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The Romance of the Dead Letter Office.

For over half a century Mr. G. R. Smith has laboured in the Dead Letter Office of the British Post Office Department, and he has recently written a book on his experiences, for private circulation; a book so fascinating, so informative, and so full of good humour, that it certainly deserves to be widely known. In the pages of this volume we realise, perhaps for the first time, the gigantic work of the Post Office, its untiring care, its ingenuity, and its splendid system of organization. The Postman becomes a romantic figure, and that little penny stamp the means of giving us the greatest value for our money in the world.

Mr. F. Hadland Davis writing in the British *Civilian* re-tells some of Mr. Smith's stories as follows:

An amusing story is told of the days when letters were franked. A Duke kindly consented to frank a letter for a lady friend of his. However, nothing could be made of the Duke's writing, and it was returned, marked "illegible." The lady told the Duke about it, and that amiable man, though at first a little annoyed, again franked the letter for her, setting about it with all the care of a schoolboy trying very hard for a writing prize. This time the letter was returned, marked "forgery." The Duke had written too well!

In 1847, the year of the Chartist Rising, the Bank of England was covered with sand-bags, and Government men, including those of the Post Office, were called out to defend public buildings from an attack by Fergus O'Connor and his followers. Mr. Smith remarks that though he still treasures his staff as a trophy of his duty as special con-

stable, many of his fellow-men have converted their staves "into kitchen rolling-pins"! I suspect that the wives of these brave men had much to do with this domestic transformation, and now realize that, in addition to the old adage, it is possible to spare the rod and spoil the pastry! Long after the inaugurated forces were withdrawn the Chartists still caused considerable alarm in the Dead Letter Office. On one occasion a curious cylinder arrived in the office. For days no one would open what was generally considered to be an infernal machine. At length, however, with much fear and trembling, Mr. Smith opened the cylinder with a file, and discovered samples of Indian tea in little tin boxes!

It was one of Mr. Smith's duties to supervise the management of certain provincial Post Offices, and to coach a suitable man for the position of Postmaster. While at Scarborough, in this capacity, he narrates the following story:—"One day, a plump little woman, with a shawl on her head and a fish-basket (in which was a letter) on one of her naked arms, came in and asked for 'One o' them stickers,' putting down a wet, scaly penny. On receiving the stamp she popped it into her mouth, and sucked it furiously; then, taking it out, she tried to squeeze it into place on her letter with her fat thumb; but it slipped away all over its surface. 'Drat the thing, he wunt stick,' she exclaimed. 'Let's try again,' and popped it once more into her mouth. Of course that did not improve matters. The 'sticker' slipped about more than before. The poor woman looked appealingly at me, and said, as she raised the

pulpy mass to *my* mouth, 'You gie 'un a lickin, and stick 'un on for me.' 'No, no!' I exclaimed, 'the sticker is of no use now. You must buy another, and don't suck all the sticky off again.' 'What, pay another penny? Nowt o' th' sort. That was a bad 'un, and you know it. You'll jist gie me a good 'un.' That, of course, I refused. 'Then I'll just go an' tell passon (parson), and he'll write and tell the Queen about yer sellin' bad stickers.'"

Mr. Smith tells another humorous story of a gentleman riding through Dublin in a jaunting car. Noticing the General Post Office, he inquired, "And what are those three figures at the top?" "Och, and shure they are the twelve Apostles, yer honour," replied the driver. "Twelve Apostles! but there are only three." "Thru for ye, yer honour, but indade they are all there." "But I only see three," persisted the mystified gentleman. "Well, sor, I'll just tell ye. The fact is they're in a muddle inside, all in arrairs, so they got nine of the Apostles to come down and help 'em; and they're inside now sorten the letters. Indade ye may take my word for it."

In regard to returned letters and packets containing value, it is necessary for those making claims to give some tangible proof of their eligibility. On one occasion a gentleman came into the office and claimed a letter containing a cheque. He had no communication bearing his name, and for some reason or other he had come away without his handkerchief. Much irritated, the gentleman retired. In a few minutes, however, he returned with a radiant smile on his face. "If I can show you," said he, "my name on the tail of my 'Eureka,' will that satisfy you?" Mr. Smith laughingly pointed out that the Post Office was scarcely a place for dressing and undressing in. However, the caller's ingenuity was rewarded, and he went away with the desired possession. How curious that the garment

on which the proof of his identity was in hiding should be called, "*I have found it!*"

A brave little French lady was likewise at first unable to supply sufficient proof in order that she might reclaim a valuable letter. After some perplexity she said sweetly, "Pardon, monsieur," and scuttled away to a corner. A moment later she came back and placed on the astonished Mr. Smith's blotting-pad a purple elastic band, with pretty clasps. Upon this dainty object of femininity was discovered the French lady's name, beautifully embroidered. "*Voilà!*" was all the little lady said. It was a very triumphant *voilà*. *Honi soit qui mal y pense!*

Mr. Rowland, the founder of the penny post, once gave a lecture on "Astronomy" before members of the Post Office. As an illustration of an eclipse of the sun, the lecturer suggested the passing of a shilling between the eye and the lamp. His listeners fumbled in their pockets for "moons," then shook their heads and began to titter. At length, in a jocular voice, someone said, "I beg to explain, sir, that we were all very anxious to try the experiment which you suggested, but, unfortunately, we cannot find a shilling amongst us." This was a gentle hint for increased remuneration!

When the Parcel Post was inaugurated in 1883, the Dead Letter Office made arrangements for a larder where, especially just before Christmas, turkeys, geese, pheasants, rabbits, &c., hung from beams in sufficient array to make even a poulterer's mouth water. Mr. Smith once discovered a hare stuffed with tea, sweets, tobacco, comb, &c! Live animals frequently turned up at the office. Two snakes were once put to bed for the night, awaiting to be claimed on the morrow. In the morning one snake had vanished, and the other presented a sorry sight. He had eaten his son, and

paid the penalty of his cannibalism by dying, too!

To show how ignorant people used to be in regard to the exact nature and significance of the Dead Letter Office, the following letter may be cited:—"I sent a Reg. letter on the 27th, for a Mr.——, and it has not been delivered to the proper person—the person's proper name is ——, and a carpenter by trade, 5 feet 10½, blue eyes, brown hair and a cut on the forehead, a lump on the smole of his back, and no whiskers. If not delivered please send it back to me." One poor country girl, believing the Post Office to be the one institution in the world where all things human are known, wrote the following address: "To my Father in Yorkshire, at the white cottage, with green palings." Needless to say the letter never reached its destination. It contained spectacles, with the following message enclosed:—"To help you to see better, with lots of love from your dear girl, Bessie."

Here and There among Public Servants.

—
 Edited by "Snap."

"Does it pay to become a civil servant?"

If the country is the United States, the answer, according to an "ex-official" writing in the Atlantic Monthly for May, is "No." The reason given is that the upper positions in the U. S. are still on the patronage list. "I have been offered the headship of my bureau three times: I have never dared to accept it," said a minor official to the writer of the article, meaning that he would inevitably be cut adrift in the one, two or three years—or months. The article is a readable one, and though it deals with a different situation and "atmosphere" is well worth perusal by a Canadian civil servant. A British civil service periodical's comment on it is that "Government offices in the United States of America would seem to hold out a fair career for women, but young men of enterprise, ambition and spirit, can do greater things (as in this country) in almost any other field." Which is pessimistic. The same journal only a short

time previous compared the British and American system as follows: "The British method is by far the preferable, much as it is at fault owing to the chances of stagnation and of the continual herding together of the ambitious and striving with the unambitious and merely casual. Can the stereotyped British official bring to mind the feelings and physiognomy of a Committee Clerk or Secretary being bluntly or courteously told that in future he would be a mere Higher Division man, his place being given possibly to the relative of a provincial butcher with political power!"

* * *

A marked increase in the world's gold supply, and extravagance and waste, public and private, are the principal reasons given for the high cost of living by a special State commission which has been investigating the subject for eight weeks. The commission classes as a contributory factor "the enormous waste of income in the United States through uneconomic expenditures for war and national armament and through multiple forms of extravagance, both public and private."

The commission suggests the creation of a commission of commerce, of a commission of market improvements, the transfer of the state cattle bureau into a bureau of animal industry, the extension of the work of state free employment offices to the distribution of immigrants, that packages containing food products shall state the amount of net contents in weight units, better inspection of cold storage plants, and the extension of the trolley freight system.

The commission expresses the opinion that the tariff should be taken out of politics and placed on a business basis, as in Germany. The extension of Canadian reciprocity in the matter of manufacturers is regarded as expedient at the present time.

* * *

The following brief statement of developments in the civil service of Natal during the past twelve years shows that Canada is not the only country in which civil service legislation gets into a muddle:

In 1896-7-8 a considerable number of clerks were induced to take appointments in Natal on the scales of pay then in force, viz.:—3rd class, £144 to £200 per annum; 2nd class, £200 to £300 per annum; 1st class, £300 to £400 per annum. The £400 maximum was the inducing factor (together with full civil service rights), which influenced practically all of these to leave the Imperial service and join the Natal service. Again, in 1901 so numerous were the applications to leave the Natal service for the Transvaal and elsewhere that the Government abolished classification, making a clear run to £400 as an inducement to the staff to remain; this resulted in the majority of the applications

being withdrawn. In 1902 27 men were engaged in Great Britain at a salary of £150 to £400 without a break—that is on the scales of pay then in existence. In 1903 the Government increased the maximum to £450, but to future entrants a maximum of only £300 was offered. In 1905 the whole of the staff were temporarily retrenched one-eleventh of their salaries, but this was revented in January, 1910.

In 1906 the Government (admittedly illegally but owing to the financial state of the Colony) fixed £300 as maximum for all men, including those entitled to go to £450. In 1910 the Government, stating that the financial position had now improved, reinstated all designated officers to their former salary; also those clerks engaged in England, who were to be allowed to go forward to the maximum stated on their contracts. The result is that 100 men below the designated officers but senior by from 1 to 14 years to the 27 men referred to have a maximum of £300, and yet the 27 juniors have a maximum of £400, though the more senior of these 100 men are daily called upon to supervise staffs which include the 27 contract men.

* * *

What is the greatest attraction of Government service for the unambitious? Is it not security of tenure? This right does not obtain in the United States of America to the ranks above the grade of an ordinary clerk, equivalent to a Canadian appointment of \$1,800 annually. The higher places are almost invariably filled by influence, and are positions which may be lost at a moment's notice through no fault or incapacity of the holders, but purely by reason of men with more powerful backing desiring the posts. The original holder in these cases is given the option of resignation or reduction in grade.

* * *

A scholarly essay on "Methods of crop reporting in different countries" by Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.C., of the Census and Statistics office of the Department of Agriculture, appears in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain for March, 1910. In these days of rapid communication and transport it is of primary importance that statistics relating to supplies of human food should be as trustworthy as practical experience and the best scientific methods can make them. The universal need of competent and accurate crop reports has lately found expression by the establishment in Rome of an international agricultural institute representing forty-eight countries, one of the chief functions of which will be the collection and distribution of accurate information with regard to the harvests of the world. Mr. Godfrey's essay is in the way of a survey of methods in this important branch of civil service work the world over,

and a perusal is decidedly stimulating. Its publication in the leading statistical review of England is a compliment not only to himself but, through its matter, to the Canadian service.

* * *

Speaking of expansion in the public service: it is perhaps in England under the present government that the most notable example of recent times is to be found—in so far as arising out of new legislation alone. A return has been presented to Parliament giving the number and total immediate cost per annum of the new officials, permanent and temporary, appointed up to the close of 1909 in consequence of the new Liberal legislation, as follows:—

Office.	No.	Cost.
Board of Agriculture	46	£12,948
Exchequer and Audit	7	655
Court of Criminal Appeal	9	2,527
Customs and Excise	25	2,008
Board of Education	5	2,640
Home Office... ..	2	340
Inland Revenue	225	20,021
Local Government Board	21	3,936
Pay Office... ..	2	260
Public Trustee... ..	60	8,066
Post Office... ..	303	23,067
Registrar-General... ..	16	890
Stationery Office	1	55
Board of Trade... ..	272	32,248
Treasury	5	319
Treasury Solicitor... ..	6	3,450
War Office... ..	17	2,645
Woods and Forests	1	167
Office of Works... ..	37	5,047
Scotch Education Department	4	296
Local Government Board, Scotland... ..	2	135
Crofters Commission	1	5
Registrar-General, Scotland	4	332
Scottish National Gallery	5	420
Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland	1	130
Registrar of Deeds, Ireland	6	245
Registrar of Titles, Ireland		
Local Government Board, Ireland	53	6,654
Public Receiver's Office, Ireland	18	814
Registrar General, Ireland	1	100
Dublin Metropolitan Police	1	132
Total	1,166	£130,553

* * *

The employees of the Intercolonial Railway who are members of military corps will ask the Government to give them the same privileges as members of the civil service, who are allowed their time while attending military training and their holidays as well. The railway employees claim that if they belong to a regiment and want to attend military training they have either to lose their pay for the twelve days or their holidays.

They claim that since the I.C.R. is a Government owned and operated system it ought to be of great value to the Government Railway, in case of war, to have employees trained in military matters.

They further claim that there are private corporations in Canada which encourage the organization of military units among their employees to the extent of allowing their pay while at training and their holidays as well, such as the Ogitvie Milling Company and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. The matter is to be placed before the Minister of Railways and Canals.

* * *

That the civil service of England has prizes is demonstrated by the announcement that Mr. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., the Private Secretary of the Honourable Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to be appointed to an entirely new post, namely, that of Commercial Member of the Viceroy of India's Council, and at a salary of £5,000 per annum. Mr. Clark, it is stated, has long been marked out for special recognition, and his advancement, though extraordinarily rapid, is only in keeping with his aptitude. He acted as Private Secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill before becoming Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was Secretary of the Royal Commission on Food Supplies in Time of War, and also of a Committee which visited China in connection with the arrangement of a tariff treaty with China a few years ago. Mr. Clark is only 34 years of age, and is an Eton and Cambridge man. He was made Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1903 at the early age of 27, and his promotion since has been deservedly rapid. His work in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's financial proposals, the British Civilian states, "is well known to have been of the highest value, while his courtesy to all coming in official relationship with him has been unvarying."

* * *

The Postmaster-General of Great Britain has appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee to take into consideration the question of boy labour in the Post Office. Sir Matthew Nathan, the Secretary to the Post Office, will be the chairman, and the other members will, with one exception, be Government officials. The exception is Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, M.P., Warden of Toynbee Hall, whose experience in the East End of London is said to eminently qualify him to deal with questions affecting the future career of boys.

* * *

The Dominion Government is making arrangements with the Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan whereby the Royal North-West Mounted Police will in any case remain in these Provinces for an additional five years.

The Government tobacco monopoly in France is being exercised with somewhat ludicrous harshness. According to a despatch, one of the latest exploits of the Government in this connection is the prosecution of a poor woman for making and selling chocolate and cocoa cigarettes, such as are familiar to every "tuck shop," on the ground that this is a fraudulent form of competition with the Government Tobacco Monopoly!

* * *

The Kaiser has asked for and obtained a substantial increase in his civil list, — in other words, he has received a raise in the pay attaching to his post. The reason assigned for the necessity of the advance is the general increase in the cost of living, involving the payment of higher salaries to the officials and dependents of the Court, the expenses of the establishments of the Royal Princes, and the cost of the upkeep of the Royal theatres. The members of the Canadian outside service congratulate him sincerely. They know how he has suffered.

* * *

The Lords of the British Admiralty have approved of Engineer-Lieutenant P. C. W. Howe being lent for service as Consulting Engineer on Headquarters Staff at Ottawa in connection with the organization of the Canadian Navy. Lieutenant Howe, who was appointed an Engineer-Lieutenant in 1898, passed a special course at the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Royal Naval College at Greenwich. He obtained the £50 Whitworth Exhibition in 1892, and the £60 National Scholarship in the following year. The British Government is also lending the Hon. Mr. Templeman an officer to assist in the drafting of the proposed Explosives Act.

TORONTO LETTER CARRIERS DISSATISFIED.

Toronto letter carriers, who entered the grade system at the time the Civil Service Act was changed fixing their statutory increases, are dissatisfied at the arrangement, and are sending Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., to Ottawa to plead for an increase of 25 cents a day for them. There are about thirty of the men affected. Their increase is not due for nearly two years yet. The present rate of pay in the grade is \$2.25 per day, which is less than many men are getting who are not in the grade, and who have not been in the service nearly so long.

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

Ottawa, July 15th, 1910

USURY IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The *Ottawa Evening Journal*, referring to the fact that the loan shark is now found to have contributed his quota to the demoralization at the Printing Bureau, comments as follows:

It would almost seem as though the government when it gives an order to a third person to collect an employee's salary, should assure itself that the order is not for the repayment of money loaned at a high rate of interest. Such assurance would not be difficult, for the men who are engaged in loaning money in Ottawa, at outrageous rates, are a limited class and well known to the authorities. Usury is now a distinct offence against the Canadian law. It is just a question how far the government through their officials, are accessory before or after the fact, when they give orders to these money lenders to draw the salaries of employees to whom they have loaned money.

When some state, or privately managed institution, shall be established for the advancing of money at reasonable rates to permanent employees of the government, or private firms, whose affairs require such advances, then a long step will be taken towards putting the usurer out of business. For were such institution established, and

the knowledge of it made general, no sane man would borrow money at twenty per cent. interest a month, when he could obtain it at one, or at most two per cent. a month. The idea is well worthy of further consideration.

The Journal's interest in this matter would be more effective if it showed some knowledge of the work and purpose of the Civil Service Co-operative Loan and Savings Association, which is precisely the sort of "institution" it recommends;—still better if it were to essay the task of removing the mediaeval darkness which enwraps the Ontario government on the whole subject of affording proper facilities of incorporation to such societies. Will *The Journal* believe that Ontario is not only several years behind Quebec, but half a century behind Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, in making possible, on the only plan that has stood the test of experience, the very type of institution of which it so strongly appreciates the need, and in supplying which the civil service is striving, against the odds of stupidity, to give an example to the community.

* * *

The *Montreal Herald* lives still further away from the civil service than *The Ottawa Journal*. But it is quite as sententious, out the depths of its knowledge of us:

Ottawa is subject to what may be called capital madness. Some of its newspapers divide the population into two classes, one consisting of the people who are visible from Rideau Hall, the other of those who are not. Thousands have sold their souls in the effort to break from the outer darkness into the world of light, and the usurer is one of the regular buyers. Men borrow, very often, to humor the ambitions of their women folk, and once in they get the habit. The glory of an invitation into society is too often paid for in misery, for when the usurer is doing himself justice he doesn't let much of the monthly salary slip through his fingers. Of course, there are plenty of civil servants whose needs are not occasioned by ambition; sickness is more likely. And they borrow, too. At all events, there were the usurers, doing business at their desks in a big building, all the employees of which are pretty well paid, and doing so much of it that the thing was regarded as part of the normal

routine. That it had its influence in conducting to theft is clear, for it was in running down the thefts that the minister ran full tilt into the usurers and overturned them. There is no complaint.

As a matter of fact not one civil servant in twenty-five ever bothers his head about Rideau Hall, and of the twenty-four left the number who live on their incomes and the number who don't and who fall into the usurer's clutches and are qualifying generally for dishonesty, is just about the same proportionately as in *The Herald* office or in any other office.

FROM THE SHOULDER.

The third biennial meeting of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners, held at Albany, June 2nd and 3rd, was opened by an address of welcome from Governor Hughes, who said in part:

The work of civil service reform is fundamental, because it relates to administration itself and the most serious problems in America to-day are problems of administration. I have been gratified to find that officers coming into important places in this state with a natural dislike of any restraint at the outset in the selection of those who are to work under them, after a while become very sympathetic with regard to the civil service law and gradually enthusiastic with respect to its purpose and the means which may be used to attain that purpose.

I think we are having more conversions all the while to civil service reform than we are having backsliding from the acceptance of its standards. The object of the civil service law is not to have officers recruited simply through men who have been selected by examination. The object is to have men there who are qualified for their work, to have them tested by means which will show their qualifications; by examinations which will show that in their experience and intelligence and education they know something about the matters which they will be called upon officially to transact. The people of this country are absolutely tired of having public offices and public business used as a means for personal reward or making a great camp so that one party may fight another on election day. They are absolutely sick of the whole thing.

CIVIL SERVICE JOURNALISM RECEIVES A RECRUIT.

The Civilian extends the hand of good-fellowship to *The Civil Service Advocate* of Washington, D.C., a new monthly journal "published in the interests of the civil service employes of the United States government" under the auspices of the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Association. Says *The Advocate* in very much the same words as our own of some two years ago:

"For a long time there has been widespread and insistent demand on the part of the employees of the civil service, for an organ that could loyally represent their common interests and advocate those reforms and improvements that are needed to place the Merit System on a sure and permanent basis, and it is to meet such demand that *The Civil Service Advocate* has been conceived and is now sent forth."

Placing before it for primary object the obtaining of an equitable superannuation law, *The Advocate* hopes later to extend its purview. For its success it appeals confidently to the support of the 30,000 members who make up the Retirement Association, and the 300,000 who make up the entire service at Washington.

The Civilian with its modest constituency of four figures removes its hat to such august possibilities.

HOT-WEATHER EDITORIALS.

"Retirement must come, or civil service will go."—Charles Wesley Commons, of Chicago.

* * *

True statesmanship consists in being able to foresee dangerous contingencies and so provide for them in advance.

* * *

Are you willing to invest a dollar in *The Civilian*? If so do not wait until the dollar is rusty with age—superannuated—but send it along to-day while you think of it.

* * *

Pass this number of *The Civilian* around among your associates. They'll all want to see it—and subscribe for it.

* * *

All things come to him who waits—provided he works hard enough for them while he waits.

* * *

Those who stand by and take no part in shaping superannuation legislation will be the first to object to the kind that will be eventually granted. Some kind of superannuation is surely coming; the wise man will try to get the proper kind in the beginning.

* * *

The man who is entirely satisfied with himself and with his job is the one person in the universe incapable of self-improvement.

* * *

“If you have the interests of the service at heart, you can easily manifest the same in a telling manner by aiding us in building up a *bona fide* subscription list. We want 50,000 by the end of the first year.” Thus speaks the *Civil Service Advocate* of Washington, D.C. *The Civilian* will take 5,000 and be glad.

* * *

“Opportunity knocks once at every man's door,” but a great many government clerks have reached the conclusion that their doors are sound-proof.

* * *

Senator Aldrich says he could save \$300,000,000 yearly if he were allowed to run the United States government as a safe business man would conduct his business!

* * *

If government clerks had the “soft snaps” that some poorly informed people think they have, it is not likely that there would be so much complaint on the part of the C. S. Commission about the difficulty of securing entrants.

* * *

No President in United States history has shown a more marked interest in the welfare of the subordinate employees of the government than has President Taft. Statesmen who have served for any great length of time as the head of any of the executive departments have almost invariably in a similar way become champions of the minor employees of the same. It is because they come to know, from actual observation, that it is the sub-clerk after all who is “the man behind the guns”—the real man of importance in the government service.

* * *

Remember, *The Civilian* is your paper, and it is for you to say as to what it shall be and how long it shall last. If you have any bouquets or dollars for it, throw them now. It will try to merit more as time goes on.

SALARIES OF COLONIAL MINISTERS.

Mr. Botha, as Prime Minister of United South Africa, is, it is understood, to receive a salary of £4,000, and the other Union Ministers will receive £3,000 apiece. Mr. Botha's salary is the same as that paid him as Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture in the Transvaal before the federation, the other ministers of his Cabinet receiving £3,000 each. In Cape Colony the salary of the Premier was £250; but the other members of the Cabinet drew £1,500 apiece for the offices they filled. In the Orange River Colony the Premier and Colonial Secretary was paid £2,400, and the other members of the Cabinet £2,000. In Natal the Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs was paid £1,364, and his colleagues in the Cabinet £910. It will be noticed that the salaries in the two Dutch States, prior to the Union, were considerably higher than those paid at the Cape or in Natal. In the Commonwealth of Australia the salary of the Federal Prime Minister is £2,100, and that of his colleagues £1,650. The Dominion of New Zealand pays her chief Minister, who unites with his office those of Finance, Posts and Telegraphs, Defence, Lands, and State Forests, £1,600; the Minister of Railways, Marine, and Labour, £1,300; and the other holders of portfolios £1,000 each.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg.

There is one fellow who gets his due share of praise in this world, and that is the fellow with "facts at his fingers' ends." Another, the fellow with fancies at his fingers' ends, is not so fortunate, being looked down upon, if not entirely overlooked, when the assessors go their rounds. It is of the latter, or rather of his habits, that I wish to talk. The words "facts" and "fancies" have here their everyday meanings, the former limited to the use it has in the phrase "facts and figures," the latter embracing not only the "oups and cranks and wanton wiles" of the moonstruck, but also some of the higher things which belong, strictly speaking, to the imagination. Not to go too far on one day I shall take the poet's fancies as representative of all, and have you consider if it is not worth while keeping a reserve of these among the things stored in the pockets of your brain.

Many find the essential quality of poetry in rhyme and rhythm; some few regard it as simply the trick of writing "doth" instead of "does," and "azure dome" for "sky." Does it not rather lie in the redemption of knowledge from the grip of the statistician, so that the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid may become lyric at times, and we may understand why they term Herbert Spencer's *Data of Philosophy* the *Epic of the Nineteenth Century*? And is it not for our good when we learn that a primrose by the river's brim is something more than a yellow primrose, even though the Civil Service Commission may not be able to gauge this knowledge?

A line of poetry is often as good as a pipeful of tobacco in helping us forget "the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes." I am thankful to a friend who remarked one day as

we passed a field of daisies, "How many the misty marguerites are!" I asked him to repeat the words. He did so and said they were from Lampman. The rest of the poem is unknown to me, for I have not wished to wander beyond the first simple words, feeling that no language exists that can be other than an anti-climax to them. They have a wonderfully soothing effect, and again and again, as I have looked out upon the milky way of the meadows, I have repeated them to myself until I have forgotten all about statutory increases and the high cost of living. This is quite a physical effect, for the words are non-moral and hardly to be called spiritual; yet they steal upon the heart and capture it unawares.

Other lines have been written with a straight moral purpose, and aid us in hours of stress or despair, both through their own potency and through the knowledge we gain that we are not the first to pass through dark experiences. I remember hearing an old man quote the words of Wordsworth on Milton, "His soul was like a star and dwelt apart," saying afterwards that he always found strength in repeating them. There is, perhaps, ground for the belief that the Devil will flee before a verse of Scripture.

If you will read Browning's poem, "Balaustion's Adventure,"—I say "if" because there are so many who endorse the opinion held by no less a guide to Parnassus than W-Square Campbell, that anyone who says he likes Browning is either a lunatic or a liar,—but if you will forsake the critics and trust yourself to that poem, you will recognize the claims I have been putting forward in prose for the "storing at brain's edge and tip of tongue, old glory, great plays that have long ago made themselves wings to fly about the world."

Balaustion is a Greek maid who loves Athens for its soul's sake. She induces others to flee with her from Rhodes when her native place has

decided to stand with Sparta. The ship bearing them away is driven out of its course and nearly falls into the hands of pirates, when land is sighted. It proves to be Syracuse, a city hostile to Athens. The Syracusans hear her singing an ode which could not be sung by other than Athenians at heart. They are for turning the ship back to the sea and the pirates, but they pause to ask her if she knows any Euripides. I cannot do the poem justice without quoting pages of what follows, but you will read the words yourselves and see how her memory, which enabled her to recite all of "Alcestis," saved the lives of her band, "because Greeks are Greeks, and hearts are hearts, and poetry is power."

Now, since I have held myself in from quoting a hundred lines of Browning, I will make up by giving, as an epilogue to this talk, fourteen lines of Mercutio. You have escaped the lion to be run down by the milkman. Mercutio often calls to see me, recognizing me as the only and original "literary man with a wooden leg," and sometimes reads his verses to me. My ligneous limb makes me a poor runner. The following sonnet, he tells me, was written as a protest when some one was enlarging on Carlyle's assertion that silence is the highest quality a man can possess. The lines are:—

You say that words are nothing,
 thought is all;
 That truth and language wedded
 breed the race
 Of cant and fallacy, whose foul
 disgrace
 Puts truth to shame. Language, at
 best, you call
 The slave of thought, but it is more,
 —the thrall
 Becomes a freeman through the
 poet's grace,
 And, robed in Shakespeare's purple,
 bears the mace
 Of royal thought to many a camp
 and hall.

So when the burden of an ancient
 lay
 Haunts you some morn with music
 and no more,
 Till you grow deaf to all the babblers
 say,
 O, startle not the singers at your
 door;
 For, lo, the bridegroom is upon his
 way,
 And these are bridesmaids coming
 on before.

SILAS WEGG.

CIVIL SERVICE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Statement to June 30, 1910.

Receipts—	
Shares	\$6,463 00
Fees	55 70
Deposits	1,376 90
Repaid on loans	9,494 99
Interest paid on loans	438 03
Expenditure—	
Shares withdrawn	355 00
Deposits withdrawn	527 68
Interest paid on deposits	20 99
Loans granted	16,600 73
Expenses	189 24
Dividends on shares	29 96
Balance on June 30, 1910—	
Shares	6,108 00
Fees	55 70
Deposits	849 22
Amount on loan	7,105 74
Cash	105 02
Loans granted to date—291.	
Average amount of loans—\$57.05.	

THE FARMER V. THE P.O.D.

The farmer who sells pork on foot can to-day post five letters with the proceeds of one pound of pork. Along in the nineties he could post about one letter and a postcard. What a difference! The consumer of pork would then get a little over two pounds for what he now pays for one. A difference to him, too.

—The Canadian Postal Current.

A. E. REA & Co., Ottawa, Limited

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 "CITIZEN" of Friday Telling Of Values
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 Saturday, During July & August.**

READ THESE PRICE FOR TASTY FOOD STUFFS

2 lbs. Pure Lard.....	35c	30c Bottle Black Cheery	
Choice Dairy Butter, per lb	23c	Wine	24c
3 Bags Salt.....	12c	12 lbs Rea's Patent Flour	43c
Creamery Butter, per lb..	25c	6 lbs. Rea's Tiger Rolled	
5 lbs. B Rice.....	23c	Oats.....	22c
40c Tipton's Tea, per lb.	33c	6 lbs. Cream Wheat.....	24c
5 lbs. Cooking Figs.....	25c	XXX Vinegar, per gallon.	23c
2 lbs. Table Figs.....	24c	Choice Barbadoes Molasses	43c
18 lbs. Granulated Sugar.	98c	35c Bot. Pure English Malt	
7 lbs. Pail Jam.....	54c	Vinegar	20c
90 lbs. Bags Potatoes....	49c	25c Bot. Pure Maple Syrup	19c
Fresh Eggs, per dozen....	23c	2 lbs. Rice Flour.....	14c
Mild Cheese, per lb.....	14c	¼ lb. Tartaric Acid.....	14c
Strong Canadian Cheese,		¼ lb. Pure Crean Tartar.	8c
per lb.....	17c	½ lb. Ground Ginger....	15c
3 lbs. Tapioca.....	17c		

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 SEALS, BRANDS, STENCILS, CHECKS, DIES, ETC., ETC.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

As You Like It.

“All the world’s a stage and all the men and women merely players.”

—Jacques.

By the way, have you taken off your hat to the comet yet, ere it leaves the vicinity of this mundane sphere? It has treated us all in a very gentlemanly way. Therein it resembled the Hon. Sydney Fisher. Like that many-sided man of affairs it has had multifarious duties ascribed to it and prescribed for it. Still, nothing could have been less unobtrusive than its contact with us. Indeed, most of us were ignorant of the time when our little world was obstructing the smooth passage of its tail. And yet for what countless nightmares has this celestial vagrant been responsible! The possibility of our being precipitated into eternity in scorched atoms was one of the bogeys that waited upon its coming. It has vanished, and we are still here,—so also is the civil servant who regarded the Civil Service Association with feelings of sorrow as he watched it striving to formulate plans for the betterment of the service; plans that he knew were soon to end in—ashes. He and his wisdom survive. But, have you taken off your hat to the comet? It is far more sensible than taking it off in an elevator because one of the other sex happens to be in it, especially if you are baldheaded and find it easier to catch colds than hairs.

* * *

How many of you read the advertisements in *The Civilian*? Rudyard Kipling wrote to a friend who sent him a magazine with the advertisements cut out, thinking Kipling

would not care for them: “The next time send me the advertisements only; I can write my own stories.” The reader who wants to keep in touch with his world must read the advertisements. They are the sign-boards that point the way his world is going. The things which make life worth while are always advertised. If the invention is new and practical, if it saves labor, if it ministers to comfort, you will find an advertisement of it. The advertising makes the reading matter possible. Were it not for this you could not buy *The Civilian* for a dollar nor your favorite “Eye Opener” for a cent. Fancy, if you can, what a dull world this would be if all the advertisements were cut out. It would be like walking through a business street where there were no signs. Advertisements are sign-boards, show windows and salesmen combined for your convenience. It not only pays to advertise, but it pays to read advertising.

* * *

Devotion to duty in the face of death, especially when it comes in the shape of the assassin’s knife or pistol, is one of the most inspiring sights in the world. Such a spectacle is now given in India where our fellow civil servants are quietly spending their lives in the service of the people. Writing on this subject the Indian Witness well says:—“There is something noble in the way in which, quietly and serenely, the great army of civil servants in this land go about their duties. They

know not which one will next fall from the assassin's bullet. One day in Bengal, another day in Bombay, but quietly, unhesitatingly the vast majority of them do their appointed task. They are attempting, in spite of all attack, to do for the people of India 'all that could be done by a succession of absolute monarchs, guaranteed by irresistible force against the precariousness of tenure attendant on barbarous despotisms, and qualified by their genius to anticipate all that experience has taught to the more advanced nations.' This is ideal, of course, but the Indian civil service is, on the whole, being true to its highest ideals and noblest traditions."

Oh, what men do! Oh, what men dare! Oh, what men do, not knowing what they dare! Take out of the history of the Empire the faithful work of the civil service, and what a thing of shreds and patches will remain. Is it any wonder that a feeling of disgust and weariness comes over even the poorest of the service when they read the meanderings of some ignorant scribbler or the mouthings of some irresponsible politicians over the doings of the service.

A Little Journey.

Many of you have read and some few of you have taken Elder Hubbard's "Little Journeys." I invite you now to take a "little journey" with me in search of the miscreant who corrupted our Edenic simplicity, both of morals and costume, and made us the wreck you now behold. We will gumshoe our way into primordial history. Look! Here is a crumpled fig leaf by the way-side.

Ha! A clew? Hist! We follow it to an apple tree under which there lies an unskillfully gnawed core, and as we turn it over with our toe, from the shrubbery we hear Old Adam welching, as he welches to-day. "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me

of the tree and I did eat." Thus says Ad. the primeval sneak. Aha! The plot thickens.

We pass on a day or so, and enter Chicago, having roamed some distance from Eden. Here we stray into a lecture hall, and observe a high-brow descanting on things in general and women in particular. We prefer to be frank and not to keep you in suspense. We are in the presence of Professor Zeublin. As might be expected, something happens. Professor Zeublin confides in us the real facts as to woman. Candor compels us to say that we here learn from Zeublin what Adam hinted,—Z. confirming A. in a wonderful manner. Woman is a hypocrite! A smooth, sleek hypocrite! Thus Zeublin. Once more, Aha! and again Hist! The trail grows warm!

Now, Mrs. Mabel T. Hilbish of Des Moines enters, L. U. E., and clinches the matter. She says that Adam was right in laying it on the woman, and that men usually go wrong through default or fault on a woman's part. We now have the villain dead to rights! We don't know what "dead to rights" means, but that we have them that way seems practically certain. The women, having started us wrong in Eden, and being smooth, sleek hypocrites, are doing most of the evil of the world by proxy through us men. Isn't it awful!

When you go home and lie to your wife about the green chalk on your coat, it's your wife's hypocrisy. When you call up on the 'phone and ask when someone is coming down town, it's your wife's deviltry that makes you do it. It's your wife's meanness that makes you put losses at bridge and on the races to poor salary or bad business. You have been convinced in your heart for these many years that if the sweetness and purity and unselfishness of women were eliminated from this world, what would be left would be so bankrupt in goodness

that it would lack capital for establishing a home for the irreclaimable — but now, the villainess is unmasked.

Pshaw! Let's forget it and try to be good enough to associate with our wives and mothers! Adam, Zeublin and—no, not Hilbish, she being a woman, but A. and Z. be hanged. They are as full of prunes as Adam was of apple.

Forest Philosophy.

Hello, Mr. Free Press Reporter! Did your editor ever give you an assignment to find the North Pole?

"No, but he's sent me to interview Fielding half a dozen times."

* * *

An Ottawa young man had an open account with a local druggist for two years. The other day he called for his bill. The first item on it was a box of chocolates and the last was a nursing bottle. This ought to be a lesson to young men not to let accounts stand open so long.

* * *

The passing of an electric current through the brain is said to have the same effect as an hour or two of sleep. I fancy it must be something like the shock received by a man who stubs up against four deuces with an ace full. I have heard that, however weary he may be, it so revives him that he can sit up and play a few more rounds of jack-pots.

* * *

"Yes," said Archimedes, "my lever is a great contrivance, I could lift the earth with it if I could find a place to set my fulcrum." "That's nothing," the modern mechanical genius remarked, "if I had belting enough I could run all the machinery of the world with the wind caused by 'Terrible Teddy's' pilgrimages speeches.

* * *

Had Job been tried in such a way
As we poor mortals are to-day,

His patience might have got a jar.
Suppose, for instance, he should ride
Wedged in for half an hour beside
The man who brings a dead cigar
Into a stuffy crowded car!

* * *

Summer styles do not worry many civil servants. Necessity compels them to put on last year's suit again.

* * *

When you hear of a man of eighty marrying, it is hard to determine what is the age of discretion.

* * *

Even if the Government does owe you a living, it expects you to work a little collecting it.

* * *

Beware of the man who is continually patting you on the back. He may be trying to ascertain if coin jingles in your clothes.

* * *

Excuses of having stayed up all night in order to see Halley's comet are now out of order.

* * *

He read: It is not good
For man to live alone.
He with Scripture stood
And made a maid his own.
Poor fellow! He is lone some yet,
He went and wed a suffragette.

* * *

A Toronto preacher asserts that no woman who wears a bird on her hat can ever get to Heaven. Ah, but if the hat is pretty enough she is there already.

* * *

Killian, the naturalist, says the Swiss glaciers are slowly melting away. This is not very important information, however. It is hardly a sufficient reason for you to join the Civil Service Ice Supply Co. And yet, on second thought, think of the July heat. I don't know.

* * *

'Tis said that the average Yankee family numbers four and seven-

tenths. Let's see how that figures out. There's the cook, she's three; and the missus, she's one and a half. That leaves two-tenths to be divided between the pug dog and the man of the house, with the dog a long favorite.

* * *

"You certainly have a trim little waist,"

I said as she put on her hat. But she turned me aside and quickly replied,

"You're right, there's no getting round that."

JACQUES.

RULES AT THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Five orders have recently been promulgated and posted up throughout the Printing Bureau over the signature of the King's Printer. Agents, salesmen, and canvassers for the sale of goods and supplies of every description for the department are forbidden to enter the offices at the Printing Bureau for the purpose of advertising and displaying their goods or soliciting the purchase thereof, and the officers and employees of the department are likewise forbidden to purchase or discuss the purchase of any goods or supplies whatsoever with such agents, salesmen and canvassers. Another notice to foremen and employees orders that no goods, material, or other things are to be wasted, cut up, or otherwise destroyed, and nothing is to be removed or carried away from the Bureau without the sanction of the King's Printer having been first obtained in writing. A further notice to the staff says that officers and employees of the Bureau are forbidden, on pain of dismissal, to borrow or lend money in the Bureau, or conduct any private business whatsoever therein, and money-lenders, money-lenders' touts, debt collectors, can-

vassers of all sorts and conditions, and all parties having private business with employees are prohibited from entering the Bureau during working hours. Another order warns that it is strictly forbidden for one employee to borrow from or lend money to another employee on any terms whatever, and the penalty for any infraction of this rule is instant dismissal. Smoking in the water-closets is now strictly prohibited, and foremen are instructed to suspend offenders against this rule.

IN SOUTH AFRICA THE TELEGRAPH BOYS ARE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

TO MESSENGER B. HALTER.

You are requested to furnish at once your explanation as to the delay in the delivery of Message No. 30. You were timed out at 11.20 and did not return until 11.37. Please state whether you stopped on the road before delivering POSTMASTER.

the message. — (Sd.)

TO THE POSTMASTER.

I stopped and asked a boy if he had only one handle on his barrow and he said no and I walked on again but the Gentleman saw me and asked me if I had a telegram for boston view and I said yes, and he said you silly fool Why did you Damwell stop and I said I was sorry and he said sorry by Damned Why did you stop with that boy you Dame fool I shall report you. You have made me lose the train.—(Sd.) B. HALTER.

DEY BROS.
Boats, Canoes & Motor Boats
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A feler was here trying to raze munej to put a fence around the grave-yard, but Me and the leading citizens refused to put up a cent for such a useless expense. Them that is berried there can't get out, and us fellows what is out don't want to get in. So whyfore is a fence needed?—Oregon Optimist.

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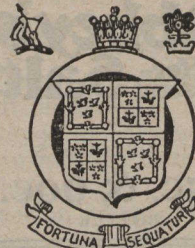
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The Woman in the Service.

At the annual meeting of the association of Post Office women clerks of the British civil service, Sir Charles McLaren, M.P., delivered an address on the subject of the Civil Service Women Bill, which he had introduced early in the session. This Bill provides that no person by reason of sex only shall be excluded from the competitive examinations, or be ineligible for appointment to clerkships and writerships, where the services are to be performed within the United Kingdom, and further, that the rate of remuneration shall not be differentiated by sex.

Sir Charles stated that he was anxious to see the element of competition between the sexes eliminated, that women were quite as well qualified as men to carry their services into the higher departments, and that in his opinion when a person, man or woman, proved that he or she was fitted to hold a high position, and was worth so much, the position and the remuneration should be given regardless of sex.

The introduction of the Woman Suffrage Bill in the British House of Commons on June 14, naturally seemed a triumph, in a measure, for those who have labored so hard for the enfranchisement of women, and aroused a great deal of interest amongst those who have hitherto paid little attention to the question. To the suffragists it came as the first great instalment of justice, for it offered them the substance of what they demanded. With one million women on the register it would be easy to secure attention for the special reforms which affect them as a sex. But to party men the placing of so many new electors on the register would be a serious thing, and it could not be expected that the successful member, with a majority behind him already, would

be other than apprehensive of danger.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science recently published an interesting debate on the significance of this movement, which shows very clearly how dramatically opposite are many of the arguments used. On the one hand the suffragists point out that the movement is merely a part of the tendency to democracy, the individuation of all subjected classes of society: that it is a social response to the new demands of citizenship, arising from the increase of the functions of the government. A century ago a woman had no rights of an independent adult person. In Great Britain, for instance, a woman has no claim whatever on her husband, only he may not allow her to reach a state of starvation, while on the other hand a wife is liable for the support of her husband. The suffragists point out the injustice of the divorce laws, and show also that the legacy laws by permitting discrimination against women are unjust. Some telling examples of the ineffective efforts of women's organizations to obtain recognition through indirect influence can also be quoted. In their efforts to get shorter hours for women and children or to have night work restricted, or dangerous machinery left unguarded, women have been told by legislators that they are pledged to support the wishes of their constituents, which means that the direct influence of a few manufacturers and merchants is greater than the influence of thousands of women interested. Women, as non-voters, find it difficult to get hearings from the governing bodies of corporations. The shirtwaist strikers of New York found to their cost the disadvantages of having no political pull. They were fined far more heavily than were the striking taxicab chauffeurs, although the latter committed more crime.

Further, the suffragists in the United States affirm that the four

states which have woman suffrage have the best labor laws for women and children, that direct political influence has meant the almost immediate increase of woman's wages in woman suffrage states, and are immediately met by the declaration of the anti-suffragists that better conditions for women and children are found in states where women do not vote. The greatest political factor of the four suffrage states is the Mormon church. The anti-suffragists in addition seem to regard the vote in a different light than that in which their opponents place it. To them voting would be a duty, not a privilege. Taxation, they say, means protection and not representation. For instance, minors, aliens and corporations pay taxes, but do not vote because they pay taxes, and if women did it would mean the placing of the ballot in the hands of the aristocratic few. A further argument which is bound to be used is the one that woman's indirect influence in the home is infinitely greater than would be her direct influence in the state, and is one which possibly loses weight since it deals with something which cannot definitely be calculated, as is always the case when one seeks to determine the value of things spiritual.

This method, however, of regarding the question from both sides is undoubtedly the most educative way. For just as true knowledge can only be reached through the process of doubt, so the highest conception of woman's place in the state can only be retained by a continual questioning of her present condition.

FREA CANNAIAD.

VACANCIES IN THE SERVICE.

Applications addressed to the undersigned will be received up to and including the 1st day of September, 1910, for the positions of Superintendent of Printing and Superintendent

of Stationery in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery at Ottawa.

The qualifications for the said positions, as defined by the Public Printing and Stationery Act, are as follows:—

Superintendent of Printing.

“No person shall be appointed superintendent of printing unless he has had at least five years' experience in the business or trade of a printer or in the management of a printing house.”

Superintendent of Stationery.

“No person shall be appointed superintendent of stationery unless he has had at least five years' experience in the business of a stationery establishment in Canada, or in the management and superintendence of similar work for the Parliament or Government of Canada.”

In addition to the qualifications above set out for the superintendent of printing applicants are required to state their knowledge of the management of electrotyping, stereotyping and binding plants and of estimating on lithographing and map-making.

All applicants must state age, places employed, length of service in each, present occupation, and present salary.

CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 8th July, 1910.

LUXURY FOR SENATORS.

The United States Senate is going to have a professional masseur. He is to be in charge of the luxurious bathing rooms in the new marble office building provided for the use of Senators, where arrangements have been made for Russian, Turkish, and all kinds of baths.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill contains a provision which sets aside an appropriation of \$1,800 annually to be paid “an attendant in charge of the bathing rooms, who shall be a professional masseur.”

The attendant, who is to work on the muscles of Senators, is to have two assistants, who will receive \$720 each annually.

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Are Civil Servants Unpopular?

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Explain it away as we will, there is no gainsaying the fact that the civil service, as a body, is not popular with a large mass of the population.

I have been pondering the question a good deal to endeavour to find a reason, and several possible ones have occurred to me.

In days gone by,—I do not think it is the case now,—there is no doubt that we lived beyond our means and thus got into trouble with the business element. Our credit was bad, which was certainly a cause for unpopularity. Happily, this state of affairs has been a great deal improved of late years. But the main cause of the service being in disfavour is in my opinion due to the fact that they are regarded as having special privileges and immunities. To begin with, until recently it was thought that we enjoyed short hours of work and large pay. With two hours per day added to our time, this objection has been largely removed. Then there have been the immunities which were enjoyed by the Government service, such as freedom from garnishee process in law and, here in Ottawa, non-liability for income tax.

As regards these two last phases of the question, I am free to admit that I never could quite understand why these immunities should exist. Why, Mr. Editor, should John Brown, who is a merchant's clerk, be liable to have his salary garnisheed, while John Smith, who lives next door to him — and is a civil servant,—has no such liability? Can you answer this question? The only answer I have ever heard adduced was a sentimental one: something about it being 'infra dig' to attach the monies of the King; also that it would embarrass his employers, —the Government,—if they were hailed to court, etc. As to the much-mooted question, the income tax. It is beyond doubt that in almost every country and city throughout the English-speaking world the civil service are liable to the income tax,—except in Ottawa. In England, where the income tax originated, the service must pay it. In Australia, at the Cape of Good Hope, in New Zealand,—why, even in Canadian cities (outside Ottawa), where the tax is in force (e.g., Toronto, St. John, N.B., etc.), the civil servant is liable. The mere fact that the Federal Government gives a grant of money (mark you, the money of the people of Canada as a whole, — and not of Ottawa alone) for beautifying the surroundings of Ottawa, is no reason why the service, who do not

out of their own pockets contribute anything to this grant (more than other taxpayers of Canada) — should enjoy this special privilege.

No, Mr. Editor, the first causes of unpopularity, viz., bad credit, short hours and large pay, being largely wiped out, there still remain the other two, viz., the garnishee and income tax immunities, "and we can't get away from it."

Yours truly,
IDIOT.

We Will Amend.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

As in a recent number it is proposed to get up a new cover for *The Civilian*, the present seems to be a very opportune time for calling attention to the displeasing incorrectness of two phrases in the last line of the cover. Why do you not use the correct forms, 'a year' and 'a copy', instead of the careless, commercial, hybrid Latin-English 'per year' and 'per copy'?

While I am criticizing in a friendly spirit, I might be allowed to point out another instance of incorrectness. In the last line but one of page 111 of *The Civilian* for June 17, the words 'Heir-Apparent to the Throne of England' appear. Any child of British descent ought to know that since the union of the crowns of England and Scotland there has no longer been any king or kingdom of Scotland; consequently there is no throne of 'England' at the present time. The habit of saying 'England' and 'English,' instead of 'Great Britain' and 'Britain,' is apt to be irritating to persons of Scotch descent, as these forms distinctly ignore the fact of the United Kingdom, and everyone with any sense of British fair-play and a desire to be correct ought to make an effort to give up the habit. It may be observed that in no official proclamation published in Great Britain is the mistake made of using the word 'English' for 'British.'

Having made these slight criticisms, I may add that I appreciate the generally good literary style of *The Civilian* and the splendid work that it is doing. I am glad to be a subscriber.

H. C. R.

Ottawa, June 22, 1910.

Political Amenities.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Amidst the keenness of party strife, when the old doctrine of "vae victis" is apt to predominate, it is refreshing to note generous treatment by any party of its political opponents.

Recent press advices record the appointment of the Hon. J. C. Patterson, formerly Postmaster General in the Conservative Government Ministry, to an important position in connection with the inquiry into the titles

of the British and Canadian Governments to the great lands lying at the north of our Dominion. This appointment by the present Cabinet of Canada is particularly interesting to the civil service from the fact that Mr. Patterson was at one time a member of the service, having been—if I mistake not—an official of the P. O. Department, of which he afterwards became the head. Such preferments go far to assuage the bitterness which too often attaches to party strife.

Yours,

OBSERVER.

"Esprit de Corps" — Not Written by the Editors.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

On inquiring as to what extent *The Civilian* was subscribed to by the service in Ottawa, I was surprised to learn that not one-half of the members of the inside service give it this much encouragement. In other walks of life this is not the case. The medical and legal professions and the engineering as well, each have its organ, to say nothing of the numerous trade papers which are generously patronized by the different elements of the mercantile community. What these journals are to their clientele, such is, or should be, *The Civilian* to the great body of civil servants in Ottawa. For my own part, I think *The Civilian* has made a very creditable showing since its inception. It is very easy to criticize, but much more difficult to produce results. I should like to hear the views of other members of the service as to what are the principal reasons why they do not give *The Civilian* the encouragement which it deserves. It surely cannot be the price of the subscription. One would think that at least every Deputy Minister, Chief Clerk and 1st Class Clerk would be on the list; yet I am told that it is from the ranks of the humbler officials that its chief support is derived. It is not so with the civil service organs in Great Britain and the United States. Come, gentlemen, (and ladies) come forward with your little dollar.

CIVIL SERVANT.

"The Worm at the Core."

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Under the above heading *The Montreal Herald* referred recently to the prevalence of usury among civil servants at Ottawa in terms that seem to imply that the service is in a very bad way indeed. I know nothing about that, save that in ten years' employment in a large Department, no case of this particular brand of "worminess" has come under my personal observation.

It was different, however, when I worked for a while on a large daily newspaper in, let us say, the City of Montrebec. An em-

ployee in that office did a thriving and unabashed trade lending money at high rates to fellow employees, and for all I know may be on the job yet. Some moralizing on the perils of printing offices would appear to be the truer line for *The Herald*.

Yours,

C. S.

Machinery in the Government Workshop.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Your recent article on "Machinery in the Government Workshop" may render interesting an account of a new machine recently installed in the Government Printing Bureau at Washington, D.C., which is the invention of two government employees, and which is credited with being able to do almost anything but talk.

In preparing notes and gold and silver certificates, the work of the U. S. bureau has not hitherto included the final processes of printing the numeral, sealing the notes, and separating the sheets into individual notes. This work has been done at the Treasury Department building, several blocks removed from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. There a large number of women have been doing this work by hand, a slow and laborious process, despite the dexterity which they exhibited after long practice. The machine will now print the notes and certificates, number them, seal them, separate them, count them, and collate them into packages ready for distribution.

The new machine is the result of a series of experiments. When originally designed, it did not appear practicable to seal and number the notes at one operation, and to trim them out into packages. The experiments continued until an entirely new style of trimming device has been designed, and the separating, collating, and counting features added. Twelve of these machines are now installed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and three more will be added later.

Under the old system, only the printing and trimming operations were performed at the bureau, while the four remaining processes on the products of each press were done at the Treasury building. It took two pressmen and six women operatives to complete the work on a single note, which work will now be done by one pressman and three women.

All told, the new process will result in the elimination of 135 employees, who formerly operated the eighteen printing presses and twenty-six separate machines, used in the division of issue of the treasurer's office. The actual money saving will amount to about \$138,000 a year.

Yours truly,

PATENT OFFICE.

Personals.**Appointments.**

(When not otherwise specified the following appointments are permanent.)

Agriculture Dept.:—H. L. Dixon, Maple Creek, Sask.; J. E. Beaudry, Sherbrooke, Que.; R. E. A. Lloyd, Calgary; G. C. Cockerton, Regina; H. Garrett, Regina; B. A. Bescoby, Winnipeg.

Audit Dept.:—Miss H. B. Alexander to Div. 3 B.

Finance Dept.:—J. R. McCargar, Toronto A. R. G. Office; M. B. Brown, Halifax A. R. G. Office.

Interior Dept.:—Wm. Richards, Riddington, to be agent Dominion Lands at Battleford; Jas. E. Fredette, Ottawa, to Div. 2 B; Edwin E. La Barée, Ottawa, to Div. 2 B; Gaston Pratte to Div. 3 B; L. T. Burwash to be Mining Recorder, Whitehorse.

Inland Revenue Dept.:—Victor Kitte to be Analyst Div. 2 B; Thos. E. Armstrong to 3rd class at Perth; A. B. Shorey to 3rd class at Toronto; P. F. Griffin to 3rd class at Hamilton; F. G. Babington to Asst. Inspector, Winnipeg; A. B. Lambe to Inspector, Winnipeg.

Justice Dept.:—Arthur Globensky, J. Camille Pouliot, F. S. Tourigny, Charles Laurendeau and A. E. Greenshields to be Judges of Superior Court of Quebec; Hugh A. Robson to be Puisne Judge of King's Bench, Manitoba.

Militia Dept.:—C. T. Trotter to Div. 2 B.

Marine Dept.:—Rear Admiral Kingsmill to be Director of the Naval Service.

Mines Dept.:—Edgar Stansfield, Div. 2 A; J. G. S. Hudson, Div. 2 A; Geo. C. Mackenzie, Div. 2 A; H. S. De Schmidt, Div. 2 A; Dr. Percy R. Raymond, Div. 1 B.

Public Works Dept.:—P. G. Burgess to Div. 2 A, (under section 21 C. S. Act).

P. O. Dept.:—C. G. Brown to be Ry. Mail Clerk, Winnipeg; J. W. Watson to be Ry. Mail Clerk, Vancouver; R. K. Forbes to be Ry. Mail Clerk, Moose Jaw; M. A. Kerr, to be Sorter, Toronto; Miss Pearl Carmichael, Moose Jaw (on probation); F. M. Eaton, Toronto, (on probation); A. S. Thompson, Ry. M. S., London, (on probation); T. H. Meredith, Inspector's Office, Toronto, (on probation); F. Brandon, Vancouver, to Grade B; A. O. Jones, Toronto, to Grade B; J. L. Grenier, Quebec, to Grade B; A. L. Auger to be Asst. P. O. Inspector at Edmonton; Eugene Papineau, Montreal. A large number of Railway Mail Clerks, Stammers and Sorters and Letters Carriers were appointed in June.

Railways and Canals Dept.:—Miss Rita MacMillan to the Railway Commission; D. H. Chambers to Railway Commission; R. J. White to Railway Commission, (vice G. F. Perley, resigned).

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Customs Dept.:—Miss Helen Edna Campbell, Preventive Officer, Winnipeg; J. E. Lee to clerkship, Edmonton.

Trade and Commerce Dept.:—P. C. McGregor, Owen Sound; Paul Gravel, agent under Annuities Act.

Promotions.

Interior Dept.:—Mrs. E. Mulhall, Ottawa, to Div. 3A; Rodolphe Perreault, Ottawa, to Div. 3A, (vice Miss E. McLaurin, resigned); G. J. MacLean, Dawson, to be Comptroller.

Mines Dept.:—H. Frechette to Div. 1B.

Inland Revenue Dept.:—The increases to the Inland Revenue Dept. took effect in June: R. P. Yetts, A. T. Allan, L. P. Teevans, to Div. 3A; P. E. S. Brodeur to Div. 2A; F. R. E. Campeau to Div. 1A; T. Westman to Div. 1B.

Marine Dept.:—N. A. Found to Div. 1B, (vice A. H. Belliveau, superannuated); H. A. Terreault to be Asst. Director at Sorel; L. G. Papineau to be Director at Sorel; Captain Bernier from \$2,400 to \$3,000.

Militia Dept.:—H. N. P. Chesley, R. P. Brown, to Div. -B; A. E. Watterson, R. L. Fuller, A. G. Lewis, to Div. 2A; M. Foley, H. Letourneau, D. C. MacDonald, to Div. 3A; Capt. J. B. Cockrane, R.M.C., \$2,800 to \$3,000; Professor W. R. Butler, R.M.C., \$2,800 to \$3,000; Professor J. E. Martin, R.M.C., \$2,800 to \$3,000.

Post Office Dept.:—Jas. Rutherford, Vancouver, to 1st class; F. W. Mesurier, Van-

couver, and G. H. Boedier, Vancouver, to be stampers and sorters; Edward Gravel, Montreal, to junior 3rd; J. T. Farr, Toronto, to Grade B; E. Nadeau, Quebec, to junior 2nd class; J. B. Allan, Vancouver, to 1st class; E. B. Elson, Calgary, to senior 2nd class; F. D. Stewart, Calgary, to junior 2nd class; A. E. Carlyle, Calgary, to junior 2nd class; H. L. Cheney, Calgary, to junior 3rd class; R. C. Hornibrook, North Bay, to 3rd class; M. Snell, Victoria, to Grade B; H. Mills, Winnipeg, to Grade B; M. S. McCracken, London, to Grade B; H. Demers, Montreal, to Grade B; T. Humphries, Calgary, to Asst. P. O. Inspector; F. M. McNaughton, Quebec, to \$1,500 a year; R. Laurier, Montreal, to 1st class; R. E. Bourret, Montreal, to senior 2nd class; C. H. Dunnett, Hamilton, to 1st class; D. D. Campbell, Hamilton, to 1st class; R. M. Fitzgerald, jr., Hamilton, to senior 3rd class; W. Flynn, Hamilton, to senior 3rd class; W. L. Waterman, Hamilton, to senior 3rd class; J. A. Webber, Hamilton, to senior 3rd class; C. Judd, Hamilton, to senior 3rd class; E. King, Calgary, to junior 3rd class; G. J. Scott, Calgary, to junior 3rd class; G. F. Bird, Calgary, to junior 3rd class; J. T. Speechley, Calgary, to junior 3rd class; E. H. Blackmore, Calgary, to junior 3rd class; H. M. Thompson, Vancouver, to junior 2nd class; J. B. Marshall-say, Vancouver, to junior 2nd class; C. C. Storey, Vancouver, to senior 3rd class; E. McAllister, Vancouver, to senior 3rd class; F. H. Middlemiss, Vancouver, to junior 3rd class.

Public Works Dept.:—C. A. Narraway to Div. 3A; Maurice Laframboise to Div. 3A; Arthur Paré to Div. 2A; R. J. Robillard to Div. 1B; E. Viens to Div. 2A; Olivier Lefebvre to Div. 2A.

Transfers.

W. H. Galaugher from A.R.G., Toronto, to P. O. Inspection, North Bay.

Superannuated.

Col. F. S. Moore, D.O.C., Military District No. 12; Alfred Curran, Post Office, Toronto; Samuel W. Kain, Customs Service, St. John, N.B.; Wm. Anderson, Interpreter, Immigration Office, Quebec.

Resignations.

Agriculture Dept.:—Miss A. E. Ogden, Ottawa; J. Marshall, Calgary.

Auditor General Dept.:—Miss C. M. Brennan.

Interior Dept.:—A. J. Beaudette, Dawson; W. C. Noble, Dawson; A. Watson, Dawson; D. A. Smith, Ottawa.

Inland Revenue Dept.:—D. C. McGregor, Trail, B.C.

Justice Dept.:—Hon. A. L. Sifton, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Alberta.

Post Office Dept.:—Fred McLeod, Vancouver; H. C. Markle, Toronto; G. A. Noonan, Inside Division, Ottawa; G. B.

Poole, Winnipeg; J. H. Lory, Victoria; H. M. Thompson, Vancouver; S. Young, Ry. M. S., Toronto; E. Browne, Victoria.

Trade and Commerce Dept.:—Walter McNeill, Owen Sound.

General.

Rear Admiral Charles Edmund Kingsmill, of His Majesty's Royal Navy: to be Director of the Naval Service of Canada from 5th May, 1910.

F. G. Babington, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba: to be Assistant Inspector of Gas and Electricity for the District of Winnipeg, in the said Province.

Alfred B. Lambe, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Esquire: to be Dominion Inspector of Gas and Electricity from 1st June, 1910.

Mr. Norman Cole, of the Inland Revenue Department, was married to Miss G. A. Whitaker, of London, England, on June 23 last. The bridegroom is well known, and has been doing valuable work in the Electrical Branch. Miss Whitaker is the daughter of W. S. Whitaker, Esq., a prominent merchant of London, England, and a Grand Officer of the Freemasons of England, being a founder and Past Master of quite a number of London lodges. Mr. Norman Cole is the only son of the Rev. G. Henry Cole of Michigan. The happy couple were the recipients of many presents and well-wishes, and have the best wishes of the service in this happy time. They are to reside at 2 Harrington Place, Minto Park.

The Geological Survey Field Parties This Year Include the Following:

Mr. D. D. Cairnes will examine the ore deposits of the Atlin district. Since the early days of placer mining a number of mineral veins have been discovered.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, assisted by G. O. Malloch, will study the country at the head of the Portland Canal. This district has recently come into prominence, and a mining boom is now setting in.

Mr. W. W. Leach will continue his explorations in the Hazelton district, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, up the Skeena River.

Mr. C. H. Clapp will continue his geological investigation on the southeast end of Vancouver Island.

Mr. Chas. Camsell will complete the geological mapping of the Tulameen district.

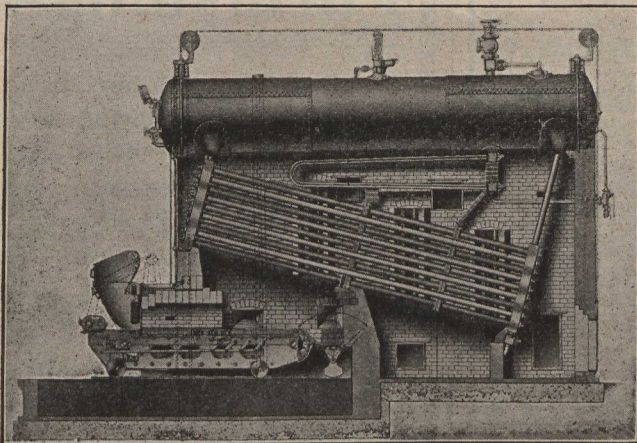
Mr. L. Reinecke will continue the mapping of the Beaverdell district, West Fork Kettle River.

Mr. J. M. Macoun has left at the head of a party which will spend the summer and autumn on Hudson Bay.

Mr. O. E. LeRoy will complete his study of the geology and ore deposits of the Slocan district and investigate Deadwood Camp, Boundary Creek district.

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on the Civil Service Examination for May proves the superiority of our courses. With one exception every candidate received an appointment in the Civil Service within four days after the results were published (June 18). One of our candidates in the Shorthand Division went right from our school without a single day's experience and headed the list of those who wrote from Ottawa and took third place in the Dominion. Another without a single day's office experience took the highest mark in Typewriting (99%) and still another caught fourth place in Subdivision B, 3rd Division. A most remarkable showing for inexperienced candidates, and is the best evidence of the High Grade teaching at Gowling's School.

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Mr. W. H. Boyd will be engaged in topographically mapping these districts.

Mr. R. Schofield will continue work in East Kootenay.

Mr. J. Allan and Mr. Shimer will make a geological study of the Ice River district.

Mr. D. B. Dowling will continue his investigations of the coal areas of Alberta, near the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Mr. W. McInnes will explore in the country north of Prince Albert.

Mr. H. Riis and J. Keele will be engaged in a study of the clay deposits of the Northwest Provinces.

Mr. J. D. Trueman will map the geological formation about Gunflint Lake.

Mr. W. H. Collins will be engaged in a geological study of the country west of Gow Ganda.

Mr. W. A. Johnston will complete his mapping of the Lake Simcoe district.

Prof. John Macoun with Mr. C. H. Young as assistant will study the marine flora and fauna of the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. C. R. Stauffer will make a detailed study of the rocks of the southeastern peninsula of Ontario, which are important on account of oil, gas and salt.

Mr. M. E. Wilson will explore the country near the Transcontinental Railway east of Lake Abitibi.

Mr. J. Dresser will continue his investigations in the Eastern Townships.

Mr. E. R. Faribault will have a party continuing the investigation of the gold-bearing rocks of Lunenburg County, and will spend part of the season in the Chibougamu district as a member of a geological commission sent out by the Quebec Government.

Mr. J. W. Goldthwait will study the Pleistocene geology of the St. Lawrence valley.

Mr. G. A. Young will geologically survey the Tobique district.

Mr. M. Y. Williams will be engaged in a geological investigation in the Arisaig district.

In addition, it is hoped that a number of competent geologists will be secured to undertake pressing work in the Northwest, in Ontario, and in Nova Scotia for the new Museum.

MILITARY VS. CIVIL.

A Civil Servant Dismissed for Attending Camp.

William McIntosh, a sorter in the Toronto General Post Office, and also a sergeant of "D" Company, 12th York Rangers, is out of a job because he attended the annual camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. A

Toronto paper tells the story as follows:

This is the saddest story in militia and Government annals since the year 1866, when John McMillan, now jail steward, but then of Chicago, packed his rifle and made for his beloved Canadian home at the first sign of danger from the Fenian invaders. At the border his patriotism got an icy chill, for he was held up at the Custom House by the Canadian Customs authorities and compelled to pay duty on his rifle.

The story of Sergeant McIntosh is one of the same kin. A young man, about 22, and Scotch as the heather, he came to Canada from his native place, Paisley, Scotland, three years ago, where he at that time was a private in the ranks of the world-famed Argyle 93rd Highlanders. He obtained employment when he came to Toronto on account of his splendid references in the supply department of the Toronto Board of Education for a time, and also in the office of the Toronto Board of Health.

In March, after several attempts and the kindly influence of Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., W. H. Shaw, Ald. McGuire, and others, he was recommended by the Liberal Patronage Committee for appointment in the service. Temporary employment was obtained, and Sergeant McIntosh went on as a sorter.

As a member of the 12th York Rangers, Mr. McIntosh says he applied for leave of absence to attend the military camp, at Niagara, asking for June 7 to 18, inclusive. He states that Postmaster Rogers was applied to, but declined to grant the leave of absence. He also states that Mr. Lemon, assistant postmaster, and Mr. Wright, superintendent of letter carriers, informed him that it would be inimical to his interest to take leave of absence just at that time. He was made aware of the fact that as the recommendation for advance would have to come from them, it could not be given if he

went away. This he took as an intimation that he would be "fired" if he went to camp.

Upon the advice of Captain Clarke and others he took the leave of absence and attended camp. He returned on Monday last and worked as usual. There was no intimation that the wrath of officialdom would descend upon his head. Without further ceremony, he received the following letter on Tuesday morning, and immediately severed his connection as the faithful servant of a grateful country:

Post Office,
Toronto, June 21st, 1910.

Mr. W. McIntosh,
Post Office Staff,
Toronto, Ont.

By direction of the Department, I am to inform you that owing to your having absented yourself from duty without leave since the 6th instant, it has been decided to dispense with your services as a temporary employee on the staff of the Toronto Post Office.

(Signed) W. B. ROGERS,
Postmaster.

Captain Clark, of the York Ranges, was at once notified. Mr. Robinette as the most influential Liberal in the city, was interviewed, and he advised that the matter be taken to the police. This course was decided on and information has been laid against Mr. Rogers, as postmaster of Toronto, for dismissing Sergeant McIntosh for attending to his military duties.

Postmaster W. B. Rogers, when seen to-day, declined to make any statement in the matter. "Whatever has been done has been done under instructions from the Department. The power to dismiss is alone vested in the Department and not in the local postmasters."

The statement made at the general post office by the under officials is that McIntosh was declined permission to go away because the staff had already been deprived of the services of seven or eight men at the camp.

Athletics.

As midsummer approaches we find all out-door sports booming throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain. From the more strenuous game of lacrosse to the gentle exercise of lawn bowling, everyone seems to be in action. As the means of transportation improve, one finds competitors going farther afield, after fresh laurels. It is now considered an everyday occurrence for a lacrosse team to travel to Vancouver for a series of matches, or for a Winnipeg crew to take a little jaunt of nearly 5,000 miles to compete at the Henley regatta. Last year an American College baseball nine went over to Japan to cross bats with the Orientals, while this year we learn of a United States football aggregation visiting Australia.

So far as Canada is concerned, unquestionably the two events of recent date of the most interest to us have been the winning of the Stewards' Cup by the Winnipeg Four at Henley, and the capture of the McKinnon Cup by our riflemen at Bisley. These are notable achievements. Indeed, Canada also nearly won the great Kolapore contest at Bisley, coming within two points of this, the principal event of the Meet. The Winnipeg victory was the more significant, owing to the fact that this is the first time on record when this cup has gone out of England. Ottawa had a slight interest in this victory,—if somewhat remote. No. 2 oarsman in the Winnipeg boat, Mr. Alous, is a grandson of our distinguished fellow townsman (closely connected with Federal administration), Sir Henry Bate.

Coming nearer home, Ottawa has just enjoyed a very keenly contested lawn tennis tournament, in which the civil service has reason to be proud, having supplied the winner in the person of Mr. M. S. Bonnell. Tennis is an ideal game, for while

it supplies as much strenuous exercise as one requires, it is free from every element of acrimonious dispute which often mars other sports.

The fight in local baseball circles is getting warmer with the weather. Several teams in the league have "a look in," which keeps the interest up. From the personnel of the clubs one would say that the C. S. could put a most excellent nine in the field. As a starter, what better battery could be found than Dr. De Lury of the Y.M.C.A. team, and Freeland of St. Patrick's? Next year we hope to see the service with a nine in the league.

And while we are on the subject, why should not the service have a team in the football league, and in the amateur hockey series? The men are to be found. All it wants is a little organization and co-operation. We have a number of 'sporting' Deputies who by "getting together" could accomplish this end in no time. In the Old Country the civil service teams are to be seen in all branches of sport. Why, even in Toronto, there is a baseball league called the "civil service"—although some of the teams are from the Provincial Government buildings and City Hall,—which has no less than 11 teams in it.

While Ottawa clubs have been singularly unfortunate this season in cricket, golf and lacrosse circles, it is with great pleasure that we record the two notable victories of the "soccer" football team of Ottawa over their Montreal opponents.

It has been the history of nearly all the various branches of athletics that if any Canadian competitor comes into great prominence by his prowess, our American cousins immediately claim him as their own. Who does not remember the time when Ned Hanlon won the championship of the world on the Thames? Nearly every paper in the States styled him as the "American champion." It is only when the star is on the wane that he is rele-

gated to his proper country. This is particularly true in boxing circles. Tommie Burns from Ontario, and Geo. Dixon and Sam Langford of Nova Scotia, were always called Americans while they were on top. In fact, Langford, who is still an important factor, is invariably put down as a Bostonian. Recent papers, describing the victory of an American yacht over that of the Kaiser, state that it was due to the American skipper, Charlie Barr, whom everybody knows to be a Scotchman and a British subject. It is so in all the other events. They claimed George Gray, the shot putter; Harry Bethune and George Orton, the runners; Lajoie, the greatest of baseball players, (who is a French-Canadian). However, we suppose it is but natural to claim "everything in sight."

The great hope for the future of athletics in all countries lies in the organized training of the rising generation. The junior sports held by the Y. M. C. A. recently deserved a much better support from the public. The events were well contested, and the time made in the running — especially the long distance races — was very good for such youngsters. Long distance running is not so attractive to the youth as the more showy 'sprint,' the latter seeming to have more kudos and far less hard work connected with it. Just now, we note with pleasure that junior lacrosse is booming throughout Canada. Recently Mr. Solomon of Toronto, President of the National Lacrosse Union, and Mr. Lally, of Cornwall, one of the Trustees of the Minto Cup, each gave 1,500 lacrosse sticks to junior clubs. This is very encouraging for the national game.

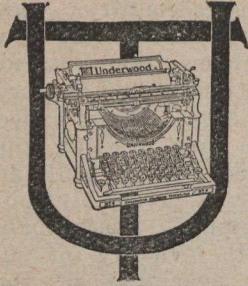
From "Exam" Papers.—The following answers are taken from a number collected by a teacher in the Topeka schools:

A blizzard is the inside of a hen."

"Oxygen is a thing that has eight sides."

"The cuckoo never lays its own eggs."

"A mosquito is a child of black and white parents."—Indianapolis News.



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