soldiers C.Re-estab.			
Militia & Defence	Secy.State for War & Air	Secy.of War	Min.of War
Labour	Min.of Labour	Secy.of Labour	" " Lab.
Trade & Commerce	Pres.Board of Trade	Secy.of Commerce	" " Com.
Interior		Secy.of Interior	" " Int.
Railways & Canals			
Health,Immig. & Col.	Minister of Health		Min.of Hyg., ofAssistance and Social Pr

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CANADA

Canada	Great Britain	United States	France
Marine & Naval	First Lord of Admiral.	Secy.of Navy	Min.of Marine
Without Portfolio (4)	Without Portfolio (1)		
	Pres.Board of Educa.		Min.Public Ins
	Lord Lieut.Ireland		" of Colon.
	Lord Chancellor		" Pensions, Awards & War Grants
	Min.of Transport		" Liberated Territories
	Lord Privy Seal & Leader of the House		
	Other Ministers		
Solicitor General	Solicitor General		
Solicitor General	Solicitor General		
	Postmaster "		
	Paymaster "		
	Lord Advocate"		
	Attorney "		
	Solicitor Gen.Scotland.		
	Lord Chancell.Ireland.		
	Attorney Gen . " .		
	Solicitor Gen. " .		
	First Comm. of Works .		
	Chan.Duchy of Lancas..		
	Minis.of Munitions. .		
	Minis.of Food. .		
	" .of Shipping .		
	" .of Pensions .		
	Vice-Pres.Dep.Agricul.		

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CABINET POSITIONS

OF CANADA

Office	In 1911 at time of resignation Laurier Adm. (15) Held by	In 1920 at time of resignation Borden Adm. (18) Held by	In 1920 at time of formation Meighen Adm. (17) Held by	In 1921 prior to Election (21) Held by
Prime Min. and Min. External Affairs:	Sir.Wilfred Laurier	Sir Robt.Bordon:	Hon.Arthur Meighen	Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen
President Privy Council	"	Hon.N.W.Rowell		Dr.L.P.Normand
Finance	Hon.W.S. Fielding	Sir.H.Drayton	Sir.H.Drayton	Sir H.Drayton
Justice	Hon.Sir.A.B. Aylesworth	Hon.C.J.Doherty	Hon.C.J.Doherty	R.B.Bennett
Secy.of State	Hon.Charles Murphy	Hon.A.L.Sifton	Hon.A.L.Sifton	Rodolphe Monty
Agriculture	Hon.SY.Fisher	Hon.S.F.Tolmie	Hon.S.F.Tolmie	Hon.S.F.Tolmie
Public Works	Hon.Wm.Pugsley	Hon.N.W.Rowell	Hon.F.B.McCurdy	Hon.F.B.McCurdy

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Office	In 1911 at time of resignation Laurier Adm. Held by	In 1920 at time of resignation Borden Adm. Held by	In 1920 at time of formation Meighen Adm. Held by	In 1921 prior to Election Held by
Postmaster	Hon.H.S.Beland	Hon.P.E.Blondin	Hon.P.E.Blondin	L.G.Belley
Customs	Hon.Wm.Paterson	Hon.MartinBurrell	Hon.R.Wigmore	J.M.Baxter
Inland Revenue	Hon.W.Templeman	"	"	"
Soldiers C.Re-Establishment	Not created	Sir J.Lougheed	Abolished	R.J.Manion
Militia	Hon.Sir.F.W.Borden	Hon.Hugh Guthrie	Hon.H.Guthrie	Hon.H.Guthrie.
Labour	Hon.W.L.M.King	Hon.G.Robertson	Hon.G.Robertson	Hon.G.Robertson
Trade and Commerce	Rt.Hon.Sir R. Cartwright	Sir Geo.Foster	Sir Geo.Foster	Hon.H.H.Stevens
Interior	Hon.F.Oliver	Hon.A.Meighen	Sir J.Lougheed	Sir J.Lougheed
Railways and Canals	Hon.Geo.P. Graham	Hon.J.D.Reid	Hon.J.D.Reid	J.A.Stewart
Health, Immigration Colonization		Hon.J.A.Calder	Hon.J.A.Calder	Dr.J.W.Edwards
Marine & Naval	Hon.R.Lemieux	Hon.C.C.Ballantyne	Hon.C.C.Ballantyne	Ballantyne
Solicitor Gen.	Hon.J.Bureau	Hon.H.Guthrie	Vacant	Hon.H.Guthrie.
No Portfolios.	Hon.R.Dobell		Hon.E.Spinney	Hon.E.Spinney
	Hon.C.A.Geoffrion	Sir.E.Kemp	Sir.E.Kemp	Sir E.Kemp
				James Wilson
				Edm.Bristol.

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CANADA

Defeat of Govt:	When Premier-elect Summoned :	When Sworn in :	Formed Minis.
June 3,1896	: Rt.Hon.Sir Wilfred Laurier : July 8,1896	July 11,1896 :	Eighth Ministr July 13,1896
Sept 21,1911	: Rt.Hon.Sir Robert L.Borden : October 6,1911	Oct. 10,1911 :	Ninth Minis. Oct.10,1911

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION

✓ (1) All portfolios to be held by Ministers having seats in the House of Commons; the Leader of the Government in the Senate to be a member of the Cabinet without portfolio.

✓ (2) All departments and sub-departments having to do with Defence, whether military, naval, air, or police service, to be combined in one department, to be known as the Department of National Defence.

✓ (3) Income Tax Branch to be transferred from the Department of Finance to Customs and Excise Department, thereby consolidating in one the departments primarily concerned with the collection of revenue.

(4) The office of President of the Privy Council, which prior to the War was held by the Prime Minister, to be discontinued as a separate portfolio.

(5) The Prime Minister to recommend to his colleagues the appointment from among members of Parliament of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, to assist the Ministers during the parliamentary sessions. These positions to be held without salary, for the present at least. A Parliamentary Under-Secretary to be attached to each Department.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED

(1) Department of Annuities to go to the Department of Labour.

(2) Department of Public Printing and Stationery to be returned to Department of the Secretary of State.

~~Census~~ National Archives

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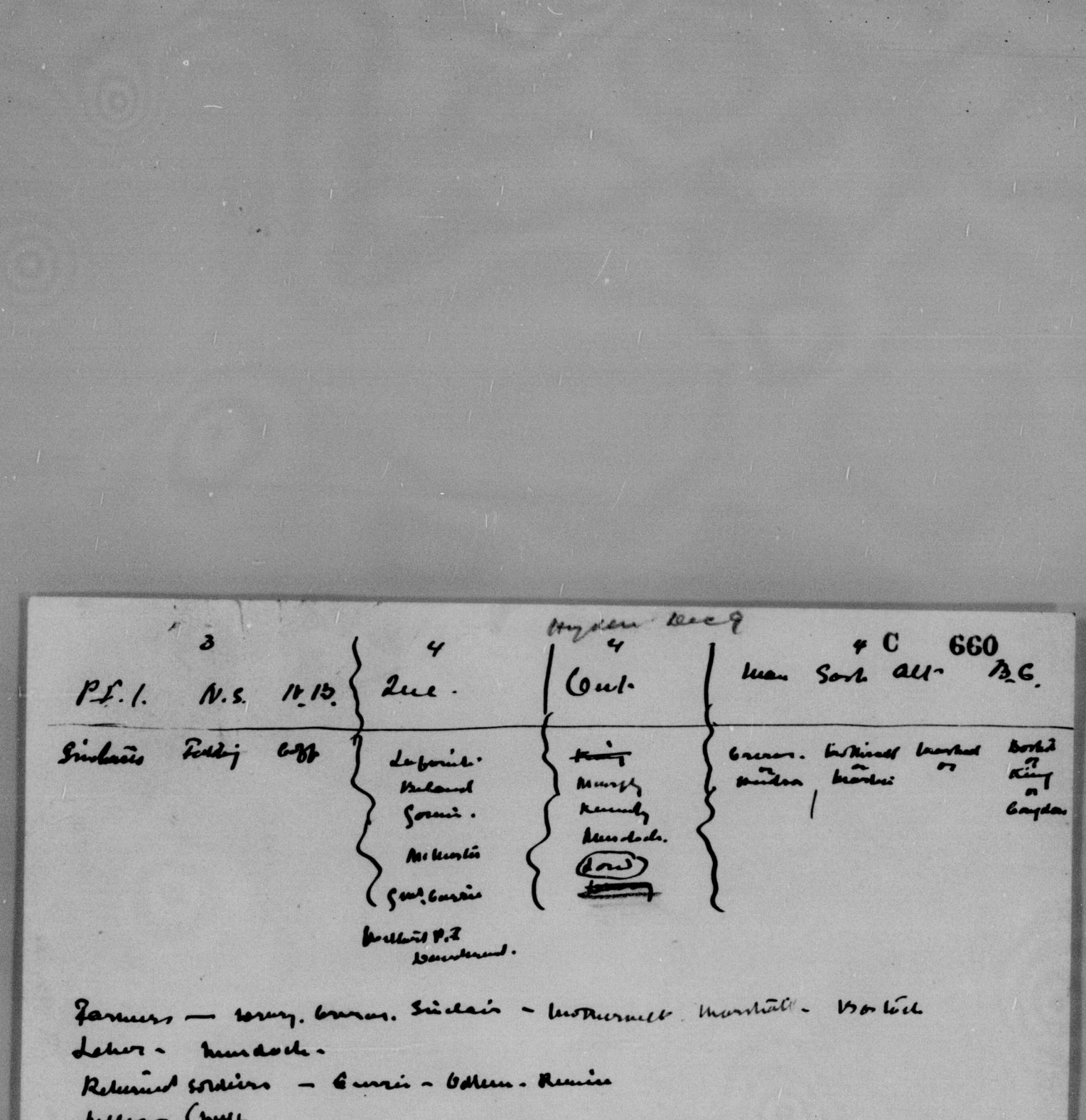

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1- Minister Canada
2- Secy of Cabinet

Justice - Lapointe

Trade + Commerce - Power

Ireland

Finance - Dunning

Lapointe

Power - Leader of Senate

Justice

× Lapointe - Justice
× Ireland - Secretary of State
× Power - Leader of Senate

(Secretary - King's Private Secretary)

× Jenny

× Barnard - (Senate Whip)

Govt: - Kennedy - P.W.
Murphy -
Bruce
Marshall -
Low

Finance - Dunning

New Brunswick - P.J.V. Robinson

P.E.I - Sinclair

Mem Sask alb

B.C. - Crerar - Marshall

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 662

Lucien Pacaud -
Spanish.

Hungarian Spanish -

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

13. Dec

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

P.E.I. – Sinclair Leader of the Opposition
N.S. – Fielding
N.B. –

BC.
Sask –
Alta –

Ont – Powers Hanna
Que – Lapointe
Belcourt
St Louis / Bureau (Lemieux)

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CANADA

low

G.P.G. -- not straight-
Kennedy - don't know
low power steering
straight
not

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 665

THE ROXBOROUGH
OTTAWA.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 666

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

+ Quebec 13

16 — Bonbfitten — C 9. 667

B.C. Borden — 8th Seconds

A. Euler

S.

M.

Both — Kennedy —
Kennedy —
Kennedy —

4 — 4 — (1)

9
4
3
16

— Kennedy letter A.R. Watson
offering services,
2 first folios M.P.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SATURDAY
December 17, 1921

✓	1.30 p.m.	A.C.Hardy and W.C.Kennedy.
✓	3.15	D.D.McKenzie
✓	3.45	Dr.Egbert, Dr.L.Wright, F.Collicutt
✓	4.00	John E. Sinclair
✓	4.15	Dr. Connolly - defeated candidate, Victoria, Alberta. Hon.J.L.Cote - O'Connor - Henry.
	~~4.30~~	~~Col. Andrew Thompson~~
✓	4.45	Dr./J.H. King and M.A.Macdonald
✓	5.00	C. Robitaille . M.P. Montmorency
✓	5.15	F. J. Pelletier (Matane)
	~~5.30~~	~~H. B. McGiverin~~
✓	5.45	C. E. Campbell

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dec 17. Interview

[illegible] - recent re [illegible] Minister to have many friends - Labour look much
Kennedy, not to strong [illegible]
What has [illegible] have [illegible]
work for him"

[illegible] - wants portfolio stand
time - close record - Canada
and Cuba without portfolio) Jurors
finding. Says unless says talk.
work to press on could portfolio
at present

Rich Commons - Has not touched ground
to [illegible] - Sent over
Cream - Glad will have
us consult if we let [illegible]
in - Says we be conducted
much [illegible] by [illegible]
following.

Her Speech. Was [illegible], Arthur
Fauvel Marshall, Sky [illegible] not have
representation, can't say if a real can be found
Told them to let Quarantine if not [illegible]
be blow and be easy. Glad [illegible]

J.B. Maclaren! - Frames everything my heart
not to consider to want of [illegible]
not to be more of himself as administrator

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CANADA

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 871

Dec 19.21

House of Commons
Canada

Boston - against McDonald
B.C. Schools difficult
King best man - might hurt Govt.
Oliver no good
Carvell not liked by leaders of Lib & Tories
Pelletier not sure of Island elect

Speech to Boston meeting Boston Mass.
Lett Speeches of Senate
" Good position re Govt

Students - Q.S. meeting to discuss when
Kingston joining out Statement today
Sat ~~night~~ well received - thought more favorably
Monday.
Generally Saturday

Dieter - 1920 wants - a frame up
to be remembered after
Mem to have been done
to Germany - not honest
(Churchill & Asquith
Lord Weston Silvertt
Not in favor problem.
Oliver - to give back lands
taken over by Germans - a Conflict
Each

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Thompson – Beatties C[illegible]
[illegible] Odlum – a couple
written on hours
Stones mill of Boston
Semple – Mitford Edwards

Mussselwhite
[illegible] 20 car
[illegible] – Scott – Lights to fit
Mitford Pomeroy [illegible] Short
a few started on Greenford

Opposition Corridor – G.G. Jones
[illegible]
Mill Woods
Now vacant

[illegible] Lundle.
had letter
Soldiers wife
Resident
Change of Contents Operation –
Mitchell – Mayor Hodgson
Interest requires danger

Mrs King
– Open MacDonald not possible
and Hon
Minister of Mines
Open Brooks Oil for present
Unfit Clerk other.

Hal McGibbon – Farmers – Grocer – Drug
Table Wine in
Farm Groceries –
Strong for Mrs Doyle –
Suggesting Company Ramblers
needed Press Secretary
Mrs Hughes
Names many Years Since

I.C. Brewers
for ex Ferry

Mrs Mackenzie – "Old get out a Song"
Table – Negotiated on Mitchell
Postponed – Hon Mr Ilsley

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 673

TUESDAY

December 20, 1921

11.30 a.m.	Andrew Haydon
12.30	Ernest Lapointe (Halifax)
2.00 p.m.	Hon. Frank Oliver
2.15	
2.30	Hon. Walter Mitchell
2.45	
3.00	Hon.J.Nicol, Prov.Treasurer,Que. and A. B. Hunt
3.15	Hon. Charles Stewart
3.30	
3.45	
4.00	James A. Robb
4.30	Kitchener delegation (617) (J.Scellen, John Cochrane, John Lang, ~~Kaufman Lang~~, Dr.Callaghan, Geo.Schnarr)
4.45	L.O.Clifford and J.Dryden
5.00	J.C.Elliott and James Spence
7.45	Senator Dandurand - Rideau Club

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C
Dec 28

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Hon Mr Coo
& Hanna

annual request of Bd of Broadcast
an indictment of Press

Indictment rendered out over promises
& lies uttered others how wd
Rest for [illegible] services demands
recognition
for Hon Mr Howe
Conclusion best for future
Mackenzie & friend - not willingness
to Socialism today

Results from Mackenzie Gladstone
Sole power of returning officers
present people having, but marking ballots
150 or elected that many

Statement of Alb -

As long as one honest collection
and so far - told in brave tendency
tendency. And ahead of annexation
must and be appealed to keeping
attitude out. Wd be willing to come
in Council of Provinces conference
else a final hour & make last

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

worked out - would stay long if he came in - W.L. take some position later then out of Cabinet - thought of taking Commerce in addition now - Chairman of Agric Committee - did not want a heavy one - later anything, just indifferent if he comes, and comes Shelf and - Ilsley wanted Aldred's seat - thought he might do for post Treasr. in dept of Agric did not think Campbell and he accomplish a lot - had word Brennan so - some old timers not too favourable but might keep back our friends - Claims of Acadia emphasized - some for no conclusion

Rowell - When spoke about the Senate - Wd not want to stay on - did here his position as soon as I wish it - + thought of Ilsley for Speaker - Comin Secretariat Summit + Bureau
2 Sug - [illegible]

[illegible] say must take some C 675 [illegible]

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hudson!

Was riding 2 horses
brought into bureau to pawn
at bureau opposite -
Read telegram from bureau
"Sorry stay lordship favourable until
hear other along lines of delegation's
Telegram - Conclusion Lincoln
Telegram - Continuing progressive
Lindsay, Collins meet leaders
report illness - Told Hudson
did not think of Conclusion
- understood a new from
deputation ~~Collins~~ Lefebvre
Jacobs, had consult. with Collins
& Lobeny in Ottawa on Lib.
cold how Devey had agreed
to meet and memorandum
to present with Lib. views
he came in - Says Lemieux is
pushing about being ignored
Devey pleased, had had
message from Devey to
had come down to-morrow if

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CANADA

wanted – said first ~~[illegible]~~ defended
by Prosperity – He soon no
leader. I would I had before
he his coming in take it
[illegible] arrange at once
~~he and Jas~~ I told him I [illegible]
Stub at once, but not do take
at meeting today to take decision
that if he found on coming
tomorrow there were reasons
why he should [illegible]
at once to leave him free
to decide – He agreed to do
that – Then I [illegible] yesterday
having had full talk, told
him to have [illegible] vision –
also to meet Graham ~~[illegible]~~
to assist on coalition in terms
[illegible] Told Hudson to wire Graham
his coalition [illegible]

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 678
Sec 20

Denis

House of Commons
Canada

Cost parcel & trade bladders re conscription
Fall in births of Indus Germ &c
Registration of 1917
Propaganda re. Cost -
Enfranchisement of women
not-a-crossing place - deformed
condition of mind.
All foreigners not en - not guilty in
themselves from which Church - some Govt
of foreigners sorry to arise. in effect
Cost large support
or could?
Demanded Cost & failure
in first step
Selling Govt squeezing objects
Cost in for land tariff
Then trouble Govt & Govt &c
Conservation industry not remedy
to industry with Cost not be to end
the first three Conservation
not to-do others
3 Govts in Govt have signed to call
Effort to help France &c

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CANADA

1st clear those people may have not been
2nd been considerable action
Expressly - not under-
taken to allow
taken sentiment of limit work
except the wonder of the people
below than to Portridge' not to
work
under no obligation agreement obtained
to allege
- must accept Senate the
how French herself is
Portland merchant coalition
& conference - clearly that all
right
can carry on into Imperial
the Imperial for members
early under - under of they
demand agreement action

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 680

WEDNESDAY
December 21, 1921

2.30 p.m.	Hon.W.E.Foster ✓
3.15	Hon.A.B.Hudson ✓
3.30	M.A.Macdonald ✓
3.45	
4.00	A. B. Copp
4.15	
4.30	Alex.McGregor and Capt.H.S.Mullowney
4.45	
5.00	O. Turgeon
5.15	
5.30	G.A.Hambleton, Canadian Press

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mr A Macdonald - comm in W Bay King
to bust - man from B.C. - Minister to call
the Brandon bank 30 times concern
man himself. - Macdonald forever
cancelling contracts in Vict. Island or
wrong or prem wife

Bolt - fails to stand O in - will be
ready b - pm of Wednesday if he could
not make Wood, ready by 10 or
any time Thurs. I don't approve
from N.B. - man we shld not
have lost 4 seats, and did if
if he had stood any friends said
nothing some for our campaign
what have ice Commons one some
better organize Macdonell. ~~and have~~
20/25 former Reps re - N.B. like
Public Works - Sports of Reps for
food cam in N.S. Recent Ref'g
for Reps, had neglected Maritime
Provinces -

Surgeon - took effect immediately

C 681
Dec 21-21

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Hudson - I heard telegram from Conservative
having decision which they must pronounce
identity on a Campaign basis ready
to give support to Govt Measures
these Importance in along progressive
lines have no objection to con
or with Conjunctive Ministry as
indicated. will be at Ottawa
Saturday morning - telegrapher result
of Meeting to be sent Hudson
Hudson see the reason for going
in Ministry now to help their
return to bring a progressive
legislation, he did not think
Lovett and Fernand Rinfret should
not form a nucleus of all which
Ref Members National Resources
main concern, Parliamentary Reform

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dec 21
C 682

Forbes N.B.

Nothing to do but to be off. Off in canoes up to the lumber, will meet at long portage meanwhile. Forbes thinks best to do. Keys[ley] and Lobb to get in, contractor says clear out at least of provisions. He thinks I had better deal with Off meanwhile & Otter things underway

Vanderveer at Grand

Seem blamed Montreal & things Customers will seemly take action on advertising basis, which not from Montreal for long. Sketch of Act, Thinks see towns might take insurance & protection if some alternative such position. Wed of Solicitor or post of Sup Steamboat Inspection [illegible] to take over road [illegible] Manager - counsel suggest any one for

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CANADA

Ireland's suggestion - see 22

~~Ottawa~~ Ont

Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia

~~Halifax~~

Nova Scotia

Inverness
Sydney Steel
Public Works

Que

Prince Edward Island
Public Works
P.O.
Montreal
Soldiers' Aid Commission
(Civil Service)

5 post 5

Fancy - Speeches

Laporte
Ireland
Bourassa
Power
Rinfret
Thibaudeau

West

Interior
Immigration
Africa

Power
Ireland
Laporte
Bourassa - withdrawn
Bureau "
Rinfret - with
(Rodgers) -

Power
Bourassa - withdrawn

Ont
King
Euler - Commons
Customs Examiner
Hamilton - Government
Labour Union

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CANADA

Dec 23-1921 C 684

Walter Mitchell wants me to be free. - says we have 70% of English Vote in Montreal, thinks there should be a English Opening Minister 2 Others French - Action appointed Commission Laurier-Gouin 1896 - Wants to admit it is fair not to give Jews more than Orientals. Wants 3 French Ministers enough - Admits Jews not for classing over Russia & Rumania. Will not keep old Strength in Montreal or Eastern Townships or Jews - Wants Lafontaine out or Strong as before elections. Wants Lemieux Consul during campaign Must not be defeated in Quebec - Offer I am upset in keeping Privy Council. - P.M. Should preside at Cabinet: He knows affairs Privy Co. - Both good for Women: Finances. Leave me out Toronto Montreal, for Hanley & Kennedy. - not- Liberty, could not be Gouin or Lemieux - the form of Complaint Reasons re Gouin complaining - writing to - Clerk not Clerks case of Abandonment in Montreal - too flighty Excitable - Keeps best man. Leaving not- Slaughter - Asked not both Ministers on Board Ships. Thought Guy Lindsay that may be N.P. to take Strongest men. withdrawn Sir N.W. & P.M. Man or Referred through campaign - Says Jacobsen says Jewish Canon & others much against appointing Meighen Women who are been fighting I will Walter Thought National unity first consideration. Must time Referred to Meighen out- omit Quebec & make moves Minds might be necessary. Felt Delusion in Conversation about Ministers not Quebec. Seems wholly bound to keep interests

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

M.P.

1	1	PRIME MINISTER AND MIN.EXTER.AFFS : King	9	3/4	N.S.
				1/4	N.B.
		PRES.PRIVY COUNCIL : ---		3+1	P.E.I. without — 1
2	2	FINANCE : Fielding	1		Quebec
7	3	JUSTICE : Lapointe	6	5+1	
4	4	SEC.OF STATE : Boivin	3		
13	5	AGRICULTURE : Motherwell	14		without - 1
12	6	PUBLIC WORKS : Kennedy	12	5	Ont.
11	7	POSTMASTER : Murphy	11		
10	8	CUSTOMS & IN.REV. : Graham	10		Prairie Provinces
6	9	SOLDIERS' C.RE-EST. : Hoath Béland		5	
3	10	MILITIA : Mackenzie	2		
12	11	LABOR : Murdock	13		
9	12	TRADE & COMMERCE : Robb	8		B.C. without Portfolio
				16	
14	13	INTERIOR : Crerar			
15	14	RAILWAYS & CANALS : Stewart		15	
16	15	~~HEALTH~~, Imm.& Colon. : Hudson		17	
4	16	MARINE & NAVAL : Lemieux		4	
8	17	SOLICITOR GENERAL : ~~Béland~~ Bureau		7	
		NO PORTFOLIO : Rogers Bostock			

Saturday morning
December 24, 1921

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 686

1 P.M. & External affairs & Brandt of P.C. — S.

2 Minister of Finance - F.

3 Minister of Railways - O

4 Minister of Public Works - K

5 Minister of Marine & Fisheries & Naval affairs - L

6 Minister of Justice & Attorney General - H

7 Minister of Interior, Immigration & Colonization - C

8 Postmaster General - M

9 Minister of Trade & Commerce (Customs - Trade & Commerce) G

10 Minister of Customs & Inland Revenue. The Sick

11 Minister of Labour - M.

12 Minister of Militia & Defence

13 Minister of Agriculture — K M

14 Minister of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment & (Health) Mac M.
Solicitor General - under Health.

15 Secretary of State — & Printing - B.

16 Without Portfolio - for Senate. - Dandurand
Speaker of H of C.
Speaker of Senate

Petty Under Secy Soldiers C.R.
Pensions

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CANADA

confidential
constituency

Liberals

1. Prescott
2. Russell
3. Renfrew S.
4. Renfrew N.
5. Leeds
6. Prince Edward
7. Durham
8. York N.
9. York S.
10. York W.
11. Halton
12. Peel
13. Welland
14. Elgin W.
15. Kent
16. Essex S.
17. Lambton W.
18. Bruce N.
19. Bruce S.
20. Simcoe
21. Middlesex W.
22. Perth N.
23. Perth S.
24. Waterloo N.
25. Oxford S.
26. Wellington S.
27. Peterborough W.
28. Port Arthur
29. Algoma W.
30. Algoma E.
31. Temiskaming
32. Parry Sound

Farmers

1. Carleton
2. Glengarry
2. Dundas
3. Grenville
4. Frontenac
5. Lennox & Addington
6. Hastings W.
7. Hastings E.
8. Northumberland
9. Ontario S.
10. Ontario N.
11. York E.
12. Wentworth
13. Lincoln
14. Haldimand
15. Norfolk
16. Elgin E.
17. Lambton E.
18. Huron N.
19. Huron S.
20. Grey
21. Grey
22. Grey
23. Simcoe
24. Middlesex E.
25. Waterloo S.
26. Oxford N.
27. Brant
28. Wellington N.
29. Dufferin
30. Vac - Haliburton
31. Peterborough E.
32. Fort William
34. Muskoka
35. Simcoe

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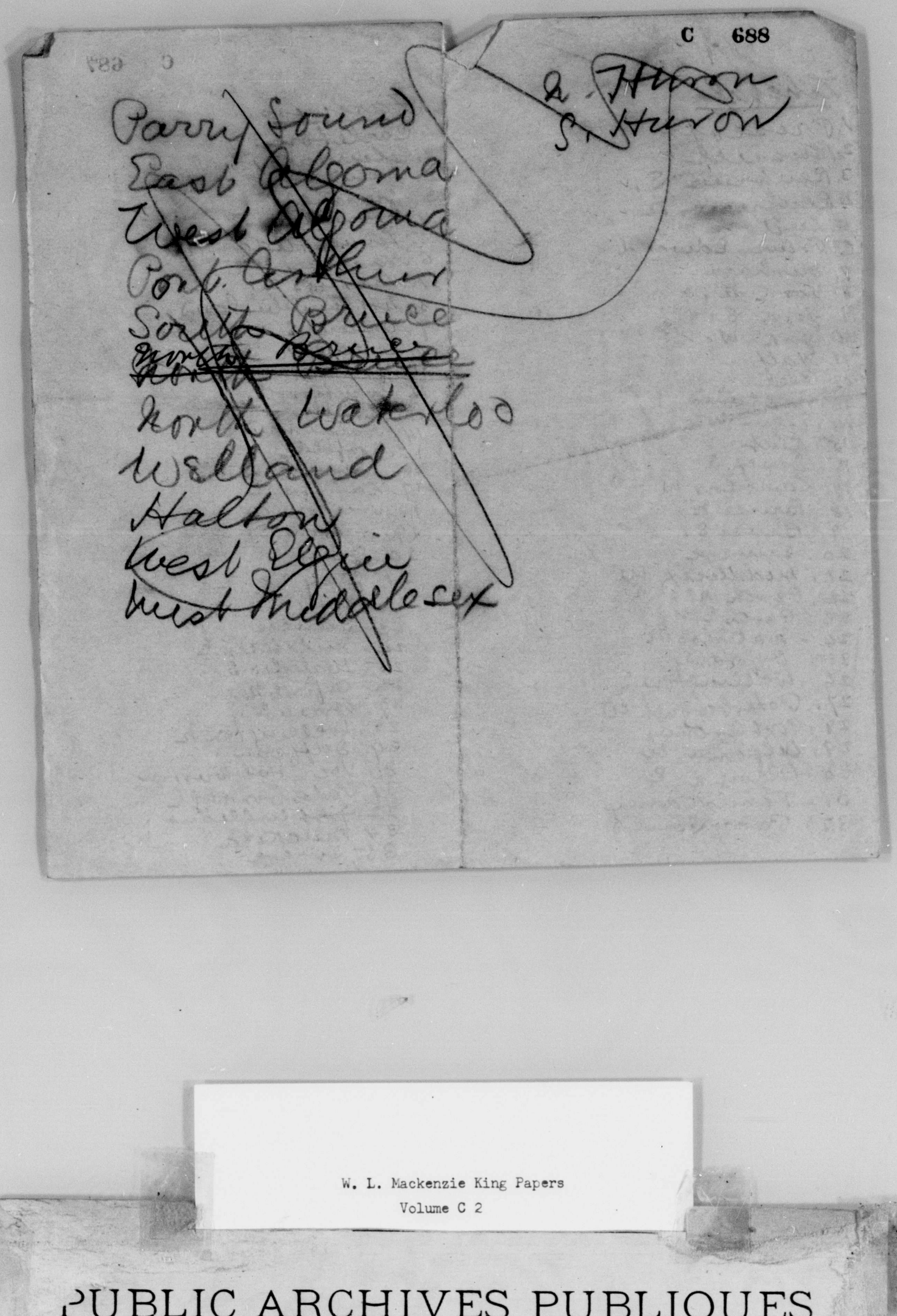
CANADA



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CANADA

On basis of 17 portfolios, and number of constituencies in each Province, the several Provinces would be entitled to the following representation:

	NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES	Groups	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS	Groups	
Nova Scotia	16		1.16		
New Brunswick	11		.79		
Prince Edward Island	4	31	.29	2.24	3.←1
Quebec	65	65	4.70	4.70	
Ontario	82	82	5.93	5.93	
Manitoba	15		1.09		
Saskatchewan	16		1.16		
Alberta	12	43	.87	3.12	
British Columbia and Yukon	14	14	1.01	1.01	
	235		17.00		

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ALLOTMENT OF PORTFOLIOS

- By Provinces -

Seats		With Portfolio	Without Portfolio	Additional	TOTAL IN PROVINCE With	TOTAL IN PROVINCE Without	TOTAL IN GROUPS OF PROVINCES
	MARITIME PROVINCES:						
16	Nova Scotia	2			2		
11	New Brunswick	1			1		
4 (37)	Prince Edward Island		1			1	4
65	QUEBEC:	5	1				6
82	ONTARIO:	5					5
	PRAIRIE PROVINCES:						
15	Manitoba	1	1				
16	Saskatchewan	1					
12 (43)	Alberta	1					4
	BRITISH COLUMBIA:	1	1				1
134		17	4	1			21

Minister presided by Colonel Q. Minister without Portfolio.

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Minister of Finance.

HON. GEORGE PERRY GRAHAM
Minister of Militia and Defence, and Minister of the Naval Service.

HON. CHARLES MURPHY, B.A., K.C.
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Minister without Portfolio.

HON. HENRI SEVERIN BELAND, B.A., M.D.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and Minister in charge of the Department of Health.

HON. HEWITT BOSTOCK, M.A.
Minister of Public Works.

HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
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Minister of Customs and Excise.

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HON. WILLIAM COSTELLO KENNEDY
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HON. JOHN EWEN SINCLAIR
Minister without Portfolio.

HON. CHARLES STEWART
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Minister of Mines.

HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL
Minister of Agriculture

HON. JAMES MURDOCK
Minister of Labour.

Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

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Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

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P.C. 1867

C 695

Statement for the Press

In the formation of the Government, I have aimed, above all else, at National Unity. This end I have felt would be served, and the federal spirit of our constitution most acceptably recognized, by according representation in the Cabinet to all the Provinces of Canada, and that with regard to the number of constituencies in each province and group of provinces.

In those parts of Canada where Liberal thought and opinion is divided, though equally opposed to the reactionary character and policies of the late administration, I have felt that national unity would be the further promoted, and confidence and good-will between all parts and classes augmented, were opportunity of representation in the new Liberal administration afforded some of those enjoying the confidence of a considerable portion of the Canadian electorate who, but for such representation, might, as the years pass, be led to experience a feeling of isolation as respects the formation and administration of our national policies. I made it known accordingly, that I was prepared to consider representation in the Cabinet,

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CANADA

~~existing differences,~~ of all who were prepared to advocate and support Liberal principles and policies, such representation to be on a basis identical with that ~~of all~~ expected ~~of others who might be invited to become~~ of members of the new administration. Whilst it was felt by those with whom I conferred that existing conditions would not permit of representation of their followings on this understanding, I have reason to believe that the attitude assumed by myself in this particular was duly appreciated and ~~met~~ met in like spirit.

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With respect to the Cabinet ~~reforms~~ the Government has announced

~~One or two~~ certain reforms have been instituted with a view to economy in national expenditure and efficiency in administration.

1. The size of the Cabinet has been reduced. At the time of the formation of the Unionist Administration, for reasons alleged to be connected with the war, the Cabinet was increased in size by Sir Robert Borden, ~~because of~~ It was ~~still further increased~~ in size by Mr. Meighen. There were in Mr. Meighen's administration twenty-two ministers, eighteen of whom, including the Solicitor General, held offices under the Crown, and four of whom were ministers without portfolio. The office of President of the Privy Council ~~prior to the war, had been~~ held in conjunction with that of the Prime Minister. ~~The~~ duties attaching to ~~the~~ office are not such as to render necessary, or to justify, its being continued as a separate portfolio. It will be ~~combined hereafter~~ with the office of Prime Minister, ~~as was the case~~ prior to the war. The number of ministers without portfolio has been reduced ~~from four to three.~~

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2. ~~The practice of~~ The allotting of portfolios to members of the Senate will ~~be discontinued, and~~ not be considered as a practice to be followed hereafter. Ministers of the Crown holding portfolios will hereafter ~~occupy~~ be selected from members of Parliament occupying seats in the House of Commons. There is an apparent exception to this rule in the Ministry as announced. The Hon. Hewitt Bostock, of British Columbia, who has been the Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Senate, will, it is understood, be ~~named~~ appointed as the Hon. the Speaker of the Senate ~~when~~ on Parliament meets. British Columbia's representation in the ministry will then ~~be given to a member of~~ be assigned to a member of the House of Commons, ~~and~~ Senator Bostock to be succeeded in the leadership of the Senate by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, who, as Minister without portfolio, will ~~be~~ then be the only representative of the Senate in the ministry.

It is further understood that, at the opening of Parliament, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux will be ~~chosen~~ selected as Speaker of the House of Commons. ~~For some time past,~~ Hon. Mr. Lemieux ~~has intimated~~ intimated a desire to withdraw from active politics. He was urged to become a member of the new administration, but ~~asked~~ to be relieved of again assuming office as a Minister of the Crown. ~~Mr. Lambert~~

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3. The Departments of Militia, Naval Service, Air Force, and Mounted Police are to be combined in one department of national defence.

4. The Income Tax Branch of the Department of Finance is to be transferred to the Department of Customs and Excise, thereby combining in one department the revenue-collecting departments of the Government.

As a means of affording to members of the House of Commons opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the business of different departments of the Government, and of qualifying for promotion to higher positions, ~~it is the intention of the Prime Minister to recommend to his colleagues~~ an early consideration ~~of~~ the desirability of appointing, from among members of the House of Commons, parliamentary under-secretaries ~~to assist the Ministers~~ during the parliamentary sessions; ~~these appointments to be without salary.~~

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In the formation of the Government, I have aimed, above all else, at National Unity. This end I have felt would be served, and the federal spirit of our constitution most acceptably recognized, by according representation in the Cabinet, so far as might be possible, to all the Provinces of Canada, and that with regard to the number of constituencies in each province and to groups of associated provinces.

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CANADA

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With respect to the new Government, certain reforms have been instituted with a view to economy in national expenditure and to efficiency in administration.

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as formerly, in conjunction with the office of Prime Minister. The number of ministers without portfolio has been reduced from four to ~~five~~ three.

2. The allotting of portfolios to members of the Senate will not be continued as a practice. Except for very special reasons, Ministers of the Crown holding portfolios will hereafter be selected from members of Parliament occupying seats in the House of Commons. In the Ministry as announced, there is an apparent exception to this rule. It is, however, only apparent. Hon. Hewitt Bostock, of British Columbia, who has been the Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Senate, and who has been given the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, will, it is understood, be appointed ~~as the Honourable the~~ Speaker of the Senate as soon as Parliament meets. British Columbia's representation in the ministry will then revert to the House of Commons. Senator Bostock, it is expected, will be succeeded in the leadership of the Senate by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, who, as Minister without portfolio, will then be the only representative of the Senate in the Ministry.

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3. The Departments of Militia, Naval Service, Air Force, and possibly also Mounted Police, are to be combined in one department of national defence.

4. As a means of affording to members of the House of Commons opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the business of different departments of the Government, and of qualifying for promotion to higher positions, early consideration will be given by the new administration to the desirability of appointing, in an honorary capacity, from among members of the House of Commons, parliamentary under-secretaries to assist the Ministers during the parliamentary sessions.

Hon Charles Stewart to be acting Minister of Consolidation and Immigration

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FILE: WLMK

Cabinet Formation C 704
Cabinet Formation 1921
Parliamentary Secretaries
Statement for the Press

(1921)

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Details of Conversation of Dec. 27/21.

[V.T. Barham's opinions?.]

1. Looks as if he has made a mess of it.
2. Quebec in the saddle
3. Could have been done – but only by getting proper men to work at it – before & Dew Ross etc.
4. made mistake of failing to recognize the Farmers as a party with strong principles – you tried to make them become liberals.
5. Papers have overestimated Prog. support in house for you – They have no desire to oppose, but will certainly not agree to always vote
6. Hudson could not carry his seat as a Liberal
7. Right in Ont. was too bitter – with result going here would not agree to go in. Blame given Tories for making unholy alliances to beat Farmers in some places.
(8) Remember visit to his house C & M.
9. C.P. gang undoubtedly ruling the roost
10. If some outside men taken in would be possible to get some seats.
11. Cabinet entirely reactionary instead of Progressive
12. Advised entirely by men looking over left shoulder – should have called in men with no axe to grind –
13. Crearer dissatisfied with crowd around you here. Fielding & Lapointe only 2 men any good.
14. Will be feeling of regret all over Country – should have had progressive Ministers to give new hope.

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Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
15. Calling Cards

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19, Fitzroy Street,
Fitzroy Square, W.

Mr. F. A. Acland.

Will spoke of this con
& may be interested—a

Mr. Arthur W. Anglin.

Ardenri
3 & 0 asgoode

Mr. Melville Balfour.

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for the New Year

from

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Mr John Graham Brooks.

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STATE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA.

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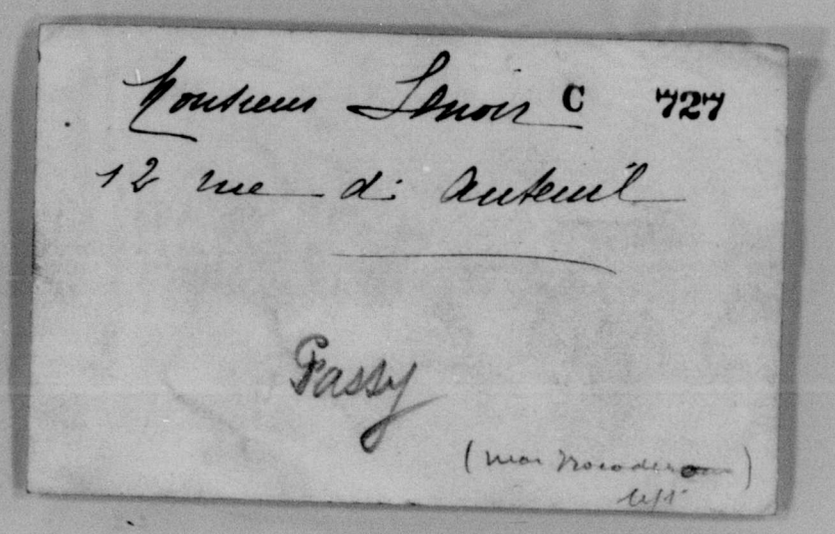
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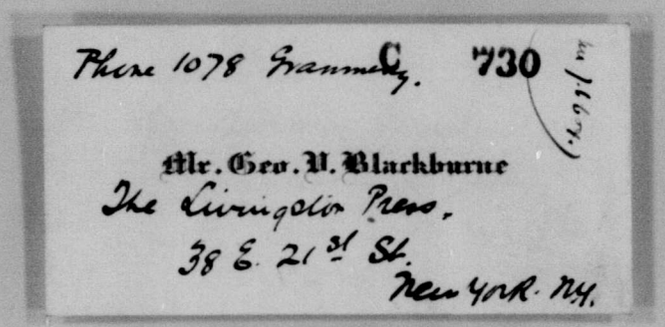
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we both have felt of your
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during our happy little visit
to Ottawa - Jan. 7. 07

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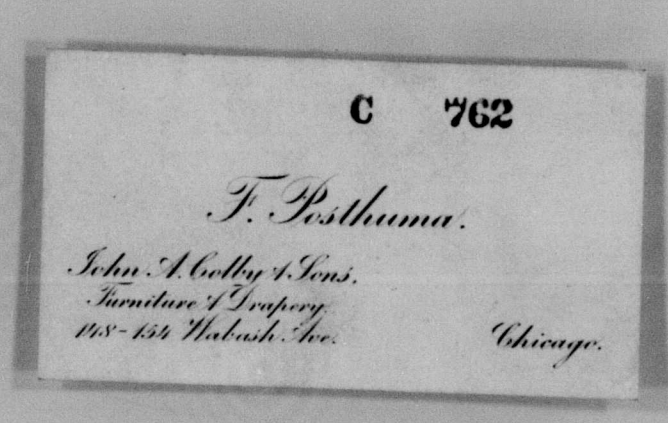

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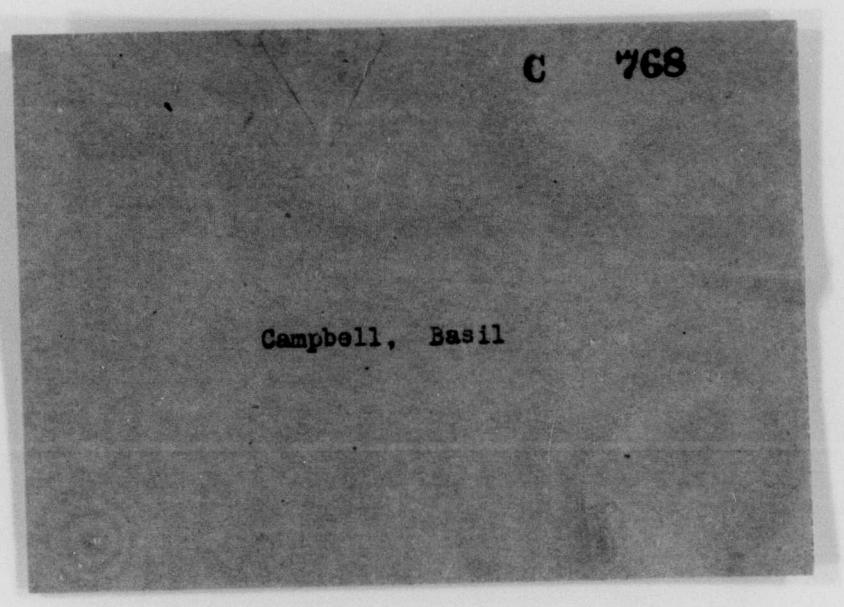

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Joined C.E.F. Sept 1914

Went over seas June 1915-

Rtd. to Canada April 1918

Adjutant of my battalion for nearly two years (administration)

On staff of third Cdn. Inf. Bde in France (administration)

On Staff at Canadian Corps Head quarters – Adjutant Generals branch and Quartermasters Generals branch – acted as both D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G.

Had charge of transportation arrangements moving Cdn. Corps (men only) from Passchendaele in Belgium to Lens.

(Administration Large office staff)

Have noted March 10th been D.A.A.G. (Dep. asst. Adj: Gen.) at Headquarters Toronto – on that date took over duties of D.A.A. & Q.M.G. (Dep. asst. Adj: and Quarter master Gen.)

As yet has been no question of my leaving.

Am 28 years of age

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verse, unlike the usual, has
such the sale that it should

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Therefore it has been found necessary, in the interests of our best literature, to appeal to a few of Mr Campbell's fellow-countrymen; who are able, both, and willing to aid us in a practical manner, the cause of good literature.

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THE AVENGING ANGEL.

When the last faint red of the day is dead,
And the dim,far heaven is lit
With the silvern ears
Of the orient stars,
And the winged winds whimper and flit;

Then I rise from the dome of my aerodrome,
Like a giant eagle in flight;
And I take my place
In the vengeful race
With the sinister fleets of night.

As I rise and rise in the cloudy skies,
No sound in the silence is heard,
Save the lonesome whir
Of my engines' purr,
Like the wings of a monster bird.

And naught is seen save the vault,serene,
Of the vasty realms of night,
That vanish,aloof,
To eternity's roof,
As I mount in my ominous flight.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

And I float and pause in the fleecy gauze,
Like a bird in a nest of down;
While neath me in deeps
Of blackness, sleeps
The far,vast London town.

But I am not here,like a silvern sphere,
To ~~the~~ glory the deeps of ~~space~~ Hate,
But a sentinel, I,
In this tower of the sky,
Scanning the dim deep's face.

For ,sudden,afar,like a luminous star,
Or a golden horn of the moon,
Or a yellow leaf
Of the forest's grief,
When the Autumn winds are atune;

There is borne on my sight,down the spaces of night,
By the engines of evilness sped,
That wonderful,rare,
Vast ship of the air,
Beautiful,ominous,dread.

One instant she floats,most magic of boats,
Illusive,implacable,there;
Throned angel of ill,
On her crystal-built hill,
O'er a people's defenceless despair.

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Then sudden,I rise,like a bolt through the skies,
To the very dim roofs of the world;
Till down in the gray,
I see my grim prey,
Like a pallid gold leaf,upcurled.

And I hover and swing,until swiftly I spring,
And drop like a falling star;
And again and again,
My death-dealing rain,
Hurl to the deeps afar.

Then I hover and listen,till I see the far glisten
Of a flame-flash blanching the night;
And I know that my hate,
That has lain in wait,
Has won in the grim air-fight.

Then I curve and slant,while my engines pant,
And the wings of my great bird tame;
While the sinister Hun,
In his ill,undone,
Goes out in a blinding flame.

Wilfred Campbell

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CANADA

THE AVENGING ANGEL.

When the last faint red of the day is dead,
And the dim far heaven is lit
With the silvern cars
Of the orient stars,
And the winged winds whimper and flit;

Then I rise from the dome of my aerodrome,
Like a giant eagle in flight;
And I take my place
In the vengeful race
With the sinister fleets of night.

As I rise and rise in the cloudy skies,
No sound in the silence is heard,
Save the lonesome whir
Of my engine's purr,
Like the wings of a monster bird.

And nought is seen save the vault, serene,
Of the vasty realms of night,
That vanish, aloof,
To eternity's roof,
As I mount in my ominous flight.

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CANADA

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Like a bird in a nest of down;
While neath me in deeps of blackness sleeps
The far vast London town.

But I am not here, like a silvern sphere,
To glory the deeps of space,
But a sentinel, I, in this tower of the sky,
Scanning the dim deep's face.

For, sudden, afar, like a luminous star,
Or a golden horn of the moon,
Or a yellow leaf of the forest's grief,
When the autumn winds are atune;

There is born on my sight, down the spaces of night,
By the engines of evilness sped,
That [illegible] rare, vast ship, of the air,
Beautiful, ominous, dread.

One instant she floats, most magic of boats,
Illusive, implacable, there;
Throned angel of ill, on her crystal-built hill,
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Wilfred Campbell.

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When life took leave for its token
Of- wisdom, laughter and tears;
Heart, Oldeurb, O. wast, thou broken.
On the iron edge of the years?—

When the blade of experience, keenly,
Cut the fibres of dreaming in twain;
And shrunk to the hollow and meanly
The splendors we dreamed of in vain.—

When the doors of that hope flashed asunder,
Where never a heart enters thought:—
But only dim wraiths of wonder
Wasted round its vague glories of blue:—

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CANADA

Then in her beauty and sadness, and yearning.
The mankind spirit of man,
In dreams. & then joy. exultuning.
Escapes from the curse & the bane.
Escapes from the
curse & its bane

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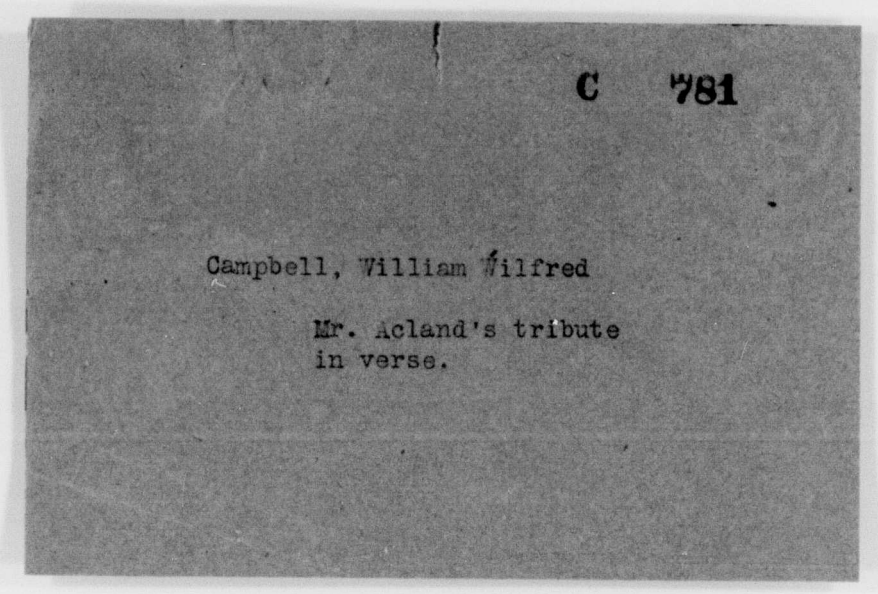
CANADA


C 781

Campbell, William Wilfred

Mr. Acland's tribute
in verse.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Wilfred Campbell C 782

The soul had left its tenement of clay
But hovered still amid the friends who came
To say how they had loved him, and to pay
All those sad tributes that the dead can claim

And then, his friends with lowered voices told
Something of what his poet work had meant;
Those charts of larger life he had unrolled
In living words of strength & music blent

His yearning after nature, wild and free,
Mountain & lake, the earth, the sky, the wind;
His dreamed-of golden age — past & to be,
With God incarnate in the human mind

His note of empire, passionate & high,
Commanding & compelling, fiery clear!
A call to live — and in these days to die
True heirs to greatness God has given us here

So talked his friends in those first solemn hours
Before the earth had closed upon its own,
While he lay calm, enthroned in winter flowers,
His eager heart at rest, care no more known

The tomb is filled; the mourning friends depart;
The glowing dome ascends; the world speeds on;
In realms our nobler spirits set apart
He lives, but death is here since Campbell's gone

City View Jan. 9

F. A. C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WILFRED CAMPBELL

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   But hovered still amid the friends who came
To say how they had loved him, and to pay
   All those sad tributes that the dead can claim.

And then, his friends, with lowered voices, told
   Something of what his poet's work had meant;
Those charts of larger life he had unrolled
   In living words of strength and music blent;

His yearning after nature, wild and free,
   Mountain and lake, the earth, the sky, the wind;
His dreamed-of golden age - past and to be,
   With God incarnate in the human mind;

His note of empire, passionate and high,
   Commanding and compelling, fiery clear!
A call to live - and in these days to die -
   True heirs to greatness God has given us here.

So talked his friends in those few solemn hours
   Before the earth had closed upon its own,
While he lay calm, enthroned in winter flowers,
   The eager heart at rest, care no more known.

The tomb is filled; the mourning friends depart;
   The glowing soul ascends; the world speeds on, -
In realms for noble spirits set apart,
   He lives, but dearth is here, since Campbell's gone.

— F. A. A.

City View,
January 3, 1918

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WILFRED CAMPBELL

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City View,
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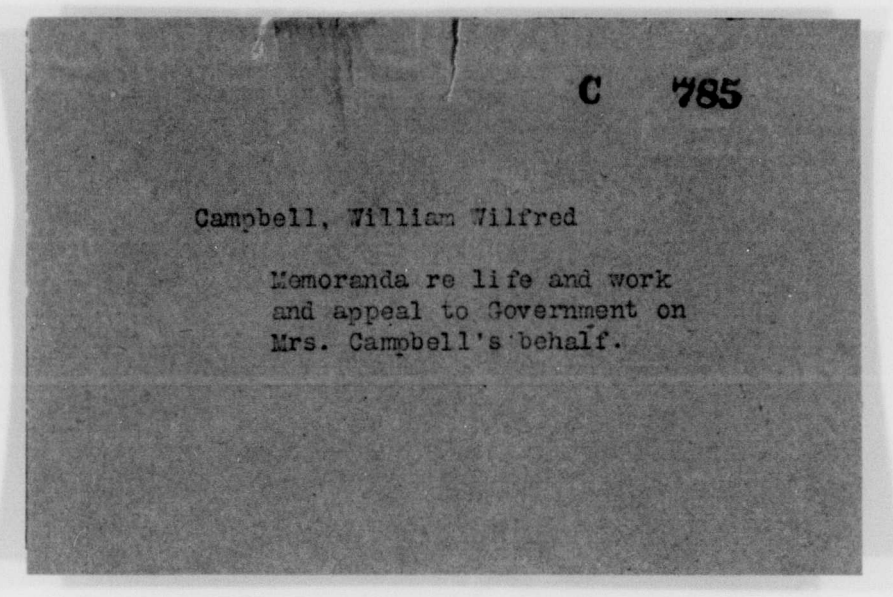
C 785

Campbell, William Wilfred

Memoranda re life and work
and appeal to Government on
Mrs. Campbell's behalf.

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CANADA

C 786

Memorandum re the late William Wilfred Campbell

January 3, 1918.

Colonel Carnegie informed me tonight that after our conversation of yesterday he spoke with Sir Joseph Flavelle, and together they arranged for the Imperial Munitions Board to send Mrs. Campbell a cheque for $1,000 in recognition of his services to the Board. He also mentioned that Sir Joseph Flavelle had suggested that the three of us confer together as to the best method of effecting what I had proposed in the way of a pension being provided by the Government for Mrs. Campbell. I had Carnegie phone Mrs. Campbell and give her the word of the cheque last night.

January 4, 1918.

Rodolphe Boudreau, Clerk of the Privy Council, informed me that Campbell was transferred from the Privy Council Office to the Archives on the 27th of August 1908, at a salary of $1500, which was the amount he received as a clerk in the Privy Council Office at the time of his transfer. He had been in the office of the Privy Council for a number of years.

William Smith of the Dominion Archives told me this morning that the family would receive immediately a cheque for two months' salary, which is the allowance permitted on the death of clerks, and on the 15th of the month they would receive Campbell's salary for the month of January.

E. S. Malloch mentioned to me that the money outstanding on house and lot is, he thinks, about $1500. $2000 has been paid.

The only insurance is what Campbell had in the Oddfellows. The amount is $2000 less the payment due for the month of December.

The debts come to something between $1000 and $1200.

The funeral expenses were about $125.

Malloch thought the two brothers would assist with the debts and in helping to make provision for Marjory and Dorothy and Mrs. Campbell, but they were anxious to have the Government do something as well.

Miss Kathryn Bruce mailed $25.00 for flowers. I advised Malloch to keep this money for special expenses later. He suggested its use in connection with the tomb-stone.

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Among friends who have promised to help in case of need are the following:

C. H. Cochrane
F. A. Acland
Lighthall, of Montreal
Duncan Campbell Scott
William Smith, of the Archives
Colonel Carnegie
Colonel Foster

J. G. Hamilton
Sir Joseph Flavelle
G. A. & H. Harris
F. G. Ross

Persons helpful in arranging for the funeral service:

Rev. J. M. Snowdon	Q 612
Bishop Roper	
Rev. W. T. Herridge	
F. A. Acland	Q 3293
Mr. Caldwell	C 508
E. S. Malloch, 114 Wurtemburg St.	R 2536
Dr. Thomas Gibson	

Addresses to keep:

Dorothy Campbell - C/o Herbert Campbell,
479 Lakewood Blvd.,
Detroit, Mich.

January 3, 1918.

I spoke to both Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fisher about my feeling that the state should do something for Campbell in view of his services. Neither Sir Wilfrid nor Mr. Fisher committed himself, but I know that the conversation was quite enough to secure their approval of anything that may be done.

Norman Larmonth has kindly offered to do any solicitor's work free of charge.

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Memorandum re the late Wilfred Campbell

January 6, 1918.

Of amounts outstanding Malloch informs me that there is something owing to the Estate of Robert Jaffray. Acland has promised to get this settled through Huston of the Bank of Commerce.

Acland himself loaned Campbell $200 several years ago, of which Campbell paid $50 the week before his death. Acland wishes the balance written off, but I have suggested that it be included in the debts of the estate and used later as a contribution if necessary.

Malloch is to get particulars from Caldwell of monies owing on land at City View.

Mrs. Dibble died to-day. Malloch mentions that she may have a very small account in the Bank; also that there is some property in the North-west worth about $300 which she possessed. He is to see Larmonth about this getting into the possession of Mrs. Campbell. Malloch hopes to keep the expenses of Mrs. Dibble's funeral down to about $50.

So far Malloch cannot find evidence of other outstanding accounts, except for current commodities.

Dr. Gibson's professional services will have to be considered. I told Malloch to get from him a statement of what they were, and of his account against the estate. Gibson will probably write this off.

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CANADA

Memorandum re the late Wilfred Campbell

January 7, 1918.

TO-day I secured from the Militia Department, after conference with General Eugene Fiset, a blank form of application for separation allowance; also from Blair of the Patriotic Fund, form of application to the Patriotic Fund.

I spoke to Fiset on Saturday regarding Basil's return to Canada. He advised strongly against it, saying that his chances for promotion, salary, separation allowance, etc. would all be better for Mrs. Campbell, if he remained overseas. Malloch tells me Mrs. Campbell is now reconciled to this view.

I saw Blair on Sunday night regarding the Patriotic Fund, and he has offered to see to it personally when an application goes in.

Blair mentioned that there are papers, which were in the possession of Thorburn, relating to the St. Andrew's Society, which afterwards went to Campbell who was to prepare a history. These papers he wished returned to the Society. I have asked Malloch to be on the lookout for them and keep them separate.

On Sunday night, January 6th, a special service was conducted by Dr. Herridge in St. Andrew's Church.

I spoke to Sir Thomas White about a petition to the Government for a pension to Mrs. Campbell, and explained the circumstances to him and urged his support. He said if the petition was presented he would be inclined to receive it sympathetically.

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CANADA

CAMPBELL, William Wilfred

1861 - 1888 ?

1861 June 1, Born, Berlin, Ont., son of Rev. Thomas Swainston Campbell and Matilda Frances Wright.

Educated, privately, High School, University of Toronto, and Cambridge, Mass.

1884 Married Mary Louise, daughter of the late Dr. Mark Debelle, Woodstock, Ont.

1885 Ordained to Church of England ministry by the Bishop of New Hampshire.

Parish in New England.

1888 Rector of St. Stephen, N. B.

1889 "Lake Lyrics and Other Poems"

1391 Entered the Civil Service, Ottawa.

1891 Poem "The Mother" in April number of Harper's Magazine.

1893 July 1, First permanent appointment in the Civil Service.

1893 "The Dread Voyage"

1895 "Modred" and "Hildebrand" - two tragedies.

1899 "Beyond the Hills of Dream"

1900 President, Eng. Sec. R. S.

1905 "Collected Poems"

1906 "Sagas of Vaster Britain"

1906 "Ian of the Orcades".

1907 "Canada, a Description of the People and Country".

1908 "Poetical Tragedies"

1908 "A Sheaf of Winter Lyrics"

1909 "A Beautiful Rebel"

1909 June 21, Appointed Bibliographer, Dominion Public Archives.

1915 April 1, Salary $1850.00

Sources:
Can.Men & Women of the Times, 1898
Times' "Canadian Who's Who", 1910
"Who's Who", 1912
Civil Service List, 1915

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Other writings:

Life and Letters

Canadian Seasons and Woods

The University and the Natural Life

Imperialism in Canada

The Canadian Lake Region

Sheakespeare and the Modern Drama.

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PRIVATE and
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
A MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
FOR A PENSION TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE
WILLIAM WILFRED CAMPBELL, LL.D.

The late William Wilfred Campbell entered the Civil Service of Canada in July, 1893, at the age of 32, as a clerk in the Militia Department at $1100 a year. During the fifteen years intervening between that time and the time at which he entered the Dominion Archives, in August 1908, he was in the Secretary of State's Department, and the Privy Council Office. His salary during that period of fifteen years was not increased beyond $400. He was receiving $1500 as a clerk in the Privy Council at the time of his transfer, which amount was increased to $1600 after becoming attached to the Archives. Since then his pay was advanced by the usual annual increments to $2050, from the 1st July, 1917. At the time of his death he was acting as historian to the Imperial Munitions Board, having been loaned temporarily by the Archives to the Board for that purpose.

It will be apparent that during the twenty-five years spent in the public service of Canada, Dr. Campbell was not in a position to save any monies out of his salary as a civil servant. So far as finances were concerned, his life was one bitter struggle against adverse circumstances. Though his writings brought him a wide reputation as an author and a poet, and helped to give Canadian National Literature the place it holds

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in the world to-day, they contfibuted very little to his income. On the other hand, he was not without heavy domestic obligations. In addition to his wife and four children, he supported, most of his married life, his wife's mother, and during recent years, four young grandchildren, the offspring of an unfortunate marriage by one of his daughters. These children he and Mrs. Campbell brought and kept in their own home, and they are part of an obligation Mrs. Campbell will have to continue to meet, aided only by their mother, whose total income for the support of her family and herself, apart from what she is able to earn through chance employment, is $20.00 a month.

To make provision for the upbringing of these fatherless children, and their mother, Dr. Campbell secured a small property at City View, on the outskirts of Ottawa, to which he moved a few years ago. This property he was paying for in instalments at the time of his death. With the assistance of friends, he had been able to make payments totalling $2000, but a sum amounting to over $1500 is still outstanding, and is covered by a mortgage. When the expenses of his funeral are met, the amount remaining out of the insurance on his life will barely exceed $1,000, and, saving the monies which have come to Mrs. Campbell since his death from the branches of the public service with which he was connected, she is possessed of nothing wherewith to meet her future needs, and the needs of those dependent on her. An examination of Dr. Campbell's affairs

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discloses the further circumstance that at the time of his death, he was owing, in addition to the outstanding amount on the property purchased, debts to an amount of about $1200. The only son, Basil, has been serving with the Canadian Forces in France since the outbreak of the war, and Mrs. Campbell is without anyone on whom she can definitely count for assistance either at the present time or in the future. She is now 54 years of age, and in a condition of health which reveals something of the long struggle against adversity which she also has had to endure.

It is believed that, in all the circumstances, the Government would be more than justified in recognizing the services to Canada and the British Empire, of one whose verse and prose has shed lustre around the name of our country, by granting to his widow a pension which will be the means of relieving her in her present distress, and safeguarding her in coming years against still further adversity. The state to-day is generously providing for the widows of men whose lives have been given on the field of battle in their country's service. These very men, could their voices be heard, would be the first to proclaim the justice of a like provision for the widow of one whose life was dedicated, as few lives have ever been, to the service of Canada and the furthering of British ideals.

This claim to some financial recognition by the Government of Canada might further be urged on the ground that,

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during the twenty-five years of his time in the public service, a percentage of Dr. Campbell's salary was withheld as a contribution to a Superannuation Fund of which, had he lived a little longer, he and his wife would have become the beneficiaries. No portion of that benefit was enjoyed by either of them. During Dr. Campbell's life-time, the Dominion Treasury had its revenues supplemented by these annual deductions, but under the law as it stands, his widow derives no benefit from them, now that he is gone.

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Ottawa, January 30, 1918.

MEMORANDUM RE WILFRED CAMPBELL ESTATE

Acland phoned this morning to say that, having written Mr. Jaffray, President of the "Globe" about a note in the Imperial Bank against the Campbell Estate, representing money loaned by Senator Jaffray to Wilfred Campbell in his life-time, but only repaid in part, he has received a reply from President Jaffray saying that his sister, as co-executor, has joined with him in cancelling the obligation, that they have done so with pleasure, for the sake of the late Wilfred Campbell, as well as his family, and also in recognition of Mr. Acland's writing them in the matter.

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Ottawa, February 13, 1918.

Memorandum re the late Wilfred Campbell:

I spoke to Judge Doherty, who told me he would be glad to see that the application of the Royal Society for a pension to Mrs. Campbell would be favorably considered. Mr. Mulvey has promised to see Judge Doherty as well.

Mulvey and Scott informed me that the University Club propose making a move to raise a sum of money for Mrs. Campbell, and have asked me to become a member of the committee. I suggested that an effort be made to pay off the mortgage on the property at City View, and in addition to find a sum sufficient to purchase a suitable burial plot at the Cemetery and erect a befitting monument. I have undertaken to supply the committee with details as to the family's necessities.

Scott tells me that he has spoken to Arthur Meighen, who is favorable. Acland has promised to see Robertson.

I suggested to Malloch to have Dr. Gibson see Martin Burrell, to whom I had already spoken, and also Judge Doherty. I shall speak to Calder.

I spoke to Rowell some days ago, who said he was sure Council would act on any report the committee might bring in.

Doughty told me on Sunday he had written the Prime Minister strongly advocating that something be done, and had received a reply mentioning that his letter had been forwarded by the Prime Minister to the sub-committee of Council in charge of the matter.

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C 798

OTTAWA, Apr. 20-1918

Mr.s Mary Louisa Campbell & Basil Berridge Campbell
City View. c/o W. L. Mackenzie King Esq.

To The **Beechwood Cemetery Co. of Ottawa** Dr. Roxborough Aps.

To Land:—

Section 22 Lot 41 N. E. Pt. $ 90·

10' x 12' = 120 ft. D 754

To Building Foundation for $

To Sundries: Sodding Lot & Care Bal. Apr $ 6 60

Total - $ 96 60

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BEECHWOOD CEMETERY COMPANY

No. C 799
4521

OTTAWA, Apr. 20 th 1918

RECEIVED FROM W. L. Mackenzie King Esq. Ottawa THE SUM OF

Ninety-six and 60/100 DOLLARS, $ 96 | 60

SECTION 22 LOT 41 N.E. Pt

Land, Sodding & Care 1918. W. Craig

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C 800

CUSTOMER'S COPY

THE OTTAWA EVENING JOURNAL
THE MORNING JOURNAL PRESS
WANT AD. DEPARTMENT

1 A 6256 Ottawa, Jan 1 1917

Name Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King

Street Rockcliffe

City

Classification Deaths

Dates to run Jan 2 - 3

Words	$	c.
7 days.	1	00

Box No.

Morning Evening

This receipt must be presented when applying for answers to Want Ad.

Cashier's Receipt

Order taken Paul Fisher

Time 8.45

HOUPERIOR SYSTEM 20605 AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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Proposed Memorial to the Memory of the Late Wilfred Campbell, LL.D.

The undersigned personal friends of the late Wilfred Campbell have voluntarily undertaken to see if it is not possible to obtain, from among the friends and admirers of the late poet, a sum of money sufficient to erect a suitable memorial at his grave in Beechwood Cemetery, at Ottawa.

They have succeeded in enlisting the good offices of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the eminent sculptor, a life-long friend of Wilfred Campbell, and of Mr. John A. Pearson, the Architect of the Parliament Buildings, in the preparation of a design and the execution of a model of a memorial seat which, in the opinion of these gentlemen and others who have seen it, constitutes a most appropriate memorial, for erection on the brow of the slope of Beechwood Cemetery where Campbell is buried. The slope commands a magnificent view of the Laurentian Hills, of which Campbell has written so frequently and beautifully in his verse.

The plot in which Campbell's remains rest was secured and presented to Mrs. Campbell, at the time of her husband's death, by friends who were anxious that public recognition should be given his great worth through the erection, at a later time, of an appropriate memorial. The plot, accordingly, has been chosen with relation to its suitableness for the purposes

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of a memorial. If, therefore, it should be found possible to erect a memorial such as is proposed, both the memorial and the plot would constitute a public tribute to Campbell's memory on the part of his friends.

In the design and model which Dr. McKenzie and Mr. Pearson have jointly executed space is allotted, on the back of the seat, for a medallion in bronze in the nature of a relief of the head of the late poet, and for three panels of lettering, one on either side of the medallion, to contain quotations of his verse, and one immediately beneath, to contain his name, degrees, and other recognitions, with significant dates, appropriately inscribed.

Through the co-operation of Dr. McKenzie and Mr. Pearson the undersigned are in a position to say that the work will be executed virtually at cost. On this basis it is estimated that at least fifteen hundred dollars, exclusive of the amount which has already been subscribed and paid for the plot itself, will be required to give the memorial the permanency and artistic value it should possess.

Your name has been mentioned to the undersigned as that of one who in all probability will not only be willing, but would wish, to be a contributor to this memorial. Should this be so, the undersigned would be pleased if you would communicate with the Committee, indicating the amount of the contribution you will be prepared to make during the present year, should it be found possible to raise the full amount required. No payment of any part of the contribution you may offer to make will be accepted until the Committee is in a position to assure you that an amount sufficient to guarantee the completion of the memorial has been subscribed.

It is obviously desirable that the memorial should be regarded as a public one, but it is hardly to be expected that more than a limited number of Campbell's friends and admirers will volunteer subscriptions. Whilst, therefore, no amount will be too small to accept, generous donations from individual sources will help materially to ensure the erection of the memorial. Once it is found that it is possible to complete the memorial through the subscriptions promised, a statement of the latter will be sent to each subscriber.

The undersigned would ask that, in acknowledging this communication, you would mention the names of any persons who are likely to be interested in the erection of this memorial.

It is requested that all communications be addressed to Mr. W. J. Sykes, Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Ottawa, Ont.

F. A. ACLAND,
J. E. CALDWELL,
JAMES H. COYNE,
A. G. DOUGHTY,
THOMAS GIBSON,
W. T. HERRIDGE,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
W. D. LIGHTHALL,
W. J. SYKES.

OTTAWA, ONT.,
April 20, 1921.

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CANADA

It is suggested that each member of the Committee will forward to Mr. Sykes a list containing any names of persons deemed likely to be interested in advancing the project in hand. There may be some instances in which a Committee member would desire to send a personal note. In any such cases Mr. Sykes should be informed as to the names, thus avoiding duplication of effort.

It may be noted that Sir Joseph Flavelle has promised a subscription of fifty dollars.

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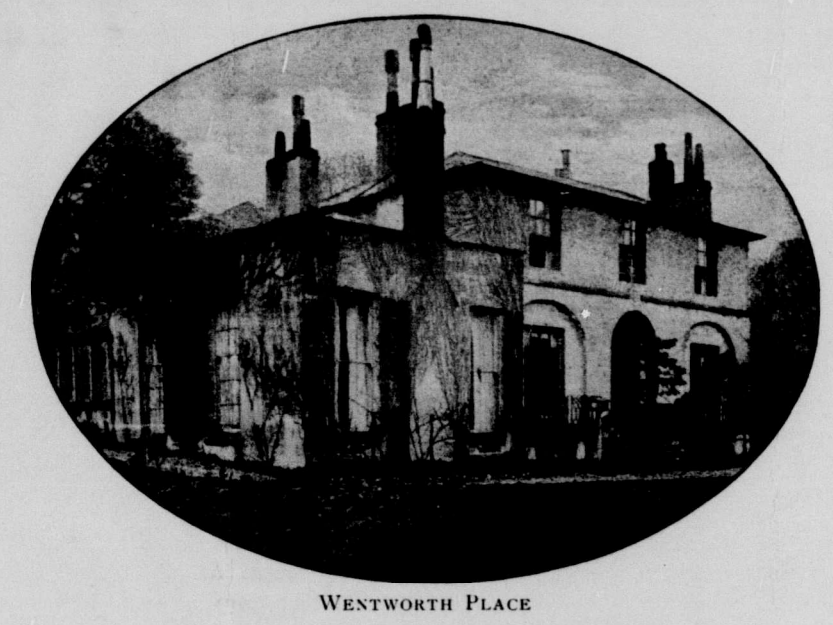
CANADA

Campbell Memorial.
C 804

KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE FUND



WENTWORTH PLACE

WENTWORTH PLACE, Hampstead, London, the house in which the poet, John Keats, lived during the years immediately preceding his death, is in danger of being torn down to make room for a row of flats. Should this be permitted to occur, it would be not only a national calamity for England, but an international calamity, as readers of Keats's poems in every country must feel. To Americans John Keats is as much a part of their own literature as any poet born on this continent. It was while living in this house that he produced much of his finest work. Here he wrote both versions of "Hyperion," four out of the five great odes, "The Eve of Saint Mark," "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," and much besides. In the garden still stands the plum-tree under which he wrote the "Ode to a Nightingale."

A National Committee has been formed in England to raise funds to buy the property, which is offered for £3500. It is proposed to restore the house to its original form, put it in structural repair, make it fireproof, and equip it as a Keats Museum. It is then expected that Sir Charles Dilke's valuable Keats collection, bequeathed by him to the Borough of Hampstead, will be placed in the house and form a nucleus of Keats material, to be added to from time to time by donations or otherwise, thus insuring an adequate and fitting memorial to the poet, the centenary of whose death occurs next year. For all these expenses, and the subsequent upkeep of the Museum, the sum of £10,000 is considered sufficient, and it asked that all lovers of Keats join in endeavoring to make up this amount.

Owing to the burden of the war, it is extremely difficult to raise money in England, and committees are being started in various American cities to secure funds. Will you not send your subscription at once (the option on the property is only secured for a short time) to Mr. Miles M. Dawson, *Treasurer*, 26 West 44th Street, New York City.

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CANADA



THE GRAVE OF KEATS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE

Mr. F. L. Babbott, *Chairman*

Mr. George Grey Barnard
Mr. William Rose Benet
Chancellor E. E. Brown
Mr. W. C. Brownell
Professor E. S. Burgess
President N. M. Butler
Professor Helen Grey Cone
Mr. Miles M. Dawson
Professor John Erskine
Mr. Walter Hampden
Mrs. W. J. Haslehurst
Mr. A. Augustus Healey
Mr. Paul M. Herzog
Mrs. Thomas Lamont
Mr. Will H. Low
Mrs. A. C. McGiffert
Mr. Percy MacKaye
Mr. Don Marquis
Mr. Christopher Morley
President W. A. Neilson
Dr. Frederick Peterson
Professor Wm. Lyon Phelps
Mrs. George D. Pratt
President Rush Rhees
Mr. Edwin A. Robinson
Mrs. Douglas Robinson
Mr. Clinton Scollard
Mr. Louis Untermeyer
Mr. Edward J. Wheeler

Professor G. M. Whicher, *Secretary*

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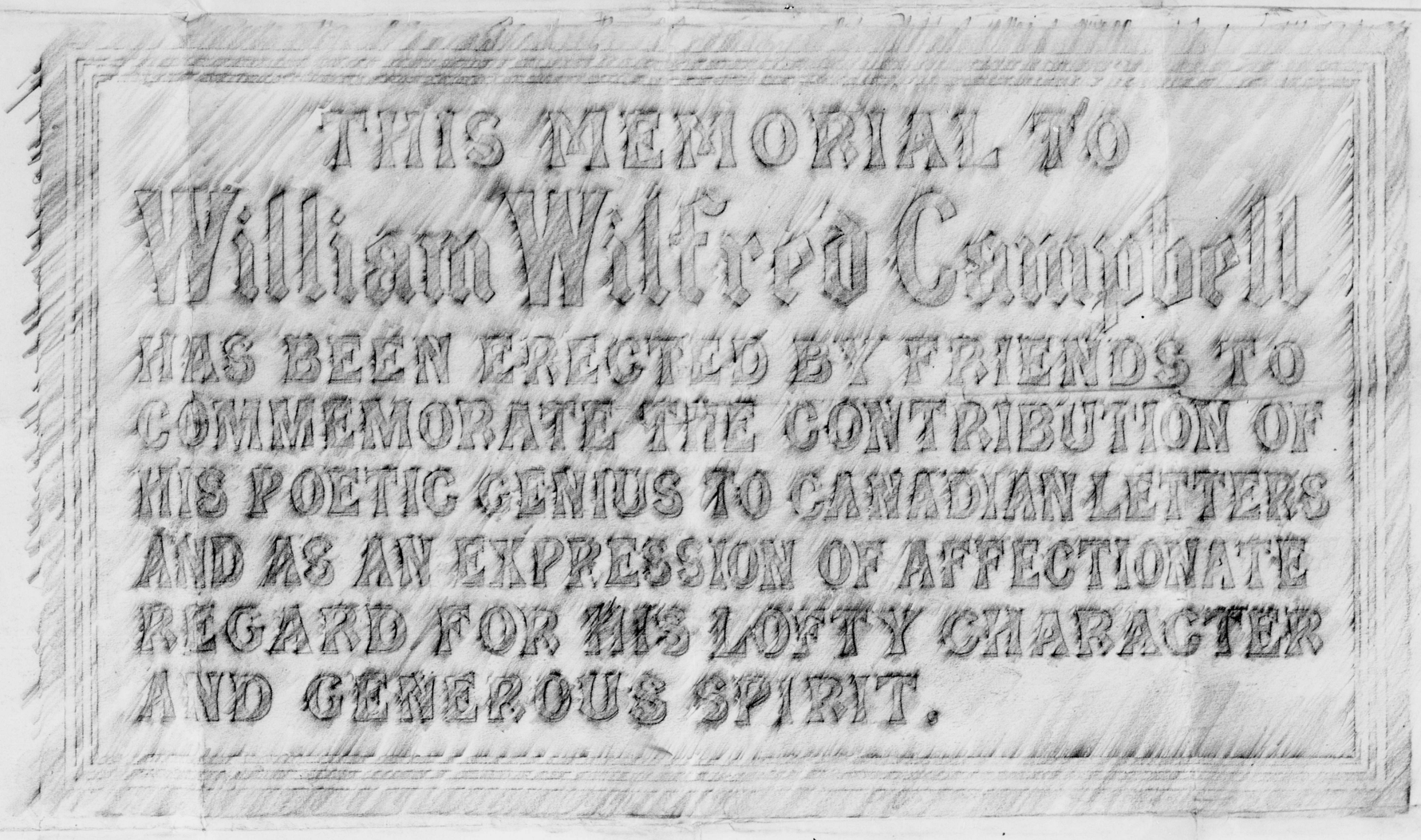
CANADA

C 806


THIS MEMORIAL TO
William Wilfred Campbell
HAS BEEN ERECTED BY FRIENDS TO
COMMEMORATE THE CONTRIBUTION OF
HIS POETIC GENIUS TO CANADIAN LETTERS
AND AS AN EXPRESSION OF AFFECTIONATE
REGARD FOR HIS LOFTY CHARACTER
AND GENEROUS SPIRIT.



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CANADA

C 808

Tablet to be erected in
Kitchener and Waterloo
Collegiate and Vocational
School, Kitchener. Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE MEMORY OF
THE LATE WILFRED CAMPBELL, LL.D.

The undersigned personal friends of the late Wilfred Campbell have voluntarily undertaken to see if it is not possible, from among the friends and admirers of the late poet, to obtain a sum of money sufficient to erect a suitable memorial at his grave in Beechwood Cemetery, at Ottawa.

They have succeeded in enlisting the good offices of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the eminent sculptor, a lifelong friend of Wilfred Campbell, and Mr. John A. Pearson, the Architect of the Parliament Buildings, in the preparation of ~~the~~ a design and the execution of a model of a memorial seat which, in the opinion of those gentlemen and others who have seen it, constitutes a most appropriate memorial, ~~if erected, as is proposed,~~ for the location on the brow of the slope of Beechwood Cemetery where Campbell is buried, ~~and which~~ the slope commands a magnificent view of the Laurentian Hills, of which ~~he~~ Campbell has written so frequently and beautifully in ~~much of~~ his verse.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The plot in which Campbell's remains lie was secured and presented to Mrs. Campbell, at the time of her husband's death, by friends who were anxious that public recognition should be given his great worth through the erection, at a later time, of an appropriate memorial. The plot, therefore, has been chosen with relation to its suitableness for the purposes of a memorial. If, therefore, it should be found possible to erect a memorial such as is proposed, both ~~it~~ the memorial and the plot would constitute a public tribute to Campbell's memory on the part of his friends.

In the design and model which Dr. MacKenzie and Mr. Pearson have jointly executed, space is allotted, on the back of the seat, for a medallion in bronze in the nature of a relief of the head of the late poet, and for three panels of lettering, one on either side of the medallion, to contain quotations of his verse, and one immediately beneath, to contain his name, degrees, and other recognitions, with significant dates, appropriately inscribed.

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CANADA

Through the co-operation of Dr. McKenzie and Mr. Pearson, the undersigned are in a position to say that the work will be executed virtually at cost. It is estimted that, to give the memorial the permanency and artistic value it should possess, a sum approximating Fifteen Hundred Dollars at least will be required, this exclusive of the amount which has already been subscribed and paid for the plot itself.

Your name has been mentioned to the undersigned as one who will in all probability not only be willing, but would wish, to be a contributor to this memorial. Should this be so, the undersigned would be pleased if you would communicate with Mr. F. A. Acland advising him of the amount of the contribution you will be prepared to make during the present year, should the Committee find it possible to raise the full amount required. No payment of any part of the contribution you may offer to make will be accepted until the Committee is in a position to assure you that an amount sufficient to guarantee the completion of the memorial has been subscribed.

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CANADA

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CANADA

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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CANADA

C 815

In connection with the

Wilfred Campbell Memorial, note the

name of

E. R. Cameron, K.C.
Registrar,
Supreme Court of Canada.

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March 31

Luncheon at Rideau Club with Sykes and Acland.

Luncheon, Rideau Club
Monday, April 12, 1920

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie.

Mr. John A. Pearson,
Architect of Dominion Parliament Buildings.

Mr. F. A. Acland, — seen O.K.
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Dr. A. G. Doughty, — King to see
Dominion Archivist.

Mr. Warren Y. Soper. — King to see

Dr. Thomas Gibson. — Sykes to see

Mr. J. E. Caldwell, — Acland to see
of City View, Ottawa.

W. L. Mackenzie King. — seen O.K.

~~Lee Hanaidy~~

Sykes — seen O.K.
Coyne — Acland to wire
Hanaidy — Sykes to see

—

Meeting of Committee who called Sykes : Acland.

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Mr. Sykes reports that Dr. Herridge and Dr. Gibson are both willing to act on the Campbell Memorial Committee. Dr. Herridge asked that his name be signed as "W. T. Herridge".

McG.

Tuesday,
April 5, 1921

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Acland has agreed to confer with Mr. Sykes, and arrange to send out the circular letter regarding the Campbell Memorial. Mr. Sykes will probably act as Treasurer.

McG.

Ottawa,
April 11, 1921

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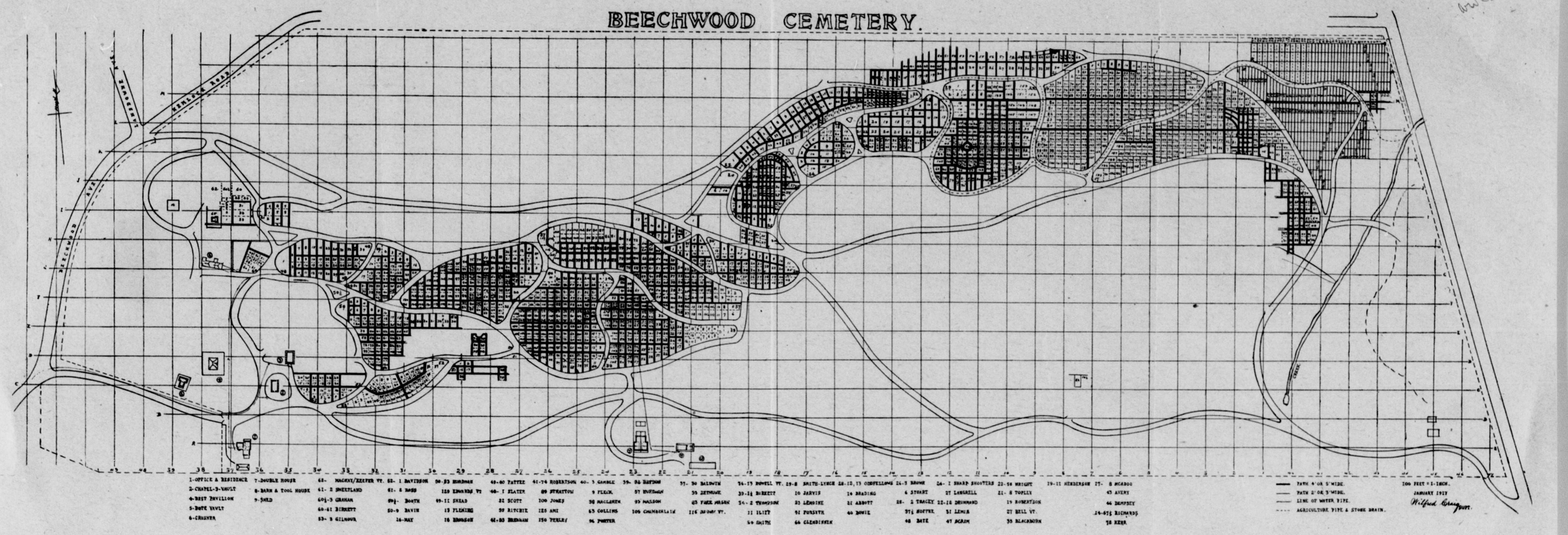
CANADA

C 819

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY.



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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 2
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
18. Canada - History

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PREMIER FAVORS HAVING MEMORIAL

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is Impressed With Idea of a Confederation Monument.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has expressed himself as most favorably impressed with the movement on foot by the Ottawa branch of the Women's Canadian Historical Society, to erect a memorial to confederation. A delegation of the president of this society, Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, and the secretary, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Monday had an interview with the premier, and two of his ministers, Hon. William Pugsley and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. They were introduced by Mr. H. B. McGiverin, M.P., and presented a memorial from the society embodying the following resolution:—

"That, as the plaza, which is to be built between the two bridges will form the true centre of Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada, the Women's Canadian Historical Society do hereby earnestly advocate the erection thereon of a symbolical memorial to that great historic event, the Confederation of the Provinces—the Victory of Peace."

Sir Wilfrid promised that the question would be given careful consideration. The different provinces will be asked to contribute to the symbolical figure of Confederation by their coats of arms or other representation, the design to be submitted for world wide competition.

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CANADA

C 821

10.02 (5-0)

Mem. re
W. C. H. S.

At the Meeting of the Executive of the Womens Canadian Historical Society, held in Carnegie Library, Saturday Nov 5th 1910, the Hon Vice President Mrs Kev. E. Foster in the chair. The minutes of last Executive, Oct 8th were read & approved. —

In business arising out of the minutes - re the nomination at the Ontario Historical Convention, held in Brockville, July 13th 14th & 15th of our President Mrs Thos. Wheaun to the "Historic Sites & Monuments Committee", & that of the Recording Secretary, Mrs J. B. Simpson to the Special Centennial Committee for the "Suitable Commemoration of Historic Events".

The recording secretary asked permission to bring up the following resolution, as appertaining to the work of their committees.

Resolved: —

"That as the Plaza which is to be built between the two bridges, will form the true centre of Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada - the Womens Canadian Historical Society do hereby earnestly advocate the erection thereon of a Symbolical Memorial of that great historic event the Confederation of the Provinces, the Victory of Peace."

This resolution moved by Mrs Simpson & seconded by Mrs Wheaun met with unanimous approval. And was read & ratified by a standing vote, at the General Meeting of the W. C. H. S. held in Carnegie Library, Friday, Nov 11th, 1910. & the above ladies appointed to bring the matter before Parliament at its next session.

Jenny Bissell Simpson
Hon rec Secretary

210 Daly Ave
Phone 1619

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CANADA

C 822

To

Hon W. L. Mackenzie King

"The Hopbourne".

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Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
19. Canadian-American Relations

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CANADA

C 823

100 years ago - this great Empire represented here at war.
today all Christendom was celebrating 100 yrs of peace.
Men of the Spirit
Men as elements of civilization then.
Here and the unfortified frontier - many 1000 miles
a spectacle unparalleled in the world.

How brought about:-
Rush-Bagot agreement-
a means of escape from competitive arming
Result - Fort changed into church
Symbol of the transformation of human energy
under the benign influence of peace
instrument of destruction - changed into
a means of salvation
men cease to fight each other
events under the power & will of God
& join battle to the common
enemies of mankind
Shows - that civilization has advanced

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CANADA

2 – that a new moral force has arisen
conscience & authority

What the development of conscription & arbitration avoid wars –
appeal to reason rather than force
saving of morale – in industry
in battlement officers

because the inalienable freedom of America
& Europe handicapped by legacy of past wars
fears of present rivals
& corruption

(2) Asia – " ignorance

– Bridge is a symbol.
– but as a monument

West monuments — Chinese temples of
Stone Greek Heaven
Circumpacific & Continents

the voice of Hiawatha speaking of an ancient
continent, resounding through the centuries
to come

The Temple of the New World

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CANADA

The war of 1812

The Rush Bagot agreement

The professional & celebrated

The formation of celebrations

The objects & the ground.

That Canada is the victorious

That Peace both the victors

That a new world reflects the same
known as force

That modernized conflicts may come

A new conception of patriotism

An epoch in Christianity

[redacted] of freedom

a larger mission.

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CANADA

100 years ago ab mar

Peace due to Rush-Bagot agreement

effect of

Suggestion ab Harvard
Yorkshire

Dangers to be safeguarded.

individuals, societies
ideas, localities

Testing method of Celebration

Civilization has advanced

New world influence

Reason for force.

International

(Psychology) Industrial

"Peace hath her victories' (Wordsworth)

Progress due to absence of war

New ideal of world service

Dr Grenfell

Inventors - Atlantic - wireless

Problems of Greater freedom

Elimination of war.

Bonfils (Final Cd Vol) of homes = duty of men in world

German genius

demise for force

Epoch in Christianity

New vision of national greatness

Lowell - Harvard

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CANADA

C 827

THE SENATE
CANADA

That the Executive Committee be authorized

to discuss with the British & American
Committees the advisability of requesting
the governments of their respective
Countries to appoint members of
a Commission to cooperate in
~~the work of~~ the carrying out of
the Proposed Celebration of 100
Years of Peace ~~between~~

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CANADA

bronze tablets - 7 ~~one~~ in each country

C 828

THE SENATE
CANADA

~~appropriate~~
means by which peace has been preserved.

Appeal to Reason rather than force

---

permanent reasonableness in
international temper"
educational memorial

memorials
(physical & intellectual)

archway
bridge
column
Centre of Peace

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Significance of present Treaty

Agreement how brought about

Steps taken to finalize calculations

Significance Document -
Portions
warrant attention

100 years observed Crown

Endorsement re amalgamate or conduct
frontier 1912

Cases where not enacted

Portions annulled Alaska
Alaska side

Offensive contained re word

Shows
Peace battle victorious

Amalgamation has advanced
w. Canada

Effect in Kluane district

Not - Provisions has been made
de Indemnity disputes
Alaska & Canada - freedom

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CANADA

1. PLATFORM.

The central idea for consideration is not only a programme for the celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace, but a statement of purposes for the perpetuation of peace.

2. INTERNATIONAL MONUMENTS, POSSIBLY OF IDENTICAL DESIGN.

(a) To be erected in Great Britain, the United States and their dominions and possessions beyond the seas.

(b) The Committee to request their respective governments to defray the cost of these monuments, or that the cost be defrayed in part from public funds or by private subscriptions.

(c) The foundation stones to be laid on the selected day, if possible by His Majesty, the King, in Great Britain, and by the President, in the United States, and by their representatives in their respective dominions and possessions over seas.

(d) In view of the good relations prevailing between the American and British peoples, and other nations, all foreign governments should be cordially invited to honor the more important of these occasions by an official representation.

(e) That at the time fixed for laying the foundation stones, there should be a stoppage of five minutes from work throughout all the countries interested, to be occupied, where a public gathering or other assemblage is practicable, by the reading of the agreed inscription on international monuments.

(f) At the time fixed as stated, the work in all schools to be stopped, appropriate addresses to be delivered, and the two national anthems to be sung, followed by a half-holiday.

(g) A sub-committee should be appointed to ascertain what dates, arrangements, etc., are in the minds of the several countries, with power to determine them and to make them generally known. This duty to be assigned to any international committee which may be appointed to carry out the objects of the joint celebration.

3. EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

An organized endeavor should be made in British-American countries to promote, by well considered methods, the growth of these feelings of mutual respect and good will, which already

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Happily exist. This might include:

(a) The endowment of Chairs of British-American History, with special reference to the peaceful progress and relations of the two peoples, and based upon the principle of an interchange of professors; and the endowment of traveling scholarships to enable journalists and writers to visit the various English speaking countries.

(b) The awarding of prizes for essays and some other topics in all schools, colleges and universities.

(c) The cooperation of the respective committees in the preparation of a history of the Century of Peace from which text books and school books in the several countries may be prepared or revised.

(d) An annual peace-day celebration in the schools.

4. UNIVERSAL COMMEMORATIVE TABLETS.

5. UNIVERSAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING, TO BE HELD ON A DAY TO BE HEREAFTER SELECTED.

6. PERMANENT MONUMENTS.

7. THE CORDIAL APPROVAL OF THE EARLY APPOINTMENT OF A PREPARATORY COMMITTEE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE LAST HAGUE CONFERENCE.

8. CELEBRATION IN GHENT, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE MUNICIPALITY.

9. AN INTERNATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

10. THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS THAT AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE MAY BE APPOINTED THROUGH ACTION ON THE PART OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, WITH POWER TO DEAL WITH SUCH MATTERS AS MAY BE REFERRED TO THEM OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES CONCERNED.

11. APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

The success of the movement requires not only the cordial support of national governments, but also local governments and municipal and religious bodies, as well as of those citizens

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CANADA

seeking national methods for dealing with international problems. To that end, it is earnestly hoped that all will join in this movement.

12. MANIFESTO TO THE NATIONS.

The following manifesto was approved and issued:

"Representatives of Great Britain, of Newfoundland, of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the Municipality of Ghent, having been in conference concerning an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last international war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the one hundred years of peace that it commemorates.

"We invite such cooperation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and the horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication. We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and the arts, of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and

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CANADA

good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

"Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her dominions beyond the seas on the one hand, and the United States on the other hand, touches directly both the interest and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present-day population of the United States has been drawn. Such a celebration will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

"We respectfully request that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State of the United States transmit this invitation, through the proper official channels, to the governments of the world, to the end that both by the participation of governments and by the cooperation of men of goodwill in every land, this celebration may be so carried out as to mark not merely the close of one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples, but the opening of what we sincerely trust will be a fresh era of peace and goodwill between all the nations of the world."

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THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

In addition to the foregoing, at a sub-committee meeting held between the delegations representing the United States and Canada, for the purpose of taking up the matter of appropriate marking of the international boundary in commemoration of the first hundred years of peace between the two nations, it was decided that suggestions be made to the organizations of the United States and Canada as follows:-

That they urge upon their respective governments:

(a) The erection of arches at the points where the proposed highways -- Quebec and Miami in the east and Los Angeles to Vancouver in the west -- cross the international boundary.

(b) The erection of shafts at a few historical and prominent points upon or on each side of the boundary (which, in the latter case should be erected in the immediate vicinity of the boundary) at points to be selected hereafter. This might properly include water gates on opposite sides of the Detroit River, near the City of Detroit.

(c) That such arches and shafts be briefly and suitably inscribed.

It was further felt that these outward and visible signs of the spirit of the occasion should not be restricted to the international boundary, but should also find a place in the great centres of population, often far distant therefrom, thus carrying the message of mutual good-will to the mass of both peoples.

It was urged before the Sub-committee that an enduring monument in the shape of a memorial bridge be built across the Niagara River. This and other like projects appealed quite strongly to the Sub-committee, but it felt that, involving as it does very large expenditures on the part of the governments of both countries, they might very properly be allowed to stand for further consideration until the respective committees shall

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have had greater opportunity to look more closely into these larger projects in accordance with the following resolution.

> "This Sub-committee recommends that after the American and Canadian committees shall have decided upon a plan of celebration regarding boundary monuments, memorials and arches, a committee of six, composed of three members from each of the respective committees shall be appointed with instructions to consult experts in art, architecture and engineering with a view to the preparation of plans and the execution of the particular works to be undertaken."

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The removal of the duty on wood pulp coming from Canada into the United States might offset the demand in Canada for an export duty upon lumber and pulp-wood; this to be considered in connection with other trade questions of mutual concern to the two countries.

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1909

TREATY
BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RELATING TO BOUNDARY WATERS AND QUESTIONS ARISING ALONG THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Signed at Washington, January 11, 1909

(Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 5, 1910)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the United States of America, being equally desirous to prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters and to settle all questions which are now pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along their common frontier, and to make provision for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions as may hereafter arise, have resolved to conclude a Treaty in furtherance of these ends, and for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries.

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honourable James Bryce, O.M., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States;

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Who, after having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Preliminary Article:

For the purpose of this Treaty boundary waters are defined as the waters from main shore to main shore of the lakes and rivers and connecting waterways, or the portions thereof, along which the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada passes, including all bays, arms, and inlets thereof, but not including tributary waters which in their natural channels would flow into such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or waters flowing from such lakes, rivers, and waterways, or the waters of rivers flowing across the boundary.

Article 1:

The High Contracting Parties agree that the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall for ever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels, and boats of both countries equally, subject, however, to any laws and regulations of either country, within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation, and applying equally and without discrimination to the inhabitants, ships, vessels, and boats of both countries.

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It is further agreed that so long as this Treaty shall remain in force, this same right of navigation shall extend to the waters of Lake Michigan and to all canals connecting boundary waters, and now existing or which may hereafter be constructed on either side of the line. Either of the High Contracting Parties may adopt rules and regulations governing the use of such canals within its own territory, and may charge tolls for the use thereof, but all such rules and regulations and all tolls charged shall apply alike to the subjects or citizens of the High Contracting Parties and the ships, vessels, and boats of both of the High Contracting Parties, and they shall be placed on terms of equality in the use thereof.

Article 2:

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves to itself or to the several State Governments on the one side and the Dominion or Provincial Governments on the other, as the case may be, subject to any treaty provisions now existing with respect thereto, the exclusive jurisdiction and control over the use and diversion, whether temporary or permanent, of all waters on its own side of the line which in their natural channels would flow across the boundary or into boundary waters; but it is agreed that any interference with or diversion from their

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natural channel of such waters on either side of the boundary, resulting in any injury on the other side of the boundary, shall give rise to the same rights and entitle the injured parties to the same legal remedies as if such injury took place in the country where such diversion or interference occurs; but this provision shall not apply to cases already existing or to cases expressly covered by special agreement between the parties hereto.

It is understood, however, that neither of the High Contracting Parties intends by the foregoing provision to surrender any right which it may have to object to any interference with or diversions of waters on the other side of the boundary the effect of which would be productive of material injury to the navigation interests on its own side of the boundary.

Article 3:

It is agreed that, in addition to the uses, obstructions, and diversions heretofore permitted or hereafter provided for by special agreement between the Parties hereto, no further or other uses or obstructions or diversions, whether temporary or permanent, of boundary waters on either side of the line, affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters on the other side of

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the line, shall be made except by authority of the United States or the Dominion of Canada, within their respective jurisdictions and with the approval, as hereinafter provided, of a joint commission, to be known as the International Joint Commission.

The foregoing provisions are not intended to limit or interfere with the existing rights of the Government of the United States on the one side and the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the other, to undertake and carry on governmental works in boundary waters for the deepening of channels, the construction of breakwaters, the improvement of harbours, and other governmental works for the benefit of commerce and navigation, provided that such works are wholly on its own side of the line and do not materially affect the level or flow of the boundary waters on the other, nor are such provisions intended to interfere with the ordinary use of such waters for domestic and sanitary purposes.

Article 4:

The High Contracting Parties agree that, except in cases provided for by special agreement between them, they will not permit the construction or maintenance on their respective sides of the boundary of any remedial or protective

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works or any dams or other obstructions in waters flowing from boundary waters or in waters at a lower level than the boundary in rivers flowing across the boundary, the effect of which is to raise the natural level of waters on the other side of the boundary unless the construction or maintenance thereof is approved by the aforesaid International Joint Commission.

It is further agreed that the waters herein defined as boundary waters and waters flowing across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other.

Article 5:

The High Contracting Parties agree that it is expedient to limit the diversion of waters from the Niagara River so that the level of Lake Erie and the flow of the stream shall not be appreciably affected. It is the desire of both Parties to accomplish this object with the least possible injury to investments which have already been made in the construction of power plants on the United States' side of the river under grants of authority from the State of New York, and on the Canadian side of the river under licenses authorized by the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario.

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So long as this Treaty shall remain in force, no diversion of the waters of the Niagara River above the Falls from the natural course and stream thereof shall be permitted except for the purposes and to the extent hereinafter provided.

The United States may authorize and permit the diversion within the State of New York of the waters of said river above the Falls of Niagara, for power purposes, not exceeding in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of twenty thousand cubic feet of water per second.

The United Kingdom, by the Dominion of Canada, or h the Province of Ontario, may authorize amd permit the diversion within the Province of Ontario of the waters of said river above the Falls of Niagara for power purposes, not exceeding in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of thirty-six thousand cubic feet of water per second.

The probitions of this article shall not apply to the diversion of water for sanitary or domestic purposes, or for the service of canals for the purposes of navigation.

Article 6:

The High Contracting Parties agree that the St. Mary and Milk Rivers and their tributaries (in the State of Montana

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and the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan) are to be treated as one stream for the purposes of irrigation and power, and the waters thereof shall be apportioned equally between the two countries, but in making such equal apportionment more than half may be taken from one river and less than half from the other by either country so as to afford a more beneficial use to each. It is further agreed that in the division of such waters during the irrigation season, between the 1st of April and 31st of October inclusive, annually, the United States is entitled to a prior appropriation of 500 cubic feet per second of the waters of the Milk River, or so much of such amount as constitutes three-fourths of its natural flow, and that Canada is entitled to a prior appropriation of 500 cubic feet per second of the flow of St. Mary River, or so much of such amount as constitutes three-fourths of its natural flow.

The channel of the Milk River in Canada may be used at the convenience of the United States for the conveyance, while passing through Canadian territory, of waters diverted from the St. Mary River. The provisions of Article 2 of this Treaty shall apply to any injury resulting to property in Canada from the conveyance of such waters through the Milk River.

The measurement and apportionment of the water to be used by each country shall from time to time be made jointly

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by the properly constituted reclamation officers of the United States and the properly-constituted irrigation officers of His Majesty under the direction of the International Joint Commission.

Article 7:

The High Contracting Parties agree to establish and maintain an International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada composed of six commissioners, three on the part of the United States appointed by the President thereof, and three on the part of the United Kingdom appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Governor in Council of the Dominion of Canada.

Article 8:

This International Joint Commission shall have jurisdiction over and shall pass upon all cases involving the use or obstruction or diversion of the waters with respect to which under Articles 3 and 4 of this Treaty the approval of this Commission in required, and in passing upon such cases the Commission shall be governed by the following rules and principles which are adopted by the High Contracting Parties for this purpose:

The High Contracting Parties shall have, each on its own side of the boundary, equal and similar rights in the use of

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the waters hereinbefore defined as boundary waters.

The following order of precedence shall be observed among the various uses enumerated hereinafter for these waters, and no use shall be permitted which tends materially to conflict with or restrain any other use which is given preference over it in this order of precedence:

(1) Uses for domestic and sanitary purposes;

(2) Uses for navigation, including the service of canals for the purposes of navigation;

(3) Uses for power and for irrigation purposes.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to or disturb any existing uses of boundary waters on either side of the boundary.

The requirement for an equal division may in the discretion of the Commission be suspended in cases of temporary diversions along boundary waters at points where such equal division can not be made advantageously on account of local conditions, and where such diversion does not diminish elsewhere the amount available for use on the other side.

The Commission in its discretion may make its approval in any case conditional upon the construction of remedial or protective works to compensate so far as possible for the particular

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use or diversion proposed, and in such cases may require that suitable and adequate provision, approved by the Commission, be made for the protection and indemnity against injury of any interests on either side of the boundary.

In cases involving the elevation of the natural level of waters on either side of the line as a result of the construction or maintenance on the other side of remedial or protective works or dams or other obstructions in boundary waters or in waters flowing therefrom or in waters below the boundary in rivers flowing across the boundary, the Commission shall require, as a condition of its approval thereof, that suitable and adequate provision, approved by it, be made for the protection and indemnity of all interests on the other side of the line which may be injured thereby.

The majority of the Commissioners shall have power to render a decision. In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question or matter presented to it for decision, separate reports shall be made by the Commissioners on each side to their own Government. The High Contracting Parties shall thereupon endeavour to agree upon an adjustment of the question or matter of difference, and if an agreement is reached between them, it shall be reduced to writing in the form of a protocol, and shall be communicated to the Commissioners, who shall take

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such further proceedings as may be necessary to carry out such agreement.

Article 9:

The High Contracting Parties further agree that any other questions or matters of difference arising between them involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along the common frontier between the United States and the Cominion of Canada, shall be referred from time to time to the International Joint Commission for examination and report, whenever either the Government of the United States or the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall request that such questions or matters of difference be os referred.

The International Joint Commission is authorised in each case so referred to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances of the particular questions and matters referred, together with such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate, subject, however, to any restrictions or exceptions which may be imposed with respect thereto by the terms of the reference.

Such reports of the Commission shall not be regarded

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as decisions of the questions or matters so submitted either on the facts or the law, and shall in no way have the character of an arbitral award.

The Commission shall make a joint report to both Governments in all cases in which all or a majority of the Commissioners agree, and in case of disagreement the minority may make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Governments.

In case the Commission is evenly divided upon any question or matter referred to it for report, separate reports shall be made by the Commissioners on each side to their own Government.

Article 10:

Any questions or matters of difference arising between the High Contracting Parties involving the rights, obligations, or interests or the United States or of the Dominion of Canada either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants, may be referred for decision to the International Joint Commission by the consent of the two Parties, it being understood that on the part of the United States any such action will be by and with the advice

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and consent of the Senate, and on the part of His Majesty's Government with the consent of the Governor General in Council. In each case so referred, the said Commission is authorized to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances of the particular questions and matters referred, together with such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate, subject, however, to any restrictions or exceptions which may be imposed with respect thereto by the terms of the reference.

A majority of the said Commission shall have power to render a decision or finding upon any of the questions or matters so referred.

If the said Commission is equally divided or otherwise unable to render a decision or finding as to any questions or matters so referred, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to make a joint report to both Governments, or separate reports to their respective Governments, showing the different conclusions arrived at with regard to the matters or questions so referred, which questions or matters shall thereupon be referred for decision by the High Contracting Parties to an umpire chosen in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of Article XLV of The Hague Convention

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for the pacific settlement of international disputes, dated October 18, 1907. Such umpire shall have power to render a final decision with respect to those matters and questions so referred on which the Commission failed to agree.

Article 11:

A duplicate original of all decisions rendered and joint reports made by the Commission shall be transmitted to and filed with the Secretary of State of the United States and the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and to them shall be addressed all communications of the Commission.

Article 12:

The International Joint Commission shall meet and organize at Washington promptly after the members thereof are appointed, and when organized the Commission may fix such times and places for its meetings as may be necessary, subject at all times to special call or direction by the two Governments. Each Commissioner, upon the first joint meeting of the Commission after his appointment, shall, before proceeding with the work of the Commission, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties imposed upon him under this Treaty, and such declaration shall be entered on the records of the proceedings of the Commission.

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The United States and Canadian sections of the Commission may each appoint a secretary, and these shall act as joint secretaries of the Commission at its joint sessions, and the Commission may employ engineers and clerical assistants from time to time as it may deem advisable. The salaries and personal expenses of the Commission and of the secretaries shall be paid by their respective Governments, and all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the Commission, incurred by it, shall be paid in equal moieties by the High Contracting Parties.

The Commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, and to take evidence on oath whenever deemed necessary in any proceeding, or inquiry, or matter within its jurisdiction under this Treaty, and all parties interested therein shall be given convenient opportunity to be heard, and the High Contracting Parties agree to adopt such legislation as may be appropriate and necessary to give the Commission the powers above mentioned on each side of the boundary, and to provide for the issue of subpoenas and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in proceedings before the Commission. The Commission may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity, and may make such examinati on

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in person and through agents or employees as may be deemed advisable.

Article 13:

In all cases where special agreements between the High Contracting Parties hereto are referred to in the foregoing articles, such agreements are understood and intended to include not only direct agreements between the High Contracting Parties, but also any mutual arrangement between the United States and the Dominion of Canada expressed by concurrent or reciprocal legislation on the part of Congress and the Parliament of the Dominion.

Article 14:

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Brittanic Majesty and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, thereof. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the Treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of its ratifications. It shall remain in force for five years, dating from the day of exchange of ratifications, and thereafter until terminated by twelve months' written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

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In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(L.S.) JAMES BRYCE
(L.S.) ELIHU ROOT

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Memo. given Hon. Mackenzie
King by Mr Holland. Bus.
Mgr. of The Outlook.
re Chatauquas Conf.

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Following the felicitous and eloquent
address of the Hon. Mackenzie King,
I showed be glad to offer to the
Lake Mohonk Conference the
suggestion which I have already
had the honor of presenting to my
fellow Commissioners of the
New York State Reservation at
Niagara - namely, that an ef-
fective and appropriate mon-
ument to the Hundred Years
of Peace would be a Free
Memorial Bridge con-
necting the two parks on
the opposite sides of the
Niagara River, to take the
place of the present Steel
Arch toll bridge. This

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Bridge must in any event be replaced by a more substantial structure in the near future, and if it could be taken under condemnation proceedings by the two governments, and a dignified monumental structure erected partly at the public expense and partly by popular contributions, free forever to all the people, and bearing such inscriptions as have been suggested by Mr. King, The unique and impressive record of two Hundred Years of Peace along the boundary line of three thousand miles would be worthily commemorated.

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C 859

To-Day's Centenary of the Treaty of Ghent.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS COMPLETE A CENTURY OF PEACE.
OBJECT LESSON FOR THE WORLD.

Offices of the BRITISH PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE,
CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

December, 1914.

To the Editor,

Sir,

On Christmas Eve, 1814, in the old Carthusian Monastery in the city of Ghent, the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Ghent, which brought to a close the last war between these great English-speaking Peoples. There have been many and grave Anglo-American disputes and difficulties since then, but they have all been dealt with successfully by the machinery of conciliation and arbitration. To-day these two nations can rejoice together over the significant achievement of a completed Century of Peace.

Preparations to mark the Centenary by an impressive series of public ceremonies, and by works of permanent value, have been in progress for some time, under the auspices of representative National Committees in Great Britain, the United States of America, and the Dominion of Canada. One project of the American Committee has recently been accomplished—the compilation and publication of Professor Dunning's "History of the Hundred Years' Peace."

The outbreak of the terrible European War, in which our country has been called to take part in defence of the faith of treaties and of the rights of the smaller and weaker nationalities, has interfered with our projects for the celebration, and compelled a postponement. The noble city of Ghent is in the occupation of a hostile soldiery. Both the Belgian people and ourselves are absorbed in the tasks and sacrifices made necessary by the nature of the struggle to which they are pledged. We must hold over our rejoicings for the blessings of the Hundred Years of British-American Peace until the European War is over.

To-day we can only recall to the public mind, with deep thankfulness, the century's record of peaceful triumphs which is now completed; and utter the prayer that the peace between the British and American Democracies which has so long endured may never be broken, and that the disarmed frontier between the United States and Canada may long continue as an example to the world of the safe defence of mutual respect and trust in the affairs of nations.

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The time will soon, we hope, come when we can announce a new time-table for the Celebration of the Hundred Years' Peace, when the story of what the English-speaking Peoples have accomplished may bring good cheer and fresh courage to a world exhausted by war.

In the meantime we salute our American cousins with a greeting of goodwill.

On behalf of the British Committee for the Celebration of the Hundred Years' Peace,

(Signed)

Grey, President.
Plymouth, Deputy-President.
Cowdray, Chairman, Finance Committee.
Harry E. Brittain, Chairman, Overseas Committee.
A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Honorary Secretary.
Consuelo Marlborough.
Bryce.
Kintore.
Southwark.
Weardale.
Algernon F. Firth.
Charles Henry, M.P.
G. Wyatt Truscott.
T. H. D. Berridge.
George Frampton, R.A.
Robert Hadfield.
Philip Magnus, M.P.
William Mather.
George Riddell.
T. Vezey Strong.
W. Moore Ede, Dean of Worcester.
Arthur C. Murray, M.P.
Neil Primrose, M.P.
W. H. Dickinson, M.P.
J. Allen Baker, M.P.
Reginald Blomfield, R.A.
W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P.
Bourchier F. Hawksley.
Walter Hazell.
R. C. Maxwell.
Almeric Paget, M.P.
T. Lee Roberts.
Arnold Rowntree, M.P.
R. Williams, M.P.
H. S. Perris, Secretary.

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C 861

The British Peace Centenary Committee, in forwarding this communication, requests that as much publicity as possible may be given to it in your issue of December 24th, 1914 (Christmas-Eve), *but that it shall not be published before this date.* All those whose signatures are appended are members of the Executive of the British Committee for the Celebration, and have given authority for their names to be used.

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Memo re Naval Pol. 42 C 862

GREAT MEMORIAL TO MARK CENTURY OF PEACE ON BORDER

Hon. Mackenzie King Makes a Suggestion at Harvard.

REASON SUCCEEDS RULE OF MIGHT.

How America Can Advance the Cause of Peace.

While Europe is Shouting Dreadnoughts, the Nations of the New World Are Adopting Treaties That Will Refer All Future Disputes to Arbitration.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Cambridge, Mass., June 30.—Harvard commencement exercises to-day were marked by several features of exceptional interest. Perhaps to Harvard men the most interesting feature was the fact that the occasion was distinguished by the formal taking over by President Lowell of the guidance of the great institution, the oldest on the American continent. The event was commemorated by the bestowal on retiring President Eliot of the double honor of the degrees of doctor of medicine and doctor of laws, in addition to which Dr. Eliot remains emeritus President of the university. To Canadians special interest in the proceedings was attached because they included the bestowal of degrees on two gentlemen of wide reputation in the Dominion, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, received the degree of doctor of philosophy, and Wilfrid Grenfell, hero of Labrador, the honorary degree of master of arts. The degree of doctor of philosophy differs from honorary degrees in that it is given only for scholarship and work accomplished, and is never given as an honorary degree. Mr. Mackenzie King took the master of arts degree from Harvard in 1897.

Had a Great Reception.

Dr. King and Dr. Grenfell each had a fine reception from the crowd of assembled alumni. Dr. Eliot, who as President of the alumni occupied the chair, introduced the Minister of Labor as an author of the wisest piece of legislation for securing industrial peace the world had ever seen. Dr. Elliot also briefly traced the Minister's career from Harvard to the Dominion Cabinet.

Harvard Was British First.

Mr. King, acknowledging the honor done him, congratulated Dr. Eliot, the retiring President, on the distinguished recognition which forty years of faithful and distinguished service had secured, and Dr. Lowell, the incoming President, on the great opportunity for public service which the duties of his new position opened out for him and which he had earned by his rare ability. Mr. King touched on the deep interest felt by Canadians in the welfare of Harvard, as evidenced in part by the number of Canadian graduates of the famous American seat of learning.

"If more were needed," he said, "to express the pride and interest which Canadians as British subjects should take in the welfare and progress of this university it might be found in the circumstance that, honorable and long as has been the history of this college as one of the first, if not the first, American institutions of learning, its history as a British college is longer still. Despite the fact that to-day another American citizen has been added to the number of those who have filled the President's chair, the number is still larger of those who, as British subjects, have held the same distinguished position."

There seemed a special reason, therefore, why the graduates of Harvard University should guard the relations between the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and it was from this point he briefly spoke.

A Century of Peace.

"Four years from now," continued the speaker, "we will be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the conclusion of what we are accustomed to speak of as the war of 1812-1814. From that day to this swords have never been drawn, a shot has never been fired across the three thousand and more miles of boundary which separate British from American territory on this continent."

Dr. Eliot, in an address before the Canadian Club of Ottawa a year or two ago, referred to a circumstance which perhaps more than any other is responsible for this. Dr. Eliot called it a "self-denying ordinance"; Secretary Root alluded to it as a "convention." The proclamation of James Monroe, President of the United States, describes it as an "arrangement." Perhaps the word "agreement" would include all three—an agreement between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States to limit the armament on the great lakes for both nations. It was made shortly after the close of the war of 1812, a war in which fighting upon the great lakes bore a large part. The agreement has found its enforcement in the honor of the two peoples. It has afforded, as Dr. Eliot has said, a way of escape from competitive armaments, and has secured a perfect peace of nearly a century.

Dr. Eliot on that occasion said he believed that the universities expressed, perhaps better even than other institutions, the common loves and aspirations of our two nations. Have not the United States and Canada under conditions as they are an opportunity such as has never before in the whole of this world's history fallen to the lot of the peoples of a single continent? And have we not as university men charged with the sacred duty of safeguarding these common loves and aspirations a special obligation to see that the nations rise to a fulfilment of it?

(a)

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Peace That Will Last.

One hundred years of peace, and this over an entire continent! Europe has not known it; Africa has not known it; Asia has not known it. What would it not mean to the world to-day if Europe could utter such a boast? What may it not mean to the future of the world if we keep this record unbroken? Here, then, is our opportunity. Here, if we are true to ourselves, a destiny awaits this continent vaster, grander than nations have ever known.

We are approaching the time—four years will see it consummated—one hundred years of peace! Let us begin to prepare for peace as men prepare for war; let us as nations undertake the work in a manner befitting its historic significance and worthy its eternal greatness.

Happily, we have already found the way, have found and followed and are committed to follow it through time. Despite the fact that the press has discussed the subject pretty fully, there are few who realize that within the past year no fewer than five treaties, all having to do with outstanding differences or sources of possible irritation between the United States and Canada, have been negotiated and ratified between Great Britain and the United States, and a sixth awaits ratification. President Roosevelt and Lord Grey, Mr. Root and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have given to their administrations a place second to none in the history of the peace movements of our times, whilst to Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, all are alike indebted for the success which has attended their combined efforts.

The Enthronement of Reason.

The new world's answer to the war talk of the old is the diplomacy which is prepared to enthrone Reason above Force, and which, while European nations are shouting "Dreadnoughts" in the ears of the world, has settled by commissions all boundary differences which have arisen, and referred to The Hague for adjustment by arbitration such remaining points of controversy as appeared to require for their satisfactory adjustment this further step.

This achievement is one of which the peoples of this continent are justly proud. Should we not, as we round out the 100 years of peace, make this occasion one of great rejoicing here, one which cannot fail to strike the imagination of the peoples of other lands?

If I might be allowed to make a suggestion, it would be this, that while other nations continue to talk of war, we of the new world begin to celebrate this triumph of peace; that we choose as the place of celebration that historic ground in the vicinity of Niagara, the place of conflict a hundred years ago, and on some near approach to that scene of marvellous beauty erect an international monument, sublime in its symbolism, of brotherhood and love, and proclaiming to the world that "Peach hath her victories no less than war."

Let us erect it with a dedication to another hundred years of peace, and when asked by what might we propose to safeguard it from defilement, let us reply, by that Honor of the nations which in their infancy has been sufficient to achieve the victory we commemorate, and which with the added strength of youth will be mightier than it has ever been.

In this great work all lovers of freedom and liberty will gladly share, the working men and women of this continent will gladly share, the little children will gladly share, and over it all the genius of the university, which protects our national loves and national aspirations, which holds the torch of learning and seeks to bring enlightenment to mankind, may well and fittingly preside.

Six Canadian Doctors.

Six Canadians, the greatest number who have had the degree of Ph.D. conferred on them by Harvard in any one year, received the cap and gown of doctor of philosophy. They were: Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, W. A. Kirkwood (a well-known Ontario educationist), W. E. McNeill and Cyrus Macmillan of Prince Edward Island and W. D. Tait and L. L. Burgess of Nova Scotia. The total number of candidates for degrees in course was 950.

G. H. Perley, M.P., a member of the Opposition at Ottawa, and a graduate of Harvard, was among the alumni present.

Toronto Globe
July 1/09.

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A BILL in approval of the proposal to celebrate in 1914-15 as between the people of the United States, its territories and colonies, and the people of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, known collectively as the British Empire, the one hundredth anniversary of the signing, on Christmas Eve, 1814, of the Treaty of Ghent; to signalize, by enduring memorials and in other ways commensurate with its consequence to humanity the achievment of a century, during which the people of the United States of America and the people of the British Empire have lived in a state of such constantly strengthening sympathy and good will as has impelled their respective governments, at several crises in international relationship, to settle by arbitration disputes between them which would otherwise have led to war; and to authorize the creation and establishment, through appointment by the President of the United States, of a commission which shall be known as the Peace Centenary Celebration Commission.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that a commission of seven members, who shall be citizens of the United States, is hereby created and established, to be known as the Peace Centenary Celebration Commission; one of whom shall, by profession, be an engineer and in honorable retirement from the service of the Army of the United States of America; and all of whom shall be appointed by the President

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of the United States to serve on said commission for a period of not to exceed four years; and the President of the United States shall by appointment fill any vacancy, or vacancies, that may occur by resignation or otherwise.

Section 2. That the members of the said commission shall receive no compensation for their services; but their expense, in the discharge of their duties, shall be paid out of appropriation hereinafter made and provided for.

Section 3. That the commissioners, after they shall have been appointed and shall have qualified, shall organize by choosing one of their number as chairman, another as vice-chairman, and a third member as treasurer, and they shall choose a secretary, who shall not be a member of the commission, and they may employ such clerks and stenographers as may be necessary in the proper fulfillment of their duties; to all such employees reasonable compensation shall be paid from the appropriation hereinafter made and provided for.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty and the work of the commission to aid in the formulation and execution of a plan to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples, and in conjunction and association with any citizens' committee of recognized standing already organized and established for the purpose of accelerating the movement for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English speaking peoples; that the commission shall aid in the formulation and the carrying out of a plan of

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celebration with direct reference to such part of the celebration as shall pertain exclusively to the United States of America, its territories and colonies; and also that it shall take part and assist in the formulation and execution of any plan or plans of celebration in conjunction and association with committees of recognized standing organized and established in connection with the purposes of the celebration in the nations of the British Empire; that the commission shall represent officially the government of the United States of America in association with similar commissions representing the governments of the nations of the British Empire, and shall participate with them in the formulation and execution of a plan or plans of celebration; and that it shall perform such other duties as may naturally devolve upon the commission in the development of the movement so to celebrate the Ghent Treaty Centenary.

Section 5. That the said Peace Centenary Celebration Commission, subject to the right of amendment and revision and to the authority of the Congress of the United States of America, shall have power and authority to dispose of, apportion and disburse any appropriation or appropriations made by the Congress of the United States for the purposes of the celebration and in the carrying out of the celebration plan, whether in connection with the celebration as pertaining distinctively to the United States, its territories and colonies or with the nations of the British Empire.

Section 6. That the Commission shall make an annual

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report, during the term of its existence, to the President of the United States, on the first of December of each year, which report shall be submitted by the President to the Congress of the United States, of its labors for the twelve months preceding; except that the first report of the commission shall be made to the President of the United States, and by him submitted to the Congress of the United States, within three months from the time of the first formal conference that may be held by said Commission with similar commissions appointed by the government of Great Britain, or the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or with the National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English Speaking Peoples;

Section 7. That the commission shall make, on the first of November of each year during the term of its existence, a report which shall contain a full and complete statement of all disbursements and expenditures.

Section 8. That the commission may, through the State Department, and as representing the people and government of the United States, or in association with similar commissions or committees, representing the government of Great Britain and Ireland, give an invitation to the nations of the world to join in celebrating the Ghent Treaty anniversary.

Section 9. That there shall be and hereby is appropriated from the moneys in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $7,500,000:

But it is expressly stipulated and shall be so understood

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that of the aforesaid amount so appropriated the sum of only $100,000. shall be and hereby is made immediately available for the uses of the Peace Centenary Celebration Commission, and that the residue and remainder of such appropriation, namely, the sum of $7,400,000 shall not be made available for purposes of the celebration and of the commission created by this act in the execution of any general or particular plan, until there shall have been enacted similar legislation by the nations of the British Empire, either severally or jointly, and for the purposes specifically enumerated and mentioned in this act, and appropriated by them, or any of them, the sum of $7,400, 000. or any part thereof in excess of $100,000; and upon due notice to the President of the United States that such appropriation, or appropriations, have been made by any nation, or nations, of the British Empire, and for such purposes as are hereinbefore specified and mentioned, then there shall be made available to the order and for the use of the Commission created and established by this act, and for the purposes of this act, such sum or sums as will equal the amount or amounts thus appropriated for the herein purposes by the nations of the British Empire, either severally or jointly, but not in excess of the amount herein appropriated, namely $7,400,000.

Section 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

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America's Greatest Achievement

We here are met together, representatives of the governments and peoples of the United States and Canada, to celebrate, in the true spirit of internationalism, America's greatest achievement. I use the words advisedly: America's greatest achievement. For, sir, the greatest thing done by the two nations of this continent is not any one of the things of which our people are quickest to boast or loudest in boasting. It is not in our art or literature, not in our science or invention, not in our trade or transportation that America stands alone. In these achievements we must share with others, and often we but follow where others have led.

But in one thing America has no rival. America alone can show the world a civilized international boundary line across which, in a hundred years, neither nation has launched a menacing army or fired a hostile gun. A thousand miles of open river, a thousand miles of inland sea, a thousand miles of sweeping prairie, a thousand miles of mountain range—interest matching interest and sovereignty meeting sovereignty over every mile of it—but never a fortress, never a battleship, never a gun, never a sentinel on guard! Without precedent in any century, without parallel on any continent, that boundary line through a hundred years is America's greatest achievement.

Why America Achieved.

And why America's? Why America's alone? Not because these two American nations are spent and wasted forces, degenerate sons of coward sires, weak to defend a national right, slow to resent a national insult. No redder, prouder, hotter blood ever beat in British veins than the Pilgrim blood of New England, the Cavalier blood of Virginia, the Celtic blood of North Caroiina, or the blood of the Ulster Scot of Kentucky and Tennessee. Not Britain alone, but France as well, and Germany—all the great war nations of Europe, through the generations, have sutt their own veins and poured their best blood, their hot war blood, into the heart of America. If blood tells, that blood should tell in us.

And that blood has told. The men of America, in the United States and in Canada, have never belied their breed. The blood of the lion, the blood of the eagle, the blood of the bear, the blood of all the beasts of Europe's jungle have mingled in the veins of America, and, Sons of the Blood, we, like our sires, have been little used to lie down at the bidding of any man. On the battlefields of the Revolution this American Republic justified its British breed; and in the deadlier Civil War with more prodigal hand South and North alike paid the full measure of devotion to causes they deemed to be great. Canada's national history has no war page; the Dominion has no battlefield consecrated by the blood of her sons; but not once or twice in Britain's bloodwrit story the sons of Canada by their deeds of valor called her Mother still. No, whatever else may be true, it cannot be said that America's greatest achievement was wrought by nations of the lesser breed and the craven heart.

The Excuses for War.

Nor can it be said that this century has been without excuse for war. Again and again questions have arisen, situations have been created, tempers have been aroused, which in other times and for other nations would have involved the excuse of national honor and vital interest, and the war gauntlet would have been thrown down.

Neither can it be argued that the United States and Canada have kept the peace because of their equality in war forces and the power of each to resist attack from the other. Two nations of the proud Anglo-Saxon breed divide almost equally this continent between the Arctic and the Gulf; but in numbers and resources and war equipment there is no equality. On one side are nearly a hundred millions of people, on the other side less than eight millions. One maintains a seasoned standing army, the other only a volunteer militia. One boasts a navy, third, if not second, on the high seas, the other has only a naval preposal defeated in Parliament. To all the boasted defence policies of the war nations of Europe America bids defiance and through a hundred years of peace has given the lie.

Strong Because Fit.

Why, then, this achievement of America in international civilization, while on other continents the nations still crouch under the burdens of their wars and linger in the half-barbarism of their armed peace? For one thing, these two English-speaking nations of America have each developed into a national unity of its own, self-contained, purposeful, free. These Great Lakes are not barbarized by the black menace of battleships, because the two nations they divide desire supremely to be free, are fit for freedom, and have each united all their peoples in unchallenged devotion to freedom's great experiment. Through their one great lesson Britain and America learned for themselves, and wrought into the public opinion of the world, this maxim of international politics: any nation that desires to be free, and is fit to be free, and stands for national freedom, shall be given freedom's unfettered chance. When China unites all her peoples in a national unity, and kindles through all her provinces the fire of Chinese patriotism, the partition of China will cease to be talked among the Powers and the problem of the Far East will have been solved. When the little kingdoms of southeastern Europe shall have learned to govern themselves and to respect self-government in others, the danger spot of the Near East will be removed and the war-cloud of Europe lifted. Had the turbulent tribes of Mexico cared for liberty rather than for license, had their revolution been something more than a change of despots, intervention by the United States would be as unjust and unnecessary as it would be vexing and costly. In the world's new civilization the defence of any nation is not in battlements and Dreadnoughts, but in the spirit of its people, in their ideals of freedom, in the integrity of their national life, and in the high and serious purpose of their international policy. Canada, on her half-continent, undefended in America save by her own integrity, and the civilized policy of herself and her neighbors, is safer from foreign attack than any war nation burdened with war debts, terrorized with war scares, and wasted with war's debilitating slaughter.

Two Nations: One Interest.

A civilized international boundary is America's achievement because the United States and Canada have learned that the happiness of each is bound up in the prosperity of both. In agriculture, in industry, in trade, in finance, in social betterment, in political progress, one country cannot lose without loss to the other, and the gain of one is the other's gain, too. In its institutions of democracy each has its own distinctions, but in solving the problems of government of the people by the people and for the people the success of one is the success of both. In State and in Church their governments are separate, but in their message and their obligation to the world the United States and Canada are one.

More than that. America's greatest achievement is made secure by the settled conviction in all intelligent minds on both sides that the ancient international landmarks shall not be removed. They see only on the surface, they think only vainly, they talk only out of ignorance who declare the industrial, commercial and political union of these two nations to be desired or desirable on either side. The men who so talk do not know the ambitions and purposes of Canada. Much less do they understand the interests and needs of the American Republic. In the early days of the United States her people might be excused if they dreamed all their problems solved by the Declaration of Independence. But in these vexed days, these days of Imperial aspirations, and of foreign relations, foreign policies and foreign complications, for such placid self-content there can be no excuse. Wiser than some election campaigners, saner than some university professors, ex-Secretary of State Knox spoke the profounder word of American statesmanship when he said:—

"Were there no Canada it would be to the interest of the United States that one should be created and be made a free nation within the British Empire. The power of America to-day is the power of the United States and the power of Canada, plus the power of Britain. If Canada were to become either an independent and separate sovereignty, or sovereign States in the American Republic, there would be for North America, no 'plus the power of Britain.'"

Canada Counts for More Than One.

In the defence of American integrity, and in the preservation of English-speaking civilization on this continent, Canada counts for one, counts for more than one. The guarantees of the Monroe Doctrine, conceived by Britain's Foreign Minister, are Canada's guarantees. The frontier line, the menaced frontier line, of English-speaking civilization to-day is on the Pacific. It sweeps not California alone, but British Columbia as well. Back of California the whole Republic must stand, and back of British Columbia stands Canada, "plus the power of Britain." The situation is simpler and safer for both, because two flags of the Anglo-American "Red, White and Blue" are afloat from San Diego to the Pole. And for us all, and for our social and political ideals, the Pacific is less of a menace because on the farther shore the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand rise up flying the Union Jack. The United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand—the English-speaking fraternity on the Pacific, "plus the power of Britain!"

America's Word to the World.

A civilized international boundary and a centur yof peace! That is America's greatest achievement. That thing, unique, original, America has done. And because of that achievement America has earned the right to stand up in the councils of the nations and teach the homelands of American colonists the more excellent way. What the sons in America have done on the great lakes, on the St. Lawrence and on Niagara, the fathers in Britain, in France and in Germany might do, ought to do, on the North Sea and in the Channel. It can be done on all the continents. The jungle can be made a neighborhood. The remainders of barbarism can be swept away on every boundary line. If America leads the way, all the continents will do it.

Peace Worth While.

One thing more America must do. By the peace they have achieved, the nations of America must bring their peoples, all of them, into the larger freedom, the freedom of mind, the freedom of purpose, the freedom of service. Even by war's awful scourge some nations have found themselves and followed their vision. It will be shame to America if out of our century of peace the life of our nations rises no higher, their classes no more chivalrous, their masses no nobler than the war-cursed continents can show. Let this new century find America freed alike from idle rich and from envious poor. Let peace from foreign wars be America's pledge to all the world that here shall be ushered in that juster, nobler peace of class with class, of race with race, in which the agelong conflict of the world shall lose itself in the love that serves.

In Peace Prepare for More Peace.

And so, sir, we here may pledge ourselves, and pledge our peoples, to make this centennial of peace a larger thing, richer for ourselves, more meaningful for all the world. Let us cheritsh the sentiment, cultivate the habit and do the works which make for peace. Let us build our international bridges, cast up our international highways and make them wide and strong and free. By every mile of our unmenaced boundary, by every year of our peaceful century, by the greatest achievement of our nations, let the disproved and barbarous maxim of the war nations, "In peace prepare for war," be answered and silenced by America's new international slogan, "In Peace prepare for more Peace."

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TREATY SERIES. 1914.

No. 16.

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH REGARD

TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A

PEACE COMMISSION.

Signed at Washington, September 15, 1914.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Washington, November* 10, 1914.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December 1914.

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TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WITH REGARD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PEACE COMMISSION.

Signed at Washington, September 15, 1914.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Washington, November* 10, 1914.]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the United States of America, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a Treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :—

His Britannic Majesty: The Right Honourable Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., &c., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; and

The President of the United States: The Honourable William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

Article 1.

The High Contracting Parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, other than disputes the settlement of which is provided for and, in fact, achieved under existing agreements between the High Contracting Parties, shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred for investigation and report to a Permanent International Commission, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.

Article 2.

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows :—

One member shall be chosen from each country by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common

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agreement between the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country.

The expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal proportions.

The International Commission shall be appointed within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

ARTICLE 3.

In case the High Contracting Parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, they shall at once refer it to the International Commission for investigation and report. The International Commission may, however, spontaneously, by unanimous agreement, offer its services to that effect, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and request their co-operation in the investigation.

In the event of its appearing to His Majesty's Government that the British interests affected by the dispute to be investigated are not mainly those of the United Kingdom, but are mainly those of some one or more of the self-governing dominions, namely, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Newfoundland, His Majesty's Government shall be at liberty to substitute as the member chosen by them to serve on the International Commission for such investigation and report another person selected from a list of persons to be named, one for each of the self-governing dominions, but only one shall act—namely, that one who represents the dominion immediately interested.

The High Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Permanent International Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

The report of the International Commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the High Contracting Parties shall limit or extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject-matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

ARTICLE 4.

This Treaty shall not affect in any way the provisions of the Treaty of the 11th January, 1909, relating to questions arising between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall

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be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. It shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for a period of five years, and it shall thereafter remain in force until twelve months after one of the High Contracting Parties have given notice to the other of an intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.) CECIL SPRING-RICE.

(L.S.) WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

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The Officers of the National Committee
for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of
Peace Among English Speaking Peoples
organized in the United States of America for the
purpose of celebrating, in the year One thousand, nine
hundred and fifteen, the completion of a century of
Peace between Great Britain and the United States
have the honour to inform

The Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., P.C.

that he has been favorably considered by the
Executive Committee for election as an Honorary
Associate Member, and to solicit his acceptance
of the election
Particulars regarding the personnel of the National
Committee, and plans for the celebration, will be found
in the accompanying papers

The favor of an early reply is requested, which please
address to the Chairman of the Executive Committee
Fifty, Church Street, New York City

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Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
20. Canadian Association for International Conciliation

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Canadian Association for International Conciliation.

Memorandum of Account.

July 21 -	Letters to Peterson, Willison, Larkin, Walker and Keppell, 23 folios at 10 c.	$2.30	
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Canadian Club Speakers.

Oct- Annual meeting —

Oct-24- Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt, — "Echoes of the South African War."

Nov. 12- Dr.Goldwin Smith, — "Some Past Events."

Nov. Prof.Jas.W.Robertson, — "What has been done for the betterment of national life by the Macdonald funds for the improvement of education."

Dec Charles Marcil,M.P., — "The French-Canadian."

Dec. A.P.Low, — "The Trip of the Neptune."

Jany Prof.Clark, — "Canada and the Empire."

Jany Norman Duncan, — "Dr.Luke of the Labrador."

W.H.Drummond, "The Habitant."

Donald Heins, (Violin)

Dr.Gibson, (Piano)

Feb. Byron E.Walker, "The Duty of Canadians to Canada."

Feb 25 Frank Oliver,M.P., "The North West Territories."

March.

Speech of Hon Foster

April 3 - Chancellor Burnett

April 15 Rider Haggard Booth Tarker

Mayor Grenn, Fisher & Mrs Excellency.

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Corrected by
himself

Mr. Goldwin Smith's

Canadian Club Speech

at Ottawa.

on Saturday November the 12th
1904

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Gentlemen of the Canadian Club:

Though I had ceased to attempt addresses, I could not decline so kind and pressing an invitation. I am only sorry to think how little the expectations which you seem to have formed can be fulfilled:

You have asked me for personal reminiscences. Mine, no doubt, go back a good way. The other day I was reading of the death of an old member of my circle and thinking that I was about the last leaf on that tree. Just then I received an engraving of the portrait of another old friend. I wrote to thank him, and say I was pleased to find there were two of us still alive. I received an answer from his son, who had sent the portrait, and who told me that he was himself over seventy, and that his father, my friend, if he were alive would be one hundred and two. But personal reminiscences are ticklish, and mine must wait at all events till I am out of the way.

One reminiscence in my life is hardly personal, and may yet have interest. I was one of a rather small number of Englishmen who visited the United States at the time of the war. I came partly as a spectator, partly as an envoy bearing to the North, which had been provoked by the attacks of our Tory press, the assurance of the good-will of the English people. The masses of the English people were on that side, though the war was depriving them of their cotton. In spite of the disclaimers of the American Government, they divined that slavery was the issue. Bright, their leader, made on that side in the St. James's Hall the best speech I ever heard. I had come to see a civil war. But civil war there was none to be seen. The war from the beginning was international. It was a war between two nations into which the Union had at last been cleft by slavery. Life generally in the North was undisturbed. I must say that I was impressed by the absence of truculence, the more striking because the North knew what was going on in the prisons and prison-camps of the South. The people said

They resolved, to their lasting honour, that in a great moral and social cause, Cotton should not be King.

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that all they wanted was submission of the South to the law. Prisoners of war were well treated. I saw that they were well treated in the prison-camp at Chicago. If there was mortality in that prison-camp it was because the caged eagle dies. On Thanksgiving Day in the prison hospital at Baltimore the table of the prisoners was spread with all the good things of the season, and everything about the hospital seemed good. Democracy showed more chivalry than has always been shown by professors of chivalry to a gallant enemy fighting for his independence and his home.

Again, I was struck, considering the intensity of the struggle, by the social tolerance and the freedom of opinion which prevailed, except perhaps in a city like Baltimore on the dividing line. I was at Boston at the time of the second election of Lincoln. The great majority was intensely for the war. But the minority not only voted freely, but held their meetings, celebrated their torchlight processions, and hung their banners over the street, without the slightest molestation. Nor did I hear that in the legislative assemblies there was any howling down. The conscience of the nation seemed still to be pretty free. Free action of the national conscience, gentlemen, is the one sure safeguard of righteousness, as righteousness is of the nation's weal. Hague Tribunals are very well in their way, if they do not [redacted] compacts of great powers to keep their hands off each other, while each of them works its will on the weak. But the real safeguard is the free conscience of the nation.

I was at one time the guest of J. M. Forbes, a leading Boston merchant, a man who, though not in politics, was always in the front of the [redacted] for public right, and against public wrong. He was a great citizen: a character happily not uncommon in the United States, and more easily bred where there are no titles and the community is its own fountain of honor. But Americans are learning to look for the fountain of honor across the sea.

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Notes

The feeling against Great Britain was strong, as anyone who read the London Times might have expected it to be. But in the minds of the better class, at least, it was rather wounded affection than hatred. My host in a strong Unionist house gave us as a toast after dinner "The President of the United States and the Queen of England." Lowell was in those days rather bitter. Some years afterwards I found him a favorite of London society, and in great request as an after-dinner speaker.

Washington was then a doleful place. Its special trade seemed to be embalmment of the dead. Such ado do we make over the cast-off raiment of humanity. But the city was altogether doleful. The streets were mean, the sidewalks were broken, the roads were mud-holes. Now Washington is a queen of cities, and alone of all cities on this continent thoroughly and securely well-governed, because she is governed not by a fleeting series of ward politicians, but by a standing and expert administration. I was there the guest of Seward, the pleasantest of hosts, who always unbent after dinner, trusting to the confidence of the social board. Once indeed he unbent rather unluckily to the [illegible] of Newcastle, who, being matter-of-fact, and [illegible] took a joke in earnest. [illegible] was near coming of it at a later day. From Seward's house I crossed a quagmire to the State buildings, mounted a staircase, and gave

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my name to an official. A door opened and I saw before me President Lincoln. It was a figure, as is well known, singular and angular almost to grotesqueness. But the idea of unseemly levity, generated by hearing of his little jokes, vanished at once. Melancholy, the offspring of a deep sense of responsibility, sat upon that brow. The little jokes were a mere western habit, perhaps a mental relief. We talked of the friends of the North in England, and of John Bright, whom Lincoln held in high esteem. I marked the President's unguarded state, and was not surprised when I heard of his murder. He was an entirely good, and a very great man. Had he been greater still, is it possible that there might have been no war?

Lincoln persistently regarded and treated secession as a rebellion, when in fact it was a natural and inevitable disruption. Garrison was taking really the right view of the fundamental fact, though he gave it violent expression, when he called upon the Free States to break the covenant with hell.

I was with Grant's army before Richmond, where he lay after a series of murderous battles, facing and holding Lee; while Sherman [redacted], by his famous march, was piercing the Confederacy to the heart. The ground was turned up for miles with works and counter works. The region was very woody, and Grant told me that in battle he could hardly see the length of a brigade. The Times and the Southern party in England still dreamed of Southern victory; but Richmond was almost visible from the lines, and the last move on the chess-board was at hand. The Southerners, in spite of the blockade, still had ammunition, for they shelled us liberally, and prisoners and deserters were in good case. But the South had brought its last man into the field. The belief current in England that the Northern army was an army of foreign hirelings vanished at once. It was mixed, as is the population of the continent. The draft [redacted] operation, and high prices were [redacted] for substitutes. A party of heroes who had returned from the war were recounting their deeds and sufferings. "Ah!" said one of the party, "you may boast of all you did and endured, but after all you came back. I did not come back. The bones of my substitute are whitening the sand of the James river."

It was an epoch in my life when I placed my hand in that of Abraham Lincoln.

There had been a large number. Sir John Macdonald told me as many as 40,000 Canadian enlistments. Were these men foreign hirelings? No, they were fighting for the future of this continent, the general influences of which, though citizens of a separate & independent state, they could not fail to share.

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I saw a field hospital with its mangled contents. Would that all jingoes could see the like. If you think war so glorious and so essential to national character, go to the war, lie in a field hospital with a shattered limb and lock-jaw, then pour scorn on us peacemongers if you will.

In the camp I was the guest of General Ben Butler, fiercely denounced on account of his New Orleans proclamation. After all, he only proclaimed that women who insulted the soldiers of the garrison in the street, at the risk of bringing on a dangerous affray, should be locked up. Whatever were the General's misdeeds, and assuredly he was far from seraphic, he was popular with those about him, and evidently a loving husband and father. He had a lovely daughter, whose beauty, it must be owned, did not come to her from the paternal side. He was pleasant company, and told good stories. As commandant of New Orleans he had ordered all citizens to give up their arms. A citizen was caught disregarding the proclamation. He and his arms were brought before Butler. He pleaded that the arms were family relics. "That was my father's sword, General." Butler looked at the sword, and said, "When did your father die, sir?" "He died, General, in 1858." "Then he must have worn the sword in hell, sir, for it was made in 1859."

Grant was thoroughly one of the plain people. His quarters and equipage were as simple as those of any subaltern. He hated military pomp as much as our civic warriors love it. He disliked even the sound of the drum. But ~~with~~ his rough outside, he was a true gentleman. When at Appomattox Lee tendered his sword in token of surrender, Grant waved it aside, and tried to divert Lee's thoughts from his fall by talking of other themes. He stopped the salute of a hundred guns which were being fired for the victory, and refused to enter Richmond as a conqueror.

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I was struck with the observance on both sides of the humanities and courtesies of [illegible]. Seeing this, and being told that a Secesh lady, high in society, had eloped with a Yankee trumpeter, I felt sure that, bitter and bloody as the strife had been, it would end in reconciliation. Afterwards at Baltimore I was the guest of one of the few leading citizens who were on the Union side. A Secesh lady was caught treasonably corresponding with a Confederate raider, and was sentenced by court-martial to Dry Tortugas. Social divisions in Baltimore, as a border city, were very sharp; yet my host and his wife would never rest till application was made, through a neutral agency, to Seward for a reprieve.

Garrison, after his long fight with slavery, stood victorious on the grave of Calhoun. They presented him with a complimentary watch. He looked at it for a time, and then said, "If it were a rotten egg I should know what to say to it." Things have not gone quite as Garrison expected or as they were expected by the too-passionate Abolitionists into whose hands reconstruction fell. The South has been reannexed; hardly re-incorporated. Can it be democratic? The Plebeians at Rome did not think their struggle with the Patricians over till they had won the right of intermarriage. Intermarriage between the races in the South is hopeless. But without intermarriage can there be equality? Without equality can there be a republic?

You may have noted the episode of the Gladstone letter. Gladstone, at a time when victory seemed declaring for the South, said that Jeff Davis had made a nation. He might rather have said that Jeff Davis had found a nation, for the Confederacy was from the first a nation in all respects, though born of a sudden disruption. But he was afterwards sorry for what he had said. It offended the North; it grieved the friends of the North in England. Gladstone in a letter to me suggested that if the

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North chose to let the South go, thus getting rid of slavery, there might thereafter be a union of Canada with the Northern States. I was probably intended, but was not instructed, to make the contents of the letter known to our friends. I judged it better not to do this, seeing that the letter would not have produced the desired effects, and might thereafter have proved embarrassing to the writer. I therefore kept it to myself, and it was destroyed, with the rest of my private correspondence, before I left England. But I have a clear recollection of its contents. Mr. Gladstone, of course, took it for granted that the union, the possibility of which he suggested, would be free. No other thought could possibly have crossed his mind.

Neither Mr. Gladstone nor any other member of the British Cabinet ever for one moment swerved from the determination to observe an honorable neutrality. The sinister overtures of the French Emperor were at once repelled. Are Americans sure that had the case been theirs, and they had been the nation whose raw materials were cut off, neutrality would have been as faithfully preserved? In the whole four trying years one cruiser escaped without a clearance, unarmed, on a pretended trip of pleasure. And, though in that case there was negligence, it was owing to the sudden illness of the legal adviser of the Crown before whom the papers lay. Has no filibustering expedition ever escaped from the ports of the United States?

The final severance of the North from the South on which Mr. Gladstone speculated did not take place. So far as that is concerned, therefore, we have nothing to ~~trouble our minds~~.

Knowing what I do of the minds of British statesmen in former days, I can hardly hear with patience the jingo cry that they looked upon the colonies with contempt, and had mean ideas of British

disturb us.

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destiny. Their policy was colonial self-government, which most of them probably regarded as training for nationality. That ideal might be mistaken, but it was not mean. The policy of self-government nobody has yet proposed to reverse. I was intimate with Bright and Cobden, the special objects of this calumny. Neither of them ever uttered a disparaging word about the colonies, though they thought the state of dependence over-worn. The only man who did speak contemptuously of the colonies was the Imperialist Disraeli, whose fancy was Oriental, and who cared for nothing but the Imperial splendors of Hindostan.

No doubt if Gladstone were now alive and were asked whether the colonies could be allowed to control the foreign policy of Great Britain, or the issues of peace and war which are dependent on it, he would answer that they could not. If he were asked whether it were possible to frame a fiscal system equally suitable to all of a number of States scattered over the globe, and differing widely in their commercial circumstances, he would answer that it was not. If he were asked whether England had a divine mission on the strength of her superior civilization to go about destroying all the wild-stocks of humanity, he would answer that she had not. If he were asked whether England in her dealings with the weak was bound to observe the laws of righteousness and humanity, he would answer that she was. If he were asked which he preferred, a nation with a heart and a mind with destinies and aspirations of its own; or one of those vast and heterogeneous Empires which human ambition has ~~constructed~~ and nature has scattered again, he would say that he preferred the nation. But he would not on this account be showing that he was indifferent to the greatness or the happiness of England. He had spent an illustrious life in promoting both.

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We may not think it likely that things will take this course. But did we expect the attack on Spain, the assumption of a protectorate of Cuba the annexation of Porto Rico, the subjugation of the Philippines & Santo Domingo. It is true, was refused. But the nation was then in a different mood The Declaration of Independence then was still revered. The spirit of "expansion" was unborn.

The event on which Gladstone speculated did not take place. The Republic if it is rid of slavery, is not rid of the race question or of lynching. The horizon in the Southern quarter is dark. At present jingoism reigns with its "strenuous life," its "big-stick," its boastful aggressiveness, its ~~contempt~~ regard for right. Suppose expansion take a southern course, and extend to the line of the Panama Canal, taking a vast alien population, there may be another disruption; there can hardly fail to be a change of institutions. If you have an empire you must have an Emperor. As to our external relations, all we can say is, Nature will have her way. She will have her way, strive to thwart her as you will. The action of the great forces is often suspended by that of secondary forces, but the great forces prevail. Of this even that Union Jack on which we are told to keep both hands is a symbol. It took long to blend those crosses; but they were blended at last.

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One thing is certain, gentlemen. Whatever your external relations may be, on this continent your destiny is cast. Here is the field of your duty, and of your aspirations. Here, not in Europe, or Africa, or Australia, you have to play your part in the fulfilment of the hopes held out to man by the discovery of the New World; the hopes of a happier state of society, a lessening of the terrible inequalities of the human lot, a government not of force but of reason, answering to the conception of Pym, who said "that is the best form of Government which doth actuate and inspire every part and member of a State to the common good." Those words, gentlemen, are my political philosophy.

You have interesting times before you. Democracy is on its trial. It has pretty well performed the destructive part of its task; the constructive part remains to be performed. Meantime the passions of aggrandizement and war which slumbered for a time have re-awakened. Jingoism disdains righteousness and humanity. Religious belief is being shaken by science and criticism, and the authority of conscience, as it rested on religious belief, seems in danger of being impaired. War is raging between capital and labor. Society is threatened with a tyranny of accumulated wealth. If you mean to take an interest in public affairs, as it is the duty of every citizen of a free commonwealth to do, you will have plenty to occupy your minds. I wish I could look in twenty years hence and see how you are getting on.

and however dear may be the ties to the mother country,

l.c.

l.c.

i/ Good will triumph as it has triumphed before, but it may be not without a struggle.

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It was with unfeigned mistrust of my
power to please you that I accepted your pressing
invitation. But one pleasure I hope I may have af-
forded you, for it will certainly be a pleasure to your
kind heart to have shed by your more than kind
reception a ray of sunshine on the gathering
shadows of an old man's life.

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Mr.Goldwin Smith's Canadian Club Speech

at

Ottawa on Saturday,November the I2th.

I904.

Gentlemen of the Canadian Club:

Though I had ceased to attempt addresses,I could not decline so kind and pressing an invitatioh. I am only sorry to think how little the expectations which you seem to have formed can be fulfilled.

You have asked me for personal reminiscences. Mine, no doubt,go back a good way. The other day I was reading of the death of an old member of my circle and thinking that I was about the last leaf on that tree. Just then I received an engraving of the portrait of another old friend. I wrote to thank him,and say I was pleased to find there were two of us still alive. I received an answer from his son,who had sent the portrait,and who told me that he was himself over seventy and that his father,my friend,if he were alive would be one hundred and two. But personal reminiscences are ticklish, and mine must wait at all events till I am out of the way.

One reminiscence in my life is hardly personal,and may yet have interest. I was one of a rather small number of Englishmen who visited the United States at the time of the war. I came partly as a spectator,partly as an enboy bearing to the North,which had been provoked by the attacks of our Tory press,the assurance of the good will of the English people. The masses of the English people were on that side though the war was depriving them of their cotton. They resolved,to their lasting honour,that in a great moral and

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social cause.Cotton should not be King. In spite of the disclaimers of the American Government,they divined that slavery was the issue. Bright,their leader,made on that side in the St.Jame's Hall the best speech I ever heard. I had come to see a civil war. But civil war there was none to be seen. The war from the beginning was international. It was a war between two nations into which the Union had at last been cleft by slavery. Life generally in the North was undisturbed. I must say that I was impressed by the absence of truculence,the more striking because the North knew what was going on in the prisons and prison-camps of the South. The people said that all they wanted was submission of the South to the law. Prisoners of war were well treated. I saw that they were well treated in the prison-camp at Chicago. If there was morality in that prison-camp it was because the caged eagle dies. On Thanksgiving Day in the prison hospital at Baltimore the table of the prisoners was spread with all the good things of the season,and everything about the hospital seemed good. Democracy showed more chivalry than has always been shown by professors of chivalry to a gallant envoy fighting for his independence and his home.

Again,I was struck,considering the intensity of the struggle,by the social tolerance and the freedom of opinion which prevailed,except perhaps in a city like Baltimore on the dividing line. I was at Boston at the time of the second election at Lincoln. The great majority was intensely for the war. But the minority not only voted freely,but held their meetings,celebrated their torchlight processions, and hung their banners over the street,without the slightest molestation. Nor did I hear that in the legislative assemblies there was any howling down. The conscience of the nation seemed still to be pretty free. Free action of the national conscience,gentlemen,is the one sure safeguard of righteousness.

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as righteousness is of the nation's weal. Hague Tribunals are very well in their way,if they do not prove compacts of great powers to keep their hands off each other,while each of them works its will on the weak. But the real safeguard is the free conscience of the nation.

I was at one time the guest of J.M.Forbes, a leading Boston merchant,a man who,though not in politics,was always in the front of the battle for public right and against public wrong. He was a great citizen: a character happily not uncommon in the United States,and more easily bred where there are no titles and the community is its own fountain of honor. But some Americans are learning to look for the fountain of honor across the sea.

The feeling against Great Britain was strong,as anyone who read the London Times might have expected it to be. But in the minds of the better class,at least,it was rather wounded affection than hatred. My host in a strong Unionist house gave us a toast after dinner "The President of the United States and the Queen of England." Lowell was in those days rather bitter. Some years afterwards I found him a favorite of London society,and in great request as an after-dinner speaker.

Washington was then a doleful place. Its special trade seemed to be embalment of the dead. Such ado do we make over the cast-off raiment of humanity. But the city was altogether doleful The streets were mean,the sidewalks were broken,the roads were mud-holes. Now Washington is a queen of cities,and alone of all cities on this continent thoroughly and securely well-governed, because she is governed not by a fleeting series of ward politicians,but by a standing and expert administration. I was there the guest of Seward,the pleasantest of hosts,who always unbent after dinner,trusting to the confidence of the

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social board. Once indeed he unbent rather unluckily to the Duke of Newcastle,who,being matter of fact and haughty,took a joke in earnest. Mischief was near coming of it at a later day. From Seward's house I crossed a quagmire to the State buildings,mounted a staircase and gave my name to an official. A door opened and I saw before me President Lincoln. It was a figure,as is well known,singular and angular almost to grotesqueness. But the idea of unseemly levity,generated by hearing of his little jokes,vanished at once. Melancholy,the offspring of a deep sense of responsibility,sat upon that brow. The little jokes were a mere western habit,perhaps a mental relief. We talked of the friends of the North in England,and of John Bright,whom Lincoln held in high esteem. I marked the President's unguarded state,and was not surprised when I heard of his murder. It was an epoch in my life when I placed my hand in that of Abraham Lincoln. He was an entirely good,and a very great man. Had he been greater still, is it possible that there might have been no war?

Lincoln persistently regarded and treated secession as a rebellion,when in fact it was a natural and inevitable disruption. Garrison was taking really the right view of the fundamental fact,though he gave it violent expression, when he called upon the Free States to break the covenant with hell.

I was with Grant's army before Richmond,where he lay after a series of murderous battles,facing and holding Lee: while Sherman,by his famous march,was piercing the Confederacy to the heart. The ground was turned up for miles with works and counter-works. The region was very woody,and Grant told me that in battle he could hardly see the length of a brigade. The Times and the Southern party in England still dreamed of Southern victory; but Richmond was almost visible from the lines,and the last move on the chess-board

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was at hand. The Southerners,in spite of the blockade,still had ammunition,for they shelled us liberally,and prisoners and deserters were in good case. But the South had brought its last man into the field. The belief current in England that the Northern army was an army of foreign hirelings vanished at once. It was mixed,as is the population of the continent. There had been a large number,Sir John Macdonald told me as many as 40,000,Canadian enlistments. Were these men foreign hirelings? No,they were fighting for the future of this continent,the general influences of which,though citizens of a separate and independent state,they could not fail to share.

The draft was in operation,and high prices were being given for substitutes. A party of heroes who had returned from the war were recounting their deeds and sufferings. "Ah," said one of the party, "you may boast of all you did and endured,but after all you came back. I did not come back. The bones of my substitute are whitening the sand of the James river.

I saw a field hospital with its mangled contents. Would that all jingoes could see the like. If you think war so glorious and so essential to national character,go to the war,lie in a field-hospital with a shattered limb and lock-jaw. then pour scorn on us peacemongers if you will.

In the camp I was the guest of General Ben Butler, fiercely denounced on account of his New Orleans proclamation. After all,he only proclaimed that women who insulted the soldiers of the garrison in the street,at the risk of bringing on a dangerous affray,should be locked up. Whatever were the General's misdeeds,and assuredly he was far from seraphic. he was popular with those about him,and evidently a loving husband and father. He had a lovely daughter,whose beauty,

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it must be owned,did not come to her from the paternal side. He was pleasant company,and told good stories. As commandant of New Orleans he had ordered all citizens to give up their arms. A citizen was caught disregarding the proclamation. He and his arms were brought before Butler. He pleaded that the arms were family relics. "That was my father's sword, General." Butler looked at the sword and said "When did your father die,sir?" "He died,General,in I858." "Then he must have worn the sword in hell,sir,for it was made in I859."

Grant was thoroughly one of the plain people. His quarters and equipage were as simple as those of any subaltern. He hated military pomp as much as our civic warriors love it. He disliked even the sound of the drum. But his rough outside,notwithstanding,he was a true gentleman. When at Appomatox Lee tendered his sworn in token of surrender,Grant waved it aside,and tried to divert Lee's thoughts from his fall by talking of other themes. He stopped the salute of a hundred guns which were being fired for the victory,and refused to enter Richmond as a conqueror.

I was struck with the observance on both sides of the humanities and courtesies of war. Seeing this,and being told that a Secesh lady,high in society,had eloped with a Yankee trumpeter,I felt sure that,bitter and bloody as the strife had been,it would end in reconciliation. Afterwards at Baltimore I was the guest of one of the few leading citizens who were on the Union side. A Secesh lady was caught treasonably corresponding with a Confederate raider, and was sentenced by court-martial to Dry Tortugas. Social divisions in Baltimore,as a border city were very sharp; yet my host and his wife would never rest till application was made,through a neutral agency,to Seward for a reprieve.

Garrison,after his long fight with slavery,stood

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victorious on the grave of Calhoun. They presented him with a complimentary watch. He looked at it for a time, and then said, "If it were a rotten egg I should know what to say to it." Things have not gone quite as Garrison expected, or as they were expected by the too-passionate Abolitionists into whose hands reconstruction fell. The South has been reannexed: hardly re-incorporated. Can it be democratic. The Plebeians at Rome did not think their struggle with the Patricians over till they had won the right of intermarriage. Intermarriage between the races in the South is hopeless. But without intermarriage can there be equality? Without equality can there be a republic?

You may have noted the episode of the Gladstone letter. Gladstone, at a time when victory seemed declaring for the South, said that Jeff Davis had made a nation, for the Confederacy was from the first a nation in all respects, though born of a sudden disruption. But he was afterwards sorry for what he had said. It offended the North: it grieved the friends of the North in England. Gladstone in a letter to me suggested that if the North chose to let the South go, thus getting rid of slavery, there might thereafter be a union of Canada with the Northern States. I was probably intended, but was not instructed to make the contents of the letter known to our friends. I judged it better not to do this, seeing that the letter would not have produced the desired effects, and might thereafter have proved embarrassing to the writer. I therefore kept it to myself, and it was destroyed, with the rest of my private correspondence, before I left England. But I have a clear recollection of its contents. Mr. Gladstone, of course, took it for granted that the union, the possibility of which he suggested, would be free. No other

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thought could possibly have crossed his mind.

Neither Mr.Gladstone nor any other member of the British Cabinet ever for one moment swerved from the determination to observe an honourable neutrality. The sinister overtures of the French Emperor were at once repelled. Are Americans sure that had the case been theirs,and they had been the nation whose raw materials were cut off,neutrality would have been as faithfully preserved? In the whole four trying years one cruiser escaped without a clearance,unarmed, on a pretended trip of pleasure. And,though in that case there was negligence,it was owing to the sudden illness of the legal adviser of the Crown before whom the papers lay. Has no filibustering expedition ever escaped from the ports of the United States?

The final severance of the North from the South on which Mr.Gladstone speculated did not take place. So far as that is concerned,therefore,we have nothing to disturb us.

Knowing what I do of the minds of British statesmen in former days,I can hardly hear with patience the jingo cry that they looked upon the colonies with contempt,and had mean ideas of British destiny. Their policy was colonial self-government,which most of them probably regarded as training for nationality. That ideal might be mistaken,but it was not mean. The policy of self-government nobody has yet proposed to reverse. I was intimate with Bright and Cobden,the special objects of this calumny. Neither of them ever uttered a disparaging word about the colonies,though they thought the state of dependence over-worn. The only man who did speak contemptuously of the colonies was the Imperialist Disraeli, whose fancy was Oriental,and who cared for nothing but the Imperial splendors of Hindostan.

No doubt if Gladstone were now alive and were asked whether the colonies could be allowed to control the foreign

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policy of Great Britain,or the issues of peace and war which are dependent on it,he would answer that they could not. If he were asked whether it were possible to frame a fiscal system equally suitable to all of a number of States scattered over the globe,and differing widely in their commercial circumstances,he would answer that it was not. If he were asked whether England had a divine mission on the strength of her superior civilixation to go about destroying all the wild-stocks of humanity,he would answer that she had not. If he were asked whether England in her dealings with the weak was bound to observe the laws of righteousness and humanity,he would answer that she was. If he were asked which he preferred, a nation with a heart and a mind with destinies and aspirations of its own; or one of those vast and heterogenuous Empires,which human ambition has piled up and nature has scattered again,he would probably say that he preferred the nation. But he would not on this account be showing that he was indifferent to the greatness or the happiness of England. He had spent an illustrious life in promoting both.

The event on which Gladstone speculated did not take place. The Republic if it is rid of slavery,is not rid of the race question or of lynching. The horizon in the Southern quarter is dark. At present jingoism reigns with its "strenuous life," its "big-stick," its aggressiveness,its imperfect regard for right. Suppose "expansion" should take a southern course and extend to the line of the Panama Canal, including a vast alien population,there may be another disruption; there can hardly fail to be a change of institutions. If you have an empire you must have an Emperor. We may not think it likely that things will take this course. But did we expect the attack on Spain,the assumption of a protectorate of Cuba,the annexation of Porto Rico,the subjugation of the

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Philippines? Santo Domingo,it is true,was refused. But the nation was then in a different mood. The Declaration of Independence then was still revered. The spirit of "expansion" was un-born.

As to our external relations,all we can say is. Nature will have her way. She will have her way,strive to thwart her as you will. The action of the great forces is often suspended by that of secondary forces,but the great forces prevail. Of this even that Union Jack on which we are told to keep both hands,is a symbol. It took long to blend those crosses,but they were blended at last.

One thing is certain,gentlemen. Whatever your external relations may be,and however dear may be the tie to the mother country,on this continent your destiny is cast. Here is the field of your duty,and of your aspirations. Here not in Europe,or Africa,or Australia,you have to play your part in the fulfilment of the hopes held out to man by the discovery of the New World--the hopes of a happier state of society, a lessening of the terrible inequalities of the human lot, a government not of force but of reason,answering to the conception of Pym,who said "that is the best form of government which doth actuate and inspire every part and member of a State to the common good." These words,gentlemen, are my political philosophy.

You have interesting times before you. Democracy is on its trial. It has pretty well performed the destructive part of its task; the constructive part remains to be performed. Meantime the passions of aggrandizement and war which slumbered for a time have re-awakened. Jingoism disdains righteousness and humanity. Religious belief is being shaken by science and criticism,and the authority of conscience,as it rested on religious belief,seems in danger of being impaired. War is rising between capital and labor. Society is threatened

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with a tyranny of accumulated wealth. Good will triumph as it has triumphed before,but it may be not without a struggle. If you mean to take an interest in public affairs,as it is the duty of every citizen of a free commonwealth to do,you will have plenty to occupy your minds. I wish I could look in twenty years hence and see how you are getting on.

It was with unfeigned mistrust of my power to please you that I accepted your pressing invitation. But one pleasure I hope I may have afforded you,for it will certainly be a pleasure to your kind hearts to have shed by your more than friendly reception a ray of sunshine on the gathering shadows of an old man's life.

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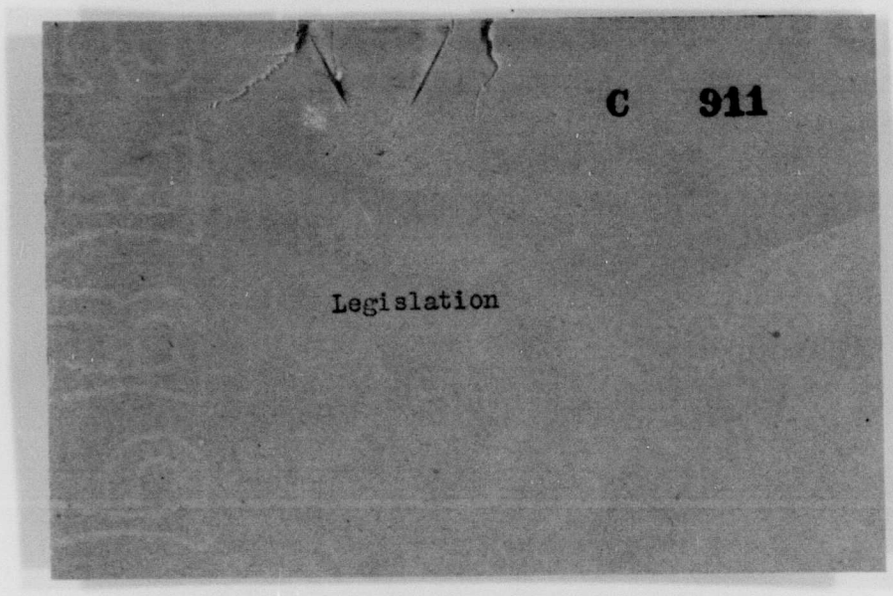

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C 912

BILL.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund ~~Association~~.

WHEREAS it is desirable to provide a fund for the maintenance of the wives and families of those who go on active service with the forces of Britain and her allies; And whereas money is now being raised for the said purpose and it is desirable to provide for the administration of the same; Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:-

1. This may be cited as the C anadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

2. His Royal Highness, The Governor General, His Honor, Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lt. Governor of Ontario, His Honour, Sir Francois Langelier, K.C.M.G.. Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, His Honour, Josiah Wood, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, His Honour, D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, His Honour Thomas W. Paterson, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, His Honour, James D. McGregor, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, His Honour, B. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, His Honour, G.H.V. Bulyea, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, His Honour, G.H.V Bulyea, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George H. Perley, The Honourable Robert Rogers, The Honourable W. T. White, The Honourable L. P. Pelletier, The Honourable J. D. Hazen, C olonel the Honourable Samuel Hughes, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier P.C., G.C.M.G., Etc., The Honourable Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable J. K. Flemming, The Honourable G.H. Murray, The Honourable Walter Scott, The Honourable A. L. Sifton, The Honourable R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G. The Honourable Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., Sir Hugh Graham, The Honourable Robert

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Robert Jaffray, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir William McKenzie, E. J. Chamberlin, Esq., Honourable Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., Honourable C. Sifton, H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., F. Barnard, Esq., M.P., George Burn, Esq., T. C. Casgrain, Esq., K.C., Honourable R. Dandurand, Sir Henry K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, Esq., Herbert S. Holt, Esq., Honourable Sir Melvin Jones, Honourable A. E. Kemp, Honourable W. L. McKenzie King, Honourable R. Lemieux, A. H. Hanton, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Patterson, William Price, Esq., A. F. Sladen, Esq., Sir Edmund Walker, M.P., E. C. Whitney, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Wilkie are incorporated under the name of The Canadian Patriotic Fund ~~Association~~ (hereinafter called the "Corporation")

3. The objects of the corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the ~~benefit~~ assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives of ~~those~~ residents of Canada ~~serving~~ in the war with Britain and her allies.

4. There shall vest in the corporation:-

(a) Any moneys, securities and other property which are now the property of The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association incorporated by Chapter 92 of the Statutes of 1901.

(b) All moneys at any time ~~after the passing of this Act~~ contributed to be expended or distributed by or through the corporation hereby created.

5. The corporation shall, after securing the funds, securities and other property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund ~~Association~~, be subject to the debts and liabilities of the said Association up to the amount so received.

6. The affairs of the corporation shall be administered by an Executive Committee consisting of a President and such other officers as the members of the ~~Association~~ may from time to

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to time determine.

4. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment in such manner among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper or advisable; and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund and to what extend and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation.

7. Pending the final distribution of the fund, the Corporation may

(a) invest it in the public bonds, stocks, bonds debentures or other securities of the United Kingdom or of any colony or dependency thereof, ~~or of the United States or any state thereof~~, or in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or or of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada; or

(b) deposit it with any chartered bank in Canada.

9. On and from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen the accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada, ~~and the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa;~~ and a report of such audit, with such further statement as seems proper, shall be published as the Corporation directs; and the said auditor, or his successor in office, shall be the auditor of the Corporation.

10. Except as provided for by the next preceding section, and except as to any fraudulent act or fraudulent omission of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not, nor shall any of its members, be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the Corporation or of any of its officers, members, employees or agents, whether such acts, errors or omissions have taken place before, or take place after, the passing of this

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this Act, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said moneys, or of any portion thereof, or in ~~as~~ any other respect in carrying out the objects of this Act.

11. Until the Corporation is dissolved as hereinafter provided, the successor or successors in office of the Governor General, and of the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories, and the Commissioner of the Yukon, shall be members of the Corporation.

12. The office of the Corporation shallbe in the City of Ottawa.

13. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make by-laws, rules or regulations as to the holding of its meetings, the admission of additional members to the Corporation, the appointment and duties of its officers and employees, the appointment of members to fill vacancies, the quorum at meetings, and generally the internal government of the Corporation and the carrying out of the objects of this Act.

14. The Corporation may, out of the moneys vested in it, pay all expenses it thinks necessary or proper to incur, or which it considers have been properly incurred by the said Association, or on its behalf, in connection with the carrying out of the objects of this Act or of the work of the said ~~Association~~ Corporation or of the committees thereof.

15. When the purposes for which the Corporation is created have been fully carried out, completed and finished, the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the Corporation to be dissolved.

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C 916

4th Session, 12th Parliament, 5 George V., 914.

BILL 7.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is desirable to provide a fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and whereas money is now being raised for the said purpose, and it is desirable to provide for the administration of the same: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as *The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914*.

Incorporation. **2.** His Royal Highness The Governor General, His Honour Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, His Honour Sir François Langelier, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, His Honour Josiah Wood, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, His Honour D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, His Honour Thomas W. Paterson, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, His Honour James D. McGregor, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, His Honour B. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, His Honour Geo. E. Brown, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, His Honour G. H. V. Bulyea, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George H. Perley, The Honourable Robert Rogers, The Honourable W. T. White, The Honourable L. P. Pelletier, The Honourable J. D. Hazen, Colonel The Honourable Samuel Hughes, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., The

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Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable J. K. Flemming, The Honourable G. H. Murray, The Honourable J. A. Matheson, The Honourable Walter Scott, The Honourable A. L. Sifton, The Honourable Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., Sir Hugh Graham, The Honourable Robert Jaffray, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir William Mackenzie, E. J. Chamberlin, Esq., The Right Honourable Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., The Honourable C. Sifton, H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., F. S. Barnard, Esq., George Burn, Esq., T. C. Casgrain, Esq., K.C., The Honourable R. Dandurand, Sir Henry K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, Esq., Herbert S. Holt, Esq., The Honourable Sir Melvin Jones, The Honourable A. E. Kemp, The Honourable W. L. McKenzie King, The Honourable R. Lemieux, A. M. Nanton, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Patterson, William Price, Esq., A. F. Sladen, Esq., C.M.G., Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O., E. C. Whitney, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Wilkie are incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Patriotic Fund" (hereinafter called the "Corporation").

Objects.

3. The objects of the Corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.

Property vested in Corporation.

4. There shall vest in the Corporation,—

(*a*) any moneys, securities and other property which are now the property of The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, incorporated by chapter 92 of the statutes of 1901, and which the Association may agree to transfer;

(*b*) all moneys at any time contributed to be expended or distributed by or through the Corporation hereby created.

Liabilities assumed.

5. Upon the transfer of the funds, securities and other property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association to the Corporation, the Corporation shall be subject to the obligations, debts and liabilities of the said Association up to the amount so received.

Executive committee.

6. The affairs of the Corporation shall be administered by an Executive Committee, consisting of a President and such other officers and members as the corporation may from time to time determine.

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7. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper or advisable; and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund, and to what extent and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation. Distribution of funds.

8. The Corporation shall have the power to establish branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and to co-operate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada, for purposes similar to those of the Corporation, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may by by-law determine. Branches.

9. Pending the final distribution of the fund, the Corporation may,— Investments.

(a) invest it in the public consols, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Dominion or dependency thereof, or in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada; or,

(*b*) deposit it with any chartered bank in Canada.

10. On and from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada, and a report of such audit, with such further statement as seems proper, shall be published as the Corporation directs; and the said auditor, or his successor in office, shall be the auditor of the Corporation. Audit.

11. Except as provided for by the next preceding section, and except as to any fraudulent act or fraudulent omission of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not, nor shall any of its members, be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the Corporation or of any of its officers, members, employees or agents, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said moneys, or of any portion thereof, or in any other respect in carrying out the objects of this Act. Liability of Corporation for its officers.

12. Until the Corporation is dissolved as hereinafter provided, the successor or successors in office of the Governor Ex-officio members.

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General, and of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Commissioner of the Yukon, shall be members of the Corporation.

Head office.

13. The office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Ottawa.

Bylaws and regulations.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make by-laws, rules and regulations as to the holding of its meetings, the admission of additional members to the Corporation, the appointment and duties of its officers and employees, the appointment of members to fill vacancies, the quorum at meetings, and generally the internal government of the Corporation and the carrying out of the objects of this Act.

Payment of expenses.

15. The Corporation may, out of the moneys vested in it, pay all expenses it thinks necessary or proper to incur, or which it considers have been properly incurred by the said Corporation, or on its behalf, in connection with the carrying out of the objects of this Act or of the work of the said Corporation or of the committees thereof.

Dissolution of Corporation.

16. When the purposes for which the Corporation is created have been fully carried out, completed and finished, the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the Corporation to be dissolved.

7.

4th Session, 12th Parliament, 5 George V, 1914.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 7.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

First reading, August 21, 1914.

MR. ROGERS.

OTTAWA
Printed by J. DE L. TACHÉ
Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty
1914

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 7.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 22, 1914.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is desirable to provide a fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and whereas money is now being raised for the said purpose, and it is desirable to provide for the administration of the same: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as *The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.*

Incorporation. **2.** His Royal Highness The Governor General, His Honour Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, His Honour Sir François Langelier, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, His Honour Josiah Wood, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, His Honour D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, His Honour Thomas W. Paterson, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, His Honour James D. McGregor, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, His Honour B. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, His Honour Geo. E. Brown, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, His Honour G. H. V. Bulyea, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George H. Perley, The Honourable Robert Rogers, The Honourable W. T. White, The Honourable L. P. Pelletier, The Honourable J. D. Hazen, Colonel The Honourable Samuel Hughes, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., The

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Objects.

3. The objects of the Corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.

Property vested in Corporation.

4. There shall vest in the Corporation,—

(*a*) any moneys, securities and other property which are now the property of The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, incorporated by chapter 92 of the statutes of 1901, and which the Association may agree to transfer;

(*b*) all moneys at any time contributed to be expended or distributed by or through the Corporation hereby created.

Liabilities assumed.

5. Upon the transfer of the funds, securities and other property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association to the Corporation, the Corporation shall be subject to the obligations, debts and liabilities of the said Association up to the amount so received.

Executive committee.

6. The affairs of the Corporation shall be administered by an executive committee, consisting of a president and such other officers and members as the corporation may from time to time determine.

Provisional executive committee.

2. The persons whose names are mentioned in section 2 shall constitute the provisional executive committee, and provided that ten of the said persons are present at the meeting, the Corporation may be organized and the executive committee may be elected by them. Until otherwise provided by by-law or regulation made by the executive committee, ten members of the executive committee shall be a quorum.

Distribution of funds.

7. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper or advisable; and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund, and to what extent and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation.

Branches.

8. The Corporation shall have the power to establish branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and to co-operate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada, for purposes similar to those of the Corporation, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may by by-law determine.

Investments.

9. Pending the final distribution of the fund, the Corporation may,—

(*a*) invest it in the public consols, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Dominion or dependency thereof, or in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada; or,

(*b*) deposit it with any chartered bank in Canada.

Audit.

10. On and from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada, and a report of such audit, with such further statement as seems proper, shall be published as the Corporation directs; and the said auditor, or his successor in office, shall be the auditor of the Corporation.

Liability of Corporation for its officers.

11. Except as provided for by the next preceding section, and except as to any fraudulent act or fraudulent omission of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not, nor shall any of its members, be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the Cor-

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poration or of any of its officers, members, employees or agents, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said moneys, or of any portion thereof, or in any other respect in carrying out the objects of this Act.

Ex-officio members.

12. Until the Corporation is dissolved as hereinafter provided, the successor or successors in office of the Governor General, and of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Commissioner of the Yukon, shall be members of the Corporation.

Head office.

13. The office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Ottawa.

Bylaws and regulations.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make by-laws, rules and regulations as to the holding of its meetings, the admission of additional members to the Corporation, the appointment and duties of its officers and employees, the appointment of members to fill vacancies, the quorum at meetings, and generally the internal government of the Corporation and the carrying out of the objects of this Act.

Payment of expenses.

15. The Corporation may, out of the moneys vested in it, pay all expenses it thinks necessary or proper to incur, or which it considers have been properly incurred by the said Corporation, or on its behalf, in connection with the carrying out of the objects of this Act or of the work of the said Corporation or of the committees thereof.

Dissolution of Corporation.

16. When the purposes for which the Corporation is created have been fully carried out, completed and finished, the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the Corporation to be dissolved.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 7

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 22, 1914.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is desirable to provide a fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and whereas money is now being raised for the said purpose, and it is desirable to provide for the administration of the same: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act*, 1914.

Incorporation.

2. His Royal Highness The Governor General, His Honour Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, His Honour Sir François Langelier, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, His Honour Josiah Wood, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, His Honour D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, His Honour Thomas W. Paterson, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, His Honour James D. McGregor, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, His Honour; B. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, His Honour Geo. E. Brown, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, His Honour G. H. V. Bulyea, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George H. Perley,

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The Honourable Robert Rogers, The Honourable W. T. White, The Honourable L. P. Pelletier, The Honourable J. D. Hazen, Colonel The Honourable Samuel Hughes, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable J. K. Flemming, The Honourable G. H. Murray, The Honourable J. A. Matheson, The Honourable Walter Scott, The Honourable A. L. Sifton, The Honourable Sir R. P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George Black, Sir Hugh Graham, The Honourable T. Berthiaume, E. R. Wood, Esq., The Honourable Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., J. K. L. Ross, Esq., The Honourable Robert Jaffray, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir William Mackenzie, E. J. Chamberlin, Esq., The Right Honourable Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., The Honourable C. Sifton, H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., F. S. Barnard, Esq., George Burn, Esq., T. C. Casgrain, Esq., K.C., The Honourable R. Dandurand, Sir Henry K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, Esq., Herbert S. Holt, Esq., The Honourable Sir Melvin Jones, The Honourable A. E. Kemp, The Honourable W. L. McKenzie King, The Honourable R. Lemieux, A. M. Nanton, Esq., William Price, Esq., A. F. Sladen, Esq., C.M.G., Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O., E. C. Whitney, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Wilkie are incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Patriotic Fund" (hereinafter called the "Corporation").

Objects.

3. The objects of the Corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.

Property vested in Corporation.

4. There shall vest in the Corporation,—

(*a*) any moneys, securities and other property which are now the property of The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, incorporated by chapter 92 of the statutes of 1901, and which the Association may agree to transfer;

(*b*) all moneys at any time contributed to be expended or distributed by or through the Corporation hereby created.

Liabilities assumed.

5. Upon the transfer of the funds, securities and other property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association to the Corporation, the Corporation shall be subject to the obligations, debts and liabilities of the said Association up to the amount so received.

Executive committee.

6. The affairs of the Corporation shall be administered by an executive committee, consisting of a president and such other officers and members as the corporation may from time to time determine.

Provisional executive committee

2. The persons whose names are mentioned in section 2 shall constitute the *provisional executive committee*, and provided that ten of the said persons are present at the meeting, the Corporation may be organized and the executive committee may be elected by them. Until otherwise provided by the by-law or regulation made by the executive committee, ten members of the executive committee shall be a quorum.

Distribution of funds.

7. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper or advisable; and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund, and to what extent and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation.

Branches.

8. The Corporation shall have the power to establish branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and to co-operate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada, for purposes similar to those of the Corporation, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may by by-law determine.

9. Pending the final distribution of the fund, the Corporation may,—

Investments.

(*a*) invest it in the pubic consols, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Dominion or dependency thereof, or in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada; or,

(*b*) deposit it with any chartered bank in Canada.

Audit

10. On and from the thirty-first day of December,

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one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada, and a report of such audit, with such further statement as seems proper, shall be published as the Corporation directs; and the said auditor, or his successor in office, shall be the auditor of the Corporation.

Liability of Corporation for its officers.

11. Except as provided for by the next preceding section, and except as to any fraudulent act or fraudulent omission of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not, nor shall any of its members, be liable or in any way answerable for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the Corporation or of any of its officers, members, employees or agents, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said moneys, or of any portion thereof, or in any other respect in carrying out the objects of this Act.

Ex-officio members.

12. Until the Corporation is dissolved as hereinafter provided, the successor or successors in office of the Governor General, and of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Commissioner of the Yukon, shall be members of the Corporation.

Head office

13. The office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Ottawa.

Bylaws and regulations.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make by-laws, rules and regulations as to the holding of its meetings, the admission of additional members to the Corporation, the appointment and duties of its officers and employees, the appointment of members to fill vacancies, the quorum at meetings, and generally the internal government of the Corporation and the carrying out of the objects of this Act.

Payment of expenses.

15. The Corporation may, out of the moneys vested in it, pay all expenses it thinks necessary or proper to incur, or which it considers have been properly incurred by the said Corporation, or on its behalf, in connection with the carrying out of the objects of this Act or of the work of the said Corporation or of the committees thereof.

Dissolution of Corporation.

16. When the purposes for which the Corporation is created have been fully carried out, completed and finished, the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the Corporation to be dissolved.

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5th Session, 12th Parliament, 5 George V, 1915

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 1914, 2nd Sess., c. 8.

1. Section 3 of *The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914*, statutes of 1914 (Second Session), chapter 8, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"2. The Corporation may also assist, in case of need, residents of Newfoundland who are the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Newfoundland, who, during the present war, may be on active service in the Canadian naval or military forces. Newfoundlanders in Canadian forces.

"3. The Corporation may also, during the war and for six months after the termination of the war, assist in case of need:— Objects of Corporation extended to:—

(*a*) Officers and men, residents of Canada, who return to Canada incapacitated by wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on active service with the naval or military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies during the present war; and Incapacitated officers and men.

(*b*) Residents of Canada who are widows, children and dependent relatives of officers or men, residents of Canada, who die from wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on such active service. Widows, etc., of officers and men.

No assistance shall be given to any person under the provisions of this subsection for a longer period than six months, or to any person who is in receipt of any gratuity, pension or allowance paid by His Majesty or by any foreign government in consequence of incapacity or death occurring as aforesaid." Limit of assistance that can be given.

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39.

5th Session, 12th Parliament, 5 George V, 1915

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

First reading, February 16, 1915.

MR. DOHERTY.

OTTAWA
Printed by J. DE L. TACHÉ
Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty
1915

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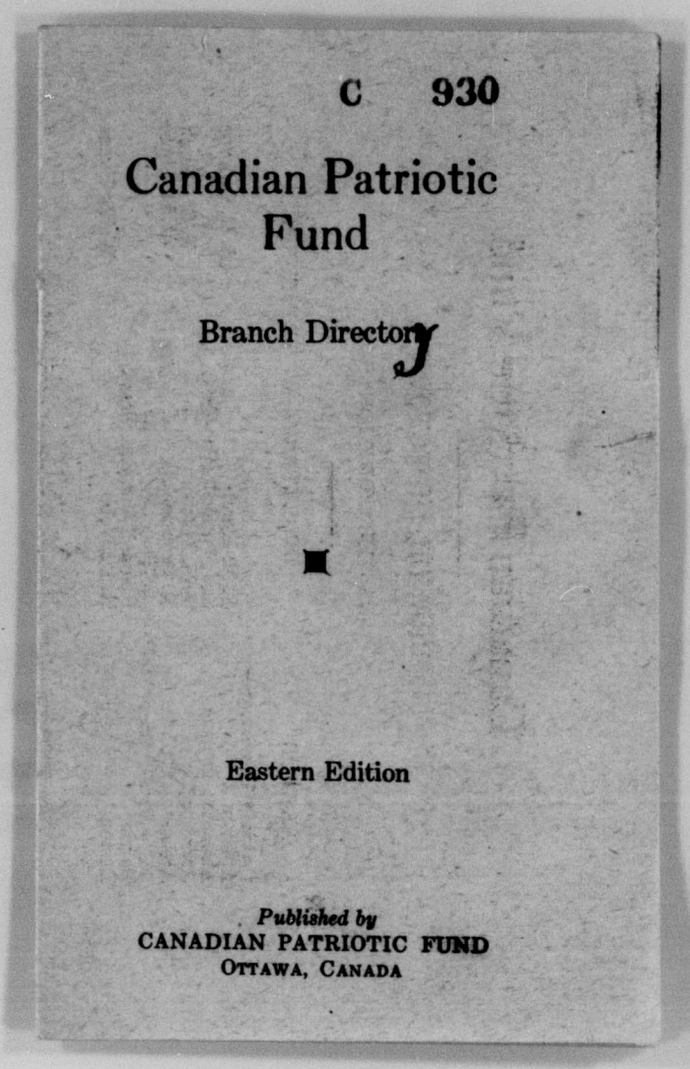
C 930

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Branch Directory

Eastern Edition

Published by
CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
OTTAWA, CANADA

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canadian Patriotic Fund

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EASTERN EDITION

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Niagara Falls	T. F. Battle	W. H. Carroll
Norfolk Co.	Geo. J. McKiee, Sec.-Treas., Simcoe.	
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Northumberland & Durham,	Lt.-Col. N. F. MacNachtan, Sec.-Treas.	Cobourg,
Nottawasaga Tp. (Simcoe Co.),	A. Campbell, Glen Huron,	J. A. Brackenridge
Oro Tp. (Simcoe Co.)	H. J. Tudhope, Sec.-Treas., Hawkestone.	
Oshawa	Dr. T. E. Kaiser	Mervyn J. Rowe
Osprey Tp. (Grey Co.)	Thos. Scott, Sec.-Treas., McIntyre.	
Ottawa & Carleton Co.	R. A. Hurdman	D. M. Finnie
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Parry Sound West	F. Tasker, Parry Sound	H. C. Strange
Peel Co.	W. C. C. Innes, Port Credit,	C. S. McDonald
Pembroke	A. L. Eastcott	Michael Howe
Penetanguishene	J. M. H. Maguire, Sec.-Treas.	
Perth Co.	L. J. Salter, Sec.-Treas., Stratford.	
Perth, Town	Miss Jean A. Drysdale, Sec.-Treas.	
Peterborough, City & Co.	F. H. Dobbin	F. Adams
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Porquis Junction	J. E. Woodall, Sec.-Treas.	
Port Arthur	Jno. W. Manning	W. J. Gurney
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Port Elgin	E. Roy Sayles	Jas. Struthers
Port Hope	W. H. Roper	R. A. Mulholland
Port Perry	W. S. Short	S. Jeffrey
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Vankleek Hill		N. S. Hall
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Walkerville	H. L. Berry	C. W. Hoare
Waterloo, Town	P. J. Wright, Sec.-Treas.	
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Prov. of Manitoba:	Charles H. Webster, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg	
Prov. of Saskatchewan:	T. M. Bee, Parliament Bldgs., Regina, Geo. A. Bell	

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Prov. of Alberta:		
South Alberta	Thoburn Allan, Calgary	W. M. Connacher
North Alberta	Jno. Blue, Edmonton	Jno. A. McDougall
Prov. of British Columbia:		
Provincial Branch	F. Nation, Victoria, B.C.	W. J. Goepel
Victoria City	Robt. H. Swinerton, Sec.-Treas.	
Greater Vancouver	C. H. Bonnor	C. G. Pennock
Yukon Territory:	W. G. Radford, Dawson City	Hon. G. Black
Newfoundland:	Hon. P. T. McGrath, St. Johns,	Jno. S. Mann
Prince Edward Island:	Major A. A. Bartlett, Charlottetown,	H. W. Binning
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Kings, Queens & Albert	C. B. Allan, Sec.-Treas., St. John.	
Madawaska Co.	Aaron Lawson, Edmunston	F. H. Bourgoin
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Coaticook	Miss Isabel Wadleigh	Mr. M. R. Chartier
Danville	S. L. Gibson	Henri Girard
Drummondville	Nap. Garceau (President)	
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Granby	J. G. Fuller	A. C. Smith
Grand Mere	Rev. W. F. Seaman, Sec.-Treas.	
Howick	Dr. J. C. Shanks, Sec.-Treas.	
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Ormstown	N. H. Slack, Sec.-Treas.	
Point Levis	Dr. P. G. Roy, Sec.-Treas.	

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Richmond & Melbourne	Rev. Wm. McMillan	A. S. Raimback
St. Hyacinthe	D. J. Brennan	J. Laframboise
St. John's	S. J. L'Ecuyer	D. J. Fraser
Scotstown	G. F. Cowan, Sec.-Treas.	
Sherbrooke City	J. J. Fitzgerald	T. J. Parkes
Stanstead & Rock Island	J. M. O'Halloran	A. C. McPhee
Stanstead Co.	E. W. Hay, Sec.-Treas., Stanstead Plain	
Sutton		
Thetford Mines	J. T. McCallum	Jas. Lipsey
Three Rivers	L. G. Balcer	E. L. Wilson
Valleyfield	D. D. McBain, Sec.-Treas.	
Waterville	Geo. A. Symons, Sec.-Treas.	
Windsor Mills	J. W. Quinn, Sec.-Treas.	
Wright Co.	E. S. Green, 30 Montcalm St., Hull	D. Robertson

Great Britain:—Soldiers' & Sailors' Families Association, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., London.
Buffalo:—Prince of Wales British Relief Fund, Room 110, D. S. Morgan Bldg.
Boston:—The British Imperial Relief Fund of New England, 18 Tremont St.

Chicago:—The British Empire Association, 104 S. LaSalle St.
Cleveland:—Canadian Club of Cleveland, 900 Marshall Bldg.
Detroit:—Detroit Auxiliary, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Room 808 Hammond Bldg.
New York:—The Canadian Society of New York, 115 Broadway.
Providence:—British Relief Society of Rhode Island.
Rochester:—Prince of Wales Relief Fund, 16 Electric Avenue.

Names and Addresses of Secretaries and Treasurers, Nova Scotia Branches of Canadian Patriotic Fund.

BRANCH	SECRETARY	TREASURER
Annapolis County:—		
Middleton District	O. P. Goucher, Middleton	C. N. Roop
Bridgetown District	Karl Freeman, Bridgetown	E. A. Hicks
Annapolis Royal District	A. E. Atlee, Annapolis Royal, Sec.-Treas.	
Antigonish County	W. H. Harrison, Antigonish, Sec.-Treas.	
Cape Breton County	J. G. Angwin, Sydney	J. E. Burchell
Colchester County	C. W. Lunn, Truro	M. Dickie
Cumberland County:—		
Amherst District	W. M. Manning, Amherst	W. C. Montizambert

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BRANCH	SECRETARY	TREASURER
Springhill District	D. McLeod, Springhill	A. A. McKinnon
Digby County	Rev. Wm. Driffield, Digby, Sec.-Treas.	
Guysboro County	A. R. Manning, Canso, Sec.-Treas.	
Halifax County	E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax	H. A. Flemming
Hants County	Rev. H. A. Harley, Windsor	J. A. Russell
Inverness County	F. A. McEchen, Inverness	J. A. McKendy
Kings County	George C. Roy, Kentville, Sec.-Treas.	
Lunenburg County	H. H. MacIntosh, Lunenburg	Robert Dawson
Pictou County	R. H. Graham, K.C., New Glasgow, Sec.-Treas.	
Queens County	F. F. Gardner, Liverpool, Sec.-Treas.	
Richmond County:—		
St. Peters District	Kenneth McIntosh, St. Peters	J. W. Doyle
Arichat District	D. H. Campbell, Arichat	S. F. Blagdon
Shelburne County	Rev. G. R. McKean, Shelburne	N. C. Ralston
Victoria County	John E. Campbell, Baddeck	F. C. Dickie
Yarmouth County	A. P. Stoneman, Yarmouth	J. W. Lonergan
Nova Scotia Executive	Arthur S. Barnstead 197 Hollis St., Halifax	H. A. Flemming

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Arichat District	D. H. Campbell, Arichat	S. F. Blagdon
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Victoria County	John E. Campbell, Baddeck	F. C. Dickie
Yarmouth County	A. P. Stoneman, Yarmouth	J. W. Lonergan
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B I L L.

An Act to amend "The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914".

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:- 1914, 2nd Sess., c. 8

1. Section 3 of "The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914", Statutes of 1914 (Second Session), Chapter 8, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:-

Newfoundlanders in Canadian forces.

2. The Corporation may also assist, in case of need, residents of Newfoundland who are the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Newfoundland, who, during the present war, may be on active service in the Canadian naval or military forces.

Objects of Corporation extended to:-

3. The Corporation may also, during the war and for six months after the termination of the war, assist in case of need:-

Incapacitated officers and men;

(a) Officers and men, residents of Canada, who return to Canada incapacitated by wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on active service with the naval or military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies during the present war; and

Widows, etc., of officers and men.

(b) Residents of Canada who are widows, children or dependent relatives of officers or men, residents of Canada, who die from wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on such active service.

Limit of Assistance that can be given.

No assistance shall be given to any person under the provisions of this subsection for a longer period than six months, or to any person who is in receipt of any gratuity, pension or allowance paid by His Majesty or by any foreign government in consequence of incapacity ~~or death~~ occurring ~~or incurred~~ received, contracted or ~~during such active service~~ as aforesaid. by reason of death

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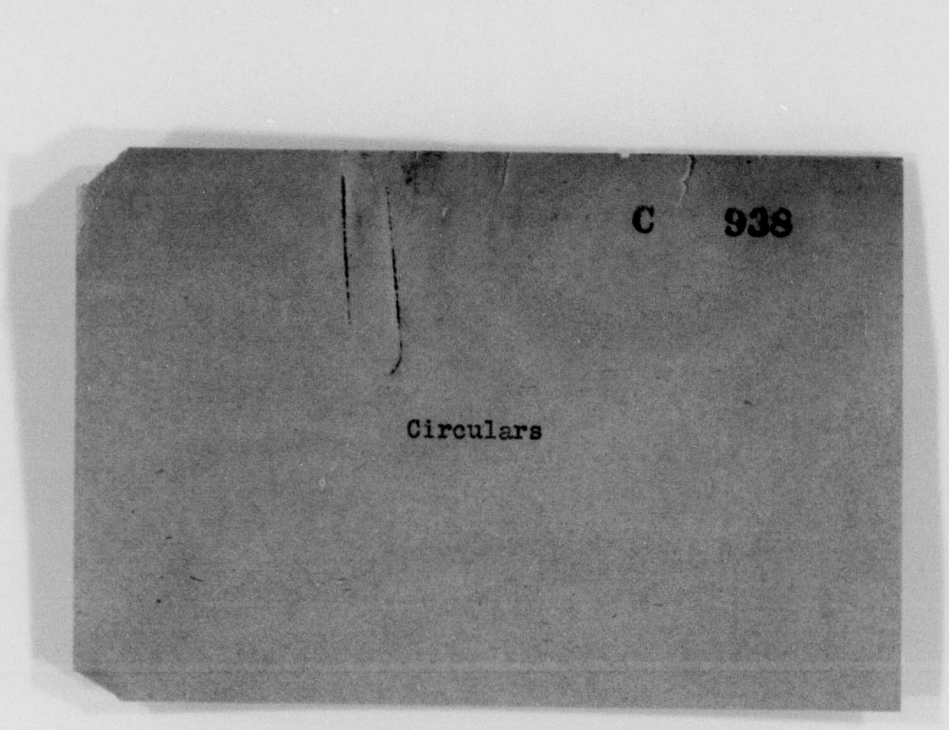

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C 939

PATRON
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
PRESIDENT
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND OF STRATHEARN, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., &c.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

HONORARY SECRETARY
HERBERT B. AMES, Esq., M.P.

BIRKS BUILDING, SPARKS STREET

HONORARY TREASURER
HON. WM. T. WHITE, M.P.
MINISTER OF FINANCE.

TELEPHONE QUEEN 1817

OTTAWA, ONT.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

At the very commencement of the war and as soon as Canadian soldiers began to mobilize for active service, the question arose as to how their wives and families were to be maintained during their absence. In not a few instances generous-minded employers offered to continue to pay wages as formerly in whole or in part to the families of men who had been in their service. Many cases which were unprovided for, however, came under local notice and funds were started in several of our large cities to care for such. It soon became evident that while certain districts could provide well for the families within their boundaries, there would be other cases, equally deserving, in danger of being overlooked. Hence arose the demand for a central or national fund, that would ~~stand behind~~ and consolidate local effort and ~~step in~~ where this ~~fell short~~.

In answer to numerous requests, His Royal Highness, the Governor-General of Canada, took the initiative in this matter and the *Canadian Patriotic Fund* was organized with His Majesty the King as patron. It is a body corporate by virtue of an Act of Parliament and is empowered: "To collect, administer "and distribute a fund for the assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives of "officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval "and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies." This central body has a distinguished list of Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee made up of leading men from every province of the Dominion ~~and including representatives of both political parties and races~~.

BRANCH ORGANIZATION.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is given power by its charter "to establish branches or local organizations "throughout Canada, and to co-operate with any association or organization ~~elsewhere~~ in any place in Canada, "for purposes similar to those of the corporation." The first step in the direction of united effort was taken when the Patriotic Fund Association of 1900, which had administered relief during and since the Boer War, decided to dissolve and to turn over its unexpended balance, amounting to ~~nearly~~ $79,000, to the new Fund. Then local organizations, that had already begun work in Montreal and Toronto, asked to be admitted as branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund and were duly accepted. A full measure of autonomy is granted to these local bodies, yet, for the sake of uniformity, certain conditions have been laid down and cordially accepted. It is very desirable that further branch associations be formed, so as to cover, if possible, the entire Dominion.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A BRANCH OF THE FUND.

In launching a branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, great care should be exercised, by those who take the lead, to make the movement broad enough ~~to include the largest possible number of the influential and active men and women of the community~~. No ~~small~~ existing society, however zealous, that has ~~only~~ membership only ~~a portion of the available material~~, should ~~be permitted to~~ undertake, unaided, so large an enterprise. If contingents continue to go to the front, there will be in every ~~patriotic~~ community, a large number of families justly entitled to receive assistance from the fund, and the work involved in collecting and administering the fund will be of such importance and magnitude as to require the active support of a large and representative body of men and women.

Let a few leading citizens call a meeting without undue publicity, let them discuss the needs and resolve to form a local Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. On application to the Honorary-Secretary at Ottawa (Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P.) information will be furnished as to the procedure and methods which experience has elsewhere shown to work out satisfactorily.

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Each local Branch should have the usual officers together with an Executive Committee and at least two Sub-Committees, *viz.*:—

(*a*) *Finance* for the work of raising locally contributions in support of the Fund, and determining how they shall be made payable.

(*b*) *Relief* for the investigation of all claims for aid, the determination of the amount of assistance which in each case may reasonably be given, and for the close oversight of monies paid out.

Ladies Auxiliaries are invaluable in visiting the soldiers' wives and families, and supplying the intimate personal touch which oftentimes proves quite as necessary as financial aid.

In connection with the raising of funds it may here be mentioned that the services of Mr. G. A. Warburton have been placed for a time at the disposal of the Executive. Mr. Warburton acted as Campaign Manager for the local branch of the Patriotic Fund at Toronto where in four days the phenomenal sum of $900,000 was pledged. Any community wishing to organize, according to the short-term method there employed, should communicate with the Honorary-Secretary, if Mr. Warburton's services are desired.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO ASSISTANCE FROM THE FUND

1. To have a just claim on the Fund, it must be shown that at the time of reporting for duty, the soldier was actually residing in Canada and was supporting the wife, family or dependent relative who now applies for aid.

2. The Fund recognizes as being on the same basis, not only Canadian Volunteers and Regulars, but also British Army and Navy Reservists, and French, Belgian, Servian and Russian reservists who, leaving dependents in Canada, may have gone to join the colors. These soldiers are all fighting, side by side, for the common cause and their families in Canada are entitled to equal consideration.

3. Again, aid can be granted only while the soldier is on active service. It may commence, however, before he gives up his employment or leaves his home and be continued so long as he is with his regiment, allowing reasonable time for his return journey to Canada.

4. The names of families claiming help should be transmitted to the Central Executive for verification and record.

HOW TO DETERMINE WHAT IS A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF RELIEF.

Not many families will be left in total destitution. The British Government grants to each married man a separation allowance amounting to 15 shillings per week. It is quite possible that the Canadian Government may adopt a similar course and provide an amount relatively the same. Again, there are often minor wage-earners in the family who do or can contribute in part towards its support. Further many employers are continuing to pay half, and in some cases, the whole amount, which their absent employees had been accustomed to earn, to the family of the soldier who has gone to the war. Then there are often other sources of minor revenue. (For example see Form A.). All these sources of income should be enquired into by the local Relief Committee and carefully considered when calculating what amount a family may justly receive from the fund. For example, if a woman applies for herself and three children, aged respectively 12, 7 and 3 years, she might be regarded as entitled to receive, if she had no other sources of income whatsoever, the sum of approximately $45.00 per month. This would be made up by allowing her $1.00 per day on her own account and adding 25c. per day for a child between the ages of 10 and 15 years, 15c for a child between 5 and 10 years of age, and 10c per day for a child under five years. If, however, she receives a separation allowance of $15.00 or $20.00 per month, the Fund should be relieved to that extent and should give her only the difference between $45.00 and $20.00, or $25.00 per month. In some cases where reservist families have relatives or friends in Great Britain, it may be wise to allow passage money to return home.

The Local Relief Committee may also have to provide for the families of officers in which case some other factors should be considered and a special confidential memorandum on this matter will be furnished on application to the Honorary-Secretary of the Fund. (Ask for Form B.)

THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.

As the custodian of the common fund, the Central Organization will be expected to exercise general oversight over the methods and activities of all the branches.

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FORM A.

MODEL RELIEF FORM.

Submitted for use of local Relief Committee in determining what amount may be justly paid to a family during soldier's absence.

	Per Month.
Wife on her own account—estimated at $1.00 per day	$ 30.00
Allowance for 1 Child—between 10 and 15 years of age, at 25c per day	7.50
" 1 Child—between 5 and 10 years of age, at 15c per day	4.50
" 1 Child—under 5 years of age, at 10c per day	3.00
" other Dependent Relative in actual residence	
*Compassionate Allowance	
Total	$45.00

Deduct:

	Per Month.
(*a*) Amount of separation allowance, estimated at	$ 20.00
(*b*) Wages paid family by former employer	5.00
(*c*) Rent remitted by landlord	2.00
(*d*) Earnings of members of family	8.00
(*e*) All other sources of income	1.00
Total	$ 36.00

	Per Month.
Gross amount of relief required to maintain family	$ 45.00
Deductions amounting to	36.00
Net Amount chargeable to Canadian Patriotic Fund	$ 9.00

Made up by: ..... Checked by: .....

Payment authorized on resolution passed by Local Relief Committee of .....Branch.

Date .....

Signature .....

Secretary .....Branch.

* The compassionate allowance is for temporary extraordinary need such as accident, sickness, &c.

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A Message to the People of Canada.

In response to urgent appeals from many parts of the Dominion, I inaugurated the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the object of which is to provide for the needs of the wives, families, and dependent relatives of those who go to the front to fight the battles of Great Britain and her Allies. Unless generous-minded citizens come to their aid, there will be, during the coming winter, much hardship in many families owing to the absence of the bread-winner. I have the greatest confidence that those that are in a position to give need but the opportunity of doing so, and that the response will be wide-spread and generous.

During the past few days the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been duly organized, a strong Executive, representing the whole Dominion, has been appointed, and a central Bureau established at Ottawa.

I sincerely hope that in every city and town throughout the Dominion, branches of this organization may be formed, full particulars of which can be had by addressing the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P., Ottawa.

By co-ordinating and harmonizing benevolent efforts in this way, the danger of overlapping on the one hand, or neglecting deserving communities on the other hand, may be met and overcome.

I am convinced that all Canadian hearts will go out to their brave fellow citizens who have gone to the front. A prompt and hearty response to this appeal will put all anxiety at rest about those near and dear to them, and will also afford to those who cannot go, an opportunity of doing their duty to Canada and the Empire.

ARTHUR,

President,

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Government House,
26th August, 1914.

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C 943

PATRON
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT
FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND OF STRATHEARN, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., &c.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

HONORARY SECRETARY
HERBERT B. AMES, Esq., M.P.

BIRKS BUILDING, SPARKS STREET

HONORARY TREASURER
HON. WM. T. WHITE, M.P.
MINISTER OF FINANCE.

TELEPHONE QUEEN 1817

OTTAWA, ONT. 4th September, 1914.

Dear Sir:

Mr. H. B. Ames, Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, has requested me to send to you, as one of the Incorporators of the Fund, a copy of a circular which it is proposed shortly to issue and distribute widely throughout Canada. This circular is submitted for your consideration and Mr. Ames would be glad if, having any suggestions to offer, you would ~~wire~~ submit them to this office. The circular will stand in its present form until September 10th, beyond which date it is considered inadvisable to delay its general distribution. When printed in its final form the Central Office of the Fund will supply you with as many copies as you may request for circulation.

Yours truly,

Philip H. Morris

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Roxborough Apartments,
Ottawa.

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Funds locally raised can be transmitted to Ottawa or placed to the credit of the "Canadian Patriotic Fund" in a local bank. When the total amount required for the assistance of the families of a district has been carefully worked out, the Honorary-Treasurer will remit monthly to each local treasurer the sum required to enable his branch to carry on its work of relief.

Where local organizations furnish a list of givers, with amounts of individual subscriptions, a suitable acknowledgement will be sent by the Honorary-Treasurer to each contributor. This will be in addition to any similar receipt given by the local treasurer.

A record of all names, so far as obtainable, of men going to the front, will be kept at Ottawa and local organizations will be expected monthly to send in a statement of the names on their lists and the amounts being allowed to each.

~~It may seem that this method of~~ a central fund so administered ~~is somewhat cumbersome, but~~ A moment's reflection will show two obvious reasons why ~~such action~~ is desirable: 1st. The ability of communities to raise funds and the claims made upon local organizations will be far from uniform. Some branches will be able to collect more than they locally need, others will have demands beyond their power to satisfy. In this trying time the strong should be willing to help bear the burdens of the weak. Some families will be found in districts where no relief organization can be formed. Hence the need of a central body that may stand behind all and see that in no place throughout our wide Dominion innocent suffering is permitted to exist.

2nd. A central organization is further necessary to make sure that the scale of distribution, making due allowance for the difference in cost of living, is approximately the same with each branch. Obviously, it would be unfair for one locality to support its families ~~lavishly~~, while another was exercising the greatest economy, and yet both were falling back upon the common fund. Hence, there should be no feeling of irritation on the part of a local Relief Committee when the central body feels it incumbent upon them to seek information as to their scale of assistance and give them advice as to how it may be made to conform with that generally followed throughout Canada. Here again the Honorary-Secretary will be glad to furnish blank forms such as are being used satisfactorily in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and elsewhere, and which will doubtless prove of value for the guidance of Relief Committees.

~~RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.~~

~~Already, within the short period that has elapsed since the Canadian Patriotic Fund was started, there has arisen a question of prime importance.~~ It is asked, can this fund be used to relieve a family whose bread-winner has not gone to the front, but who is out of work and in need through the indirect effects of the war? The Central Executive realizes that this is a danger which threatens at many places throughout Canada, and must be adequately met, else great hardship will ensue during the coming fall and winter. But, whatever might be their inclination, the administrators of the Fund cannot legally go beyond tne powers granted by their act of incorporation, and to relieve incidental distress arising from non-employment is not one of their powers. Several cities, however, ~~that have branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund and that have undertaken to raise money for the soldiers' families,~~ are taking up what might be called double-purpose subscriptions. They are first setting aside an ~~adequate~~ amount for ~~the soldiers' families~~ and then providing a further sum for the relief of the locally unemployed. In the expenditure of these latter monies the local authorities act independently of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, for obviously with conditions differing as they do in various parts of Canada no central organization can adequately deal with this additional problem.

The Head Office of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is at Ottawa. His Royal Highness, the Governor-General, is President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P., is the Honorary-Secretary, and Hon. W. T. White, M. P. is the Honorary-Treasurer. All information as to its objects, methods of organization and the experience of successful branches will be furnished on application. Model forms for subscription, relief applications, reports, etc., will be also supplied. Cheques should be made payable to the "Canadian Patriotic Fund". In fact the central body will be most happy to facilitate the endeavors of patriotic Canadians throughout the Dominion to carry forward an organized effort to ensure that the wives and families of our brave soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Empire with the army and navy of Great Britain and her allies, shall *not* suffer want during their absence at the front. This is the least that those of us who do not go into danger can do for those who are willing to suffer, and, if need be, lay down their lives for our common defence.

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Canadian Patriotic Fund

Enlistment for the Canadian Expeditionary Force

Men will naturally ask:

1. **For how long shall I have to serve?**
   Answer: Till the end of the war and six months after its termination if required.

2. **What will happen to my wife and children?**
   Answer: Your wife will get $20.00 per month separation allowance for herself. She can look with confidence to the Canadian Patriotic Fund to supplement this by whatever amount is necessary to meet the needs of the home.

3. **What pay shall I get myself?**
   Answer: You will get, to begin with, $1.10 a day and all found.

4. **What will happen if I am mained by loss of limb?**
   Answer: You will receive a pension at such rates as may be fixed by the Government.

5. **What provision will be made for my family if I am killed?**
   Answer: They will be cared for by the Canadian Parliament and the Canadian people, whose wards they will become.

Issued by permission of the Militia Council, November 2nd, 1914.

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Rostres C 946

Roster from Latin Rostrum
a place where things are told



English Rooster — tells everything

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C 947

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Circular No. 3

ACTIVE HOME SERVICE

Men belonging to the militia regiments of Canada are frequently called out for **active home service,** that is, to guard canals, bridges, tunnels, elevators and lines of communication in Canada. In this case they receive $1.85 per day or its equivalent from the Canadian Government. The total is made up in this way: $1.00 for wages; 10c for field allowance, and 75c for maintenance. In most cases the men are housed and fed at the expense of the Government, and receive in cash only $1.10 per day. As the service is for seven days per week this gives the soldier $7.70 per week or $33.00 per month of 30 days.

Now, if the soldier has a wife but no children, he should hand over to her $1.00 per day or $30.00 per month. This is regarded by the trustees of the Patriotic Fund as placing the wife beyond need; hence no claim on the fund is expected or entertained. If, however, the soldier on active home service has several children the case is different. If, for example he has one child of 12, one of 8 and one of 4 years of age, his wife would be entitled to receive from the fund 25c for the eldest, 15c for the next and 10c for the youngest, that is to say 50c per day for the three children. (If more than three children, only 10c per day for each additional child is allowed without regard to its age). In such a case the family would be entitled to receive $15.00 per month from the Patriotic Fund so long as the husband was continuously on active home service. If a soldier, thus engaged, refuse to transfer the $1.00 per day to his wife, the Colonel of the regiment should be notified, and he should be, if possible, withdrawn and sent home.

This understanding has been approved by the commanding officers of all the Montreal regiments and is suggested for general adoption.

THE PERMANENT FORCE

These men draw 50c a day up, according to the length of service, etc. They are fed, clothed, lodged and provided for by the Government. Provision is further made by the Government in every case for the wife and family at rather a higher rate than that allowed the troops serving abroad. In computing what a wife whose husband is on the permanent force, may rightly receive, the Government allowance should be deducted from the adequate scale of living and the difference, if any, may be made up from the Patriotic Fund.

AS REGARDS THE PAY RECEIVED FROM EMPLOYERS

(See proviso to Order-in-Council of Sept. 4th, 1914.)

On the cards that were sent out by the Government and distributed to the troops at Valcartier, the question was asked as to the employment which the man held just prior to his engagement as a volunteer, and in most cases this question was answered by the soldier. Civil servants, who have enlisted, are continuing to receive full pay from the Government, which amount is being handed over to their families. They, therefore, will have no separation allowance. With regard to men in the employ of private firms, the idea is that if the former employer is carrying the family, the Government will not need to pay a separation allowance. In some of these latter cases, however, (where there is no separation allowance), it may be necessary for the Patriotic Fund to make up the difference between the amount that the employer gives the family and the recognized scale of subsistence.

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CIRCULAR No. 4.

Pensions and Disablement Allowances

PENSIONS

The wife of a man who dies while on service, whether from wounds or as the result of sickness contracted when on duty, is entitled to receive from the government, under existing regulations, a sum amounting to three-tenths of her husband's pay, which in the case of a private soldier would amount to 30c per day. If there be one child the sum would be 40c and if two children 50c, this being the maximum granted.

Where a Relief Committee of the Patriotic Fund learns of a case of this character, application should be made to the Minister of Militia for a pension.

If the soldier dies abroad the Officer Commanding the contingent will be asked to report and on his recommendation the Militia Department will act.

If the soldier dies at home the D.O.C. of the district will summon a Board and their report on the case will be sent to the Militia Department.

It is probable that Parliament will, at the next session, revise the act governing pensions and increase the amount which may be paid to a soldier's widow and family. As the present allowance is inadequate, the local Relief Committee may keep the family income up to the authorized scale of living until further notice.

The following regulations at present govern the award of pensions:—

If the provision awarded to a widow or orphan is in the form of a pension, the undermentioned rates per annum must not be exceeded in settling the amount of the pension, viz.:

To a widow a sum equal to three-tenths of what her late husband's daily pay would amount to for the period of twelve months.

To an orphan a sum equal to one-tenth of what his or her late father's daily pay would amount to for the period of twelve months, but the total amount of pension to a widow or her children shall not exceed five-tenths of such pay.

No claim for compensation or provision shall be entertained unless the application therefor has been made within five years after the occurrence of the death, wound, injury, disease or illness in question.

A widow's pension shall be discontinued should she, in the opinion of the Minister of Militia and Defence, subsequently prove unworthy of it, or attain to wealthy circumstances.

The pension of a widow who remarries shall be suspended from the time of her re-marriage, but in the event of her again becoming a widow her pension may be restored, upon proof that she is not in wealthy circumstances, and that she is otherwise deserving.

Neither a gratuity nor a pension shall be paid to an orphan son who is over the age of sixteen years nor to an orphan daughter who is over the age of eighteen years, except in very special cases in which it is shown that the orphan is afflicted with an infirmity which prevents him or her from earning a livelihood, and that he or she is in distressed circumstances. No pension shall be paid to an orphan who is married.

Individual cases for which the regulations do not provide, may be especially considered by the Governor in Council.

Pensions will be paid quarterly in advance. The broken period following the granting of a pension will be paid for at the time fixed for the first regular payment.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS, &c., ON ACTIVE SERVICE

The following rates of pension and remuneration will be granted militiamen wounded or disabled on active service, and to the widows and children of those who have been killed in battle or who have died from injuries or illness contracted on active service:—

SCALE OF PENSION.

Rank at time of wounds, illness etc.	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Fourth degree
Colonel	$1500.00	$1100.00	$750.00	$550.00
Lieut.-Colonel	1200.00	900.00	600.00	450.00
Major	800.00	600.00	400.00	300.00
Captain	600.00	450.00	300.00	225.00
Lieutenant	400.00	300.00	200.00	150.00
Warrant Officers	300.00	225.00	150.00	112.00
Staff-Sergeant	240.00	180.00	120.00	90.00
Sergeant	200.00	150.00	100.00	75.00
Corporal	170.00	130.00	85.00	65.00
Private	150.00	110.00	75.00	55.00

(a) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of wounds received in action.

(b) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, or rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds received in action.

(c) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service or rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of wounds received in action.

(d) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service.

Ottawa, Nov. 1st, 1914.

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Canadian Patriotic Fund

CIRCULAR No. 5. **NAVAL**

An Order in Council, dated November 28th, 1914, provides that the wives, families or dependents of certain officers and men serving during the present war on H.M. Canadian Ships shall be paid a separation allowance, varying according to the rank or rating of the officer or man and to the duty upon which he is engaged. For purposes of convenience we have divided these into three classes.

FIRST CLASS.

The wives, families or dependents of officers and men who have entered the Royal Canadian Navy for the period of the war only, and all officers and men of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve called up for service, AND BORNE ON THE BOOKS OF A SEAGOING SHIP, will be paid on the following scale:—

Ordinary Seamen, Able Seamen, Leading Seamen, 2nd Class Petty Officers and equivalent ratings	$20.00 per month
Petty Officers, 1st Class Petty Officers, Chief Petty Officers and equivalent ratings	$25.00 per month
Warrant Officers, Sub-Lieutenants and equivalent ranks	$30.00 per month
Lieutenants and upwards	$40.00 per month

The term "equivalent ranks" or "equivalent ratings" may require explanation. A ship's complement is divided into several classes. There is the executive or navigating class; the engineer class; the accountant class; the medical staff; the gunner and artisan classes, and so on. Each of these classes, with the exception of the gunner class and artisan class, is represented among the commissioned and the warrant ranks as well as the petty officer and lower ratings. The gunner and artisan classes are not represented directly among the commissioned officers.

SECOND CLASS.

The wives, families or dependents of married men and widowers, with the exception of commissioned officers, who have entered the Royal Canadian Navy for the period of the war, or who belong to the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve and are called up for service, who are BORNE ON THE BOOKS OF A SHORE ESTABLISHMENT, OR ARE SERVING IN SHIPS EMPLOYED ON SERVICE will receive a separation allowance of FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER DIEM.

The term "dependent" includes widowed mothers and motherless children ONLY, and the widowed mother must further have been dependent upon the sailor. A form of certificate on account of a widow has been prepared by the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the signatures thereto of the president and secretary of a local branch will be accepted by the Department of the Naval Service.

The separation allowance in the above cases will be paid as from August 4th, 1914.

There may be deducted from the above separation allowance any amount which is being received by the officers or men in question, or by the beneficiaries, in payment in whole or in part of the salary which the husband, father or son was receiving at the time of his enlistment.

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THIRD CLASS.

The third class will be paid a separation allowance only as from October 1st, 1914. This includes the wives and families or motherless children, but not widows, of warrant officers and men (NOT commissioned officers) holding Imperial Service Active Service Ranks or Ratings, Imperial Service Retired Warrant Officers, Royal Canadian Naval Permanent Ranks or Ratings, and of Pensioners, Royal Fleet Reserve Men, Royal Naval Reserve Men and Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland, men who have been loaned for duty under the Canadian Government. To the families of these men a separation allowance will be paid on the subjoined scale, but only on the condition that the men themselves allot at least twenty shillings a month to their families. For the purpose of transmuting British currency into Canadian currency, a shilling is taken as equal to twenty-five cents.

Sailor.	Marine on Ship's Books.	Wife per week	Children per week.	Motherless children per week.
CLASS 1:—				
Ordinary Seamen Able Seamen Leading Seamen 2nd Class Petty Officer and ratings.	Private Corporal Sergeant and equivalent ranks.	6s.	1st child 2s; 2nd child 2s; subsequent children 1s. each.	3s. each
CLASS II:—				
Petty Officer Petty Officer 1st Class and equivalent ratings.	Colour Sergeant and equivalent ranks.	7s.	Ditto.	Ditto.
CLASS III:—				
Chief Petty Officer and equivalent ratings.	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Staff Sergeant.	8s.	Ditto.	Ditto.
CLASS IV:—				
	Warrant Officer.	9s.	Ditto.	Ditto.

Families of sailors should be treated on the same basis and in the same manner as families of soldiers. Whatever they are receiving in the way of separation allowance should be deducted from the estimated scale of subsistence.

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Canadian Patriotic Fund

Ladies' Auxiliaries

The work of the local Relief Committee can be greatly aided by the co-operation of a Ladies' Auxiliary, the members of which would undertake all visiting and investigation work.

It is not expected that these visitors will handle monies or give out doles as to charity cases, but that they will establish between the local relief committee and the recipient of regular assistance a medium of sympathetic communication.

Visiting can be greatly overdone and the soldier's wife may have just cause for complaint if catechised frequently by well meaning but unauthorized persons claiming to represent all manner of benevolent and patriotic organizations.

Where there is a well managed Ladies' Auxiliary it is better that all other bodies refrain from superfluous activity on behalf of the soldiers' wives.

The city or town should be divided into wards or districts and each placed under the supervision of a reliable and tactful woman. She will select her associates and form her own ward committee from persons known to her to have the necessary qualifications for such work.

If payments are made fortnightly by the local Relief Committee it is advisable to have the visitor call shortly after the bi-monthly cheque from the fund shall have been delivered, A kindly inquiry as to whether this cheque came to hand at the right time, whether the separation allowance has also arrived, and whether there are any exceptional conditions that should be reported to the Relief Committee will usually draw out an appreciative response.

There are some matters that a woman can only talk over with another of her sex but of which, however, the Relief Committee should not be ignorant especially where compassionate allowances are or may rightly be claimed.

Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary require to be women of mature judgement and tact. As visitors they should be especially careful not to patronize, nor pauperize nor cause annoyance by inquisitional methods.

If properly carried out, the work of these ladies cannot fail to be of immense benefit, both to themselves and to those they visit, by establishing bonds of sympathy and helpfulness that are quite as valuable as monetary assistance.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Canadian Expeditionary Force,
Enlistment and Pay.

For the information of all concerned, the following extracts from regulations are published:-

I. Men are enlisted as Privates, but may be granted higher ranks in their respective units according to their qualifications, capabilities, &c.

2. The pay of a Private is $1.00 per diem and 10¢ per diem Field Allowance. This is payable from date of attestation.

3. The enlistment is for one year or duration of the war, and six months after the termination of the war if services are required.

4. In addition to the pay, all soldiers will be clothed, equipped and subsisted.

5. From the time volunteers leave their homes until they return, the wives of married men, and the widowed mothers of single men if such sons are sole support, will receive a monthly allowance of $20.00

6. In case a man is permanently injured, a liberal pension will be granted to him, according to the extent of the injury.

7. In case a man is killed or dies of injuries received on service, his wife and his children under certain ages will be given a substantial pension.

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Collateral -
WWI - Can. Patriotic Fund

C 953

M. F. A. 1046a.
30 ITMs. 9-12.
H. Q. 1772-39-650.

Please admit Bearer Hon Mr King & party -
Enclosure "A"

Sept /14

A.G.L. Camb Lt Col.
Hdqrs Staff

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MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Ottawa, October 13th, 1914.

A g e n d a.

1. Minutes - read by Assistant Secretary.
2. Report of Secretary re Western trip.
3. Report of Assistant Secretary re Eastern organizations.
4. Applications to become branches.
5. As to the claim of men on active home service to have their families assisted from the Fund (Circular #3)
6. Double Purpose subscriptions - and how they may be separated from local relief funds.
7. Report of Hon. Treasurer and of Finance Sub-Committee.
8. As to provision for the families of men who had volunteered for active service abroad and been rejected because of physical or other defects.
9. As to the support of women who had been separated from their husbands at the time of the latter's enlistment.
10. Proposals submitted by Sir John Gibson to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Canadian Patriotic Fund so as to:-

    1. Permit of the use of the Fund after the war is over to make provision for disabled soldiers and to help them secure regular employment.

    2. Compel the soldier to make over 75% of his pay to his wife and family.

11. Meetings of the Sub-Committees on Organization, Finance, and Relief.

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Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held on February 10th, 1915, at 11:30 A.M. in the Railway Committee Room of the Senate,

..... Ottawa.

Present. His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, H. B. Ames, M. P., J. W. Borden, George Burn, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Senator Dandurand, Sir Henry Egan, A. F. Ewing, R. Hobson, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Admiral Kingsmill, R. S. Lake, C. A. Magrath, Col. H. H. McLean, M. P., Col. E. A. Stanton and T. M. Tweedie, K. C., Mr. E. Michener, M. P. P., of Red Deer, Alta., also attended at the invitation of the Honorary Secretary.

Minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on January 13th were read and approved.

Apologies. Apologies for absence were read from Sir John Gibson, Sir Hugh Graham and Col. Frederic Nicholls.

Admission of branches. It was moved by Mr. H. B. Ames and seconded by Senator Dandurand that the local associations named on the attached list be admitted as branches of the National Fund.

Reports of Hon. Sec. Reports showing the progress that had been made in the formation of branches throughout Canada were read by the Honorary Secretary. It was moved by Mr. C. A. Magrath and seconded by Senator Dandurand that these reports be approved.

Officers. Mr. J. M. Courtney submitted a report from the Officers' Sub-Committee showing that up to February 10th 64 cases had been brought to its attention. Resolved that report be approved.

Amendments to Charter. The Hon. Secretary suggested that the Act of Incorporation of the Canadian Patriotic Fund should be so amended that the widows of men killed in action or men invalided home to Canada might be given temporary assistance and that the dependents of soldiers living in the Crown Colony of Newfoundland might be included among those entitled to

the

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the benefits of the Fund. It was resolved that the principles involved be approved and that Senator Dandurand, Hon. H. L. Mackenzie King, and Messrs. H. B. Ames, T. M. Tweedie and J. W. Borden be formed into a sub-committee to draft the proposed amendments in such a way as to express correctly the intentions of the Executive Committee.

Suggestion to Government re pensions. The Hon. Secretary having suggested that the attention of the Government be directed to the inadequacy of the Belgian, French and British pensions paid to widows living in Canada and that the Government be asked whether it was possible to take remedial action, it was decided not to proceed further in the matter until the next meeting of the Committee.

Post-enlistment marriages. For the information of the Committee the Hon. Secretary read a circular describing the rules of the Government in regard to post-enlistment marriages and the separation allowance.

Assigned pay. The Hon. Secretary also read an Order-in-Council authorizing the payment of 50% of a soldiers' pay to his family, if that family are receiving separation allowance.

Quebec Bill. The Hon. Secretary announced that the Quebec Legislature had passed an Act legalizing grants to the Patriotic Fund by County and Municipal Councils in the Province of Quebec.

Administration expenses. It was resolved that a circular dealing with administration expenses should be issued and sent to all branches.

Transportation to England. A letter having been received from the Southern Alberta branch, stating that many applications for transportation to Great Britain were being received from soldiers' wives, it was resolved that such applications might be granted if sufficient evidence were given that the family would be independent or adequately supported by relatives at home and that the Canadian Patriotic Fund should be relieved of further claims on behalf of such families.

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The Clougher Syndicate. The Clougher Syndicate, Ltd., having asked the Canadian Patriotic Fund to co-operate in the sale of a souvenir entitled "A Scrap of Paper", part of the proceeds of which were to go to the Fund, Mr. C. A. Magrath proposed that the suggestion should not be adopted.Carried.

Lantern Slides. Offers to lecture having been received from various people, Mr. J. M. Courtney moved and Col. Stanton seconded that a sum not exceeding $100 be expended in the purchase of lantern slides which might be loaned to persons willing to lecture without remuneration, such lectures first to meet with the approval of the Hon. Secretary.

Cheese Factories. The Hon. Secretary proposed that on June 3rd, the birthday of His Majesty King George V, the cheese factories of Canada be asked to give the day's proceeds to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Moved by Mr. R. S. Lake and seconded by Mr. George Burn that this proposal be carried out.

Hon. Treasurer's Report. The Report of the Hon. Treasurer for the period ending February 9th, 1915, showing total receipts of $2,483,662.13, a total expenditure of $690,344.76 and a credit balance of $1,793,317.37 was submitted and approved.

Secretaries' meeting. It was proposed by Mr. T. M. Tweedie and seconded by Mr. C. A. Magrath that a meeting of the provincial secretaries and the secretaries of the larger Eastern branches should be held at Ottawa a few days prior to the next meeting of the Executive Committee. Carried.

Adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 1:30 P. M.

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held on March 31st, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. in the Railway Committee Room of the Senate, Ottawa.

.....

Present. His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, H. B. Ames, M.P., J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Senator Dandurand, Sir Henry Egan, J. Hobson, Hon. A. E. Kemp, M.P., C. A. Magrath, Col. H. H. McLean, M. P., Col. E. A. Stanton. In the absence of Mr. J. W. Borden, Mr. Raven of the Militia Department attended, while Mr. Castell Hopkins was also present at the invitation of the Honorary Secretary.

Minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on February 10th were read and approved.

Apologies. Apologies for absence were read from Geo. Burn, R. E. Harris, Sir H. S. Hold, Hon. R. Lemieux, Col. F. Nicholls, R. F. Robertson and E. R. Wood.

Admission of Branches. It was moved by Mr. Ames and seconded by Mr. Magrath that the local associations named on the attached list be admitted as branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Report of Hon. Sec. The Honorary Secretary read a report of the progress made in various directions. Report approved.

Officers. In submitting the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee Mr. J. M. Courtney proposed that the Finance Committee be authorized to endeavour to make arrangements with life insurance companies whereby policies on the lives of soldiers which had lapsed through non-payment of premium might be renewed, if so desired. Mr. Ames proposed that the Officers' Sub-Committee be asked to cooperate with the Finance Committee in this matter. Sir Henry Egan seconded the proposal which was carried.

Report of Hon. Treas. It was moved by Mr. Magrath and seconded by Senator Dandurand that the Honorary Treasurer's report, showing total receipts of $3,387,172.89; total expenditure of $1,101,934.82 and a credit balance of $2,285,238.07 be approved and filed.

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Secretaries' Conference.

The Assistant Secretary read an account of the proceedings of the Secretaries' Conference held in Ottawa on March 4th, 5th and 6th, said account being approved by the Committee.

Definition of "Dependent."

Branches of the Fund having asked for a definition of the term "Dependent", it was moved by the Hon. A. E. Kemp and seconded by Mr. Hobson that a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Henry Egan, Col. Stanton and Mr. Ames be appointed to draft such definition.

Assigned Pay.

The Honorary Secretary having asked whether in future the compulsory assignment of pay was to be taken into account by the Fund when estimating the allowance that a family should receive, it was proposed by Mr. Magrath and seconded by Mr. Hobson that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate this subject thoroughly and to report to the Executive Committee. The proposal was approved and Mr. Magrath, Hon. A. E. Kemp and Senator Dandurand were nominated members of the Committee.

Speakers' Patriotic League.

Mr. Ames having proposed that the Patriotic Fund should assist the Speakers' Patriotic League, by placing at its disposal office room, etc., the Committee decided that the Fund should co-operate in that way.

Unexpended Balance.

For the information of the Committee, the Honorary Secretary read a decision in the English Law Courts as to the ownership of the unexpended balance of publicly contributed funds. The finding reads as follows:-

"That the principle of Clayton's case had no applica-
"tion to this case, and that subscribers were entitled to such
"proportion of their subscriptions as the total unexpended have
"to the total amount subscribed."

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Secretaries' Conference.

The Assistant Secretary read an account of the proceedings of the Secretaries' Conference held in Ottawa on March 4th, 5th and 6th, said account being approved by the Committee.

Definition of "Dependent."

Branches of the Fund having asked for a definition of the term "Dependent", it was moved by the Hon. A. E. Kemp and seconded by Mr. Hobson that a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Henry Egan, Col. Stanton and Mr. Ames be appointed to draft such definition.

Assigned Pay.

The Honorary Secretary having asked whether in future the compulsory assignment of pay was to be taken into account by the Fund when estimating the allowance that a family should receive, it was proposed by Mr. Magrath and seconded by Mr. Hobson that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate this subject thoroughly and to report to the Executive Committee. The proposal was approved and Mr. Magrath, Hon. A. E. Kemp and Senator Dandurand were nominated members of the Committee.

Speakers' Patriotic League.

Mr. Ames having proposed that the Patriotic Fund should assist the Speakers' Patriotic League, by placing at its disposal office room, etc., the Committee decided that the Fund should co-operate in that way.

Unexpended Balance.

For the information of the Committee, the Honorary Secretary read a decision in the English Law Courts as to the ownership of the unexpended balance of publicly contributed funds. The finding reads as follows:-

"That the principle of Clayton's case had no applica-
"tion to this case, and that subscribers were entitled to such
"proportion of their subscriptions as the total unexpended have
"to the total amount subscribed."

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held on May 19th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa.

.....

Present. His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Mr. H. B. Ames, M. P., Mr. J. W. Borden, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Hon. A. E. Kemp, Mr. C. A. Magrath, Lt.-Col. F. Nicholls and Lt.-Col. E. A. Stanton. There was also present at the invitation of the Honorary Secretary Mr. F. Cook, Honorary Secretary of the St. John's Ambulance Corps.

Minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on March 31st were read and approved.

Apologies. Apologies for absence were read from Mr. Geo. Burn, Hon. Senator Dandurand, Sir Hugh Graham, Sir Herbert Holt, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, Mr. J. F. Robertson, T. M. Tweedie and Mr. E. R. Wood.

Report of Hon.Sec'y. The Honorary Secretary submitted his report for the period April 1st to May 19th, stating that while the demands upon the Fund were constantly increasing some of the larger cities were already taking steps to secure a continuation of the monthly instalments now being paid by larger subscribers. The report also stated that a careful system of check on local branches was in operation under the direction of the accounting branch of the head office; that further branches of the Fund were being formed; that the first report had been circulated; that the Speakers' Patriotic League was assisting the Fund in the organization of campaigns, and that it was the intention of the head office to issue hereafter brief monthly reports. The report was adopted and approved.

Report of Hon.Treas. There was submitted the report of the Honorary Treasurer, showing total receipts to the evening of May 18th to amount to $4,236,368.71, total expenditure to amount to $1,628,100.84 and a credit balance of $2,608,267.87. Report was approved.

It

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It was proposed by Mr. Magrath that in future the reports of the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer be sent out to all members of the Executive Committee at the same time as the notices convening meetings. Carried.

Officers. Mr. J. M. Courtney submitted a report from the Officers' Committee, stating one hundred and fifty-two cases to have been under consideration and that recently applications had been received from several officers above the rank of a captain. Report approved.

Insurance. The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the matter of insurance reported that it had been in communication with the Association of Life Insurance Companies and that the President thereof had expressed the intention of companies to deal as generously as possible with soldiers holding policies. It was also stated that the Assistant Secretary had been instructed to circularize all branches, asking them to bring to the attention of soldiers' wives the necessity of meeting premiums promptly, and to advise the head office of lapsed policies that might be brought to their attention. One insurance company, having demanded a very heavy additional premium on a policy held by a man who had enlisted, Lt.-Col. Nicholls was asked and kindly consented to take the matter up with that company.

Report #1. Report No. 1 of the Fund was submitted to the meeting and its adoption moved by Lt.-Col. Nicholls and seconded by Mr. Magrath.

Mr. Magrath moved that Mr. Ames and Mr. Courtney, with the assistance of Mr. Brittain of the Finance Department, should draw up a form on which certain statistical information should be entered and submitted to the Executive Committee from time to time. Carried.

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The Honorary Secretary asked permission to appoint a representative of the Fund at Quebec to deal with invalided soldiers arriving home. Approved.

In this connection Mr. Courtney, as President of St. John's Ambulance Corps stated that the representative of the latter Association would be glad to co-operate with the representative of the Fund.

The question of the relationship of the Fund towards families of the St. John's Ambulance men who had gone to Europe having been raised, Mr. Cook, Honorary Secretary of the St. John's Ambulance Corps, stated that such men, upon their arrival in England, would be duly sworn in as members of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Mr. Magrath proposed that upon receipt of a formal statement from the St. John's Ambulance Corps to that effect the families of the men be assisted.

It was decided that the families of men enlisting in the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps be regarded as eligible for assistance but that each case should be treated on its merits.

Assigned Pay. The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with the question of assigned pay recommended that the latter should not be arbitrarily deducted, but that branches should be asked to do all in their power to persuade their beneficiaries to save a part of their income.

The question having been raised as to how long widowed mothers only partially dependent upon their sons killed in action, and, therefore, entitled to no ~~separation~~ Government pension on their account, should be assisted, Mr. Magrath proposed that the Fund might render aid for a period of three months from the date of the soldier's death.

Lt.-Col. Nicholls moved the adjournment of the meeting sine die.

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Details of Head Office Management Expenses:-

Printing & Stationery	$427.15
Postage	20.00
Office Supplies	27.55
Petty Cash, a/c (P.H.Morris)	97.25
Telephone & Telegrams	3.80
W.C.Rean (Travelling Organizer Ontario)	215.50
Robt. Laurence (Travelling Organizer, Quebec)	300.00
Salaries	723.50
	$ 1,814.75

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts		Expenditure	
Total Subscriptions to date 1915	$	Total advances for relief and administration expenses to Branches, etc.	$
Interest, including interest remitted with subscriptions	$	Management expenses—Head Office	$
		By Balance available on	$

Income and Expenditure during the month ending 1915.

Receipts for month ended 1915	$	Disbursement to Branches, etc., during month of 1915	$
Deficiency for month owing to excess of disbursements.	$	To Balance of surplus for excess of receipts during the month.	$

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Head Office and Branches during the month ending ..... 1915.

Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
Head Office—								
Officers' Dependents	38	$930.00	24.47			177.00		
Soldiers' " (in unorganized towns)	59	910.87	15.44			109.65	1814.75	$ 3942.27
British Columbia—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	591	10829.87	18.32	1584	$6.89			10,829.87
Vancouver—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1089	19001.83	17.45	3049	6.23	201.10	336.88	19,538.81
Alberta North—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1272	30537.85	24.00	5180	9.60		354.43	30,892.28
Alberta South—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1291	35706.55	23.55	3072	11.62	1284.30	537.50	27,528.35
Saskatchewan—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	989	23475.00	23.73	2638	8.89			23,475.00
Manitoba—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' " #	2775	51344.88	18,50	7326	7.01			51,344.88
Nova Scotia—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1515	19604.02	14.91	4510	4.35		519.03	20,123.05
Prince Edward Island—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	72	885.00	13.40	123	7.19			885.00
New Brunswick—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1009	15488.87	15.35	2403	6.44	1048.50	368.49	16,905.86
Newfoundland—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	25	227.00	9.08	75	3.11			227.00
***Ontario and Quebec—**								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	12029	182727.22	15.19	31600	5.78	1376.12	4505.42	200,992.76
Officers' Dependents	38	930.00	24.47			177.00		
Totals—								
Soldiers' "	19741	439394.08	17.19	52232	6.49	16403.67	8435.50	365,340.25

*For details of each branch see supplementary sheet attached hereto.

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

#Independent Organization. figures not included in totals.

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SUGGESTIONS AS TO REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE

To be submitted to Sub-Committee.

1. Families (C.E.F.) in which the father is alive, able bodied and under sixty-five years of age, or where there are other males over fifteen years of age capable of assuming its support, should receive no assistance from the Fund. The fact that the other male members are out of work is no reason for help from the Patriotic Fund.

2. All grants to families of men who have not been accepted and mobilized for overseas service should be discontinued. Families of men on garrison and picket duty in Canada must not hereafter be assisted from the Fund. The Militia authorities should be asked to let out men with families capable of earning more than $1.85 per day.

3. Where there are several children in a soldier's family only one should be reckoned at the maximum rate, only one at the intermediate rate and all the others - no matter what age - should be at the minimum rate.

4. Where a C. E. F. soldier's wife has no children and is receiving regularly separation allowance and assigned pay she should draw from the Patriotic Fund not more than $5.00 per month in the east or $10.00 per month in the west. (The rates for married women with children to remain as before.)

5. The maximum which a C. E. F. family, receiving separation allowance and assigned pay, may draw from the Fund per month should be limited to $35.00 in the east and $40.00 in the west.

6. Not more than one extra month's allowance should in any case be given by way of retroactive payment.

7. Where it is known that a man is enlisting for the second or third time, the family should receive only temporary assistance until the Head Office has been notified and the man's previous record investigated and reported upon. If it seems likely that he will not remain with the regiment no regular monthly allotment should be made.

Where a family

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8. Where a family, desirous of returning to their former home overseas, requires more than $40.00 plus railway transportation to an ocean port, the additional amount should be contributed by the beneficiaries.

9. Compassionate allowance should be very rarely used. The assigned pay which the soldier's wife receives should be regarded as available for special needs. Where a soldier's wife has saved part of this assigned pay it should be drawn upon by her for emergencies.

10. When a soldier has returned to his family that family should not be further assisted unless the local branch has received a report from Mr. W. F. Moore, Discharge Depot, Quebec, and then only after taking into consideration what allowances the soldier is getting.

11. As soon as a widow receives her first pension cheque, and as soon as a disabled man's allow nce is permanently fixed by the Claims Committee, no further payments should be made to his family from the Canadian Patriotic Fund. If what the government grants to a widow or a disabled man is insufficient, the case should be brought to the attention of Mr. E. H. Scammell, Secretary Military Hospitals Commission, 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa, with the request that the family be taken over and further helped by the Disablement Fund .

12. Local branches should exert influence wherever possible to secure the enlistment of unmarried men in preference to married men.

13. The Franco Belgian section should be asked to make similar reductions.

14. The Canadian Government should be requested to assist widows remaining in Canada of British and other reservists.

15. Families of soldiers who have enlisted for overseas service but who are still in their home towns, should be put on half rate until the battalion leaves for mobilization camp or embarkation.

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Estimated Surplus at end of First Year of the War,
(Sept. 1st, 1915), According to
Provinces.

		about
Nova Scotia	-under head office control-	18,200
Prince Edward Island	" " "	22,900
New Brunswick	" " "	8,300
Province of Quebec	" " "	963,380
" " Ontario	" " "	464,862
" " Saskatchewan	" " "	146,000
" " British Columbia	" " "	65,000
Manitoba Patriotic Fund, surplus under local control, not included-		
		1,688,642
Less Province of Alberta		160,000
		1,528.642
From Head Office Subscriptions - estimated -		585,000

Quebec Province

Quebec City	28,500	
Sherbrooke & Lennoxville	1,000	
Montreal City	920,325	
Three Rivers & Grand Mere	11,250	
Fraserville	2,500	
Missisquoi Co.	4,000	
Buckingham	8,520	
Rest of Province combined	2,080	
	$978,175	

Deficits:

Levis	200.	
Chambly Co.	3,130	
Hull	10,465	14,795
Net Surplus		$963,380

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Estimated surplus of contributions over expenditure during the first year of the war. (Sept. 1st, 1915.)

Ontario - By Counties

	Debit	Approximately Credit
Algoma District		2,235
Brantford & Brant Co.	$14,250	
Bruce Co.		3,400
Ottawa & Carleton Co.		200, 000
Dufferin Co. Orangeville		1,600
Elgin Co. including St.Thomas		11,400
Essex Co. (exclusive of Hiram Walker Co.)		14,300
Frontenac Co. including Kingston	$ 6,500	
Leeds & Grenville, including Brockville		12,500
Grey Co. including Owen Sound		2,700
Haldimand Co.		475
Hastings Co. including Belleville		7,300
Huron Co. including Goderich	$ 1,740	
Kent Co. (not including Chatham)		12,800
Lambton Co.		1,100
Lanark Co.		10,500
Lincoln Co. including St.Catharines		1,360
Muskoka District		1,200
Nipissing "		3,830
Northumberland & Durham, including Port Hope, Cobourg, Bowmanville, etc.	$13,500	
Ontario Co. including Oshawa & Whitby		6,000
Parry Sound District		750
Perth Co., including Stratford	$ 750	
Prescott & Russell (Hawkesbury)	$ 600	
Peterboro City & County		10,835
Prince Edward Co.		4,470
Rainy River District		4,960
Renfrew Co. including Pembroke		20,310

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Ontario- By Counties.	Debit	Credit
Simcoe Co. including Collingwood & Barrie		12,450
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry(contributory)		1,200
Sudbury & Copper Cliff		29,660
Thunder Bay, Port Arthur	$ 2,733	
Waterloo Co. (including Galt, Berlin, Hespeler, etc.)		53,680
Welland Co.		29,450
Wellington Co. including Guelph		11,400
Hamilton & Wentworth Co.		4,800
Toronto & York Co.		35,000
Total surpluses		511,685
Overdrafts		46,823
Net Ontario Surplus		$ 464,862

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Report of the Honorary Secretary regarding

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

First Year. Sept. 25th.1915.

During the first year of the war the western provinces, notwithstanding their heavy enlistment, raised for the Patriotic Fund an aggregate amount considerably in excess of what was required for local needs. With one exception these provinces enter the new year with a cash surplus. If we calculate that Canada, with apopulation of 7,500,000 is calling to the colors 150,000 men, this means about two per cent. of the total population, or one man for every fifty inhabitants. While the eastern provinces have none of them come up to this standard, the districts west of the lakes have in every case exceeded it. For Manitoba the figures show one man in 29, for Saskatchewan one in 40, for British Columbia one in 30, of the white population, and for Alberta one in 27 to have enlisted. The burden of providing for the dependents of a soldier is proportionately heavier per family in the west than in the east by reason of the fact that the cost of living is higher. That these provinces should, then, reach the end of the first year of the war without requiring eastern assistance is very much to their credit. The Manitoba Patriotic Fund starts its new year with $378,896.33 of a credit balance, the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, with $146,000. the Alberta branches (after being credited with Head Office subscriptions) with an overdraft of $160,000. and the British Columbia branches with a credit balance of $134,000. including about $15,000 held by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society, a total raised west of the Great Lakes of half a million dollars in excess of local expenditure during the first year of the war.

Second Year.

The burden these provinces have to face for the ensuing year is far heavier than hitherto.

Manitoba. Manitoba with a population about one-fifth that of Ontario has raised nearly one-half as much money as the older province for the care of soldiers' dependents. This Province is now disbursing $60,000 per month, having over 3,000 families receiving

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regular assistance, and the Manitoba Patriotic Fund committee is at this moment prosecuting a vigorous campaign to secure a million dollars for the second year. Half of this amount is to come from the city of Winnipeg, while each rural municipality is being asked to subscribe its per capita share.

Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan, having on the roll about 1,500 families at present (Moose Jaw and Prince Albert not included) and anticipating an increase to 2000 families, is preparing to raise locally $360,000 which, added to the surplus carried forward from the first year of the war, will make half a million dollars or enough to permit an average disbursement of $40,000 per month during the next twelve months. It is not expected that any outside help will be required for Saskatchewan.

Alberta. Alberta presents the greatest financial problem of any of the western provinces. Enlistment during the first twelve months so far exceeded all calculations that expenditure out of the Fund reached $400,000. At present $75,000. is required monthly to meet the needs of the 3200 families in this province. The number will doubtless further increase, so that it is reasonable to suppose that not less than $1,000,000 will be needed in this province during the second twelve month period of the war. The province is being now most thoroughly organized. During the recent visit of the Honorary Secretary, conferences were held at Edmonton and at Calgary, attended by Premier Sifton, and several of his Ministers and by nearly all the 56 members of the local Legislature. Calgary and Edmonton are each expected to raise $100,000. Every provincial constituency has been rated at what it is considered capable of contributing and a general canvass among the farmers will be under way as soon as the grain commences to move freely. The Civil Service of Alberta are giving annually nearly $100,000, this representing at least 5% of their salaries each month. All told a sum of $500,000 may be expected from local sources, or about half the amount that will be required; a like amount must needs be furnished from Head Office.

British Columbia. In British Columbia financial conditions are far from satisfactory. This province derives little advantage from the bountiful crops of the prairie provinces nor are its industries able to

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profit from contracts for war supplies. Hence, to raise large contributions here will be difficult if not impossible. There are about 2250 families now receiving assistance of which 650 are those of men on Active Home service. If grants to this latter class be discontinued, as is contemplated after October 1st, it will leave about 1600 families representing a present monthly budget of $32,500. The Committees at Victoria and Vancouver full intend to make a further appeal for funds but are somewhat divided in opinion as to the date when a canbass would be most productive. Probably late this fall or early in 1916 such an effort will be made throughout the province from which it is hoped to realize $400,000. This sum, with amount now in hand, should be within $100,000 of the amount deemed sufficient to carry British Columbia for another year.

Retrenchments in the West.

One of the main objects sought by your Honorary Secretary in visiting the west was to obtain satisfactory assurances that the moneys were being expended with care and economy. From the first it has been conceded that the cost of living varies in different parts of Canada. We aim to secure throughout the Dominion a similar degree of comfort. Hence we allow fifteen per cent advance in Manitoba, twenty-five per cent in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and twenty per cent in British Columbia on the amount fixed as the scale of living for Ontario and Quebec. Owing to constant suggestion and admonition from Head Office during the past summer, the scale of assistance has been steadily reduced until now, throughout Ontario and Quebec, it runs from $17.00 to $18.00 per C.E.F. family per month. Similarly we have induced the western committees to make economies where such action can be taken without causing hardship or breaking faith, and Manitoba now averages $20.00, Saskatchewan $22.00 and Alberta $23.00 and British Columbia $20.00 per Canadian Overseas family. A number of suggestions for further reductions were submitted to the western Committees and for the most part approved. When these have taken effect generally throughout the Dominion, they will further reduce the per capita payment rate for the second year as compared with that in force last spring.

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Savings and Trust Funds.

Several of the western branches have given very serious consideration to the problem of the returned soldier, and are dealing with it in different ways. Since April 1st the assignment by the soldier to his wife of at least half of his month's pay has been obligatory. Hence the wife now receives from the Government $20.00 separation allowance and $15.00 assigned pay, or a total of $35.00 monthly. Every endeavor is being put forth by the Western Executives to induce or compel the woman to save the $15.00 assigned pay, or at least a part of it, against the day of her husband's return. In Saskatchewan this is obligatory, the Patriotic Fund Committee deducting the same amount ($15.00) monthly from the amount allocated to the family and depositing it in a joint trust account, sending a receipt to the soldier's wife. In case of emergency this accumulation can be drawn on by mutual consent. Otherwise it accumulates until the soldier's return, and is paid out in instalments during the rehabilitation period. Owing to this arrangement Saskatchewan cannot reduce present rates, but after the end of the war will not require, as will others, to continue to draw from the Patriotic Fund. Victoria, B.C. has a similar arrangement but the amount retained and deposited varies with the presumed ability of the family to save. In Alberta the compulsory method was attempted, but so vigorous were the protests raised against such a course that the Committee was forced to abandon the idea. They now, however, by moral suasion are inducing many soldiers' wives to bank the assigned pay in whole or in part.

Western Visit.

Your Honorary Secretary, between September 5th and 25th visited Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria and a number of less important points, addressing public meetings of subscribers, of lady workers and of beneficiaries of the Fund, and holding conferences with local Committees. Everywhere there is to be found an excellent spirit, which, when properly organized will produce generous contributions. Here, as in the east, we are particularly fortunate in the men at the head of the committees. The far west cannot be expected to raise enough to meet local needs for they have propor-

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tionately a far heavier burden and are financially less able to bear it than are the older communities. Assured, however, that they are expending their monies with care, and that they are, to the extent of their ability making financial sacrifices quite equal to those of others, any deficit should be cheerfully undertaken by the head office, and will be, we feel confident, made up by surplus subscriptions from such parts of the older provinces as have sent fewer men and have as yet unimpaired resources.

Estimate on Fund, October 1,1915.

	Number of families.	Monthly average	Monthly Requirement.
Manitoba (Overseas)	3200	$20.00	$64,000.
Saskatchewan "	1500	22.00	33,000.
Alberta "	3200	23.00	75,000.
British Columbia			
C.E.F.	1600	20.00	32,000.
A.H.S.	650	12.00	7,800.
Families	10,150	per month	$211,800.

Balances in Hand, Sept. 1,1915.

Manitoba Patriotic Fund	approximately	$380,000.
Saskatchewan Provincial Branch	"	146,000.
No. and So. Alberta	Deficit $160,000.	
British Columbia, including Vancouver,		134,000.
		$660,000.
	Less -	160,000.
	Aggregate Credit Balance	500,000.

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C 975

Agenda for meeting of Executive Committee on October 6/15.

1. Minutes of previous meeting.
2. Apologies for absence.
3. Report of Honorary Secretary.
   (a) Methods of increasing revenue.
   (b) Adjustment of scale of payments to beneficiaries.
   (c) Organization work in Province of Quebec (Senator Dandurand)
4. Report of Honorary Treasurer.
5. Report of Officers sub-committee.
6. Report of sub-committee appointed at meeting of May 19th., to frame a form for statistical returns.
7. Discontinuance of assistance to men on garrison and picket duty in Canada.
8. The Disablement Fund and the relation it should bear to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.
9. The treatment of widows of British, French and other reservists.
10. New Business.

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May it please Your Royal Highness:

Owing to the fact that there has been no meeting of the Ottawa Executive during the past three months, and in as much as, with the 31st of August, 1915, may be said to have terminated the first year of ~~the war~~ activity on the part of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, this report will deal with the work of the past year and the problems of the coming twelve months.

With 140,000 men called to the colors, and further drafts in contemplation, the enormity of the task of caring for the vast army of those dependent upon them is daily becoming more apparent. What was ample for the first year of the war, must needs be doubled during the second period. In the course of the year ending August 31st, 1915, there was raised by the combined branches of the Fund $4,900,178.61; there was disbursed $2,786,999.03, leaving a balance on hand on September 1st of $2,113,179.58, for future needs. As the amount requisitioned for August reached $380,985.82 and for September exceeded $400,000, it will be seen that the balance on hand, were peace to be declared tomorrow, would not be more than sufficient to care for the soldiers' dependents during the four or five months' period that will be required for the Canadian troops to be disbanded and the soldiers reinstated in civil life. Probably by Christmas, if not sooner, the monthly drain on the united Fund will reach $500,000, at which rate of expenditure it will require $6,000,000 to carry on for the ensuing twelve months.

As will be set forth in another part of this report, the western provinces have undertaken to raise $2,250,000 while it is estimated that they will require, in addition to monies in hand, the sum of $2,850,000, leaving a deficit of about $600,000 to be made up through the central organization. Considering the

fact

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fact that only about one-fourth of our total population lies west of the Great Lakes, while more than two-fifths of the families requiring assistance are in these western provinces, this demand upon the central fund is by no means unreasonable. Hence, of the $6,000,000 required for the coming year it is expected that $3,750,000 (or $600,000 more than local requirements) will be raised in eastern Canada. The three maritime provinces expect to need $500,000 which they have locally undertaken to secure, but their Executives are of opinion that this part of Canada will have no surplus for outside assistance. It will then be to Ontario and Quebec that we shall have to look not only for what monies will be required for the soldiers' dependents within those provinces, but also for an additional $600,000. If the response of the first year be any criterion we shall not seek even this large sum in vain. A general and generous contribution will, however, be necessary and the Head Office of the Fund will endeavour, during the fall and winter to stimulate every community within reach of the Capital to put forth a maximum effort to reach the desired end. We shall require, and doubtless will receive, the heartiest co-operation of every member of the National Executive, each in the province from which he comes.

The First Year's Surplus.

An examination of the sums contributed to and drawn from the central fund shows the following conditions:- The province of Nova Scotia has, during the first year of the war, raised $18,200 the province of New Brunswick $8,300 and the province of Prince Edward Island $22,900 more than in each instance has been drawn. These three provinces are already at work securing further subscriptions and do not expect to require outside assistance.

From the province of Quebec there has been turned in $963,380 in excess of what has been required for local needs; of this sum $920,325 was contributed by the city of Montreal. Three

branches

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branches only have drawn more than they have raised:- Hull, Chambly Co., and Levis. These are all suburban districts opposite large cities through which local contributions have mainly gone.

The Finance Committee of the C. P. F. in Montreal do not feel inclined at present to call for new subscriptions until other large cities in eastern Canada have made a corresponding effort. They have promised, however, to make a further canvass later in the year.

The Ontario branches have collectively sent to Ottawa $464,862 more than they have drawn. Brantford, Kingston, Port Arthur, Stratford and the town in Northumberland and Durham counties have overdrawn to a total extent of $46,823. Had it not been for the central fund the Relief Committees of these towns would have, before September 1st, been without funds for the assistance of their soldiers' dependents. Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines will exhaust during September all credit balances standing to their account and must either seek renewed subscriptions or fall back upon the central fund. It is to be regretted that the city of London and the county of Middlesex, also the counties of Norfolk, Oxford, Peel, Halton, Victoria and Lennox-Addington have not yet seen fit to render any assistance in carrying the national burden, but are content to care for those in their own midst, leaving others to not only do this but also raise an additional amount for the hard pressed districts throughout the Dominion.

Head Office Supervision of Expenditure.

During the summer months the Head Office has devoted much time and attention to a study of rates of assistance with a view of reducing the payments to soldiers' dependents whenever this can be done without causing hardship or creating dissatisfaction. A basis of comparative expenditure has been arrived at and as the monthly

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monthly returns come in from the branches they are carefully examined to ascertain whether they show any evidences of extravagance. Annexed to this report is a copy of the Disbursement-Sheet-Analysis form, approved by the sub-committee named by the Executive in June and now used as a gauge to try out the reported expenditure of each bzmnch. Whenever this analysis makes it evident that a branch is neglecting to follow the Head Office suggestions, the local committee is written to by our Assistant Secretary and asked to conform with the rates of other branches. Almost invariably this results in a lowering of the average monthly payment per family without leading to unfavourable criticism. The Honorary Secretary would be glad if this Executive would at this meeting name a sub-committee, to meet this evening or tomorrow morning, and consider a number of suggestions submitted by branches as to how expenditure may be further reduced, and would ask that the Executive empower said sub-committee to issue in the form of a ruling the decisions arrived at.

Discharge Depot at Quebec.

Since the June meeting of this Executive there has been established at Quebec in connection with the Discharge Depot an office of the Fund in charge of Mr. W. F. Moore. Every returning soldier must pass through the Discharge Depot. He is then met by Mr. Moore who, having access to the full official records, is cognizant of all the facts regarding the returned soldier's military service, state of health, amount of pay, allowances given for convalescence, etc. Our representative examines these records, interviews the soldier, and then communicates the result of the enquiry to the secretary of the branch of the C. P. F. in the place to which the soldier is going. Where the man's record is good he is given a metal button, which the Fund is enabled to present to him through the kindness of Mrs. Edwin C. Warner of Boston. On arrival at his destination the returned soldier (if his record be good) is c

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cared for by the local branch of the C. P. F. and employment secured for him as soon as he is able to work. When he is back again in a civil position, earning wages which will enable him to support his family, his dependents cease to draw further from the Patriotic Fund. By this means the Fund and the public are protected against misfits and undesirables, since each soldierb record being known to the secretary in the town to which he goes, he cannot pose as an object of sympathy and allege that he has been neglected by the Government and by the Fund.

The Disablement Fund.

We are informed that there will shortly be established a Disablement Fund, designed to afford continuous aid to those returned soldiers who cannot support themselves. To their care will pass the families of disabled soldiers after the man has returned and our Fund can no longer legally assist them. The Canadian Patriotic Fund is an emergency organization which expects to complete its labours and secure its discharge within six months after the end of the war; the Disablement Fund will be of the nature of a continuing trust and will probably operate for many years.

Field Secretaries and their Work.

Mr. Walter Rean still continues to produce results as travelling organizer and field secretary in Ontario. His systematic organization of a community invariably results in subscriptions to the Fund much in advance of local expectation. During September his work lay in Northumberland and Durham counties, in Kent and in Perth. He is starting in to raise $25,000 at Sault Ste. Marie this week. Mr. Robt Laurence is doing similar work in the province of Quebec and has accomplished fairly good results at ~~Sault-Ste.-Marie~~ St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield and Beauharnois.

Speakers' Patriotic League.

During the summer, branches of this organization have been at

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at work from Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Chatham. With the commencement of Autumn renewed activity is being manifested. The League sends speakers into districts which are not contributing to the extent they should, either in men or money, with the result that such communities are stimulated into effort.

Italian Reservists.

When Italy declared war the Italian Consul at Montreal approached the Relief Committee of that city with a view to securing treatment for his families similar to that accorded the Belgian and French. By mutual consent, however, a somewhat lower scale was agreed to. We now allow the wife of an Italian reservist fifty cents per day and his child about seven cents per day, which amount, though relatively small, added to what their government gives them, enables these families to live in Canada in a reasonable degree of comfort.

Finale.

It is hoped that this Executive will appreciate the efforts made during the past three months to bring about economies in the expenditure of the Fund, will sanction a further appeal for subscriptions and will give advice and active co-operation to the Head Office in its endeavour to stimulate general and generous contributions throughout the Dominion for carrying on the work of the coming year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Herbert B. Ames.

Honorary Secretary,
Canadian Patriotic Fund.

October 1st, 1915.

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Total Subscriptions to date ..... 1915 $

Interest, including interest remitted with subscriptions .. $

Expenditure

Total advances for relief and administration expenses to Branches, etc. ..... $

Management expenses—Head Office ..... $

By Balance available on ..... $

Income and Expenditure during the month ending **1915.**

Receipts for month ended ..... 1915 $

Deficiency for month owing to excess of disbursements .. $

Disbursement to Branches, etc., during month of ..... 1915 $

To Balance of surplus for excess of receipts during the month. ..... $

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Head Office and Branches during the month ending October 31st. ..... 1915.

Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
Head Office—								
Officers' Dependents	42	1218.00	29.00	-	-	-	-	
Soldiers' " (in unorganized towns)	52	826.87	15.90	-	-	-	2874.60	4921.47
British Columbia—								
Officers' Dependents	6	245.50	40.92	16	15.35			
Soldiers' "	678	11612.67	17.20	1908	6.08	278.70	-	12136.87
Vancouver—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1366	25266.25	18.50	3247	7.78	236.25	484.96	25988.96
Alberta North—								
Officers' Dependents	1231	28618.95	23.25	3077	9.29	1885.90	402.45	30837.30
Soldiers' "								
Alberta South—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1465	30095.25	20.55	3472	8.67	5237.00	585.41	35917.66
Saskatchewan—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1168	25859.95	21.80	3128	8.29	-	-	25859.95
Manitoba—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	3230	53720.57	16.63	8526	6.30	-	-	53720.57
Nova Scotia—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1320	17969.13	13.10	3950	4.57	-	642.55	18611.68
Prince Edward Island—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	94	1864.90	11.32	161	6.61	25.64	5.00	1095.14
New Brunswick—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1140	17167.65	15.06	2712	6.33	682.05	325.34	18375.04
Newfoundland—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	14	172.50	12.32	26	6.64	-	-	172.50
*Ontario and Quebec—								
Officers' Dependents	10133	161803.71	15.96	27823	5.81	16844.28	3231.97	181880.46
Soldiers' "	3857	72637.20	18.83	9535	7.62	2422.45	2233.59	77293.24
Officers' Dependents	48	1463.50	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals—								
Soldiers' "	22508	393097.03	17.46	59025	6.66	27742.27	10785.47	431624.77

*For details of each branch see supplementary sheet attached hereto.

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

#Not included in total.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
FIRST CLASS								
British Columbia	6	245.50	40.92	16	15.35			
	678	11612.67	17.20	1908	6.08	278.70	--	121.36.87
Hamilton. Sept. 1915.	869	12610.14	14.51	2120	5.95	762.95	324.10	13697.19
Kingston.	257	4193.85	16.26	750	5.59	72.75	24.35	4290.95
Manitoba Independent Organisation	3230	53720.57	16.63	8526	6.30	-	-	53720.57
Montreal	2732	50928.15	18.64	6010	8.47	3851.10	173722	54516.47
Montreal French-Belgian	459	12347.50	26.90	1377	8.97	-	152.00	12500.00
Newfoundland	14	172.50	12.32	26	6.64	-	-	172.50
North Alta.	1231	28618.95	23.25	3077	9.29	1815.90	402.45	30837.30
Nova Scotia	1310	17969.13	13.10	3930	4.57	-	642.55	18611.68
Ottawa	777	10028.00	12.91	1655	6.06	490.11	339.18	10857.29
Prince Edward Island	94	1064.50	11.32	161	6.61	25.64	5.00	1095.14
# Quebec, P. Q.	226	3010.54	13.32	789	3.56	175.00	171.25	3356.79
Do. French Society	25	574.95	22.99	79	7.28	-	4.50	579.45
Saskatchewan	1168	25859.95	21.80	3118	8.29	-	-	25859.95
South Alta.	1465	30095.25	20.53	3472	8.67	5237.00	585.42	35917.66
St. John, N.B.	749	11136.50	15.04	1692	6.58	308.40	191.28	11636.18
Toronto	4815	81189.54	16.86	13963	5.82	10823.52	1969.96	93983.02
Vancouver	1366	25266.15	18.50	3247	7.78	236.25	484.56	25986.96
Totals								

Greater percentage of cases are C.A.H.L families which accounts for low average.

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
SECOND CLASS BRANCHES								
Belleville, Ont.	113	1950.70	17.26	302	6.45	440.35	15.00	2406.05
Brockville	53	597.00	11.26	178	3.35	150.00	-	747.00
Brantford	308	5021.90	16.30	922	5.46	56.00	149.02	5226.92
Chambly Co., P. Q.	64	1074.75	16.78	177	6.08	157.50	1.50	1233.7 5
Cobourg, Ont.	61	927.60	15.20	145	6.39	46.50	5.00	979.10
Elgin Co.	204	3521.29	17.26	563	6.25	-	-	3521.29
Fredericton, N. B.	136	2134.00	15.54	370	5.72	53.00	72.35	2239.35
Galt, Ont.	191	3224.16	16.88	553	5.83	406.15	61.91	3692.21
Guelph, Ont.	157	2615.94	17.93	448	5.93	255.50	-	2871.44
Huron Co., Ont. Sept. 1915.	60	1051.00	17.51	171	6.15	-	-	1051.00
Lambton Co., Ont.	71	1072.00	15.09	159	7'71	-	6.00	1078.00
Leeds Co.	60	974.25	16.27	178	5.36	-	7.00	981.2 5
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	57	994.71	17.45	164	6.06	44.00	-	1038.71
Oshawa, Ont.	168	2402.00	14.29	494	4.85	-	5.00	2407.00
Owen Sound	101	1751.20	17.32	241	7.26	-	19.00	1770.20
Perth, Ont.	200	2469.52	12.35	394	6.12	1319.27	32.67	3821.46
Peterborough	234	2812.05	12.06	678	4.14	90.85	73.39	2976.29
Port Arthur	139	2280.50	16.40	359	6.35	11.35	10.00	2301.85
Port Hope	80	1354.50	16.68	261	5.15	38.50) 47.25)	48.49	1488.74
Restigouche Co. N. B.	67	1125.25	16.79	175	6.43	-	43.45	1168.70
St. Catharines Ont.	192	3110.50	16.20	501	6.20	223.60	6.76	3340.86
Sherbrooke, P. Q.	55	909.05	16.53	192	4.73	-	74.73	983.78
Charlotte Co., N. B.	48	641.90	13.95	93	6.90	29.66	7.26	678.82
Welland Co. Ont.	136	2343.26	17.23	408	5.74	232.25	-	2575.61
Wright Co. P. Q.	140	1560.95	11.15	493	3.16	69.00	49.54	1679.49
Totals								

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
THIRD CLASS BRANCHES								
Arnprior, Ont.	23	361.50	15.72	84	4.30	-	1.00	362.50
Berlin, Ont.	72	1035.78	14.10	163	6.35	277.30	37.00	1350.08
Bruce Co.	48	619.00	12.89	127	4.87	55.00	-	674.00
Chatham, Ont. Kent Co.	30	641.50	21.05	117	5.48	46.26 / 37.00	-	724.76
Cobalt, Ont. Sept. 1915	12	228.18	19.01	38	6.00	-	-	228.18
Collingwood, Ont	9	177.50	19.72	33	5.37	50.00	1.00	228.50
East Northumber-Land Co., N.B., Sept.	50	732.50	14.65	116	6.31	269.19	1.50	1003.19
Haldimand Co.	42	1012.50	21.09	108	9.37	-	32.50	1045.00
Hastings Co.	35	492.50	14.07	84	5.86	-	-	492.50
Hawkesbury, Ont.	12	249.00	20.75	39	6.38	13.00	-	262.00
Hespeler	24	364.14	15.17	57	6.38	5.00	-	369.14
Moncton, N.B.	23	352.00	15.30	64	5.50	13.00	6.50	371.50
North Bay	46	657.00	14.28	107	6.14	-	-	657.00
Pembroke, Ont.	25	349.31	13.97	56	6.23	10.00	-	359.31
Perth Town.	23	195.50	8.50	34	5.75	-	-	195.50
Prince Edward County	47	690.00	14.75	112	5.16	-	18.05	708.05
Renfrew	14	315.00	22.50	34	9.27	-	-	315.00
Sault Ste. Marie	34	550.40	16.17	78	7.09	69.00	8.95	628.35
Smith's Falls	22	380.40	17.29	61	6.23	adjustments	.44	380.84
Sudbury, Ont.	19	306.00	16.10	37	8.27	150.50	5.00	461.50
Thetford Mines, P. Q.	18	186.00	10.33	28	5.94	-	-	186.00
Trenton, Ont.	22	338.00	15.36	58	5.82	19.92	-	357.92
Totals								

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement: Special cases included-

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Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
Third Class Branches-2								
Walkerville,	10	108.00	10.80	33	3.27	-	-	108.00
West Northumberland Co., N.B.	21	310.50	14.78	45	6.90	-	3.00	313.50
Woodstock, N. B.	29	484.00	16.69	101	4.79	67.75	-	551.75
Valleyfield, P. Q.	25	300.00	12.00	58	5.17	-	-	300.00
Totals								

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
Fourth Class Branches.								
Allistom,Ont.	2	30.00	15.00	5	6.00	-	-	30.00
Almonte.	15	240.56	16.03	46	5.23	-	.67	241.23
Amprio.	16	182.00	10.75	69	2.64		1.00	183.00
Anebe,P.Q.	4	69.56	15.14	8	7.57	-	-	60.56
Bonaventure Co.	1	50.00	50.00	3	16.66	-	-	50.00
Bracebridge Ont.	8	166.00	20.75	38	4.36	-	-	166.00
Brighton,	6	83.00	13.83	12	6.93	-	-	83.00
Buckingham, P. Q.	7	119.00	17.00	24	4.95	23.50	-	142.50
Bury, P. Q.	5	57.00	11.40	12	4.75	-	1.50	58.50
Carleton Place,Ont.	14	215.50	15.39	38	5.67	22.00	-	239.50
Chapleau, Ont.	1	11.66	11.66	1	11.66	-	-	11.66
Coaticook, P. Q.	7	143.00	20.43	31	4.61	-	-	143.00
Chateauguay Co.,P. Q.	1	10.00	10.00	1	10.00	10.00	5.00	25.00
Cobden,Ont.	1	10.00	10.00	3	3.33	-	-	10.00
Collingwood Tp., Ont.	4	112.00	28.00	16	7.00	:	-	112.00
Copper Cliff	5	89.12	17.80	12	7.42	62.95	-	152.07
Drummond Tp.	1	10.00	10.00	1	10.00	-	-	10.00
Dryden.	5	76.00	15.20	15	5.06	10.00	-	86.00
Dufferin	3	54.00	18.00	9	6.00	19.00	1.00	74.00
Englehart	6	93.00	15.50	13	7.15	30.00	-	123.00
Fort Coulonge, P. Q.	6	113.50	18.92	17	6.68	-	-	113.50
Fraserville	15	190.00	12.67	29	6.55	-	10.00	200.00
Frontenac Co.	9	92.00	10.22	19	4.84	-	-	92.00
Totals								

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
Fourth Class Branches-2								
Gaspe, P.Q.	3	45.00	15.00	8	5.62	-	-	45.00
Gloucester Co., N.B.	13	196.00	15.08	41	4.78	141.05	-	337.05
Granby, P.Q.	2	25.00	12.50	5	5.00	-	-	25.00
Grand Mere	18	280.75	15.59	54	5.19	-	-	280.75
Grawonhurst, Ont.	5	56.00	11.20	9	6.22	-	-	56.00
Haileybury	18	324.00	18.00	40	8.10	5.00	3.00	332:00
Havelock,	4	68.00	17.00	5	13.60	-	-	68.00
Huntsville	13	196.00	15.08	46	4.26	-	-	196.00
Kenvatin	7	109.00	15.57	25	4.36	-	17.65	126.65
Lennoxville, P. Q.	2	30.00	15.00	6	5.00	15.00	-	45.00
Levis,	1	12.00	12.00	4	3.00	-	-	12.00
Madawaska Co., N. B.	4	75.00	18.75	15	5.00	-	-	75.00
Markdale, Ont.	2	33.50	16.75	6	5.58	-	-	33.50
Matheson	2	33.00	16.50	3.	11.00	-	-	33.00
Meaford	16	276.90	17.30	46	6.05	-	1.50	278.40
Midland	11	181.50	16.50	49	3.70	Comp. allow. 65.05		246.55
Millbrook	5	87.50	17.50	15	5.81	-	-	87.50
Missisquoi Co., P. Q.	4	80.00	20.00	20	4.00	-	-	80.00
Mitchell, Ont.	2	20.00	10.00	6	3.33	$110.55		130.55
Port Perry	(see below)							
New Liskeard	7	124.00	17.71	27	4.59	-	-	124.00
Parry Sound East	6	81.00	13.33	18	450	10.60	.40	92.00
Parry Sound West	6	100.00	16.66	18	555			100.00
Totals								

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
Fourth Class Branches-3								
Port Elgin, Ont.	3	55.00	18.33	12	4.58	-	-	55.00
Port Perry	6	90.65	15.10	10	9.06	178.25		268.90
Prescott, Ont.	13	235.00	18.07	43	5.46	35.00	-	270.00
Rawdon Tp., Ont.	3	36.00	12.00	5	7.20	-	-	36.00
Richmond, P.Q.	5	65.50	13.10	13	5.04	19.35	4.50	89.35
St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	4	42.00	10.50	14	3.00	67.00	21.85	130.85
St. John's P. Q.	20	282.50	14.13	59	4.78	25.00	-	307.50
Thorold, Ont.	14	295.50	21.10	45	6.56	40.00	-	335.50
Three Rivers, P. Q.	8	139.00	17.37	24	5.79	10.00	-	149.00
Waterloo Ont.	5	86.00	17.20	15	5.73	-	6.00	92.00
Whitby	17	284.00	16.70	44	6.45	18.00	-	302.00
Totals								

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Total Subscriptions to date ..... 1915 $

Interest, including interest remitted with subscriptions .. $

Expenditure

Total advances for relief and administration expenses to Branches, etc. ..... $

Management expenses—Head Office ..... $

By Balance available on ..... $

Income and Expenditure during the month ending 1915.

Receipts for month ended ..... 1915 $

Deficiency for month owing to excess of disbursements. $

Disbursement to Branches, etc., during month of ..... 1915 $

To Balance of surplus for excess of receipts during the month. ..... $

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Head Office and Branches during the month ending November 1915.

Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
Head Office—								
Officers' Dependents	47	1207.00	25.68					
Soldiers' " (in unorganized towns)	59	969.87	16.44				3177.02	5,353.89
British Columbia—								
Officers' Dependents	5	156.50	31.30	11	14.23			
Soldiers' "	512	10407.46	20.32	1372	7.59	569.25		11,133.21
Vancouver—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1453	28959.30	20.07	3562	8.13	154.90		29,114.20
Alberta North—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1303	27844.55	21.36	3261	8.53	1597.70	526.68	29,968.93
Alberta South—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1363	28173.80	20.67	2903	9.61	5774.00	561.00	34,508.80
Saskatchewan—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1168	25859.95	21.80	3118	8.29			25,859.95
Manitoba—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	Independent							
Nova Scotia—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1436	19519.03	13.60	4925	3.97	248.90	732.25	20,500.18
Prince Edward Island—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	86	861.00	10.01	166	5.17		5.00	866.00
New Brunswick—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	1295	19022.85	14.69	2626	7.24	474.90	404.32	19,902.07
Newfoundland—								
Officers' Dependents								
Soldiers' "	14	154.50	11.03	34	4.54			154.50
***Ontario and Quebec—**								
Officers' Dependents Ontario	10608	166326.91	15.67	30516	5.45	14552.26	3538.05	184,417.22
Soldiers' " Quebec	3945	67759.91	17.17	8049	8.41	1867.10	1600.25	71,227.26
Totals— Officers' Dependents	52	1363.50	26.22					
Soldiers' "	23242	395859.13	17.03	60532	6.54	25239.01	10544.57	433,006.21

*For details of each branch see supplementary sheet attached hereto.

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
FIRST CLASS BRANCHES.								
British Columbia.	5	156.50	31.30	11	14.23			156.50
	512	10407.46	20.32	1372	7.59	569.25		10,976.71
Hamilton, Ont. Sept. 1915.	869	12610.14	14.51	2120	5.95	762.95	324.10	13,697.19
Kingston,	296	4384.70	1481	838	5.23	1365	31.80	4,430.15
Manitoba,	Independent							
Montreal,	2897	46908.96	16.19	6373	7.36	1316.10	-1273.21	49,498.27
Montreal, Franco-Belgian.	461	12000.00	26.03					12,000.00
Newfoundland,	14	154.50	11.03	34	4.54			154.50
North Alberta,	1303	27844.55	2136	3261	853	1597.70	-526.68	-29,968.93
Nova Scotia,	1436	19519.03	13.60	4925	3.97	248.90	732.25	20,500.18
Ottawa, Ont.	875	11565.31	13.22	1863	6.20		232.25	11,797.56
Prince Edward Island.	86	861.00	1001	166	517		5.00	866.00
Quebec, P. Q.	143	2222.79	16.24	499	4.45	23.25	136.70	2,382.74
Do. French Society.	47	1156.00	24.59	128	9.03		4.50	1,160.50
Saskatchewan,	1168	25859.95	21.80	3118	8.29			25,859.95
South Alberta.	1363	28173.80	20.67	2903	9.61	(New cases) 5774.00	561.00	34,508.80
St. John, N. B.	836	12207.15	14.60	1863	6.55		247.17	12,454.32
Toronto,	4968	82343.65	16.57	15850	5.13	8993.84	2232.12	93,569.61
Vancouver,	1453	28959.65 30	20.07	3562	8.13	154.90		28,114.20
Belleville, Ont.	115	1824.65	15.86	263	6.93	316.75		2,141.40
Brantford,	289	4479.24	15.49	829	5.40	138.00	117.38	4,734.62
Elgin County,	223	3330.74	14.93	615	5.41	459.10	32.87	3,822.71
Fredericton, N.B.	151	2318.75	15.35				80.25	2,399.00
Galt, Ont.	207	3572.69	17.25	375	9.53	248.09	55.00	3,875.78
Totals								

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total
First Class Branches - 2 -								
Guelph, Ont.	169	2869.44	16.97	315	9.10	212.30	21.20	3,102.94
Oshawa, Ont.	135	2235.00	16.55	443	5.04	41.00		2,276.00
Owen Sound	101	1,486.50	14.71				11.00	1,497.50
Perth				241	6.16			
Peterborough	200 234	2469.52 2819.00	12.35 12.04	394 673	6.12 4.18	1319.27 60.73	32.67 82.20	3,821.46 2,961.93
Port Arthur	142	2596.00	18.28	366	7.09	6.00		2,602.00
St. Catharines								
Welland County	184 144	2,912.05 2442.85	16.00 16.95	500 436	5.82 5.60	75.98	12.80	2,912.05 2,529.63
Totals								

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Total Subscriptions to date.....1915 $

Interest, including interest remitted with subscriptions.....$

Expenditure

Total advances for relief and administration expenses to Branches, etc.....$

Management expenses—Head Office.....$

By Balance available on.....$

Income and Expenditure during the month ending 1915.

Receipts for month ended.....1915 $

Deficiency for month owing to excess of disbursements.....$

Disbursement to Branches, etc., during month of.....1915 $

To Balance of surplus for excess of receipts during the month.....$

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Head Office and Branches during the month ending December, 1915.

Branch	Total Number of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES: No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $ c.
Head Office—									
Officers' Dependents								Including Campaign	
Soldiers' " (in unorganized towns)	46	46	1015.00	22.07				3498.18	5273.55
British Columbia—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	52	52	760.37	14. 62			Trans.316.70		
Vancouver—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	719	667	14083.96	21.10	1727	8.15	861.68	386.88	15649.22
Alberta North—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	1453	1453	28959.30	19.93	3562	8.13	154.90		29114.20
Alberta South—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	1427	1427	28880.05	20.24	4001	7.22	2335.63 T- 1073.00	664.02	31879.70
Saskatchewan—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	1701	1700	33621.65	19.78	3621	9.28	3893.50	680.85	39269.00
Nova Scotia—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	1223	1223	26885.00	21.98	3265	8.23			26885.00
Prince Edward Island—							837.68		
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	1601	1601	22115.34	13.81	5491	4.03	1288.63	279.83	24521.4
New Brunswick—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	105	105	1034.00	9.84	194.	5.33		6.00	1040.00
Newfoundland—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	1363	1340	19915.90	14.86	3231	5.16	571.75	422.07	20909.72
***Ontario—**									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	14	14	146.00	10.43	32	4.56			146.(
Quebec—									
Officers' Dependents									
Soldiers' "	12917	12830	196050.34	15.28	37211	5.26	6715.21	5171.75	207937.
Totals — Officers' Dependents	4014	4008	66633.76	16.62	9386	7.09	1769.84	1715.62	70119.
Totals — Soldiers' "	[illegible]	46	1015.00	22.07					1015.
	26635	25466	440100.67	16.63	71823	6.13	19818.52	12825.20	472744.

*For details of each branch see supplementary sheet attached hereto.

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $ c.
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual			
FIRST CLASS BRANCHES.									
Prince Edward Island. (Prov)	105.	105	1034.00	9.84	194	5.35		6.00	1040.00
Nova Scotia	1601	1601	22115.34	13.81	5491	4.03	Trnsptn. 837.68 1288.63	279.83	24521.48
St. John, N.B.	892	885	13386.75	15.13	2000	6.69	207.50	296.0 9	13890.34
Quebec City & District,	162	161	2431.54	15.16	396	6.14	160.25	170.00	2761.79
Quebec (Franco Belgian)	47	47	1200.80	25.55	125	9.60		3.75	1204.55
Montreal City	2917	297	47085.80	16.15	6417	7.33	Trnsptn. 895.05	1413.12	49393.97
Montreal (Franco Belgian).	444	444	10000.00	22.52	1340	7.46			10000.00
Kingston, Ont.	305	304	4720.20	15.52	876	5.39	64.50	106.30	4891.00
Toronto, Ont.	5742	5742	87158.98	15.18	18316	4.76	1620.65	2900.22	91679.85
Hamilton, Ont.	1416	1416	22114.63	15.62	3455	6.40	Campaign 918.80 279.30	684.41	23997.14
Ottawa, Ont.	949	949	13296.37	14.01	2021	6.57		307.25	13603.62
Manitoba Patriotic Association		INDEPENDENT.							
Saskatchewan (Provincial).	1223	1223	26885.00	21.98	3265	8.23			26885.00
North Alberta Branch	1427	1427	28880.05	20.24	4001	7.22	2335.63	664.02	31879.70
South Alberta Branch	1701	1700	33621.65	19.78	3621	9.28	Trnsptn. 1073.40 3893.50	680.85	39269.4 0
Vancouver Branch	1453	1453	28958.30	19.93	3562	8.13	154.90		29114.20
British Columbia (Provincial)	719	667	14083196	21.10	1727	8.15	Trans 316.70 ptn. 861.68	386.88	15689.22
Newfoundland	14	14	146.00	10.43	32	4.56			146.00
Total									

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $	c.
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual				
SECOND CLASS BRANCHES.										
Belleville, Ont.	115	115	1824.65	15.86	263	6.93	316.75		2141.40	
Berlin, Ont.	81	72	1174.25	16.31	193	6.09	148.78	41.15	1364.18	
Brantford, Ont.	310	284	4465.35	15.72	886	5.04	220.69	136.70	4822.74	
Chatham (Kent Co)	134	133	2300.75	17.29	405	5.68	Campaign 318.87 101.75	27.10	2748.47	
Elgin Co.,	259	259	4308.94	16.63	914	4.72		34.00	4342.94	
Fredericton, N.B.	173	169	2437.50	14.42	501	4.86	126.50	69.25	2633.25	
Galt, Ont	244	244	4415.87	18.09	465	9.50	Campaign 422.90 65.50	51.00	4955.27	
Guelph, Ont.	175	175	2857.44	16.32	484	5.94	75.82	50.00	2983.26	
Oshawa, Ont.	154.	144	2660.00	18.47	443	6.00	100.50		2760.50	
Oxford Co.,	239	237	3687.82	15.56	594	6.21	86.56	20.50	3794.88	
Perth Co. (Stratford)	222	218	3482.96	15.97	680	5.12	Transptn. 80.00 202.50	34.75	3800.21	
Peterborough	350	344	4124.00	11.99	1066	3.87	111.50	178.00	4413.50	
Port Arthur	137	134	2267.00	16.91	318	7.13	132.00	95.25	2494.25	
St. Catherines,	194	194	3032.00	15.63	569	5.33	53.55	46.93	3132.48	
Welland Co.,	141	14 0	2652.35	18.95	424	6.25	25.00	33.00	2710.35	
Total										

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $ c.
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual			
THIRD CLASS BRANCHES.									
Brockville, Ont.	73	73	839.60	11.53	230	3.65		2.00	841.60
Bruce Co.,	54	54	719.00	13.31	144	4.99	38.00		757.00
Chambly Co.,	66	65	905.50	13.93	181	5.00	81.00	1.50	988.00
Chatham, N.B.	46	43	679.50	15.80	106	6.31	46.00	1.50	727.00
Charlotte, N.B.	55	55	738.90	13.43	112	6.59		10.12	749.12
Cobourg, Ont.	60	60	889.10	14.82	142	6.26	13.00	7.50	909.60
Gananoque, (Leeds Co.)	62	62	1040.00	16.77	201	5.17			1040.00
Haldimand Co.,	46	46	668.25	14.53	127	5.26		41.25	709.50
Hastings Co.,	46	45	599.00	13.31	103	5.81	50.90		649.90
Huron Co. (including Goderich)	77	77	1267.00	16.45	261	4.86		24.75	1291.75
Lambton Co.,	89	89	1220.00	13.71	196	6.23	41.00	37.25	1298.25
Northumberland and Durham,	83	83	1234.04	14.86	230	5.36	44.36		1278.40
North Bay, Ont.	42	42	540.00	12.85	110	4.91	19.50	18.64	578.14
Owen Sound,	106	105	1698.10	16.17	250	6.79	5.00	15.35	1718.45
Port Hope,	81	81	1409.00	17.39	247	5.70		38.80	1447.80
Prince Edward Co. Ont.	63	63	814.00	12.92	246	3.31		23.95	837.95
Restigouche Co., N. B.	64	62	1011.75	16.32	148	6.83	56.50	30.00	1098. 25
Total									

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $ c.
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual			
THIRD CLASS BRANCHES (Continued).									
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	70	70	1123.00	16.04	212	5.29	10.25		1133.25
Sault Ste Marie	36	36	473.40	13.15	69	6.86		13.50	486.90
Sherbrooke, P.Q	68	68	987.30	14.52	179	5.52	87.50	50.53	1125.33
Wright Co.,P.Q.	147	147	1834.95	12.48			82.50	60.78	1978.23
Victoria Co.,Ont	62	60	941.13	15.68	117	8.04	44.65	12.40	998.18
Total									

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $ c.
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual			
FOURTH CLASS BRANCHES									
Almonte, Ont.	21	19	305.50	16.08	50	6.11	20.00	12.59	338.09
Arnprior,	27	27	414.00	15.33	92	4.50		1.00	415.00
Bowmanville,									
Barrie,	25	25	279.50	11.18	79	3.54			279.50
Bathurst (Gloucester Co.,N.B.)	17	16	219.00	13.69	43	5.09	25.00	2.40	246.40
Bracebridge,	12	12¼	207.00	17.25	46	4.50		.60	207.60
Carleton Place,	15	15	239.50	15.96	42	5.70	32.00	11.00	282.50
Cobalt,	12	12	228.18	19.01	38	6.00			228.18
Collingwood Town.	13	13	146.00	14.60	29	5.03	50.25	3.73	199.98
Fraserville,P.Q.	15	15	193.00	12.86	21	9.19		10.00	203.00
Grand Mere,	18	18	232.00	12.88	50	4.64			232.00
Haileybury,Ont.	24	24	357.00	14.88	59	6.05	20.00	5.00	382.00
Hawkesbury,	11	11	203.00	18.45	38	5.34			203.00
Hespeler,	28	28	459.42	16.40	76	6.04	253.80		713.22
Meaford,	26	24	379.50	15.81	74	5.12	23.80	4.50	407.80
Midland,	14	14	242.81	17.34	58	4.18		3.70	246.51
Total									

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $ c.
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual			
FOURTH CLASS BRANCHES (Continued).									
Moncton, N.B.	33	31	440.00	14.19	90	4.88	25.25		465.25
New Liskeard,	7	7	149.00	21.28	31	4.81			149.00
Newcastle, N.B. Northumberland W.	21	21	310.50	14.78	45	6.90		3.00	313.50
Norfolk Co., Ont.	44	41	459.00	11.19	135	3.40	30.00	25.50	514.50
Parry Sound E.,	11	11	164.00	14.91	41	4.00	Campaign 6.10 84.00	.40	254.50
Parry Sound W.,	5	5	60 .00	12.00	12	5.00			60. 00
Pembroke,	32	32	366.31	11.44	78	4.65	49.00		415.31
Perth Town	27	27	233.50	8.65	42	5.56			233.50
Prescott,	14	13	210.50	16.19	39	5.40	18.00	5.25	233.75
Rainy River,									
Renfrew,	17	17	346.00	20.35	41	8.44	10.00		356.00
St. John's, P.Q.,	20	20	287.50	14.37	59	4.87			287.50
Smith's Falls, Ont.	24	22	356.40	16.20	56	6.36	120.00	.48	476.88
Sudbury,	21	21	343.50	16.36	53	6.47			343.50
Thetford Mines	13	13	103.00	7.92	13	7.92	Transptn. 319.50	3.55	426.05
Three Rivers	8	8	139.00	17.37	24	5.79	10.00		149.00
Total									

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Branch	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $ c.
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual			
FOURTH CLASS BRANCHES(Continued).									
Thorold,	15	15	228,00	15.2	0 41	5.56	15.00		243.00
Trenton,	26	24	354.17	14.75	70	5.05	83.90		438.07
Walkerville,	10	9	157.00	17.44	25	6.28			157.00
Whitby,	22	22	383.50	17.43	67	5.73		3.00	386.50
Woodstock,N.B.	41	38	398.00	10.47	127	3.13	60.00	7.31	465.31
Valleyfield,P.Q.	28	28	317.00	11.32	72	4.40			317.00
Total									

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

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FIFTH CLASS BRANCHES.									
Alliston, Ont.	2	2	30.00	15.00	5	6.00			30.00
Beebe,	4	4	60.56	15.14	8	7.57			60.56
Beeton, Ont.	3	3	28.00	9133	6	4.67		2.05	30.05
Bonaventure Co.									
Brighton Town,	8	8	110.50	13.81	14	7.89			110.50
Brome Co.									
Buckingham,	7	7	119.00	17.00	25	4.76	45.76		164.75
Bury, P. Q,	5	5	34.00	6.80	13	2.62			34.00
Chapleau,	3	3	57.00	19.00	10.	5.70			57.00
Coaticook,	7	7	123.00	17.57	31	4.00			123.00
Cobden,	1	1	10.00	10.00	3	3.33			10.00
Collingwood Tp	5	5	126.00	25.20	17	7.41			126.00
Copper Cliff,	6	6	105.12	17.52	17	6.18			105.12
Danville,	2	2	30.40	15.20	10	3.04			30.40
Drummondville,	1	1	10.00	10.00	1	10.00			10.00
Drummond Tp.,	1	1	10.00	10:00	1	10.00			10.00
Dryden, Ont	10	10	150.00	15.00	40	3.75		4.15	154.15
Total									

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FIFTH CLASS BRANCHES - 2-									
Dufferin Co., Ont	8	8	104.00	13.00	15	6.94		.90	104.90
East Farnham, P.Q.									
Englehart,	10	10	142.00	14.20	27	5.25			142.00
Essex Town,	4	4	72.00	18.00	15	4.80	Campaign 19.88		91.88
Flos Tp. (Elmvale).	1	1	13.00	13.00	2	6.50	42.00		55. 00
Fort Coulonge,	9	9	163.50	18.17	29	5.64			163.50
Frontenac Co.,	19	19	173.50	9.13	49	3.54			173.50
Gloucester Co. (See Bathurst)	17	16	219.00	13.69	44	4.98	25.00	2.40	246.~~50~~ 40
Granby,	2	2	25.00	12.50	5	5.00			25.00
Gravenhurst,	5	5	46.00	9.20	9	5.11			46.00
Hanover,	3	3	49.50	16.50	9	5.5 0			49.50
Havelock,	4	4	68.00	17.00	5	13.60			68.00
Huntsville,	9	9	115.00	12.77	34	3.38		1.75 -3.38-	116.75
Keewatin,	8	7	88.00	12.57	28	3.14	60.00		148.00
Leamington,	6	5	82.00	16.40	15	5.47	35.00		117.00
Laahute, P. Q.									
Lennoxville,	4	4	79.50	19.87	18	4.42	20.00		99.50
Total									

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FIFTH CLASS BRANCHES - 3 -									
Levis,	1	1	16.00	16.00	4	4.00			16.00
Madawaska Co.,	4	4	75.00	18.75	15	5.00			75.00
Markdale,	5	5	76.00	15.20	17	4.47			76.00
Matheson,	5	5	92.00	18.40	15	6.15			92.00
Millbrook,	7	7	113.50	16.21	20	5.67			113.50
Missisquoi Co.,	7	7	125.00	17.87	33	3.79			125.00
Mitchell	8	8	105.00	13.12	23	4.56			105.00
Norwood,	2	2	30.00	15.00	6	5.00			30.00
Nottawasaga Tp	1	1	30.00	30.00	1	30.00	90.00	Campaign 104.20	224.20
Porquis Jct.	2	2	34.50	17.25	6	5.75	34.50		69.00
Port Elgin,	3	3	55.00	18.33	12	4.59			55.00
Port Perry,	3	3	55.00	18.33	12	4.59			55.00
Rawdon Tp., Hastings Co.,	3	3	36.00	12.00	5	7.20			36.00
Richmond, P. Q.	5	5	55.50	11.10	15	3.70	10.00	2.00	67.50
St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	4	4	43.00	10.50	14	3.00			42.00
Schreiber,	2	2	45.00	22.50	10	4.50			45.00
Scottstown,	1	1	12.00	12.00	3	4.00			12.00
Total									

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		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Monthly Assistance per Individual			
FIFTH CLASS BRANCHES - 4-									
Stanstead, P.Q	12	12	204.07	17.00	36.	5.67			204.07
Sutton, (Brome Co)	3	1	18.34	18.34	1	18.34	53.28	.39	72.01
Victoria Co., N. B.	6	6	91.25	15.21	9	10.14			91. 25
Waterloo, Ont.	7	5	86.00	17.20	15	5.74	5.00		91.00
Waterloo, P.Q.	7	5	86.00	17.20	15	5.74	5.00		91.00
Waterville, P.Q.	5	5	43.50	8;70	11	3.95			43.50
Total									

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

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Copy

C 1005

November 1st. 1915.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The question of the probable needs of the Fund for the ensuing year- and the steps that should be taken to meet these demands are matters which invite the careful and immediate attention of the Executive Committee.

To the 31st of October - that is to say during the first full year of the operation of the Fund (for prior to October 1st, 1914, only $10,383.40 was expended) the total amount contributed has been $5,450,000.-the total expenditure, $3,650,000, leaving a credit balance on hand November 1st, ot $1,800,000. Our credit balance, which reached its maximum of $2,515,911.61 at the end of last May, has, during the past four months, been impared to the extent of over $700,000.

If expenditure increases, as at present seems highly probable, until our demands reach $500,000 per month, unless there be very marked increase in monthly receipts, this surplus will entirely disappear by the spring.

Were the war to end tomorrow, thencash in hand would barely suffice to carry us to the end of the six months period which the military authorities estimate will be required to bring back and to disband our Canadian Forces. Ir is highly desirable, therefore, that this credit balance be no further reduced, but that means be taken to equalize henceforth income and outgo.

The putting into force of the new rulings authorized by this Committee at its October meeting will reduce to some extent the total expenditure, and will tend to offset continued recruiting. A careful estimate, however, of the probable needs for 1916, should the war continue through the calendar year, places them at $7,500,000 apportioned among the provinces as follows:-

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	Population	Second Year	per capita load
Maritime provinces,	$ 900,000	$ 550,000.00	$ .61
Quebec	2,100,000	1,250,000.00	.60
Ontario	2,600,000	2,400,000.00	1.92
Manitoba	525,000	1,000,000.00	1.90
Saskatchewan	600,000	600,000.00	1.00
Alberta	500,000	1,000,000.00	2.00
British Columbia	475,000	650,000.00	1.37
Head Office Relief & Expenses		50,000.00	
		$ 7,500,000.00	

This total sum seems large indeed, but reduced to a per capita calculation it means but an average contribution of one dollar during the year from each man, women and child throughout the Dominion of Canada. The provinces whose home demand is under the average rate should help the provinces whose load exceeds the average figures.

The organizations affected throughout the western provinces, referred to in the Honorary Secretary's statement for October, are working satisfactorily, and the amount of additional assistance which will be required should not exceed $750,000. The Maritime provinces seem able or willing to do little beyond meeting their own demands, hence, upon Ontario and Quebec falls the burden of raising not only enough for home requirements, but also this additional sum. The task does not, however, seem beyond either their ability or willingness. Our problem then, reduced to its simplest terms is this:-

How can Ontario and Quebec raise $3,650,000 for local needs and $750,000 additional for western assistance - a total of $4,400,000, or in round figures, four and one-half million dollars during 1916. One dollar per head of population will give the required amount. How can it be raised? First, it is important that all parts of both provinces be induced to contribute. In the province of Quebec, outside of Montreal City, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, less than $150,000 or about 10¢ per capita had been raised. It is hoped that the French Canadian members of the national Executive may be able to suggest some method by which

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by which the rural population of the province of Quebec may be stimulated to give more generally and generously than hitherto towards the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Montreal and Quebec will shortly make further appeals to their citizens and may be expected to do as well, but scarcely better than in 1915.

In Ontario the following counties and towns, while they have local relief organizations for the assistance of soldiers' wives, are not contributing to any appreciable extent towards the national burden: Middlesex, County including London, Peel, Norfolk, Lennox & Addington, Victoria, Oxford, and Halton. The two last mentioned are expected to contribute in the near future. The towns of Orillia, Paris, Preston, Niagara Falls, Exeter, Dresden, Carleton Place, Sarnia and Windsor are also in dependent, though several of these places are now seriously considering joining the national Fund.

The Executive Committee is now asked to give consideration to the steps which should be undertaken to stimulate fresh giving to the Fund. First, it has been suggested that His Royal Highness should again issue a signed appeal to the people of Canada, and His Royal Highness has already expressed his willingness to do this when, in the judgment of this Committee, the opportune time shall have arrived;

The provincial government of New Brunswick has made a grant of $25,000 to the Fund. This represents about 10% of the total amount that it is estimated will be required for that province during the coming year. On similar lines the governments of Quebec and Ontario have been asked to subscribe proportional amounts. We are assured by both Prime Ministers that our request will have full and sympathetic consideration.

County Councils throughout Ontario, and the Eastern Townships of Quebec are making in many instances, monthly grants to the Fund.

The following.

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The following is a partial list of such contributions:-

			Total per year
Bruce Co.	$1,000 for 6 mos.,$4,000 for 6 mos.		$30,000
Dufferin	500 per month since July, 1915.		6,000
Elgin Co.	1,000 " "		12,000
Essex Co.	500 " " since Feb., 1915.		6,000
Frontenac Co.	500 " " " July, 1915		6,000
Grey Co.	1,000 " "		12,000
Haldimand Co.	500 for 6 months, 1.000 for 6 months		9,000
Hastings Co.	1,000 per month since July, 1915		12,000
Huron Co.	1,000 for 6 mos. $6,000 per mo. for 6 mos.		42,000
Kent Co.	500 per month since Feb. 1915.		6,000
Lambton Co.	600 " " " Jan. "		7,200
Leeds & Grenville	300 " " " May, 1915.		3,600
Northumberland & Durham & Cobourg	500 per month since Dec.,1914		6,000
Ontario Co.	500 per quarter		2,000
Perth Co.	1,400 per month since April 1st, 1915.		16,800
Peterborough,	400 every three months		1,600
Prince Edward Co.	500 per month snce Sept. 1914		6,000
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	600 " " " July, 1915		7,200
	Yearly value of above		$191,400.00

County Council stated amounts during the first year of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Ontario Co.	cash received	$ 500.00
Prescott & Russell	"	300.00
Renfrew Co.	"	3,000.00
Simcoe Co.	"	8,000.00
Waterloo Co.	"	1,500.00
Wellington Co.		6,250.00

Quebec Counties.

Stanstead Co.	3,000.00
Brome Co.	1,000.00
Compton, Shefford, Waterloo,	500.00

Steps will be taken to place the case of the Patriotic Fund before certain Ontario counties which have not yet subscribed, such as Norfolk, Lanark, Prescott & Russell, and we will endeavour to obtain enlarged grants from such as gave inadequate sums in the first instance.

All our branches throughout Ontario and Quebec have been communicated with and urged to undertake new campaigns as soon as the first years' subscriptions have been fully realized upon. Some are already engaged upon the new canvass, but many are waiting until after the turn of the year before starting out for further pledges.

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The Head Office now has on its staff as Field Secretaries, Mr. Walter Mean and Mr. J. M. Wyatt. The services of these gentlemen are in constant demand, when local committees desire expert advice as to how to set to work to raise the maximum amount. In nearly every instance, where a canvass is organized under such guidance, the amount realized in cash and pledges far exceeds local anticipation. We are now being asked to arrange for a field secretary to work in the rural parts of New Brunswick.

The Head Office has recently issued several pamphlets, of which copies are before you. The one entitled "How much shall we give", is a statistical statement to enable local committees to stimulate generosity by making public the givings of others; the second pamphlet entitled, "A message to the Soldier's Wife", is an endeavour to win the co-operation of the beneficiaries by making them realize how they can be helpful to the Fund.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund is and has been much indebted to the Speakers' Patriotic League of Toronto, for advance work in awakening communities to enlist men and give money to the Funds.

The Red Cross Fund now has two travelling secretaries prosecuting canvasses similar to ours. Between the Funds there is perfect accord. It is recognized that our needs are at least $3. to $1. as compared with those of the Red Cross. Hence, in joint campaigns, we get from 65% to 75% of the total proceeds, according to whether the work of organization be undertaken by them or us.

On the 20th and 21st of October, there was held in Toronto a conference of Central Ontario branches of the Fund. This was attended by delegates from about forty organizations and resulted in a more perfect understanding as to objects and methods. Similar conferences are planned for Chatham, November 8th and 9th., and Perth, November 23d. At these conferences the question of raising additional money for the needs of the coming year is always uppermost.

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In order to bring the work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund to the attention of the public before and during our special appeal for funds, arrangements have been made with the Ottawa correspondents of the principal dailies of Canada to use material supplied by us. In addition to this, Colonel Chambers and his staff have further offered to send out free of charge each month, 1500 galley proof references to the Fund, thus reaching practically all the weeklies throughout Canada.

The Honorary Secretary desires to lay these facts before you, Your Royal Highness and the members of this Committee and to secure discussion and advice on the following matters.

1. How best to approach the Banks and Dominion wide financial institutions for maximum head office subscriptions.
2. How to approach railway and similar corporations.
3. As to the advisability of having vocational days for men employed on railways, in mines, lumber camps, fisheries etc.
4. How to reach and interest:
   (a) The Fraternal Organizations throughout Canada.
   (b) The Federal and Provincial Civil Service.
   (c) The school teachers and school children.
   (d) The Farmers, dairymen and stock raisers.
5. As to other sources of revenue which may be exploited.

The sum fixed as representing the requirements of 1915, viz., $7,500,000. seems large indeed, but confident that in the main the public is satisfied with theadministration of relief, that it is better able to give than a year ago, and that our people are, if possible, more determined than ever to prosecute this war to a successful finish, we have confidence that, with earnest effort on the part of the well wishers of the Fund, the task can and will be accomplished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Honorary Secretary.

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Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in Ottawa, in the Offices of the International Joint Commission, at 11:30 A.M., on Jan. ~~1st~~ 6th, 1916.

Present. There were present,- His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. J.H.Courtney, C.M.G., Sir Henry Egan, Mr. R.Hobson, Hon. w.l. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Lt-Col. F.Nicholls, and Col. B.A.Stanton.

In the absence from Ottawa of Mr. J.W.Borden, and on the invitation of the Hon. Secretary, Col. W.R.Ward, of the Militia Department attended, while Messrs. W.C.Rean and J.M.Wyatt, Campaign Organizers for the Fund in Ontario, were also introduced.

Minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on December 9th were read and approved.

Apologies. Apologies for absence were read from Mr. Geo. Burn, Senator Dandurand, Sir Herbert Holt, Admiral Kingsmill, Mr. C.A.Magrath and Sir Clifford Sifton.

Report of Hon. Treas. The report of the Hon. Treasurer showing total receipts of $6,800,149.37, a total expenditure of $4,708,725,23. and a credit balance of $2,091,424.14 was read and approved.

It was proposed by Col. Nicholls that the Hon. Treas. should be asked to arrange that the subscriptions on account of first year campaigns and subscriptions resulting from second year campaings should be kept in separate accounts or in such a manner that the totals on each account would be available for purposes of comparison. Carried.

Report of Officers' Committee. Sub- The report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 287 applications to have been received and disposed of, was read and approved.

Report of Hon. Sec'y. The Hon. Secretary reported upon the progress of campaigns in different parts of the country and the measures taken by Head Office to stimulate the same. Report [illegible] approved.

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Report of Asst. Sec'y.

The Assistant Secretary submitted a report upon steps taken to ensure adequate publicity of His Royal Highness' second appeal. Approved.

It was proposed by Col. Nicholls and seconded by Sir Henry Egan that Sir Herbert Ames, Col. Ward and Mr. Magrath be appointed as a sub-committee, with power to act, to decide the policy to be adopted in regard to the families of men living in their own homes and drawing subsistence allowance. Carried.

The same committee was requested to deal with the question of the repatriation of women who had been assisted by the Fund to go to Great Britain and were anxious to return to Canada.

It was resolved that dependents of soldiers returning from Great Britain to Canada should be given assistance from the Fund under the usual circumstances despite any waiver that such women may have given on their departure from Canada.

It was suggested by Col. Nicholls that the Government should be asked to impose some form of taxation the proceeds of which should be the property of the Fund, It was decided that at present it would not be advisable to take such action but that the proposal might be considered after prospective campaigns had been completed.

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C 1013

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the Offices of the International Joint Commission, Ottawa, on Thursday, February 3rd, 1916 at 11:30 A.M.

Present. There were present,- His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Sir Henry Egan, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Vice Admiral Kingscill, Col. S. H. McLean, M.P., and Col. H. A. Stanton.

Minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on January 6th were read and approved.

Apologies. Apologies for absence were read from Mr. Geo. Burn, Senator Dandurand, Sir Hugh Graham, Mr. C. A. Magrath, Col. F. Nicholls and Sir Clifford Sifton.

New Branches. The Patriotic Association of Oro, Tecumseh and Innisfil Townships were admitted as branches of the Fund.

Report of Hon.Treas. There was submitted and approved a report from the Hon. Treasurer, showing total receipts to January 31st to amount to $7,253,456.63, total expenditure to $5,273,853.84 and a credit balance to that date of $1,979,602.79.

Report of Hon.Sec'y. There was read and approved a report from the Honorary Secretary, dealing with campaigns in January, the grants made by county councils in Ontario, and the financial outlook for 1916.

Report of Officers' Sub-Committee. There was read and approved a report of the Committee appointed to deal with applications from the families of commissioned officers, showing 300 such applications to have been received.

Additions to Salaries. Following the suggestion of the Honorary Secretary, it was moved by Mr. Courtney and seconded by Hon. Mr. King that the salary of Mr. J. M. Wyatt be increased from $20.00 per week to $125. per month and the salary of Mr. E. J. Whittet from $100 to 115 per month. Carried.

Transfer of Soldiers. The Hon. Sec'y having reported that it was a custom with some soldiers to secure their transfer from a battalion on the eve of leaving for overseas service to a battalion in the early stages

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of training, the Committee decided that further particulars should be secured and discussion of the matter deferred until the next meeting.

R.C.N.V.R. men. Vice Admiral Kingsmill stated that he had given instructions that all men serving in the Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserves whose retention in the Service was not essential might be discharged at their request for the purpose of enlisting in the Expeditionary Force or following some branch of civil employment. It was decided that those men who had this privilege were not entitled to have their families assisted by the Fund.

Communication from Kirkwood & Sons. An offer from Kirkwood and Sons, Toronto, to donate $2,000,000 to the Fund, provided that 20,000,000 pounds of their tea was sold as the result of the endorsation of His Royal Highness the Governor General, was considered and rejected.

Communication from O.S.Perreullt. The suggestion of Mr. O. S. Perreullt, of Montreal, that the monies lying to the credit of the Fund in the banks should be invested in the industry of shell-making, was rejected on the ground that the Act of Incorporation of the Fund did not permit of the Committee engaging in commercial enterprises of that nature.

Mr. E. L. Brittain, of the Treasurer's Department, having drawn the attention of this Committee to the difficulty of carrying out resolution proposed by Col. Nicholls at the meeting on January 6th, to the effect that the contributions emanating from 1915 campaigns should be kept in a separate account from those emanating from the 1916 campaign, it was resolved to write Col. Nicholls and ask if he would be willing that the resolution should be rescinded but that each branch of the Fund should be asked to keep such separate accounts.

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IS THIS JUST?

Can it be considered just or equitable that the widow and children of the soldier who has given the supreme sacrifice for his country should not be allowed to receive help from the Canadian Patriotic Fund? Their expenses are as great as they were before he was killed. If they needed help before they need it NOW.

So whereas patriotism and common sense demand an appreciation of the sacrifice made, that such dependants should not be thus discriminated against at least as long as the war continues.

And whereas as a practical illustration it appears that a family consisting of a wife and three children, now receiving $67.50 per month, would, upon the father and husband making the sacrifice of his life for those who provide the moneys for the Patriotic Fund, at once be cut down to a pension of $37 or $42. This is certainly a double hardship during the period of reconstruction, and at a time when the earning power of a husband and father is desired and necessary above all other periods in the history of the generation.

Therefore be it resolved that the Executive having in hand the conduct of the matters appertaining to this Fund be requested to have introduced into the House of Commons of Canada an Act to amend the Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914, by striking out section 3 thereof the last paragraph, following sub-section (b) and in lieu thereof enacting the following:

''No assistance shall be given to any person under the provisions of this sub-section who is in receipt of any gratuity, pension, or allowance paid by a foreign government in consequence of death or incapacity occuring as aforesaid,'' or otherwise that the Act be amended in such manner as will permit the payment of allowances to dependants in Canada during the period of the present war or until the Executive find it impossible to provide the funds for payment of allowances after the grant of a pension.

Yours truly,

Edna Ho

P.S.--If you are interested, will you write your member at Ottawa giving him your views on the above. You no doubt are a subscriber to the Funds and are willing to see this matter adjusted.

Vernon, B.C., May 1, 1916.

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the Offices of the
International Joint Commission, Ottawa, on May 11th, 1916 at 11:30 A.M.

There were present,- His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. J. W. Borden, Mr. E. L. Brittain, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Sir Henry Pellatt, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Mr. C. A. Magrath and Col. E. A. Stanton.

Prior to proceeding with the business of the Agenda, His Royal Highness moved a resolution of regret at the death of Mr. F. W. Avery, of Ottawa, and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to convey the sympathy of the Committee to Mrs. Avery.

The Minutes of the meeting of March 23rd were read and approved.

Apologies for absence were read from Mr. Geo. Burn, Sir Herbert Holt, Hon. E. N. Rhodes and Mr. E. R. Wood.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. Courtney, the Patriotic Associations at the following places were admitted as branches of the national Fund:-

In Ontario:- Durham, Shallow Lake, Uxbridge, Cardinal, Charlton, Hattawa, Bentinck Township, Vankleek Hill.
In Quebec:- Shawville, Cookshire, Ste. Agathe, Lawrenceville, Magog.

It was proposed by Mr. Magrath and seconded by Mr. Borden that the resolution passed at the meeting of March 23rd whereby the families of members of the 224th Battalion were excluded from participating in the benefits of the Fund, should be rescinded. Carried.

There was read and approved the report of the Hon. Treasurer showing total receipts to April 30th, 1916, to amount to $10,337,229.75, total expenditure to $7,125,652.92 and a credit balance of $3,211,576.83.

On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Sir

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Henry Egan, it was resolved that an honorarium of $250 be granted Professor DesBarres who for two months was engaged in orgenization work in the Province of New Brunswick without remuneration.

There was read and approved the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee showing 333 applications to have been received, of which 3 required final investigation.

The Hon. Secretary having submitted his report, it was proposed by Mr. C. A. Magrath and seconded by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King that the same be approved and adopted.

It was resolved that in view of the very heavy charges incumbent upon that province, by reason of enlistment, the Hon. Treasurer be authorized and directed to transmit to the Treasurer of the Manitoba Patriotic Fund (incorporated) such sums of money as have been or hereafter may be sent in from residents of that province, provided always that such action be not contrary to the expressed wishes of the donors, and further provide that it be established that this money be expended (and accounted for) for the objects and according to the methods set forth in the Act incorporating the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. King and seconded by Mr. Magrath that:-

"Whereas the Canadian Patriotic Fund has the power, under its Act of Incorporation, to establish by by-law branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and Whereas the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick has by statute conferred certain powers upon "The Provincial Executive of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for New Brunswick" it is hereby enacted that such Provincial Executive shall consist of the following persons:-

His Honour the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, Hon. J. D. Hazen, M. P., Hon. G. J. Clarke, M.L.A., Mr. Jas. F. Robertson, Col. H. H. McLean, M.P., presently members from New Brunswick of the Executive of the national Canadian Patriotic Fund, together with Messrs M. E. Agar, A. E. Barnhill, J. H. Frink, E. A. Schofield and Hon. Senator Thorne, all of St. John, N.B.; Messrs. T. Carleton Carter and Mayor Mitchell of Fredericton, N.B; Mayor McAnn and M. H. Price, Esq., of Moncton; Messrs. Jno. T. Morrissey, Jr., of Newcastle; Hon. L. T. Tweedie, of Chatham; Hon. D. Landry, of Richibucto; O Turgeon, Esq., M.P., of Bathurst; Wendell P. Jones of Dorchester; Justice McLatchy, of Campbellton; Pius Michaud, of Esq., M.P., of Edmundston; and J. M. Flewelling of St. Stephen."

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It was agreed that the families of men enlisting for service in the Motor Boat Auxiliary Patrol (Imperial Service) be assisted by the Fund at the usual rates and under the usual conditions.

On the motion of Mr. Magrath, seconded by Col Stanton, it was resolved that the families of men given furlough by the military authorities for the purpose of engaging in agricultural work for a period of one month or six weeks be not deprived of their patriotic Fund allowance during that time.

It was moved by Col. Stanton and seconded by Mr. Magrath that the families of men sentenced to terms of imprisonment longer than one month cease to receive assistance from the Fund, except in cases of peculiar hardship.

It was resolved that no discrimination of treatment be made between the families of men enlisting in the Labour Battalion and those of men serving in units specifically raised for combatant purposes.

At the request of the Hon. Secretary there was voted a sum of $200 to cover the expenses incurred by the Toronto Conference.

The Hon. Secretary having given notice of his intention to ask the Executive Committee at the June meeting to express an opinion as to the advisability of approaching the Provincial Governments for assistance in 1917, it was proposed by Mr. Magrath that the Hon. Secretary should send to each member of the Committee a letter dealing with the matter in some detail in order that the Committee might be prepared to advise when next called.

It was proposed by Hon. Mr. King that, with the concurrence of the Department of Justice, the Hon. Treasurer be authorized to arrange for the transmission of subscriptions from American sources to the American auxiliary organizations caring for families resident in the United States but dependent upon men serving in the Canadian Forces, the consent of the donors to such transmission having been first obtained.

Whereas the Montreal Branch had asked whether legal proceedings should be taken against an ex-soldier's wife who had secured money from the Fund by deliberate fraud, and whereas Mr. Borden informed the Committee that the Department of Militia and Defence had been defrauded by the same party and were endeavouring to have her brought to justice, it was resolved that the matter be left in the hands of the Department.

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Colonel Stanton having proposed that the Honorary Secretary should endeavour to organize campaigns in large American cities the proceeds of which would be devoted solely to the safe of people living in the United States, the Honorary Secretary stated that this had already been done at several points in Eastern United States and that efforts were being made to secure similar organizations in the western cities.

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C A N A D I A N P A T R I O T I C F U N D.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME.
(Subject to alteration)

OF

CONFERENCE OF BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS.
to be held in

CANADIAN FORESTERS HALL, 22 COLLEGE ST.,

T O R O N T O

on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday,
May 16th, 17th & 18th, 1916.

Tuesday, May 16th,
Afternoon, 2.30 P.M.

Registration and Roll Call.
Reading of letter from H.R.H.Duke of Connaught, Chairman Canadian Patriotic Fund.
Election of presiding Officer and Recording Secretary.
Address of welcome by Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., Chairman Toronto Branch.
Reply, Sir Henry Egan of Ottawa.

TOPIC

1. The composition, status and duties of the Central Executive Committee.
Subject introduced by Sir Herbert Ames, Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.- Discussion.
2. The Head Office and the work it performs.
Introduction by Mr. P. H Morris, Assistant Secretary, Canadian Patriotic Fund. - Discussion.
3. Branch Organizations.
Their formation, composition and activities. Discussion opened by Mr. F. H. Dobbin of Peterboro.
4. District organization - Mr. Justice Livingstone of Welland.

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Wednesday May 17th,
Morning, 9.30 A.M.

GENERAL TOPIC. THE GRANTING OF RELIEF.

1. Eligibility for assistance. Who are entitled under the Act to receive help from the Patriotic Fund? Introduced by the Toronto Branch.
2. The determination of assistance:- How much should be given? Introduced by the Hamilton Branch.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

A. Is a uniform scale of assistance throughout a province possible or desirable?
B. Should the present scale of assistance be altered? If so, how, when and to what extent?

Wednesday May 17th,
Afternoon, 2.15 P.M.

TOPIC. OTHER HELPFULNESS.

1. To what extent and in what manner may a Patriotic Fund Committee be helpful to soldiers' dependents other than by pecuniary assistance?
Introduced by Miss Helen Reid of Montreal.

2. TOPIC. THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

A. The work of the discharge Depot.
Introduced by Mr. W. F. Moore of Quebec.
B. The Hospital Commission and the Disablement Fund.
Introduced by Lt.Col. Clarence F. Smith of Montreal.

QUESTION:- How far if at all may the Canadian Patriotic Fund assist the family of the returned or disabled soldier?

5. TOPIC. THE SOLDIERS' WIDOW.

Casualties; their notification.
Work of the Dominion Pension Board.
How far the Fund may assist the widow and dependents.
Introduced by Mr. P. H. Morris.

QUESTION. Should the Canadian Government be asked to supplement the pensions granted to the widows and dependents of British, French, Belgian and other reservists?

4. Appointment of a committee to consider the matter of uniform by laws for Canadian Patriotic Fund Branches. Said Committee to report at to-morrow's meeting.
5. Appointment of other committees if necessary.

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Thursday May 18th,
Morning, 9.30 A.M.

GENERAL TOPIC. WAYS and MEANS. THE RAISING of FUNDS.

1. Statement of the Hon. Treasurer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund up to the 30th April, 1916.
Presented by Mr. E. L. Brittain of Ottawa.
2. The probable future requirements of the Fund.
Introduced by Sir Herbert Ames.
3. Methods of Raising Money.

A. The short term campaign by J. M. Wyatt.
B. Municipal and County Councils and how to approach them. W. C. Rean.
C. The day's pay idea.
D. The 50,000 club.
E. Vocational days.
F. Entertainments, auctions, etc.

QUESTION. Should the policy of the Fund for 1917 be to endeavour to raise the monies required to carry on the work (a) by voluntary subscriptions or (b) by general taxation?

Thursday, May 18th,
Afternoon 2.15 P.M.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

1. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.
A. Statement of the Hon. Treasurer.
B. Classification of Branches.
C. Discussion of Question;-
When and to what extent is the employment of paid assistance justified.
2. Letter from Auditor General of Canada.
QUESTION. Is a travelling auditor desirable?
3. LITERATURE.
A. The publications of the Head Office. How can they be made more useful?
B. Forms and Schedules in use : Suggestions as to their improvement.
C. "How much shall we give" 3rd edition.
4. Auxiliaries in American cities. How their formation may be secured.
5. Reports of Committees on matters referred to them by the conference.
6. Question Drawer.

OMNIBUS DISCUSSION.

Any question appertaining to the administration

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of the Canadian Patriotic Fund not covered in previous discussions may at the time be considered. Members of the Conference will kindly write out their questions before the session and hand the same to Mr. P. H. Morris.

Votes of thanks.

Adjournment.

N.B. If during the Conference it should be considered advisable to test the opinion of the Conference by means of a vote, the delegates are requested to respond as the roll call of branches is called by the Secretary.

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Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the Office of the International Joint Commission, Ottawa, on June 8th, at 11:30 A. M. 1916

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There were present His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., Mr. J. W. Borden, His Honour R. G. Brett, Mr. E. L. Brittain, Mr. Geo. Burn, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Sir Henry Egan, Mr. R. Hobson, Sir Lyman Jones, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Admiral Kingsmill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C.,G.C.M.G., Col. H. H. MacLean,M.P., Mr. C. A. Magrath, Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G., Col. Frederic Nicholls, Mr. J. F. Robertson, Col. E. A. Stanton, Mr. T. M. Tweedie, Sir Byron Walker, Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., and Mr. E. C. Whitney.

The minutes of the meeting held on May 11th were read and approved.

Apologies for absence were read from the Hon. Rodolphe Iemieux, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Clifford Sifton, Mr. E. R. Wood, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Mr. J. B. Fraser, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Judge Harris, Sir Robt. Borden and Baron Shaughnessy.

There was submitted and approved the report of the Honorary Treasurer, showing total receipts to May 31st, 1916, to amount to $11,236,566.33, total expenditure to $7,929,226.49, and a credit balance of $3,304,339.84.

There was read and approved the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 345 applications to have been received from the families of commissioned officers.

Following the reading of the report of the Honorary Secretary, and the discussion thereon, it was moved by Mr. Bennett and seconded by Col. Nicholls that the question as to whether the money required for 1917 should be raised by taxation, either wholly or partly, be referred to the Finance Committee and that the latter report to the Executive Comm'ttee at its next meeting.

It

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It was proposed by Mr. Bennett and seconded by Sir Byron Walker that the resolution advanced by Mr. J. F. Robertson to the effect that the Canadian Patriotic Fund should be maintained by the Federal Government but that it should continue to be administered by the existing machinery, should also be referred to the Finance Committee.

It was requested by the Honorary Secretary that each member of the Committee would send to the Head Office the names of Canadians living in cities in the United States who would be likely to take an active interest in forming American Auxiliaries.

It was resolved that the report of the Assistant Secretary on the Toronto Conference be approved, except that four resolutions submitted to the Committee by the Conference receive the consideration of a sub-committee consisting of Col. Nicholls, Senator Dandurand, Sir Henry Egan, Mr. R. Hobson, Mr. J. M. Courtney, Sir Herbert Ames and Sir Wm. Mulock, the said committee to convene subsequent to the Regina Conference.

It was resolved that reports of the proceedings of the Regina and Toronto conferences be printed.

It was proposed by Sir Lyman Jones that the widows of reservists be assisted by the Fund where necessary and that the Dominion Government be advised of this intention and that the amounts so expended be ultimately charged to the Dominion Government. Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee:

Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Toronto.
Mr. C. A. Birge, Hamilton.
Lieut. Col. W. M. Gartshore, London,
Mr. Jno. McLennan, Cape Breton, N$ S.
Senator Thorne, of New Brunswick.
Mr. W. F. Nickle, M. P., Kingston.
Mr. J. S.Dennis, Calgary.
Mr.W.M.Dobell, Quebec.
Mr.R.B.Bennett, M.P., Calgary.

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the Office of the International Joint Commission, Ottata, on Thursday, September 14th, at 11:30 A. M. 1916

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Present. There were present His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Mr. C. A. Birge, Mr. J. W. Borden, Mr. E. L. Brittain, Mr. J. M. Courtney, Mr. W. M. Dobell, Sir Henry Egan, Mr. R. Hobson, Mr. C. A. Magrath, Hon. John McLennan Col. E. A. Stanton, Sir Edmund Walker and Mr. E. R. Wood.

Mr. C. B. Allan, Secretary of the St. John, N.B., branch, was invited to attend the meeting.

Minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on June 8th were read and approved.

Apologies. There were read apologies for absence from Hon. A. E. Kemp, Mr. Geo. Burn, Senator Dandurand, Mr. Justice Harris, His Honour R. S. Lake, Mr. A. M. Nanton and Mr. J. F. Robertson.

The resignation of Mr. Justice L. P. Pelletier was regretfully accepted, while, on the proposal of Sir Herbert Ames, seconded by Sir Edmund Walker, Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., of Regina, and Mr. Geo. McCraney, M.P., of Saskatoon, were elected members of the Committee.

Report of Officers' Sub-Committee. There was read the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee showing 398 applications to have been received.

The four resolutions submitted by the Toronto Conference having been approved by the Sub-Committee appointed to deal with them, were adopted.

Report of Hon.Treas. It was moved by Mr. Brittain and seconded by Mr. Atkinson that the report of the Hon. Treasurer, showing total receipts to August 31st to amount to $13,893,596.96, total expenditure to $10,760,157.31 and a credit balance of $3,133,439.65, be approved.

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Minutes-2.

Report of Hon. Sec'y.

There was read and approved the report of the Honorary Secretary.

It was resolved that in future allowances from the Patriotic Fund should cease upon the death of the soldier, and that assistance should only be extended to the widow in the form of a loan, to be repaid upon receipt of the first pension cheque.

It was resolved that the suggestion of Lieut. Col. C. S. MacInnes of the Militia Department, to the effect that the Patriotic Fund should father a scheme for the free education at the Royal Military College of the sons of soldiers killed in action, should be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration.

The Honorary Secretary read to the Committee a letter from Mr. N. F. Davidson, K.C., of Toronto, respecting the shortage of female labour alleged to be due to the policy of the Patriotic Fund. It was not the opinion of the Committee that the Fund was in any way responsible.

It was resolved that the Finance Committee should convene after the adjournment of the Executive Committee in order to discuss the financial policy for 1917 and report to the Executive Committee on October 4th.

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Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held at Ottawa, on October 4th, at 11:30 A.M. 1916

Present

There were present His Royal Highness the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Mr. C. A. Birge, Mr. E. L. Brittain, Mr. Geo. Burn, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Mr. J. S. Dennis, Mr. W. M. Dobell, Sir Henry Egan, Mr. J.B.Fraser, Mr. R. Hobson, Vice Admiral C.E.Kingsmill, Mr. W. H. Lovering, Col. F. Nicholls, Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., Col. E. A. Stanton, C.M.G., Sir Edmund Walker and Mr. E.R.Wood.

Col. Gartshore was represented by Mr. E. C. Mitchell, of London, while, at the invitation of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W.H.Lovering, Honorary Secretary of Hamilton Branch, also attended.

Apologies for absence.

Apologies for absence were received from Senator Dandurand, Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, Sir Geo. Foster, Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. W.H.Hearst, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Lyman Jones, Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, His Honour R.S. Lake, Mr.A.M. Nanton, Mr. W. F. Nickle, Hone.E.N.Rhodes Hon. Walter Scott, Baron Shaughnessy and Sir Clifford Sifton.

It was proposed by Sir Herbert Ames and seconded by Mr.E.R.Wood that Sir Thomas Tait, Mr. J.S.Brierley and Col. R.H.Labatt be elected members of the Committee, Carried.

It was resolved that Dr.Judson Hetherington, Dr. J.A.Waswell, Messrs.E.T.Hayes, Isaac Prescott, A.Fraser and Professor F.W.W.DesBarres be appointed members of the New Brunswick Provincial Executive Committee.

Report of Hon. Treas.

It was proposed by Mr. Brittain and seconded by Mr.Hobson that the report of the Honorary Treasurer

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showing total receipts to September 30th to amount to $14,567,981.74 to tal expenditure to $11,622,599.72 and a credit balance of $2,945,199.02, be approved and adopted.

It was proposed by Col. Stanton and seconded by Coll Nicholls that the families of sailors enrolled for and liable to be sent on duty on the high seas should be entitled to assistance but that the familiesof men enrolled for harbour work only be not entitled and that, in the case of soldiers, assistance should only be given to the families of those whose duties take them overseas, the families of men in the Special Service battalions being therefore not eligible.

There was then submitted the report of the Finance Committee, respecting the raising of revenue for the year 1917, in which it was recommended that the sum of $12,000,000 be raised by voluntary subscriptions, municipal taxation, and by the securing of grants from the provincial governments. During the discussion of the report, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught announced that he had good reason to believe that Provincial Government of the Province of Quebec would make a grant of one million dollars. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Hobson.

It was proposed by Mr. Dennis and seconded by Mr. Birge that in those provinces in which the provincial executive considered it preferable, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be asked to allow the provincial executive of the Fund to canvass the railway employees for subscriptions, instead of the Company making the appeal itself.

Col. Labatt and Major Todd, of the Pensions Board,

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having appeared before the Committee, it was resolved that a sub-committee be appointed to meet with the Pensions Board and discuss with them methods by which co-operation between the various branches of the Fund and the Pensions Board might best be secured.

It was proposed by Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Birge, and carried, that campaigns should be conducted concurrently throughout Eastern Canada, if possible during the last week of January.

It was proposed by Sir Edmund Walker and seconded by Mr.E.R.Wood that a sub-committee consisting of Mr. J.A.S.Brierley, Mr.J.E.Atkinson, Mr.C.A.Magrath and Mr. E.L.Brittain be apointed to plan and conduct a publicity campaign. In view of pressure of work, Mr. Brittain asked that he be excused from serving.

Report of Officers' Sub-Committee.

The report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 414 applications to have been received, was approved.

It was suggested by Sir Herbert Ames that compassionate allowances be granted to certain families who had suffered loss by fire in the Northern Ontario district, but, in view of the action of the Provincial Government and the voluntary subscriptions already made by sympathizers, it was not considered that this would be necessary.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught graciously consented to issue a farewell message to the people of Canada, asking that their continued support be afforded the Fund. At the unanimous request of the Committee, His Royal Highness also consented to ask His Grace the Duke of Devonshire to honour the Fund by accepting its presidency. It was also unanimously resolved that His Royal Highness be asked to become Honorary President of the Fund.

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At the close of the meeting, Sir Edmund Walker expressed to His Royal Highness the appreciation and gratitude of the Executive Committee for the advice and assistance which His Royal Highness had always so graciously and readily given in all matters affecting the selfare of the Fund.

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Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the Offices of the International Joint Commission, Ottawa, on Thursday, December 7th. 1916, at 11.30 A.M.

Present — There were present His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. C. A. Birge, Mr. J. S. Brierley, Mr. E. L. Brittain, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Sir Henry Egan, Mr. J. B. Fraser, Mr. R. Hobson, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Colonel R. H. Labatt, Mr. C. A. Magrath, Hon. J. A. Mathieson, Mr. W. F. Nickle, Mr. A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O., and Senator W. H. Thorne.

Apologies — Apologies for absence were received from His Honour Sir Evariste Le Blanc, His Honour R. S. Lake, His Honour Sir Jas. Aitken, Hon. Sir Robt. Borden, Hon. G. Clarke, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Baron Shaughnessy, Col. F. Nicholls, Mr. T. M. Tweedie, K.C., Commissioner Perry, Col. W. M. Gartshore, Hon. Edgar Rhodes, Senator J. S. McLennan, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, Mr. J. S. Dennis, Sir Lyman Jones and Mr. A. M. Hanton.

Minutes — There were read and approved the minutes of the meeting of October 4th.

Report of Hon'Treas. — Moved by Mr. Brittain and seconded by Mr. Hobson that the report of the Honorary Treasurer, showing total receipts to November 30th. to amount to $16,615,778.28, total expenditure to $13,447,214.73 and a credit balance of $3,168,563.55, be approved.

Report of Officers' Sub-Committee — There was read and approved the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 452 applications to have been received, of which 317 received favourable consideration, the total amount expended to September 30th. 1916, being $48,771.06

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Report of Publicity Sub-Committee

There was read and approved the report of the Publicity sub-committee, to the effect that it had been found advisable to abandon the effort to secure free advertising in the Press of Ontario and that accordingly arrangements had been made with the McKim Advertising Agency to conduct a campaign at a cost estimated not to exceed $15,000.

Report of Pensions Sub-Committee

It was moved by Mr. Magrath that the report of the Pensions sub-committee describing the methods whereby desirable co-operation between the Fund and the Board of Pension Commissioners was to be effected should be approved. Carried.

Report of Honorary Secretary

It was moved by Sir Herbert Ames and seconded by Mr. Sladen that the report of the Honorary Secretary be adopted. Carried.

The resignation from the Committee of Sir Thomas Tait was regretfully accepted.

It was moved by Sir Herbert Ames, seconded by Mr. Birge, and carried, that the attention of the Federal Government be directed to the desirability of arranging for the issue of a certificate of official recognition of voluntary organizations.

On the motion of Sir Herbert Ames, seconded by Mr. W. F. Nickle, it was resolved that there should be appointed an Advisory Committee to consider and make recommendations to the Executive Committee, in regard to problems affecting the administration of relief, and that the said Advisory Committee should consist of Col. Clarence F. Smith, of Montreal, Mr. Philippe Paradis of Quebec, Mr. Hugh Nickle of Kingston, Mr. W. G. Noxon of Toronto, Mr. W. H. Lovering of Hamilton, Mr. R. A. Hurdman of Ottawa and Mr. P. H. Morris of the Head Office. It was further resolved that the travelling expenses incurred by the members of that Committee in their journeys to and from

Ottawa

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Ottawa should be reimbursed them. Mr. Magrath made the farther suggestion that from time to time representatives from other branches might be asked to confer with the Advisory Committee.

The suggestion from our Toronto branch, that assistance to the families of men in hospitals should be limited to four months was referred to the Advisory Committee to which the preceding minute relates.

The Honorary Secretary having asked what policy was to be adopted in regard to future forestry battalions that may be authorized, it was resolved that they should be placed on the same basis as those already formed but that both in regard to the former and the latter commanding officers should be asked to furnish the Fund with certified copies of their payrolls and in the event of their not complying with this request, within a reasonable period, families of men in those battalions should cease to receive assistance.

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15-0,000

The 3rd Appeal.

Canadian Patriotic Fund

2

Organization - non profit (ames) Capt. Macpherson
Administration Lieut Kennedy
Extent of Assistance
$15.00 per month
$0 & $5 " " family. Woman + 3 children (all serving)
55.000 families
150.000 individuals
Fulfilled Training Grounds
Amt Raised — 180.000.000. - France $50.00 per month
Amt Required 1917 - 12.000.000
60. 000 families
who are assisted
Cost of Administration
2/0 gross. 40.c.ft 40.-100. = 4c-10
Social Service.

Red Cross

Organization etc. as above - Sylvia Young
Ottawa Valley $8.000
Special Supplies - comfort
Aid to allied Countries $91.000
Special Appeal 2000 Canadian Missions
Effects or Cine
Confederate - Recognition Liberals
Effects on continuance of war - Germany
Nature of Struggle - Simpson
World Outlook -

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Families consulted during Nov

Arnprior	63	Reg. mon. wages	841.50
Renfrew	44		482
Renfrew	35		457
Bothwell	10		125
	152		1.900.50
			12
			22.825.00

W. L. MACKENZIE KING
THE ROXBOROUGH
OTTAWA.

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Organization

The Canadian Patriotic Fund was incorporated by Act of Parliament in August, 1914, for the purpose of rendering financial assistance to the dependent relatives of men serving in the Canadian and Allied Forces. It's Executive Committee consists of men of all political creeds and includes cabinet ministers, Members of Parliament, leading business men and others, the President being the Governor General of Canada himself.

Local administration

While the Executive at Ottawa decides questions of policy and exercises a general supervision of the expenditure of the Funds money, the actual administration of relief is under the control of local committees. These have been established in practically every town and city throughout Canada, while rural municipalities generally come under the jurisdiction of County branches. So far as the extent of assistance to be given is concerned, each committee is practically a law unto itself, the Central Executive being content to fix a maximum which should not be exceeded. The average rate of assistance given throughout Eastern Canada is $15.00 per month, while in Western Canada, this figure is increased to $19.00. This means that in the East a family consisting of a wife and three children has a total income from all sources, of $50. or $55, the income to such a family in the West being $3.00 or $4.00 more.

Extent of assistance

Assistance is not given automatically to the family of every man who enlists. By the Act of Incorporation, an allowance may only be made if the family is in need. A generous interpretation has been put upon this clause and as a general rule it may be said that any family that has only a Government allowance as revenue is assisted by the Patriotic Fund.

Method of raising fund

The Fund has, so far, been supported largely by voluntary contributions and municipal grants. During the coming year it will receive support in some measure from the Provincial Governments. The Governments of both Ontario and Quebec are giving one million dollars each, while grants in proportion to their resources, are being given by the other provinces.

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(1,250,000.00) The County Councils of Ontario collectively donated one and a quarter million in 1916 and from all appearances will give even more than that during 1917. As a notable example, the County Council of Simcoe may be quoted as having promised to subscribe $10,000. per month from December 1916, to the end of the War.

Amt of fund The following Statement shows how much has been received from each Province up to and including December 31st. 1916, and how much has been spent for relief purposes :

	Receipts	Advances
Canadian Patriotic Fund Ass'n.	75,972.62	
Public Service of Canada	104,723.99	
Provinces		
Alberta	1,064,047.30	1,801,048.61
British Columbia	1,354,185.35	1,990,873.20
Manitoba	114,440.52	112,000.52
New Brunswick	629,591.73	550,448.22
Nova Scotia	728,052.75	610,620.48
Ontario	8,624,090.21	6,192,402.77
Prince Edward Island	78,112.40	34,300.00
Quebec	4,499,671.59	2,017,021.00
Saskatchewan	929,533.49	980,000.00
Yukon	25,570.45	-
Great Britain,London,Eng.	2,241.30	-
United States of America	12,798.86	700.00
Newfoundland	-	5,504.99
Head Office for Campaign Exp.	-	550.00
	$ 18,243,032.56	$ 14,295,469.79
Interest added to Bank Acc't.	130,461.47	-
Less Refunds of Expenditure	-	34,192.93
	$ 18,373,494.03	$ 14,261,276.86

Manitoba Receipts and advances represent only the contributions forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer and afterwards handed back by him to that Province, due to the fact that it is a separate organization, which independently collects and distributes its own funds.

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Present Expenditure
Charges on Fund.

The demands have grown beyond all anticipations since September, 1914. At present, the Fund is spending about $950,000. per month in giving assistance to 60,000 families. During 1917, it is estimated that at the very least, $12,000,000. will be spent and if recruiting receives stimulation in proporation to the efforts of the National Service Board, the demands will be very much larger., The surplus now lying to the credit of the Fund would be sufficient to maintain soldiers' families for a period of four or five months, if Peace were declared at once and no further contributions received. Demobilization of Canadian Forces would, of course, take a very much longer time than that.

Who are assisted

It should be noted that assistance is not merely given to the families of men serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. It is extended also to the families of British Reservists and also to the families of reservists called to the French, Belgian and other Allied colours. The Fund endeavours to put each class of family on the same basis. The average British reservist's family receives a little less from the Imperial Government that the average Canadian Volunteer's family and consequently receives a little more from the Patriotic Fund than the latter.

Cost of administration

The Fund has probably established a record for economical administration. The gross administration expenses amount to about 2% of the gross expenditure. When, however, there is deducted the interest earned by the money standing to the credit of the Fund in various Banks, it is found that the net impairment on account of administration is only about 40¢ on every $100. This, of course, has been rendered possible only by the assistance of hundreds of volunteer workers.

Social Service Work
(Women's Work)

While the main function of the Fund is to render financial assistance, mention must also be made of the wonderful social service work that is being performed through the medium of the Ladies' Auxiliaries. The Fund has been giving advice to soldiers' wives on almost every phase of their daily existence. In the upbringing of children, in the provident expenditure of money,

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in the comfortable maintenance of homes, these Ladies' Auxiliaries are constantly giving counsel to soldiers' wives and it cannot be denied that through their efforts, there has been a notable increase in the standard of living among the poorer and less educated classes of the community.

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Statements Comparing Ontario County and City Givings to Canadian Patriotic Fund.

County and Separate City or Town.	Assessment (1914 Statistics).	Population (1915 Statistics).	County Council Grant, 1916.	Mill Rate.	Giving by Counties and Separate Towns, 1916.	Rate per cap.	Total Giving per County up to present.	Rate per cap.	C.C. Grant or City Grant promised for 1917.
Bruce	$27,000,000	46,000	$91,500	3⅓	$103,333.48	$2.24	$121,638.23	$2.64	....
Brantford	18,000,000	27,000	....	..	133,128.07	2.83	172,992.33	3.69	....
Brant	13,000,000	20,000	24,000	2					
Ottawa	100,000,000	102,000	....	..	392,528.71	3.85	754,059.72	7.45	....
Carleton	17,000,000	33,000	17,500	1+	23,602.02	.71	24,359.98	.75	....
Dufferin	11,000,000	15,000	6,000	½	13,284.01	.88	29,270.39	1.95	....
St. Thomas	8,500,000	17,000	....	..	22,235.34	1.30	50,235.34	2.95	....
Elgin	22,000,000	30,000	55,000	2½	55,000.00	1.83	77,000.00	2.56	....
Walkerville	27,000,000	28,000	....	..	95,156.00	3.39	150,623.26	5.38	....
Windsor									
Essex	32,000,000	44,000	30,000	1	68,811.04	1.56	93,785.47	2.24	....
Kingston	12,000,000	21,000	....	..	68,000.00	3.23	110,056.32	3.33	$60,000
Frontenac	5,000,000	18,000	18,750	3½	18,750.00	1.04	22,790.00	1.21	....
Grey	32,000,000	61,000	22,000	1 1/16	50,538.27	.82	88,500.35	1.28	....
Haldimand	11,000,000	20,000	20,000	1⅔	42,323.45	2.11	56,484.41	2.82	....
Halton	16,000,000	22,000	(Caring for its own)	..	4,985.91	.22	32,086.91	1.45	....
Belleville	8,500,000	18,000	....	..	44,974.07	2.49	76,034.07	4.22	....
Trenton									
Hastings	17,000,000	36,000	20,000	1⅕	22,248.40	.61	30,081.95	.84	....
Huron	40,000,000	49,000	74,000	1 9/10	87,001.25	1.77	116,219.00	2.39	....
Chatham	7,500,000	13,000	....	..	61,500.00	4.73	75,000.00	5.77	60,000
Kent	28,000,000	44,000	22,500	1¼	52,254.00	1.18	98,536.89	2.23	....
Sarnia	7,000,000	12,000	(An independent, non-contributory Association.)						
Lambton	25,000,000	37,000	44,600	1⅛	49,577.94	1.34	63,374.24	1.71	....
Smith's Falls	4,000,000	6,000	....	..	15,697.45	2.61	20,118.17	3.35	....
Lanark	11,000,000	25,000	24,000	2+	64,494.67	2.57	93,307.12	3.73	....
Brockville	6,000,000	12,000	....	..	45,500.00	3.79	70,243.00	5.85	....
Leeds	19,000,000	40,000	40,000	2+	52,245.40	1.30	73,525.56	1.85	....
Grenville									
Lennox	8,000,000	18,000	18,000	2¼	18,000.00	1.00	18,380.64	1.02	24,000
Addington									
St. Catharines	11,000,000	17,000	....	..	51,842.99	3.05	149,518.06	8.79	....
Lincoln	14,000,000	24,000	(Lincoln County an independent, non-contributory Association.)						
London	33,000,000	56,000	(Joined Feb., 1916)		118,076.00	2.10	118,076.00	2.10	....
Middlesex	37,000,000	43,000	60,000	1 1/12	54,749.57	1.27	71,438.87	1.66	....
Norfolk	14,000,000	25,000	46,000	3+	46,000.00	1.66	54,000.00	2.16	60,000
Northumberland	28,000,000	55,000	60,000	2+	111,594.14	2.03	160,185.58	2.91	....
Durham									
Ontario	23,000,000	41,000	60,500	2½	66,672.25	1.62	98,584.38	2.40	....
Woodstock	5,000,000	10,000	....	..	71,300.00	1.55	132,533.33	2.89	....
Oxford	27,000,000	36,000	71,300	3					
Peel	15,000,000	20,000	48,000	3	48,000.00	2.40	48,467.00	2.42	....
Stratford	10,000,000	21,000	....	..	79,012.00	3.76	90,012.50	4.29	....
Perth	29,000,000	30,000	23,400	7/8	54,024.29	1.80	83,411.26	2.78	....
Peterboro'	11,000,000	21,000	....	..	46,000.00	2.19	92,372.00	4.39	60,000
Peterboro'	8,000,000	19,000	20,250	2½	20,775.18	1.09	26,106.45	1.37	....
Prescott	15,000,000	46,000	600	1/25	8,082.68	.17	14,208.52	.30	....
Russell									
Prince Edward	12,000,000	15,000	19,500	1½	19,500.00	1.30	32,448.40	2.16	24,000
Renfrew	17,000,000	46,000	20,000	1⅛	90,469.50	1.96	134,429.83	2.92	....
Simcoe	43,000,000	80,000	(By Townships)	..	57,099.37	.71	96,475.36	1.20	120,000
Stormont	23,000,000	58,000	22,000	1—	31,054.55	.53	56,724.94	.98	....
Dundas									
Glengarry									
Victoria	15,000,000	27,000	27.948.15	1⅛	27,983.15	1.03	41,657.21	1.54	60,000
Kitchener	18,000,000	31,000	....	..	88,550.00	2.85	192,861.23	6.22	....
Galt									
Waterloo	25,000,000	38,000	23,276	1—	109,550.72	2.88	160,916.37	4.20	....
Niagara Falls	8,000,000	12,000	(Joined Jan. 1st, 1916)		50,000.00	4.16	50,000.00	4.16	....
Welland	25,000,000	38,000	(By Townships)	..	93,400.00	2.46	144,338.00	3.80	....
Guelph	8,500,000	17,000	....	..	55,660.24	3.29	80,842.15	4.75	....
Wellington	29,000,000	36,000	34,000	1⅛	44,875.00	1.24	50,285.03	1.39	....
Hamilton	80,000,000	101,000	....	..	439,797.42	3.33	660,222.09	4.96	....
Wentworth	21,000,000	31,000	48,000	2¼					
Toronto	513,000,000	500,000	....	..	1,991,479.59	3.45	2,823,593.33	4.98	....
York	58,000,000	78,000	250,000	4½					

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Ottawa, Feb. 20th, 1917.

May it please Your Excellency,

Owing to the fact that the Head Office has been most busily engaged during the past two months in connection with the campaigns for 1917, this Executive has not been called together. We are pleased now, however, to report that most of our campaigns to secure funds for 1917 have been successfully carried through and we feel confident that, with further efforts yet to be made in some of the smaller cities, a sufficient sum will be secured to enable the Fund to count upon an assured income for at least another year.

Most of the appeals made thus far, since the opening of the new year, have been oversubscribed. That is to say, although a generous allocation was in each case made, the amounts which the several cities have pledged have in every instance exceeded the figure set. A brief enumeration is herewith given: Hamilton, with an objective of $500,000, has reported $600,000 net (exclusive of proportion for Red Cross); Toronto, with an objective of $2,200,000, reports $2,842,000 net; Brantford $158,000; Ottawa $550,000 net; Guelph $101,000; Niagara Falls $93,000; Galt $83,000; Chatham $75,000; Kingston $60,000; Peterboro $60,000; Welland $65,000; Sudbury $43,000; Hespeler $24,000; Perth $20,200; Montreal $3,750,000 net.

In a number of the above campaigns a joint appeal was made for the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross. The figures given above are net to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

In the course of the next few weeks campaigns are expected in London, Belleville, Brockville, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Quebec and Sherbrooke, while later, towards spring Walkerville, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur will appeal for support. It is also expected that a number of the smaller towns will

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will have campaigns in the course of the next two or three months.

The county councils of Ontario responded with remarkable generosity. There are thirty-eight of these local governing bodies in the province, of which number thirty-six have made grants pledging a total of approximately $2,000,000, payable during 1917. The province of Ontario and the province of Quebec have each voted a grant of $1,000,000 and monthly payments on account are now being regularly received. Altogether it would appear that our estimate of receipts from both Ontario and Quebec will be exceeded by at least 40%, while from the other parts of the Dominion, as previously reported, may be expected (exclusive of Manitoba) fully $4,000,000. Should the war last for another fifteen months and no unforeseen contingency interfere with the fulfilment of the pledges already made or likely to be made, we feel certain of an income of at least $1,000,000 a month during that period.

The thanks of all Canada are due to the earnest and devoted men who have sacrificed their time and energy in large measure to make these campaigns a success. His Excellency the Governor General spoke most effectively at Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, very materially assisting towards the success of these appeals. Generally speaking, it has been found that the public were even more willing to give than on previous occasions, if inspired by example and when capably led. The Publicity campaign, already referred to, prepared the way for a general and generous response since criticisms and objections were met and explanations given in advance so that when the actual appeal was made the public was found to be in a thoroughly receptive condition.

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Your Committee will be asked today to give careful consideration to a report prepared by the Advisory Committee which was authorized at the last meeting of this Executive. This Committee met on February 2nd and spent an entire day considering the problems of administration which were causing embarrassment to the Head Office. If their report is concurred in the findings will be transmitted to our several branches in the form of rulings of this Executive.

There is a notable tendency on the part of our branches to recommend a somewhat increased scale of assistance. This is due to two causes,- first, the undoubted advance in the cost of living, and, secondly, the feeling that unparalleled generosity justifies liberal treatment. It is probable that the Head Office will be called upon to concur in the recommendations of a number of our branches which feel that it is both necessary and desirable that a slight increase in the scale of grants to dependents be made.

Your Honorary Secretary, feeling that the income of the Fund is assured for some considerable time to come, and being satisfied that the administration is now being carried on along careful and satisfactory lines, has consented to take the Chairmanship of a Parliamentary Committee charged with the conduct of an enquiry in respect of the status of the returned soldier, with a view to informing Parliament, when it reassembles, as to what is being done for returned men and as to what may appear to be necessary in making further provision on their behalf. He will, therefore, be less intimately associated with the Patriotic Fund in the future but will endeavour to keep in close touch with its major problems.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Hebert B. Ames

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the offices of the International Joint Commission, Ottawa, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1917 at 11:30 A.M.

.....

There were present His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Mr. J. S. Brierley, Mr. E. S. Brittain, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Mr. W. M. Dobell, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Col. R. H. Labatt, Senator J. S. McLennan, Col. H. H. McLean, Mr. C. A. Magrath and Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes.

Apologies for absence were received from Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., Mr. G. E. McCraney, M.P., His Honour R. S. Lake, Col. W. M. Gartshore, Senator Frederic Nicholls, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Sir Herbert Holt and Mr. J. S. Dennis.

It was moved by Mr. C. A. Magrath that the report of the Honorary Treasurer showing total receipts to January 31st, 1917 to amount to $19,056,757.71, total expenditure to $15,031,145.24, and a credit balance of $4,025,612.47 be approved and adopted.

There was read and approved the report of the Publicity Sub-Committee, describing the methods adopted for advertising the Fund in the rural districts of Ontario and stating that the estimated total cost of the advertising campaign was $11,000.

It was moved by Mr. Courtney and seconded by Mr. Dobell that the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 489 applications to have been received, and the total expenditure to officers' families to December 31st, 1916, to be approximately $57,000, should be approved.

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It was moved by Mr. Courtney and seconded by Mr. King that this Committee confirm the instructions sent by the Honorary Treasurer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund on the 15th December, 1916, to the several chartered banks of Canada, in which the Canadian Patriotic Fund account was kept, authorizing them to accept the signature of Mr. E. L. Brittain, Finance Department, on behalf of the Honorary Treasurer of said Fund, in lieu of the signature of Mr. Henry T. Ross, then Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance. This action was taken in view of the fact that Mr. Ross was severing his connection with the Finance Department on the 1st January, 1917.

The present resolution with that passed by this Committee on the 13th January, 1916, authorizes cheques of the Canadian Patriotic Fund to be signed by the Honourable Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Honorary Treasurer, or in his absence Mr. T. C. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance, or Mr. E. L. Brittain.

There was read and approved the report of the Honorary Secretary giving the results of campaigns already held in 1917 and stating that so far as could be computed the Fund had an assured income of approximately $1,000,000 per month for the next 15 months.

Following the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, it was then resolved (1) that the attention of beneficiaries of the Canadian Patriotic Fund should be directed to the War Savings Certificates that are being issued by the Federal Government, and that the Patriotic Fund should assist soldiers' wives to purchase such certificates by withholding, with the beneficiaries' consent, a certain sum each month during the coming spring and summer until sufficient has been accumulated to purchase a certificate of the denomination of $25, but that women should not be encouraged to withdraw money already deposited in the Savings Banks for the purpose of acquiring such certificates.

(2)

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(2) That the resolution passed by the Executive Committee at its meeting of September 14th, to the effect that allowances from the Fund should cease upon the death of the soldier and that any further assistance extended to the widow should be only in the form of a loan, be rescinded and that, in future,, the allowances from the Fund be continued until notification is received from the Board of Pension Commissioners that the pension claim has been passed and that no woman should be requested to refund the money that she might receive from the Fund for maintenance during the period between the death of her husband or son and the receipt of the first pension cheque. It was further resolved, however, that in those cities where the dependents of deceased soldiers receive insurance money from the municipal authorities assistance subsequent to the death of a soldier shall only be given in the form of a loan.

(3) That payments from the Fund shall commence as from the date of application, (or one month prior thereto if considered advisable by a local committee) and that delay in passing a claim, if due to negligence or oversight of any official of the Fund, shall not alter this ruling.

(4) That whereas the Fund does not now assist the dependents of men who have re-enlisted after having deserted or been discharged from some other overseas unit for other than medical reasons, until such men shall have proceeded overseas, similar strictures be applied to the dependents of men re-enlisted after a previous discharge as medically unfit, unless and until said men have been examined by the Medical Board for their military district and certified by said Board as fit for overseas service.

(5) That all pay earned by men serving in Forestry and other technical services, over and above the ordinary military pay, be regarded as revenue payable to the family when computing how much the families of such men shall receive from the Fund.

(6)

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(7) That the families of men enrolling in the Royal Flying Corps be entitled to assistance at the usual rates and under the usual conditions, provided that the men may be sent overseas at the will of the Military authorities, but that any additional pay on account of special technical qualification should be regarded as revenue receivable by the family.

It was not considered advisable to agree to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that local committees should be requested to inform the deserted legal wives of enlisted men that a judgment of the Court for alimony will be recognized by the Militia Department.

The Advisory Committee having recommended that whereas disabled men are sometimes prematurely discharged from the hospital, and put on pension, and are subsequently obliged to leave their families and return to the hospital, the Fund should ask power from the House of Commons to render assistance to such families, since, according to Bill 39, as passed by the House of Commons on February 24th, 1915, the Fund is at present prohibited from rendering assistance to any person "who is in receipt of any gratuity or pension paid by the Govefnment," Mr. W. F. Nickle explained that in future such pensions would be cancelled and the men put on pay and allowances, so that the necessity of such a request as was suggested no longer existed.

It was resolved to postpone consideration of the suggestion, until the next meeting, that the Executive Committee should again urge upon the Federal Government the desirability of supplementing the pensions paid by the Imperial and Allied Governments to the widows of deceased British and Allied Reservists who were resident in Canada when the men were called to the colours to an extent that would place such widows in the same position as the widows of men killed while serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Mr. W. F. Nickle, Mr. J.L. Robinson, Hon. Mr. Rhodes and Sir Herbert Ames were constituted a sub-committee to consider the attitude of the Fund towards the dependents of men serving in the Special Service Companies.

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INTRODUCTION.

In view of the fact that a decision must be arrived at in the early future, as to the best course to pursue in securing the necessary financial support to enable the Canadian Patriotic Fund to meet the probable requirements for 1918, the following report is submitted.

General resumé.

Judging from present indications the revenues of the fund during the calendar year, 1917, will amount to approximately sixteen million dollars. This comes from the several provinces as follows:

Ontario	$ 8,000,000
Quebec	4,000,000
Nova Scotia	750,000
New Brunswick	500,000
Prince Edward Is.	50,000
Saskatchewan	1,000,000
Alberta	800,000
British Columbia	1,100,000

The drawings for the year 1917 will amount to from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000, making an addition to our reserves during the year, of probably $4,500,000 and bringing the surplus up to $7,500,000 by the end of the calendar year.

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Needs of 1918.

If the war continues through another year, it is probable that from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 will be needed to meet the calls that will be made upon the Fund. Provincially divided this would be as follows:

Requirements by Provinces:

Nova Scotia	$	500,000
New Brunswick		400,000
Prince Edward Island		35,000
Quebec		1,250,000
Ontario		5,000,000
Manitoba - Independent organization		
Saskatchewan		1,000,000
Alberta		1,250,000
British Columbia		1,750,000
Total -	$	11,185,000

With the exception of Alberta and British Columbia each province has hitherto annually contributed a sum in excess of local requirements.

To arrive at a conclusion as to the best course to pursue a study of local conditions is at first desirable. Our branches hitherto have raised their quota by dissimilar methods, some more successfully than others. Naturally the sucdessful branches are satisfied with present conditions and willing that they be maintained, while those branches that are finding the methods they have been.....

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have been following now proving inadequate are calling for a change.

While in a general way uniformity is desirable it has not hitherto been insisted upon, it being the belief of the national Executive that the local authorities were the most capable of determining how monies could be raised.

The situation by provinces is therefore deserving of careful study.

NOVA SCOTIA

This province has hitherto raised its share, by campaigns in Halifax, Sydney, New Glasgow and a few other industrial centres, supplemented by grants made through the rural municipalities. The requirements for the province during 1918 amount to $500,000. The provincial Executive recommends the continuance of present methods, believing that at least $600,000 can again be raised.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Under the statute (N.B. 1916 Cap 8) all the cities, towns and counties throughout New Brunswick assess the amounts apportioned to them. This course seems generally acceptable to all concerned and a continuance of it is recommended for next year. The requirements of the province amount annually to about $400,000 while the tax yields $500,000, thus providing a substantial contribution to the central reserve.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The present requirements of the province are.....

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are at the rate of about $35,000 per annum, while approximately $50,000 is being raised this year. For the most part the income is derived from voluntary contributions, the provincial government at the end of the year making up any deficiency by a grant.

QUEBEC.

The requirements of this province amount now to about $1,250,000 per annum. It seems altogether likely that at least $2,750,000 can be raised for 1918. This could be apportioned as follows:

provincial grant	$ 1,000,000
City of Montreal	1,500,000
Other contributions	250,000

While there are those in this province who advocate the raising of the Fund by Federal taxation the general concensus of opinion seems to be that notwithstanding recent tax legislation, the above amount can be secured.

ONTARIO.

Our sources of revenue in Ontario may be divided into four classes:

a. Provincial grant.
b. Campaigns in cities.
c. County and municipal taxation.
d. Voluntary contributions in unorganized areas.

(a) The provincial government has been giving us $83,333 per month - or a total of $1,000,000, during the fiscal year. We have reason to believe that there will be no difficulty in securing a continuance of this

grant.....

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grant and a possible increase say to $100,000 per month.

(b) The number of cities willing to hold whirlwind campaigns has gradually decreased. The larger cities however may still be counted upon, though for smaller amounts than heretofore. From this source approximately $3,000,000 can be expected. (See Appendix A)

(c) Most of the rural and semi-rural parts of Ontario have hitherto been willing to raise locally, by taxation, enough for current needs and more. No objections from this source have been urged. It is reasonable to assume that this system can be continued and it should not be difficult to secure at least $1,700,000 from this source. (See Appendix B)

(d) Contributions from the unorganised parts of Ontario are more or less uncertain. We expend annually on these districts about $300,000 - which is more than made up to us by the provincial grant. Some of these communities will still continue the voluntary system and may furnish possibly one third local requirements. (See Appendix C)

To summarize the Ontario situation it seems reasonable to assume that $6000,000 can be raised for 1918 from the following sources:

1.	Provincial grant, increased to $100,000 per month	$ 1,200,000
2.	Eight city campaigns see appendix A.	3,000,00
3.	County and municipal taxation see appendix B	1,700,000
4.	Unorganized areas voluntary see appendix B	100,00
	Total -	$ 6,000,000

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MANITOBA

In this province there is a provincial organization independent of the national Canadian Patriotic Fund. The money is raised largely by taxation, under a provincial act. The Executive are quite satisfied with the present arrangement and consider it adequate to meet the needs of 1918.

In case the Federal Government should supply funds to carry on our work, the Maniteba organisation would doubtless claim a pro rata share.

SASKATCHEWAN.

In this province there is a provincial organization covering the entire area.

During nine months of 1917 this branch has expended approximately $720,000. This would mean $960,000 per year. The branch is practically self-sustaining and has sent in, within a smalllamount, as much as has been drawn out. It is probable the $1,000,000 will be required for 1918.

The system in vogue is to secure as much as possible from voluntary contributions, this amount being supplemented by provincial grant. This is quite satisfactory and the Provincial Executive has by recent resolution expressed itself as opposed to Federal Taxation for the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

ALBERTA.

Two branches cover this province, the one for the northern half, with headquarters at Edmonton; the other for the southern half with headquarters at Calgary. Their requirements are about the same. For nine

months.....

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months of 1917 the total expenditure with the province for relief amounted to $815,000. Probably the disbursements for the calendar year will reach $1,250,000 or even more. For 1918 this amount may even be exceeded as rated are being advanced. It will be necessary to provide for from $1,250,000 to $1,350,000 for the needs of this province during the coming year.

Alberta, at the outset, preferred to rely wholly on voluntary contributions. During the first three yearly periods the local committees have raised the amounts asked of them, namely $250,000, $500,000 and $750,000. The plan followed was to allot certain amounts to Calgary and Edmonton, and them subdivide the balance required among the forty odd rural constituencies, making the local M. L. A. chairman of the collecting committee and endeavouring to hold him responsible for raising his constituency's share.

On the whole the method has not worked well. Some members have raised their proportion and more while others have done little or nothing. The tabulated results show great variation in local effort, and there is consequent discontent and the demand for the raising of the money by taxation euqally distributed. This has found expression in formal resolutions, one passed by the North Alberta Executive on September 28th. and the other by the South Alberta Executive on June 29th. last, calling upon the Federal Government to provide the Patriotic Fund revenues.

There is in Alberta a Patriotic Tax

Act.....

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Act, by which communities are permitted to raise money for the Canadian Patriotic Fund by local taxation but the imposition of such a Levy being left entirely to the option of the local authorities, the utilization of this act has been by no means general.

The Alberta provincial government has never contributed to any appreciable extent towards the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Nor has it hitherto favored the imposition of a general obligatory Patriotic Tax, as is the case of Saskatchewan, preferring to endeavour to pass on the obligation to the Federal Government. In our judgement the time has arrived for Alberta to adopt the Saskatchewan system and thereby raise locally at least $1,000,000 for 1918, the amount required above this sum to be provided out of the central Canadian Patriotic Fund reserves.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During 1917 the disbursements in this province will probably reach $1,750,000. Of this amount there is being locally raised, almost entirely by voluntary giving, about $1,000,000, leaving $750,000 to be provided from the central reserve.

British Columbia has been well organized and has hitherto most generously contributed. The outlook for 1918, however, is not encouraging. Our revenues come from three contributory groups: Vancouver, Victoria and the provincial area.

(a) The Chairman of the Vancouver Branch states that this branch cannot raise as much as on previous occasions, but will be prepared to do what it can.

(b) The Victoria.....

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(b) The Victoria Executive, by resolution, declares that in their opinion the time has arrived for the state to provide the necessary funds.

(c) In the outlying parts of this province our main source of income is the days pay. This comes chiefly from miners, smeltermen, railway men and industrial workers.

British Columbia is strongly Trade Unor and the provincial Trades and Labour Council has recently declared against the continuance of the days pay system. Consequently our provincial branch is receiving intimations from many mining centres that henceforth this method of aiding the fund cannot be depended upon.

The British Columbia provincial finances are not in a flourishing condition and there is little hope of securing any considerable grant from this source. There seems no other alternative than to ask the local branches to continue to do their best but it is altogether likely that a large deficit will have to be made up from the central reserves.

Head Office subscriptions.

We hope to secure a continuance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Corp. grant of $20,000 per month and of the Grand Trunk Railway grant of $10,000 per month, which, together with certain windfalls which from time to time come in unexpectedly, would give us by way of head office subscriptions approximately $400,000 for 1918.

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Conclusions.

There is no doubt that recent War Tax legislation will reduce the income of the fund, but the general opinion seems to be that this will not cause voluntary giving to altogether cease. The "days pay" will be seriously affected by the campaign shortly to be undertaken to induce workingmen to acquire government bonds on the installment plan.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, many sources of revenue, hitherto fruitful, should still be productive. We must expect reduced amounts but need not fear total discontinuance of support.. The provincial governments, the municipal councils and other governing bodies with Taxation powers, can still, we believe, be relied upon to supply no inconsiderable part of our required revenue.

It has been estimated that, after pease is declared, it will require from ten months to a year to demobilize our overseas forces and return the men tp their homes. During this period the families will continue to need help though their numbers will be constantly diminishing. It would not be safe to allow our reserves to fall below $6,000,000 though any surplus over this amount might be drawn upon with safety. It is therefore suggested that we secure from the Dominion Government an undertaking to make up any deficit after our surplus has been reduced to $6,000,000.

Though the demand for the assumption by the Dominion Government of the task of providing funds for our patriotic work has come from a number of sources,

mainly.....

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mainly in the far West, there is expressed an almost universal desire that in any event the work of distribution remain in the same hands as at present. Those who advocate the entire taking over of the Fund and its administration by the Government, are quite as favourable to an increased separation allowance with a sliding scale for children and the abolition altogether of the Fund., Their demand for government control is based on the belief that there should be a uniform scale and that the element of the "need" on the part of the beneficiary, on which we base our grants, should be eliminated from the calculation as having no bearing upon the amount the soldier's dependent should receive. The Federal Government, might, by adopting an advanced separation allowance with a scale as is in vogue in the United States, reduce by one half the amount we would be called upon to pay, but in any event there would require to be an auxiliary organization able to sympathetically act where the governments aid should end.

Computing the requirements for 1918 at $11,500,000 and the procurable revenue from the seven central and eastern provinces at $10,000,000, we shall have a deficit of only $1,500,000 less whatever Alberta and British Columbia may be able to raise. In the last extremity this sum could be taken from our reserves without lowering them beyond the limit we have set for the demobilization period. To "carry on" and during 1918 follow as nearly as conditions and circumstances will permit, the methods of previous years, seems the proper course to pursue. Beyond a twelve month we cannot prophesy.

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A P P E N D I X 'A'

Campaigns

	Requirements	Expectations
Toronto	$ 2,000,000	2,000,000
Hamilton	400,000	400,000
Ottawa & Carleton Co.	250,000	250,000
London	150,000	150,000
St. Catharines	60,000	60,000
Galt	60,000	60,000
Kitchener	30,000	30,000
Guelph	50,000	50,000
	$ 3,000,000	

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APPENDIX 'B'

County and Municipal Taxation

		Requirements	Grants
Brantford)			
Brant County)	$	150,000	150,000
Bruce Co.)			
Carleton Co.- see Ottawa)		50,000	50,000
Dufferin Co.)		7,500	12,000
Elgin Co.)			
St. Thomas)		75,000	75,000
Essex Co.)		25,000	25,000
Frontenac Co.)		100,000	90,000 as before
Kingston)			
Grey Co.)			
Owen Sound)		80,000	80,000
Haldimand Co.)		40,000	42,000 as before
Halton Co.)		Independent	
Hastings Co. $36,000)			
Belleville 50,000)		98,000	98,000
Trenton 12,000)			
Huron Co.)		60,000	60,000
Kent Co. 60,000)			
Chatham 30,000)		85,000	90,000
Lambton Co.)		35,000	36,000
Sarnia non-participating)			
Lanark Co. 36,000)			
Smith's Falls 6,000)		40,000	42,000
Leeds - Grenville 48,000)			
Brockville 25,000)		75,000	80,000
Prescott 7,000)			
Lennox-Addington)		15,000	18,000
Lincoln Co. - non contributory - independent			
See St. Catharines)			
Middlesex Co.)		35,000	36,000
See also London)			
Norfolk Co.)		30,000	36,000
Northumberland & Durham)		85,000	90,000
Ontario Co.			
Oshawa)		75,000	75,000
Oxford Co.)			
Woodstock)		84,000	84,000 as before
Ingersol)			

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Appendix B • 2

		Requirements	Expectations
Peel Co.		$ 25,000	30,000
Perth Co.	48,000		
Stratford	40,000		
St. Marys	12,000	100,000	90,000
Peterboro Co. Council	36,000		
Peterboro City	60,000	100,000	96,000
Prescott & Russell		1,000	8,000
Prince Edward Co.		20,000	24,000
Renfrew Co.		30,000	36,000
Simcoe Co.		85,000	90,000
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry		70,000	48,000 as before
Victoria Co.		35,000	36,000
Waterloo Co.		indeterminate amounts	
Galt) see campaigns			
Kitchener)			
Welland Co.	50,000		
Niagara Falls	25,000	75,000	75,000
Wellington Co.		24,000	24,000
Guelph - see campaign			
York Co.- see Toronto			

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APPENDIX "C"

Unorganized Ontario.

	Requirements	
Algoma & Sault Ste. Marie	$ 25,000	
Haliburton	6,000	
Kenora	15,000	
Manitoulin Island	5,000	
Muskoka	40,000	Small amounts voluntary.
Nipissing	35,000	
Parry Sound	15,000	Ask Ontario provincial government for $100,000 per month.
RAiny River	20,000	
Sudbury District	35,000	
Temiscaming	60,000	
Thunder Bay	40,000	
	$ 296,000	

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the Office of the International Join Commission, Ottawa, on April 19th, 1917 at 11:30 A.M.

.....

There were present His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames,M.P., Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., Mr. J. W. Borden, Mr. E. L. Brittain, Mr. J. M. Courtney,C.M.G., Mr. W. M. Dobell, Sir Henry Egan, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,C.M.G., Mr. C. A. Magrath, Mr. W. F. Nickle,M.P., Hon. E. N. Rhodes,M.P., Lieut. J.K.L. Ross and Mr. A. F. Sladen, C.M.G.

It was moved by the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., seconded by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, M.P., and carried unanimously:

"That the Committee record its deep sympathy with His Royal "Highness, the Duke of Connaught, the founder and Honorary "President of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and with Her Royal "Highness, the Princess Patricia, in the death of Her Royal "Highness, the Duchess of Connaught.
"And that this expression of heartfelt feeling on the part "of His Excellency and members of the Executive be conveyed to "Their Royal Highnesses"

Apologies for absence were received from Mr. C. A. Birge, Mr. J. S. Dennis, Mr. R. Hobson, Sir Herbert Holt, Commissioner A. B. Perry, and Senator R. Dandurand.

It was moved by Mr. Brittain and carried, that the report of the Honorary Treasurer,showing total receipts to March 31st, 1917, of $22,981,615.51, a total expenditure of $16,875,634.32 and a credit balance of $6,105,981.19, be approved.

Moved by Mr. Courtney and seconded by Hon. Mr. King and carried, that the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 522 applications to have been received and a total expenditure to officers' families to March 31st, 1917, of $67,921.00, be approved.

There was read and approved the report of the Honorary Secretary.

It

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It was unanimously resolved that the Secretary should convey the appreciation and thanks of the Executive Committee to the Society of Doukhobours in Saskatchewan for their generous contribution of $500.00

Following the recommendation of the Advisory Committee it was then resolved that the resolution passed by the Executive Committee at its meeting of May 11th, 1916, to the effect that the families of men sentenced to terms of imprisonment longer than one month cease to be assisted by the Fund, be rescinded in so far as concerns cases in which imprisonment has been inflicted as a penalty for military offences, and not for breaches of the civil code.

A recommendation from the Advisory Committee that no deduction should be made from the Patriotic Fund allowance on account of either casual or regular earnings, except in the case of domestic servants, was adopted on the motion of Mr. Bennett with the proviso, however, that the proposed exception of domestic servants should not be made.

A recommendation from the Advisory Committee that the Federal Government should be advised to change the regulations governing the payment of separation allowance, and to issue the same to all approved dependents of soldiers, was referred back to the Advisory Committee for further information and consideration.

It was resolved that at this season it was inexpedient that the maximum allowance payable by the Fund should be increased in Saskatchewan, as desired by the Committee in that province, but that the matter would receive further consideration by the Executive Committee in the autumn if Saskatchewan would repeat their request at that time. This action was taken in view of the fact that representations from all the other western branches of the Canadian Patriotic Fund were adverse to the maximum being increased.

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The Toronto Committee having submitted a resolution to the effect that the Fund should ask Parliament to grant it the power to afford assistance for a period of six months subsequent to discharge to the families of men discharged from the Expeditionary Force, either with or without pension, it was resolved that consideration of the proposal should be deferred pending the publication of the report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to investigate the existing arrangements in respect of returned soldiers.

The Minister of Militia having recommended to the Privy Council that a representative of the Canadian Patriotic Fund be nominated by that body as an associate member of the Board of Review on Separation Allowance, it was moved by Mr. Bennett and carried that the Assistant Secretary, Mr. P. H. Morris, be so nominated.

C.

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the office of the International Joint Commission, Ottawa, on June 14th, 1917 at 11:30 A. M.

.....

There were present Mr. C. A. Magrath in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., Mr. E. L. Brittain, Sir George Burn, Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., Mr. J. M. Dobell, Sir Henry Egan, Mr. J. B. Fraser, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Sir Augustus Nanton, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, M.P., Mr. A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., and Senator W. H. Thorne.

There were also present Mr. A. S. Barnstead, Honorary Secretary of the Nova Scotia Provincial Branch, and Major John Todd, representing the Board of Pension Commissioners.

Apologies for absence were received from His Excellency the Governor General, Mr. J. S. Dennis, Mr. C. A. Birge, Mr. R. Hobson, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Sir Herbert Holt, His Honour Sir James Hendrie, His Honour Josiah Wood, Sir Edmund Walker and Sir Jno. Gibson.

A letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, thanking the Committee for their resolution of regret for the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, was read by the Assistant Secretary.

The Minutes of the Meeting of April 19th were read and approved.

It was moved by Mr. E. L. Brittain and carried that the report of the Honorary Treasurer, showing total receipts to May 31st, 1917, to amount to $25,152,012.94, total expenditure to $18,904,747.19, and a credit balance of $6,247,265.75, be approved and adopted.

It was moved by Mr. J. M. Courtney and carried that the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 546 applications to have been received, be approved and adopted.

There

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There was read and approved the report of the Honorary Secretary.

It was decided that for the present no effort should be made to transfer the care of people living in the United States but dependent upon men in the Canadian Forces from the American Auxiliaries of the Fund to the American Red Cross Society.

Following the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, it was then resolved

(1) To direct the attention of the Federal Government to the desirability of changing the regulations governing the issue of military separation allowances in such a way that they would correspond with the regulations governing the issue of naval separation allowances and thus include all approved dependents instead of only certain classes, but that the Naval regulations respecting the allowance payable to the guardian of the single motherless child of a [illegible] be amended and the amount increased from $12.00 per month to $20.00 per month and thus correspond with the allowance payable to the guardian of the single motherless child of a soldier.

(2) To direct the attention of the Federal Government to the desirability of arranging that all working pay earned by members of Forestry and other technical units to whose wives separation allowance is being paid, be sent to such wives in order that the regulations of the Fund in regard to such women may be carried out with more equity and less hardship than is possible under existing conditions.

(3) That in view of the small allotment of pay received by the wife of a British Reservist as compared with the allotment of pay received by the wife of a Canadian volunteer, the present allowances paid to the families of British Reservists by the Patriotic Fund may be increased, at the discretion of local committees, by an amount not to exceed $10.00 per month.

(4) That the ages at which children now become ineligible for consideration by the Fund be increased to seventeen in the case of girls and sixteen in the case of boys, provided that the children are attending school, but that no [illegible] whatsoever be paid on account of any child that may be a wage-earner, no matter what its age.

(5) That in the event of the Government passing and enforcing legislation providing for a measure of selective conscription, the dependents of men so selected be entitled to the same assistance as the dependents of men who have volunteered.

There was submitted a request from the Peterborough Branch that they be allowed to purchase 2500 tons of coal at summer prices and retail the same to soldiers' families, during the winter, at cost price, but the Committee did not consider that it would be wise to devote any of the Funds at their disposal to such purposes

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The Committee was not of the opinion that it was advisable, at this time, to accept the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the maximum allowance payable to the family of a Canadian volunteer in Ontario and Quebec be increased from $30.00 to $35.00 per month, but that further consideration might be given to the proposal in the autumn.

It was ~~resolved~~ moved by Mr. R. B. Bennett and seconded by Mr. E. L. Brittain that the Fund accept a contribution of $5,705.17 sent to Mr. Bennett by the Mennonites of the three Prairie Provinces and that an acknowledgment be sent to the Rev. Abraham Doerksen, of Altona, Man., and the Rev. David Toews, of Rosthern, Sask., advising that the same would be used to assist the dependents of invalided soldiers, or the widows and orphans of men killed in action, in the Prairie Provinces.

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C 1070

Minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the CAnadian Patriotic Fund held at Ottawa on September 12th. 1917.

There were present Lieut-Col. Clarence F. Smith in the Chair; Messrs. R. A. Hardman, W. H. Lovering; P. H. Morris; H. C. Nickle and J. Watt.

The minutes of the meeting held on May 29th. were read and approved.

The Board of Review on Separation Allowance having appeared before the Committee and explained that a revision of all cases in which Separation Allowance was being paid to widowed mothers was to be made and that the co-operation of the Patriotic Fund in investigating such cases was desired, the Board was informed that the Fund would willingly do everything possible to assist but that the Advisory Committee was of the opinion that as the proposals of the Board would inflict a direct expense on the Fund the Government should contribute in some way towards such expense. The Board agreed to take this matter up with the Accountant and Paymaster General.

It was then resolved to recommend to the Executive Committee:-

(1) That whereas the additional payearned by first and second class air mechanics in the Royal Flying Corps, Canada, corresponded to the additional pay earned by non-commissioned officers in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and was not in the same category as the technical or working pay earned by men in technical units, it should not be deducted from the allowance otherwise payable to the dependents of men in the Royal Flying Corps, Canada, by the Patriotic Fund, and that the resolution to the opposite effect passed by the Executive Committee at its meeting of February 20th. should be accordingly rescinded.

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(2) That further consideration should now be given to the proposal to increase the maximum allowance payable in Ontario and Quebec from $30.00 to $35.00 per month, the same to take effect from November 1st.

(3) That whereas the Patriotic Fund does not pay allowances, or only pays reduced allowances, according to circumstances, to the dependents of men drawing working or technical pay in addition to military pay, and whereas such dependents in many cases are suffering hardship through the failure of their men folk to assign any portion of that working pay, the Federal Government be earnestly petitioned to arrange that at least 50% of such working pay be issued direct to the dependents instead of to the soldiers themselves, and that the Head Office of the Fund be furnished with a monthly statement of such payments.

(4) That whereas some local committees of the Fund find it impossible, without incurring the disfavour of many of their supporters, to pay allowances to the families of men who have been transferred to Special Service Companies without seeing service in France, the Federal Government be petitioned to give all men, with dependents, serving in such Companies, or who might be transferred to such Companies in future, the option of taking their discharge.

The Secretary was requested to inform the Executive Committee that very many branches found it impossible to put into effect the resolution passed by the Executive Committee at its meeting of April 19th. to the effect that no account should be taken of the wages earned by recipients of the Fund, while other branches were adhering strictly to the letter of said resolution.

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Collateral -
W W I - Can. Patriotic Fund C 1072

Ottawa, October 26th, 1917

May it please Your Excellency:

The sub-committee appointed by your Executive on the 3rd instant, to consider and report on the method to be followed to secure revenues for 1918, met on the 20th instant at Ottawa and considered the matter to them referred.

There were present, Sir William Mulock, Sir Henry Egan, Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King, Mr Cyrus Birge and Sir Herbert Ames, members of the original Sub-committee, and Mr R.Hobson, Mr J.E. Atkinson and Mr C.A.Magrath, added to the Committee under the powers given to increase its number.

It was felt that as a necessary preliminary step to secure adequate continuance of support by means of voluntary subscription it would be desirable to secure from the Dominion Government an assurance that, at the next session of Parliament, legislation would be passed that payments made to the Cnadian Patriotic Fund during the calendar year 1917 in fulfilment of pledges undertaken prior to the introduction of the Income Tax measure, should be regarded as payments on account of Income Tax and credited accordingly; and that in the event of any new tax or increase of the existing rate being imposed in 1918, any contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund in 1918 should be regarded as payment on account of such new or increased rates as the case may be. It was felt that unless the Government could over and above next provided for in the Income Tax legislation of 1917

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CANADA

see its way clear to give some assurance on this point it would be extremely difficult to again induce the city branches to undertake voluntary campaigns, - the alternative being that the Fund would have to fall back upon the Dominion Treasury in order to carry on its work. If this view held by your Sub-committee is shared by this Executive, it is recommended that a deputation wait upon the Prime Minister to-day and bring to the attention of the Government this recommendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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CANADA

Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the offices of the International Joint Commission, Ottawa, on January 11th, 1918, at 11.00 A.M.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

There were present Sir Herbert Ames, Mr. C.A. Birge, Mr. E.L.Brittain, Sir George Burn, Mr. J.M.Courtney, C.M.G., Mr. W.M.Dobell, Sir Henry Egan, Mr. J.B.Fraser, Col. W.M.Gartshore, Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Hon. J.S.McLennan and Mr. W.H.Nickle, M.P.

The following members of the Advisory Committee were also in attendance; Lt.Col. Clarence F. Smith, and Messrs. W.H.Lovering, H.C.Nickle and P.H.Morris.

There were read and approved the minutes of the meeting of October 26th.

It was moved by Mr. Brittain, seconded by Mr. Nickle, and carried, that the report of the Honorary Treasurer showing total receipts to December 31st,1917, to amount to $34,596,290.49, total expenditure to $25,140,327.34, and a credit balance of $9,455,963.15, be approved.

It was moved by Mr. Courtney, seconded by Senator McLennan, and carried, that the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 641 applications to have been received, and the total expenditure to families of commissioned officers to December 31st,1917, to amount to $108,208.07 be approved.

The report of the Honorary Secretary was approved and adopted.

On the motion of the Honorary Secretary it was resolved that the salaries of Messrs. M. Williams and W.Hyndman, the two field secretaries now in the employ of the Fund, should be increased to $125.00 per month.

It was moved by Senator McLennan, seconded by Col. Gartshore, and carried, that contributors in the City of Halifax should be relieved from any undischarged pledges or.....

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or obligations to the Fund, and that the amounts required by the Halifax branch for the relief of its soldiers' dependents should be furnished out of the national reserve, until such time as conditions rendered possible a further appeal toothe citizens of Halifax.

It was resolved that there should be sent to the Minister of Militia a formal letter of protest against the retention of married men in Special Service Companies, or their future transfer to such Companies.

It was further resolved that the dependents of men in Special Service Companies who are members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, are not in receipt of subsistence allowance, and have not the option of taking their discharge, may be assisted by the Fund at the prevailing rate of allowance, provided they have served overseas, but that the allowance to dependents of men in such Companies who have not served overseas shall not exceed $22.00 per month. The families of men in such Companies who have been offered their discharge and refused the same are not entitled to any assistance whatsoever.

Following the recommendations of the Advisory Committee it was

(1) Moved by Col. Gartshore and seconded by Mr. Brittain that, in view of the equalization of the separation allowance payable to the families of privates and the families of sergeants, the practice of paying the latter $5.00 per month less than the former be discontinued, and that the allowances now being paid to sergeants8 families.....

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families be increased by $5.00 per month in order to place them on an equal basis with the families of privates.

(2) Moved by Mr. Nickle, seconded by Mr. King, and carried, that, other things being equal, and where the existing allowances are not considered sufficient, the families of British, French and Belgian Reservists should be granted such allowances as would bring their income up to an amount equal to that received by families of Canadian volunteers.

(3) Moved by Col. Smith, seconded by Mr. Dobell, and carried, that no difference should be made in the allowances paid to the families of out-patients of Military Hospitals by reason of the increase in the daily rate of subsistence allowance to 80¢.

(4) Resolved that the maximum allowance payable to the family of a Canadian volunteer in Eastern Canada be increased to $40.00 per month.

It was then moved by Col. Gartshore, seconded by Mr. Dobell and carried, that the following gentlemen be invited to become members of the Executive Committee: Hon. Josiah Wood, His Honour A.A.MacDonald, Mr. W.M.Berks, Lieut.Col. Clarence F. Smith, Lieut.Col. R.W.Leonard, Senator W.B.Willoughby, Mr. I.E.Argue,M.P., Mr. E.Michener, Mr. C.G.Pennock, Mr. A.C.Flumerfelt, and a representative from Brantford,Ont., to be named by the committee in that city.

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Canadian Patriotic Fund

No. 33. BULLETIN FOR MARCH, 1918

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

From time to time it has been necessary to enlarge the national Executive Committee either for the purpose of securing the assistance of men whose special knowledge or experience would be valuable, or to balance fairly the representation of the different provinces. The Committee now consists of the following members:—

Ames, Sir Herbert B., Kt., M.P.
Argue, J. E., M.P.
Atholstan, Lord
Atkinson, J. E.
Bennett, R. B., M.P.
Barnard, His. Hon. Sir Frank
Birge, Cyrus, A.
Birks, W. M.
Borden, J. W.
Brierley, J. S.
Brittain, E. L.
Burn, Sir George
Courtney, J. M., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Dandurand, Hon. R.
Dennis, J. S.
Dobell, W. M.
Egan, Sir Henry
Ewing, A. F., K.C., M.L.A.
Flumerfelt, A. C.
Fraser, J. B.
Gartshore, Lieut.-Col. W. M.
Gibson, Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Harris, Justice R. E.
Hobson, R.
Holt, Sir Herbert
Kemp, Hon. Sir Edward, M.P.
King, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie, C.M.G.
Kingsmill, Admiral, Sir Charles
Labatt, Colonel R. H.
Lake, His Honour R. S.
Lemieux, Honourable R.
Leonard, Lt. Col. R. W.
MacDonald, His Honour Judge A. A.
Magrath, C. A.
McLean, Major-Gen. H. H. ,M.P.
McLennan, Senator J. S.
Michener, Honourable E.
Mulock, Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.
Nanton, Sir Augustus M., K.C.
Nicholls, Lieut.-Col. The Hon. F.
Nickle, W. F., M.P.
Pennock, C. G.
Perry, Commissioner A. B., C.M.G.
Rhodes, Hon. E. N., M.P.
Robertson, Jas. F.
Rogers, Hon. R.
Ross, Commander J. K. L., R.N.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford
Sladen, A. F., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Smith, Lieut.-Col. Clarence F.
Thorne, Senator W. H.
Tweedie, T. M., K.C., M.P.
Watt, H. T.
White, Hon. Sir Thos., K.C.M.G.
Willoughby, Hon. W. B.
Wilson, Jas. R., M.P.
Wood, E. R.
Wood, Hon. Josiah

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Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held in the Grand Trunk Board Room, Central Station, Ottawa, on November 6th. 1918, at 11 AM

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Present. His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in the Chair, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. C.A. Birge, Mr. E.L. Brittain, Sir George Burn, Mr. J.M.Courtney, C.M.G., Sir Henry Egan, Mr. R. Hobson, Brigadier-General J.G.Langton, Senator John McLennan, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Hon. E.N.Rhodes, M.P., Mr. Arthur Sladen, C.M.G., and Lieut-Col. Clarence F. Smith.

There were also in attendance Major J.W.Margeson, Messrs R. A. Hurdman, W. H. Lovering, and P. H. Morris, of the Advisory Committee.

Minutes. There were read and approved the Minutes of the meeting held on May 16th.

Report of Hon.Secy. There was read and approved the report of the Honorary Secretary.

It was moved by Sir Henry Egan and carried that this Committee endorse the proposals of the Minister of Militia, the Honourable S. C. Mewburn, that the separation allowance payable to the families of Privates, Non-Commissioned Officers, and 1st. Class Warrant Officers be increased by $5.00 per month, and to the families of Lieutenants by $10.00 per month; that no reductions be made in the Patriotic Fund allowances on account of these increases, and that local committees increase their allowances in cases where it is necessary.

It was moved by the Honourable Mr. Rhodes and carried that the maximum allowances payable shall be the same in all parts of Canada.

It was moved by Col. C. F. Smith and carried that the maximum allowance payable to any family be $50.00 per month.

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Report of Hon.Treas.

There was read and approved the report of the Honorary Treasurer, showing total receipts to September 30th. 1918, to amount to $42,135,364.16, total expenditure to $33,337,488.56, and a credit balance of $8,757,875.60.

Report of Officers' Sub-Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Courtney and carried that the report of the Officers' Sub-Committee, showing 834 applications to have been received and a total expenditure to officers' families of $158,243.65, be approved.

Following the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, it was then resolved

(1) That the dependents of all men in receipt of subsistence allowance should receive assistance, if otherwise eligible, at the rate of $3.00 per month for each child in the family, and that the existing regulation respecting out-patients, which limits assistance to $12.00 per month, be hereby rescinded.

(2) That all pay over and above the sum of $1.60 per day earned by mechanics in the Royal Air Force be regarded as revenue receivable by the dependents of such mechanics and deducted from the allowance otherwise payable.

There were then submitted to the Committee the following resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Branch:

(1) That all dependents of married men, otherwise eligible, be admitted to the benefits of the Fund, irrespective of the date of their marriage.

(2) That allowances be paid to the dependents of all men, members of either Special Service Companies or other C. E. F. units in Canada.

Following the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, however, it was decided not to adopt these resolutions.

It was not considered advisable to act on the recommendation of the Alberta Returned Soldier' Commission, that the Government be petitioned to empower the Patriotic Fund to give assistance to widows and other dependents of deceased soldiers already in receipt of pension.

It was moved by Sir Herbert Ames, seconded by Mr. F. L. Brittain, and carried, that this Committee vote Miss F. G. Moulds an honorarium of $300.00, in recognition

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of the very efficient services rendered by her in connection with the Accounts of the Fund, and of her devotion to her work, she having refused offers of higher remuneration for her services.

It was moved by Sir Herbert Ames, seconded by Mr. F. L. Brittain, and carried, that this Committee, which has greatly appreciated the voluntary effort made, and work voluntarily performed throughout Canada in connection with this Fund, desires to give expression to its deep appreciation of the very valuable services rendered voluntarily by Miss A. M. Hardie. The Committee, therefore, desires to convey to her its thanks for the extra time she has so freely and efficiently given in connection with the general Accounts of the Fund.

It was moved by Sir Herbert Ames, and carried, that the salary of Mr. P. H. Morris be increased to $3,000 per annum, the increase, however, not to go into effect until such time as the Pay and Allowance Board no longer require Mr. Morris' assistance.

It was moved by Sir Herbert Ames, and carried, that Mr. F. J. Whittet's salary be increased to $2,500 per annum, the same to take effect as from November 1st.

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CANADA

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Total Subscriptions to date.....191 $

Interest, including interest remitted with subscriptions .....$

Expenditure

Total advances for relief and administration expenses to Branches, etc.....$

Management expenses—Head Office .....$

By Balance available on.....$

Income and Expenditure during the month ending

Receipts for month ended.....191 $

Deficiency for month owing to excess of disbursements.....$

191 .

Disbursement to Branches, etc., during month of.....191 $

To Balance of surplus for excess of receipts during the month.....$

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Head Office and Branches during the month ending January, 1919.

Branch	Total Number of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES: No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Family Unit	Average Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments Etc.	Administration Expenses	Total $	Total c.
Head Office											
Officers' Dependents	172	172	3648.00	21.20					4149.52		
Soldiers' Dependents (in unorganized towns)	216	216	3057.54	14.14						10855	.06
British Columbia (Provincial Points)	1367	1367	35038.37	25.63	3895	2.85	8.99	1005.80	443.22 & 96.00	36487	.39
Victoria City	11491	1101	27975.26	25.40	2902	2.63	9.64	1356.07	645.96	30072	.29
Greater Vancouver	3481	3481	85478.25	24.52	8180	10.44	10.44	2863.00	1753.76	90095	.01
Alberta North	1840	1823	40896.85	22.43	5002	2.74	8.17	2409.42	1016.15	44322	.42
Alberta South	2000	1992	49217.00	24.71	5737	2.88	8.57	2227.00	1805.00	53249	.00
Saskatchewan Dec. 1918.	2956	2956	66527.95	22.50	8956	3.03	7.42	4902.05		71430	.00
Nova Scotia	2721	2721	34562.61	12.70	8794	3.23	3.93	713.62	404.51	35680	.74
Prince Edward Island	222	219	2327.00	10.62	657 ½	3.00	3.54	65.00	12.13	2404	.13
New Brunswick	2043	2038	29551.65	14.50	5725	2.80	5.16	600.01	777.26	30928	.92
Newfoundland	64	64	718.75	11.23	141	2.21	5.09			718	.75
Ontario	22334	22287	349632.54	15.68	59290	2.66	5.89	% 100.00 10560.54	& 80.85 9699.01	370072	.94
Quebec	5218	5215	98303.71	18.85	15553	2.98	6.31	870.79	3453.13	102627	.63
Total	45783	45652	$ 826935.48	$ 18.11	124832	2.73	6.62	$ 27673.30	$ 24335.50	$ 878944	.28

*For details of each branch see supplementary sheet attached hereto.

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

% Transportation.
& Campaign.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENT OF BRANCHES IN THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

BRANCH	Total No. of Families	MONTHLY REGULAR CASES					Average Assistance per Individual	Broken Period Payments &c.	Administration Expenses	TOTAL	
		No. of Families	Regular Monthly Payments Thereto	Average Monthly Assistance per Family	No. of Individuals	Average Family Unit				$	c
First Class Branches.											
Brant Co.,Ont.	633	633	9627.25	15.20	1956	3.09	4.92	100.50	260.87	9988	62
Kent Co.,Ont.	368	366	6367.94	17.39	991.	2.71	6.42	332.75	13176.	6832	45
Elgin Co.,Ont.	313	304	4489.44	14.76	787	2.59	5.70	91.00	30.00	4610	44
Hamilton & Wentworth Co.,Ont.	1692	1692	31436.45	18.57	4314	2.55	7.28	7005.57	1115.33	39557	35
Kingston, Ont.	430	430	7982.80	18.57	1174	2.73	6.79	243.75	66.00	8292	55
London,Ont.	768	766	11542.70	15.06	2022	2.64	5.70	84.50	242.00	11869	20
Montreal City & Island.	3406	3406	67539.07	19.83	10320	3.03	6.54		2693.79	70232	86
Montreal (Franco-Belgian.)	343	343	8637.85	25.18	1077	3.14	8.20		168.80	8806	65
Ottawa, Ont. Carleton & Russell Cos.,Ont.	1265	1265	23846.86	18.85	3352	2.65	7.11		813.17	24660	03
Oxford Co.,Ont.	329	328	4860.00	14.81	826	2.52	5.88	50.00	86.85	4996	85
Peterboro Co.Ont	383	383	5686.00	14.84	1099	2.87	5.17		142.36	5828	36
Quebec, Que.	453	453	7745.39	17.09	1227	2.71	6.31	263.00	173.85	8182	24
Quebec French Reservist Soc.	32	32	954.05	29.81	87	2.73	10.96		3.50	957	55
St.John, N.B.	865	864	12921.00	14.95	2358	2.73	5.48	195.01	386.74	13502	75
Toronto & York Co.,Ont.	7708	7708	124307.76	16.12	19960	2.58	6.22	% 100.00 494.83	5011.99	129914	58
Total											

Remarks and suggestions regarding above statement:

% Transportation.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 1083

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

FEDERAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION DEPARTMENT

FOR

EX-MEMBERS OF THE FORCES UNAVOIDABLY UN-EMPLOYED

1. This Appropriation has been arranged to assist cases of need arising through Non-employment, during the winter 1919 and 1920.

2. The only claim on this Appropriation is immediate need, due to employment not being available. This fact must be established before any payment is made.

3. At the request of the Dominion Government, the distribution of this Appropriation has been undertaken by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, acting with the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

4. Before any application can be considered by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, a certificate of unavoidable non-employment must be obtained from the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

CANADA

C 1084

Ontario

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Name.....
(In full)

Address.....

Regimental No..... Date.....

INSTRUCTIONS: No of Certificate.....

One week after you have received a payment you must present this card for endorsement by the District Representative of the Information and Service Branch, Department of the S.C.R. who issued your certificate, before further assistance will be given you.

This is to certify that there is no employment for bearer on date marginally noted.

Dist. Rep.....

I. & S. Branch. Ont.

This is to certify that there is no employment for bearer on date marginally noted.

Dist. Rep.....

I. & S. Branch Ont.

To Be Detached Only By C.P.F.

This is to certify that there is no employment for bearer on date marginally noted.

Dist. Rep.....

I. & S. Branch. Ont.

To Be Detached Only By C.P.F.

This is to certify that there is no employment for bearer on date marginally noted.

Dist. Rep.....

I. & S. Branch. Ont.

To Be Detached Only By C.P.F.

Serial

E

D

C

B

A

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CANADA

C 1085

RECEIVED FROM CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

The sum of...../100 Dollars

Date..... $.....

Signature.....

RECEIVED FROM CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

The sum of...../100 Dollars

Date..... $.....

Signature.....

RECEIVED FROM CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

The sum of...../100 Dollars

Date..... $.....

Signature.....

DATE..... .....Initial Payment $.....

" ..... Renewal A $.....

" ..... Renewal B $.....

" ..... Renewal C $.....

" ..... Renewal D $_____

TOTAL

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CANADA

C 1086

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Federal Emergency Appropriation Department for Ex-Members of the Forces

.....19
Place and Date

Travelling Expenses incurred by.....

Re Trip to.....

DATE	RAILROAD FARE			PULLMAN	HOTEL	TOTAL
	FROM	TO	AMOUNT			

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, EXTRA MEALS, ETC.

DATE	PARTICULARS			AMOUNT
			TOTAL	
			EXPENDITURE AS ABOVE	
			TOTAL EXPENSES	

I hereby certify that all the above expenditures were incurred in connection with the work of the .....Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, chargeable to Federal Emergency Appropriation Fund.

Signature.....

Approved.....
Chairman.

This account to be rendered in duplicate. Receipted hotel bills, stubs of Pulman car tickets, etc., to be attached to original copy.

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CANADA

8801 C 1088

C 1087

PLACE ..... Branch ..... 19....

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

FEDERAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION DEPARTMENT

1. Name of Applicant.....

2. Address.....

3. Age.....

4. Married or Single?.....

5. (a) State regimental number and unit.....

(b) Date and place of enlistment.....

(c) Date and place of discharge.....

6. (a) How long were you in service?.....

(b) In what countries did you serve?.....

.....

7. Dependants.	Name	Sex	Age	Where—if employed?	Wages
Wife.	.....				
Children.	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
	5.				
	6.				
	7.				
	8.				
	9.				
Other Dependants	.....				
	.....				

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8. Are any of the above dependants incapacitated?.....

.....

If so, give nature of incapacity.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Are you or your dependants in receipt of:—

(a) Pension?.....

(b) War Service Gratuity?.....

(c) Allowances from Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment?.....

(d) " " Land Settlement Board?.....

(e) " " Any other Government?.....

If so, give particulars:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. Do you or your dependants own any property, bonds or other assets?.....

Give particulars:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. (a) Name and address of last employer.....

.....

(b) Nature of employment.....

(c) Duration of last employment.....

.....

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CANADA

C 1089

(d) Amount of weekly wages received.....

(e) Why did you leave last employer?.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

12. (a) Are you employed?.....

(b) Give name and address of employer.....

.....

(c) Nature of employment.....

.....

(d) Amount of weekly wages? $.....with or without board.....

I hereby declare that all statements made by me in connection with this application for assistance are true, and I understand that any misrepresentation made for this purpose shall disqualify me from receiving any further assistance.

.....
Signature of Applicant.

.....19.....

The above statements have been investigated by a representative of the.....
Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and so far as we have been able to ascertain are true and correct.

.....
Secretary.

.....Branch.

MEMORANDUM FOR BRANCHES

All statements respecting present or recent earnings should be verified by securing a certificate from the employer, and this should then be attached to the application.

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(d) Amount of weekly wages received.....

(e) Why did you leave last employer?.....

.....

.....

.....

12. (a) Are you employed?.....

(b) Give name and address of employer.....

.....

(c) Nature of employment.....

.....

(d) Amount of weekly wages? $.....with or without board.....

I hereby declare that all statements made by me in connection with this application for assistance are true, and I understand that any misrepresentation made for this purpose shall disqualify me from receiving any further assistance.

.....
Signature of Applicant.

.....19.....

The above statements have been investigated by a representative of the.....
Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and so far as we have been able to ascertain are true and correct.

.....
Secretary.

.....Branch.

MEMORANDUM FOR BRANCHES

All statements respecting present or recent earnings should be verified by securing a certificate from the employer, and this should then be attached to the application.

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CANADA

C 1090

Separate Bank account for all deposits and expenditure under this head.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Federal Emergency Appropriation Department

Requisition for funds required for expenditure under the above head in .....

District from ..... to 19

..... 19

TO THE HONORARY TREASURER,
OTTAWA.

Required on ..... for expenditure for necessitous cases among ex-Members of the Forces arising from unavailability of employment during the winter of 1919-20, cheque for .....

..... ($ .....)

in favour of .....
Name or names with

.....
Official Title or Titles

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the .....

Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund for Expenditure from the Federal Emergency Appropriation.

....
Chairman. Secretary.

A detailed statement of expenditure made from the funds hereby requisitioned will be made up **separately from all other expenditures made by the Canadian Patriotic Fund** and will be duly forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer in the form prescribed by the Corporation immediately after the close of the month in which the expenditure is made. If special weekly returns should be asked for at any time such weekly statements of disbursements will at once be forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer at the close of said weekly period.

IMPORTANT.

It is desirable that requisitions upon the Honorary Treasurer should be signed by two officials of the Branch, the Chairman and Secretary, or such other officials as may be authorized to sign.

MOST IMPORTANT.

Payments are to be made in all cases by cheque, drawn on a special account into which the local Committee shall deposit all advances made to it by the Honorary Treasurer for expenditure under the Federal Emergency Appropriation. Monthly statements of expenditure shall be promptly forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer accompanied with the paid cheques, together with supporting vouchers required in certain cases described on the blank forms to be supplied for monthly returns.

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CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND BRANCH

Statement of Relief Expenditure from the FEDERAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION for the Month of 19

No of Cheque	NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT	Regimental Number	No. of Dependents	Married or Single	NATURE OF ASSISTANCE			Classification of Ex-soldier whether Canadian Volunteer, British, French	FULL EXPLANATION RESPECTING TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES
					Unemployment	Enforced Inadequate Emp'nt	Transportation Expenses		

C 1092

PLACE ..... Branch ..... 19 ....

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

FEDERAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION DEPARTMENT

1. Name of Applicant .....

2. Address .....

3. Age .....

4. Married or Single? .....

5. (a) State regimental number and unit .....

(b) Date and place of enlistment .....

(c) Date and place of discharge .....

6. (a) How long were you in service? .....

(b) In what countries did you serve? .....

.....

7. Dependants.	Name	Sex	Age	Where—if employed?	Wages
Wife.	.....				.....
Children.	1.				.....
	2.				.....
	3.				.....
	4.				.....
	5.				.....
	6.				.....
	7.				.....
	8.				.....
	9.				.....
Other Dependants	.....				.....
	.....				.....

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8. Are any of the above dependants incapacitated?.....

.....

If so, give nature of incapacity.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Are you or your dependants in receipt of:—

(a) Pension?.....

(b) War Service Gratuity?.....

(c) Allowances from Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment?.....

(d) " " Land Settlement Board?.....

(e) " " Any other Government?.....

If so, give particulars:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. Do you or your dependants own any property, bonds or other assets?.....

Give particulars:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. (a) Name and address of last employer.....

.....

(b) Nature of employment.....

(c) Duration of last employment.....

.....

.....

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(d) Amount of weekly wages received.....

(e) Why did you leave last employer?.....

.....

.....

.....

12. (a) Are you employed?.....

(b) Give name and address of employer.....

.....

(c) Nature of employment.....

.....

(d) Amount of weekly wages? $.....with or without board.....

I hereby declare that all statements made by me in connection with this application for assistance are true, and I understand that any misrepresentation made for this purpose shall disqualify me from receiving any further assistance.

.....
Signature of Applicant.

.....19.....

The above statements have been investigated by a representative of the.....
Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and so far as we have been able to ascertain are true and correct.

.....
Secretary.

.....Branch.

MEMORANDUM FOR BRANCHES

All statements respecting present or recent earnings should be verified by securing a certificate from the employer, and this should then be attached to the application.

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Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
23. Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (1)

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Canberra Bill

Irish Draft.

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The Combines and Mergers Investigation Act.

I. Where . .....or more persons are of the opinion that a trade combination or merger exists,and that in virtue of such trade combination or merger,prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, such persons shall,upon presentation of affidavits to th s effect,be entitled.upon presentation of affidavits to this effect.be entitled,either individually or through a representative or representatives,be heard ex parte before a judge of a Superior Coirt,to show cause why in the public interest,an investigation should be had into the business of such combine or merger,wihh a view to disclosing whether in virtue of such combination or merger,prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers.

2. If,in the opinion of the judge,it appears that a combine or merger does exist,in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced,and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be made the judge shall furnish to the parties making the application and to the Minister, a written opinion to this effect,which opinion shall be in the form and manner prescribed by this Act.

3. Upon receipt by the Minister of an opinion of a Superior Court judge as herein set forth,the Minister shall forthwith proceed to constitute a Board of Investigation and shall call upon the applicants to name a member of the said Board. The Minister shall,at the same time,notify the persons

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or companies concerned,of the opinion received,and of the requirements to constitute a Board of Investigation,and shall call upon them to name a member of the said Board Failing a selection within the time mentioned by either or both parties, the Minister shall appoint a member on behalf of the parties failing to name a member of the Board. The two parties appointed shall be asked to select a Chairman,and failing agreement within.....days the Minister shall appoint the Chairman.

4. (Boards and duties of Board)

5. (Report findings to Minister.)

6. Upon receipt of the report of such Board,the Minister shall cause the same to be printed in the Canada Gazette, and shall furnish copies of said findings to any persons or newspaper making application for the same.

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Points to be Noted.

Public opinion is more effective in the remedying of certain evils and abuses,than penalty. Combinations that unduly enhance wages or prices are of this class.

Investigation by a Board on which interested parties are represented is more effective method of eliciting facts and of adjusting differences than enquiry by judicial tribunal.

This is particularly true in regard to subjects of enquiry which are of an economic rather than of a legal nature,to which class questions affecting wages and prices belong.

While effecting the same end,the investigation avoids what is odious in a judicial enquiry. It is difficult to have an enquiry by a judicial tribunal,without it partaking of the nature of a trial,in which parties are put in the position of plaintiffs and defendants. In an investigation,particularly whether both parties are represented on the Board,this feature is avoided.

To the general public an investigation by a Board which is free to conduct its proceedings in such manner or place as is most convenient,is likely to give more satisfaction than an enquiry before a strictly judicial tribunal,which,to the public mind,is hampered by rules and regulations of procedure,evidence, legal technicalities and the like.

In a measure such as proposed,the Government is relieved of all responsibility in the institution of proceedings. and is consequently freed from the charge which would be made

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in every instance where proceedings were not commenced,that the Government had failed in its duty,or through influence,had stifled enquiry,and from the charge,where proceedings w ere instituted,that the Government had been prompted by party or other considerations.

An investigation before a Board would admit of the parties,by conference during the course of the enquiry making such arrangement as in the opinion of the Board would remove all just cause of complaint,which result,if effected, could be reported by the Board in its findings to the Minister. In the event of such a settlement not being effected,the parties would still be liable to be proceeded against under the sections of the Criminal Code having to do with conspiracies in restraint of trade,and to the sections of the Customs Act giving the Governor in Council power to reduce or remove duties in cases where either of these enactments would be applicable.

The present is clearly a case inwhich the Government in any legislation it may introduce,should not ~~hesitate~~ hide its light under a bushel. Any measure dealing with combines or trusts which purports to be merely an amendment to existing legislation,be it ever so valuable,will fail of making the impression on the public mind which a measure relating specifically to combines and mergers is certain to make. The opposition to be encountered will be as strong in the case of an amendment to existing Act as to an entirely new Act. The support on the other hand,to a separate measure will be infinitely more general.

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An Act

I. This Act may be cited as the Combines Investigation Act, 1910.

Interpretation.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires---

(a) "Minister" means the member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada to whom, for the time being, the Governor in Council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(b) "Combine" means any contract, agreement, arrangement or combination to limit or determine the price or rental of any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or to control the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or supply of the same, and shall be held to include what is described as a trust, monopoly or merger.

(c) "Board means the Board of Investigation established under the provisions of this Act.

(d) "Application" means an application to a judge of a Superior or High Court for an order directing an investigation under the provisions of this Act.

(e) "Order means an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court under the provisions of this Act.

(f) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Investigation under this Act.

(g) "Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Administration.

The Minister shall have the general administration of this Act.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

2. The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

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Procedure for Reference to Boards.

6. Where.....or more persons are of opinion that a combine exists, and that in virtue of such combine, prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, such persons, ~~upon presentation~~ to any judge of a Superior or High Court, ~~of affidavits in the form and manner prescribed by this Act, shall~~ thereupon persons shall be entitled, either individually or through a representative ~~or representatives~~, to an ex parte hearing before such judge, to show cause why in the public interest an investigation should be had into the business of such combine, with a view of disclosing whether in virtue of such combine, prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers.

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7. ~~Upon the~~ receipt by a judge of affidavits of.....or more persons, setting forth that to the best of their knowledge and belief a combine exists, in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, the judge shall fix a time, ~~not later than thirty days after the receipt of such affidavits, and shall name a place~~ and place for the hearing of the said charges or their representations, ~~the time so fixed to be not later than twenty thirty days after the receipt of said affidavits~~.

and if upon the said hearing it shall appear to the judge that a combine does exist in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into the business of such combine forthwith the judge shall ~~grant~~ an order directing

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Sections to be added
setting forth form and manner in which
Abbreviations shall be made and orders

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Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards.

Jurisdiction. At least ten employees to be affected by dispute.

21. Any dispute may be referred to a Board by application in that behalf made in due form by any party thereto; provided that no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a Board under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than ten.

Method of referring disputes to Board.

22. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the ~~application~~ for the appointment of such Board, ~~and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply,~~ and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to ~~in these documents~~ therein.

Duties of Board.

23. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and ~~to this end the Board shall~~, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the ~~dispute~~ and all matters affecting the merits thereof ~~and the right settlement thereof~~. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

Where settlement effected, memorandum of same with report to be forwarded to Minister.

24. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and shall, if the parties so agree, be binding as if made a recommendation by the Board under section 62 of this Act, and a copy thereof with a report upon the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Minister.

Where settlement not effected Board to make report with recommendations.

25. ~~If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board~~, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including ~~the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation, for the settlement of the dispute according to~~ the merits and substantial justice of the case.

Form in which recommendation shall be made.

26. The Board's recommendation shall ~~deal with each item of the dispute and shall~~ state in plain terms, and avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the ~~respective~~ parties concerned. Wherever it appears to the Board expedient so to do,

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its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

Report and recommendation to be made to the Minister in writing.

27. The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar ~~as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the Board,~~ and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Filing and distribution of report.

28. Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties ~~to the dispute~~, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

Publication of report.

29. ~~For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority reports, shall, without delay, be published in the Labour Gazette, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General~~.

Canada

Powers of Board to summon witnesses, compel testimony and produce testimony and production of documents.

30. For the purpose of its inquiry the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

Form of summons.

31. The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require any person to produce before the Board any books, papers or other documents or things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the proceedings.

Documents not to be made public.

32. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to

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summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

Parties may be compelled to be witnesses.

33. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Allowance to witnesses.

34. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

Witnesses in railway disputes to be entitled to free transportation.

35. Where a reference has been made to the Board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the Board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

Penalty for failing to obey summons.

36. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

Contempt of the Board.

37. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

View by direction of Board.

38. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking

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place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Power to interrogate, examination of factories, &c. Inspection of work.

How parties may be represented before Board.

39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

Parties to be bound by acts of representatives.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

Counsel or solicitors excluded except by consent of parties and of Board.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties ~~to the inquiry~~, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

Members of Board to be British subjects.

42. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

Presence of parties.

43. If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

Time and place of sittings of Board.

44. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

Proceedings to be public unless otherwise determined by Board.

45. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.

Majority of Board.

46. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the

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findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

47. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board. Quorum.

48. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance. All members of Board to be present.

2. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

49. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial. Trivial matters.

50. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine ~~the~~ books or official reports ~~of either party~~, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties ~~to the dispute~~. Employment of experts.

Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

51. The members of a Board while engaged in the ~~adjustment of a dispute~~ work of investigation shall be remunerated for their services as follows:— Allowance to members of Board.

(*a*) to members other than the chairman—

(i) an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(ii) an allowance of ~~fifteen~~ twenty dollars for each ~~whole~~ day's sittings of the Board;

~~(iii) an allowance of seven dollars for each half-day's sittings of the Board;~~

(*b*) the chairman shall be allowed twenty-five dollars a day for each whole day's sittings of the Board, ~~and ten dollars a day for each half-day's sittings~~;

(*c*) no allowance shall be made to any member of the Board on account of any sitting of the Board which does not extend over a half day, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that such meeting of the Board was necessary to the performance of its duties as speedily as possible, and that the causes which prevented a half-day's sitting of the Board were beyond its control.

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Acceptance of gratuities and perquisites by members an offence.

52. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Actual necessary travelling expenses of members allowed.

53. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

Payment of expenses of Board.

54. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

To receive and deal with applications.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(*a*) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all ~~applications by employers or employees~~ for a reference of any ~~dispute~~ to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such ~~application~~;

Assist in constituting Boards.

(*b*) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Assist in giving effect to recommendations of Boards.

(*c*) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Register particulars of proceedings before Boards and safeguard all documents relating to proceedings.

(*d*) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all ~~applications~~, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all ~~applications~~, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;

Supply information and necessary forms

(*e*) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a ~~dispute~~ and members of the Board with

 necessary

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necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act; relating to proceedings before Board.

(*f*) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder. Generally.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PRIOR TO AND PENDING A REFERENCE TO A BOARD ILLEGAL.

56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any persons therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: Provided also that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a Board and which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this Act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act. Prohibition of strikes or lockouts prior to or pending reference to Board.

57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in every case where a dispute has been referred to a Board, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board, neither of the parties nor the employees affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section. Relation of parties to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a Board.

58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than Penalty for causing lockout.

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than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

Penalty for going on strike.

59. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

Penalty for inciting to lockout or strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Procedure for enforcing penalties.

61. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part XV. of *The Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Recommendation of a Board binding in certain cases.

62. Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a Board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the Board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner.

Application of provisions of this Act to any dispute on joint application of parties.

63. In the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree in writing to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act.

2. Every agreement to allow such reference shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if such other party agrees in like manner to allow the dispute to be referred to a Board, the dispute may be so referred as if the industry or trade and the parties were included within the provisions of this Act.

3. From the time that the parties have been notified in writing by the Registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement to refer the dispute to a Board under the provisions of this Act, the Minister has decided to refer such dispute, the

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lockout or strike, if in existence, shall forthwith cease, and the provisions of this Act shall bind the parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts not to recognize reports of or testimony before a Board, except in prosecutions for perjury.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

Technicality not to invalidate proceedings.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

Payment of services under Act.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

Prosecutions under Act to be reported to Registrar.

67. In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

Minister may make, alter and amend regulations.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

Expenses.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

Report to Parliament.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

OTTAWA: Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.
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Procedure for Reference to Boards

Where . . . or more persons are of opinion that a combine exists, and that, in virtue of such combine, prices have been ~~unduly~~ enhanced to the detriment of consumers, such persons may make application to any judge of a Superior or High Court for an order directing an investigation into ~~the business~~ of such combine. Upon such application being made and accompanied by affidavits in the form and manner prescribed, such persons shall be entitled, either individually or through a representative, to an ex parte hearing before such judge, to show cause why in the public interest an investigation should be had into ~~the business of~~ such combine, with a view of disclosing whether in virtue of such combine, prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers.

Within thirty days after the receipt by a judge of a Superior or High Court of an application accompanied by affidavits of . . . or more persons, ~~setting forth that to the best of their knowledge and belief a combine exists, in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers,~~ the judge shall fix a time and place for hearing the ~~parties~~ applicants or their representative, and if upon such hearing it shall appear to the judge that a combine does exist in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into ~~the business of~~ such combine, the judge shall forthwith grant an order directing an investigation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(Sections to be added setting forth form and manner in which application and order shall be made.)

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Constitution of Boards

Upon receipt by the Minister of an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court directing an investigation in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Minister shall forthwith proceed to establish a Board under his hand and seal of office.

Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the persons upon whose application the order has been granted, and one on the recommendation of the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:-

1. The persons upon whose application the order has been granted and the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, being respectively the parties to the ~~investigation~~ reference, may within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of a person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

2. If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make a recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name

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of a person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

4. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

5. The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the alleged combine being made the subject of investigation by such Board.

Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be ~~supplied~~ filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment ~~of every person appointed~~.

Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, ~~and also that, except in the discharge of their duties,~~ they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence

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~~or other matter brought before the Board~~.

The ~~department~~ Minister may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(Clerk of Tariff Act)

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Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards

Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the order for the appointment of such Board, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to therein.

The Board shall expeditiously and carefully inquire into the matters referred to it and all matters affecting the merits thereof, including the question of whether or not the price or rental of such article or commodity has been unreasonably enhanced and shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including such recommendation as in the opinion of the Board is in accordance with the merits and substantial justice of the case.

The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman ~~by registered letter~~ to the Registrar, and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and to be published without delay in the Canada Gazette, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board s recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 19

Memorandum.

In the event of an order being granted directing the establishment of a Board, the judge by whom the order is granted shall transmit such order to the Minister of Labour accompanied by the original application received by him, and shall ~~state to the Minister~~ record the names of the respective parties to the inquiry and the person or persons with whom communication may be had for the purpose of obtaining a recommendation on behalf of the conference of a person who may be appointed a member of the Board

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Procedure for Reference of Complaints to Boards.

For the purpose of determining the procedure for the establishment of a Board the following provisions shall apply.

1. The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form and shall be in substance a request for ~~an order for~~ the establishment of a Board to which the complaint set forth in such application shall be submitted for investigation.
2. The application shall be accompanied by—

(a) A statement setting forth—

(1) the names and addresses of the persons by whom the application is made.

(2) the name of the party or parties against whom the complaint is made.

(3) the article or commodity concerned.

(4) the nature of the alleged combine and the effect of the same on the transportation, manufacture, production, barter, sale or supply of the same.

(5) ~~An affidavit~~ an affidavit by each of the parties to the application setting forth that to the best of their knowledge and belief a combine exists in virtue of which prices have

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been unduly Enhanced to the detriment of consumers and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be made into the business of such combine.

3. The application shall mention the name of a person who will represent the applicants in the receipt and transmission of documents and communications relating to the proposed enquiry.

~~4. The application and the affidavits accompanying it shall bear the names and addresses of the applicants.~~

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The order shall be addressed to the Minister, and shall
~~state~~ that in the opinion of the judge there is reasonable
ground for believing that a combine ~~has~~ exists in virtue of which
(1) the names ~~and addresses~~ of the applicants
name and address of the
and the person authorized to receive communications
and conduct negotiations on ~~their~~ behalf

(2) The names ~~and addresses~~ of the ~~companies~~
persons, companies or corporations alleged ~~to~~
to be concerned in the said combine, and the
name and address of one of their members with
whom in the opinion of the judge the Minister
should communicate in requesting the name of
a person ~~such as a~~ member of a board.

(3) The nature of the alleged combine

prices have been unduly enhanced, or the ~~supply~~ restricted
to the detriment of the consumers, and that it is in
the public interest that an investigation should be
had into such combine, and shall direct
that an investigation be had under the
provisions of this act. x ~~And~~

The order ~~x~~ shall ~~also~~ also set forth:-

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communication on behalf of the applicants shall be deemed a sufficient notice for these purposes.

If upon hearing the applicants or their representatives ground shall appear to the judge for believing that a combine does exist in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced or the supply restricted to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine

The order of a judge directing an investigation shall be transmitted to the Registrar by registered letter, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the application, and the statements and declarations ~~attached~~ thereunto

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communications and conduct negotiations on
their behalf.

(b) ~~an affidavit~~ a statutory declaration by each of the parties to the application setting forth that to best of his knowledge and belief the combine alleged in the accompanying statement exists, ~~and~~ that such combine has enhanced prices or restricted the supply of the article or commodity concerned in the manner described, ~~and that~~ it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine

---

Upon receipt of the ~~proof of an application~~ in due form and manner described the Board shall fix a time and place for hearing the application or other representations, ~~to be made~~ and ~~hearing~~ to be held not less than 30 days after the receipt of such ~~affidavits~~, ~~and notification~~ as to the time and place of hearing sent by registered letter to the person authorized in the statement accompanying the application to receive

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For the purpose of determining the form & manner in which an application for an Order is to be made, the following provisions shall apply:-

(1) The application shall be made in writing, addressed to the judge, in care of the Clerk of the Court, and shall be in substance a request ~~to the judge to direct an inquiry to be held for the purpose of determining the application~~ for an order directing an investigation into the alleged combine, and requesting the judge to fix a time and place for hearing the applicants or their representatives to ensure there to shew cause why in the public interest an investigation should be ordered ~~held~~ ~~to determine whether a combine exists~~

(2) The application shall be accompanied by

(a) a statement setting forth

i The nature of the alleged combine and the persons, companies or corporations believed to be concerned ~~parties, or any of them~~ in the same

ii The effect of the alleged combine on the prices or supply of the article or commodity concerned ~~or other effect believed to be to the detriment of the consumer~~, in other ways

iii The extent to which the alleged combine is believed ~~to exist~~

iv. The names and addresses of the parties making the application, and the name and address of one of their number or of a representative authorized to receive

& effects of the detriment of consumers

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Separate sheet

~~a communication addressed~~ from the parties

for the purpose of obtaining a recommendation ~~from either of the parties~~

a member of a Board ~~of~~ It shall be sufficient for him

~~hereto~~ to communicate with the ~~parties~~ person

~~with~~ care of the ~~solicitors~~ for the ~~said~~

~~parties~~ as respects the ~~solicitors~~,

for the Minister to communicate with the person

mentioned in the order as authorized to

receive communications on their behalf, and

as respects the persons, companies or corporations

~~adopted to be~~ concerned in the alleged combine,

with the person, ^ company or corporation mentioned in the order, as

the one with whom the Minister should com-

-municate for this purpose.

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An Act

I. This Act may be cited as the Combines Investigation Act, 1910.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires---

(a) "Minister" means the member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada to whom, for the time being, the Governor in Council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(b) "Combine" means any contract, agreement, arrangement or combination to limit or ~~determine~~ fix the price or rental of any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or to restrict competition in or to control the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or supply of the same, and shall be held to include what is generally known described as a trust, monopoly or merger.

(c) "Board" means ~~the~~ a Board of Investigation established under the provisions of this Act.

(d) "Application" means an application to a judge of a Superior or High Court for an order directing an investigation under the provisions of this Act.

(e) "Order" means an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court under the provisions of this Act.

(f) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Investigation under this Act.

(g) "Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Administration.

3. The Minister shall have the general administration of this Act.

~~4.~~ The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of ~~Conciliation and~~ Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

~~5.~~ The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

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Procedure for Reference to Boards

Where ~~. . .~~ six or more persons are of opinion that a combine exists, and that in virtue of such combine, prices ~~or the supply of~~ ~~a commodity~~ ~~is~~ a commodity restricted have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, such persons may make application to any judge of a Superior or High Court for an order directing an investigation into ~~the business of~~ such alleged combine. Upon such application being made and accompanied by affidavits in the form and manner prescribed, such persons shall be entitled, either individually or through a representative, to an ex parte hearing before such judge, to show cause why in the public interest an investigation should be had ~~into the business of such combine, with a view of disclosing~~ To establish whether such combine exists and whether in virtue of such combine, prices have been ~~unduly~~ enhanced or supply restricted to the detriment of consumers.

Within thirty days after the receipt by a judge of a Superior or High Court of an application accompanied by affidavits of . . . or more persons, ~~setting forth that to the best of their knowledge and belief a combine exists, in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers,~~ in the form and manner prescribed the judge shall fix a time and place for hearing the ~~parties~~ applicants or their representative, and if upon such hearing ~~it~~ reasonable grounds for believing shall appear to the judge that a combine does exist in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced or the supply restricted to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into ~~the business of~~ such combine, the judge shall forthwith grant an order directing an investigation ~~in accordance with~~ under the provisions of this Act.

(Sections to be added setting forth form and manner in which application and order shall be made.)

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Constitution of Boards

Upon receipt by the Minister of an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court directing an investigation ~~in accordance with~~ under the provisions of this Act, the Minister shall forthwith proceed to establish a Board under his hand and seal of office.

Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the persons upon whose application the order has been granted, (being one of the parties to the investigation) and one on the recommendation of the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, (being the other party to the investigation) and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:-

1.(a) The persons upon whose application the order has been granted and the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, being respectively the parties to the ~~investigation~~ investigation, may within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of a person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board. (Taken in X)

2.(b) If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make a recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3.(c) The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name

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Constitution of Boards

Upon receipt by the Minister of an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court directing an investigation ~~in accordance with~~ under the provisions of this Act, the Minister shall forthwith proceed to establish a Board under his hand and seal of office.

Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the persons upon whose application the order has been granted (being one of the parties to the investigation), and one on the recommendation of the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine (being the other party to the investigation), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:-

~~1.~~ (a) The persons upon whose application the order has been granted and the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, being respectively the parties to the ~~investigation~~ investigation, may within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of a person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board. (Take in X)

2. (b) If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make a recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. (c) The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name

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of a person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

4.(d) If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make ~~a~~ recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

~~5~~.(e) The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the alleged combine being ~~made~~ the subject of investigation by such Board.

Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be ~~supplied~~ filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of ~~every person appointed~~ the member vacating his position.

Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, ~~and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence~~

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or other matter brought before the Board.

The department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

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including the question of whether or not the price or rental of the article or commodity concerned has been unreasonably enhanced in virtue of a combine

Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards

Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the order for the appointment of such Board, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to therein.

The Board shall expeditiously and carefully inquire into the matters referred to it and all matters affecting the merits thereof, and shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including such recommendation as in the opinion of the Board is in accordance with the merits and substantial justice of the case.

The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman ~~by registered letter~~ to the Registrar, and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and ~~to~~ shall cause the said report to be published without delay in the Canada Gazette, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board s recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

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36. For the purpose of its ~~inquiry~~ investigations the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as ~~is~~ are vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

37. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; ~~but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.~~

38. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

39. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

40. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

41. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

42. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

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an investigation

~~39.~~ Any party to ~~a reference~~ may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

~~40.~~ Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

investigation

~~41.~~ No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the ~~dispute~~, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

?

~~42.~~ Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

~~43.~~ If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

~~44.~~ The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

~~45.~~ The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; ~~provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.~~

~~46.~~ The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

~~47.~~ The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

~~48.~~ In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

2. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

~~49.~~ The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

~~50.~~ The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine ~~the~~ books or official reports ~~of either party~~, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties ~~to the dispute~~.

to the investigation

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Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

work of investigation

~~51.~~ The members of a Board while engaged in the ~~adjustment of a dispute~~ shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(*a*) to members other than the chairman—

(i) an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(ii) an allowance of ~~fifteen~~ twenty dollars for each ~~whole~~ day's sittings of the Board;

~~(iii) an allowance of seven dollars for each half-day's sittings of the Board~~;

(*b*) the chairman shall be allowed twenty-five dollars a day for each ~~whole~~ day's sittings of the Board, ~~and ten dollars a day for each half-day's sittings~~;

(*c*) no allowance shall be made to any member of the Board on account of any sitting of the Board which does not extend over a half day, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that such meeting of the Board was necessary to the performance of its duties as speedily as possible, and that the causes which prevented a half-day's sitting of the Board were beyond its control.

~~52.~~ No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

~~53.~~ Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

~~54.~~ All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

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9

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(*a*) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference of any dispute to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such application; orders directing investigation &c.

(*b*) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*d*) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Boards and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Boards and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister; this

(*e*) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the Boards with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act; such any investigation

(*f*) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

67. In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

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Mr Ogilvie's resume

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An Act

1. This Act may be cited as the Combines Investigation Act,1910.

Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires

(a) "Minister" means the member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada to whom, for the time being, the Governor in Council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(b) "Combine" means any contract, agreement, arrangement or combination to limit or determine the price or rental of any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or to control the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or supply of the same, and shall be held to include what is described as a trust, monopoly or merger.

(c) "Board" means the Board of Investigation established under the provisions of this Act.

(d) "Application" means an application to a judge of a Superior or High Court for an order directing an investigation under the provisions of this Act.

(e) "Order" means an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court under the provisions of this Act.

(f) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Investigation under this Act.

(g) "Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Administration.

The Minister shall have the general administration of this Act.

The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

The Office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

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PROCEDURE FOR REFERENCE TO BOARDS

Where ..... or more persons are of opinion that a combine exists, and that, in virtue of such combine, prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, such persons may make application to any judge of a Superior or High Court for an order directing an investigation into such combine. Upon such application being made and accompanied by affidavits in the form and manner prescribed, such persons shall be entitled, either individually or through a representative, to an ex parte hearing before such judge, to show cause why in the public interest an investigation should be had [into such combine, with a view of] to establish whether such combine exists and [disclosing] whether in virtue of such combine, prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers.

Within thirty days after the receipt by a judge of a Superior or High Court of an application accompanied by affidavits of .. .. or more persons, in the form and manner prescribed, the judge shall fix a time and place for hearing the applicants or their representative, and if upon such hearing (it) shall appear to the judge, that a combine does exist in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into the business of such combine, the judge shall forthwith grant an order directing an investigation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

reasonable ground for believing

(Sections to be added setting forth form and manner in which application and order shall be made.)

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CONSTITUTION OF BOARDS

Upon receipt by the Minister of an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court directing an investigation ~~with~~ under the provisions of this Act, the Minister shall forthwith proceed to establish a Board under his hand and seal of office.

Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the persons upon whose application the order has been granted, and one on the recommendation of the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:-

1. The persons upon whose application the order has been granted and the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, being respectively the parties to the investigation reference, may within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of a person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

2. If either of the parties fails or neglects to (duly) make a recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name

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of a person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

4. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make a recommendation within the said period or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

5. The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the Chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the alleged combine being the subject of investigation by such Board.

Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of every person appointed.

Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the Chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

The department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

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FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND PROCEDURE OF BOARDS

Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the Chairman a copy of the order for the appointment of such Board, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to therein.

The Board shall expeditiously and carefully inquire into the matters referred to it and all matters affecting the merits thereof, and shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including such recommendation as in the opinion of the Board is in accordance with the merits and substantial justice of the case.

The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar, and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and to be published without delay in the Canada Gazette, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendations. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

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30. For the purpose of its inquiry the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

31. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

32. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

34. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

35. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

37. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

38. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

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39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the ~~dispute~~ issue, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

? investigation

42. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

43. If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

44. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

?

45. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.

46. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

47. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

48. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

2. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

? necessity

49. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

50. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine ~~the~~ books or official reports ~~of either party~~, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties ~~to the dispute~~.

to the investigation

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Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

~~51.~~ The members of a Board while engaged in the ~~adjustment of a dispute~~ work of investigation shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(*a*) to members other than the chairman—

(i) an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(ii) an allowance of ~~fifteen~~ twenty dollars for each ~~whole~~ day's sittings of the Board;

(iii) ~~an allowance of seven dollars for each half-day's sittings of the Board;~~

(*b*) the chairman shall be allowed twenty dollars a day for each ~~whole~~ day's sittings of the Board, ~~and ten dollars a day for each half-day's sittings~~;

(*c*) no allowance shall be made to any member of the Board on account of any sitting of the Board which does not extend over a half day, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that such meeting of the Board was necessary to the performance of its duties as speedily as possible, and that the causes which prevented a half-day's sitting of the Board were beyond its control.

~~52.~~ No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

~~53.~~ Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses, and an allowance of ten dollars for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

~~54.~~ All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

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DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(*a*) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all ~~applications by employers or employees~~ orders for a reference of any ~~dispute~~ matter to a Board, and ~~to~~ at once bring to the Minister's attention every such ~~application~~ order;

(*b*) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*d*) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all ~~applications~~ matters, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all ~~applications~~ orders, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;

(*e*) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a ~~dispute~~ matter and members of the Board with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

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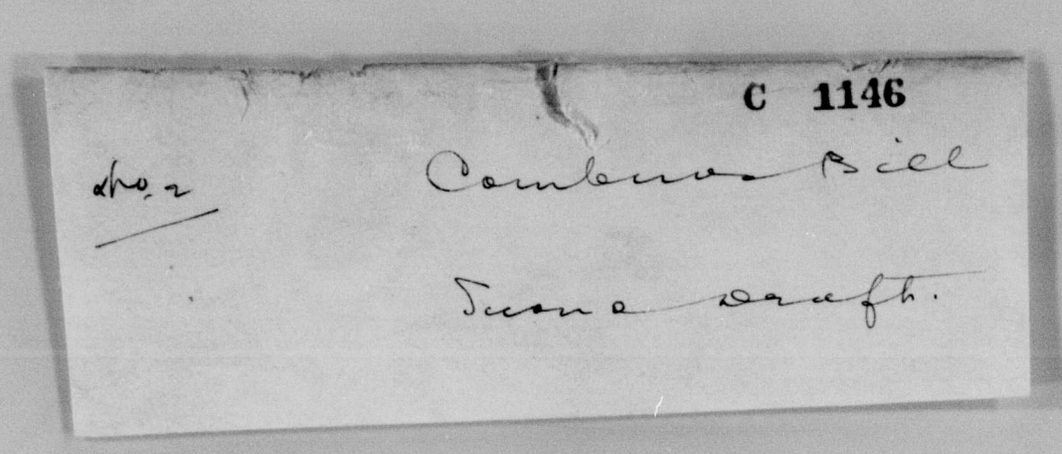

C 1146

No. 2

Canberra Bill

Scene draft.

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An Act

1. This Act may be cited as the Combines Investigation Act, 1910.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires--

(a) "Minister" means the member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada to whom, for the time being, the Governor in Council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(b) "Combine" means any contract, agreement, arrangement or combination to limit or ~~determine~~ the price or rental of any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or to control the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or supply of the same, and shall be held to include what is ~~described~~ as a trust, monopoly or merger.

(c) "Board" means ~~this~~ Board of Investigation established under the provisions of this Act.

(d) "Application" means an application to a judge of a Superior or High Court for an order directing an investigation under the provisions of this Act.

(e) "Order" means an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court under the provisions of this Act.

(f) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Investigation under this Act;

(g) "Prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Administration.

3. The Minister shall have the general administration of this Act.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

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Procedure for Reference to Boards.

Where ~~Six~~ five or more persons are of opinion that a combine exists, and that, ~~in~~ by virtue of such combine prices have been ~~[redacted]~~ or the supply of a commodity restricted enhanced to the detriment of consumers, such persons may make application to any judge of a Superior of High Court, for an order directing an investigation into such alleged Combine. Upon such application being made and accompanied by affidavits ~~[redacted]~~ or declarations in the form and manner prescribed, such persons shall be entitled, either individually or through a representative, to an ex parte hearing before such Judge, to show cause why in the public interest an investigation should be had ~~[redacted]~~ to establish whether such combine exists and whether in virtue of such combine, prices have been ~~[redacted]~~ or supply restricted enhanced to the detriment of consumers.

Within thirty days after the receipt by a Judge of a Superior or High Court of an application accompanied by affidavits or declarations of ~~five~~ or more persons, in the form and manner prescribed, the Judge shall fix a time and place for hearing the applicants or their representative, and if upon such hearing it shall appear to the Judge that a reasonable ground for believing that a combine does exist in virtue of which the supply restricted prices have been unduly enhanced to the detriment of consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into ~~[redacted]~~ such combine, the Judge shall forthwith grant an order directing an investigation ~~in accordance with~~ under the provisions of this Act.

(Sections to be added setting forth form and manner in which application and order shall be made).

Take in 2a + 2b.

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Constitution of Boards

Upon receipt by the Minister of an order of a judge of a Superior or High Court directing an investigation ~~in accordance with~~ under the provisions of this Act, the Minister shall forthwith proceed to establish a Board under his hand and seal of office.

Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister.

Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the persons upon whose application the order has been granted, (being one of the parties to the investigation) and one on the recommendation of the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, (being the other party to the investigation) and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:-

1.(a) The persons upon whose application the order has been granted and the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, being respectively the parties to the ~~reference~~ investigation, may within five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, recommend the name of a person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

2.(b) If either of the parties fails or neglects to ~~duly~~ make a recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

2.(c) The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name

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of a person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

(k) If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to [redacted] make a recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

(l) The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the alleged combine being the subject of investigation by such Board.

Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be ~~supplied~~ filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of ~~every person appointed~~ the member vacating his position.

Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, ~~and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.~~

The department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

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Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards.

Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the order for the appointment of such Board, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to therein.

The Board shall expeditiously and carefully inquire into the matters referred to it and all matters affecting the merits thereof, and shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including such recommendation as in the opinion of the Board is in accordance with the merits and substantial justice of the case.

The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman ~~by registered letter~~ to the Registrar, and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and shall cause the said reports to be published without delay in the Canada Gazette, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

* including the question of whether or not the price or rental of the article or commodity concerned has been unreasonably enhanced in virtue of a combine

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investigation

For the purpose of its ~~inquiry~~ the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as ~~is~~ are vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

~~39.~~ All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; ~~but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.~~

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~~40.~~ Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

~~41.~~ Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

~~42.~~ If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

~~43.~~ If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

~~44.~~ The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, ~~machinery, appliances~~ or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

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an investigation

[redacted]. Any party to ~~a reference~~ may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

[redacted] Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative. investigation

[redacted] No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the [redacted], and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

[redacted] Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

[redacted] If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

[redacted] The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

[redacted] The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; ~~provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.~~

[redacted] The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

[redacted] The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

[redacted] In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

2. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

[redacted] The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

[redacted] The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports [redacted], and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the investigation [redacted]

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Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

~~[illegible]~~. The members of a Board while engaged in the ~~adjustment of a dispute~~ work of investigation shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(*a*) to members other than the chairman—

(i) an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(ii) an allowance of ~~fifteen~~ twenty dollars for each ~~whole~~ day's sittings of the Board;

~~(iii) an allowance of seven dollars [illegible] day's sittings of the Board;~~

(*b*) the chairman shall be allowed twenty three dollars a day for each ~~whole~~ day's sittings of the Board, ~~and ten dollars a day for each half day's sitting;~~

(*c*) no allowance shall be made to any member of the Board on account of any sitting of the Board which does not extend over a half day, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that such meeting of the Board was necessary to the performance of its duties as speedily as possible, and that the causes which prevented a half-day's sitting of the Board were beyond its control.

~~[illegible]~~. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

~~[illegible]~~. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

~~[illegible]~~. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

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DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

~~55.~~ It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(*a*) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all ~~applications by employees or employers for a reference of any dispute to~~ a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such ~~application~~ order;

(*b*) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*d*) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all ~~applications,~~ reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of Boards and ~~its~~ their proceedings; and to safely keep all ~~applications,~~ statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before ~~the~~ Boards, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;

(*e*) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to ~~the~~ and members of ~~the~~ Boards with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

~~64.~~ No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

~~65.~~ No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

~~66.~~ The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

~~67.~~ In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

~~68.~~ The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

~~69.~~ All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

~~70.~~ An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

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2a

For the purpose of determining the form and manner in which an application for an Order is to be made, the following provisions shall apply: --

(i) The application shall be made in writing, addressed to the judge, in care of the Clerk of the Court, and shall be in substance a request for an order directing an investigation into the alleged combine, and requesting the judge to fix a time and place for hearing the applicants or their representative to enable them to shew cause why in thepublic interest an investigation should be order.

(ii) The application shall be accompanied by ---

(a) a statement setting forth --

(i) The nature of the alleged combine and the persons, companies or corporations believed to be concerned in the same;

(ii) The effect of the alleged combine on the price or supply of the article or commodity concerned, or in other ways;

(iii) The extent to which the alleged combine is believed to operate to the detriment of consumers.

(iv) The names and addresses of the parties making the application, and the name and address of one of their number, or of a representative, authorized to receive communications and conduct negotiations on their behalf.

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(b) A statutory declaration by each of the parties to the application, setting forth that to the best of his knowledge and belief the combine alleged in the accompanying statement exists; that such combine has enhanced prices or restricted the supply of the article or commodity concerned in the manner described, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine.

A notification from the judge as to the time and place of hearing sent by registered letter to the person authorized in the statement accompanying the application to receive communications on behalf of the applicants shall be deemed a sufficient notice for this purpose.

The order of a judge directing an investigation shall be transmitted to the Registrar by registered letter, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the application, and the statement and declarations therewith.

The order shall be addressed to the Minister and shall state that in the opinion of the judge there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced, or the supply restricted to the detriment of the consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine, and shall direct that an investigation

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be had under the provisions of this Act.

The Order shall also set forth ---

(1) The names of the applicants and the name and address of the person authorized to receive communications and conduct negotiations on their behalf.

(2) The names of the persons, companies or corporations alleged to be concerned in the said combine, and the name and address of one of their number with whom in the opinion of the judge the Minister should communicate in requesting the name of a person to act as a member of a Board.

(3) The nature of the alleged combine.

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For the purpose of obtaining from the parties a recommendation of a member of a Board, it shall be sufficient, as respects the applicants, for the Minister to communicate with the person mentioned in the order as authorized to receive communications on their behalf, and as respects the persons companies or corporations concerned in the alleged combine, with the person, company or corporation mentioned in the order, as the one with whom the Minister should communicate for this purpose.

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Whenever, from or as a result of an investigation by a Board under the provisions of this Act, it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement of any kind among manufacturers of such articles or dealers therein to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor in Council may admit the article free of duty, or so reduce the duty thereon as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in the article, if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumer is facilitated by the duties of Customs imposed on a like article.

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Combines Bel

C 1161

No 3

Hon Mr Ilsley's corrections
on 2nd draft re procedure
on application

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Inv. explanatory memo

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(i) The application shall be made in writing, addressed tothe judge,in care of the Clerk of the Court,and shall be in substance a request for an order directing an investigation into the alleged combine,and requesting the judge to fix a time and place for hearing the applicants or their representative to enable them to shew cause why in the public interest an investigation should be ordered.

(ii) The application shall be accompanied by---

(a) a statement setting forth---

(i) The nature of the alleged combine and the persons,companies or corporations believed to be concerned in the same;

(ii) The effect of the alleged combine on the price or supply of the article or commodity concerned,or the effect in other ways;

(iii) The extent to which the alleged combine is believed to operate to the detriment of consumers;

(iv) The names and addresses of the parties making the application,and the name and address of one of their number,or of a representative authorixed to receive communications and conduct negotiations on their behalf. for the purposes of this Act.

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(b) A statutory declaration by each of the parties to the application, setting forth that to the best of his knowledge and belief the combine alleged in the accompanying statement exists; that such combine has enhanced prices or restricted the supply of the article or commodity concerned in the manner described, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine.

A notification from the Judge as to the time and place of hearing sent by registered letter to the person authorized in the statement accompanying the application to receive communications on behalf of the applicants shall be deemed a sufficient notice for ~~this~~ the purposes of this Act.

The order of a judge directing an investigation shall be transmitted to the Registrar by registered letter and shall be accompanied by a copy of the application, and the statement and declarations therewith.

The Order shall be addressed to the Minister and shall state that in the opinion of the judge there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists in virtue of which prices have been unduly enhanced, or the supply restricted to the detriment of ~~the~~ consumers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine, and shall direct that an investigation

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be had under the provisions of this Act.

The Order shall also set forth----

(1) The names of the applicants and the name and address of the person authorized to receive communications and conduct negotiations on their behalf.

(2) The names of the persons,companies or corporations alleged to be concerned in the said combine,and the name and address of one of their number with whom in the opinion of the judge the Minister should communicate in requesting the name of a person to act as a member of a Board.

(3) The nature of the alleged combine.

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For the purpose of obtaining from the parties a recommendation of a member of a Board , it shall be sufficient, as respects the applicants, for the Minister to communicate with the person mentioned in the order as authorized to receive communications on their behalf, and as respects the persons, companies, or corporations concerned in the alleged combine, it shall be sufficient for the Minister to communicate with the person, company, or corporation mentioned in the order, as the one with whom or with which the Minister should communicate for this purpose.

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Whenever, from or as a result of an investigation by a Board under the provisions of this Act it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement of any kind among manufacturers of such articles or dealers therein to ~~unduly~~ unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor in Council may by order in Council direct that ~~admit~~ be admitted into Canada the article free of duty, or ~~so reduce~~ that be so reduced the duty thereon as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in the article, if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumer is facilitated by the duties of Customs imposed on the same or a like article.

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