

8 APPENDIX No. 3 (A)—NOVA SCOTIA HOSPITAL

The admissions for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1918 were 165 men, 105 women, a total of 270, which is sixty-two more than admitted during the year ending Sept. 30, 1917. Quite a number of these were soldiers who did not belong to the Province of Nova Scotia, and as soon as arrangements could be made they were either transferred to hospitals in their own districts or to the Coburg Military Hospital.

The total number of patients under treatment was 746, that is 57 more than during the year ending Sept. 30, 1917.

The discharges numbered 286 compared with 216 last year. Of these discharged, 79 men and 51 women were considered as having regained their normal mental state, and were able to once more resume their usual occupation.

REPAIRS, RENOVATIONS, etc.

Owing to the fact that we suffered so severely at the time of the disaster, it is impossible in so short a space to give a detailed account of the numerous repairs made necessary. In fact, little or no new work has during the past year been undertaken. Our staff has been kept busy endeavouring to make good the damage done on Dec. Sixth. Much yet remains to be done, and I regret to say that we have been unable to keep our wards looking as I would like.

EXPLOSION.

The terrible disaster of December Sixth wrought havoc with our buildings. Nearly all the windows and many of the doors of the women's wards were blown in. Many of the patients and nurses were cut and injured; some of the patients, terror stricken, jumped from the windows, and if it were not for the heroic conduct of the nurses and attendants, many of them would have escaped. In fact, only one woman made her escape and she soon found shelter and was well cared for. The men's wards received little or no damage, so by moving the men patients to the south end of the hospital, the women were made comfortable in the wards vacated by the men. Under the direction of Mr. McNeil, all the outside employees were soon at work boarding up the windows, and by night time

temporary repairs were effected and the female wards fit for occupation. We are greatly indebted to the Manager of the Acadia Sugar Refinery, Mr. Horace Fairlamb, and his staff, also the members of the 10th Siege Battery, for their kindly aid in helping us to make repairs, thus rendering our hospital comfortable for the unfortunate patients.

An hour following the disaster many of the injured people belonging to Dartmouth and Halifax were brought to the hospital for treatment. Our recreation room was fitted up as an emergency hospital. The Military Hospital was soon filled. It was then that our staff was taxed to its utmost. I only wish it were possible for me to name each individual who on that day and days following laboured in such an heroic manner under such trying circumstances. Nurses and employees in some instances having their own people in the devastated area, continued to administer to the injured, not knowing if their own were dead or injured. I also take this opportunity of extending to the V. A. D's the members of the Red Cross, the ladies of Dartmouth, the Shannon Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, my hearty appreciation for the assistance rendered.

A feature worthy of mention was the great assistance rendered by a number of the women patients to the explosion victims.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Fourteen candidates were successful in passing the final examinations and were awarded diplomas.

Miss Helen O'Bryan.	Miss Lizzie Gillis.
" Margaret Murphy.	" Lois Gates.
" Ethel Russell.	" Louise Boudroit.
" Margaret Richards.	" Annie McLellan.
" Carrie Sampson.	" Annie Saunders.
" Dorothy McLeod.	" Hazel Horne.
" Hazel Fader.	" Rita Moore.

The DeWolfe Medal, for highest marks obtained during the course of studies, was awarded Miss Hazel Fader.

12 APPENDIX No. 3B.—VICTORIA GEN. HOSPITAL

The thanks of all interested in the hospital are due to the attending medical staff for the services rendered the patients in the several departments. The public is not generally aware of the much valuable time and skill given gratuitously by the visiting surgeons and physicians for the benefit of those who seek treatment in the hospital.

The hospital is privileged to again gratefully acknowledge its indebtedness to the clergymen of all denominations for the attention they pay to all persons, who, at any time, require their services. Often urgent calls to visit the sick have reached these faithful clergymen at unreasonable hours, but they have invariably responded most promptly. Their unselfish devotion to the sick and suffering has placed the management of the hospital under great obligations to them.

THE EXPLOSION.

A few minutes after nine o'clock on the morning of December the sixth, there descended upon the City of Halifax a bolt which laid waste a great part of its northern half, damaging in some degree practically every building in the town, many of them beyond the possibility of repair, and killing between sixteen hundred and two thousand persons, many of whom were little children or young people.

It was a perfect, an ideal Canadian morning of the early winter, not too cold, bracing, stimulating, but a sharper more dramatic contrast between this bright winter morning and the black tragedy which darkened it, is not conceivable.

In the Victoria General Hospital patients, as well as the Staff, were feeling the influence of the bright sunshine which flooded the wards where matters were moving after the usual routine fashion of a general hospital, when with fearful suddenness came the catastrophe, whose ravages cannot be fully repaired in a quarter of a century, some indeed can never be repaired.

Some say that before there came the awful blast, preceding the descent of death and ruin, there was heard for appreciable seconds a pronounced "whirr" as of a revolving fan, or the drone of a nearby aeroplane.

The general belief at the Victoria General Hospital was that the city had been shelled, and that the hospital was the first building to suffer. The truth however spread rapidly that a collision between a French munition ship laden with the deadly T. N. T. and benzine, and an outgoing Belgian Relief ship had taken place, but there was not at the moment the faintest realization of the extent of the catastrophe.

Immediately, however, events began to indicate its proportion, for to the Victoria General Hospital as to a fortress, began to flee people from every part of the city, especially the sorely stricken north end. Every driveway to the institution was

quickly congested by teams and conveyances of almost every description, all bearing the injured, the dying, and in some cases the dead. Every ordinary means of entrance to the hospital was thronged by people bloodstained and in some instances terribly wounded and mutilated.

Owing to the flying glass from nearby windows in the city, many of the worst injuries were in the nature of facial wounds, which with the freely flowing blood rendered the scene to the uninitiated all the more ghastly.

So terrified were the people, and so large was the number injured that throughout the first few days and nights the hospital was literally besieged by those seeking information concerning injured or lost relatives and friends.

The onrush was so great and sudden that not only the wards were immediately crowded to overflowing, but the floors of wards corridors, offices and wherever space could be found were literally filled with the injured, the dying, the dead, all victims of the explosion. The demands of the time were unprecedented, and to the horror of the situation and its complications was added the fact that the two days following the catastrophe were bitterly cold days, with high winds and accompanying blizzards: two of the worst days of an extraordinarily severe winter.

The Victoria General Hospital found itself face to face with a tremendous situation, sharing fully with Camp Hill Hospital, the Halifax Infirmary and the Station Military Hospital, the demands of the first day of the disaster, until emergency hospitals were provided to facilitate the care of the hundreds of victims of the explosion. Later on the Children's Hospital, Pine Hill Military Convalescent Hospital, the Nova Scotia Hospital Dartmouth, and established and improvised hospitals in New Glasgow, Truro and Windsor, began to relieve the congestion.

Immediately there came to us hospital units from the United States equipped fully and ready for work, greatly relieving the situation generally, and directly facilitating the care and treatment of the injured. Doctors of the first distinction from leading cities in the United States with nurses and full supplies, rendered such service as strengthened all the ties that bind us in these days of common struggle for a common purpose.

For the first days however, following the disaster, the full brunt of the situation fell straight upon the surgical staff of the Victoria General Hospital, the members of which, for the first three or four days and nights, had but little rest: and with such contributory relief as was incidentally afforded them by the arrival of doctors from the neighbouring towns, they carried on. This strain of course extended itself to the resident staff, nursing staff, office staff, indeed to all connected with the institution, who in their various capacities equally and uncomplainingly bore their share of the demands of those direful days and nights.

14 APPENDIX No. 3B.—VICTORIA GEN. HOSPITAL

It should be borne in mind in attempting to realize fully the stress of the time, that three things contributed to make it extraordinary. First, the crowding of the institution, in which there were then many other patients, greatly overtaxing its normal resources; the coming of the seemingly endless train of half-frenzied relatives and friends in eager search for the missing, and the fact that the main building—to say nothing of the other buildings—suddenly had five hundred windows thrown open by the explosion, all requiring to be closed against the inclement weather. Secondly: bedding, food, dressings, and kindred requirements, nurses, help etc., in quantity and number immeasurably greater than the normal, were required and had to be furnished. And lastly, with the building in its shaken condition, the weather on the two days immediately following, as has been intimated, was of a severity in degree of frost and snowfall, such as has rarely been experienced here so early in the season. But in spite of all the stress, the rally of doctors, nurses, medical students and volunteer helpers was noble and cheering.

In the administrative department there was a pressure such as can scarcely be understood, save by those familiar with the responsibility for the proper direction of affairs of this branch of hospital work. The whole fabric of hospital order and routine was suddenly and violently strained: the line bent but it did not break; that it did not give way utterly may perhaps be regarded as significant of the existence, in a measure at least, of what is sometimes spoken of in hospital circles as "efficient organization", and of promptness in response to the imperative demands of the hour.

The staff of the permanent hospitals could scarcely have continued to stand up under the staggering blow, had it not been for the splendid rally to their aid of the home and neighbouring towns, and more particularly their friends across the border. From the United States with the first fragmentary news to them of the descent of destruction upon the city, came back assurances of help, and royally they were made good. The explosion took place on the morning of Thursday, December 6th, and on the Saturday following, the first Massachusetts unit arrived under the command of Major Geddings. Exclusive of the Victoria General Hospital, which all through operated under its own management, the Army Medical Corps stationed here was then in full charge of the relief work, and had made ready for the Massachusetts unit, Bellevue, the mess quarters of the Royal Canadian Engineers. The tragedy had converted the institution into an emergency hospital. On Sunday morning there quickly followed another unit from Boston in charge of Dr. Codman, whose distinguished skill was generously placed at the service of the poorest and humblest of the sufferers, and that with a simplicity which won the hearts of our people. Still another, under Dr. Ladd of Boston, was quartered in St.

APPENDIX No. 3B.—VICTORIA GEN. HOSPITAL 15

Mary's College, where some of the worst cases were treated; another from Maine under Major Elliott, and still another from the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I., under Major Hough. Nor should we in our retrospect omit to mention the splendid assistance rendered the Victoria General Hospital by Toronto, Montreal, St. John and provincial towns, all of which vied with each other in their work of mercy, and but for which together with the prompt and fortifying rally to our aid of our friend to the South, the difficulties and discouragements of those dreary days must have been enormously increased at least.

All about were the reminders of the woe wrought by the disaster, half the city a desert waste, scarcely a building in it which did not bear the marks of the bolt of terror, windows gone throughout the residential as well as the business section of the city, and "boarding in" proving utterly inadequate to keep out the intense cold. Hundreds of homeless but physically uninjured required to be sheltered, clothed and fed; icy winds howled with an almost malicious violence; snow fell heavily, the mercury dropping to a point not often reached in these latitudes, and the continuance in varying degrees of these and kindred conditions rendered the more sickening the horror which will shadow the community for years to come. As has been pointed out, it was saved from utter blackness by the many and splendid evidences of fellowship which came from all over the continent, and conspicuously from the country whose Stars and Stripes to-day, on the far-away battle-fields of Europe, float side by side with the old Union Jack, the flag of the Land of the Maple, under whose united folds the great Anglo-Saxon brotherhood contends for that freedom which is their vital breath and native air.

PAST YEAR.

Dr. Hattie the inspector has regularly visited the hospital. Dr. Hattie's wide and active experience in all that relates to hospital life and work cannot fail to be other than a source, and such it is, of encouragement and helpfulness to those who daily have to deal with the many peculiar and perplexing problems incident to the management of a general hospital.

It is a pleasure to the hospital staff to again have the opportunity of recording their appreciation of the patience and consideration shown them by the Board of Commissioners in dealing with matters relating to the management of the institution.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. KENNEY,
Secretary, Board of Commissioners.

APPENDIX A

From Inspectors' Reports for School Year 1917-18

DIVISION NO. 1—HALIFAX CITY AND COUNTY.

GRAHAM CREIGHTON, B. A., *Inspector.*

Fifty-eight schools in this inspectorate were open the full school year, the remainder were in session for periods varying from one hundred days to nearly full time.

I found it very difficult to secure a sufficient number of teachers to take charge of the schools. I made a house to house canvas where I knew there were young persons holding High School Certificates, and only in this way was it possible to have schools open in many of the sections which otherwise would have remained with "closed schools".

The work of the year was sadly hindered in Halifax, Dartmouth and nearby sections by the overwhelming disaster of December Sixth. Three large school buildings in Halifax—Richmond, Young Street and St. Joseph's—and Tuft's Cove school-house on the Dartmouth side were demolished. All the other buildings in Halifax and Dartmouth were damaged, some of them beyond repair. Four teachers in Halifax were seriously injured. One hundred and ninety-four school children lost their lives.

A new school section was formed at Upper Sackville to accommodate the families living near the Hants County line.

Cobequid Road and Windsor Junction sections which were united thirteen years ago were again separated. At the time of the union a majority of the families in the Windsor Junction section lived near the railway station, but recently the northern portion of the section has been occupied thus shifting the center of population. The school site selected to

accommodate the union section was thought to be too remote from the new settlers: subdivision was the only amicable arrangement that could be made under the changed circumstances.

It is difficult in a short report to convey any very intelligible impression of the condition of the schools. Under favorable conditions there is a good school wherever there is a good teacher. The good teacher rarely remains more than one year in the same section, and in the rural districts very few years in any section. Fifty-eight teachers employed in rural sections in this inspectorate during the past year had taught one year or under; the greater number of those who had any lengthened period of service to their credit were teaching in Dartmouth.

The relatively small salaries paid teachers offer little inducement to young persons to make adequate preparation or to teach for more than a short time. A young woman who taught in Halifax County last year for \$300.00 is this year receiving \$800.00 in the city as book-keeper; a young man employed last year at \$66.00 per month as a teacher is receiving \$100.00 a month this year from the same school board for clerical work requiring no special training.

Mr. G. K. Butler, M. A., Principal of Alexandra School was appointed to succeed the late Alexander McKay, as Supervisor of City Schools. Mr. Butler's exact scholarship and successful teaching experience make him well fitted for the duties of the responsible position in which he has been placed.

DIVISION NO. 2—LUNENBURG AND QUEENS.

H. H. MACINTOSH, *Inspector.*

I have the honor to submit the following report on the schools of Division No. 2, comprising the Counties of Lunenburg and Queens for the year ended July 31st, 1918.

There were 258 schools in operation, nearly all for the whole year; 198 in Lunenburg and 60 in Queens.

The teaching staff, including substitutes, numbered 282,

Robert B. Stoddart...Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 William Matthews...Master Seagoing Steam Passenger and Fore and Aft Sail.
 John F. Duggan.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Omer Vigneault.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Frank Green.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger and Fore and Aft Sail.
 Perry Walters.....2nd Mate Seagoing Steam Passenger and Fore and Aft Sail.
 John Hendrikson....1st Mate Seagoing Steam Passenger and Fore and Aft Sail.
 Robert B. Reilly.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 William S Hillis.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 George Campbell....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Ernest Purdon.....2nd Mate Seagoing Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Daniel J. McCullough, Master Seagoing Steam Passenger and Square Rig Sail.
 Chester Kearley.....2nd Mate Seagoing Steam Passenger and Fore and Aft Sail.
 Wallace H. Betts....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 S. J. W. Hardesty....2nd Mate Seagoing and Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Hugh Carter.....1st Mate Seagoing Steam Passenger.
 Fred. W. Crickard...Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Harry Gibson.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 James W. Watt.....2nd Mate Seagoing Steam Passenger.
 George H. Day.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger and Fore and Aft Sail.
 James W. Childs.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Martin G. Frampton, Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 William E. Bennett...2nd Seagoing Steam Passenger.
 John G. Stewart....Mate Coasting Passenger Steam and Fore and Aft Sail.
 William Ashton.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Rowland Forbs.....2nd Mate Seagoing and Mate Coasting Passenger Steam and Sail Fore and Aft.
 Howard W. Taylor...Mate Coasting Passenger Steam, Fore and Aft Sail.
 Cyrene MacDonald...1st Mate Seagoing Steam Passenger and Square Rig Sail.
 Robert Forbs.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 George B. Power....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Edward R. Randall...Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Gustaf E. Johnson...1st Mate Seagoing Steam Passenger and Fore and Aft Sail.
 Charles L. Creaser...Master Seagoing Steam Passenger Fore and Aft Sail.
 Donald Smith.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.
 Crosby McLeod.....Mate Coasting Steam Passenger.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

The great explosion of December sixth, 1917, shook the buildings of the Technical College group to their foundations. More than two thirds of the glass window panes were shattered to bits, great sashes hung shattered on their suspension chains like tattered flags, heavy oak doors were riven straight up and down the stiles, plaster was pierced by flying glass as with bursts of shrapnel, and even whole partitions were shoved in as by giants hands. The buildings, however, were

not structurally damaged nor were any of the many inmates seriously injured. Immediately the faithful employees began to make emergency repairs and within twenty-four hours the buildings were successfully closed in with all kinds of material from factory cotton to planks. The medical Relief Committee made the college its headquarters and enormous quantities of supplies were gathered for all medical supplies for twenty-five hospitals and thirteen dressing stations. A regular dispensary was installed and ran regularly twenty-four hours of the day. The buildings were also used for warehousing all kinds of stores and clothing and was a hive of activity for practically two months. Practically all of the hospital cases who recovered were reclothed from the Technical College depot. All the regular classes were interrupted for about four weeks and the students engaged in all forms of relief, each applying himself to the activity in which he was most useful. Squads of chauffeurs and C. A. M. C. detachments were accommodated with sleeping quarters. All of the space available was given over to various services and the building used without stint for all purposes of relief to the terrible situation which existed.

INDUSTRIAL RE-TRAINING OF DISABLED SOLDIERS:

The principal work of the Nova Scotia Technical College during the year was the industrial re-training of disabled soldiers back from the front. The Dominion of Canada made the Military Hospitals Commission responsible for the vocational re-education of those soldiers who had been disabled in military service so that they could not successfully return to their pre-war occupations. A pension was of course granted for the physical disability, but Canada decided to base her pensions on a definite scale without reference to the soldiers previous occupation or earning power. For total disability a single man receives \$50.00 per month for the rest of his life. This amount is supposed to represent the average wage of an unskilled worker in the open labor market. The physical disability of every soldier is rated in percentage and his pension amounts to the portion of \$50.00 per month corresponding to his percentage. The pensions are divided into twenty classes and are awarded from \$50.00 per month to as low as \$25.00 per month. This pension was scientific and equitable as far as a basis of award for physical disability went but was not an adequate reparation to many of the men as far as reestablish-

APPENDIX D.

SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF HALIFAX, 1918.

I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

To A. H. MACKAY, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia:

Sir:—In submitting to you the Fifty-Third Annual Report of the Halifax Board of School Commissioners, the Report of the Supervisor and the Financial Statement, for your consideration, I venture to make the following observations referring more particularly to my experience during the past year as Chairman of the Board.

In November 1917 I was unanimously elected to the Chairmanship, a distinction and honor of which I have good reasons to be proud.

After our organization meeting, the Board was busily engaged in preparing their estimates including many new features, which would more efficiently carry on the general work of our educational system; but, unfortunately the disastrous Explosion of December 6th occurred and our plans were completely disarranged. As a matter of fact we found ourselves confronted with the worst calamity that a Halifax School Board ever faced.

For your information I may say that the following schools had pupils assembled by special arrangements at nine o'clock:—Halifax County Academy, Bloomfield High, Oxford Street, St. Joseph's Girls', St. Patrick's Boys, and in addition the High School Classes at Alexandra, Chebucto, Morris Street and St. Patrick's Girls'.

At Richmond School Building, altho classes were not required to assemble at nine o'clock, many children were in the building early, and while I have no record of the casualties, I regret to say that many were killed and many more were seriously injured. I also regret to report that four children

were killed in St. Joseph's Girls' School Building, and had it not been for the heroic efforts of the Sisters in charge, many others might have shared the same fate.

Those in the other buildings were more fortunate, with the result that while no deaths ensued, many however were more or less seriously injured.

Following is a list of the pupils killed from various schools by the Explosion from the Imo-Montblanc collision on 6 December:—

Alexander-McKay (St. Joseph's Boys' School)...	55
Bloomfield	2
Protestant Orphanage.....	27
Richmond	84
St. Joseph's Girls'.....	23
St. Patrick's Boys'.....	3
Total	194

The pleasure of stating that no teacher was killed is tempered by the regret that many of them were seriously injured. As a matter of record, I submit the following list:—

Seriously; Not yet returned to school;

Mr. G. M. Huggins.....	Principal Richmond School.
Miss H. H. Hamilton.....	Richmond School.
Sister Agnes Gerald.....	St. Joseph's School.

Severely;

Miss A. K. Smith.....	Alexander-McKay Schol.
Sister C. Lawrence.....	St. Joseph's School.
Sister M. Frances.. ..	St. Joseph's School.

Others Less Severely;

Miss L. G. Clark.....	Alexandra School.
Miss K. A. Vaughan.....	Alexander-McKay School.
Miss J. H. Gleeson.....	Alexandra School.
Miss D. Distant.....	Bloomfield School.
Miss M. Armitage.....	Bloomfield School.
Miss A. C. Saunders.....	Joseph Howe School.
Miss F. M. Thompson.....	Quinpool Road School.
Miss A. L. Wickwire.....	Richmond School.
Sister M. Rita.....	St. Joseph's School.
Miss M. T. Phelan.....	St. Patrick's School.

You will see from the above that our teachers and pupils alike were the innocent victims of someone's carelessness or error of judgment, which brought about a sad and unfortunate condition of things, which will be long remembered.

BUILDINGS: Three school buildings were totally destroyed, namely, Richmond, St. Joseph's Girls' and Bloomfield Common. Every other school building in the city was more or less damaged and rendered unsuitable for school purposes.

For myself I was fortunate in having on the Board, men who were willing and ready to do all in their power to assist me in this trying situation, and men broad and businesslike enough to solve the difficult problems which confronted us. Fortunately Commissioner John S. Parker was Chairman of our School Sites and Building Committee. Words cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to him for the energy displayed, the sacrifice of time and the work done by him during the past year. He took over the duties of General Superintendent, and to him a great deal of credit is due for the restoration of our school property. The Citizens of Halifax, as well as the School Board, owe him a debt of gratitude. His work will stand as a monument to him for many years to come. In my business career I never worked with a more congenial companion and one in whom I had more respect or greater confidence.

Under the very trying conditions which existed in our city at the time everyone was convinced of the importance of restoring things to normal. The School Board concluded that one of the chief features in this connexion was to open the schools as soon as possible. With this end in view we proceeded to organize, placing the permanent members of our mechanical staff as foremen of work in our various school buildings, hiring labor and buying material, all of which were under the able supervision of Commissioner Parker. The result of our efforts was most gratifying. We had the satisfaction of completing eighteen school buildings in very quick time, the workmanship in every case being firstclass, and the work was carried on with the greatest degree of economy. We opened school buildings and classes as follows—

1917

Dec. 10th—St. Patrick's Home.

1918

Jan. 7th—2 Special Classes K. of C. Hall (Refugees' Shelter)
3 Classes R. C. Orphanage.

2 Classes St. Paul's Hall.
Jan. 8th—4 Senior grades of Quinpool Road School opened in West End Baptist Church Hall.

Jan. 14th—The following Classes were accommodated at the County Academy Building;

County Academy.....	All Classes
Alexandra	Grades 8 & 9.
Chebucto Road.....	Grades 8 & 9.
Bloomfield	Grades 7, 8, 9 & 10.
St. Patrick's Boys'	Grades 9 & 10.
St. Patrick's Girls.....	Commercial Class.

In Acadia School Building

Acadia	2 Classes.
Alexandra	Grade 7.
Joseph Howe.....	Grades 6, 7 & 8.

In St. Marys' Boys' Building

St. Mary's Boys'.....	All Classes.
St. Patrick's Boys'.....	Grades 2 to 8 inclu.

In St. Mary's Girls' Building

St. Mary's Girls'.....	All Classes.
St. Patrick's Girls'	Grades 3 to 11 incl.

In Tower Road Building

Tower Road.....	All Classes.
Morris Street.....	All Classes.
Good Shepherd.....	All Classes.

Jan. 16th—

In St. Mary's Boy's Building

St. Joseph's Girls'.

Jan. 17th—

Industrial School

Jan. 21st—

In Acadia Building.

Alexandra	Grade 7.
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LeMarchant Building

LeMarchant Street.....	All Classes.
Chebucto Road.....	Grades 3 to 7.
College Street School.....	Grade 1.

Jan. 22nd—

In Tower Road Building

College Street School....	Grade 5.
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Jan. 24th—

In Quinpool Road Building

Quinpool Road	All Classes.
Oxford Street.....	All Clases.

In the West End Baptist Church

Oxford temporary Classes

About Feb. 1st—
Chebucto Road.....Grades 1 & 2-3 Classes.

Feb. 25th—
2 Classes in I. O. D. E. Home, Spring Garden Road.

In Manual Training Building

Bloomfield Grades 2-6.
 St. Joseph's Grades 1-6.

Alexander McKay

St. Joseph's Boys' Grades 3-8.

Mar. 16th—

In College Street All Classes.

This was the first school to work full time.

April 8th—

In Alexandra Building

Alexandra All Classes including those previously in Academy and Acadian Building
 All Classes.

Joseph Howe All Classes.
 St. Patrick's Boys' Grades 1 & 2.
 St. Patrick's Girls' Grade 1.

In Acadia..... All Classes, full time.

May 8th—

In Alexander McKay Annex

St. Joseph's Girls' All Classes.

In Alexander McKay

St. Joseph's Boys' All Classes.
 Richmond 3 Classes (mixed).
 Bloomfield 2 Classes Grade 1.

May 20th—Two portable school buildings Grade 1 opened on the Exhibition grounds for the benefit of those quartered in that section.

From this you will see that little time was lost in endeavoring to place our buildings in suitable condition to receive children for school purposes.

In the majority of cases we worked under the double session system, which was the only conceivable method considering the number of buildings at our disposal and I trust the result of our efforts will be pleasing to you and the ratepayers of the City as well.

The following buildings namely:

Joseph Howe
 St. Patrick's Girls' High
 Chebucto Road
 Bloomfield High and
 Oxford Street

were so badly damaged that we were unable to place them under repair until June 25th, when we awarded contracts on a cost plus 10% basis as follows:—

Bloomfield High and Joseph Howe:—S. M. Brookfield, Limited.

Chebucto Road, St. Patrick's Girls' and Oxford Street:—Harris & Sons, Limited.

We hope to be able to open these buildings after the Christmas holidays. In the meantime, the children are being accommodated in the other buildings by our double session system.

We experienced considerable inconvenience and loss of time from the fact that certain buildings were taken over by various committees shortly after the Explosion as follows:—

College Street School and Alexander McKay:—Reconstruction Committee.

Oxford Street Building:—Board of Health.

The Alexander McKay School, the new one replacing St. Joseph's Boys' has not yet been taken over by the Board. The use of this building for school purposes, was the real solution of our school problem in the devastated area, for the reason that if it had not been taken by the Reconstruction Committee, we feel that the contractor would have completed it in a few weeks; and classes for Bloomfield High and Common Schools as well as St. Joseph's Boys' and Girls' could have been accommodated there with no great loss of time.

We, however, made arrangements with the Relief Commission which had taken over the work of Relief in Halifax to use the ten-room building which they built on the Alexander McKay play grounds. This building adapted by the Board for classes relieved matters considerably. We are hopeful of having the Alexander McKay building completed in a month or so, which will be used to accommodate the various classes of Richmond, St. Joseph's Boys' and Girls' Schools until the new buildings are erected.

As hospital accommodation for the care of those suffering on account of injuries received at the Explosion was very limited, and the expense of building for this purpose so great, the Relief Commission made application for the use of Mor-

ris Street School, which the Board granted with the understanding that it should be returned not later than August 1st, Morris Street pupils in the meantime being accommodated at Tower Road School.

I am pleased to report that the building was returned on time and that the repairs made by the Relief Commission placed Morris Street School in splendid condition and pupils returned for the regular full time sessions on September 16th.

During the year we adopted a new policy with reference to the erection of new buildings. Feeling that it was in the best interest of the Board and the City as well, we decided that in future when erecting new buildings, to call for competitive plans, buying the plans, working drawings and specifications outright, placing the inspection and supervision of all new work in the hands of our Mechanical Superintendent.

Under this system we called for tenders for St. Joseph's Girls' and Bloomfield Common Schools and I am pleased to say that many first-class architects competed. After careful examination, the plans of Mr. William Fraser for both buildings were accepted and tenders for the erection of these buildings will be called for at an early date, and I have good reason to believe that when completed they will be a credit to the City.

For some time the Board has recognized the necessity for further school accommodation in the Richmond section of the City, more particularly now when that whole section is being replanned by the Relief Commission, and in addition the possibility of a large number of workmen connected with the Shipyards Limited living in that locality. Consequently, it was decided when replacing the Richmond School, which was located on Roome Street, to build two small buildings, one to be located in Acadia Square and the other in the vicinity of the Murray property in the North West end. This we believe will be in the best interests of all concerned, and will meet with the present growing needs of that section of the city. Tenders for the plans and specifications as well as the construction of these buildings will be called for at an early date. The building of schools for the extreme North End is for the foregoing reasons of imperative necessity.

EXPLOSION REPAIR ACCOUNT

Schools	Estimated Cost of Repairs
Academy	\$ 4891.56
Acadia	1106.00
Africville	424.55
Alexander-McKay Annex.....	7334.19
Alexandra	15002.08
Bloomfield	932.45
Bloomfield High.....	1396.16
Chebucto	840.98
College	4082.53
Industrial	5.85
Joseph Howe.....	1181.78
LeMarchant	7283.73
Manual Training.....	6871.16
Morris Street.....	3117.01
Oxford	143.53
Quinpool	5214.04
Richmond and Portables.....	13900.59
St. Joseph's	224.00
St. Mary's Boys'	3831.24
St. Mary's Girls'	4656.65
St. Patrick's Boys.....	10205.73
St. Patrick's Girls'.....	11516.43
St. Patrick's Girls' Home.....	808.90
St. Patrick's Home.....	58.30
Tower Road	5562.66
	<hr/>
Bloomfield High.....	\$110,592.30
Chebucto	\$51,000.00
Joseph Howe.....	51,829.05
Oxford	31,544.93
St. Patrick's Girls' High.....	22,691.75
Teachers, Personal, Piano, Etc.....	22,919.38
Furniture, Repairs and Replacement.....	11,747.20
	<hr/>
	7,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$198,732.31
New Buildings.	
Bloomfield Common, complete.....	\$120,000.00
St. Joseph's Girls'.....	178,000.00
Richmond	178,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$476,000.00
Totals	
General Repairs.....	\$110,592.30
General Repairs.....	198,732.31
	<hr/>
3 New Buildings.....	\$309,324.61
	<hr/>
	476,000.00
	<hr/>
Estimated Loss.....	\$785,324.61

The question of payment for the tremendous loss of school property is of very serious moment to Haligonians.

As yet I have been unable to get the Relief Commission to commit themselves, that is to say, to assume any liability, because they are not in a position to do so on account of it be-

ing City property, but it is only reasonable to suppose that ultimately the Commission will accept the responsibility and pay full compensation.

Halifax has no right as a City to suffer any financial embarrassment on account of the Explosion. Our port is used as a national one for the cause of Britain and her Allies and while being used as such, this calamity occurred and the Government should see that every dollar of loss is paid in full. To my mind the Explosion was a national disaster, and is now a national debt and should be borne by the Government.

When reviewing the whole matter of reconstruction of our schools, I feel it be unfair of me not to say a word in regard to the treatment received from Chairman Rogers and the members of the Relief Commission. Everyone recognizes the enormous task which they undertook in connexion with Relief Work in our city. Yet I must say my experience has been most satisfactory at all times when the representatives of the Board went to the Commission with a properly prepared business proposition. For myself, I wish to thank the members of the Commission for their courtesy and consideration towards me as Chairman of the Board during the past year.

OUR TEACHERS:—The relief work performed by our teachers from December Sixth to the opening of their various classes is something that the Board should be proud of. They worked on various committees and their faithfulness to duty brought them the very highest possible praise.

During the past year we have to record the retirement of Miss A. M. Cunningham who has been connected with our staff for many years, and whose zealous work in the interest of the children who have been under her care is much appreciated. While we regret exceedingly that she has permanently retired from our teaching staff, we wish to assure her that her excellent work shall live in our memory for many years to come, and we trust that she will have many peaceful years of retirement after so active and useful a career.

I regret to be obliged to state that we have lost fifteen of our teachers during the past year. Three were forced by

ill health to relinquish their duties and twelve, either to engage in commercial pursuits or to accept school work at a better salary in the West, sent in their resignations. The question of salary is very important and should be solved at once and satisfactorily if we are to maintain a competent teaching body in the city.

There are so many opportunities in the commercial world to-day for capable men and women paying minimum salaries equal to and sometimes larger than the maximum salaries given to school teachers, that one cannot blame members of our teaching staff, who having their own interest at heart will retire from the teaching profession and enter commercial life. To my mind the situation to-day is a serious one.

In the City of Halifax few are ambitious to follow the teaching profession with the result that the needs of our public school system must be carried on by those from Provincial districts. This being the case, we can naturally see that our teachers are confronted with the very serious problem of securing board and lodging accommodation, which to-day is very high and with the other necessities of life being in proportion, they are not able to pay their way on the present salaries.

While the Board of School Commissioners may from time to time be criticized for favoring the increasing of teacher's salaries, it must be distinctly understood that they are in a position to know the real condition of affairs, and consequently all must fully recognize that if the pupils who are attending school to-day are to receive an education to meet the new conditions which are bound to come after the war, we must keep up the efficiency of our present teaching staff and increase it if it is possible to do so.

To-day the School Board will not consider any applicants for positions on our teaching staff who have a lower qualification than "B" first-class Certificate, which means in order to secure a position on the Halifax Teaching Staff, the applicant must have the highest qualifications. To my mind it is inconsistent to expect to secure teachers who have given many years of their time to study in order to qualify for the highest rank, unless we are prepared to pay them a salary on a par with the qualifications we ask.

The future, in my judgment depends entirely upon the efficiency of our teaching staff, and efficiency is not secured by foolish economy. I am inclined to think that some criticize increases to our teaching staff on account of the total amount which would be necessary to meet this increase, forgetting altogether the fact that individually the increase from time to time means very little. Collectively, figuring on a staff of over two hundred teachers, we must admit that it does look large, but when you consider the all important question of securing real results for the coming generation, it is to my mind of very little concern.

In regard to the general efficiency of our present staff, it is equal to the best of any City in Canada. This point is borne out by the fact that Western Cities are ever ready to secure their services, and if their ability means so much to the West, it is regrettable that we cannot keep and use it for the repute of the city and the insistent needs of our children.

I sincerely trust that the incoming Board will favor the recommendation to give a substantial increase to our teaching staff during the coming year and I feel assured this will meet with the whole hearted support of all fair minded reasonable business men and women in the community, who after all are the people who pay the price.

Commissioner E. J. Kelly was most energetic as Chairman of the Teachers' Committee during the year and I thank him for his work, painstaking at all times and successful.

EVENING TECHNICAL CLASSES:—Owing to the conditions of our buildings last winter, we were unable to assist in the work of the Evening Technical Classes as heretofore, but I am pleased to say that the attendance was good and the work accomplished during the past year was highly satisfactory.

It is the intention of the Managing Committee this year to put forth every effort to increase the attendance of the various classes and I hope that the citizens will take advantage of this excellent opportunity to become more useful and efficient in the community.

When referring to the evening classes I must offer a word of praise for the excellent work carried on by the Sisters of Charity at St. Mary's Convent. They have been for

years conducting classes for the working girls and it has been my privilege to attend several of their exercises. It is particularly gratifying to note how well these classes are attended and the work accomplished is all one could hope for.

I sincerely trust that their good work will continue and that the working girls will take advantage of these classes, particularly at this time when women are called upon to take such an active part in the business and commercial life of our city.

There is a growing desire on the part of many children to leave school as soon as they possibly can. In fact they are making application for permits before the age and grade permitted by law, and the most regrettable part is that many parents are urging their cases before our officials. Permits are only issued when cases of real necessity are in evidence. This year due to the war, high cost of living and the Explosion, home conditions of many were greatly changed and consequently we were obliged to give more than ordinary consideration to such applications. We gave permits on the following conditions:—

First:—When the family and home conditions warranted a boy or girl leaving school before the legal age, their assistance being absolutely necessary.

Second:—A letter from the employer of some reliable line of business, such as trades of various kinds, etc., in which we could reasonably hope that the pupil would have some chance for the future, with the proviso that the employer must notify the Supervisor when the pupil resigns or is dismissed from his employ.

Third:—That the pupil must attend the Evening Technical Classes regularly, otherwise the permit is cancelled. Instructions have been given the Truant Officer to work in conjunction with Professor Sexton of the Evening Technical Classes to see that this third rule is carried out.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

I regret to say that the Board was compelled to abandon Public Examinations during the past year on account of the abnormal condition of things generally. We, however, introduced a system of assigning the commissioners to various

APPENDIX E.

SPECIAL (SUBSIDIZED) PROVINCIAL
INSTITUTIONS.

1.—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, Halifax, 1918.

GEORGE BATEMAN, *Acting Principal*.

To A. H. MacKAY, Esq., B.A., LL.D.,
Superintendent of Education, Halifax, N. S.

Sir:—I beg to lay before you a report of the School for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

The school opened in Wolfville on February 9th and continued in session until June 20th when the pupils returned to their homes for the summer vacation. The attendance was forty-four, a number far below our average attendance, but which may be considered satisfactory when the conditions that prevailed at that time are taken into consideration. Twenty-seven of this number with teachers were comfortably housed in different buildings of Acadia University. The remainder were in a private house which was rented. The classrooms were in Rhodes Hall. The boys, under the instruction of Mr. Goucher, continued their work in sloyd and used the College sloyd shop. The older girls were given lessons in Domestic Science by Miss Chute, teacher of this subject in the Acadia Girls' Seminary.

I would here, on behalf of the teachers and pupils, like to thank Dr. Cutten, the President, the professors and the students of Acadia College for the very kind interest they took in the school. They did much to make our stay in Wolfville pleasant and enjoyable, as well as profitable.

The pupils were made up as follows: 38 from Nova Scotia; 3 from New Brunswick, 2 from Prince Edward Island and one from British Columbia. The following list shows the municipalities from which the Nova Scotia pupils came:

Annapolis	4
Cape Breton	6
Cumberland	1
Digby	1
Clare	2
St. Mary's	1
Halifax County	1
Halifax City	3
Hants East	3
Hants West	2
Inverness	3
Kings	3
Lunenburg	1
Chester	1
Pictou	2
Shelburne	1
Yarmouth	2
Argyle	1

I regret to say that two of our pupils, returning to school from St. John's, Newfoundland, were on the S. S. Florizel when she was wrecked off Cape Race on February last, and both were drowned.

The health of the pupils was very good, the doctor only called in to one case.

The school building in Halifax was badly shattered by the explosion of December 6th, 1917. It was hoped that the damages could be repaired in time for school to open late in the Fall but owing to the scarcity of labor and materials the contractors found this impossible.

The school is opening on February 1st and notices have been sent to parents to this effect. The building has been re-wired, new plumbing has been installed and additional heating surface added. The wooden shingles on the roof were badly broken in many places by the explosion and have been replaced by slate shingles. Alterations have been made in several rooms, and we now have, or will have when finished, a better and safer building than we ever had.

The committee in charge of the Massachusetts Relief Fund have most generously undertaken to re-furnish the

building. We are very grateful for this, and we would like our thanks to reach all the good people of Massachusetts who helped to make this possible.

During the last three months of the year a course of lessons in Speech-reading has been given by the teachers to a soldier who returned from overseas with defective hearing. This man took great interest in his instruction and made good progress.

Charlie Crane, the deaf-blind boy, spent the summer at his home in British Columbia. His father came for him. His mother brought him back to school in the fall. He continues to make astonishing progress.

The death of Mr. Fearon on June 29th last, in the fullness of his life and work, marks the passing of an era in the history of the education of the deaf in this province. It seems very fitting and appropriate that an appreciation should be presented by Mr. Fearon's fellow workers, and the following resolution passed by the Board of Directors is incorporated into this report, that expression may be made of the love and loss that is felt by all with whom he lived and worked.

"The Directors would place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the School thru the death of Mr. Fearon. He came to our Institution on the death of Mr. Hutton in 1892. He was then quite a young man, but from the very first he proved to be not only an admirable teacher but a most efficient Principal. He was never satisfied with his own attainments or with the efficiency of the school. An enthusiastic student of his profession he was ever striving to improve his knowledge of the work on which his heart was set, and to introduce it into the teaching of the Deaf.

By his marked ability and great diligence he kept the school thoroly abreast of the times and made it to be known among all teachers of the Deaf as one of the very best schools of its kind in America.

Altho he brought the school to a position second to none on the continent, he was so modest and unassuming, that we, who have been associated with him for years, learned of his excellence, not from himself but from the results of his work and from the testimony of those who might be looked upon as experts in the matter of institutions intended to promote the welfare of deaf persons.

By his kindness and genial disposition he made himself beloved, not only by the pupils and teachers, but a large circle of friends thruout the community. The Directors feel that they have been called upon to part with a personal friend and that the cause of the Deaf has lost a most devoted, progressive and efficient teacher.

They would convey to Mrs. Fearon and her children their deep sympathy and would commend them to Him who will support the widow and the fatherless. May He care for them and keep them."

His death caused a wave of sorrow to teachers, officers, pupils and graduates. His name will long be remembered.

It is not expected that any changes will occur to interrupt the orderly work of the school and it is our earnest hope that the school may continue to produce results that would have been gratifying to him.

The New Brunswick school for the Deaf has been closed the building having been sold to the Military Authorities and the Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick has asked for the admission of the pupils, about thirty in all, to our school. This was answered in the affirmative and circulars to this effect were sent to the parents from the Education Department. A number of applications have already been received.

I anticipate a large attendance in the future, tho the attendance may not be so large for the coming term on account of our late opening, and the unfavorable time of the year for travelling.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BATEMAN,

Acting Principal.

Grades.

- No. of children who are crippled—1.
- No. children who are feeble-minded—6.
- No. children who are orphans—17.
- No. children who are half-orphans—71.
- No. children died during year ending Sept. 30, 1918.—2.
- No. of children in institution who are illegitimate—14.
- No. children attending day school—141.

Plant.

- Kind of material of buildings—Brick.
- No. of stories high—2.
- Are there fire-escapes?—No.
- Location of fire-escapes—
- Average no. cubic feet of air in sleeping room for child—370.
- Inside or outside toilet rooms?—Inside.
- Individual or plunge bath tubs?—Individual.
- Individual or roller towels?—Individual.
- Are chairs or benches used in dining-room?—Chairs.
- Are there table-cloths?—Yes. Kind—White oil-cloth.
- Is there a school garden?—No.
- Do children have individual gardens?—No.
- State general crops grown in gardens—
- Is there a physician for institution?—Yes. Name—Dr. Finn.
- Is there dental inspection?—Yes. Name of dentist—Dalhousie Uni'ty.

Discipline.

- Are records of punishment kept?—No.
- Is corporal punishment administered?—Yes.
- Is solitary confinement used as punishment?—No.

APPENDIX A.

The Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children was chairman of a committee organized for the purpose of looking after the special interests of children who suffered in the Halifax disaster of December 6th, 1917. From the day of the disaster until the first day of May the Superintendent was actively engaged in this special work. There was associated with him the following committee; Judge W. B. Wallace, Mr. Justice Russell, Prof. E. McKay, R. H. Murray, K. C., H. M. Bradford, Prin. S. A. Morton, Philip Ring, Richard Anderson, Mrs. J. E. Wood, Mrs. E. Blackader, Mrs. A. I. Mader; an official representative of each of the Children's Institutions. The staff of the Halifax Academy and of Richmond School, and several other public school teachers were associated with the committee as active workers.

There were also Miss Rathbun of Toronto and Mrs. Parker of Boston, both child-welfare workers of high reputation, assisting the committee.

Miss Mary Fletcher was the indefatigable secretary of the committee.

The members of this committee worked in perfect harmony to the end that the children should receive that care and attention which they particularly required during those trying days. Members of the Committee worked long hours and under tremendous physical and mental strain. Only those who were directly connected with the Committee's headquarters can fully realize the trying conditions under which their work was performed for the first month or so after the disaster.



One of the many children who lost their lives in the great disaster.

On the first of May, 1918, the work had developed into purely routine matters and the staff had been decreased to four or five, when the whole work of the committee was taken over by the Halifax Relief Commission. When the Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children formally gave up the direction of this branch of the relief work, he received the thanks of the Halifax Relief Commission, not only for his services but for those of the committee associated with him.

The following report was prepared by direction of the committee to be presented to the Halifax Relief Commissioners at the period shortly following their assuming control and at the time when the citizens' relief committee was handing over their duties to the Government Commission. The report of course is only complete up to that period, but it indicates the scope of the Committee's activities.

Report of Children's Committee.

The Children's Committee was organized shortly after the disaster of December 6th, for the purpose of assisting those who were endeavoring to deal with the children's problems arising out of the catastrophe.

After effecting an organization, the committee has been dealing with the following matters:

1. Getting urgent temporary repairs made to existing children's institutions.
2. Investigating cases to ascertain if children were in proper custody and being properly cared for.
3. Procuring necessary articles of clothing, etc., for children.
4. Hunting for "missing" children, identifying "unclaimed" children, and restoring children to their parents.
5. Interviewing hundreds of people who were;
 - (a) Hunting for lost children.
 - (b) Wishing to adopt homeless children.
 - (c) Arranging for the care of children.
6. Attending to a large correspondence mostly regarding the adoption of children, for which upwards of a thousand applications were received.
7. Arranging for and supervising the transfer of children from hospitals, shelters, etc., the committee in most cases having sent some one to accompany the children.
8. Arranging for temporary maintenance, permanent care, pensions and compensations or allowances for children, including finding of permanent homes.
9. Locating and referring to the proper agencies a number of wounded children.
10. Getting possession of children unlawfully taken possession of by improper persons.
11. Arranging for the proper guardianship of certain children.

The Committee has come in contact with upwards of 500 families including more than 1500 children. Of these about 200 were injured so as to receive hospital treatment, 70 have lost both parents, 120 have lost their mother and 180 have lost their father. In 111 cases the father is overseas. There are 7 children totally blind, and 48 suffering from eye injury. In the case of 67 children the mother suffered from eye injury. In 13 cases the mother is totally blind. There are 17 children with fathers having eye injury and 3 with fathers totally blind.

These figures, you will understand, deal only with cases known to the Children's Committee, and serve to indicate to some extent the field of our investigation.

The work of the Committee to date has been of a purely temporary nature. The permanent work will consist chiefly of:

1. The supervision of children in homes other than with their parents.
2. The arrangement for maintenance, pensions, compensation, etc.
3. Dealing with the problems of; (a) colored orphans (b) a few feeble minded.
4. The half orphans who may have a step-father, and the half orphans who may have a step-mother.
5. Arranging for proper guardians for certain children.
6. The disobedient and incorrigible boy or girl.

The Government or, if you wish to express it differently, the Relief Commission owes more to the children than to any others. The correct solving of most of the problems arising out of the disaster, affects the children both directly and indirectly. The Children's Committee is vitally interested in everything which affects the children's lives. Hence we are concerned with the questions of health, sanitation, employment, schools, churches, and that old Halifax problem, housing of the people. One thing must be guarded against and that is leaving unchecked the tendency of parents and guardians to put their children at work at too early an age. The Committee feels that the present condition of affairs will be used as an excuse for having children leave school to enter employment, and the unfortunate thing for the child is that in most cases the employment is what may be termed a blind alley leaving the child at a future age without schooling or the means of earning a livelihood.

In conclusion we would point out, it is a comparatively easy thing to dispose of children. Almost anyone would give a child food and clothing, and no matter how poor the food, how ragged the clothing, or how unfit the shelter, the child will soon regard it as a home and respond in character to its environment. Change in family life most wonderfully affects the character and physique of the child. Therefore, it is of great importance to fully realize now before it is too late the tremendous change which the disaster has wrought in the lives of so many Halifax children, and to provide, in so far as human wisdom can, every safeguard, every advantage and every opportunity for the children.

On behalf of the Committee,

E. H. BLOIS,
Chairman.