

**PAGES**

**MISSING**

# THE CIVILIAN

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## The Library of Parliament

(Second Installment.)

*In a recent number of The Civilian the history of the Parliamentary Library was traced. The present article deals with the Library itself.*

\* \* \*

“That place that does contain  
My books, the best companions, is to  
me  
A glorious court, where hourly I  
converse  
With the old sages and philoso-  
phers;  
And sometimes, for variety, I con-  
fer  
With kings and emperors, and  
weigh their counsels;  
Calling their victories, if unjustly  
got,  
Unto a strict account, and, in my  
fancy,  
Deface their ill-placed statues.’

\* \* \*

During the erection of the Govern-  
ment buildings in Ottawa, the pres-  
ent library was used as a carpenter  
shop. The dome shaped roof had  
not then been added to the edifice  
and rough boards served as a cover-  
ing for the big circular room.

In 1876, the castle of books was  
eventually completed and formally  
opened with a large dance.

Hopes ran high that an ideal place  
had at last been found. The Librar-  
ians dreamt of ommittee rooms, map  
rooms and other advantages natur-  
ally to be expected in a systematic-  
ally planned Library.

“Someone had blundered.”  
Through a mistake, the structure  
was a great deal smaller than it  
should have been and would only

hold one third of the books requir-  
ed.

Though keenly disappointed, the  
keepers of the books summoned up  
courage and set about to do the best  
they could in their new home. As a  
result, the Library is today one of  
the most beautiful of its kind on the  
continent of North America. Dis-  
tinguished visitors forget all else in  
admiration of this noble example of  
Canadian workmanship. Their  
praises are many and sincere.

A noted English authoress, in a  
recently published book of hers,  
dealing with the Dominion, says of  
the Library in part:

“It is an architectural gem. Built  
in rotunda form, its lofty dome is  
supported by massive and flying  
buttresses crowned with pinnacles.  
The interior is inviting looking to  
the last degree—just the sort of  
place where you would like to be  
turned into loose, during a Canadian  
winter. The choicest Canadian  
woods are inlaid upon the floor, the  
book-shelves are richly carved in  
white pine.”

She feels as most of those who  
come here do. Within the thick  
walls of solid masonry, one seems  
shut off from the outside world.  
There is peace and quietness and  
time for contemplation.

Upon entering the Library—after  
passing through the low passage  
way that divides it from the main  
building—the first thing that catch-  
es one’s eye is a large marble statue  
of the late Queen Victoria, as she  
was at the time of her Coronation.  
The monument is in the middle of  
the room and brought into excellent

prominence, by means of a crown of lights above the royal head. The likeness of that Sovereign, who will never be forgotten, is splendid.

Round the pedestal are ornamental desks carved with rare skill forming the inner ring.

The interior of the Library is about ninety feet in diameter. Buttresses extending inwards from the wall correspond with those on the exterior and divide the outer ring of the interior area into sixteen bays which are continued for three stories, around which run galleries with floors of glass and railings of hand-beaten iron.

Between each alcove are passage-ways. On either side of them are closets wherein rare books on Art and History are kept. Their exterior is richly carved. Above the passage ways are most artistic arcades covered with wonderful carving which, as a matter of fact, is everywhere to be seen.

The ground floor is used for the Librarians' offices and the books most constantly in demand by the members, such as House Reports, Law Text Books and Constitutional Histories. There are all kinds of surprises for one who is fortunate enough to be permitted to roam around. One could spend hours in the Canadian Literature section and days in looking through the collections of Art and Coins and medals and other things scarcely to be found anywhere else.

Underfoot are great vaults where large quantities of books are stored. These underground chambers have doors of solid iron and somewhat resemble the dungeons one reads about, in some ancient castle.

The two galleries hold priceless treasures. In the first of these are scores of standard works dealing with the City of London. There are histories of every nation and country in the universe. The American Historical Collection in itself is valuable beyond estimation. When the

Librarians' Convention met in Ottawa last summer, and a thousand members came from all parts of the United States, this Section received marked attention. One of the best known members stated he considered it equal to any he had ever seen.

Travels are also to be found and Biography and Memoirs and a large number of French Works, as one-third of the books are written in that language.

The second gallery is more varied still, some of its shelves are filled with English Poetry. The bindings of these books are most beautiful. They are relics of a practically lost Art and could not be purchased today for any price. There, are English Literature and Philosophy. There, one finds works dealing with the Army and Navy. One runs across all sorts of books on Engineering and Architecture. One discovers lectures on Music and translations of ancient and modern tongues. One beholds medical publications and Guide books, discourses on every subject under the Sun, and one comes to earth again, realizing how very little he knows, and convinced that it is a crime to complain of a single dull moment, when so much knowledge awaits the coming of the seeker.

Too much is taken for granted today. We Moderns seem to have lost that sense of keen appreciation and enjoyment our ancestors possessed. None of us though can visit this Library on the Hill without feeling the better for having done so and being proud that, notwithstanding the wonderful strides Canada has made in the commercial world, the Dominion has such a glorious reminder of days gone by when literature and the finer arts flourished and were at their height.

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“When you spoke to father did you tell him you had a hundred pounds in the bank?” “Yes.” “And what did he say?” “He borrowed the lot!”

## Insects and the Like.

In one of his recent articles, Silas Wegg lamented the dreariness of Blue Book literature. Silas is our wise man, but he must admit there are exceptions to his rule. A well known Ottawa naturalist, in the pursuit of his official duties, wrote to persons in India for specimens of the "spotted mountain fever tick." We are not violating the rules of official etiquette in publishing the following reply from a correspondent in the East who somewhat mistranslated the meaning of the request.—Eds.

### Great Sahib, Protector of the Poor.

How merciful and condescending you are in addressing this humble chunk of clay, asking for specimens of certain blood suckers of which my departed father was a connoisseur. Nature is full of wonders, every atom is a standing miracle, and endowed with such qualities as could not be impressed on it by a power and wisdom less than infinite. For this reason I would not discourage any searches that are made into the most minute and trivial parts of creation. However since the world abounds in the noblest fields of speculation, it is methinks the mark of a little genius to be wholly conversant among insects, reptiles, vermin, and those trifling rarities, that furnish out the apartment of a virtuoso.

There are some men whose minds are so oddly turned this way, that though they are utter strangers to the common occurrences of life, they are able to discover the sex of a cockle, or describe the generation of a mite, in all its circumstances. They are so little versed in the world that they scarce know a horse from an ox, but, at the same time will tell you with a great deal of gravity, that a flea is a rhinoceros and a snail is a hermaphrodite. I have known one of these whimsical philosophers who stt a greater value upon a collection of spiders than he would upon a flock of sheep, and sold his coat off his back to purchase a tarantula.

I would not have a scholar wholly unacquainted with these secrets and

curiosities of nature, but certainly the mind of man, that is capable of so much higher contemplations, should not be altogether fixed upon such mean and disproportionate objects. Observations of this kind are apt to alienate too much from the knowledge of the world, and to make us serious upon trifles, by which means they expose philosophy to the ridicule of the witty, and contempt of the ignorant. In short studies of this nature should be the diversions, relaxations, and amusements, and not the care and business of life.

It is indeed wonderful to consider that there should be a sort of learned men, who are wholly employed in gathering together the refuse of nature, if I may call it so, and hoarding up in their chests and cabinets such creatures as others avoid the sight of. One does not know how to mention some of the most precious parts of their treasure without a kind of apology for it. I have been shown a beetle valued at twenty dollars, and a scorpion at a hundred, but we must take this for a general rule, that, whatever appears trivial or obscene in the common notions of the world, looks grave and philosophical in the eyes of a virtuoso. To show this humour in its perfection, I shall present my legacy left by my father—I swear by Shiva it is true—for your perusal.

I, Booga Singh, being in sound health of mind, but in great weakness of body, do by this my last will and testament bestow my worldly

goods and chattels in manner following:—

To my dear wife,

One box of butterflies, one drawer of shells, a female skeleton, and a dried centipede.

To my daughter Karter,

My receipt for preserving dead caterpillars, as also my preparation for winter maydew, embryo pickle.

To my little daughter Lal,

Three crocodiles, eggs, and upon the birth of her child if she marries with the Priest's consent, the nest of a humming bird.

To my eldest brother in acknowledgement of the lands he has vested in my son Charlton, I bequeath my last year's collection of grasshoppers.

To my daughter Mana, being my only child, I bequeath Persian weeds pasted on Kashmir paper, and my large folio of Bengal cabbage.

To my learned and worthy Doctor Santoo Babl Chunder Singh, Professor in anatomy and my associate in the studies of nature, as an eternal monument of my affection and friendship for him. I bequeath my rats' tails and whales' peserich.

To him and his issue male, and in default of such issue in the said Santoo Baboo Chunder Singh, then to return to my executor and his heirs forever.

Having fully provided for my son Dhass, by making over to him some years ago, a boa constrictor, the skin of a tick polonga, and the mummy of a Mogal king, I therefore make no further provision for him in this will.

My eldest son Chundra, having spoken disrespectfully of his little sister whom I kept by me in spirits of wine, and in many other instances behaved himself undutifully towards me I do disinherit, and wholly cut off from any part of this my personal estate by giving him a single cockle shell.

To my second son Mootha, I give

and bequeath all my flowers, shell mosses, minerals, plants, pebbles, fossils, beetles, butterflies, caterpillars, grasshoppers, and vermin, not above specified, and also my monsters wet and dry.

And I do hereby revoke all former wills whatsoever made by me.

Thus my evidence in support of my regret that I cannot send your serene person the parasites your merciful heart desires.

Yours prostrately,

CHUNDRA B. SINGH.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

*A complete copy of any of these patents will be forwarded to any person by Messrs. Willson & Co. on receipt of ten cents. Persons ordering copies must give Number of Patent.*

*Reported especially for The Civilian by H. B. Willson & Co., Patent Attorneys, 715 Eighth Street Northwest, Washington, D.C.*

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- 1,039,296—Binder or Holder for Sheets or Pads.
- 1,039,088—Photographic Camera.
- 1,039,190—Developing Apparatus.
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- 1,039,254—Automatic Pistol.
- 1,039,254—Submarine Mine.
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- 1,039,695—Mail Box.
- 1,039,758—Pencil and Pen Clip.
- 1,039,775—Calculator.

- 1,039,789—Check Perforator.  
 1,039,902—Name Holder.  
 1,039,913—Change Delivering Device.  
 1,039,979—Stenographer's Desk.  
 1,040,048—Pencil-Sharpener.  
 1,041,071—Tabulator for Typewriters.

### Civilian Portraits.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE MINISTER.

Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State, is showing much interest in the welfare of the civil service. Under the C. S. Act he is charged with its affairs, consequently its members are, to a certain extent, his wards.



Hon. LOUIS CODERRE  
 Secretary of State of Canada.

*The Civilian* has much pleasure in presenting the portrait of the popular Minister. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 18th, Mr. Coderre was the guest of the Civil Service Club at a banquet held in their club house, and afterwards at a smoking concert. Both events were distinctly successful. At the banquet the Minister's health was proposed in French by the President of the Club, Mr. E. A. Pri-

meau, Asst. Secretary of the Railway Commission, and in English by Mr. C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer. Both gentlemen expressed the honour which the Club felt at the Minister's presence. Hon. Mr. Coderre, on rising to reply, was greeted effusively by all present. He spoke in English and French very eloquently, stating that his great desire was to advance the interests of the service. Any member of it who approached him, no matter how humble his position, would receive a sympathetic hearing. The Minister received hearty cheers on concluding. He afterwards spoke at the smoking concert which followed. All present were charmed with Mr. Coderre's kindly manner and the interest he displayed in the service.

Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State of the present Cabinet, was born at St. Ours, Que., in 1865. He is the son of Alfred Coderre and Emma Fontaine, both French-Canadians. His father was superintendent of the locks at St. Ours.

The Minister was educated at the primary school, and later at Laval University. He married in 1895 Miss Marie Anne Shopice, daughter of Mr. Edouard Ste. Marie, of St. Henri, Montreal, and they have four children.

After graduating he formed a law partnership with Mr. E. A. Primeau, at present Asst. Secretary of the Railway Commission, and President of the Civil Service Club. For five years Mr. Coderre was Syndic of the Montreal Bar. He did not seek any political office until June, 1908, when he ran for a seat in the Quebec Legislature for Hochelaga County, and was defeated. In October of the same year he contested the same county against Mr. Rivet unsuccessfully, but at the last elections, Sept., 1911, he defeated Mr. Rivet.

On the resignation of Hon. Mr. Monk from the Cabinet, Mr. Coderre was chosen to fill the vacancy, and was very handsomely returned on seeking re-election.

# THE CIVILIAN

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

Ottawa, Jan. 10, 1913

## PATRONAGE.

In our issues of Nov. 15th and 29th, and Dec. 13th, *The Civilian* devoted its first page to articles dealing with the public services of the United Kingdom the United States and Canada, and some of the effects of the patronage system upon the public business of each country were indicated. It is fit and proper that the members of the services involved in these special articles should endeavour to discover the genesis, to trace the evolutionary growth and to analyze the effect of the patronage system upon a country and its people. It is, therefore, the purpose of the present article to refer briefly to the conditions presented in these articles and to draw conclusions therefrom. The public service of a country should be its pride and joy, for upon it largely depends the health and happiness of its people. In all countries where central power and authority are or-

ganized, much of its business must be done by the government. Between individual initiative and public ownership or control there will naturally be a neutral zone, invaded from time to time by the one or the other. But democratic nations invest their government with the control and safeguarding of the vital and essential issues of life. Enumeration of the subjects so controlled would be tedious and is unnecessary.

The importance of the work turned out by the government, however, would suggest the need of a perfect equipment both of men and material, and the necessity of making the efficiency of a country's premier institution a matter of paramount importance. How does it come about then that the public service of the United States is branded as unfit by President Taft; that the service of the British Isles to which we look for our ideals is declared by a member of Parliament to be preyed upon by the canker worm of special privilege; and that the Canadian service is anathematized by "Saturday Night" and others?

In autocratic countries, the arrogance of arbitrary power would lead us to expect, and not to be surprised at, a distribution of the prizes of public service according to lineage rather than merit. In democratic countries, on the other hand, we expect to find efficiency and an equality of opportunity the *desiderata*, to the exclusion of all other considerations. From the evidence before us, such is not the case.

In the cause of democracy much noble blood has been spilt. From the English barons of King John to the final granting of responsible government to the colonies, British history recounts the struggles by the people for the right to rule. Success finally crowned these efforts. Developing during the progress of the struggle for the reform of arbi-

tray power and achieving its final fruition when success had been attained, came the Parliamentary party system. The party system is hedged about with patronage. The best leaders in a party are victims rather than apologists of the patronage system. The great body of party workers, however, is formed in a different mould. The operations of the workers may be illustrated by an analogy of recent date.

Some years ago members of certain athletic clubs, it was claimed, entered into games ostensibly to compete for honor, for love; bound by their faith, tacitly given and openly expressed, to consider only the welfare of the club and the credit of its colours and under no consideration to accept a prize of commercial value. After the games these players received gifts of money and the character of the play was stigmatized by the hypocrisy of the understanding with the managers. So it has become in course of time, in the exercise of the dearly won franchise in democratic countries. Competing in an election ostensibly from the lofty motive of love of country, the contest is no sooner ended than the victors claim the money prizes, (the gifts of public office and public contract) from a perplexed but defenceless government. Thus the children of the athletic clubs adopt the methods peculiar to the system of government and readily graduate from the preparatory school into the larger sphere. The clandestine nature of the prizes inspire similar methods in the conduct of the two kinds of contests. Bribery, misrepresentation, false swearing and unworthy tactics are peculiar to each.

Liberty loving nations of the Anglo Saxon race overcame autocracy with its unveiled tyranny, but patronage interposed its figure between democracy and idealism and liberated a varnished and mercenary hypocrisy.

The magazines of the United States are rancid with accounts of the corruptions of the fortune-hunters who follow all political parties for patronage. As parliament follows parliament and government follows government in Canada, the press in display type, and the courts in evidence, expose the means used to obtain public offices and public contracts. The scandals may not be true but their constantly recurring repetition makes of religion a rhapsody and of the public service, carrion for harpies to feed upon.

Two twin effects follow these causes, both national in their aspect. While Canada's foreign trade goes to the billion dollar mark, its domestic political morals remain at zero, and the public service, the personnel of which is largely at the mercy of base and mercenary influences, is charged with being overmanned and inefficient and there is no effective rejoinder in reply.

We have endeavoured to set before our readers some points of view arising out of public service under patronage which may or may not be elucidating. It is doubtful if we would have embarked upon our present voyage did we not have more to offer than the foregoing criticisms of an established system. Destructive criticism is more useful when accompanied by a constructive palliative. There are certain indications that lead one to hope for reform. The very action of the Premier himself in inviting Sir George Murray to scrutinize our service is propitious in the highest degree. It is of considerable interest to the subject under discussion that New Zealand has already thrown aside the bondage of political patronage. We have not the complete details of the New Zealand scheme, but the following dispatch speaks for itself:—

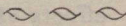
#### To Destroy Political Patronage.

Canadian Associated Press.  
Wellington, N.Z., October 25. — The



Public Service Bill has passed both Houses. The object of the measure is to free the public service from political interference and destroy political patronage.

While looking forward with hope to the efficacy of the New Zealand plan, *The Civilian* has a proposition of home manufacture to offer its readers. As treatment of the subject will be on an elaborate scale, we are reserving space for it in our next issue and will publish it as the first article on January 24th. We invite our readers to give it the consideration due to so important a subject.



### SIR GEORGE MURRAY'S REPORT.

*The Civilian* gave up the entire space in its issue of Dec. 27th, 1912 to a verbatim account of the report of Sir George Murray and many complimentary messages have been received by the editors for so doing. In this connection we wish to notify members of the service that we have a number of copies of *The Civilian* containing the report on hand and will be glad to supply a copy free to any member of the service so long as the supply lasts.

The report contains so much that is of interest that on the present occasion we will do no more than make a passing reference to the first subject submitted to Sir George for investigation, viz., "Methods employed in the transaction of public business." The relief proposed to be afforded to the ministers both in respect of departmental and parliamentary duties is of momentous importance. Whether the ministry accept all the cures recommended by the commissioner or not, the existence of the disease will be acknowledged by every man who has filled a ministerial position under the present system. So much of the time of ministers is taken up with the one question of patronage, that, relieved from its trammels, construc-

tive action for the social and economic welfare of Canada would receive a tremendous impetus. Let us take an illustration touching the question of universal interest—the cost of living. The case of the barrel of Ontario apples for which the grower received 75c, and for which the Manitoba consumer paid \$5.75 has been given wide publicity. The Minister of Agriculture has a keen sense of public duty. There can be no doubt that he has been perturbed by the indignation that has been expressed over a matter which comes so closely within the province of his own department. It is conceivable that immediate steps would have been taken by Mr. Burrell to discover the perpetrators of this, and such like, acts of wholesale extortionate rake off, were he not laden down with baskets full of petty detail, as Sir George Murray clearly points out and to remove which burdens from the minister's shoulders a plan is carefully indicated.

Given the necessary time to think, other ministers will find questions to solve closely allied to the daily lives of the people. The laws governing the formation of companies require investigation. There seems to be no statutory provision for the scrutiny of patents under the Companies Act. Again, any man seems free to go into the market places and acquire ownership of the manufacturing facilities of any commodity necessary to human existence, as Sir Max. Aitken did in the case of cement. To the purchase price the adventurer may add as many millions as he desires, there is no limit in law, and the consumer has to pay the dividends on the bogus as well as on the real value thereby adding to the already heavy load of living expenses.

These are some of the problems which may be grappled with if Sir George Murray's suggestions are accepted. *The Civilian* will take up

at a later date the points in the report more intimately connected with the service proper. In the meantime we advise all in Ottawa who possibly can, to attend the mass meeting to be held on the evening of the 14th inst., where this important report will be sure to receive attention.

## OTTAWA C. S. SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.

### Annual General Meeting.

*Publication of the following report has been unavoidably delayed.*

The fifth annual general meeting of this society was held in the Carnegie library on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 26th, President Mackenzie in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and adopted.

The presidents address, the managers report and the Report of the Board of Supervision were each presented in the order named and on motion were adopted.

The Board of Administration made three recommendations to the general meeting, each of which was adopted: (1) That a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum be paid on capital stock for the twelve months ending April 30, 1912. (2) That Mr. H. LeB. Ross, a former manager, be paid the sum of \$75 on account of his services. (3) That the manager receive the sum of \$200 as salary for the coming year.

The election of officers then took place, with the result that the various officers and boards for the coming year will be as follows:

President—Wm. Mackenzie.

Vice-President — Napoleon Desjardins.

Secretary and Manager — F. S. James.

Board of Supervision — A. H. Brown, G. D. Finlayson, P. A. Gay.

Board of Administration — Wm. Mackenzie, Napoleon Desjardins, W. A. Code, A. D. Watson, M. H. Goodspeed, H. LeB. Ross, F. S. James.

Board of Credit—Wm. Mackenzie, W. J. Glover, John Byrnes, S. J. Willoughby, J. E. Marion, E. E. Stockton, J. C. O'Connor.

A general discussion followed regarding ways and means of increasing our membership and capital. The feeling of the meeting was that nothing short of a personal canvas of the service would bring satisfactory results. It was felt that every Civil Servant could easily take out at least one share, and if this were done the society would have ample funds. The matter was left with the Board of Administration.

The meeting then adjourned.

The financial statement was published in the last issue of *The Civilian*. The president's address is here presented and other reports will appear in the next number.

### President's Address.

To the officers and shareholders of the Civil Service Savings and Loan Society:

Another year has passed and I am glad to be able to report that it has been by far the most successful in the history of our organization. We have not entirely wiped out the mistakes made in the early days of the society, but they are gradually getting less, and it is hoped will in the course of time disappear altogether. The members of the Board of Supervision have rendered valuable services in this direction notwithstanding that it did not properly come within their jurisdiction. Much labour has been spent by them in this work and with very good results. I have had for some weeks almost daily visits from Messrs. Brown, Finlayson and Gay. It is only right, when work of this kind turns up, that those who willingly and volun-

tarily take hold should be specially mentioned. It is no reflection upon the other members of the different boards.

There were three main features which I worked and contended for in connection with the society. The first was that it should be absolutely co-operative in every detail. This was in opposition to those who maintained for incorporation at the expense of wiping out co-operation. I saw no particular merit in running an ordinary loan society, but I did see many objections to the Civil Service embarking in any such project. But to be able to say that we established successfully a co-operative Civil Service Loan Society, shutting out the usurer from his operations in the buildings and supplying the needs of those who could be helped, would be a work highly creditable to all concerned.

Another leading feature which I espoused was that the society should be entirely a family organization. We desired to operate within ourselves; in other words, to interfere with no one outside and to see that no one interfered with us.

The third principle, which I laid down and which to many looked more impossible than the others because of our limited means, was that the manager of our affairs should be recompensed, if not in full, in part for his work. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and to me it seemed utterly ridiculous that Civil Servants who are always, and deservedly so, looking for higher salaries, should ask one of their number to work for them without pay.

I mention these points for the future guidance of those in control, because the time has come when you will require to elect another president, although I shall always be interested in and ready to assist the society. The support which I have had, not only in support of the above views but in the work of administration, has been loyal and cordial.

A glance at the figures for the year will show that we are marching steadily and surely along the right path. In the first place we are able to declare a dividend of five per cent. to the shareholders, while we have added \$74 to the Reserve in all amounts to about \$120. In addition we gave \$150 to our manager for the year and after all this has been done there remains about \$153 of a surplus. Of this surplus we propose to give \$75 to Mr. Ross for his work as the first secretary of the Society. The society owes Mr. Ross \$150 and we are paying the half out of this year's revenue. We could have done better for him than this, but as we could not very well give the full amount we decided to cut it in two. We have also decided to add another \$50 to the manager's salary, making \$200 in all, and speaking for myself personally I think it is as high as we will go—at all events that is the way I will cast my vote. As far as Mr. James is concerned he shares these views.

More advantage should be taken of the savings branch by those who have small sums for investment. So far we have not lost a dollar, but we cannot hope to be always in this excellent position.

(Sgd.) WM. MACKENZIE,  
President.

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### FIRE PROTECTION.

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Recent tests of the automatic fire alarm system installed in the main building on Parliament Hill are said to have shown most satisfactory results. Civil servants sincerely hope that the same systems will be installed in other government buildings. Not only would great protection be afforded to life and property but the serious disorganization of Departmental work which would surely follow any serious fire would be avoided.

## A MASS MEETING IN OTTAWA.

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**S**PECIAL attention is called to the First General Meeting of the Civil Service Association which is to take place in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons at 8 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, January 14th. This meeting has been called under the amendment to the Constitution adopted at the last Annual Convention, and is open to all the Members of the Association. The subjects to be discussed at the meeting are three in number, viz.:—1. "The Third Division Question." 2.—"Superannuation." 3.—"Cost of Living." It is proposed to give three-quarters of an hour to the discussion of each subject, speeches not to exceed five minutes duration. The chair will be occupied by the President of the Association, Mr. Arthur Paré, and the members of the Executive Committee will also be present, and full opportunity, within the limits prescribed, will be given to members to present their views upon the subjects under discussion.

While, under the Constitution, the attendance at such meetings is restricted to members of the Association, it is felt by many that as the subjects to be discussed so deeply concern the interests of the Service as a whole, the rule as to attendance should not be too strictly enforced, at least as regards the initial meeting. As this view commends itself to the Officers and Executive of the Association, the meeting will be thrown open to all members of the Civil Service who are sufficiently interested to attend.

## Congratulations to the Customs

*The Dry Farming Congress held in Lethbridge last year was one of the greatest affairs of its kind ever held in the world. Nearly all countries were represented, including the new republic of China. In dealing with the importers our Customs Department has been the subject of warm congratulation. The editors have observed two press reports in this connection which are printed below side by side for the edification of our Customs friends.*

Mr. F. D. Shaw, collector of customs, has received the following self explanatory and greatly deserved letter from Mr. John T. Burns:

Lethbridge, Nov. 15, 1912.

Sir,—In closing up the affairs of the International Dry-Farming Congress in your city, I feel that it would be an act of discourtesy should I fail to acknowledge to you formally my appreciation and that of the international officers of the Dry-Farming Congress, of the many acts of courtesy recorded through you and your office and through the customs department of the Dominion of Canada during the year just closed.

I wish to say that these courtesies have been in a very substantial form, and from the office of the Minister of Customs to the clerks in the local customs department, there seems to have been throughout the entire period of our stay in Canada, a desire to be most liberal and considerate in treating the International Dry-Farming Congress the guests of the Dominion of Canada during their residence here.

Allow me also to thank you for courtesies extended to me personally as secretary of the Congress, and consider me, sir,

Most cordially and sincerely yours,

John T. Burns,

Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. F. D. Shaw,

Collector of Customs.

Spokane, Nov. 16.—The Daily Chronicle says: "Branding the United States customs officials at the boundary as 'arrogant,' 'insolent,' and a humiliation to all Americans who have occasion to return to the United States from Canada,' James W. Jones, of the bureau of immigration, labour and statistics of the State of Idaho, returned from the Dry-Farming Congress at Lethbridge, with blood in his eye and a line of talk about the American customs that might curl the hair of Uncle Sam's representatives at the boundary.

"I was detained in Spokane several days awaiting the whims of the United States customs people,' states Mr. Jones. 'Every exhibitor from the States had nothing but pleasant recollections of the courteous, decent treatment accorded us by the Canadian customs men, and were equally unanimous in condemnation of our humiliation because of the arrogant insolence and continued demands that plainly sounded like just common graft by the United States customs men, when we returned.

"At Eastport, on the boundary, not one of the United States inspectors wore a uniform—only a cap such as the newsboys wear, and that was perched on the back of their heads as they ransacked the baggage.

"Lady passengers would shrink to the opposite side of the car as their baggage was gone through.

"They wore no coats, greasy flannel shirts, small badges not easy to see, and, worst of all, an insolent air and attitude toward every one that caused one to feel that they had made a wager to forever live up to their reputation for discourtesy.

"My car of Idaho exhibits was set out of the train at Eastport, with the threat that it might be detained there for a week, but I came on through. Had it not been for the loyal assistance of the C.P.R. men I might have been detained at Spokane another four days.

"Thousands of Americans are every day apologizing for it, but it is time that we reached higher up for protests and complaints are always lodged behind some vicious order alleged to come from higher up.'"

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**THE FROST.***By Silas Wegg.*

Thou silent ravisher with silver  
breath,—

Whose path by many a barren  
moor I trace

And rivers shrinking from thy  
fell embrace,—

Whose smile is like to wine, whose  
kiss is death.

False wooer of the beauty of the  
heath,

I stand defiant at my fireplace  
Within a circle of such magic  
grace

Thy sword is here as harmless as its  
sheath.

O sinful boast! when thou art pierc-  
ing deep

The hearts of babes and beggars  
at the gates,

While, like a selfish citizen who  
prates,

With wars abroad, of undisturbed  
sleep,

I hold my little fort against the  
fates

And fare not forth to find the  
stricken sheep.

**C. S. ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.**

The following are the representa-  
tives to Executive and Advisory  
Boards as far as reported:

**REPRESENTATIVES.**

Militia—J. Boag.

Trade and Commerce—W. Dougan.

Inland Revenue—J. A. Doyon.

Interior—E. F. Drake, C. H. Holbrook, H.  
V. Lawson.

Post Office—Austin Bill, J. J. Bonner.

Naval Service—F. J. Alexander.

Library of Parliament—M. C. MacCormac.

Public Printing and Stationery—D. McC.  
Reinham.

Indian Affairs—A. S. Williams.

House of Commons—A. G. Troop.

Aud. General's Dept.—Geo. A. Lindsay.

Customs Dept.—M. H. Goodspeed, D. C.  
McNeill.

**ADVISORY BOARDS.****Militia—**

1B—Mr. H. W. Brown.

1B—Mr. McKenna.

2A—Mr. Ranstead.

2B—Mr. W. L. McLaren.

3A—E. J. Boag.

3B—Miss M. Howe.

**Trade and Commerce—**

1A—Mr. T. J. Code, Chairman.

1B—Mr. W. A. Warne.

2A—Messrs. Byrnes and J. C. McPherson.

2B—Messrs. J. R. Munro and E. Green.

3A—Mr. R. H. Field.

3B—Messrs. Labelle and Bourrette.

Messengers—Mr. J. W. Parker.

**Inland Revenue—**

1A—Mr. O. Higman.

1B—Geo. W. Taylor, Chairman.

2A—L. P. Brodeur.

2B—L. G. Roy.

3A—Chas. Furlong.

3B—Ed. Chenier.

Messengers—J. E. Bourgeois.

**Interior—**

1A—R. H. Campbell.

1B—N. B. Sheppard, Chairman.

2A—F. W. C. Cumming.

2B—J. M. Caldwell.

3A—T. A. Brown.

3B—J. C. Cowan.

**Post Office—**

1A—W. J. Glover, Chairman.

1B—F. E. S. Grout.

2A—A. Bill.

2B—W. A. Code.

3A—J. P. Chilton.

3B—W. F. Allen.

Messengers—H. Pratt.

**Naval Service—**

1B—J. A. Wilson.

2A—F. X. Talbot.

2B—E. Lisle.

3A—H. Grignon.

3B—J. A. Lacombe.

Messengers—E. Bohemier.

**Public Printing and Stationery—**

1B—J. A. Frigon.

2A—F. G. Bronskill.

2B—T. F. Clancy.

3A—G. R. E. Ardouin.

3B—E. H. Mills.

Messengers—W. T. King.

**Finance—**

1A and B—S. J. Jenkins.

2A—L. B. Cohoon.

2B—M. G. Anderson.

3A—Miss L. M. Street.

3B—Miss Ethel Jukes.

**Indian Affairs—**

1A—D. C. Scott.

1B—S. Stewart.

2A—G. L. Chitty.

2B—A. F. MacKenzie.

3A—C. A. Cooke.

3B—Miss G. Cady.

Messengers—J. Bradley.



### C. S. CLUB OF OTTAWA.

One of the most notable events in the history of the Club was the banquet on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, to Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State, and the smoker which followed. It was indeed a red letter day. The Minister spoke at both events, as is described elsewhere.

The Club rooms were decorated with English and French flags, and were crowded with members and their friends.

The programme opened with a piano selection by Prof. Tremblay, which was much appreciated. Mr. Charles Black, of the P. O. Department, the well known footballer, then sang a delightful solo. Mr. Byshe, of the Department of Agriculture, rendered a clarionet selection, which was much enjoyed. Then came one of Dr. Drummond's Habitant poems by that prince of interpreters, Mr. Ab. Heney, now a member of the Department of Interior. As an encore he gave one of Service's poems splendidly. Mr. W. J. Johnston, of the Immigration Branch, followed with a song, which was very much enjoyed. Mr. V. Steele, a guest of the Club, then gave a couple of rollicking songs which brought down the house. Prof. Tremblay gave another delightful piano solo, and Mr. Paradis of the P. O. Department favoured with a most amusing speech. An old favourite, Mr. Thomas Caldwell, of the Public Works Department, then delivered an amusing address. Mr. Gordon Rogers, of the Department of Agriculture, one of the best enter-reading, which made a great hit. One tainers in Ottawa, gave a Dooley of the most interesting features of the evening was the sleight-of-hand work with cards, etc., of Mr. F. J. P. Crean, of the Railway Lands Branch.

Hon. Mr. Coderre, during an interval in the programme, made a most happy speech to those present, expressing his pleasure at being there,

and wishing the Club every success.

Everyone present voted the evening a most successful one in every respect.

\* \* \*

As both Christmas and New Year's fell on Wednesdays, no more weekly dinners will be held until Jan. 8th.

\* \* \*

The editors of *The Civilian*, to the number of seven, held a most enjoyable little dinner in the Club dining room on Friday last, Dec. 20th.

\* \* \*

The House Committee have added certain à la carte dishes to the regular menu. Sandwiches and oysters, tea and toast, may now be obtained at moderate prices. The noon lunch at 35 cents is unquestionably the best in Ottawa at the price. The new cook is showing up splendidly, as was evidenced at the banquet on the 18th. The menu at this event was very fine, the cooking simply perfect, while the waiting all that could be desired. Members of the Club are in the habit of going to lunch at restaurants in the city and paying, in many cases, 50 cents for same. At the Club for 35 cents they can get a lunch superior in every way and in much nicer surroundings.

\* \* \*

At the smoking concert on the 18th six applications for membership were received.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. E. Heney, of the Department of the Interior, has become a member of the Club.

Mr. H. E. M. Kensit, of the Department of Interior, has also joined.

The Immigration Branch held a large dinner in the Club on Tuesday, Jan. 7th.

### Acknowledgement.

*The Civilian* has received from J. H. Grisdale, Esq., Director Experimental Farms, with thanks and appreciation, a publication entitled "A Guide to Experimental Farms," a splendid work.



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## Politics as they are.

### On Running for Parliament.

*Letter from one of the bosses to a candidate for Parliament of less experience.*

Dear Mr. Henson:

I received your favor of the twenty-seventh ult., in which you ask for some words of practical advice, and, in a postscript, suggest that I make a financial contribution to your campaign expenses. While long experience has taught me that the latter is usually more gratefully received than the former, I happen to be in a position to supply both, and take pleasure in doing so.

You are fortunate in being both a Reform and a Progressive candidate, for although no one knows exactly what these words mean in general, and no one can guess what they may mean in your particular case and circumstances, they are words high in favor at the present moment, and are sure to bring you what you want most of all, namely, votes. You were fortunate also in having been nominated, not by a machine, which would have cost you less money to start with (and might also have cost you the election), but in having been chosen by the primaries. This came very high, as I see by your inclosed private statement, which differs in some particulars from the statement of your expenses I read in the paper this morning. I suppose the law does not require too many minute details. The great advantage of the primaries to a man as popular with all classes in your district as you are, is that it allows many of the opposite party to go in and vote for you, an excellent system for a man of your general views, and which made it possible for you to win out over the present incumbent, who has held down his job twenty years. You cannot expect

that all of those who voted for your nomination will vote for your election; but in politics, as in everything else, it is best to master one detail at a time. The optimist, you remember, is a man who falls out of the fourth-story window, and as he goes by the third story, says, "So far, so good."

In making your speeches, be as hopeful and cheerful in your language and in the expression of your countenance as you possibly can. The world does not like to see a gloomy man on the platform or to hear him speak of his grievances or to utter any personal complaints; besides, you want to give the impression that you think you are sure to win. Confidence begets confidence. Throw plenty of pathos into your tones when you speak of the present condition of the poor in your district and of the high cost of living, but brighten up as you dwell on the enormous improvement to be caused by the moral uplift in politics. After you have destroyed this letter, which I expect you to do as soon as you have read it, emphasize the fact that you will enter office with no pledges or promises to any person, taking care to leave the impression that your opponent is heavily mortgaged to corporations.

Now that I have mentioned corporations, I advise you to show them no mercy in your speeches: leave mercy until after the election. Attack them bitterly and attack them all; be sure and call them "soulless," and depict in glowing language the absence of bowels as well as soul. I never could make a speech myself; but that is your long suit, and I am confident you are the man to strike the key-note of this campaign. Ever since I heard you address the jury in the case of the Widow Jamison against the Tuscarora Railway, I have believed in

your rhetorical powers. The facts were all against you,—they are still, but that is of little moment now,—yet you won a unanimous verdict, and the jury was out only ten minutes. It is a bit awkward that you defended the railroad then instead of the widow; of course you did not know you were going to run for Congress so soon. Should your opponent bring this matter up, and it is probable he will, for the case raised a big smoke, I think it would be best for you to say that your action on that occasion, while you then believed it to be honest, has since been a great weight on your conscience, and that if you had known then all that you know now, you would have cut out your tongue rather than have argued against the widow and the orphan.

Nothing is more fashionable in the present year of grace than a politician who has changed his views; the public rather like it, and if you speak with real feeling of your sincere repentance, you may win a few votes and some good opinions for your sincerity, and especially for your courage in being willing to admit that you were once actually in error. Tell them that the man who does not make mistakes does not make anything. Still, I should not refer to this case at all unless your opponent brings it up; and to be on the safe side, you had better secretly send the Widow Jamison a hundred dollars. I will see that you lose nothing personally by it.

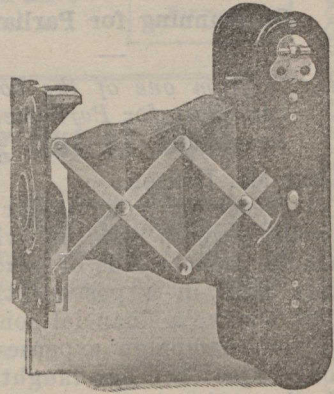
Promise your hearers everything—promise freely that if you are elected, better times for the country, for your State, and above all for your district, are sure to result. It costs nothing to promise in advance, and if you are defeated, they may realize what an opportunity they lost, which will help you two years from now; if you are elected, trust to the short memory of the voting population. You can then say, if hard pressed, that you believe in

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evolution rather than revolution: that a slow and wise progress is better than a violent upheaval.

The greatest difficulty you will have to face is that four months ago you pledged your word that you would support with all your might the present incumbent in his struggle for reelection. This is a regrettable fact, which will require all your intellectual and oratorical resources. I rely on you to manage it successfully, and remember that personal friendship must often be sacrificed where the good of the district requires it. Lay great stress on the fact that an imperative call came to you from all classes of the district; that personally you would much rather have served the State as a private person, in the sanctity of the home and in the pleasant, if

humble, business relations in your town: but that when the great call came, with a unanimity and an insistence that could not be denied, you sacrificed your own pleasure and comfort, yes, you had even apparently to do your old friend what malignant tongues and envious malice might call injustice, in order to serve the district which you loved with a devotion that overrode all trivial associations.

In dealing with the labor questions, insist that you are a friend of the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; that you regard the so-called laboring-classes as the backbone of this republic, its strength and sinew. Insist on the dignity, nay, the holiness of labor. It is astonishing what audiences will stand for; but take my word, you cannot lay this on too thick. Do not be too specific in treating this question,—your hearers do not care for details,—and never mention labor-unions if you can possibly avoid it. Even our greatest statesmen and old political wheel-horses find the subject difficult to handle with complete success. Attack the tariff without gloves. Call out boldly for downward revision, but insist strenuously that this must be done in a way that will not disturb present business too greatly, that will not throw men out of employment. Say that a sufficient tariff must be maintained to guarantee that our American laborers shall suffer no reduction of wages, but rather the reverse. Remember that you are in a sugar-beet district. You can say that the tariff on manufactured goods can be safely reduced, but that your district has a right, while the sugar-beet industry is in its infancy, to enjoy some at least of these privileges long enjoyed by other parts of the country which now need them no longer, yet selfishly wish to retain them, while cheerfully voting the honest efforts of your constituents out of exist-

ence. Paint in glowing colors the horror of such selfishness.

Declare that if elected you will be the political agent at Washington for your district; that you will consider its interests your infallible guide for conduct. That no citizen of your part of the country, no matter how humble, no matter how poor in this world's goods, but will be welcome wherever he may find you, and that you will give an attentive ear to any just claim he may have.

You remember that idiot in Wisconsin who said that he was not the representative of his district, but a United States congressman, and how he boldly defended his vote against the majority of his constituents, saying that he voted for the interests of the country at large, even though his own district temporarily suffered. Well, you know what happened to him.

A funny thing occurred yesterday. Brown asked me why I did not run for Congress myself! Not me. I have made too many congressmen to care for the job. I, too, as you once did, prefer to serve, my country in a private capacity. My secretary will be over in a few days and hand you a substantial proof of my regard. Business is sure to improve when men like you go into politics.

Yours very truly,

JAMES HARROLL, per F.L.N.  
—Century Magazine.

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### "POLITICS."

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Take politics. The original meaning of the word is that which concerns the welfare of the people. Were this meaning realised every true politician would be concerned, not with parties up or parties down, not with keeping certain men in power because they are able to hold their party together, not with loaves and fishes for the big ones and catch-what-you-can for the little ones—but with such an ordered State as will use its resources wisely for the happiness and comfort of all, and will care chiefly for those who cannot care for themselves, giving large opportunity for all to lead a human life.—Mrs. Despard in "The Vote."

## *Athletics.*

The schedule of the Civil Service Hockey League for the coming season was drawn up yesterday by the special committee, consisting of Messrs. Sims, Bennett and Bradley, appointed for that purpose by the clubs. Five teams are entered and all the games will be played at the Gladstone avenue rink, where each club has secured playing and practicing hours. The East Block team, which won the championship last winter, is strong again and will make a big bid for the championship. All the teams are well up, in fact, and a splendid season should be the result. The season opens on January 15 when the Customs Statistics stickhandlers play against the East Block. The series will continue until March 5, twenty games being scheduled in all. The official schedule is as follows:—

Customs Sta. at East Block	Jan. 15.
West Block at Census	Jan. 16.
Post Office at Customs	Jan. 20.
East Block at West Block	Jan. 20.
Census at East Block	Jan. 22.
West Block at Post Office	Jan. 23.
Post Office at Census	Jan. 27.
Customs Sta. at West Block	Jan. 29.
East Block at Post Office	Feb. 6.
Census at Customs	Feb. 6.
Census at West Block	Feb. 12.
East Block at Customs Sta.	Feb. 13.
West Block at East Block	Feb. 19.
Customs Sta. at Post Office	Feb. 20.
Post Office at West Block	Feb. 24.
East Block at Census	Feb. 24.
Census at Post Office	Feb. 27.
West Block at Customs Sta.	Feb. 27.
Customs Sta. at Census	Mar. 3.
Post Office at East Block	Mar. 5.

\* \* \*

An enterprising French mechanic has invented a toy automobile for children. It is so constructed that even on a steep grade it cannot run at a greater speed than three miles per hour. Another feature is that the involuntary throwing up of the child's feet and hands, when

frightened, will automatically stop the machine. The price also is fairly reasonable—from \$80 up.

\* \* \*

The annual ice races in Ottawa on the river bid fair this year to outdo those of any previous season. One can hardly understand the enthusiasm exhibited by the racing devotees, who cheerfully stand out in "20 below" weather, in a high wind, to witness the events. Some of the "sports," we fancy, are there simply to "get the money." Gambling is run wide open, while the whiskey sold is said to be of the vilest nature. A few years ago a "championship free-for-all" trot that was held at this meet, at which The Eel, a fast horse, was barred. Can anyone imagine a "championship" event in which a certain entry is not permitted? By the way, the Eel, after a most successful career on the Grand Circuit, died about a month ago.

\* \* \*

Hockey is becoming a perfect rage on the coast. The brothers Patrick know a good thing when they see it. They are pitted against one another in friendly rivalry. Society has taken up the sport, and its success is assured.

\* \* \*

One of the chief advantages — if not the only one — of artificial ice rinks is that the temperature is always comfortable, even for persons without overcoats. Skaters go bare-headed, and in the old country rinks it is quite a common sight in the evenings to see gentlemen skating in dress suits, or tuxedos.

Mr. J. H. Lynch, a former employee of the civil service, died recently in Vancouver. The deceased man was a resident of Edmonton for the past seven or eight years and was on his way to California at the time of his death. Mr. Lynch was for 30 years in the civil service and had received a long service medal.

## Personals.

### Promotions.

From January to July, 1912.

**Post Office:**—A general system of promotions went into force in the Outside Service of the Post Office Dept. since 1st January, 1912. Over 600 officials were thus promoted. This number is too great to set down in detail but the number involved in each office is hereinafter set down:—

Ottawa P. O.—8 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 9 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 10 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Toronto, P. O., 11 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 71 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 53 clerks to jr. 3rd class; 8 clerks to jr. 2nd class. Kingston, 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class; 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Brantford, 1 clerk to jr. 2nd class; 4 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Hamilton, 6 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 7 clerks to jr. 3rd class; 1 clerk to sr. 2nd class. Charlottetown, 1 clerk to sr. 2nd class; 3 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Halifax, 5 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 6 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 10 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Fredericton, 2 clerks to sr. 2nd class; 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class. St. John, 5 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 2 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 4 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Quebec, 2 clerks to sr. 2nd class; 3 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 5 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 6 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Sherbrooke, 5 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class. Montreal, 9 clerks to sr. 2nd class; 11 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 45 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 27 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Regina, 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class; 6 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Calgary, 7 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 14 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 18 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Windsor, 4 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 4 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Peterboro, 2 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 4 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Winnipeg, 13 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 21 clerks

to sr. 3rd class; 38 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Brandon, 4 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 1 clerk to jr. 3rd class. Edmonton, 5 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 6 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 7 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Vancouver, 5 clerks to sr. 2nd class; 8 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 13 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 34 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Victoria, 3 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 6 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 3 clerks to jr. 3rd class. M. O. Exchange, 3 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 11 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 1 clerk to jr. 3rd class. Halifax, P. O. Insp., 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class. St. John, P.O. Insp., 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class. Victoria, P.O. Insp., 1 clerk to jr. 3rd class. Montreal, P.O. Insp., 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Quebec, P.O. Insp., 2 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 2 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 1 clerk to jr. 3rd class. Ottawa, P. O. Insp., 4 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Kingston, P. O. Insp., 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. Toronto, P.O. Insp., 2 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 2 clerks to jr. 3rd class. London, P.O. Insp., 2 clerks to jr. 2nd class; 2 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 1 clerk to jr. 3rd class. Winnipeg, P. O. Insp., 1 clerk to jr. 2nd class; 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class. Moose Jaw, P.O. Insp., 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class; 1 clerk to jr. 3rd class. Calgary, P. O. Insp., 1 clerk to sr. 3rd class; 1 clerk to jr. 3rd class. Vancouver, P. O. Insp., 2 clerks to sr. 3rd class; 3 clerks to jr. 3rd class.

**Ry. Mail Service:**—25 promotions—various.

**Post Office:**—W. H. McKinnon, to Asst. P.O. Insp. Moose Jaw; Chas. Gay, Shannon, to Asst. Postmaster, Kingston; J. L. Broughton, to Asst. P.O. Insp., Saskatoon; Henri Fortier, to Asst. P.O. Insp., Ottawa. J. F. Anderson, Moose Jaw, to class 3A; W. J. May, London, to class 2A; F. N. Ritchie, Ottawa, to grade A; J. G. E. Maurault, Montreal, to grade A; A. J. Chenye, London, J. M. Hartley, Toronto, J. E. Hetherington, Ottawa, H. E. Simpson, London, D. J. McLean, London, W. B. Smith,



Toronto, to class 1A; C. W. Martin, Ottawa, Lewis Johnston, London, Geo. E. Ollerhead, London, P. H. Wainwright, Toronto, R. H. McNab, Ottawa, to class 1B; C. P. May, Toronto, to junior 2nd class; Jos. Wilson, Hamilton, to class 2A; J. E. Walker, Toronto, J. A. Norris, Toronto, to junior 3rd class; W. W. Page, Halifax, to Asst. P.O. Insp. J. Moerschfelder, R. Hassard, R. A. Aymong, Toronto, L. T. Prudhomme, A. E. Morin, J. Taylor, Montreal, to chief; W. A. Annable, Ottawa, to class 1A; F. H. Middlemiss, Vancouver, to senior 3rd class; T. Howse, F. W. LeMessurier, J. Pender, Geo. Ellam, R. MacLeod, N. Williamson, Vancouver, A. McKenzie, Edmonton, to 4th class; P. W. Powers, Sherbrooke, L. L'Abbe, Thos. Roberge, Montreal, to senior 3rd class; A. Panneton, L. Rondeau, Montreal, H. A. Randall, E. T. Fowler, Calgary, junior 3rd class; P. D. Evans, Regina, senior 3rd class; J. Morrison, and Isabel, Hamilton, Kingston, senior 2nd class; H. T. Bushby, Calgary, to class 1B; Robert Burns, Toronto, S. Forest, U. Yelle, J. Lamere, C. F. Dupins, to 3rd class.

### General.

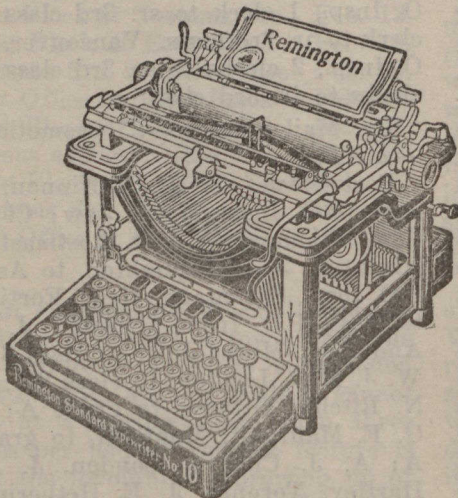
There was some excitement in the usually placid Department of Justice a few mornings ago, when Messenger Warren poked his head in at the door of a chief clerk and said, "I guess I will have a holiday; there is smallpox where I live." The young man was requested to stay right out there and got the speediest leave of absence on record. Time: less than 30 seconds!

Mr. Angus Williams, law clerk, Department of the Interior, is spending his holidays at his former home in Newmarket, Ont.

J. R. K. Bristol, Dominion appraiser, has left the service to accept the position recently vacated by Mr. R. W. Breadner with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Bristol was carefully "watched" and "chained" by his colleagues when he was leaving.

Mr. J. A. Watson, of the Statistical Branch, succeeds Mr. Bristol, while Mr. R. M. Heintz becomes chief statistical clerk in Mr. Watson's stead.

Mr. F. H. Kitts, of the Topographical Survey, who has been on duty in Dawson, Y.T., for a couple of years, is spending his furlough in Ottawa.



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