

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. VII.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1914.

No. 11

A MODEL CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

(The draft of a model civil service law has been compiled by co-operative committees of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions and of the National Civil Service Reform League of the United States. The main features of this proposed law will be published for the benefit of those of our readers who are students of civil government administration. A minority report of the committee, holding that the proposed legislation is too ideal for present practical purposes, was made, and this will be published in a subsequent number.)

Section 1. Scope: After dealing with conditions not relevant to the Canadian services, the section goes on as follows:—

Any person holding an office or place in the classified service on the date of the passage of this Act shall hold the same as a temporary appointee only until such time as a regular appointment under the provisions of this Act can be made, but if the Commission hereinafter provided for shall, upon investigation, find that any such person has been efficient in the performance of the duties of such office or place, and has served continuously for a period not less than the probationary period hereinafter provided for, he shall become a member of the classified civil service without examination.

Section 2. Civil Service Commissions: Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of state civil service commissioner, and no eligible list prepared as provided in this paragraph from which appointment can be made, the Governor shall forthwith appoint (a) a person who has served within the United States continuously for two or more years as a member, secretary or chief examiner of a federal, state, county, or municipal Civil Service Commission; (b) a person who has been engaged continuously for two or more years in selecting trained employees for positions involving professional or technical skill; and (c) a person who has served for two or more years as a Judge of a Court of record within the state; said three persons aforesaid to constitute a Board of Special Examiners to conduct an examination under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of preparing a list of the names, in the order of State Civil Service Commissioner. The members of said Board shall serve until an eligible list has been established and appointment made therefrom; after their retirement certification shall be made from such eligible list by the State Civil Service Commission. Two members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Said Board shall, within thirty days after its members have been appointed, proceed to advertise and hold an examination under the provisions of this Act. The method of examination and the manner of preparing a resulting eligible list and certifying to the Governor therefrom by said Board of Examiners, and making appointments in accordance with such certification by the Governor, shall be the same as prescribed in other examinations, certifications and appointments under this Act, and the said Board shall have the same powers

and obligations in respect thereto as those enjoyed by or imposed upon the State Civil Service Commission. There is hereby created a State Civil Service Commission consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor to serve until removed under the provisions of this section. Whenever a vacancy exists in the office of state civil service commissioner, the Governor shall forthwith appoint the persons standing highest upon the list of persons eligible for appointment to said office until all such vacancies are filled.

In each of the municipalities of the state having a population of five hundred thousand or more inhabitants, as shown by the last census taken by the United States, there is hereby created a Municipal Civil Service Commission consisting of three persons appointed by the chief appointing authority of such municipality, to serve until removed under the provisions of this Act. Whenever a vacancy exists in the office of Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, the chief appointing authority shall make requisition upon the State Civil Service Commission, and the said Commission shall certify to such authority the name and address of the person standing highest upon the list of persons eligible for appointment to said office, and the appointing authority shall forthwith appoint the person so certified by the said Commission therefor.

In each of the municipalities of the state having a population of less than five hundred thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last census taken by the United States, and in each county and subdivision of the state, except municipalities, there is hereby created the office of Civil Service Commissioner, provided such county, municipality or subdivision of the state has a service in all departments of fifty or more persons and an average monthly payroll of five thousand dollars or more, such civil service commissioner to be appointed by the chief appointing authority of the county, municipality or subdivision as the case may be, to service until removed under the provisions of this section.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of any such civil service commissioner, the appointing authority shall make requisition upon the State Civil Service Commission, and the said Commission shall certify to such authority the name and address of the person standing highest upon the list of persons eligible for appointment to said office, and said appointing authority shall forthwith appoint the person so certified. In case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of a civil service commissioner, the chief examiner subordinate to such commissioner shall perform the duties of such commissioner until such absence or sickness shall cease, or until an appointment under the provisions of this Act has been made. Such acting civil service commissioner shall have the same powers as such commissioner. Two members of any Commission having three members shall constitute a quorum. No civil service commissioner shall hold any other lucrative office or employment.

No civil service commissioner shall be removed except for malfeasance in office, gross neglect of duty, or palpable incompetence upon written charges with specifications filed by a citizen of the state, and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense before a trial board, consisting of (1) two persons, each holding the office of judge of a nisi prius court in and for the county in which such commissioner resides; or, if there be more than two judges, then the two senior in age; or, if there be but one, then the person holding said office in a judicial district comprising said county; or, if there be more than one such judge, the one senior in age shall serve; and (2) a third person selected by the two judges aforesaid to act with them as

a member of such trial board. The charges and specificatoinns shall be filed with either of said judges, and shall be heard and determined by said trial board, and its findings and decision shall be final, and if said charges are sustained the trial board may, in its discretion, order the removal of such commissioner, and the order shall be certified to the authority empowered by law to appoint a successor to said commissioner, and said appointing authority shall forthwith remove such commissioner and proceed to fill the vacancy so created pursuant to law. Said trial board and the members thereof shall have power to administer oaths, and to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

Any person holding the office of civil service commissioner on the date this Act takes effect shall continue to hold such office as a temporary appointee only until such time as a regular appointment thereto under the provisions of this Act can be made. Public records of any civil service commission existing on the date this Act takes effect shall be delivered to the Commission created under this Act, and shall remain in full force and effect.

The State Civil Service Commission shall have jurisdiction over all persons and positions in the service of the state, except those exempted in section one of this Act; each county civil service commission shall have jurisdiction over all persons and positions except those exempted in section one of this Act, in the services of their respective counties, municipalities and subdivisions of the state.

Any civil service commissioner who has attained the age of seventy years shall resign his position and retire from office, and the appointing authority shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy so created pursuant to law.

The Commission shall investigate the enforcement and effect of this Act and of the rules of the Commission, the conduct of the employees in the classified service, the methods of administration therein, and the nature, tenure and compensation of all offices and places in the service. It shall investigate the efficiency of all officers and employees, and all groups of officers and employees in the classified service, and shall make recommendations to the officer, board, or other authority in charge of any department, institution or office, of its findings and recommendation for increased efficiency and economy therein.

In the course of any investigation or hearing conducted by the Commission under the provisions of this Act, each member of the Commission, and each officer or board appointed by said Commission to make any such investigation, or to conduct any such hearing, may administer oaths, and shall have power to secure, by its subpoena, both the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

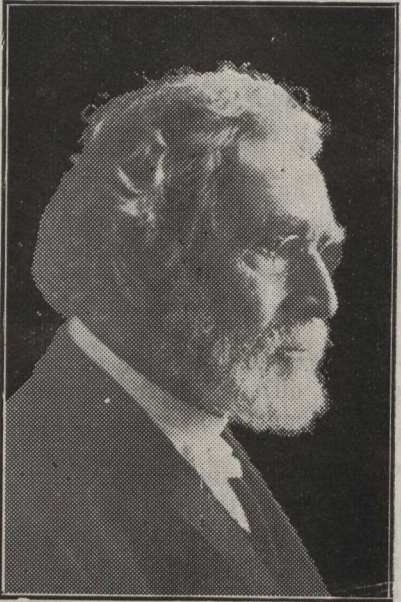
Any person who shall be served with a subpoena to appear and testify, or to produce books and papers issued in the course of an investigation conducted under any provision of this Act, and who shall disobey or neglect to obey any such subpoena shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished as provided in this Act. Every person, who, having taken an oath, or made affirmation before a commissioner or officer appointed by the Commission authorized to administer oaths, shall swear or affirm wilfully, corruptly and falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly.

(Continued in next issue.)

SAMUEL McLAUGHLIN.

Formerly Dominion Photographer,
Died in California.

Samuel McLaughlin, formerly Chief Photographer of the Dominion Government, passed away in California on August 26th, in his 90th year. A native of the North of Ireland, he came to Canada early in life



and established himself in Quebec as an expert chronometer adjuster and watchmaker. Although he first of all took up photographic work, at that time a novelty, as an amateur, his work was of such excellence that he was soon called upon to do the greater part of the photographic work for the Canadian Government, then located at Quebec. This was to become his life's work. On the occasion of the Canadian tour, as Prince of Wales, of his late Majesty King Edward VII, Mr. McLaughlin went as photographer to the party. In 1857 Mr. McLaughlin was sent to Ottawa by the Legislature from Quebec to take a series of photos of the sites of the new Parliament buildings here, forming a valuable historical record

of the Confederation era. In 1865, when the Capital was moved to Ottawa, Mr. McLaughlin came as the Federal Government's photographer. He remained in its service until 1891, when he was superannuated on account of his health. The evening of his life was passed in the salubrious climes of California. Mr. McLaughlin's death has robbed the service of one of its oldest members. Mr. Daniel McLaughlin now occupies his father's old position.

REFORM FOR THE OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Professor Adam Shortt, commissioner of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, has just returned from the United Kingdom. He has been making an extensive investigation into the workings of the inside and outside branches of the Civil Service of Britain, and has gathered much valuable information, which will be embodied in a report which he is preparing.

Referring to the question of appointments, he stated to a newspaper interviewer that in the outside service the influence of politicians had been completely eliminated in the appointment of postmasters, customs and inland revenue officials. In the staffs of these departments there was no interference on the part of members of parliament or local politicians. All appointments were settled by the various heads of departments in London, and the district inspector and Civil Service Commission system worked very well in all the centres visited. An extensive system of promotion exists in the postal and inland revenue branches, whereby officials from any part of the country are eligible for appointments in any other part of the country. "This shows the complete practicability of the efficient working of the service without political interference," said the commissioner.

The Merit System Winning in Ottawa.

The appointment of Mr. R. G. McConnell as Deputy Minister of Mines is most commendable in the interests both of Civil Service administration and of the Department of Mines. Not only is it a recognition of the principle of promotion to the highest ranks of the service from within, a principle dear to the hearts of all Civil Servants, but Mr. McConnell, who is one of the senior geologists of the department, is admirably qualified, by reason of his wide experience and services, to supervise and direct the scientific work of this growing and important department.

Joining the Geological Survey in 1879, he was sent out as assistant with Dr. George Dawson, and accompanied the latter on his exploration from Port Simpson, on the Pacific Coast, to Edmonton. "The immediate object of the exploration," to quote from Dawson, "was to obtain all possible information as to the physical features and economic importance of the country, for the purpose of determining to what extent it offered advantages for the passage of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

With the exception of a short period during 1880, spent in the Province of Quebec, Mr. McConnell has been continuously engaged in a study of the geology and economic mineral resources of Western Canada, from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, and from the international boundary to the Yukon.

Having specialized in the study of mountain structure, he was called upon, in 1903, to report upon the condition of Turtle Mountain after the disastrous rock slide at Frank, Alberta.

In his earlier investigations in what is now Northern Alberta, he was one of the first to draw attention to the enormous deposits of tar sands in that region, and the possibilities of finding oil and natural gas in that western area. But probably the work which has brought him chief renown has been his investigations on the auriferous gravels of the Klondike, and on the copper and other metal resources of the Yukon district, which continued for ten years, from 1898 to 1907. Since 1908 he has devoted his attention mainly to reporting on the geology and mineral resources of the islands and west coast of British Columbia.

Retiring in disposition almost to a fault, Mr. McConnell possesses a high sense of personal honour, and has never sought after preferment, though this is not the first occasion in which an executive position has been offered him. In 1898 he declined the offer of an appointment as Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia, preferring at the time to pursue the more active duties of field work untrammelled by executive responsibility. In his new position he carries with him the assurance of the good will and hearty support and co-operation of the whole staff of the department.

THE CIVILIAN

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THE EDITORS,
THE CIVILIAN,
P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

Communications on any subject of interest
to the Civil Service are invited and will
receive careful consideration.

Ottawa, Sept. 18, 1914

SIR ROBERT BORDEN IN HALIFAX PLATFORM.

A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service should be put into effect, so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination. I am convinced that we shall perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain, under which a member of Parliament has practically no voice in or control over any appointment to the Civil Service.

To use the power of filling positions in the public service as a reward for party service and without regard to the character and capacity of the individual selected is a gross breach of a solemn public trust. A private trustee so dishonouring his office would be subject to punishment by the criminal law.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

At the mass meeting in Ottawa, as reported in another column, a proposal to enroll the personnel of a civil service corps, to be available in case the Militia Department desired its services, was voted down. Instead of the service giving the public a demonstration of its readiness to show enthusiastic co-operation in the present state of martial affairs, an amendment was adopted providing for a consultation with the militia authorities. We consider this amendment an unfortunate one, on account of the injurious impression that may be made.

The meeting was induced to accept the procrastinating amendment on representations made by members of the local regiments, who gave a fine example of loyalty and fidelity to their respective corps, their claim being that it would interfere with recruiting. The claim was fairly made, and deserved and received sympathetic consideration. It is important to keep the local corps up to their full strength.

We desire, however, to make a humble appeal from the argument that the formation of a civil service corps would interfere with recruiting in the "Guards" and "43rd." On the other hand, we think it might have the opposite effect and stimulate enlistment. A civil service corps would provide a new interest, bring spectators to view the manoeuvres of the

“civilians,” and excite a desire for military training in the minds of non-civil servants, who would find their way into the established units.

Moreover, we have the very highest recommendation,—that of Lord Kitchener himself,—to members of class organizations, such as golf, cricket and football clubs to enlist as compatible units in the service of the King. The appended item, taken from the Montreal “Star,” is appropriate to this argument:—

“The formation of two new regiments, the Irish Fusiliers and the Westmount Rifles, has apparently not affected the recruiting of the other organizations. It is admitted that the new regiments make their appeal from a different angle, and many men will join the new bodies who would not be attracted by the regiments already established.”

Without labouring the argument, and with full appreciation of the worthy motives animating the minds of the mover and seconder of the amendment, we esteem it of the highest importance that any danger of misconception in this matter be removed, for some of the dispatches to outside newspapers created the inference that “civil servants refuse to form a regiment.” This is an untrue statement of the case, of course, but to leave no doubt in the public mind (and the service requires some bolstering up in the public mind, according to Mr. Fowler) on the subject, it is desirable, we humbly submit, that 500 or more men place their names on record as being ready, if need be, to form a civil service corps in accordance with the policy enunciated by Lord Kitchener, to which we have made a brief reference.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

As *The Civilian* was going to press for the last issue a news item came in to the effect that Mr. Geo. D. Finlayson had been appointed Superintendent of Insurance. The significance of this appointment is worthy of a comment or two. The joy of it is that it is not an appointment at all, but a promotion.

There are many promotions in the service concerning the merits of which *The Civilian* has no cognizance. This happens to be one of which the editors know something. Mr. Finlayson is a civil servant; that is to say, he has the class consciousness. He is a co-operator. He contributed the fine article on the Insurance Department for *The Civilian's* Special Number. Without noise or fuss, he has for years been a member of the executive of the Savings and Loan Society, and in other ways has evidenced that esprit de corps so desirable. His elevation to the rank of deputy minister increases the ratio of that fine quality (esprit de corps) in the upper ranks of the Ottawa service.

Another phase involved in this promotion must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The promotion was made by the Civil Service Minister, the Honourable W. T. White. Now, Mr. White, as Chairman of the Treasury Board, has had to give countenance to many vicious appointments under the patronage system. He will have to give countenance to many more, especially in the Outside Service, until the Government is enabled, by force of its character and integrity, to overcome the reactionaries in the ranks of its party. But here we find, where Mr. White is in a position to do so, he puts into force the merit system. Had this office become vacant for any length of time the Minister would have been showered with applications

from scores of "unearned incrementors," whether they had ever heard of the Insurance Department before or not.

May we have many such opportunities such as this to celebrate the cause of merit and efficiency.

THE SPECIAL NUMBER.

The editors have received gratifying expressions of approval from many of the organizations of the service in regard to the Special Number. Results more practical and necessary are also beginning to appear, and it is worthy of note that the two societies who have so far assisted, by their machinery, in the disposal of the books to their members are recently formed bodies. The first communication came from H. B. Wheaton, secretary of the Customs Association of Winnipeg, which society has organized and affiliated with the Federation since the last convention. Mr. Wheaton's appearance at the next convention may be looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. The second communication respecting the circulation of the Special Number is, perhaps, more outstanding on account of the smaller size of the locality concerned. From Sydney, N.S., a city of only about 15,000, comes a letter from A. McAulay, secretary of the Postal Clerks' Association. This small association has disposed of 19 copies. The letter is so suggestive of esprit de corps and co-operation that it is considered worthy of reproduction herewith. This association also was formed since the last convention of the Federation.

Editors *The Civilian*:

Enclosed please find money order for \$28.50 (twenty-eight dollars fifty cents). We regret not being able to forward this amount before, but it was not very easy to secure the amount from all. There are still two copies unpaid for, but I hope to be able to forward balance at end of this week. If you will let us know the amount of expressage paid by you in forwarding this package to us our Association will be pleased to remit cost. With all wishes for success.

A. McAULAY, Secretary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There are many Civil Servants in Canada; there are many societies of Civil Servants, some active, some not so active, and some affiliated with the Federation. To one and all, either the individual or the organization, the editors of *The Civilian* extend the invitation for news or views of any matters of personal or service interest. Especially is it desirable that *The Civilian* be supplied with reports of meetings, so that, east and west, all may be informed of the interest which servants of the Crown are taking in their status in the life of the Dominion.

This is both an invitation and an appeal, and applies specially to members of the service outside of Ottawa, there being no other means at present by which *The Civilian* can do justice to our service friends outside the Capital.

The Roll of Honour.

The Civilian acknowledges the courtesy of many members of the service interested in the "Roll of Honour," who have furnished a number of names since the last list of July 4th. The invitation is still open to those who will be good enough to contribute names to the list.

- Lieut. J. H. Bottomley, Ry. P. O., Niagara Falls, 44th Regiment.
 Austin Baker, Money Order Branch, Toronto Post Office, Maxim Gun Squad,
 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
 — Ardagh, M. O. Br., Toronto P. O., Maxim Gun Squad, 2nd Q. O. R.
 — Coe, M. O. Br., Toronto P. O., Maxim Gun Squad, 2nd Q. O. R.
 G. W. Ross, Post Office Dept., Postal Corps.
 L. Edwards, Post Office Dept., Postal Corps.
 Burdette Harman, Marine and Fisheries, No. 1 Co., R. Can. Engineers.
 Victor Lemieux, P. O. Dept., Montreal, 85th Regiment.
 P. Michaud, P. O. Dept., Montreal, 85th Regiment.
 H. Daragon, P. O. Dept., Montreal, Victoria Rifles.
 A. Pelletier, P. O. Dept., Montreal, C. O. T. C.
 W. Massé, P. O. Dept., Montreal, No. 4 C. A. S. C.
 Jos. Boulay, P. O. Dept., Montreal, C. O. T. C.
 Origène Gauthier, P. O. Dept., Montreal, 65th Carabiniers Mont-Royal.
 M. Drouet, P. O. Dept., Montreal, French reservist.
 R. Caillaud, P. O. Dept., Montreal, French reservist.
 J. A. Duboulay, P. O. Dept., Montreal, French reservist.
 H. S. Livett, P. O. Dept., Montreal, English reservist.
 H. Bourgouin, P. O. Dept., Montreal, Canadian Postal Corps.
 Fred. H. Chagnon, P. O. Dept., Montreal, Canadian Postal Corps.
 Sgt. Major Botting, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 4th Canadian Engineers.
 R. E. Oxley, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 4th Canadian Engineers.
 T. Marke, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 4th Canadian Engineers.
 Sgt. Major Barber, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 15th Light Horse.
 Sergeant Nichols, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 15th Light Horse.
 Sergeant McArthur, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 15th Light Horse.
 Sergeant Hand, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 103rd Rifles.
 S. A. Dow, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 103rd Rifles.
 T. E. Bell, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 103rd Rifles.
 R. Hassard, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 103rd Rifles.
 L. Van Schepdale, P. O. Dept., Calgary, 103rd Rifles.
 Capt. R. M. Manahan, Ry. Mail Service, Moose Jaw, 60th King's Royal Rifles.
 Private A. V. Brailton, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, 60th King's Royal Rifles.
 Sergt. H. D. Bolster, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, 27th Sask. Light Horse.
 Tr. R. Williams, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, 16th Sask. Light Horse.
 Tr. R. B. Francis, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, Border Horse.
 Gr. W. B. Stockwood, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, 95th Regiment.
 Pr. R. Harvey, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, Essex Regiment, res.
 Pr. A. Morin, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, French reservist.
 Pr. B. W. Greenhalgh, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, R. A. M. C.
 Gr. R. Bates, Ry. Mail Ser., Moose Jaw, 6th Vancouver Artillery.
 Stanley Hind, Customs, Ottawa, Army Service Corps.

NOTICE TO OUTSIDE SERVICE.

The executive of the Civil Service Federation of Canada proposes to make an appeal to all the members of the Outside Service in regard to a contribution of one day's pay to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Mr. J. A. Smith, president, and Mr. Geo. A. Carpenter, vice-president, have advised the secretary that they approve of the proposal. The secretary will endeavour to make arrangements with the heads of departments for the deduction of the amount from the pay cheque of all who sign an agreement to that effect. If permission is granted, properly drawn up lists will be mailed to the secretaries of all existing organizations. Associations are requested to postpone action in regard to contribution until a circular is issued on the subject by the secretary.

J. A. SMITH,
President.

F. GRIERSON,
Secretary.

A. Lapointe, P. O. Dept., Ottawa, Army Service Corps.
E. J. McGuire, Printing Bureau, Army Service Corps.
J. F. Shaw, Interior Dept., Ottawa, Army Service Corps.
Lieut. J. R. Mills, P. O. Dept., Ottawa, Army Service Corps.
Lieut. F. B. Inkster, Interior Dept., Ottawa, Army Service Corps.
Sgt. Major Halton, Royal Mint, Ottawa, Army Service Corps.
Chas. Dalton, P. O. Dept., Ottawa, Army Service Corps.
Leo Bouchard, C. S. Commission, Army Service Corps.
Geo. Guy, Royal Mint, Army Service Corps.
Wm. G. Addison, Topo. Surveys, 23rd Battery, C. F. A.

THE OTTAWA ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa Association was held at the C. S. Club rooms on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1st. After routine business, Mr. Walter Todd, the Secretary, presented the report of the Superannuation Committee in regard to the proposed bill No. 229. The report was prepared by Mr. R. H. Coats, Chairman of the Committee. After the reading of the introduction to the report, Mr. D. McNeill suggested that consideration of all business be suspended in order to consider the action to be taken in regard to the situation arising out of the war. This suggestion was adopted, and Bill No. 229 and the report thereon will be considered at a special meeting.

On the question of the duty of the In-

side Service in regard to the war, it was moved by Mr. Grierson, and seconded by Mr. O'Neill, that the service be asked to contribute one day's pay, to be deducted from pay cheque in one instalment. After some discussion this motion was withdrawn, and on motion of Mr. Drake, seconded by Mr. Grierson, it was decided to call a general meeting in order to obtain the opinion of the service. Discussion also arose in regard to the formation of a Civil Service regiment. This subject was left over for discussion at the general meeting.

Miss Tremblay, on behalf of the Women's Branch, reported the activities of that body in connection with the Red Cross and other movements in regard to the war. The meeting passed a vote of \$15 to the Women's Branch to be used in the Red Cross work.

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The new Hats are, for the most part, small and close-fitting. Many are cap-like, while others are of the Scotch bonnet type. The McGregor and McLachlin Bonnet, the Rob Roy Cap, the Peter Pan, the Torpedo Boat, the Tricorne and the Sailor are all assembled in friendly confederacy, indicating that Fashion has dealt broadly with the subject of women's head-gear, and has allowed plenty of latitude and freedom of choice, so that individual becomingness can be fully assured.

As regards colorings, sharp notes of contrast are emphasized in the use of Black and White. Black Velvet Hats are variously trimmed with White Ostrich feathers, White Ospreys, White Flowers and White Ribbons. The effect is for the moment startling, but the combination is considered ultra smart. That it is a Byzantine season is apparent in the use of the Roman Stripe, Tartan and Novelty Silks and Ribbons that trim Coats and Gowns and bring into play the Blues, Greens, Reds and other warm hued and gay colorings. Millinery, too, will be affected by this fancy, so that every color will have its value. Some very beautiful hats are noticeable in Taupe Gray and Nigger Head Brown. They are trimmed either with ostrich feathers or velvet pansy flowers in tones to match the velvet from which the hats are evolved. The introduction of the touch of another color—yellow, rose or bluette tends to relieve the monotone. Clematis Purple, also, seems to claim a share of favor. But what advertising pencil could do descriptive justice to the splendor, the style, and the variety of the display? This can only be conveyed by personal inspection—the evidence of one's own eyes. And that inspection is most cordially invited.

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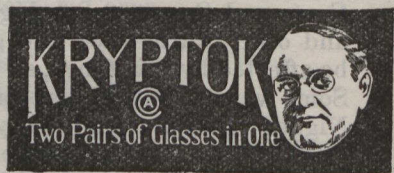
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PROF. LAING, St. Patrick's Hall, Laurier Ave. W.

Please Patronise Our Advertisers.

GEO. S. MALLOCH REPORTED DEAD.

George S. Malloch, B.A., B.Sc., of the Geological Survey, who accompanied the Steffansson Arctic exploring expedition, and was one of the eight men marooned on Wrangel Island by the destruction of the ship *Karluk*, is reported to have died from nephritis before the rescuing expedition reached the party. Two other members of the party also lost their lives. The rescue was effected on September 7th, the party having been marooned for seven months. Two whaling schooners took the survivors off the island and transferred them to the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*, which was endeavouring to reach them. The death of Mr. Malloch is deeply regretted by his former associates in the Geological Survey. He was thirty-five years of age and joined the survey in 1904, being made assistant geologist in 1909. He was the author of several valuable reports on coal fields in Western Canada. His father, Dr. Malloch, resides in Hamilton.

PROF. SAUNDERS DEAD.

William Saunders, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., who has been called the founder of Canada's experimental farm system, and one of the most distinguished men ever identified with the Dominion public service, died in London, Ont., on September 13th, aged seventy-eight years.

Dr. Saunders was born in Devonshire, England, and came to Canada at the age of twelve years, settling in London. As a young man he was in the chemical manufacturing business, and took a prominent part in the establishment of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, of which he was president for two years. In 1882 he was appointed public analyst for Western Ontario, and in the same year joined the faculty of the Western University. He was a founder and for three years president of the Entomological Society of Ontario. For thirteen years he edited the "Canadian Entomologist." He was also president of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association, and of the Association for the Promotion of Agricultural Science. He experimented extensively in fruit-growing, and his book, "Insects Injurious to Fruit," attracted wide attention. In 1881 he was appointed one of the Fellows who formed the Biological Section of the Royal Society of Canada, of which he became president. He was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Forestry Association.

In 1880 he was a member of the Ontario

Royal Commission on Agriculture. In 1885 the Dominion Government sent him on a tour of the experimental farms of the United States and Europe. He reported his findings, and next year the Government established the five original experimental farms of Canada, and made Dr. Saunders director. This high position he filled with great ability for twenty-five years, retiring because of physical disability. He was an LL.D. of Queen's University and a member of numerous scientific societies in America and Europe. The honour of the C. M. G. was conferred upon him in 1905. His five sons are all men of note in their respective callings, one of them being Dr. Charles Saunders, Dominion Cerealist.

MASS MEETING AT OTTAWA.

A general meeting of the Ottawa service was held on the evening of Friday, Sept. 4th, to consider the action to be taken by the Inside Service in regard to the war. Over 400 members attended. The President of the Association, Mr. Arthur Pare, in opening the meeting, stated that they had duties as well as rights, and the time had come when the rights had to be waved aside and the duties were of momentous consideration. They had duties to perform both as civil servants and citizens. He then called upon Mr. F. Grierson, Secretary of the Federation who was given the privilege of moving the following resolution on behalf of the executive:—

"Whereas, the crisis through which this country and Empire are at present passing, places a heavy responsibility upon all its subjects, to do everything in their power to render help and assistance as best they may, either by taking up arms in the defence of their country, or by providing help and sustenance for the families and dependants of those who have so taken up arms, etc.

"Whereas, Civil Servants are, as a class, debarred, by reason of the peculiar nature of their duties, from volunteering, in any great numbers, to go to the front, and

"Whereas, they desire to publicly express in some form the sense of the responsibility which rests upon them in common with the whole community to make due provision for those who may be in need through the call to arms, and

"Whereas, the Canadian Patriotic Fund appears to offer the practical and best available means of adequately and impartially distributing such help and sustenance, be it therefore

"Resolved, that the Civil Servants in general meeting here assembled heartily approve of, and endorse the suggestion that the Civil Service as a body should make a worthy and liberal contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and they recommend that the said contribution should be raised by the deduction from the salary cheque of each and every Civil Servant, signing an agreement to that effect, of a sum equal to one day's pay of such Civil Servant. And they further recommend that this resolution be referred to the executive of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, with a request that the same be carried into effect by them so far as it applies to the Inside Service"

The motion was seconded in a few words by Mr. J. C. O'Connor, the treasurer. The mover of the resolution explained that the contribution was to be conditional upon each one signing an agreement to permit a day's pay to be deducted from his cheque. Mr. Wm. MacKenzie, President of the Savings and Loan Society, urged strenuously against giving the contribution in instalments. The motion was carried after an enthusiastic discussion; one speaker desired to give a month's pay. It was also explained to the meeting that the Federation would use its machinery in order to ask the members of the Outside Service to do likewise.

A motion regarding the formation of a civil service regiment in Ottawa was then moved by Mr. Grierson and seconded by Mr. A. T. McFarlane, to the following effect:—

"Whereas, there are a great number of Civil Servants in Ottawa who are at present unattached to any military corps, and

"Whereas, it is desirable that Civil Servants should at this time co-operate in the defence of the Empire,

"Therefore, be it resolved that this meeting considers that the Ottawa service might furnish the personnel of a Civil Service Regiment, and that the executive of the Ottawa Association give the Government an undertaking to provide said personnel to fill the ranks of such a regiment to be used in any manner the Government may see fit."

A number of members of the local corps presented objections to the motion on the ground that such a movement would interfere with their recruiting, and on the motion of Mr. J. A. Wilson, of the Naval Service, seconded by Mr. C. S. Birtch, Trade and Commerce, it was decided that a committee composed of the mover, seconder and the executive call upon the Militia Department and ascertain the best manner in which the Association could help in co-operating with the city corps in the matter of defence.

Mr. Pare, in a few fitting words, thanked those present for such a highly satisfactory meeting.

TORONTO POST OFFICE STAFF AND PATRIOTIC FUND.

At the call of the Postmaster, there was held at the General Post Office, Toronto, Wednesday, Aug. 26th, a meeting to consider the general appeal for assistance issued by the Toronto-York Patriotic Association, the local organization, to relieve any dependent on those who have so nobly and numerously rallied to the allies' call. There were present representatives from every staff and division of the postal service, to the number of forty, presided over by Chief Superintendent Geo. Ross.

After having the expression and suggestions of most of those present, it was moved by Mr. Jacob Moenschfelder, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, seconded by Capt. Ecclestone, Assistant Inspector, that each employee of the Toronto office is expected to contribute at least one day's pay. Carried unanimously. It is expected this donation will aggregate twenty-five hundred dollars.

Committee: Chairman, Chief Supt. Geo. Ross; vice-chairman, Postmaster W. B. Rogers; secretary, John Marrs, superintendent R. M. S.; treasurers, Inspector Sutherland and

W. E. Lemon, assistant postmaster.

With cheers for the allies, Belgium and the King, the timely meeting for a worthy cause concluded.

LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE IN THE WEST.

Customs Officials to Join the Firing Line.

By T. A. K. T.

Despite the cosmopolitan nature of residents in the West of Canada, there can be no mistake about the prevailing patriotism in the hearts of the majority of subjects of the King and Empire. In this direction Edmonton takes a very prominent stand, and it is interesting to note that H. M. Customs has contributed its quota, not only by monetary consideration but also by sending four smart young soldiers to Valcartier, en route to the front, while others, whose family ties for the present keep them at home, are only too willing, if necessity arises, to follow suit. Lieut. T. C. Sims has had experience of several years on one of H. M. battleships, where he became gunnery instructor, but since that time has devoted his energies to drilling members of the 101st Regiment of Fusiliers. Lieut. S. H. Thieme, of the 19th Alberta Dragoons, is another keen young soldier, who discarded his rank and joined as a trooper in order to make sure of a place at the front. Sergt. H. H. Griesbach, of the 101st Regiment, is equally keen, the same remark applying to Sergt. A. Armstrong, who plays the big drum. In addition to these patriotic young officers, several others have joined what is called in Edmonton "The Home Guard"—a company formed, and including many of the most prominent citizens, for the defence of any part of Canada that might be threatened, and

for the ensurance of peace and order in the city itself. Shooting and drilling is the order of the day, and should trouble arise this would be found a very useful body of men to tackle it. In addition to these contributions, the Customs Service is helping to furnish the sinews of war, via the pocket, for when Mr. J. W. Shera, the collector, suggested devoting a day's pay to the Patriotic Fund every man in the office at once cheerfully agreed, and steps were made to deduct the same from the September salaries.

As the result of a request by the Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance, to receive suggestions from Civil Servants or Associations respecting the requirements of the service, with a view to formulating a bill to be presented to Parliament at the next session, and a canvas of the western ports by officers of the Northern Alberta Customs Association, a convention will be held in Calgary on October 2nd and 3rd, when delegates from Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and other ports have promised to attend. This convention should be of considerable interest to other ports, and is being keenly anticipated here.

EXCELLENT CHARACTER.

It was on a railway out in the Far West grain-country that constant complaints from farmers regarding the destruction of cattle along the line had induced the superintendent to initiate a system of tabulating these complaints. The aggrieved ones were requested to fill up a special form, giving full particulars of the slaughtered cattle.

At the bottom of the form was a space reserved for a reply to the question, "Disposition of carcass."

On one occasion a wayback old farmer, after some pondering, wrote in the space alluded to these concise instructions: "Kind and gentle."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Canadian Militia.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

The Civilian of September 4th to hand, and wish to draw your attention to "The Peace Time Soldier," which I am surprised to see published at all, let alone in *The Civilian*, as up to date the publication has given evidence of being published by men of intelligence. However, I suppose we should not jump on you too hard for falling once, as this piece of poetry apparently slipped through in mistake, as the proper place for it was the waste basket. Ever since the war broke out we have heard quite a lot of criticism in regard to the militia, and so far as my observation goes it has been entirely unmerited. The department called for twenty thousand men, and got at least one-third more than they wanted, and, if reports be true, they were subjected to the strictest kind of an examination. These men are practically all members of the Canadian militia, and I know of dozens who were turned down here on account of slight physical defects. I suppose we should not pay any attention to poetry written by a person who is apparently ashamed to put his name over the result of the workings of his brains, but when it passed the intelligent censors at the head of *The Civilian* I think it time to give the lie to the writer. These things are generally written by superior beings, who, in time of trouble, would be found in the cellar instead of setting an example in sacrifice for their country. I have never run across any boasting militiaman, neither have they in this war done any skulking, neither do they need any such words as contained in "The Peace Time Soldier" to urge them to do their duty. However, the author apparently knew what he or she was talking about when they signed themselves "Cynico." I venture to say that "Cynico" will never be found in the forefront of battle, nor in any place of usefulness where hard work and sacrifice is needed. Hoping I have not taken up too much of your time, and assuring you that I intend no affront, personally or otherwise, to the hard-working editors of *The Civilian*, I remain,

Yours truly,

J. E. FOREMAN,

C/o H. M. Customs.

Hamilton, Ont, Sept. 8, 1914.

* * * * *

A Co-Operative Boarding House.

Customs Statistics, Ottawa, Aug. 27, 1914.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Has the executive of the Civil Service Association ever considered the establishment of a co-operative boarding house? Is there not a sufficient number of civil servants paying high rates for very ordinary board, who would be willing to join in such a scheme? Does the executive think that better board could be served at lower prices than the average boarding house charges? Can you give estimates, or find some one who will?

I ask these questions because the landlady is raising her rate for board from eighteen to twenty dollars.

Yours truly,

W. L. WILSON.

Women's Column.

"We cannot fail if we live always in the brave and cheerful attitude of mind. He alone fails who gives up and lies down."

Remember—

To devote your spare minutes to work for the soldiers,—join the army of knitters and you will be surprised to find how much you will accomplish almost without knowing it. Miss La Fleur, Department of Marine and Fisheries, will give any further information regarding the procurement of materials and patterns.

Another very laudable and useful movement is the class held at the Y. W. C. A. from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on First Aid to the Wounded. Fractures, bandaging and a practical study of anatomy are part of the course. This is a very desirable knowledge for all women to possess through life, and is worth making an effort to obtain.

* * * * *

These Christian Nations.

"After two thousand years of Christianity, the world is involved in the most terrible struggle in its history. Every man among the 20,000,000 who may be fighting in the next few weeks or months is a product of the Christian era. The Kaiser, upon whom, by the common judgment of the world, responsibility for the cataclysm is placed, is a religious man. His personal life has been blameless, and a model for all Europe. He is a devout and regular church-goer. Rarely does he make a public speech that contains no handsome reference to the Deity. Today he is calling for the blessing of God upon the German arms, and the heavens have not opened to destroy him. Yet for all the influence Christianity seems to have had upon the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Peace might never have walked the earth. Christianity must be reckoned a failure in the affairs of nations as long as it countenances and supports a system of government that places in the hands of a madman like William of Germany the power to plunge the world in war."

* * * * *

The above clipping was sent me for publication without anything to indicate from what paper it had been culled. It is full of practical truths, which, no doubt, each and everyone of us have thought and felt very often within the last few anxious weeks, when the heart of the Empire almost stopped beating from the suspense and the awful, sickening realization that, no matter what the outcome of the fight may be, the red blood of the flower of Europe is being poured out during every minute of each day and night. Women and babies are homeless and starving, gazing out of horror-stricken eyes, with mute despair in their hearts, on their blazing homes and their dead, or dying, husbands and sons. What does it matter whether they be Germans or allies? The horror, the suffering, the blank despair, are there just the same. German children are crying for their fathers, and the happy homes which they will never again see, just as well as French and English children. In the face of all this awful carnage and murder, nationalities and sides must fade into insignificance beside the great brotherhood of man which should exist. We can only put down our heads and weep to think that men are raging, wild animals, tearing their fellows limb from limb and laying a once beautiful civilization in ruins. What a dreadful thing it is to think that any man, or any body of men, has the power to plunge a peaceful

world into such a veritable hell. God grant that all this pouring forth of life-blood may win for future generations a sane method of settling their differences. If it should, then all this horror will not have been in vain—but the price already paid is terrible!

* * * * *

To the men who have gone forth to fight and give their lives, if necessary, in the cause of right and honour, be they British, French, Belgian or Russian, it matters not, be all honour given! It is gratifying to know that the children of the King stand ready and willing to do his bidding. When once the war has been entered upon the children of the house must show a united front. This they have done, and will continue to do to the end.

* * * * *

And *woman!* What can she do *now?* except her utmost to relieve the sufferings of the sufferers by giving her work, her money, her knowledge of nursing to the poor victims, no matter who they may be. We shall all give willingly a day's salary, I am sure, and the nimbleness of our fingers to fashion some necessary comforts for sick and wounded, and this is all we can do, except pray to the Infinite God to bring the rulers of this earth back to their sane minds again. In the future, however, it is a woman's voice and influence which will ultimately extinguish the torch of war in the civilized world. It must and will come some time. The lives of our sons have cost too much to have them shattered on a brutal battlefield. It is not for this that each prospective mother goes into the dark valley of deadly pain and suffering, and even into the *shadow of death* when she gives life to a son. It is not for this that she lives a life of perfect unselfishness during all his long years of childhood—always looking forward to the day when she shall see him take his place in the ranks of the battle of life, the great conflict of good over evil. There she pictures him working for the triumph of all good, the joy, the peace, the love of his fellow man.

We have a great and holy mission! To woman it belongs, and it will be through her that, eventually, the world will come to settle its disputes through the God-like powers of intellect and *not* by the destruction of the bodies, the homes, and, in many cases, even the souls of men.

DOROTHY DAY.

A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

At the last session of the Legislature of New Jersey the Civil Service Commission of that state was empowered to appoint a special committee for the investigation of conditions. It was brought to the attention of the Legislature that glaring inequalities exist. The presence of these conditions was attributable to the political influence brought to bear in determining appointments, salary increases and promotions.

A vast amount of testimony will have to be taken. The heads of the

city and county departments, as well as assistants, will be called to testify as to salaries and conditions in general.

The present plan is to appoint a sub-committee, which will hold the hearings and gather the data. The work here will be carried on along the same lines as it has been conducted in New York, Chicago and Washington. Active co-operation of heads of departments will be necessary.

The Commission is not desirous of engaging experts to make investigations, but rather depends upon the

co-operation of the employees themselves. In brief, the data is to be the following:—

First—A detailed and intimate knowledge of the kind of work done by every city employee.

Second—A definite classification and exact description of the kinds of work being done.

Third—A determination of the fair value of these different kinds of work in the city service.

Fourth—The functions of all city departments.

Fifth—The existing methods of performing these functions.

A certain market value of the work performed by the employees will also be placed upon the positions, and this "market value" will probably be ascertained from large corporations whose employments include the kind of work under consideration.

It is believed such a classification, state-wide in its plan, would mean an actual saving to any municipality and would safeguard a city against an annually increasing employment list rather than to throw any large number of persons out of employment.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB OF OTTAWA.

The following new members have been elected to the Club:—

G. T. Hann, Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

D. Hogan, Inspector Dominion Police.

J. E. Rourke, Comptroller of Currency, Finance Department.

Major L. H. Sitwell, Militia Department.

LAUGH.

Why live with the shades eternally pulled down? Why not open the windows of your soul, and see something worth living for—worth laughing at? Remember, the pendulum of life swings from tears to smiles; and when a fellow lives like a daily funeral, it's time to take a laugh-powder—laugh like "all gol darn."

NOTES.

The first consignment of the million bags of flour given by Canada to the Mother Country has been received across the water. The Department of Trade and Commerce is in charge of this undertaking, and is also shipping oats and hay from Canada to the Old Land.

The Marine and Fisheries Department has completed removal of its branches from the West Block and Sussex street to the Rea building.

Fifteen men of the Post Office Department are handling mails at Valcartier Camp. A number of them will go to Europe with the overseas contingent.

The number of insurance policies under the Government insurance plan has now passed the 1,000 mark. An impetus was given to the issuance of these policies by the co-operation of the Federation and its branch associations through the medium of publicity.

The Civil Service commission is advertising for two electrical engineers for service in the Radiotelegraph Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, at an initial salary of \$1,000 per annum.

Application forms must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 21st day of September next.

Letter carriers and the inside staff of the Ottawa Post Office voted one day's pay to the Red Cross Fund.

TRAVELING THROUGH THE WORLD.

The man who fails is the man who
quails

When he see Dame Trouble appear,
And foolishly frets and weakly lets
Her lead him around by the ear.

The man who wins kicks Fate on the
shins,

Whenever she gets in his way,
Flings woe from the track and never
turns back

To hear what she has to say.

—S. E. Kiser.

Wife, entering room wringing her hands: "Now I have done it! But it serves me right for not turning on the light! I might have known I should make a mistake!" Husband: "What have you done—taken poison?" Wife: "Poison? No. I've put a penny stamp on a post-

"GREENBACKS" AND THE CIVIL SERVANT WHO INVENTED THEM.

By E. G. O'Connor.

"Greenbacks" received their name in 1859. The naming took place in the spacious stone building now the home of La Chambre de Commerce, on St. Gabriel street, facing the Champ de Mars in Montreal. Fifty-five years ago our printers of bank notes shared the dismay of their American brethren as photographic counterfeits appeared. The British American Bank Note Company, perplexed by this new hazard, consulted Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada. He suggested the use as a pigment of sesquioxide of chromium. From that day to this it has been a safeguard against fraud because, for all the vividness of its green tint, it refuses to be copied by a camera. In 1861 the Civil War began with the storming of Fort Sumter: "greenbacks" were soon issued in volumes vastly larger than Dr. Hunt, or his clients, had in 1859 deemed possible.

Dr. Hunt was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1826. He died in New York in 1892. At Yale College in chemistry and mineralogy he established new records, and this primacy brought him to Montreal. When Sir William E. Logan, then director of the Geological Survey, sought a chemist and mineralogist, Dr. Hunt was recommended for the post by his teacher and lifelong friend, Dr. Benjamin Silliman. Dr. Hunt fulfilled his onerous duties with rare ability, energy and fidelity. He was one of the builders who laid foundations broad and deep for the mineral development which enriches the Dominion to-day. He was one of the first investigators of the iron and copper beds of Canada, of her wealth in petroleum, salt and phosphates. He pointed out that wheat harvests in the Eastern Provinces were dwindling be-

cause their soils had been exhausted of wheat-food. In thousands of analyses of soils he named the fertilizers in many demanded. He examined water from hundreds of mineral springs, adjudging their merits, usually slight enough. Joining hands with his friend, Dr. James Douglas, he perfected an ingenious process for the treatment of difficult copper ores.

While thus diligent in economic fields, he gave much thought to the cosmic forces which have brought this planet to its present habitability from heats almost solar. He held that this globe has solidified from its centre. This core, as it cracked in cooling, admitted circulating waters which ages ago dissolved and brought to the surface the elements now crystallized as rocks. This theory he set forth in a brilliant course of lectures many years ago. His last address will never be forgotten while any of his hearers live. His theme was the debt due by chemistry to pharmacy, and the prodigal repayment of that debt. He began by telling how much chemistry owed to alchemy, with its fanciful quest for magical remedies. But in pursuing phantoms Geber and his disciples unwittingly invaded new empires. Often a random experiment brought a gem to light.

Early in his career Dr. Hunt became a member of the Royal Society of London; not long afterward he was admitted to the National Academy of Sciences of the United States. He was a founder of the Royal Society of Canada, and took an active part in organizing its work. He wrote much, but chiefly in the form of official reports and elaborate papers read before learned societies. Among his books his "Chemical and Geological Essays" is to-day of most interest.

The whale rarely, if ever, swallows anything larger than a herring. Although the head is of enormous size, from one-quarter to one-third the length of the body, and the mouth fifteen to twenty feet long and six to eight feet wide, the opening of the gullet is not larger than a man's fist.

LA MARSEILLAISE.

Allons, enfants de la patrie!
 Le jour de gloire est arrivé;
 Contre nous de la tyrannie,
 L'étendard sanglant est levé! (bis)
 Entendez-vous dans les campagnes,
 Mugir ces féroces soldats?
 Ils viennent jusque dans nos bras,
 Egorger nos fils, nos compagnes!

Refrain :

Aux armes, citoyens!
 Formez vos bataillons:
 Marchons, marchons,
 Qu'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons!

Que veut cette horde d'esclaves,
 Contre nous en vain conjurés?
 Pour qui ces nobles entraves,
 Ces fers dès longtemps préparés? (bis)
 Français pour nous, ah! quel outrage!
 Quels transports il doit exciter!
 C'est nous qu'on ose méditer
 Le rendre à l'antique esclavage?

Refrain.

Tremblez, tyrans, et vous perfides,
 L'opprobre de tous les parties;
 Tremblez! vos projets parricides
 Vont enfin recevoir leur prix, (bis)
 Tout est soldat pour vous combattre:
 S'ils tombent nos jeunes héros,
 La terre en produit de nouveaux
 Contre vous tous prêts à se battre.

Refrain.

Amour sacré de la patrie,
 Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs;
 Liberté, liberté chérie,
 Combats avec tes défenseurs; (bis)
 Sous nos drapeaux que la victoire
 Accoure à tes mâles accents
 Que tes ennemis expirants
 Voient ton triomphe et notre gloire.

Refrain.

Que l'amitié, que la patrie,
 Fassent l'objet de tous nos vœux;
 Ayons toujours l'âme remplie

Des feux qu'ils inspirent tous deux ; (bis)
 Soyons unis, tout est possible,
 Nos vils ennemis tomberont ;
 Alors les Français cesseront
 De chanter ce refrain terrible.
 Refrain.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

“The Marseillaise” was written by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a young French officer of engineers, penned on the night of April 27, 1792. It was written in Strassburg, the principal city which was taken from France by Germany in the war of 1870-71, and around which the present conflict will probably rage. The following is a free translation of the famous French Republican song:—

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory!
 Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you rise!
 Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
 Behold their tears and hear their cries!
 Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
 With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
 Affright and desolate the land,
 While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
 To arms! to arms! ye braves!
 The avenging sword unsheath;
 March on! march on! all hearts resolved
 On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
 Which treacherous kings confederate raise;
 The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
 And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
 And shall we basely view the ruin,
 While lawless force, with guilty stride,
 Spreads desolation far and wide,
 With crimes and blood his hands imburning?
 To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

O, Liberty! can man resign thee,
 Once having felt thy generous flame?
 Can dungeons, bolts, or bars confine thee?
 Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
 Too long the world has wept, bewailing
 That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
 But freedom is our sword and shield,
 And all their arts are unavailing.
 To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

Personals.

General.

A son of William Smith, I. S. O., of the Archives, has enlisted in England in "C" Squadron of the King's Royal Horse. This squadron is composed entirely of Rhodes students from the universities. Mr. Smith is a Rhodes man from Queen's, attending Oxford.

Henrietta, eldest daughter of R. Archambault, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was married by Rev. Father Berard at St. Jean Baptiste Church, Ottawa, on August 25th, to N. Villemaire.

J. Sydney Roe, Secretary to the Minister of Customs, has returned to Ottawa after spending several months in England.

Georges L. Bunnelle, of the Post Office Department, a reservist of the French army, is now with his regiment at the seat of war.

Joseph North, of the Post Office Department, Toronto, has returned from a two months' trip to England.

The appointment of Dr. H. C. Wetmore, of St. John, N.B., to be Deputy Receiver-General for the Dominion in that city, in place of Hon. Robert Maxwell, deceased, is unofficially announced.

The marriage of Duncan Gow, of the Department of Agriculture, to Carrie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Palmer, was solemnized on September 9th, Rev. F. C. Reynolds officiating.

Jack Cadden, who has charmed and edified the readers of *The Civilian* with his verses, is to be married on Oct. 6th at Moose Jaw.

The following is a list of recent promotions of technical officers in the Topographical Surveys Branch, Interior Department:—

To 1A—T. Shanks, Assistant Surveyor General.

To 1B—E. M. Dennis, S. N. Hill, F. D. Henderson.

To 2A—H. E. Hayward, K. D. Harris, J. Milliken, W. A. Purdy, H. Parry, R. O. Spreckley.

Roy Leggo Campbell, B.A., B.Sc.F., of Montreal, formerly of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, and son of A. C. Campbell, of the "Hansard" staff, and Mrs. Campbell, was married at St. Mary's, Ont., on September 9th to Helen Russell, B.A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russell, of that town. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Fowlie, of Colingwood.

Mr. R. M. Graham, Bridgeburg and St. Thomas R. P. O., has returned from a long sojourn at Bradford, Pa., in search of health.

Mr. Diedrich, formerly a clerk in Gode-

rich P. O., has been appointed to the railway mail service in London district. Mr. Diedrich has passed the qualifying examination.

Richard Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce, has returned from England.

John A. Heisler, of the Department of Public Works, is off duty on account of illness.

Our old friend "Vagrant" is on another of his tramps. He left Ottawa Sept. 15th under sealed orders, and his destination is known only to himself. However, he has promised to keep *The Civilian* posted as to his wanderings.

Frederick Augustus Evans, of the Department of Insurance, was married in Halifax on September 9th by Rev. Hamilton Wigle, to Bessie Edith, daughter of the late J. C. Hills, of that city.

Obituary.

Walter Welsh, Deputy Collector of Customs at Windsor, Ont., for eighteen years, died on August 31st after an illness of several months following a paralytic stroke. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1844, came to Canada with his father's family in 1857, and resided for many years in Tilbury West. He leaves a widow and eight children.

Winnifred, daughter of Alexandre Lecourt, of the Government Printing Bureau, died at her parents' home in Hull on August 30th, aged eighteen years.

The death occurred in Ottawa on August 31st of the widow of the late Elzear Brosseau, some time of the Department of the Secretary of State.

William A. Annable, who died in Ottawa on September 1st, in his eightieth year, was the father of William Annable, of the Post Office Department.

John Crawley, father of Wilfred Crawley, of the Department of Public Works, died on September 4th, aged sixty-three years.

Bernard Thomas, aged twenty-three years, of the Ottawa city fire department, died on September 14th of injuries received on duty on August 14th. Fred. Thomas, of the Militia Department, is a brother.

THE DOVE OF PEACE.

They've shot the feathers off him,
They've busted both his wings,
They've closed one eye and he is shy
An awful lot of things.
If he should hop to you,
You'd run and yell "Police!"
He looks absurd, the poor old bird,
Our friend, the dove of peace.

Athletics.

An important Ottawa Civil Service athletic event has been fixed for Sept. 26th, being the annual track and field competitions under the energetic management of President Sims and Secretary Doyle, of the Ottawa C. S. Baseball Association. The sports will probably be exhibited at the Rideau Hall grounds, and notice to this effect will be given in the daily press. A great success is anticipated by the officers of the Association. The tickets are 25c each, and are on sale at Blair's, Limited.

The following events will be open to all Civil Servants of amateur standing:—

- 100 yards dash.
- 220 yards dash.
- Five-mile race, open.
- Quarter mile.
- One mile race.
- Throwing the baseball.
- Running high jump.
- Running broad jump.
- Putting the 16-lb. shot.
- 100 yards, open.

Tug-of-war, departmental teams and outsiders, open, 8 or 10 men.

Relay race, between departments.

Ladies' race, 50 yards.

President, H. R. Sims, Assistant Chief Engineer's Office, Public Works Dept.; secretary, T. V. Doyle, Customs Statistics, Woods building.

R. R. Farrow, assistant commissioner of Customs, was elected vice-president of the Dominion Lawn Bowling Association at the annual meeting in Toronto. Sir John S. Willison is president.

It is uncertain whether another match will be played this season for the Birks trophy, the blue ribbon prize of Eastern lawn bowling. The Ottawa Club successfully defended it against Prescott. The Montreal A. A. A. was the next challenging club, but has defaulted because mutually satisfactory dates could not be arranged. This makes seven games and one default this season. The rules call for eight games per season, but do not indicate whether a default shall count as a game in this respect. Two years ago the Victorias held that it did count, and kept the Birks cup for the winter under just such circumstances as now exist. If it is now decided that a default is not to be so reckoned the Ottawas will have to defend the trophy against the Victorias yet this autumn.

INTERIOR DEPT., OTTAWA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Scores for Saturday, August 22.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tl.
J. M. Roberts.....	34	34	30	98
H. R. S. Gow	30	33	28	91
J. J. Carr	30	30	26	86
H. R. Clewes	27	30	26	83
W. Thompson	26	32	24	82

Scores for Saturday, Sept. 5.

	600 yds.	500 yds.	200 yds.	Tl.
H. R. S. Gow	27	31	30	88
C. A. E. Clendinnen.	24	33	31	88
J. J. Carr	26	31	30	87
J. M. Roberts	25	31	31	87
W. A. Purdy	25	30	28	83
G. S. Wallis	22	27	29	78
J. L. Crawford	18	30	30	78
A. E. Shore	25	26	..	51

First class spoon, J. M. Roberts.

Second class spoon, J. J. Carr.

Third class spoon, C. A. E. Clendinnen.

Scores for Saturday, Sept. 12.

Three separate scores were fired at the 500-yards firing point, as the men of the machine gun battery were practising at this range only. The possible score was 105.

	1	2	3	Tl.
A. E. Shore	35	34	32	101
E. Turcotte	32	34	32	98
W. A. Purdy	31	35	32	98
P. A. Wood	32	28	33	93
J. L. Crawford	32	32	28	92
J. J. Carr	29	32	30	91
P. Sherrin	28	31	29	88
H. R. S. Gow	32	31	25	88
E. Foley	29	25	31	85
G. S. Wallis	22	28	31	81
C. A. E. Clendinnen.	25	29	26	80
C. E. Gunby	15	21	26	62

Spoons for possibles, A. E. Shore and W. A. Purdy.

The Association is still holding weekly shoots, and will continue to do so until the ranges are closed.

Owing to several members being on active service, all prize competitions have been cancelled with the exception of spoon shoots, and these are being held every second shoot as usual.

A man, entering a cafe, was immediately greeted by a loquacious waiter, who said cheerily, "I have devilled kidney, pigs' feet, and calves' brains." The customer surveyed him coolly. "Have you?" he replied. "Well, what are your ailments to me? I came here for something to eat!"