

39.—Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1901-1926.

NOTE.—In Prince Edward Island only one divorce was granted from 1868 to 1926: this was in 1913. In consequence of a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces.

Years.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	
1901	2	—	—	—	10	—	7	19
1902	2	—	—	—	9	1	3	15
1903	2	1	1	1	8	4	4	21
1904	5	1	—	—	6	2	5	19
1905	2	3	2	2	6	2	13	35
			Alta.	Sask.				
1906	10	3	1	—	5	1	17	37
1907	3	1	—	—	8 ¹	3	9	25
1908	8	—	—	—	5	5	12	30
1909	8	4	1	1	8 ¹	5	22	51
1910	14	2	1	1	3	6	12	51
1911	13	4	2	—	3	10 ¹	6	19
1912	9	3	2	1	1	4	4 ²	11
1913	20	4	4	1	6	—	4	20
1914	18	7	4	2	2	10	12	15
1915	10	3	3	1	1	13	6	16
1916	18	1	1	2	2	14	11	18
1917	10	4	2	1	—	8	6	23
1918	10	2	2	1	—	24	10	65
1919	49	4	36 ³	3	88 ²	36	13	147
1920	91	9	64 ⁴	26 ⁴	42 ⁴	45	15	136
1921	101	9	84 ⁴	50 ⁴	122 ⁴	41	13	128
1922	90	6	129 ⁴	37 ⁴	97 ⁴	35	12	138
1923	105	11	87 ⁴	41 ⁴	81 ⁴	22	19	139 ⁴
1924	114	13	118 ⁴	28 ⁴	77 ^{4,5}	42	15	186 ⁴
1925	121	13	101 ⁴	42 ⁴	79 ⁴	30	15	150
1926	113	10	154 ⁴	48 ⁴	85 ⁴	19	12	167

¹ Includes one judicial separation. ² Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. ³ One by Parliament. ⁴ Granted by courts. ⁵ Two granted by Parliament. ⁶ Includes one in P.E. Island.

6.—The Civil Service of Canada.

Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service of Canada were made directly by the Government of the day. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation, reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission; in 1908 this body was appointed, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour, but being removable by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the deputy heads of Departments, each division consisting of two sub-divisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with the organization of and appointments to the inside service and with the competitive examination of candidates for positions in the inside and the qualifying examination of candidates for the outside service. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age, having resided in Canada for three years, were eligible to try these examinations under the system of open competition.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed. The Civil Service Act of that year (8-9 Geo. V, c. 12) extended the Commission's authority to include appointments to the outside service, and enlarged its powers regarding the regulation of the duties of employees and its access to and relations with the various Departments of the Government.