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Civil Service Government by Commission

(By F. A. G.)

(Final Instalment).

The first article of this series appeared in *The Civilian* of Dec. 12, the second on Jan. 9, the third on Jan. 23. The present article concludes the series, under the following sub-headings:—Section 8, Third Division, Quarterly Reports, Section 33, Section 21, and Special Competitive Examinations.

Section 8.

Messrs. Adam Shortt and Michel G. LaRochelle became a power in the civil service on the 1st Sept., 1908, with joint and equal status and jurisdiction. As has been already mentioned, neither of these gentlemen had been connected with the special business they had been called upon to administer. Nevertheless, the Commissioners were not lacking in intelligence. Therefore it is natural to surmise what might have been the first proposition to suggest itself as being essential to a logical beginning of their task. Even as indifferent observers, for many years, from the outside, they must have become cognizant of the conglomerate condition of the system. For forty-one years the civil service had had a career of "go as you please," each department a little kingdom conducted without due regard to duplication of work or the anomalous overlapping of duties. Three courses were open:—1st, stipulate for an immediate re-adjustment of duties and salaries, etc.; 2nd, spread the re-adjustment over a term of years, doing a little re-modelling from day to day; 3rd, accept the system unconditionally as it stood, with all its imperfections and inequalities.

Animated by the first alternative as

above, the Commissioners would open communication with the government; reminding them that re-organization as well as re-classification was intended by section 8 according to Mr. Fisher, the father of the bill. They would quote section 8 of the Act to the following effect:

"As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the Act, the head of each department shall cause the organization of his department to be determined and defined by order-in-council, due regard being had to the status of each officer or clerk as the case may be."

Clause 2 of this section refers to "duties, titles and salaries thereafter to pertain thereto."

They would clearly point out the difficulty of making a smooth running machine out of the collection of clanking wheels, engines without a governor, bolts without nuts, sledges used as tack hammers, and vice versa. But instead of presenting this view, the third alternative, the easiest way, was adopted, and the inequalities are still with us. No investigation was made of men or of work; few visits were made to the departments to learn at first hand of the actual conditions in the rank and file of the service.

Did the government decline to permit re-organization? Were the Com-

missioners unwilling? We cannot tell. In truth we can be sure of nothing about it, except that the Commissioners lock up public business in private drawers, as secret as the cabinets of Phillip II. In the period immediately following September 1st, 1908, no topic was more fruitful of discussion than that of re-organization. The service to-day holds the Commissioners responsible for their failure either to bring about re-organization or to establish their bona fides by a public exposition of laudable attempts they have made to bring about the reform.

Antithetically may be cited the case of that Chicago Commission headed by Mr. R. Catherwood, who, manfully and energetically, took up the admittedly onerous task of re-organization and performed it scientifically and economically as has been heretofore displayed in the pages of *The Civilian*.

Third Division.

Closely related to section 8, and somewhat arising from the non-fulfilment of the requirements of that section, comes the problem of the Third Division. Re-organization would, in some measure, have modified the poignancy of this sore topic and the remarks made above upon section 8 have a relevancy to the present subject.

Why was the barrier put up between the Third and Second Divisions? Civil servants, as they walk the streets or the corridors of state, may justly charge that no enlightening statement has ever been issued by the Commissioners of the merits or demerits of the Third Division case as it involved those in that Division prior to September, 1908. Let us assume the duties of Commissioners and endeavour to discuss the situation. It appears that there were in that division at that date three distinctive classes. 1st, those who had been in the division for years and had passed a promotion examination; 2nd, those who had been in that division

for years and had passed an entrance but not a promotion examination; 3rd, those who had not passed even an entrance examination.

Now to treat these three classes separately, or to treat each individual of these three classes on his or her individual merits, would entail much labor and the consumption of much midnight oil. Such a course would be humane; it would be scientific. The Commissioners needed not to go beyond the four walls of Trafalgar building to find vent for their enthusiasm for social-philanthropic reform. In the Third Division was a field for missionary work of a high order; interesting, because it would be psychological; beneficial, because it would contribute to the visible supply of human happiness and justice.

But no, even the "quality of mercy" was strained. There was no "may God have mercy on your souls." No justification was furnished for meting out the same punishment to those who had offended as to those who had not offended. The members of the division were stunned. They were seized by an obstinacy, temperamental in ordinary man, and refused to take the examination. Much bitterness has been engendered, especially among those who had passed examinations and believed their rights and privileges had been *expropriated*. Passing years have assuaged the bitterness of the cup, and the examination has been successfully taken by a number, but it will take many years to eradicate the memory of the heartlessness of rule No. 20 of the Regulations.

A confidential "confession of faith" by the Commissioners might have prevented the unpleasantness in the Inside service due to the Third Division enigma. But as divinity doth hedge a king, secrecy enshrouds the Civil Service Commission.

Quarterly Reports.

Very little has been heard of the

quarterly reports. The service would like to know if these are satisfactory as efficiency records. Does the Commission receive at the end of each year the quarterly reports, as required by sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 40 of the Act?

Has the Commission carried out the requirement of sub-section 4 of section 40, which reads as follows:—
“Such reports if adverse or unfavourable shall be shown to the persons respecting whom they are made?”

Quarterly reports are useful as a basis upon which the merits and otherwise of promotions are appraised. Obviously it may be inadvisable to have an intimate disclosure of the contents of such reports, but some reference to the subject of such reports as a system compared with other systems for establishing efficiency records would seem desirable. In the four reports issued to August 31st, 1912, no reference has been made to this subject by the Commissioners.

Section 33.

This section provides for the payment of a sum not exceeding \$500 to increase the minimum of entrants to the service in cases of special qualification. Some comment has been aroused as to the administration of this section. All increases granted so far may be capable of justification, but the fact must be stated that in some cases the man near the head of the examination pass list goes on the pay-list at the minimum, while the man at or near the bottom of the pass list sometimes gets an additional sum of \$100 or \$200. There may be some good explanation for the practice of giving the least qualified candidate more salary than the highest qualified man, and the said explanation may have nothing to do with the spoils system, but it appears to be a departure from the square deal and requires explanation.

Section 21.

The Commissioners do not deal in goods and chattels. They have to

do with human hearts—precious souls. Many of the signatures of the Commissioners to documents involve the happiness or unhappiness of many.

Section 21 was intended to serve a very necessary purpose; to provide facilities for a department to employ a man from the outside world, whose special qualifications are necessary to the efficiency of that department. It is understood, when such an appointment is made, that there is no man in the department capable of performing the duties appertaining to the new position. If there be one man in the department, below the rank to be taken by the new appointee, who is capable of doing the work required, a gross injustice is done to that man. Great regard should have been paid to the scrupulous administration of this section of the Act. The Commissioners are well armed to meet any attack upon the citadel of Merit, as that principle is involved in this section, for they cannot be removed from office except on address of the Senate and House of Commons; being as secure in office as the Auditor General, scarcely less so than King George V. The Commissioners may appeal a case to Parliament, and if their cause is just they will be sustained, unless the people are hopelessly corrupt.

During the past month the writer made it his business to interview a great many civil servants, with the object of learning some lessons regarding the administration of the Commission. Much information has been gleaned that must be discouraging to those who hoped the service was to be placed upon a higher plane under the merit system. Two cases only will be given here.

“Yes, I can tell you something of Section 21,” said a civil servant, on being questioned. “A certain department employed a man in the Outside Service at \$500 to manage a small agency. He proved most in-

competent, and was dismissed. He did not attend to his duties, and declined to answer letters from Ottawa. He was dismissed. By the certificate of the Commissioners the same man was appointed, under Section 21, at a salary of \$2,100, to inspect offices, one of which he was incompetent to manage at \$500 salary. When he goes out inspecting, another officer of the department has to be sent over the ground to do the work properly. Just the same, he went over the heads of a number of good men of long service."

Another civil servant told the following story: "A certain branch of the Ottawa service was investigated by Commission. Much was found wrong with it. A number of changes were made. One man was recommended for superannuation. He had acted in a manner to cause some uneasiness as to the normality of his reasoning faculties. He was superannuated. Some months after, this man was appointed, under the certificate of the Commissioners, to a higher position in the service, and at a much greater salary. And," he added, "the certificate recommended him on account of having made a careful enquiry into the applicant's professional standing and ability . . . and that he passes the requisite knowledge and ability, and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits."

Special Competitive Examinations.

Special appointments are made to the service quite apart from those who pass the semi-annual examinations. These appointments are not made under Section 21, but under Section 18, which latter section calls for examination. Grief is felt throughout the service by true lovers of the merit system, that this examination is not what it seems. The atmosphere is surcharged with doubt as to the genuineness of the Special

Competitive Examination. The claim is made that many of the appointments are purely appointive and should appear under the Section 21 column. One member of the service relates the case at an "appointment under S. C. Examination of an expert typist who could only pick out the keys with one finger." Another tells of a man "appointed to the charge of an important work who lacked the rudiments of an English education." Were such appointments made under Section 21, as patronage, the service would accept it as part of a system to be got rid of only after a course of education in what is decent and just for the men and women doing the country's work. But they are made under the merit system, the cases cited being but minor instances chosen from a number to indicate that a screw is loose, or something worse, in the organization of the Civil Service Commission.

* * *

With certain imperfections, the foregoing completes the task allotted the writer in respect of this subject. The editors of *The Civilian* made no mistake in taking steps to have facts and considerations collected regarding the progress of the merit system as it has existed in the Inside Service since 1908. Something has gone wrong with the works of the Commission, and the greatest doubt exists as to the rights and securities of public service. The powers of Messrs. Fripp and Chabot seem to be invoked as often as those of the Commissioners. The most ardent supporters of the Commission principle, as well as the most sincere personal friends of the Commissioners themselves, agree that the Commissioners must re-habilitate their reputation as guardians of the merit system and champions of the square deal for all, or lose themselves in chaos.

Foolish Questions.

I would not swear the weest bit,
 I would not drop a briny tear,
 Although all night I had to sit
 Out in the snow—I'd feel no fear;
 If both my ears were frozen stiff
 And if my blood was frosted too;
 If no D—fool would grin and sniff,
 "Well is this cold enough for you?"
 I do not care about the way
 My fingers stiffen with the frost,
 I do not care if once a day
 In forty snowdrifts I get lost;
 But Oh; it makes me sick and sore
 When my old smeller's turning blue,
 To hear some ribald jackass roar
 "Well is this cold enough for you?"
 I plow my way thru forty feet
 Of snow, to reach my humble berth,
 Each time I saunter down the street
 When snow-flakes cover Mother Earth;
 And tho my stomach's out of plumb
 And frozen solid thru and thru;
 Some pie-faced MUTT will say, by Gum,
 "Well is this cold enough for you?"

If I could live in any land
 Wherein they make no stupid laws,
 I'd join with glee a pirate band
 And wait my chance to get my claws
 Upon the goat, who, when the cold
 Is so intense it freezes stew,
 Comes gowned in furs, with saying old,
 "Well is this cold enough for you?"
 They know it's cold enough for me,
 They see I'm like a cake of ice,
 I'm just as sick as I can be,
 They know the winter is not nice;
 And yet my nearly frozen ear
 Will catch this vapid brainless Gnu,
 Remarking, as he draweth near,
 "Well is this cold enough for you?"
 If on a chilly winter's night
 I had ten dollars in my jeans—
 The only "ten" I had to light
 My darkened home—or purchase beans,
 I'd hand it up with joyous glee—
 Although it meant my all, t'is true
 To him who would not chirp at me
 "Well is this cold enough for you?"
 "LOW-RATE."

Retrospection.

When the busy day is over and the night is drawing nigh;
 When the gloaming lures the star-dust from the blue and quiet sky,
 Then the moaning of the night-wind seems to set my heart aglow
 With a thousand tender mem'ries of the days of long ago.
 Far beyond this day's descending, thro' the silence and the fears,
 I may turn my thoughts to wrestle with the unresponsive years,
 But the quest is blind and bitter and my heart can feel the scorn,
 Of the silent, empty places and the hush of things unborn.
 So I cast my Fancy backwards to the years now passed away,
 And return where once I wandered neath the light of other days,
 Where the friends that come to greet me are the friends I used to know
 In the olden, golden glory of the days of Long Ago.

Oh! the change that knows no ceasing as the long years pass away,
 Leaving but the treasured memory of each hope that had its day;
 Oh! the strange and human mingling of old pleasure, hope and pain,
 In the aftermath that lingers where we'll never pass again!
 Let me tread the heights of sunshine and the valleys grey with gloom,
 Backward, o'er the trails I've travelled and the fields I've lost and won;
 There are goals within the future—there are heights that I would know,
 And the stepping-stones lie yonder, in the days of Long Ago.

J. Cadden.

At "Thirty Love" Retire.

In a recent issue of the *Evening Journal* a writer, holding a self-allotted brief to generously subscribe himself "Civil Servant," advocated the "compulsory retirement" of women in the Service at thirty years of age. "This," he gallantly remarked, "would rid the Service of the old maids." Retired at thirty, women "would marry before it is too late, and become mothers and house-keepers," instead of "consecrating themselves to the service of Mammon." . . . "When a lady clerk passes a certain age," confessed this ingenuously human gentleman, "sometimes her male associates *at least* do not care for her to be around, and would be glad if she would make room for some *sweet sixteen*." . . . "Even the Chief, old and grey, much prefers a pretty, young, rosy-cheeked stenographer to an elderly crust with nerves and cranky ways, and, most of all, her faded looks." This angular-minded idealist, with apparently quite unconscious humor, naively declared that "the Civil Service is no place for men of vim and ambition!" Well, *à bon chat, bon rat!*

The Answer.

I.

So! Ere I turn this "awkward corner," Thirty,
 Into a street where Life at last begins,—
 Where, if I'm coy, coquettishly alert, I
 May meet my Fate, to bear him "heavenly twins,"—
 I'll say good-bye to Laura, Belle and Gertie,
 Whose "twenties," chiefest of official sins,
 Will stay the hand of "Fate" a few years later,
 Thanks to joint Father Time and each girl's mater.

II.

Here, at my matchless Katishavian elbow,
 Sits Winnie Winter, pallid, proud and plain.
 Ten years or so agone Death struck a fell blow
 O'er Winnie's heart, but never died the pain.
 Her father, who had never had a hell show—
 A "civil" servant of the King in vain—
 Slipped off this mortal coil—Death's deal high-handed—
 And left young Winnie and her mother stranded.

III.

"Here at my elbow" is poetic license;
 For in my modest single "third-floor back,"
 I, labouring, rhyme, cheered by a cup of Hyson's,
 Like, or unlike, some reportorial hack.
 Were I not maid tea-total (in no sly sense)
 My Muse might bear the wit my wits must lack.
 Had I Lord Byron's gin—I've stole his stanza—
 My end (tis Truth) might end extravaganza.

IV.

Still, "at my elbow" 's *pure* imagination;
 Though Winnie often comes my room to cheer.
 We're in the same Department of Stagnation,
 And at our mutual desk our seats are near.
 We draw a mutual stipend of starvation,
 Since it has been the same for many a year.
 We reached our "maximum"; and then, sans luck,
 Sans looks, sans pull, sans all save sense—we stuck.

V.

But to resume. For superannuation
 His "last check cashed" had cancelled, Winnie's pater
 Had paid in some two thousand, which the Nation
 Could not by *right* refund the widowed mater.
 But conscientious in its compensation,
 It paid her two months' pay a little later;
 Then, conscious, maybe, that the Law had blundered,
 It started in my Winnie at five hundred.

VI.

So Winnie now succeeded as breadwinner,
 The only offspring old enough to earn.
 She earned for all at least a frugal dinner,
 For thrifty is necessity when stern.
 Tis true she daily grew a trifle thinner,
 Which caused her anxious mother much concern.
 Not much of pain or sorrow was not noted
 By either; for the pair were quite devoted.

VII.

There are some hurts old Time finds hard to heal;
 And Winnie's heart was not of common clay.
 The scar may pale, but under lies the sting,
 And throbs the memory of another day.
 Her "modern lover" had ta'en back his ring
 When the change came, and gone his easiest way;
 A rosy way where only sunshine fell.
 But there were nights when Winnie lived in hell.

VIII.

Grass-widowed ere her prime, there's Violet, too;
 A faded flower and faultless, letter-pressed
 (The simile's official and quite new)
 Within the book of heartache's hopeless quest.
 She does the sum that one had pledged to do—
 A wanderluster "somewhere in the West".
 But o'er the ledger she must faithful keep
 She sees him still, with eyes that may not weep.

IX

Maid old or young, or spouseless wife or widow,
 We earn our bread, i' faith, as fair as you;
 We, whom the Service you would early rid o',
 To match your virtuous, Rooseveltian view.
 Aye, marry! Ergo, bear eftsoon a kid o',
 With lusty encores every year or two;
 To spend, on Chance, our balance in Life's bank,
 And draw in Hymen's lottery—a blank.

X.

Who will not marry when she meets *the man*?
 Love springs maternal in a woman's breast.
 Thrice happy she for whom the gods will plan
 Love, and love's loyalty that stands the test!
 Think you, O man, mere marriage fills the span
 Of woman's hopes and longings unexpressed?
 I'd rather single die, hearth-desolated,
 Than doubly live misunderstood, mismated!

XI.

We who, through intercourse official daily,
 See much of "man," hear much of "marriage," too.
 The "cares of office" are considered gaily
 Compared with those a "married man" must rue.
 He knows "just what"—though knowing naught avail—he,
 Were he but singly blest again—would do;
 While gratefully *we* kiss the hand of Fate
 That still holds fast for us our single state.

XII.

We, who "serve Mammon"—at eight hundred per—
 Have much in such sad service to regret.
 Could each of us, instead of being "her"
 Be "he," how much of Mammon we might get!
 Man's own man-made prerogatives; the spur
 To pleasures even pledges fail to fret;
 The joys—beyond our feminine addition—
 Of clerically casual imbibition.

XIII.

Alas! *We* may not know the gains that are
 Derived from ex-officio stimulation;
 The mental solace of some neighbouring bar
 Divine we dimly in imagination.
 Our woman's wits—not sharpened so—were far
 Too dull to more than envy such elation;
 Our senses—the first three—are chiefly stirred,—
 And first and chiefest of the three—the third.

XIV.

Dear, gallant man! Who, from your brave retirement
 Of such an all-embracing *nom de plume*,
 Would sweep us out o' service, what requirement
 Has truly made you seize this brand-new broom?
 Has she, on whom one time you all desire bent—
 (Glamour, mayhap, that early lost its bloom)
 Has she, in wielding that domestic article,
 Reduced your lauded lordship to a particle?

XV.

Or, if at your *home* office you're superior,—
 If not in wits, at least by feats of arms—
 Has some "old maid" proved you her "rank" inferior,
 And that your true vocation is the farm's?
 In brief, that *your* department is *ex-terior*;
 Say, has the Service for you lost its charms,
 Except the sort—and *I* don't blame you, certes—
 That find your favour twixt the teens and thirties?

XVI.

What, you, a man of virtue, "vim, ambition",—
 How can you in such Service so remain?
 Have you not, e'en in office hours, a vision
 Of fields more fallow for your fertile brain?
 Or, if brawn's linked wi' brain in your condition,
 The West needs *men*. Come, break your servile chain!
 And prove your postulate, that this is true:
 The Service is no place for *men* like you.

XVII.

But soft! O, most unhappy, happy thought!
 Perchance you are some poor old bachelor,
 Whose youth's *affaire du coeur* availing naught,
 Eats out in bitterness his own heart's core.
 A woman hater, you would not "be caught,"
 Until *Too Late* Love posted on the door;
 A single stick old craft, with "cranky ways,"
 Alone at sea, a-miss in moral stays.

XVIII.

Here, at the last steenth stanza of my ditty,
 Is end of paper and allotted page.
 Dear 'male associate,' I pray have pity!
 My "old maid's" curiosity assuage.
 If not 'the Chief' who "much prefers" her "pretty,"
 "Around" the sweet steenth stanza of her age,—
 Confess to your Superior (elder) Sister:
 Aren't you at heart a plain polygamister?

Virginia Gray.

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

Ottawa, Feb. 6, 1914

"The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party."

* * *

"Entrance to the civil service should be at the bottom, and the custom of securing men from outside the ranks and placing them ahead of old employees should be discouraged, and only resorted to when public interest demands. Civil service protects employees in their positions, but it holds them there in stagnation unless a method be found to not only secure the time of its employees, but to stimulate and reward their ambition."

A PROGRAMME FOR THE FEDERATION.

The unfortunate illness of the Minister of Finance, which every Civil Servant will regret, has no doubt caused delay in the presentation of the two service bills promised in the speech from the Throne. The circumstances of delay is unfortunate because of the early appearance of the Redistribution Bill, with its possible controversialities, and the service has had, in the past, many bitter experiences of the habit of our representatives in Parliament to jettison civil service cargo in the mistaken idea that it is the least valuable. All of which suggests work for the Federation of a most responsible nature. Nor will this task of self-guardianship be ever completed, for, as we look upon civil services in all countries, we find insufficient time and little sincerity of purpose devoted by political leaders to the disposal of the personnel of said services, as regards the happiness of the individuals, or the efficiency of the machine.

It is not certain, even with all the rottenness of the system, that the Outside Service will be withdrawn from the patronage system.

The members of Parliament themselves (God bless them!) are not responsible for the opposition to the abolition of the system of selling public offices to the highest bidder.

The Ottawa members, Messrs. Fripp and Chabot, would gladly offer to endow an hospital for the insane, could they, by the abolition of patronage, be relieved of the imminent danger of themselves becoming inmates of one of these institutions. The grafters in the lower wards (the pothunters, as we have named them), those who work in elections for love of country and demand the rewards for love of themselves, are responsible for the system. These rewards mean appointments to public

office of outsiders, to take places over the heads of the old faithful servitors of the King, who thereby find the labour of a life time sacrificed, the hopes of comfort and education to a wife and children ruthlessly destroyed. *How long, O Lord, how long!*

While we engage in prayer, and, let us hope, not too silent prayer, for the day of delivery, let us here set down as the lesson for the day a short programme for the Federation to work out at its earliest opportunity.

Extend organization to every portion of Canada and to every branch of the service.

Establish a publicity bureau to supply copy to all newspapers in order to correct erroneous impressions, and to form a more truthful public opinion regarding the service, its personnel and its problems.

Exhort and pray the Government to establish a permanent Civil Service Minister, with a sufficient staff to study exclusively the service, its personnel and its problems.

Exhort and pray the Government, or the Civil Service Minister, to intend the merit system to all portions of the Service, Outside and Inside.

Exhort and pray the Government, or the Civil Service Minister, to increase the efficiency of the Civil Service Commission, by adding to its numbers a strong man chosen from the Civil Service.

Exhort and pray the Government, or the Civil Service Minister, to constitute a "Board of Appeal" to decide appeals from the rulings of the Civil Service Commission on promotions, and give the Civil Service preponderating representation on that board.



THIRD DIVISION AT OTTAWA.

The members of this division held a very successful mass meeting a

week ago at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Mr. Cherry, of the P. O. Dept., and Mr. McFarlane, of Interior, acted as chairman and secretary respectively.

The pleasing feature of the meeting is the fact that, notwithstanding provocation enough to turn the head of a saint, no indication was shown of loss of patience with the "powers that be," or with the Association. The Association has served the division faithfully, has given up a great deal of its time to the study of the barrier examination, and that it has failed to impress the Government, or the Commission, is not chargeable to its good faith. So rightly think the members of this division.

Since this question came to the front, over five years ago, *The Civilian* has had occasion, in the light of new evidence, to look at the picture through a new focus. It has always been conceded that those who had passed examinations prior to 1908 had rights of promotion (subject of office efficiency) secured to them. As to the balance of the Third Division, the members thereof should have been taken man by man, woman by woman, and dealt with on their merits. A certain educational qualification should have been required from these, and the usual assurances that applicants for promotions are above reproach as regards cleanly habits of mind and body. This would lay a heavy task upon the Commissioners, but these gentlemen should have wrestled with this problem night and day. They might have doubled the strength of their staff, if necessary. But certainly, to round all the Third Division into one corral and brand them with the iron of insufficiency to save trouble to the gentlemen who are paid a large salary to protect the worthy, was not only cruel, but has been a constant detriment to the working efficiency of the Inside Service.

ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.

The Estimates for the ensuing fiscal year have been laid on the table of the House by the Hon. Mr. Perley, in the absence, through illness, of the Hon. Mr. White. On another page appears the full text of the Estimates for the three larger Outside Services, there being difficulty in extracting salaries from other expenditures in respect of other departments.

It will be observed that Amherst and Belleville have been taken out of the semi-staff class and put upon the permanent list. *The Civilian* will be glad to learn whether these services consider due allowance has been made for the increase in the cost of living. In the Inside Service no appropriation is made of an unusual kind. The one exception is in the Justice Department, where congratulations are in order to several officers whose salaries have been re-adjusted to the importance of the duties performed.



APOLOGY.

The Civilian has received from the Civil Service Commission an intimation that an error has occurred in a statement of fact in the last number. In discussing publicity, the writer of the series of articles on "Government of the Service by Commission," made the statement that advertisements for *Special Competitive Examinations* were published in the Canada Gazette only. The intimation is to the effect that notice of such examinations is posted up in city post offices, and is also mailed to various universities and technical schools.

The Civilian gladly accepts the intimation emanating from the office of one of the Commissioners, and admits the inexactitude of that portion of the article to which exception has been taken.

Without qualifying the above apology in the slightest degree, it may be pointed out to the Commissioners that the Special Competitive Examinations should be made known in a very special way for exceedingly special reasons. Appointments made under this heading are at a salary nearly always at an advance of from \$100 to \$500 over the minimum. Interpreted, this means that all those in the appointing department at a lower salary lose their seniority by the act of an outsider going over their heads, one of the most galling incidents that happen in Civil Service life. If those who are passed over in such cases had been made aware of the vacant position, had a fair, open chance to compete for it, and were defeated fairly, no complaint can be made. All members of a department, below the salary-rank to be attached to the new position, should have advice of such competitions, for these appointments are made, nominally at least, under section 18 (merit), and not under section 21 (patronage).

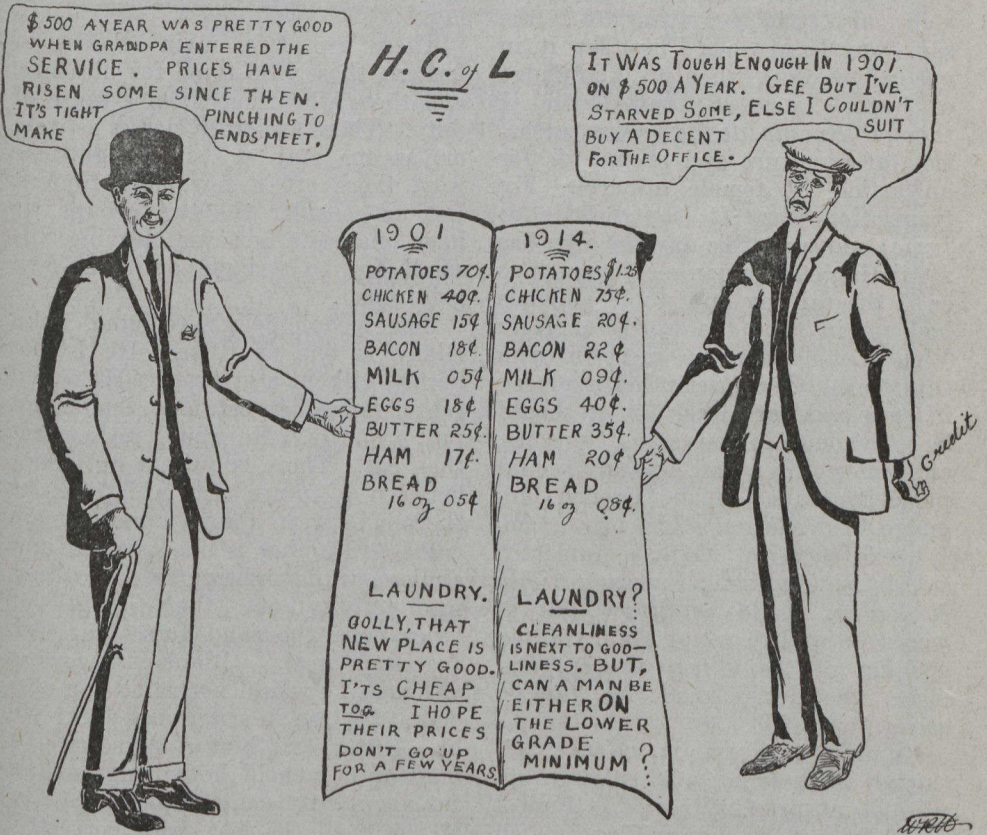
One of the Commissioners has stated that it was undesirable to make use of the Government's patronage list of newspapers, as the Commission should hold aloof from even that distant acquaintance with the patronage system. *The Civilian*, however, goes into every department and practically every room in the Inside Service. The Commissioners, being ready debaters, will interpose the objection that they have no appropriation for such purposes. To which objection it may be plainly stated that *The Civilian* is a beggar for Civil Service news, and has never made a charge, or received a cent, for publishing such news. It is important to remember that if a single man in a department at a salary less than that of the position to be filled, is kept in ignorance of this Special Competitive Examination, a gross injustice is being done, for which the

Commissioners must answer at the bar of public opinion.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The Editors have asked Mr. L. J. Burpee, Secretary of the International Joint Commission, and formerly Librarian of the Carnegie Library, to judge the stories received in the short story competition advertised

some time ago. Mr. Burpee has graciously consented to act as judge, and the stories have been placed in his hands. Each story is signed by a pseudonym. The editors hold sealed envelopes with the pen-name written upon each, and the proper name of the writer inside. Mr. Burpee undertook the task on condition that he be allowed a reasonable time and to this, of course, the editors agreed.



Hon. Mr. Hazen, in the House of Commons, Friday, January 20th:—
 “Then there is the fact that during the past few years there has been somewhat of an increase in the expenses here, because of the **Cost of Living.**”
 Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in the Senate, January 23rd: “High wages go with high prices, and the only ones affected by the higher prices of necessities are those on stated wages.”

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Il est Defendu de Fumer.

I will assume that you are all familiar with the public inscription: *Il est defendu de fumer*. I will assume, also, that you translate it the same way I did when I first saw it, in my callow days, when my knowledge of French was so limited that I thought *Bureau de Poste* was an article of furniture and *chemin de fer* an article of female apparel. My translation was: *It is forbidden to fume*; and unto this day the sign has a quieting effect upon me, as much so as if the railway and public officials had set in type the words of Holy Writ: Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath. The inscription is placed in cars and corridors, but it should be in evidence in homes and churches, and inner offices, and, lest any should plead ignorance of the French language for violation of its injunction, I would have an English translator side by side with it: *Fuming strictly forbidden*. I do not know but it would be well to adopt the style and spelling of the village grocers and make the notice read: *No fuming aloud*.

Fuming is a public offence, although there is no tariff of fines applicable at present to it. I think I could draw up such a tariff and match damns with dimes and make every choler yield its dollar, but I am too busy just now with some five thousand other folk in amending the Civil Service Act, which has not yet been presented, to take on the task. I will content myself, while the penalties are yet not expressible in dollars and

cents, with fuming a little on my own account, for it makes me boil to see how prone people are to lose their tempers. Temper, by the way, when lost, can be found without advertising.

There are two main classes of fumers, those who fume for pleasure, and those who fume from a sense of duty. There are other classes as well, or, as one may say, in a lightsome way, there are a few more fumers. Let us consider the two groups we have named, however, leaving the small fry to wriggle on their own gridirons.

Some people delight to fume. John Blank is one of these. He is not happy without a grievance. He would rather fight than eat. No, that is not put properly. He would rather fret than eat. There is quite a difference between a fumer and a fighter, as there is between a geyser and a steam engine. Fuming is uncontrolled and aimless, while fighting is the calling into activity of "the strength of twice three thousand horse that seek the single goal." Blank is a geyser, although he would not rank as a special attraction in a national park. We had better call him a geyserette, a kind of household hot-spring, selling for about fifty cents a piece, that is, if you spell the last word correctly. He has one advantage over the old-style geysers. They had to be coaxed into activity by the throwing of stones and turf into their mouths. John Blank is a self-irritant. He does not overlook any reasonable occasion from the outside for an eruption, but he is not dependent on such. He can

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Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

evolve a grievance at any time between morning and night. There is only one side to his bed—the wrong side—and he gets out of it daily.

I met Blank on the street last Saturday. You remember what sort of day it was, a cold, blustering day. Well, that was to his liking, for it was the chunk of turf thrown into his crater. The way he ruminated and regurgitated that weather, cursed the snow and the thermometer, and the Dominion Observatory, blamed Columbus for discovering America and Col. By for building the canal, swore at the shoemen for selling non-water-proof rubbers, and the tailors for not putting a button on his coat somewhere between his nose and his eyes—the way he did these things made me thankful that Mrs. Wegg had her calm Silas and not John Blank as a husband.

We got rid of the weather at last, one ebullition more vicious than its predecessors sending it beyond the reach of gravitation, but the geyserette was not quieted. Blank is a Civil Servant, and, although no word had been said of Civil Service affairs, and no occasion had been given by bulletin board or passer-by for an eruption, he began, as soon as the weather had been coughed up, to fume about affairs on the Hill. I learned that the Government had made a steady practice, during twenty years, of working John Blank to a shadow, of robbing him of his promotions, of confiscating three per cent. of his salary for superannuation and of preferring all manner of inferior men for places of trust and emolument in his place. I left him at the corner of Bank and Sparks streets and the last words he said were, "Good day, Wegg. This has been a pleasant walk." He enjoyed it.

Some men fume because they think that they could not do their work properly without fuming. It is strange how the idea has found currency in some quarters that a tart

temper is synonymous with executive ability. Henry the First of England is known to most of us as the man who never smiled again. I wonder if it was he who began the schooling of that class of public officials that has its representatives among us even to this day, the class of officials who believe that a kind word to a subordinate will lead to presumption on the latter's part, but that a severe kick now and again, with or without a frown, is the best inducement there can be offered the said subordinate to do efficient service.

James Asterisk is one who fumes from a sense of duty. He may like to fume. I will not say he does not enjoy the exercise, but his fuming has enough deliberateness in it, not deliberation, mind you, to make me think that it is a permanent policy and not the emergency of the moment that must be taken into account when we consider his case. The motto which hangs over Asterisk's desk—he is not aware that I see it when I enter his room—is, *Keep them in their places*. He does not know how to be firm; he does not even know how to be stiff. He does the best he can and blusters. In doing this, let us give all devils and deputy-devils their dues: He thinks he is doing his country's service, being a sort of Saul of Tarsus on a slow train to Damascus.

There was a fellow like Asterisk who used to live in my old home town by the sea, in the days when the steamboats had some mechanism on deck that see-sawed up and down with the pulsations of the engine. I am no good at describing these contrivances, but it is enough to say that it looked to us small boys like a man trying to balance himself on a tight rope. Well, there was one person in town, the village ninny, who practised this see-saw motion continually, and who went at it with especial vigor whenever he saw the steamboat coming up the harbour. Some one asked him why he was so engaged. His

reply was, "The steamer will stop in the channel if I don't keep the engine going."

James Asterisk is doing his best to keep the engine going, but his fuming has as little effect, for good, on the boiler as the poor ninny's physical exercises had on the steamer's progress. Mark those two words between commas, "for good," for I will not go so far as to say that Asterisk's fuming has no effect whatever on the engines. Some men in high positions do just this much service, and their service is of great value—they keep the machinery oiled. Others do just this much evil, and their services are worse than useless—they daily throw handfuls and bucketfuls of sand among the delicate wheels, the wheels being mainly human brains and hearts. They are cloggers, who should be oilers. And yet they mean to do well. If only they would take down that Family Compact text, *Keep them in their places*, and hang up the sign, *Il est defendu de Fumer*, I think the public service would be as thankful for it, almost, as for a bonus. A man cannot be paid all in cash. A part of the residuary debt can be met by making his environment as pleasant as possible. In this connection it should be remembered that a fumer and a perfumer are not one and the same person.

VANCOUVER BRANCH OF DOM. C. S. ASSOCIATION OF B.C.

Election of office-bearers of the Dominion Civil Servants' Association of B. C., Vancouver Branch, took place at the sixth annual meeting of the Association, held last month in the Customs long room. Unanimously the office-bearers of last year were re-elected, their names being as follows: President, Mr. J. E. Fagan; Vice-President, Mr. J. F. Murray; Secretary, Mr. Norman J. de Graves; Treasurer, Mr. Alex. A.

Brown; Executive as follows: Messrs. H. Birmingham, T. Wooton, P. McAllister, W. J. Holland, F. G. Allan, J. E. Morgan and C. A. Whitehead.

There was a bright and thoroughly enthusiastic gathering of the members of the Association, and excellent reports were read regarding the work of the Association during the past year by the executive, including the Treasurer.

The Association, as is well known to those who do business with the Civil Service, exists for the promotion of the best interests of its members, and in line with this, to encourage all its members to reach the highest standards of efficiency and proficiency in the service of the Government. Membership is, of course, restricted to employees of the Dominion Government, resident in British Columbia.

There was delivered at the meeting on Wednesday an important address by Rev. Mr. Vert, the chaplain of the penitentiary at New Westminster. Mr. Vert was appointed delegate by the Association to attend the Confederation of Civil Servants, held at Ottawa in December, 1913. Mr. Vert addressed the meeting on the subject of his attendance there as delegate, and gave a most favourable report of the proceedings at Ottawa.

WILFULLY IGNORANT.

A native of Boston was showing a British visitor the sights of the city. As they were driving past Bunker Hill Monument, not wishing to make any pointed reference to the old feud, the Boston gentleman merely indicated the monument with his thumb and said, "Bunker Hill." The Englishman looked at the hill intently. "Who was Mr. Bunker, and what did he do to the hill?" he asked. "You don't understand," said the Bostonian. "This is where Warren fell." The Englishman looked at the top of the towering shaft. "Killed him, of course?" he said inquiringly.

THE INCOME TAX.

PETITION TO THE PRIME MINISTER RE INCOME TAX.

CANADA,

Province of Prince Edward Island.

To the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and Members of the Executive of the Government of Canada:—

The petition of the undersigned officials and employees of the Dominion of Canada, resident in Prince Edward Island humbly sheweth:

That in the year 1894 an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature authorizing the Government to levy an Income Tax of 1½% on all citizens having an income from wages, salary, or otherwise of over \$350.00. This Statute was not intended to apply to employees of the Federal Government, and for years no tax was imposed or collected from such employees.

That about five years ago, owing to a decision of the Privy Council on a case from Australia, the Provincial Authorities decided to impose and collect the tax from all employees of the Dominion Government, and the same is still being collected, although the amount exempt from taxation has been raised from \$350.00 to \$600.00, but there is no exemption on any salary or income amounting to more than \$1,200.00 per year.

That since the imposition of this tax the Provincial Government has received from the Federal Government over \$200,000 as additional subsidy. This increased revenue has not abated in any way the Income Tax, but has been applied to general revenue and thus reduced the taxes of the balance of the community.

That inasmuch as there is a strong doubt as to the legality of such tax upon Dominion officials, and because the tax is both burdensome and inequitable, and in view of the fact that the Federal Government has made an arrangement with the City of Ottawa, whereby all members of the Inside Service are relieved from the payment of Income Tax, your petitioners humbly ask that the same treatment be accorded the Outside Service, and that no increased subsidy, or payment, or settlement of claims be granted to the Province of Prince Edward Island without an express provision or understanding being made exempting Federal officials from the payment of any Income Tax imposed, or to be imposed, by any Act of the Provincial Legislature on the salaries received by them as such officials.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

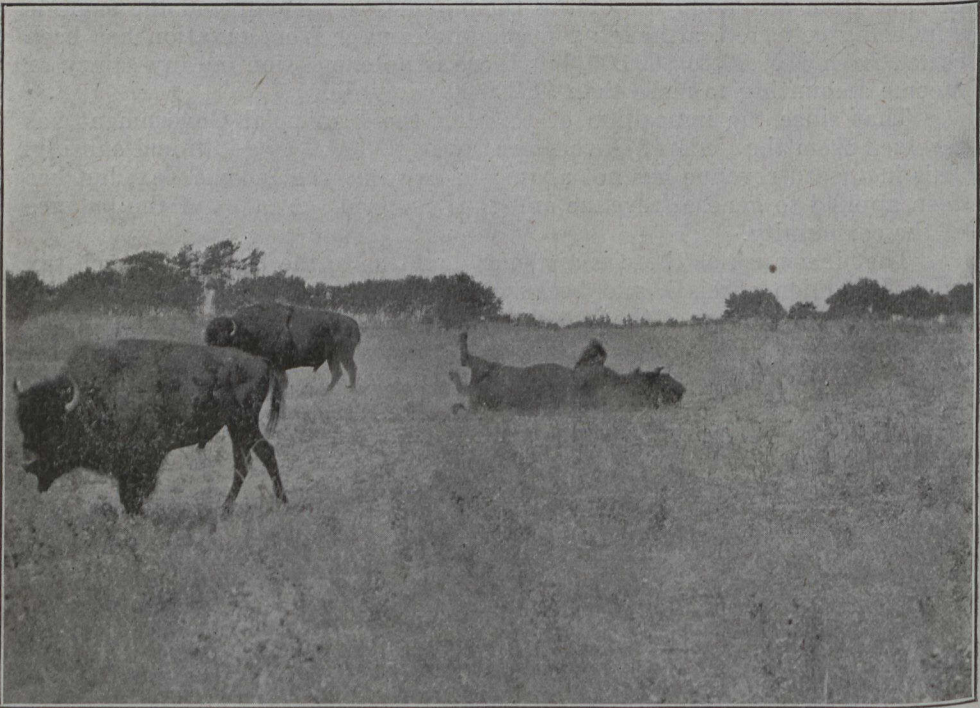
Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21st January, 1914.

The uncertainty that prevails in regard to the power in municipal corporations to tax the income of Judges and Civil Servants, payable from Federal sources, should be definitely settled one way or the other. At the present time there is judicial opinion both for and against such assessment, and it may be taken for granted that some, at least, of the High Court Judges still adhere to the decision in *Leprohon vs. Ottawa*, 2 O. App. R. 522, or they would not have appealed to Mr. Drayton against such taxation. Since that decision, made, it must be confessed, by the most eminent of Judges, we find the Supreme Court of Canada, with one Judge dissenting,

deciding the very opposite. The latter court felt bound to follow the Privy Council judgment in *Webb vs. Outtrim* (1907) A. C. 81, which had reference to the Federal Laws of Australia. Inasmuch as the Federacy of the Commonwealth differs somewhat from that of Canada, this difference has, rightly or wrongly, thrown doubt on the correctness of the Supreme Court judgment in *Abbott vs. City of St. John*, 40 S. C. R. 597. Nevertheless, municipalities here and there have followed the latter case, and Judges and Civil Servants find their incomes, which they thought they possessed, lessened accordingly. There would be uniformity. At present some Judges and Civil Servants are assessed on their incomes, and some are not; this is not as it should be.

In Ottawa the Judges and Civil Servants are exempt by reason of the large yearly grant made from the Dominion Treasury for civic purposes. But that grant, coming from the pockets of the people of the Dominion, ought not to be given, in part, on any such understanding. But, as it is so given, the fact indicates what are the views of the Dominion Government on the point in dispute. The whole thing is wrong, and Mr. Doherty should make the matter clear when he introduces his promised measure to improve the position of County Judges.

—Toronto Globe.



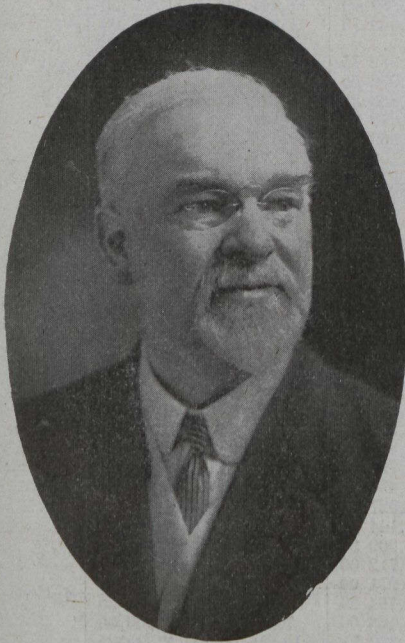
IN BUFFALO PARK.

The Buffalo Park at Wainwright has an area of approximately 160 square miles, and contains the largest herd of buffalo in the world. About 700 were bought from Michel Pablo, of Montana, U. S. A., in 1907, and subsequently; the herd has since grown, mostly by natural increase, to over 1,300. The care of the buffalo is in the hands of the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior.

Civilian Portraits.

Mr. H. G. Winter Has Been Over Forty-three Years Customs Appraiser.

One of the veterans of the Outside Civil Service, in the number of years he has been in the employ of the Government of Canada, though not in age, is Mr. Herbert G. Winter, the efficient and popular Appraiser at the Port of Fredericton, New Brunswick.



MR. H. G. WINTER.

Mr. Winter was appointed to the Customs Service in October, 1870, as Clerk and Appraiser. His permanent appointment came to him on January 1st, 1871, so that he has the long period of over forty-three years to his credit, and he is yet a comparatively young and active man, capable of rendering excellent service to the Government.

Few men are better posted in the many intricacies of the Customs tariff and Customs procedure than

Mr. Winter, and he adds to great efficiency a courteous and gentlemanly attitude towards the public, with whom he comes into daily contact. On many occasions he has been Acting Collector of the port, and he is always ready to discharge any duty that may be assigned to him in the successful conduct of the port's business.

Outside of his official duties, in his younger days, Mr. Winter took an active interest in rifle shooting, and met with considerable success in that recreation, having been frequently a competitor in the Provincial rifle matches at Sussex, and in the Dominion competitions at Ottawa. He has also strong musical tastes, and as a worthy citizen of Fredericton is universally respected.

The Government of Canada has no more conscientious or faithful Civil Servant than Mr. Winter, and his numerous friends wish him many more years of life, happiness and prosperity.

Pleasures of Walking.

I prefer to walk alone and think. I do not hurry; I just go along at my leisure. It is true, now and then some one comes alongside of me and thinks the gait is not a very leisurely one, but to me it is leisurely because I am used to it. I do not see why many or most people do not walk to and from their business every day. A man wrote me a letter that it was all very well for me to do it, but that his business was two miles away from his house. I wrote him back that mine was over three. There is a feeling of independence and freedom when you are walking, and your blood warms up and flows freely, and your body becomes purified. As I walk over the bridge every night and see the cars packed with anaemic young men and women, some of them with cigarettes, I cannot help pitying them. Why do they not get out and walk and make their bodies ruddy and healthy? Some of them look out of the car windows, and point at me as though I was a curiosity because I walk. I think they are curiosities because they ride, and injure themselves with the foul air of the cars.—Mayor Gaynor's Letters.

| Details. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | Compared with Estimates of 1913-14. | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--|-----------|
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| POST OFFICES. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Salaries.</i> | | | | |
| Chief Post Office Superintendent (Western Division)..... | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 | | |
| Chief Post Office Superintendent (Eastern Division)..... | 3,500 00 | 3,500 00 | | |
| The salary of two Inspectors or Supervisors of the Parcel Post System, at \$2,800 each..... | 5,600 00 | 5,600 00 | | |
| Charlottetown..... | 27,961 00 | 29,284 75 | 1,323 75 | |
| Halifax..... | 76,589 50 | 88,447 00 | 11,857 50 | |
| Sydney..... | 5,069 75 | 7,886 75 | 2,817 00 | |
| Amherst..... | | 5,634 00 | 5,634 00 | |
| Moncton..... | 5,382 75 | 7,730 25 | 2,347 50 | |
| St. John..... | 86,976 50 | 89,958 50 | 2,982 00 | |
| Fredericton..... | 13,833 25 | 19,311 00 | 5,477 75 | |
| Quebec..... | 117,642 25 | 150,033 75 | 32,391 50 | |
| Sherbrooke..... | 23,966 00 | 25,139 75 | 1,173 75 | |
| Trois Rivières..... | 6,107 00 | 7,672 00 | 1,565 00 | |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | 4,012 50 | 4,403 75 | 391 25 | |
| Montreal..... | 676,125 25 | 797,605 25 | 121,480 00 | |
| Hull..... | 3,543 00 | 4,403 75 | 860 75 | |
| Ottawa..... | 191,303 25 | 219,067 25 | 27,764 00 | |
| Brockville..... | 5,637 50 | 6,733 00 | 1,095 50 | |
| Kingston..... | 39,744 75 | 41,934 50 | 2,249 75 | |
| Belleville..... | | 7,042 50 | 7,042 50 | |
| Peterborough..... | 20,592 75 | 23,083 75 | 2,491 00 | |
| Toronto..... | 660,816 75 | 789,958 00 | 129,141 25 | |
| Galt..... | 5,168 00 | 7,046 00 | 1,878 00 | |
| Niagara Falls..... | 7,086 00 | 9,433 50 | 2,347 50 | |
| Guelph..... | 18,658 75 | 21,006 25 | 2,347 50 | |
| St. Catharines..... | 7,633 75 | 11,702 75 | 4,069 00 | |
| Hamilton..... | 144,241 75 | 161,607 00 | 17,365 25 | |
| Brantford..... | 32,866 75 | 36,979 25 | 4,112 50 | |
| Berlin..... | 7,790 25 | 10,763 75 | 2,973 50 | |
| Stratford..... | 8,436 25 | 11,175 00 | 2,738 75 | |
| London..... | 99,527 50 | 110,239 50 | 10,712 00 | |
| St. Thomas..... | 7,144 25 | 9,491 75 | 2,347 50 | |
| Sarnia..... | 6,909 50 | 10,509 00 | 3,599 50 | |
| Chatham..... | 7,712 00 | 9,355 25 | 1,643 25 | |
| Windsor..... | 25,971 00 | 30,474 75 | 4,503 75 | |
| Owen Sound..... | 7,164 25 | 8,897 50 | 1,643 25 | |
| Sault Ste. Marie..... | 5,168 00 | 7,828 50 | 2,660 50 | |
| Port Arthur..... | 7,320 75 | 10,216 00 | 2,895 25 | |
| Fort William..... | 10,530 75 | 13,660 75 | 3,130 00 | |
| Winnipeg..... | 255,617 50 | 301,934 75 | 46,317 25 | |
| Brandon..... | 24,583 00 | 28,510 75 | 3,927 75 | |
| Regina..... | 44,827 75 | 59,877 00 | 15,049 25 | |
| Moose Jaw..... | 23,265 75 | 33,360 00 | 10,094 25 | |
| Saskatoon..... | 28,597 50 | 41,039 25 | 12,441 75 | |
| Edmonton..... | 70,731 00 | 101,177 75 | 30,446 75 | |
| Lethbridge..... | 5,950 50 | 10,176 00 | 4,225 50 | |
| Calgary..... | 94,788 75 | 125,858 50 | 31,069 75 | |
| Vancouver..... | 167,683 00 | 227,927 00 | 60,244 00 | |
| New Westminster..... | 17,683 75 | 21,596 25 | 3,912 50 | |
| Victoria..... | 63,971 50 | 86,513 50 | 22,542 00 | |
| Money Order Exchange..... | 61,002 50 | 72,511 50 | 11,509 00 | |
| Provisional allowance..... | 181,160 00 | 225,000 00 | 43,840 00 | |
| Temporary assistance..... | 260,000 00 | 290,000 00 | 30,000 00 | |
| To provide for the appointment and payment of letter carriers in cities and towns where the letter carrier system may be established. | 15,504 00 | 15,504 00 | | |
| | 3,703,099 75 | 4,459,772 25 | 756,672 50 | |

| Details. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | Compared with Estimates of 1913-14. | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--|-----------|
| | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| <i>Post Office Inspectors' Offices.</i> | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island Division | 5,100 00 | 6,100 00 | 1,000 00 | |
| Nova Scotia Division | 21,750 00 | 23,000 00 | 1,250 00 | |
| New Brunswick Division | 17,824 25 | 20,539 00 | 2,714 75 | |
| Quebec Division | 29,226 75 | 33,039 75 | 3,813 00 | |
| Sherbrooke Division | 6,446 00 | 6,846 00 | 400 00 | |
| Montreal Division | 28,478 25 | 31,174 25 | 5,696 00 | |
| Ottawa Division | 27,252 00 | 30,582 50 | 3,330 50 | |
| Kingston Division | 12,900 00 | 15,700 00 | 2,800 00 | |
| Toronto Division | 25,696 00 | 34,613 25 | 8,917 25 | |
| London Division | 24,590 75 | 25,769 00 | 1,178 25 | |
| North Bay Division | 10,089 00 | 10,450 00 | 361 00 | |
| Winnipeg Division | 25,032 75 | 25,909 00 | 876 25 | |
| Moose Jaw Division | 15,826 00 | 17,700 00 | 1,874 00 | |
| Saskatoon Division | 13,774 00 | 16,682 50 | 2,908 50 | |
| Calgary Division | 19,084 25 | 19,534 25 | 450 00 | |
| Edmonton Division | 17,752 50 | 19,009 00 | 1,256 50 | |
| Vancouver Division | 16,080 75 | 18,059 00 | 1,978 25 | |
| Victoria Division | 11,046 00 | 12,946 00 | 1,900 00 | |
| Provisional allowance | 11,500 00 | 14,000 00 | 2,500 00 | |
| Temporary clerical and other assistance | 6,000 00 | 11,000 00 | 5,000 00 | |
| | 345,449 25 | 395,653 50 | 50,204 25 | |
| <i>Railway Mail Service.</i> | | | | |
| Salaries | 1,034,582 00 | 1,122,896 00 | 88,314 00 | |
| Provisional allowance | 60,000 00 | 70,000 00 | 10,000 00 | |
| Mileage allowance | 320,599 00 | 345,599 00 | 25,000 00 | |
| For temporary assistance | 34,000 00 | 36,000 00 | 2,000 00 | |
| | 1,449,181 00 | 1,574,495 00 | 125,314 00 | |
| Total, Post Offices | 3,703,099 75 | 4,459,772 25 | 756,672 50 | |
| Total, Inspectors' Offices | 345,449 25 | 395,653 50 | 50,204 25 | |
| Total, Railway Mail Service | 1,449,181 00 | 1,574,495 00 | 125,314 00 | |
| | 5,497,730 00 | 6,429,920 75 | 932,190 75 | |
| <i>Mail Service.</i> | | | | |
| Mail service by railways | 2,195,000 00 | 2,295,000 00 | 100,000 00 | |
| Mail service by steamboats | 181,152 50 | 181,152 50 | | |
| Mail service by ordinary land conveyance, including rural mail delivery | 3,002,000 00 | 3,500,000 00 | 498,000 00 | |
| Supply and repair of mail bags, etc. | 120,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 80,000 00 | |
| Wages of drivers and master mechanics to be employed in connection with motor car service at city post offices at an amount not exceeding \$3.00 a day each for drivers and \$4.00 a day for master mechanics | 8,653 00 | 8,653 00 | | |
| For rural mail boxes and extra expenditure in connection with rural mail service. . . | 150,000 00 | 350,000 00 | 200,000 00 | |
| | 5,656,805 50 | 6,534,805 50 | 878,000 00 | |

EXCISE, OUTSIDE DIVISION.

| No. of Vote. | Details. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | Compared with Estimates of 1913-14. | |
|--------------|---|------------|------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | \$ cts | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 343 | Salaries of officers and inspectors of Excise, and to provide for increase depending on the result of Excise examinations | 551,807 00 | 565,278 75 | 13,471 75 | |
| | Extra duty-pay at large distilleries and other factories | 15,000 00 | 15,000 00 | | |
| | Duty-pay to officers serving longer hours at other than special survey | 1,500 00 | 1,500 00 | | |
| | Preventive service | 13,000 00 | 13,000 00 | | |
| | Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c. | 115,000 00 | 120,000 00 | 5,000 00 | |
| | Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco | 120,000 00 | 125,000 00 | 5,000 00 | |
| | To pay collectors of customs for duty collected by them | 10,000 00 | 5,000 00 | | 5,000 00 |
| | Commission to sellers of stamps for Canadian twist tobacco | 100 00 | 100 00 | | |
| | Translation, special | 200 00 | 200 00 | | |
| | Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each, to officers in Manitoba and provinces west thereof, whose salaries from any Government service do not exceed \$2,500. To enable the Department to supply methylated spirits to manufacturers, the cost of which will be recouped by the manufacturers to whom it is supplied, and to pay rent, power, freight, salaries, &c. | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | | |
| | 100,000 00 | 110,000 00 | 10,000 00 | | |
| | 936,607 00 | 965,078 75 | 28,471 75 | | |

CUSTOMS, OUTSIDE DIVISION.

| No. of Vote. | Details. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | Compared with Estimates of 1913-14. | |
|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--|------------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 342 | Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports in the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act. | 3,290,000 00 | 3,590,000 00 | 300,000 00 | |
| | Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of ports and of other officers on inspection and preventive service, including salaries and expenses in connection with the Board of Customs | 275,000 00 | 335,000 00 | 60,000 00 | |
| | Miscellaneous—Printing and stationery, subscriptions to commercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks, instruments, &c., for various ports of entry, express charges on samples, stationery and forms, legal expenses, premiums on guarantee bonds and uniforms for Customs officers | 130,000 00 | 180,000 00 | 50,000 00 | |
| | To provide for purchase of new revenue cruiser and for expenses of maintenance of revenue-cruisers and for preventive service. | 330,000 00 | 100,000 00 | | 230,000 00 |
| | Amounts to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for secret preventive service. | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | | |
| | | 4,030,000 00 | 4,210,000 00 | 180,000 00 | |

| No. of Vote. | Details. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | Compared with Estimates of 1913-14. | |
|--------------|---|-----------|------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| | WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION. | | | | |
| 314 | Salaries of officers, inspectors and assistant inspectors of weights and measures | 85,800 00 | 101,000 00 | 15,200 00 | |
| | Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, stationery, &c., for weights and measures including amount for purchase of standards of the metric system, salaries and other expenses of inspectors | 65,000 00 | 69,000 00 | 4,000 00 | |
| | Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and provinces west thereof, whose salaries do not exceed \$2,500 per annum (Weights and Measures) | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | | |
| | Salaries of gas and electricity inspectors | 67,100 00 | 73,950 00 | 6,850 00 | |
| | Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, &c., for gas and electric inspection and the purchase and repairs of instruments | 55,000 00 | 55,000 00 | | |
| | Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and provinces west thereof, whose salaries do not exceed \$2,500 (Gas and Electric Light) | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 | | |
| | Export of electric power | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | | |
| | The International Bureau of Weights and Measures | 400 00 | 400 00 | | |
| | The International Electro-Technical Commission | 300 00 | 400 00 | 100 00 | |
| | | | 281,600 00 | 307,750 00 | 26,150 00 |



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CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

The Civilian went to press before the special general meeting of the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association, called for Wednesday, February 4th, was held; consequently the report of that meeting will appear in next issue. The purpose of the meeting was to give effect to a resolution of the directors authorizing the issue of an additional \$15,000 in debentures for the acquisition of new premises, or the general purposes of the Association.

* * *

The requirements of the Association as to capital were dealt with in the last issue, and the directors are now asking the membership to furnish further capital for purposes of expansion. The prime requisite for extending the business is space. The present premises are scarcely adequate to the volume of trade the Association is doing now in the one line of groceries. To add other lines is a physical impossibility in the present quarters. Offers have been secured of building sites upon which a permanent home for the Association can be established, which offers were placed before the meeting on Wednesday last.

* * *

The question as to what lines the Association should branch out into is one for serious consideration. To round out the food department, the addition of a meat market may be desirable. The Association has not yet begun to handle anything in the clothing line. In addition to what could be had from Canadian sources, the co-operative movement in Great Britain has mills turning out woollens, haberdashery, undergarments, shirts and collars, boots and shoes, and practically everything in dress goods. When the enormous resources behind the co-operative movement are realized it would seem easy, once the Ottawa Association is

in proper quarters, to make a start in the clothing line. The store would then be more attractive to the bachelor members of the service.

* * *

Two other lines might profitably be added. One is toilet accessories, such as talcum powders, tooth pastes, toilet brushes, and certain standard articles carried in drug stores. Stationery is the other line. The provision of two "silent salesmen" cases would be ample at first to start these two departments.

* * *

If within the next two years the Association could undertake the provision of practically all the requirements of the membership in food, clothing, toilet supplies and stationery, besides supplying coal, its usefulness would be enormously increased, and the reduction in the family expense bills would be a substantial one.

* * *

The sales for the month of January were \$5,319.40, an increase of \$647.01 over those of the same month last year. Total sales for the ten-month fiscal period are \$43,992.99, an increase of \$2,102.20 over last year.

GEOGRAPHERS REJOICE.

For the past few years it has been the custom for the members of the Geographer's Branch, Department of the Interior, to meet for an Annual Social Evening. This year was no exception and the meeting, which took place on Thursday, January 22nd, was in the form of a bowling and pool tournament, at which 20 members of the staff were present. At the conclusion of the games, tracks were made for the Civil Service Club, where supper had been prepared, which proved to be most enjoyable, and to which ample justice was done by all present. Following the supper prizes were pre-

sented by Mr. J. E. Chalifour, the Chief Geographer, to the winners in the competitions. Several toasts were proposed and responded to. Mr. Chalifour, in a few well chosen words, referred to the good-fellowship which has always existed in the Branch, and trusted that it would be the same in the future as it had been in the past. During the evening music and card games were indulged in, and when the party broke up in the small hours of the morning each one left feeling satisfied that he had spent one of the most pleasant evenings possible.

A HOUSEHOLD LEAGUE.

The Household Economics Committee of the Ottawa Local Council of Women has been requested to give the housewives an opportunity of becoming associate members of the committee, and thus form a Household League, which shall take up work similar to the work of the Housewives' League of the United States, and which shall have as its officers the convener of the committee as president, and other necessary officers to be members of the committee.

The object of the League will be educational and protective work for the home, which will include a demand for clean shops, correct weights and measures, equitable prices and better market regulations, with the object of bringing the producer and consumer into closer relations.

A small fee will be charged, which will include a button and leaflet containing objects of the League.

A public mass meeting will be called in the near future, notice of which will appear in the daily papers, to be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and to which all housewives interested will be invited.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

When we first launched the idea of a Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association, there were many dissenting voices, and some also of the timid, who shrank from being labelled "suffragettes," but I think we can assure our overly-timid friends that this will be no "militant" organization, but, rather, a very peaceable, law-abiding body of women, whose sole aim is to work with the men of the C. S. Association for the good of the whole, but more especially in the interests of the women in the service.

Now, some of our friends, who looked askance at the formation of such an association, and whose attitude towards "agitators" was one of marked disapproval, are learning to recognize the fact that the existence of such an organization does not necessarily spell opposition to authority, nor the open defiance of law and order.

We appreciate the good work done by the C. S. Association, but why should they do all the work, while we sit by with folded hands, expecting the plums to drop for us? Our aim is not to show how much better we can do things than the men, but, rather, how infinitely better everything can be done when the two sexes are working together in harmony.

The friendly relations between the Civil Service Association and officials of the different departments and our Branch Organization will be maintained, even strengthened, and will go far to show that, although we might hold opposite views on some questions, there need be no cause for animosity.

An association, such as ours, has been formed by the Women Clerks of the Post Office Department, London, England, and, as an elder sister, we might look to it for inspiration, both socially and practically,

though at present we may not be so advanced in some of our demands.

The objects of their Association are:—

1. To protect and promote the interests of its members.
2. That men and women employed on the same class of work shall be paid on the same scale of salary.
3. That women shall be eligible for all Civil Service appointments.
4. That opportunities for promotion to the higher posts in the Civil Service shall be afforded to women.

Apart from the business side of it, the Post Office Women Clerks enjoy quite a sociable time, as will be seen by an extract, hereunder, from the London Civilian:—

Women Clerks' "At Home."

The sixth annual "At Home" of the Association of Post Office Women Clerks was held in the Kensington Town Hall on Tuesday, 2nd December, the principal guest being Mrs. Herbert Samuel. There was a large gathering of members and friends, and the social side of the function was a great success.

After some musical items had been given by the representatives of the various departments, there were some short speeches on current topics of Service interest, in which the Holt report and the Royal Commission figured largely.

Miss Walter extended a warm welcome to Mrs. Herbert Samuel on behalf of the Association. They knew her as one who took a real interest in women's work, and they welcomed her for her own sake. She also expressed their pleasure in seeing the various higher officials present and other visitors, including some old colleagues.

Mrs. Herbert Samuel, in replying, said that it was a very great pleasure to her to be present. The Postmaster-General was extremely sorry that he could not be with them, but he had to fulfil a long-standing engagement in his constituency. He sent them his greetings, and wished them an enjoyable evening and success to their Association. She herself was very much interested in women's work, and was connected with the Women's Industrial Council, which undertook investigations into the conditions of women's employment. She considered that all women's organizations had great educational value, and an Association like theirs had value in training women for self-government, and in enabling them to

qualify themselves to take their share in the government of the country.

ONE OF THE ORGANIZERS.

Ottawa, Feb. 2nd, 1914.

Note.—The organization meeting of the Women's Branch of the Ottawa Association was most successful, and a full report, together with the constitution adopted, will appear in the next number of *The Civilian*.

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ENTERPRISE WANTED.

A Yankee peered inquisitively at a little old Jew who shared a tramcar seat with him. The little Jew looked at him deprecatingly. "Nice day," he began politely. "You're a Jew, ain't you?" asked the Yankee. "Yes, sir; I'm a clothing salesman," handing him a card. "But you're a Jew?" "Yes, yes, I'm a Jew!" was the answer. "Well," continued the Yankee, "I'm a Yankee, and in the little village in Maine where I come from I'm proud to say there ain't a Jew!" "Dot's why it's a village!" replied the Jew.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Results in two examinations are announced. For the position of Correspondence Clerk in the Railway Lands Branch of the Interior Department, the successful candidate is William Vert Webster, of Ottawa.

Successful candidates for temporary employment as technical clerks in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior are: James Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland; L. T. Venny, Brockville; W. K. Thompson, Toronto; H. J. Dunlap, Ottawa; W. W. Doxsee, Peterborough; A. L. Morgan, Kingston; Alan Fraser, Toronto; W. E. Lumb, Fort Stewart, Ont.; L. S. Cockburn, Toronto; C. M. O'Neil, Erindale, Ont.

The time for receiving applications for the position of Colourist in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of

Mines has been extended for a further period of three weeks.

J. A. Fletcher and J. R. Akins, of Ottawa, and F. H. Kitto, of Dawson, Yukon, are appointed Special Examiners under the Dominion Lands Surveys Act.

RIFLEMEN DINE.

The first annual dinner of the Department of the Interior Rifle Association took place at the headquarters of the Ottawa Civil Service Club, and from every viewpoint was a good success. The toasts proposed and the speeches delivered during the evening were very interesting, and to this fact, combined with the fact that there was an excellent attendance of members, is attributed to the excellent result of the gathering. The presentation of prizes made to the winners of last season was one of the best, if not the feature item on the evening's programme.

After an excellent repast, partaken of by thirty members, the energetic President, Mr. J. M. Roberts, proposed the toast "His Majesty the King." The next toast, to "Our Association," was also given by the President, who, in his remarks, complimented the members of the Executive Committee, making special mention of the work of the Secretary, W. A. Purdy. In reply, Mr. J. E. Featherston, Vice-President, gave an interesting review of the affairs of the Club. Following this, Capt. T. E. S. Davies, after congratulating the Association on its progress, humorously compared the standard of the shooting of 1912 with that of 1913. He mentioned that during the former season great excitement was caused among the ranks if the target were even lowered. Whereas, he pointed out, last season, if the white disc failed to appear it was surprising how keen the disappointment was felt and how practically it was demonstrated. Mr. Wensley Thompson, in a fighting speech, forecasted great achievements for the Association, and urged the members to turn out strongly and regularly during the coming season.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.

An old lady, after returning from a visit to "the Zoo," announced that she "always did enjoy a visit to the Theological Gardens." A servant girl, describing her master's illness, explained that the "doctors held a consolation and found that it was something eternal"; and a lady recently remarked that when she was in Italy she "saw many people in the garbage of monks with tonsils on their heads."

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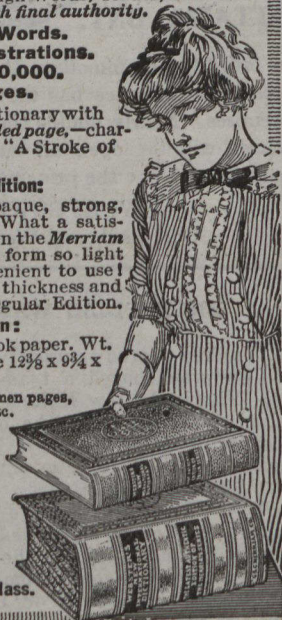
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CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

The executive held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, 27th ultimo.

The Women's Branch Association, recently formed, sent in an application for representation on the executive under the provisions of section 28 of the Constitution, accompanying the application with a copy of the proposed Constitution of the Branch Association, and a membership list of over 200 names. The application was received and a resolution adopted granting the new Branch Association representation on the same basis as the Departments, which means that for the first time in its history the ladies of the Service will be represented on the Executive by at least two of their members. This is the first time that advantage has been taken of provisions of section 28, whereby an organization for the promotion of the special interests of its members may have representation on the executive, and the result will be watched with interest.

The promotion question, that is, the question of determining the best method of making or supervising promotions in the Service, in order that merit may be the first, if not the sole consideration, is one which has occupied much of the time of the Executive, and to which they have given much earnest and thoughtful consideration; it is a complex question,

fraught with many difficulties, and the way of solution is not easy to find. Many plans and methods have been suggested, but after consideration have been rejected as either lacking in some essential point, so as being unfitted to the peculiar conditions of the Service. Last year's Executive considered the subject at many meetings, and finally concluded to report to the Annual Convention in favour of an "Independent Promotion Board," but found themselves unable to recommend anything definite in regard to the composition or powers of such Board. The convention having referred the question back with a view of obtaining a more definite recommendation, the present Executive have given the matter their best attention. After several further unsuccessful attempts at a solution, a scheme has at last been suggested, and is now under consideration, which seems to promise better results, and the Executive are hopeful of being ultimately able to arrive at a practical solution of the question which may commend itself to the Service.

A very insistent rumour to the effect that the new Civil Service Act will eliminate the powers now held by the Civil Service Commission as regards promotions, emphasizes the necessity for the Executive being prepared to submit to and urge upon the Government the adoption of some practical scheme of supervising promotions, in

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the event of no such provision being found in the proposed new Act, for, imperfect and unsatisfactory as the provisions of the present Act may be in that respect, the repeal of such provisions without any adequate substitute being offered could hardly be regarded in any other light than as a retrograde step of a decidedly detrimental character to the interests of the Service.

BOOKS IN THE CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY ON "WINTER SPORTS."

- Book on Winter Sports—By Syers.
 Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes.
 Outdoor Sports.
 English Figure Skating—By Benson.
 Lessons in Skating—By Meagher.
 Skating, Figure Skating, Curling and Tobogganing—By Heathcote, Witham and others.
 Curling in Canada and the United States—By Kerr.
 Sports of the World—By Afalo.

Some Magazine Articles on "Winter Sports" in Reference Room.

- Snowtime in Canada—McLean's Magazine, December, 1912.
 A Winter in Canada—Harpers' 68-392.
 Winter Vacation, an Investment—McLean's Magazine, January, 1912. 391.
 Winter Sports in Canada—Harpers' 38-Skis for Everybody—Outing, January, 1913.
 Frost-proof Noonday Snack—Outing, January, 1913.
 Tugging the Toboggan—Outing, October, 1913.
 Just Snowshoeing the Winter Woods of Canada—Outing, January, 1912.
 A Tramp on Snowshoes—Outing, Vol. 29-357.
 Tobogganing in Switzerland—Scribner's Magazine, 19-45.

SAVE ONE LIFE A DAY.

There is nothing cheaper than a kind word—a kind thought. Yet a large portion of the human ilk has permitted the poison of class distinction—snobbery—religious preference to leak in and so wrap its soul that it had nothing to offer in the way of a cheerful greeting or a kind word. It was truly indifferent to the wail of woe. The lack of a kind word has killed more men—has turned more men on the wrong route when they have been wavering for want of a friendly hand and a helping word—than have been ruined by starvation—temptation—disaster or disease.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed under this heading.

A SAD STORY.

Editors *The Civilian*:

All praise to you for taking the role of St. George, and standing up to the dragon of Civil Service Commission. I have suffered somewhat myself by their doings—to the sum of some \$60, in the manner following:—

On entering the Service, having passed the Second Division Examinations, I was told, after being medically examined, that there were no Second Division vacancies, and that I would have to content myself with a temporary post in the Third Division. This I marvelled at exceedingly, the more since I was told, on enquiry, that I would receive only the minimum salary of the Third Division, namely, \$500. So I took up my pen and wrought diligently. Suddenly I saw a Civil Service list, containing the Act and Amendments, and my eye lit upon the following section:—

"18. From the said list the Commission . . . shall supply the required clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty."

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Under this section I had it in writing that I was appointed. Also,

"9-10 Edw. VII., 20. The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the division or grade for which he has successfully competed."

I then tried to see if my contention that I should receive the minimum Second Division salary of \$800 was within reason, and wrote to the then Minister of Justice, with whom I was slightly acquainted, and got a most guarded reply: "He could not give an official ruling, save through official channels, but, if the Deputy Minister of my Department would submit the case, he would at once give a ruling." This looked to me like a good method of procedure, and I tackled the Deputy, but could not get him to submit the case, even though I waylaid him at every corner to get him so to do. It would have cost nobody anything, except the Commission, and, perhaps, they were, even then, getting used to "taking in the stranger." So the matter was not submitted, and being then a new-comer to the Service, and expecting square treatment, I was very exceedingly disappointed, and not knowing of anyone to whom I might make complaint, I just tried to forget the injustice of it. If I had known that there was a Civil Service paper, I could at least have had expert advice in the matter.

When are the Commissioners going to clean up their Augean Stable? Not a day passes without the news of some fresh scandal, engineered in the "PRIVACY" of their sanctum, giving birth to fresh indignation on the part of those whose interests their mightinesses are supposed to guard. Merit is dead, and interest is paramount; this is being constantly reiterated, and the Commission prefers to hide its head (the collective is appropriate), and refuse to answer the growing storm of condemnation. Is this course wise? Is it right? The ostrich follows this course when afraid: do the Commissioners seek seclusion from a like motive?

Let me, from my own small experience, give an instance or two of shady deeds, that show that merit, as such, is not a prime requisite. (1) A young gentleman, aged 19, hardly able to talk the English language, tried hard to land a \$1,600 post—never mind where—with the aid of a veritable portfolio of recommendations (sic) from all kinds of politicians. He does not get it, but shortly gets a post as **Translator**, at \$1,200, \$400 over the minimum. Is this merit?

(2) Upon notice of a position for an accountantship being given, a Civil Servant engaged a tutor at considerable expense, and paid \$8 fees. After some time a man was appointed without examination, and our ambitious Civil Servant received

his fee back, without apology or explanation. Is this merit?

(3) A man who had specialized in language applied for a position as translator. In this case the Commission decided, for some reason, to hold an examination. The applicant was plucked in his specialty. He complained to a member of Parliament, who learned from the Commission that a man had been selected for this office before the election was held. But the honourable member was invited to have his linguist friend apply for a certain other examination, and he would get it without fail! Is this the merit system?

(4) This is similar to the last, except that an examination was held, for which fees were exacted; but the winner had been previously picked out.

Sir, you probably know of more shady doings by these autocrats than I. Go on with the work. I have taken up a lot (too much) of your valuable space, but I hope that others will bring out their grievances into the light of day, so that the Commission will be the better shown up thereby. "Evil cannot bear light," is a motto short and to the point. If any of the Commissioners knew what we thought about them they would have us arrested.

"POST TENEBRAS LUX."

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1914.

* * *

The British Preference.

Editors *Civilian*:

An editor is supposed to know everything, so tell me about this British Preference.

Was it not heralded over the world a few years ago that the preference was being increased from 25% to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %? Weren't the 'bonds being knit closer,' etc.? Well, I got a lot of clothes out from the old country lately, aggregating \$100 in value. I expected to pay in duty 35%—less a third. This would be 35% less one third of \$35. One-third of \$35 is \$11.66; therefore I expected to pay in duty on my stuff \$23.34, and produced the money. But the customs man said "\$30.00 please."

I said, "But what about the British Preference, and the one-third off?"

"I don't know anything about that," he replied; "\$30 is the duty on your goods." I paid it, but mar-

velled. I figured that I had paid about \$6.70 more than I should have.

Now, Mr. Editor, can you tell me why the British Preference was not applied to my stuff. I am sure that the general public is under the impression that there is one-third off *all* goods coming from the British Isles. When was the change made, and why? Is there anything which takes clothing out of the general tariff?

Yours truly,

"INQUIRER."

Ottawa, Jan. 3rd, 1913.

(On inquiry at the Customs Department, we were informed that in 1898 the British Preference placed the reduction on *all* goods from Great Britain at 25 p.c. off the regular rates. In 1900 this was increased to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % and applied to clothing as well as other goods. This remained in force until 1906 when another tariff was assented to under which there were 3 schedules. (a) the general tariff, (b) the intermediate tariff, (c) the British Preferential tariff. The general tariff placed wearing apparel at 35 p.c. and the British tariff reduced this to 30 p.c. Instead, therefore, of there being a reduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ on the duty for clothing coming from Great Britain, it is really only $\frac{1}{7}$ th. On the other hand, the reduction on some things is greater than $\frac{1}{3}$, viz., ribbons, velvets, silk fabrics, socks and stockings.

Summing up, the public, whether they know it or not, do not now receive $\frac{1}{3}$ off on clothing coming from Great Britain.—*Editors.*)

* * *

A Mild Rebuke.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I have read with much interest in *The Civilian* the several articles re Increase in Salary to Civil Servants, Memorials presented to the Hon. R. L. Borden, and the Hon. W. T. White.

As yet I have failed to see in any of the articles, or the memorials, any reference to the officers of the

Weights and Measures Branch of the Inland Revenue Department. I would like to ask the reason why? Is this branch of the service not to be considered as part of the civil servants who should have an increase?

From the 1913 report of the Deputy Minister of the Inland Revenue Department you will find that the salary of an Inspector of a Division runs from \$700.00 to one at \$1,800.00. The majority receiving \$1,000.00. The assistant inspectors are drawing from \$600.00 to \$1,100.00. The majority, getting \$800.00.

The same arguments can be advanced why these officers should receive some consideration, as have been advanced on behalf of the other branches of the service, with this additional plea that the work of these men compel them to spend most of their time travelling over the country, the bulk of which is done with a horse and rig.

Hoping your valuable paper may have something to say on behalf of these men, I thank you for this space.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

Belleville,

Dec. 26th, 1913.

* * *

An Eye-Opener.

Editors *The Civilian*:

Permit, if you will, one of the younger members of the Civil Service to express a few opinions regarding a subject to which far too few of your readers have given any reasonable consideration whatever. I refer to the Civil Service Club.

It is so absurdly easy to sit back and criticize any endeavor to better conditions for any body of workers, that, perhaps, it is not to be so greatly wondered at that the institution in question has been condemned by a large number of gentlemen who know absolutely nothing of that upon which their condemnations are heaped.

Let us look at this matter in a reasonable manner. Let us draw the curtain of mere hearsay aside and let us pronounce judgement from an impartial standpoint. Let us face the charges, so frequently made that the Civil Service Club is nothing but a more or less dissipated resort, and show the other side of the picture, with the hopes that more than one decent-living young fellow, who is daily facing the problem of where to spend his evenings, will have enough interest aroused to investigate for himself and find out what he may have, and what he has missed, perhaps, for years.

How many fellows there are in the Service who constantly face the problem of where to spend those two or three evenings a week that are left over after the few good friends they possess have been seen? A fellow may have a fair salary and a clean, healthy mind, but, for the best of men, a room in a boarding house is not absolutely devoid of loneliness, and to have to smoke and read and sleep within the same little space is not the most desirable thing in the world.

For twenty dollars a year one may have a fine, big room to sit in and smoke, and a good, cheerful fireplace into the bargain. There is an A1 reading room for him. There are billiard and card rooms at his disposal. He will see fellow-Civil Servants of every grade, and a band of workers who have the welfare of the Service at heart. He will notice an air of refinement, and will come in contact with fine whole-souled fellows and brainy specialists, and he will kick himself for having listened to the twaddle of the "wise ones" who talk without knowledge.

The meals served in the Club are equal to anything at twice the price in the hotels, and a member can very nearly pay his dues through the saving he is enabled to make by dining at the Club, not to speak of being

served in what is partly his own house. Liquor is served on the premises, but no one is obliged to drink, and among the members are many abstainers. Every opinion is worth consideration, but to the writer, at least, it seems that a man is much less likely to go to the dogs drinking a glass of beer in decent company than roaming the streets of Ottawa through lack of something better to do, and frequenting bars of unsavory reputation.

Perhaps some month *The Civilian* will see fit to publish this little—call it what you will. A few may read it. If one solitary chap, away from home, will take the writer's advice and see this place for himself, the writer will be satisfied, because that one fellow will not only become a member himself, but will induce others to go and do likewise, and the good work will thus go on.

ENTHUSIASTIC.

Ottawa, January 15th, 1914.

THE "APPEAL BOARD" IN GREAT BRITAIN.

At the present time, Civil Servants have no right to appeal against any act of injustice they may suffer at the hands of their official superiors. If they have a grievance, or if they are treated harshly, they may complain to the head of their department; but in almost every case the complaint must be forwarded through the higher official who is responsible for the grievance, or who has meted out the harsh treatment. A complaint forwarded through such a channel is, of course, waste paper long before it reaches the head of the department. The establishment of an independent and permanent Court of Appeal would give Civil Servants the right to appeal against injustice and tyranny; but, as the Government has declined to "accede to the suggestion for the establish-

ment of an independent tribunal" to deal with questions relating to Civil Servants' pay and promotion, the Court will not be brought into being without a struggle.

Here, again, is work for the Civil Service Federation. A Court of Appeal is already a plank in its platform, and we hope that the two chief objects for which the Federation will strive during the present year will be a general and generous increase, and a Court of Appeal.

—C. S. Gazette.

* * *

It is generally admitted that a Court of Appeal for Civil Servants must come; but how and when it will come is a matter which has yet to be decided. The justice of the demand put forward by the Civil Service reformers is freely admitted by all right-thinking men, and as history proves that right-thinking men usually succeed in the end, we have every reason to anticipate that, in the course of time, a Court of Appeal for Civil Servants will be established. Even the opponents of the proposal are not whole-hearted in their opposition. They do not, as they admit, like the idea, and they have no sympathy with those who advocate the establishment of such a Court; but they cannot, and indeed do not, deny that the state of affairs now existing in the Civil Service is in every way most unsatisfactory. For this admission we have every reason to be thankful, and more especially so when we remember that the establishment of a Court of Appeal may considerably curtail the power of those by whom it is made.

We are gravely informed that the time of the Court would be largely wasted in dealing with cases of a trumpery nature; that it would increase rather than decrease the existing discontent, and that it would encourage laziness, disobedience and a thousand and one other crimes.

These arguments are not sound, and as they appear to be the sole stock-in-trade of those by whom they are used, we think we have every justification for saying that the advocates of the Court have no reason to fear the opposition of their official superiors.

—*The Civilian*, London.

Personals.

The following list includes changes in the personnel of the service from October 1st to Dec. 31st, 1913, as far as obtainable. The term Division (Div.) applies solely to the Inside Service.

Appointments.

Audit Office.—R. F. Coughlin, messenger; Alfred Wilson, Div. 2B.

Agriculture Dept.—Wm. Green, Div. 2B (Live Stock); J. H. Young, Div. 2B (Patents); A. E. Kellett, Div. 2A (Exper. Farm); T. H. Mace, Div. 2B (Patents); Thos. J. Harrisor, Supt. Exper. Farm at Indian Head; Jas. T. Janson, Div. 2B (Exper. Farm).

House of Commons.—J. L. Godwin, Div. 2B; Jos. Smith, Div. 2A.

Customs.—To be preventive officers: R. L. McLatchy, L. Talbot, Quebec; J. K. Caven, M. W. Walsh, Montreal; C. Nason, McAdam Junction; J. R. Marois, Quebec; G. A. Stevens, Moose Jaw; J. J. Walsh, St. Leonard's; W. R. Glass, Hamilton; Thos. S. Price, Coutts; E. J. Fulcher, Sault Ste. Marie; W. A. Bardner, Saskatoon; D. M. Finlay, Halifax; R. J. Lyle, Brantford; J. W. Askew, Hamilton; Chas. H. Taylor, Montreal; J. W. S. McLeod, Vancouver; F. J. Colwell, Toronto; Wm. Parish, gauger, Edmonton; F. M. Lavell, sub-coll., Athabaska Landing.

Promotions.

Interior Dept.—H. G. Barber to Div 1B (to correct error in previous announcement).

Agriculture.—John R. Dymond to Div. 2A (seed bch).

House of Commons.—F. H. Gisborne to Parliamentary Counsel; A. G. Troop to Div. 1B.

Customs.—C. A. W. Whitehead to Chief Clerk, Vancouver; H. M. Sutherland to sub-coll., Weyburn; V. A. Lavoie to sub-coll., Copper Cliff; A. M. Kennedy to In-

spector, Winnipeg; J. A. Forbes to Inspection Service; Geo. A. Hall to Coll., Truro; Geo. E. Balmain to Coll., Woodstock, N.B.; J. W. Duke to Asst. Appraiser, Edmonton; John McAllister to Coll., Moose Jaw; F. H. Jacob to sub-Coll., Sprague; J. E. Dery, J. A. E. Cliche to Div. 3A.

Transfers.

Customs.—Henry C. Powell, from Halifax to Winnipeg; Jas. E. Mackey, from Winnipeg to Halifax; E. H. Benoit, from Inside to prev. ser., Ottawa; F. F. Fitzgerald, from Montreal to Gateway; Geo. H. Cook, from Ottawa to Quebec; L. S. Quartus, from Sprague to Rock Island; J. F. Paquette, from St. Hyacinthe to Rock Island; W. H. Aniels, from Ottawa to Beebe Junction.

Superannuations.

Customs.—Chas. W. Baxter, Toronto; Joshua F. Adams, Sarnia; E. A. Bourret, St. Armand, Que.; E. P. Larue, Quebec; Geo. H. Roe, Union Bay; Eugene Doucet, uebec.

Resignations.

Agriculture.—Miss W. M. Creswell, Miss M. B. Dion, Miss K. MacBrien.

Customs.—A. E. Shera, Edmonton; Donald MacRae, Vancouver; U. J. Lavelle, Inside; F. Tuttle Derick, Noyan Junction; A. R. Merrix, Port Arthur; J. H. Hicks, Bridgetown; Rupert Lusby, Amherst; R. J. F. Marsh, Fort Francis; Jas. S. Ironsides, Sault Ste. Marie; Fred. Norris, Chicago; Jos. A. Circe, Inside; Alex. Hauliston, Three Rivers; C. B. Clark, Calgary; E. J. Conway, Regina; F. G. Weir, Winnipeg; Orry Joughin, Calgary; A. Mickle, Port Lambton; S. Leduc, Montreal; C. B. Corbett, Inside; Fred. Forster, Kingsville. Audit Office.—Miss E. Spottswood.

General.

Norman Lang Throop, son of A. W. Throop, Secretary of the Post Office Department, was married in Toronto on December 27th by Rev. W. F. Wilson, D.D., to Mildred Lucille, daughter of the late Dr. F. C. and Mrs. Trumpour.

Henry Clarkson Ross, of the Department of Indian Affairs, was married in All Saints' Church, Collingwood, on January 22nd by Rev. Richard Macnamara, to Miss Kathleen R. Wheeler.

Another Civil Servant has been added to the Government Commission to investigate the cost of living, J. U. Vincent, Assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue. The Commission is holding sittings in other cities, having left on Saturday last for Toronto.

Lambert Teevens, of the Department of Inland Revenue, was married at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on January 21, by Rev. M. J. Whelan, to Mary Rita, eldest

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McLaughlin.

A Washington despatch of January 24th says: "Mr. Benjamin Jacobs, one of the chemists of the Bureau of Chemistry Department of Agriculture, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Canadian Government. Mr. Jacobs is an organic chemist, and has been in the employ of the Department of Agriculture since 1907. His work has been principally in connection with four investigations. He expects to leave for his new post in about a fortnight."

George Spencer, of the staff of the Board of Railway Commissioners, has been transferred from Winnipeg to Ottawa to take up the duties of the late A. J. Nixon, Chief Operating Officer.

Charles Roy House, son of W. H. House, of the Customs, Niagara Falls, and Mrs. House, was married at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Toronto, on January 14th, to Miss Jean Hamilton Barthe. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Canning.

T. H. Gwyther-Clunn, D.L.S., of Ottawa, was married at St. Paul's Church, Weston-super-Mare, England, on January 21st, by the Rev. John Gwyther-Clunn, assisted by the Rev. Robert Denys Gwyther-Clunn, brothers of the groom, to Florence Brammall, daughter of the late John Hewit, Esq., of Healey, Lancashire, England.

Patrick Connolly, of the Office of the Auditor-General, who has been dangerously ill, is recovering.

W. F. King, Chief Astronomer, was elected Hon. President, and J. S. Plaskett President of the Royal Astronomical Society at its annual meeting in Toronto on January 20th.

F. H. Gisborne, K. C., Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice, and Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Head of the Health Department of the Commission of Conservation, are Civil Service members of the new Dominion Town-planning Committee, appointed by the Conservation Commission.

Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has returned from London, Eng., where he attended the International Lifesaving Convention.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Agnes Crawford, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Crawford, of Reid's Mills, Ont., to Mr. F. Gilbert Burgess, of the Interior Department, youngest son of the late A. M. Burgess, former Deputy Minister of the Interior, and Mrs. Burgess.

A pleasant event took place in the office of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Alexander Johnston—on Saturday morning, January 31st, when that official was presented by the staff of the Department with a silver service as a souvenir of his marriage, which took place just before his recent trip to the Old Country.

The presentation was made by the Hon. Mr. Hazen, Minister, with a suitable address, to which Mr. Johnston replied with feeling, expressing his appreciation of the cordial relations existing between all ranks in his department.

OBITUARY.

The Late Charles H. Parmelee.

Charles Henry Parmelee, King's Printer, passed away on January 23rd at his residence, 56 Cooper street, death following an illness of several months.

Mr. Parmelee was born at Waterloo, Que., on June 1st, 1855. He was educated at the Waterloo Academy. From 1875 until 1880 and from 1883 until 1908 he was engaged as editor of the Waterloo Advertiser. From 1880 until 1883 he was financial and commercial editor of the Montreal Herald. He was Liberal member for Shefford, Que., in the House of Commons from 1896 until 1908. He was appointed to the position of King's Printer and Controller of Stationery on February 1st, 1909.

The late Mr. Parmelee was of a genial and kindly disposition, and during his several years as a member of the Civil Service he entered into its social life with fine enthusiasm. He became President of the Civil Service Club of Ottawa on the withdrawal from the service of his intimate friend, Mr. Geo. S. Hutchinson, the Club's first President. There is no doubt Mr. Parmelee's health was undermined by the worry of his official duties at a trying period in the Printing Bureau's history. All who knew him will regret the untimely demise of a kindly and amiable gentleman. The funeral took place on Sunday, Jan. 25th, at his birthplace, Waterloo, Que.

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Nora, youngest daughter of Major Hughes, of the Department of Justice, and Mrs. Hughes, died at Cornwall after a brief illness, aged sixteen years. The funeral was held in Ottawa.

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May Elizabeth Gordon, widow of the late Commander A. R. Gordon, R.N., sometime Deputy Minister of Marine of Canada, and only child of the late Sir Melville Parker, Bart., died at Lillico, Alberta, on January 19th.

* * *

W. A. Warne, Chief Trade Statistician of the Department of Trade and Commerce, suffered a second bereavement within a few months in the death of his brother, J. F. Warne, a well known Ottawa lawyer, who passed away on January 30th. Mrs. Warne, Sr., mother of Messrs. W. A. and J. F. Warne, died only a short time ago.

* * *

W. C. Foster, of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Customs, died very suddenly on January 21st. He left his office that day at 5 p.m., was taken ill on the street and expired within half an hour after being conveyed to his home. Mr. Foster was born in Waterdown, Ont., in 1857, and came to Ottawa in 1907 from Bruce Mines. The widow, two sons and five daughters survive.

* * *

A well-known member of the Customs Statistical Branch, Inside Service, Mr. Albert Carriere, died Sunday, February 1st, after a very short illness, at the age of 37. The late Mr. Carriere was a native of Ottawa, and entered the Government Service at the age of 22. He is survived by a widow and two small children.

* * *

John Walker, Superintendent of the Dominion Fish-breeding establishment, died at his home in Ottawa on January 31st, after an illness of a year's duration. Mr. Walker was seventy-one years of age, and was born in Quebec. Before his entry into the public service in 1890 he was engaged in fish-breeding as a private enterprise, and achieved such success that he was chosen to have charge of the Government establishment. Three sons and four daughters survive.

Athletics.

The Moose Jaw City League hockey fans had something to cheer for when they witnessed the hardest game so far in the meeting of the Civil Service and Druggists teams, the game being won by the latter, who now lead the league comfortably. The half time score was 10 in favour of the pill pounders, and during the second moiety each team netted the puck once. It was good fast hockey all the way. The following teams lined up:—

Civil Service—Bowyer, goal; Therlwall, point; Hannah, cover; rover, Smith; centre, Gibson; right, Rutherford; Spicer, left.

Druggists—Scott, goal; Kern, point; Gilliland, cover; Brittain, rover; Guy, centre; Young, right, and Rosh, left.

The following is the City League standing to date:—

| Team. | Won. | Lost. |
|---------------------|------|-------|
| Druggists | 2 | 0 |
| Junior Moose | 1 | 1 |
| Collegiate | 0 | 1 |
| Civil Service | 0 | 2 |

* * *

The first game between the Post Office

and Glasgow House teams, of the Commercial League, Regina, developed into one of the hottest battles seen thus far in the league. At half-time the score was tied at one to one. Two to two was the verdict when full time was declared to be up. It was decided to play two five-minute periods of over-time, the teams to change goals at the expiration of five minutes. It was in this period that the Mailmen seemed to lose their stamina, and they fell before the awful onslaught of the Storemen. Three goals were scored by the Williams' boys in that length of time, and by their victory the Glasgow seven pulled themselves into third place in the league standing. Martin, at centre, was the star of the Government team.

In this league is a team called Civil Service, being made up of members of the Provincial Service. This team leads the league.

* * *

The Ottawa Ski Club are making great preparations for the championship meet on Feb. 28th. Neat little membership tickets have been issued, admitting member and lady. May the fates grant that the weather conditions be "right." Then there will be a crowd worthy of the Capital of Canada.

Some day Canada will produce competitors in this exhilarating sport, who will be able to hold their own with their Scandinavian brothers. One of the most promising youngsters in Ottawa is the lad Ketchum, who is a son of H. S. Ketchum, formerly one of the most noted lacrosse players of the Capital.

That fine old scientific pastime, fencing, is receiving an impetus in Eastern Canada of late. The recent visit of the team from the Montreal A. A. A. to the Capital did much to advance it.

* * *

The extreme to which the hockey craze has reached, even with the very youngest, may be noted from the following dialogue, which was actually overheard in Ottawa recently. (The italics are ours):

Time: Saturday a.m.

Billie (aged 7) to Jimmie (aged 8, captain of team):

"What time's de match this morning, Jimmie?"

"11 o'clock."

"Got your *men* together?"

"All 'cept Claude."

(N.B.—Claude is aged 5 and goal-keeper—wealthy parents).

"What's de matter wit him? Too proud?"

"No. *His nurse won't let him out.*"

Ottawa C. S. Hockey League.

Interior and West Block clashed in the opening game of the season at Gladstone avenue on the evening of Jan. 15th, and they provided a splendid contest for the opener. Interior appeared with a strong line-up, including Jack Ryan, C. Slack and Silver Quilty, and they proved to be too strong for West Block, defeating them by the score of 3 to 0. This game was the cleanest played this season, and it is to be hoped the other clubs will endeavor to follow this example.

Interior and Customs met on the latter's ice at Parc Royal on Jan. 16th. This game proved to be a very hard fought affair, neither team having tallied at the end of the hour's play, the game ending 0 to 0. Guy Boyce joined Interior for this game, and a strong team took the ice to represent that department, but Customs held them off gamely, and the match ended with the above result.

Bureau and Post Office figured in a game on the opening date of the season, Jan. 15th, at Parc Royal, the result of which was a tie, 3 to 3. The contest was a close, hard-checking affair, with plenty of good play, and was watched with interest by a large crowd. Eight minutes' overtime were played, but still the tie remained unbroken, and it was decided to let it stand as that. This was a most interesting game.

On Jan. 20th Bureau and Customs met at Parc Royal in a game, which, unfortunately, resulted in a dispute. Things had progressed splendidly until on into the second half, when, with the score 5 to 1 for Customs, a dispute arose over a penalty, and the game was not finished. The league executive has ordered the teams to meet again and play the time remaining unplayed from the disputed game, the score, 5 to 1 for Customs, to stand.

The Customs and Post Office teams provided a good encounter in their match at Parc Royal on Jan. 26th. There was hard checking and clean play throughout, but Customs proved too strong for their opponents, the game ending 5 to 0 in their favor.

Interior and Bureau met at the Gladstone avenue rink on Jan. 29th.

An athletic association has been formed among the members of the Dominion Observatory staff. In view of the fact that many employees of that department participate in almost every line of sport, it was decided that this association be organized and the officers have signified their intention of placing teams in every league in which the other departments of the Government are represented. They have already a crack bowling team in the Civil Service Bowling League, and while it is now too late to enter the Civil Service Hockey League this year, they will do so

next winter. At a meeting held recently the following officers were elected:—

Honorary President, Dr. W. F. King, C.M.G.; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Dr. Otto Klotz, C. A. Biggar, John Sharpe; President, C. A. E. Clendinnen; Vice-President, R. M. Motherwell; Secretary-Treasurer, O. Sills; Executive Committee, R. M. Stewart, R. K. Young, J. H. Labbe, R. B. Nugent, and J. M. Cote.



The Montreal Hockey and Social Club held their annual euchre and dance in the Majestic Hall last night, when 120 couples were present. The guests of honour were Mr. Henry McLaughlin, Surveyor of Customs, and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. A. E. Giroux, Mr. T. F. Slattery, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Newton, Mr. Hurteau, Mr. A. Dade, Mr. R. C. Irwin, President of the Club.

The winners of the gentlemen's euchre prizes were: Messrs. P. J. Cooney, M. J. Modler, E. Gagnon, B. Lunny, A. Giroux and D. Manson. The lady winners were: Miss O. Ryan, Miss Hilda Latimer, Miss Eva DeCoste, Mrs. P. J. Keane, Miss I. Drury and Mrs. J. Newton. The affair was a big success and a most enjoyable time was held.

PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS.

Ex-President Taft, in speaking on the powers and limitations of the Presidential office before the students of the Hill School in Pennsylvania, made a plea for the competitive classification of all offices in the executive branch of the Government, with the exception of ambassadors, ministers and Cabinet members. As the opinion of one who has been through the patronage mill, the following extract from this address will be of interest to friends of the merit system:

With the exception of the judges of the courts, of the members of his Cabinet, and the appointment of the general officers of the army, I think that the action of the President in respect to all other offices ought practically to be nothing more than a formal acquiescence in a system which prevails in other well governed countries by which the selection and promotion of all officers is by examination, and their tenure is for life. The President will not be bothered, as he is now, with having to exercise an arbitrary discretion enabling him, if he choose, to use the offices for political purposes, and involving him in controversies that interfere with his effectiveness as the chief executive officer of

the nation, and do not help the public weal. It is entirely possible to put all these offices, except the ones I have named, under the system called the classified civil service. If popular government is to be a success, the success will be measured by the ability of the Government to use the services of experts in carrying it on. The selection of all but the highest offices on political grounds will not result in the use of experts to carry on the various functions that the Government performs.

— Good Government.

* * *

A general campaign is to be conducted by organizers of the American Federation of Labour throughout the United States in an effort to unionize the 300,000 Government employees, Secretary Morrison, of the Federation of Labour, announced today.

This step is in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Executive Council of the Federation, in session here last week.

It is proposed, according to Mr. Morrison, to bring as many Government employees as possible into existing unions, and then to create new unions for those whose line of work has not yet been unionized.

* * *

The cities in the United States having Municipal Civil Service Commissions and the number of such boards in each are as follows:

Arkansas, 1; California, 4; Colorado, 2; Illinois, 7; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 5; Louisiana, 1; Minnesota, 3; Missouri, 2; Montana, 1; New York, 50; Ohio, 79; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 3; Virginia, 1; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

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On November 24 Hon. Dudley Field Malone, formerly third assistant Secretary of State, took the oath of office as Collector of Customs at the port of New York, to succeed John Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor-elect. After the formal ceremony Mr. Malone delivered a short address, in which he voiced his intention to take part in politics when not otherwise engaged at the Custom House. His speech is given in part as follows:—

It is the duty of every good citizen to interest himself in the affairs of politics and government. . . . I for one wish to say that after I have completed my hours of service at the Custom House in the performance of the non-political business duties of the collectorship of the port of New York, I reserve the right which belongs to every citizen to spend my leisure time in fighting for clean politics and sound administration.

—Good Government.