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A Review of Post Office Salaries.

The Civilian has in the past devoted considerable space to the cause of the Post Office Department. This policy was inspired by the belief that this department suffered most from the neglect of the "powers that be," but the liberal space allotted to the Post Office Department was also due to the fact that members of that department took an interest in their involved affairs and used the pages of *The Civilian* to state the case.

The change in the fortunes of the Post Office Department dates from the accession to power of the Honorable L. P. Pelletier. For it was but a short time after he took office that the Postal Stores branch was removed from the lazaretto in the basement of the Langevin Block to clean and commodious quarters in the Robinson Building. The members of this branch expressed their gratitude to the Postmaster General in a flattering address. Not long after Mr. Pelletier had thus evinced his human sympathies with the tragic conditions in the basement of the Langevin Block, he relieved the notorious congestion in the Secretary's Branch, and moved a great portion of it, given a new status as the Staff Branch, to the Blackburn Building.

Under Mr. Pelletier's short rule the members of the Inside Service have been granted promotions long delayed and long outstanding, the withholding of which in the past has been the cause of much dissatisfaction and consequent loss of efficiency.

Passing from the Inside to the Outside Service, Mr. Pelletier found a situation even more deserving his

attention. In this regard it will be simply necessary to observe that the schedule of salaries in force when Mr. Pelletier took office had been in force practically since confederation.

Prior to the 1st April, 1912, the scale of payment for clerks in city post offices was as follows:—

Stampers and sorters, \$500 to \$600 by increases of \$50 a year.

Fourth class clerks, \$500 to \$700 by increases of \$100.

Junior third class clerks, \$700 to \$800 by increases of \$50.

Senior third class clerks, \$800 to \$900 by increases of \$50.

Junior second class clerks, \$900 to \$1000 by increases of \$50.

Senior second class clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,200 by increases of \$50.

First class clerks, \$1,200 to \$1,500 as the Postmaster General may determine.

Under bill No. 106 as passed by the House of Commons March 18th, 1912, the scale of salary was changed to take effect April 1st, 1912, and to include clerks in city post offices, in offices of Post Office Inspectors, in offices of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service and in the Money Order Exchange Office as follows:—

Third class, grade "B," \$500 to \$800 by increases of \$100 a year.

Third class, grade "A," \$800 to \$1,000 by increases of \$50.

Second class, grade "B," \$1,000 to \$1,200 by increases of \$50.

Second class, grade "A," \$1,200 to \$1,400 by increases of \$50.

First class, grade "B," \$1,400 to \$1,600 by increases of \$50.

First class, grade "A," \$1,600 to \$1,800 by increases of \$50.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Pelletier has founded a new class of chief clerkship in respect of city post offices, to quote the act:—

"In post offices having a revenue