

THE CIVILIAN

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No. 13

Salaries of Outside Inland Revenue.

The average increase in the cost of living in any given period has a very intimate relationship to the schedules of salaries ruling during the same period. In a recent number of *The Civilian*, in discussing this feature, it was pointed out that the Labour Department had given out the statement that the cost of living, as regards the actual necessities of life had increased in Canada, 60% since 1900, a period of 13 years. It must be borne in mind, in trying to learn why the shoe pinches, that the Labour Department of Canada did not have a strict record year by year, prior to 1900, such as it now keeps. Therefore in order to get a broad basis on which to record the fluctuations in prices, the department struck an average of the ten years from 1890 to 1900. This average became the basis of the index number.

In the United States the Bureau of Labour is able to give from its records, the exact prices since 1890 and the increases for the last 23 years. A statement from the Bureau of Labour at Washington is offered in evidence.

How Living Increased.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Bureau of Labour has just issued a report illustrating in a striking and forcible manner the extraordinary increase in living expenses for the period of twenty-three years, 1890 to 1913. It covers fifteen articles that represent approximately two-thirds of the expenditure for food by the average workingman's family, and reports of retail prices are included from thirty-nine industrial cities, in which live one-fifth of the population of the United States. The increase

in several instances, as will be observed, is more than 100 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of increase, and will, no doubt, be read with very much interest:

Articles.	1890.	1913.	April,
Sirloin steak	99.3	172.7	
Round steak	97.6	199.1	
Rib roast	98.7	173.4	
Pork chops	96.5	218.0	
Bacon, smoked	96.5	222.9	
Ham, smoked	98.3	178.1	
Lard, pure	98.5	166.8	
Hens	102.8	179.7	
Flour, wheat	110.2	127.2	
Cornmeal	101.3	155.1	
Eggs, strictly fresh	100.3	126.4	
Butter, creamery	99.2	161.3	
Potatoes, Irish	109.0	119.2	
	1,308.2	2,199.9	
Average—	100.6	169.2	
Average increase in 23 years,	69%		

In so far as the above items are considered, the cost of keeping alive has increased 69% in the United States in 23 years. It has been admitted by the Canadian Labour Department that the cost of living in Canada has increased at a greater rate than that of any other country in the world which keeps a record. If this is so the increase is waxing well up to the 100% increase, because of one other very important consideration.

This consideration is the very important one that the standard of living has greatly risen in the last 20 years. A standard of extravagance it may be, but who can get away from it? Before time a man could live in a more or less undesirable locality, under conditions that to-day

would not be considered sanitary, and he used to heat his house with the plain wood of the forest at a moderate price. But now he must live on a nice street, he must pay the heavy plumber bill to install sanitary arrangements and he must have steam or hot water heating. He must do this and other equally expensive things peculiar to the age in which he lives.

With all these facts and considerations in mind, the members of the Outside Inland Revenue service will find food for thought in a table of increases and percentages in salary since 1883 which has been prepared by one of the members of that service. Whatever his classification, an officer may see from this table the per centum of increase in salary his

class has received since 1883 and compare it with the increases referred to in the preceding table, together with the increases alleged as due to the higher standards of living.

As in the case of the Outside Customs service there is an absence of the statutory increase in this important department in the Outside Service. This results in the necessity on the part of the officers of invoking the aid of political intercession in order to gain well merited promotion. It is claimed that the political dispersion of favours is not equitable and produces sentiments of rebellious antagonism rather than those of goodwill and fraternity.

Table of increases and percentages in the Inland Revenue Outside Service to date:—

Class	1883		1889	1910		Increase	Increase per cent since 1883
	\$	\$		\$	\$		
Collectors							
1st.	1800 to 2200		no change	2100 to 2800	600	27	
2nd.	1500 - 1800		"	1900 - 2300	500	27	
3rd.	1400 - 1600		"	1700 - 2000	400	25	
4th.	1200 - 1400		"	1500 - 1800	400	28	
5th.	1000 - 1200		"	1300 - 1600	400	33	
6th.	700 - 1000		"	900 - 1400	400	40	
7th.	500 - 700		"	600 - 1000	300	42	
Deputy Collec.							
1st.	1300 to 1500		no change	1600 to 2000	500	33	
2nd.	1200 - 1300		"	1400 - 1700	400	30	
3rd.	1100 - 1200		"	1200 - 1500	300	25	
4th.	1100		"	1000 - 1300	200	18	
5th.	.....		.....	900 - 1100	.....	.....
Accountants							
1st.	1000 to 1200		.....	1300 to 1800	600	50	
2nd.	800 - 1000		900 to 1000	1100 - 1500	500	50	
3rd.	700 - 900		800 - 900	900 - 1300	400	44	
4th.	600 - 800		.....	700 - 1100	300	37	
Excise Officer							
1st.	800 to 1000		850 to 1000	1100 to 1500	500	50	
2nd.	700 - 850		750 - 850	900 - 1250	400	47	
3rd.	600 - 750		.....	700 - 1000	250	33	

SUPERANNUATION "No. 1."

To the Editors of *The Civilian* :—

In reply to "An Interesting Question" in *The Civilian* of Oct. 3, asking "can you give any reason why an extra one per centum is added towards the "superannuation fund when a civil servant takes out insurance with the Insurance Department," you concluded your answer by stating "The extra 1% is credited to the Insurance Fund." This is not the case. It is not even credited to Superannuation Fund No. 2, which with the addition of a certain sum by the Government is a self supporting fund. It actually goes into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion and helps, in its own small way, to build the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, to pay subsidies to the Provinces, Indian Annuities, the National Debt or any other expenditure or liability of the Dominion. I am not surprised that Mr. McVicar cannot get the reason into his head; neither can anyone else. It is simply a penalty imposed on those who had the misfortune to have been in the service prior to April 1, 1893, and who were obliged to contribute to the Superannuation Revenue, not a Superannuation Fund. The Superannuation Act was passed by the Government for its own benefit as it was more economical to pay a man a percentage of his salary instead of the whole when by reason of ill-health or age, he was not able to render as efficient service as he did in former years. It was one inducement for him to serve his country for a low salary knowing that, while he could not lay by some provision for his declining years, he would be able to exist on his superannuation.

No reason has been given for the imposition of this 1%, no reason can be given. An excuse has been made; viz.: You civil servants who came in prior to 1893 have such a splendid privilege of contributing to the Revenue, and if you live long enough and if the Government wants to get rid of you, you can be superannuated. If you die your contributions are lost, but in the latter case you won't need an income. Your family could use the abatements deducted during these long 35 years, but the Government thinks otherwise and uses the money in its business. Many extremely distressing cases might be cited of superannuation men leaving their families homeless in reality, whereas the payments to superannuation had earned an annuity which the Government does not grant.

"35 YEARS."

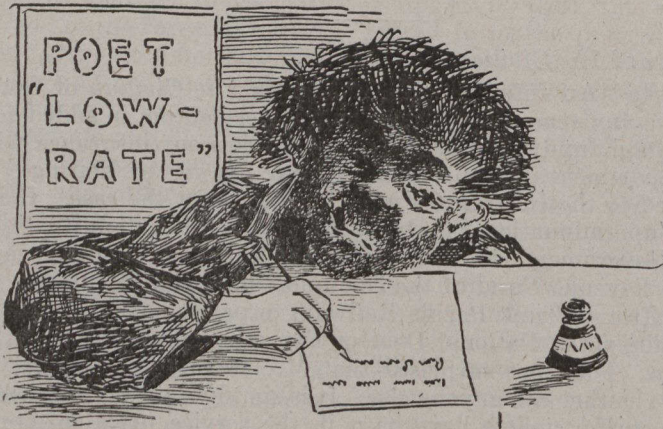
Ottawa, Oct. 8th, 1913.

THE LATE WALTER ROWAN.

The members of the service in Ottawa especially, and more especially the members of the Post Office Department, received a shock upon opening their papers on Monday morning last to learn of the fatal drowning accident at Rigaud, whereby Mr. Walter Rowan, Superintendent of the Money Order Branch lost his life.

Mr. Rowan was born in St. John, N.B., fifty-six years ago and has

been living in Ottawa approximately thirty years. He left school at the age of seventeen to enter the Civil Service. He was appointed to the post office department in 1874 and on September, 1908, he was elevated to the position of superintendent of the money order branch. Mr. Rowan was an active supporter of the Civil Service Club and for some years has been on the executive. He leaves, besides a widow, two daughters, Mrs. W. Simpson and Mrs. W. R. Baillie, both of Montreal.



THE CONVENTIONAL

O withering lily
 Who pales on the stem!
 Where go those white petals?
 What happens to them?
 I cannot believe
 As I see them each fall,
 They really cease living,
 It can't be at all.

O withering lily!
 Your perfume must rise,
 To be caught by the Angels
 Beyond the blue skies.
 I know that your passing
 Each year from this earth,
 Means reincarnation—
 Yea—Heavenly Birth.

Parliamentary Representation for Civil Servants.

The Government may retain office until 1915, but it is quite on the cards that a general election will take place within the next few months. In this connection two questions arise:—

“Are the civil servants prepared with a candidate?” and

“Do they desire direct representation in the Mother of Parliaments?”

The first question must be answered in the negative, and the second in the affirmative. Various sectional associations connected with the service have considered the matter, and it is quite likely that at the next general election certain officers of these associations will become parliamentary candidates; but up to the present nothing, or practically nothing, has been done in the direction of securing a candidate who would represent civil servants of every class and of every grade. And yet civil servants want direct parliamentary representation, and they know that no large measure of civil service reform is possible until they have a representative in the House of Commons who can voice their wishes, and who can give his Majesty's Ministers and his Majesty's Opposition first-hand information as to the state of affairs now existing in the civil service.

In the present parliament every shade of opinion is represented, and the civil servants appear to be the only large body with out a spokesman. There are, it is true, some thirty or so members who have been directly or indirectly connected with the civil service; but they have not been elected for the purpose of serving their old colleagues, and they have quite lost all interest in the civil service and the civil servants.

Sectional representation would serve a useful purpose, but it is not the kind of representation civil service reformers who desire direct parliamentary representation have in their minds. The primary object of a sectional representative would, naturally, be sectional interests. A sectional representative would fight for the betterment of his own people, and he would not endanger their interests by tackling other questions until all, or nearly all, their grievances had been redressed. A direct representative of the whole civil service would study the interests of every civil servant of the State. He would study the interests of the permanent secretary to the treasury, and he would study the interests of the most junior treasury messenger; he would study the interests of the secretary of the post office, and he would study the interests of the postman.

If direct parliamentary representation is to be secured, the civil servants must be prepared to “pay the piper,” and they must find a candidate, and when they have found a candidate they must go to the Liberal, Unionist, or Labour Party managers—in this they must be guided by the politics of their candidate—and ask them to find a seat for a man who would not be a charge against the party funds. Finally, they must put their shoulders to the wheel and send their man in with a swinging majority.—C. S. Gazette.

The order which the comely young German woman handed in at the P. O. Savings Bank was made payable to Gretchen H. Schmidt, and she signed it simply Gretchen Schmidt. The man at the counter called her back to rectify the mistake just as she was turning away.

“See, you have forgotten the H,” he explained.

The young woman looked at her receipt and blushed a rosy red.

“Ach, so I haf,” she murmured, and wrote hurriedly—

“Age, 23.”

THE CIVILIAN

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

Ottawa, Oct. 17, 1913

"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."

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The merit system is always in danger, is always subject to attacks from the pot-hunter who desires to achieve the unearned increment, to attain glory without effort. The civil service is peculiarly a target for the pot-hunter. In the Inside Service he gets his prize through Section 21; (though that clause was ordained for a different and much better purpose) and also through so-called special competitive examinations. The latter method is a very subtle and insidious method but one that is dead easy for the intelligent pot-hunter.

In the Outside Service, the pot-hunter can get in and grab his unearned prize at almost any point. Appointment and promotion seem both to be assailable positions in this service when the pot-hunter desires to obtain an undue advantage over the dead bodies of "merit and seniority." Perhaps the wall of least resistance is the "Preventive Service" of the Customs Dept. But there are other gates and alleys to the civil service system and it is deplorable that modest merit must so often blush and hide its head at the affronts of the monster "Privilege."

Thus in both Inside and Outside services, special privilege grants its unearned boons to pot-hunters at the expense of the worthy and the fit. The only limit to the extent of these free gifts is possibly the appreciation, on the part of Ministers of the Crown that the civil service is flesh and blood; that human hearts being the pawns in the game, intense suffering is wrought at every act of injustice done in arranging or re-arranging its personnel. As is well known ministers are so pre-occupied that it is very doubtful if their minds have absorbed this important feature. Moreover, it is likely that, granting the necessary appreciation of the humanity involved in promotions, ministers are unable to repel the contumacious importunities of the pestilential bearing pot-

hunter. It is not easy to determine when the pot-hunter and more particularly the political pot-hunter will be delivered from our daily lives.

Each time one of this type enters the service to take a place over the heads of those who are proved and tried and are efficient, it is as though so many dirks have been thrust into the bodies of so many men and women.

When an opportunity occurs to fill a position which is exempt from the operation of civil service law, and the position is filled by promotion from the ranks of the service itself, there is joy in Heaven, as for one more sinner that repenteth. We have such instances, we are thankful to say. One noted case of an able officer obtaining the rewards of merit was that of L. J. Gaboury of the Montreal Post Office, appointed Chief Post Office Superintendent of the Eastern Division. A more recent case is that of Duncan C. Scott who has just been promoted to the vacant position of Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. We cannot too warmly congratulate the Government upon these instances of meritorious promotion, for they combine the elements of the maintenance of efficiency and the encouragement and reward of industry and integrity.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The editors have received a letter from "Phonograph" drawing attention to a possible misunderstanding that might arise in the misplacement of the £ mark in quoting the price of Sir Isaac Pitman's "Instructor" in his letter in our last number. The price is three shilling and six pence.

Some one, discussing a member of the Government who had been a great failure, once remarked to Mr. Lowe, "They want to make him a peer!" "No," retorted he with his usual acerbity—"they want to make him disappear!"



MR. J. M. ROBERTS.

In a recent issue *The Civilian* published the portrait of the chairman of the Civil Service Lawn Bowling League of Ottawa, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey. It is with great pleasure that the portrait of the President of the C. S. Alley Bowling League, Mr. J. M. Roberts, is now presented. This is a large and flourishing body of civil servants, and the winter season opens with brighter prospects than ever. The schedule of matches for the season is given elsewhere. Mr. Jas. Mitchell Roberts is a native of Middlesex County, Ontario. He was born in 1866 and entered the Government service in 1904. He occupies the position of Registrar of Correspondence in the Department of Interior. Mr. Roberts has for many years taken a keen interest in bowling. He is also an enthusiastic member of the Interior Rifle League. There is every prospect of a bumper crop of alley bowling scores and records in the Ottawa Alley Bowling League, and the selection of a keen spirited leader like Mr. Roberts will serve to stimulate still further the present enthusiasm.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

A Backyard Episode.

"There is a boxful of empty bottles on the back-steps, Silas," said Mrs. Wegg to me last Saturday afternoon. "What shall we do with them?"

"Sell them to the junk man," I replied. "We can use the money we get to buy a pianola."

This remark of mine was intended for sarcasm, as it would recall to Mrs. Wegg the occasion on which she disposed of a barrel of bottles, my second-best trousers, the 1909 file of *Civilians* and a gas stove, in hopes of getting a start towards buying a pianola. The sarcasm might have been apparent to Mrs. Wegg had she remembered that she made eight cents out of the deal with the junk-man, but she had forgotten that part of the transaction, and was about to telephone to Whiskerowski when Silas Junior broke in with a suggestion that we put candles in the mouths of the bottles, and set the bottles on the back fence after dark in honour of his birthday.

"Then we might shy rocks at them," said the lad, oblivious of the definition of the word rock, and what the neighbour on the other side of the fence might have to say when the bottles came crashing on his lot.

The idea of the illumination appealed to me, however, as a cheap way of celebrating the boy's birthday, and that evening the back fence was converted into a fairyland causeway, to the delight of young Silas and the hundred other youngsters who were drawn to the scene by the reports of

the proposed celebration which Silas had spread throughout the city.

The candles had all flickered out, and Silas and his hundred friends had gone to bed. I sat in a chair a few feet from the fence, smoking my last pipe in the moonlight, when a strange thing happened. Voices issued from the mouths of the bottles. It was a strange thing, was it not, yet did not Omar Khayyam hear words, which he has reported, from the pots in the potter's house, and have we not a tale of the Bottle Imp told to us by Stevenson? There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, and in bottles also, than are dreamed of in your philosophy. The bottles were talking.

"Who is the wooden-legged guy in the chair?" asked one. It was a square-faced fellow, who had come from the grocer's to us with coal oil inside him, that asked the question. He could not boast of intimate acquaintance with the family, I suppose, having been introduced, as it were, under false colours, for the name on his forehead was Geneva.

"Oh, that fellow," replied a long-necked chap with a shiny label marked Castor Oil, "is in the civil service. I helped him to get a day's sick leave once when the Tigers were playing here."

"You don't say," said Squareface. "He must think a lot of you."

"He has never shown any great fondness for me," replied Castor, "but that doesn't fizz on me, as I said to the Sedlitz Powder one morning. Ha! Ha! I'm hard to down." He thereupon burst into a loud laugh at

his own jokes and fell backward into the next yard and was heard no more that night.

Squareface continued his questioning:

"What is the civil service?" he asked of an ink bottle on his left.

"Now you have come to the right shop," answered the ink bottle. "I was in the civil service myself until I was half empty."

"What do they do in the civil service?" asked Squareface.

"They use ink," replied I. B. The civil service is a huge inkwell, around which the flies, called civil servants, gather every morning at nine. They are each supposed to dip his feet in the ink, and then crawl over sheets of paper which are placed on desks until five at night."

"What for?" asked Squareface.

"To use up the ink," replied I. B.

"But what do they do with the papers they crawl over?" queried Squareface.

"How do I know?" said I. B. impatiently.

"You said you were the right shop for information about the civil service," replied Squareface.

"I may have called myself a shop, but I'm not a free lunch, or a Royal Commission, or a Toronto newspaper, or——" but here I. B. came to a pause, for he could not think of any higher authorities on civil service affairs.

Squareface was not discouraged, however. He turned his stream of inquiry to his right hand friend, who bore the name of Vigora on his front.

"What do you know about this civil service?" he asked.

"Nothing," replied Vigora. "I spent my time in a drugstore after I left Quackville."

"But you must have heard something about it in the house there."

"Let me think," said Vigora. "I have been shaken so often before using that I am not the same bottle I was once. Oh, yes, I remember hearing the woman inside there tell the

wooden leg that the service was no place for him. He should have been a real estate man, and made money."

"What did the wooden leg say?"

"He said that after two more bottles of Vigora, he thought he would be in condition to leave the service and go to work."

"But he never left the service, did he?" Squareface inquired.

"No," replied Vigora, "he stopped taking the only guaranteed health restorer and balm of immortality when the druggist refused him credit, and he has been living for this while back on the hopes of a flat increase."

"And what is a flat increase?" asked the inquisitive Squareface.

"A flat increase!" broke in a black fellow with three stars on his chest. "I remember the flat increase of 1908. I came home with Wegg that day, and Jones and Simpson and Burke called to see my new friend the same evening. How they did pat old Flat Increase on the back. He was the Jolly-goodfellow for fair. And Jones and Simpson and Burke wouldn't go home-tillmorning, and old Wegg broke the electric light bulb when he tried to kick a fly off the doorknob. I have been kept on the shelf in the kitchen ever since that, and whenever Wegg talks of having one of those chaps in the house, Mrs. Wegg takes him by the collar and leads him off to take a look at me. 'Now, Silas,' she says, 'look at those three stars, and then let me hear you mention the name of Burke or Simpson or Jones again.' That will give you an idea of what a flat increase is, my boy."

"You shouldn't forget though," said a stout little fellow, Bovril by name, "that you helped Wegg spend only a few dollars of that flat increase. His landlord cabbaged the big slice, and the milkman and the baker and the butcher—alas, my poor brother!—helped themselves to their shares too. It was called a flat increase, you know, because you couldn't see it when it was spread out over the community."

"Thank you, thank you," said old Squareface. "It seems to me that it is better being a bottle than a civil servant."

"How do you make that out?" Vigora exclaimed. "For one thing, when a bottle is broke he stays broke."

"Yes, yes," Squareface interrupted. "I know our weak points as well as you do. But no one tries to squeeze more than two pints out of a quart bottle. The people of Ottawa, however, seem to think that a civil servant is like the widow's cruse, which the prophet promised would never fail in its supply of oil."

"Hush," said Bovril, "I believe old Wegg has been listening to us and this will be all in *The Civilian* next week."

"Who cares?" exclaimed Three Stars. "This is not the first time he has got his inspiration from a bottle. Ha! Ha!"

"Ha! Ha!" chorused his companions and "Hi there, Silas, come in the house or you will catch your death of cold," came from the back door. When I told Mrs. Wegg what I had heard in the back yard she remarked: "It seems to me there was a bottle out there without a candle end in it."

The eyes these women have.

CHEVALIER DE LA CORNE.

In connection with the commemorative ceremonies to be held at Melfort Saskatchewan in August, 1914, in honor of the initial start of agricultural enterprise in Western Canada, as early as 1754, in the Carrot River valley, a brief biographical sketch of the career of Chevalier de la Corne is here given:—

Captain Louis Luc de la Corne Saint Luc was born at Cataracoui (Kingston), on June 6, 1703. One of his first exploits was the taking of Fort Clinton in 1747. He also distinguished himself in the battle of Carillon, where he took from General

Abererombie an outfit of 150 wagons. In 1753 he started for the western posts which had been established in different places by De la Verendrye, his sons and successors, between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. On his way out he met Le Gardeur de Saint Pierre, from whom he received command of these posts. After spending some time at Le Pas, then Fort Paskoyac, he went up the Saskatchewan, where he established a fort which is still named after him—Fort à la Corne. The same year, 1753, he explored the Carrot River valley, and the following spring seeded a few acres of land, thereby deserving to be called the first agriculturist of the Canadian West. The result of his crop yielded such good returns that he was loud in spreading the news of remarkable growth in the north when he returned east.

Later he established a fort not far from Lake Cumberland, vestiges of which were found in 1772.

De la Corne, however, did not remain long in Western Canada; being a soldier above all, he returned east in 1755 and in 1758 took part in the war between England and France. He was at the battle of the Plains of Abraham; also at the battle of Ste. Foy. After Canada was ceded to England he started for France; but had to return owing to the foundering of the boat on which he was. During the War of Independence, in spite of his 66 years, he did not hesitate to take up arms at the request of the Governor-General of Canada. He was under the command of General Burgoyne for some time. After the Anglo-American war, De la Corne was made a member of the Legislative Assembly at Quebec. He died at the ripe age of 81 years.

The movement towards the equality of the sexes grows every day more far reaching. Here is the rule of a Sick Benefit Society:—"Births of children or illness arising from same will not be accepted for benefit. These rules apply equally to both sexes."

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OTTAWA SPORTS.

A friendly match between the Interior and the Royal Mint was held on Saturday, Oct. 11th, which resulted in a win for the latter by nine points.

As the Mint won a similar match last year by sixty points, Saturday's result shows a very satisfactory improvement in the Interior shooting.

The teams and scores were:—
ROYAL MINT.

T. H. Mansell	97
J. B. Crawley	96
J. A. Armstrong	94
J. Roe	93
P. R. Foster	92
L. F. Edey	91
A. J. Baker	89

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INTERIOR.

A. E. Shore	95
A. A. Cohoon	94
W. A. Purdy	94
E. Turcotte	94
W. R. Latimer	91
C. Olmsted	88
A. W. Joanes	87

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Post Offices.

On Sept. 1st 47 post offices were opened in Canada, 87 post offices were closed from the same date. Of these 76 were closed on the establishment of the Rural Mail Delivery.

OFFICERS OF C. S. SOCIETIES.

No. 3.



MR. WILLIAM WILKIE EDGAR.

Herewith, *The Civilian* presents the portrait of Mr. William Wilkie Edgar, the Secretary of the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association of Ottawa.

Mr. Edgar is a son of the late Hon. Sir James Edgar, for many years a member of the House of Commons and Speaker of that body from 1896 until 1900. Mr. Edgar was born in the city of Toronto in 1874 and entered the Government service in July, 1897, when he was private secretary to his father. He filled the same position with Sir James Edgar's successors as Speaker, Hon. Thomas Bain and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, now Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. He was one of the staff of the Library of Parliament from 1899 to 1903. Mr. Edgar was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, from which he received the degree of B.A. in 1887 and M.A. in 1904. He is a member of the C. S. Savings & Loan Society. For a number of years he

was secretary of the Social Science Club, has been on the Council of the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa, and secretary of the Travellers' Aid Society in the years 1910 and 1911. He also is a member of the Ottawa Lawn Tennis and Rivermead Golf Clubs.

Not the least important of Mr. Edgar's various activities is that of secretary of the Co-operative Supply Association which, it is hoped, may be the parent body of a great organization distributing supplies to the service all over Canada and thereby contributing to the lowering of the cost of living.

A NEW DEPUTY.

It is officially announced that Frank Pedley, deputy superintendent-general of Indian affairs since 1902, has resigned, and that Duncan Campbell Scott has been appointed to succeed him. His successor is a well-known Canadian poet, who has been for many years in the department, and his promotion is well deserved.

Duncan Campbell Scott, a son of Rev. William Scott, was born on August 2, 1862. He was educated in a Canadian common school and Stansstead College. In 1879 he entered the Canadian civil service and in 1893 he was appointed chief accountant in the department of Indian Affairs, which position he held until the present time.

Still There was Room.

A hostess who was renowned for her stinginess loved to have people of culture at her table, but would not open her purse enough to make the table attractive. Once, after a particularly poor and scanty dinner, she said to a distinguished guest, "And when would you dine with me again?" With a hungry sigh the guest answered, "At once, madam!"

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

In the course of a further interesting article on the position of women in the Civil Service, in the "Westminster Gazette," the writer deals at some length with the sex problem, citing the office of the Public Trustee to illustrate the contention that there is no necessity for the segregation of the sexes.

"After reading the views of official after official on the desirability of keeping men and women separate, and confining the women to routine work, it is refreshing," says the writer, "to find an official who holds, as the Public Trustee holds, that there is not the smallest necessity for the segregation of the sexes, and that the only reason for giving the routine work to the women is that somebody must do it, and as most women remain a shorter time in the Service than men, it is better to give the work to them than to their brothers. Here one suspects that the Public Trustee is only at the beginning of his difficulties, and that he may in a few years be faced with the same problem which has confronted other institutions, such as the Bank of England, which brought in bright, intelligent girls to do the work hitherto done by boys. For a time, such experiments are eminently successful. The girls work with a zeal and a zest which no boy thinks of emulating. But the trouble comes when the girls grow to be middle-aged women, and are still kept at work fitted only for beginners. The growing discontent amongst the female staff of all the public offices seems to point to one of two conclusions. Either you must put the women upon shorter terms of service, or you must give them more opportunities of rising. It is no use waiting for the problematic husband or the family exigency, which you hope will relieve you of the middle-aged Woman Clerk, when discontent is rendering her less efficient. And it is no use

expecting her to sit contentedly in front of the same ledger doing precisely the same work for forty years. It would be a far truer kindness to say: 'Here is work of a routine character, adequately remunerated by 25s. or 30s. a week, as the case may be. We will promote you if we can, but if we cannot after five, or seven, or ten years, you must seek your promotion outside.' Of course, the middle-class parent will be against this, and perhaps his daughter too, whilst she is young and unimaginative. But, later in life, when she has made the plunge into the business world outside, with its greater variety, she will come to recognise the advantages of release from the treadmill. All the big business houses are beginning to see that to keep a staff healthy and efficient you must keep it interested. Even the shopgirl wants not only her 'panem,' but also her 'cirenses,' or their equivalent, and it is in her employer's interest, quite as much as in her own, to see that she gets it in business hours as well as out of them. Otherwise she will degenerate into a mere 'clock-watcher,' who shuts up her ledger on the stroke of five, even in the middle of a column.

"Hitherto, this aspect of the case has been entirely neglected in Government service. But the Public Trustee is, at any rate, alive to the difficulty. When asked what he had in view in recruiting his staff so largely from women, he replied: 'What I felt very strongly when engaging so many women for what I may call more or less the routine working of the office, such as book-keeping, typing, and so on, was that the class of man who is simply employed as a ledger-keeper degenerates if he doesn't get beyond that, and that there was not room in my office for the promotion of large numbers of routine clerks. . . . Whereas, in employing ladies for that work, I look forward to a large number of these ladies leaving after

a certain time, so that there will be a steady flow through the office of fresh blood.' This expectation may be, perhaps, a little unduly optimistic; but at least it avoids the opposite error of looking upon a girl of twenty-one as a machine which will sit there to have its handle turned for forty years and will grind out an equal tale of work year by year, until it is relegated to the upper shelf of the pensioned. One wonders sometimes what it will look like by the time it gets there!

“But, in the meantime, a good deal can be done for the women, even if they must be employed upon work which is largely routine. To begin with, some of that work can be done by mechanical means without wearing out human nerves and brains. The calculating-machines introduced into the Public Trustee's Office have saved 30 per cent. of dreary, mechanical work. Secondly, much may be done by evening classes to wake up a staff to take a general interest in the higher branches of business, as nearly all the large employers in London have found, including the County Council. No one who visits the Public Trustee's Office in Clement's-inn, and notes the bright looks and pleasant manners of his young Women Clerks can doubt that he has solved the problem of keeping them cheerful and interested, even if he had not himself stated in evidence that he has had to check their zeal by forbidding overtime work. It is clear, too, that he wishes to keep a career open to talent. His guardianship of so many young wards obliges him to employ two Lady Inspectors, who can go down to see his charges and satisfy him as to their welfare. One of these ladies he obtained from Girton, but one had previously been a book-keeper in his office. Given the necessary tact, sympathy, good manners, and ability, he would oppose no barrier to the rise of a girl from the lowest grade of his staff to this Inspectorate, which is bound to

increase in numbers, and that prospect alone should help to bring him promising recruits from the daughters of the professional classes.

“To turn to the Labour Exchanges, their Director shares the view of the Public Trustee as to the best method of selecting his staff, and has an equal distrust of the ordinary routine-trained Civil Service Clerk. He feels, as the Secretary and Legal Adviser to the National Health Insurance Commission (England) also feels, that those Clerks, whether Intermediate or Second Division men, are removed too young from experience of the business and labour world outside, and that their training is too mechanical to fit them to deal with the human and industrial problems offered by the unemployed. Since his Department has also been responsible for Insurance, there has been a good deal of purely clerical and ledger work, for which a Civil Service Bookkeeper and Ledger Clerk is as good as any other, and for this work he has borrowed from the Post Office and elsewhere a number of Clerks of both sexes. But for Labour Exchange work proper, he has sought and obtained organising officers, managers, and clerks from outside sources. A fair proportion of these are women, and they are employed to deal with the unemployed of their own sex and with the juvenile workers. The work is interesting and responsible, for a woman Organising Officer has to advise the Divisional Officer on all questions affecting women's work in his district, and must necessarily acquire an immense amount of industrial knowledge. She is paid as an assistant £150 to £200, as a junior officer £200 to £250, and as a senior £250 to £350—salaries which compare very favourably with those obtainable in the educational world. Of her duties we shall have more to say in considering the highest grade of work for women in the Civil Service—viz., the Inspectorate. For the

moment it is interesting to note that all the women employed for Labour Exchange work proper have been appointed by personal selection and that the only examination they have had to pass is a simple test of educational qualification involving no competition. It certainly looks as if the competitive examination to which the generation now middle-aged attached so much importance, were on its trial, and not unlikely to lose its place in public favour." — C. S. Gazette.

A man putting some money into the Post Office Savings Bank (England) inquired when he could get it out, and was informed that if he put it in one day he could get it out the next by giving a fortnight's notice.

Correspondence.

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

Roasting a Poet.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:—

Of course we all feel very sorry that the poet (?) "Low-Rate" has been jilted, but the public usually have little use for and less patience with a bear with a sore paw. Why inflict on the already much-abused civil servant the miseries of a jilted man?

CIVIL SERVANT.

Ottawa, Oct. 8th, 1913.

* * *

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:—

Is copy so hard to get that you should print Poet "Low Rate's" last word? Is not this, as Artemus Ward would say, 2 mutch? I hear the ladies wax indignant over it, but surely Vox Populi, Constant Reader and Well Wisher must be equally affronted at the editor's contempt of their rights. The subscriber pays for a certain number of readable pages. Here is something that is not readable, for it is as stupid as it is vulgar. Something may be forgiven an amusing writer, even a little vulgarity, but much vulgarity and no entertainment

—oh, Mr. Editor! Is it a fair deal? If we do not get our money's worth, do you not fear for your subscription list? And who wants to be branded as belonging to a class that will pay for that kind of reading? To think that woman is an inferior and unnecessary creature is not an indictable offence, but it is a pity that such an expression of that opinion is not.

An esteemed agricultural paper is at present reprinting, probably for the pleasure and profit of its readers, one of Dickens' novels. If you are out of copy and wish some spicy, well-written and back-numberish stuff on the woman question, why not reprint a certain play, written some years ago, entitled "The Taming of the Shrew"? It might be as new to some of your readers as the gems by Poet "Low Rate," and I think that even Shakespeare's detractors would admit that it was better written and more entertaining.

Woman can well afford to be indifferent to Poet "Low Rate." We love her yet more for the enemy she has made. I am not out to defend the ladies. They have amply shown that they can do that themselves. Not even Dr. Pembrey can stop their victorious progress. They will get what they want and in the long run it will be better for both men and women. But it seems to me a mistake to make the matter a cause for quarrel between the sexes. As "Mere Woman" says, we are all in a sorry mess now. But is it quite fair to assume that because women have not had the vote, they have had nothing to do with bringing this about? Are they quite sure they have upheld every responsibility, seized every opportunity, fulfilled every obligation, that has come to them? If not, are they not partly to blame? And is it not time to put away vain and foolish grievances and strive together with the sincere and unegotistic desire to better the sorry mess?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:—

You would be doing quite a service to a great many of your subscribers if you could point out to us in your next issue, some of the poetical beauties and the humour which are so cleverly hidden in the "Poet Low-Rate's" masterpiece "Venomous Woman."

My own sense of humour, I'm afraid, is not very highly developed. I have tried to read these verses forwards and backwards and sideways, but still there seems to be something that eludes me.

There are one or two very clever little touches that one finds after patient search. Here is a gem:

"They will milk him, milk him dry
"And they'll look when he is bankrupt
"For some other fish to fry"

What a useful fish!!!! You first milk him, then you milk him dry, and then—you fry him. I shall ask for this kind next time I'm in Matthews.

Again:

"They'll feed him on their cooking,
"Bad enough to kill a cow"

What a tribute to the poor man's digestive apparatus; the cow dies, but the pitiful human victim still survives.

What is a "Vapid Gnu"? We are told in the dictionary that "vapid" means "dead or spiritless." A "gnu" we knew (!!!!) was a kind of large antelope. Then we are told that "the poor weak fool who gets one, all his life has cause to rue." At last we begin to understand our poet. Surely we all of us agree that any "poor weak fool" who acquires a dead, or even a spiritless gnu, would deserve all the "rueing" that was coming to him. We are, here, in complete agreement with the originator of such scintillating wit.

"Million Skillion"? I'm sure, must be clever, though I feel that the "Poet" should be warned to wait awhile before he can copy Bernard Shaw with impunity. Androcles may tell the lion to be a "good old liony-piony" as he does in Bernard's new play, and perhaps some day our very own "Poet Low-Rate" may write a play, and Mr. Shaw may let him call it "Vapid Gnudity-prudity."

"Forty-seven kinds of goats." Now we have it!!! Our "poet" is in the Agriculture Department, and very likely at the Experimental Farm. Verily, one learns something new every day. Now, I didn't know there were "forty-seven kinds of goats," though I do know about 57 varieties of something else. I almost think our "poet" might have made a slight change,

"Let me warn you gentle brothers
"Gainst the girl your fancy tickles,
"That the man who keeps a wife is,
"Fifty-seven kinds of pickles."

I venture to suggest this form is nearer the truth (as seen by the "Poet"), be-

cause goats are gambolling creatures and good fighters, whereas the poor dear man is anything but a typical "goat," but is often in a "pickle."

I have probably exceeded the space limit already, and will conclude by addressing the last two lines of his verse to the "Poet Low-Rate" himself

"As long as you infest this globe
"We'll groan—and groan—and groan."

I do not consider that "Mere Woman's" hysterical letter justifies such doggerel as the "Poet Low-Rate" has given us. "Mere Woman" represents a very, very small proportion of her sex, and her outburst is quite Pankhurstian, and illogical, as we might expect; but we have a right to ask that such regular contributors as the "Poet" should keep within the bounds of decency. His "little joke" is no joke at all.

GOAT.

Ottawa, Oct. 8th, 1913.

* * *

Mr. Coats to the Rescue.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Those who have followed the discussion on the Civil Service Co-operative store were relieved to see Mr. Coats's latest statement of his position. I think most of us, like Mr. Owens, were under the impression that one, if not the main, reason why Mr. Coats opposed the admission of any but civil servants was the fear that the service would lose control of the enterprise and it might be said that outsiders were necessary for its success. This misunderstanding is to be regretted but it was surely excusable. Mr. Coats in his first letter says that in his opinion the best outside support (to the co-operative store) would come from the Trades and Labour Council, because the Council would bring the backing of a class and of previously existing organization machinery. Later on he says that we (the association) admit the ability of the labour organizations to help us materially. In view of these strong recommendations, the opposition to the trade and labour organizations as members was naturally attributed to the reasons outlined above. But apparently this is all wrong and the correct interpretation is that given in Civil Servant's

Catechism — that the admission of such members would result in watering the association's capitalization of sentiment. Now that the mist has cleared, it is possible to see the point around which Mr. Coats's arguments revolve and to estimate its value.

Mr. Coats contends that the best way to make the co-operative store a greater success is missionary work in the service. But he must be aware that all sorts of attempts have been made to educate the service in co-operation and to solicit members for the association. The service has been canvassed — in some branches, I know, more than once,—a representative from the store has been sent to the homes of members, and the movement has been constantly advertised through bulletins and in other ways. The result has not been satisfactory but perhaps as good as could be expected, considering that the movement is new in Ottawa and the field covered is small. For while the civil service includes about 4,000 people resident in the city, we must remember that only a part of these can be interested in the store. Most of the higher paid officials are well to do and will not give it their trade unless on principle. A large proportion of the women do not keep house, and when to these are added the unmarried men who board, the number eligible as co-operative material is greatly reduced. Of those, many have no telephone and do not live near the store.

Experience has shown that the service is too restricted a field for an enterprise capable of establishing branch stores and of developing to include lines more profitable than groceries. Possibly another educational campaign such as Mr. Coats suggests would produce some result, but it could not be adequate for the needs of the co-operative movement. The obvious remedy is to secure members from other sources. In doing this it seems to me we should be in line with what Mr. Coats consid-

ers the essence of co-operation, namely, the utilization of the spirit of association and comradeship to business ends. But the basis of "distinct class consciousness" is created by a common need, not by working for the same concern. If I want to buy potatoes from a producer and can do it better if a number of neighbors, who also want potatoes, will join with me, it does not matter whether they work for the C.P.R., the Government, the city, or run private businesses. The distinct class consciousness stimulating co-operation is formed by a common desire to purchase potatoes on favourable terms.

Co-operative societies are organized among farmers because they have the same things to sell and buy, not primarily because of the fraternal feeling among them as farmers. If Mr. Coats would carry his argument to its logical conclusion, he would advocate co-operative societies within fraternal organizations and religious bodies. But it seems to me that the first essential to success is not that the co-operators should all be Oddfellows or Masons or Orangemen, or all Methodists or Presbyterians or Roman Catholics, or even that they should all work for the Dominion Government or for any other body; but that they should be actuated by a common purpose and be willing to stand together for the accomplishment of that end.

The Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association has done excellent work in starting the movement in Ottawa; but even with the most intensive cultivation of its present restricted field, it can never accomplish, even for the service, what could be done with an organization including the civil service, the Trades and Labour Council, and all other responsible organizations or private citizens who would unite for a common cause on a common basis. And if the association included enough active members to make it a pro-

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nounced success, many more civil servants would be attracted to it; for the class consciousness born of being a civil servant is less compelling as a motive than the hope of reducing the cost of living through dividends from a paying concern.

E. D. EDDY.

Ottawa, September 24, 1913.

* * *

A Challenge.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Dear Sir:—As a non-subscriber to *The Civilian* and who knows what help the inside service has been to the outside service, and seeing the inside service is strong in athletics, I hereby challenge any member of the inside service at Ottawa over fifty-five years of age to walk, heel and toe, ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five miles for any trophy the challenger may suggest.

Yours truly,

KEITH A. BARBER,

Clearance Clerk.

Customs Dept.,

St. John, N.B.,

Oct. 9th, 1913.

OBITUARY.

Mary Mitchell Hardie, widow of the late John Hardie, chief clerk of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, died in Ottawa on October 10th, aged seventy-seven years.

Michael Gerald Nagle, for many years connected with the Department of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, died at his home in Ottawa on October 8th, aged forty-nine years.

Arthur Bartlett Hudson, for twenty-seven years a clerk in the office of the Auditor General, died suddenly on September 30th. Mr. Hudson was born in Chelsea, Quebec, and was in his fifty-fifth year. He was a graduate of Toronto university. His demise leaves a regrettable gap in civil service, social, fraternal and church circles in Ottawa.

JOHN LAING WELLER.

The name of J. L. Weller, engineer in charge of the building of the new Welland ship canal, is to be suitably perpetuated in connection with that stupendous work. The company owning the town-site at the Lake Ontario terminus of the great waterway has decided that the place shall bear the name "Port Weller."

John Laing Weller was born at Cobourg, Ont., in 1862, his father having been widely known as the owner of the Toronto-Montreal stage line in the pre-railroad days. Once the elder Weller drove Lord Elgin from Toronto to Montreal in 36 hours, winning a large wager as well as a gold medal from his Excellency.

J. L. Weller wound up his education by graduating from the Royal Military College at Kingston in 1883 with first class honors in every subject and first prizes in civil engineering, physics and artillery. He was an engineer successively on the Trent valley canal, the Murray canal and the Cornwall and others of the St. Lawrence canals. In 1900 he was appointed superintending engineer of the Welland canal, which position he vacated to take charge of the building of the great ditch now being commenced. In 1908, when the embankment of the Cornwall canal gave way, Mr. Weller took charge of the reconstruction and had vessels passing again in a time which made the fact the talk of the engineering world.

Mr. Weller has found time, in his busy life to do considerable soldiering. He served in the North-West in 1885, winning rapid promotion and was senior major of the 59th Stormont and Glengarry regiment when he transferred to the reserve of officers.

When future generations inquire why "Port Weller" was so named, the interesting story of a brilliantly-successful and patriotic Canadian public servant will be told.

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Personals.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, attended the Good Roads Congress in Detroit.

Dr. D. D. Wilson is recovering from his recent serious illness.

Dr. De Celles, librarian of Parliament, and Mrs. De Celles have returned from Murray Bay.

Mr. Alexander Thomas McFarlane of the Department of the Interior was married at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on September 29th, by Rev. Lenox Smith, to Miss Lillian Marceline Iverson, fifth daughter of James Iverson Esq., of Bowesville.

A further step has been taken in the reorganization of the Law Branch of the House of Commons staff. The position of Law Clerk, held for many years by Mr. A. H. O'Brien, has been abolished, and Mr. O'Brien is transferred to the Department of Justice. Mr. Francis H. Gisborne, K.C., as appointed to the new position of Chief Parliamentary Counsel. The resignation of Mr. O'Brien from the Justice Department has since been announced.

Miss Beatrice Chevrier has been transferred from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Library of Parliament.

Miss A. G. Kennedy of the Department of Trade and Commerce has returned from a trip to Scotland.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. John W. Cletheroe, who has retired on a pension from the London Mint and is now staying for a little while in Ottawa with his son F. J. Cletheroe, was presented with the Imperial Service Medal for long and meritorious service. He had been 40 years in the London Mint.

The presentation was made by the Deputy Master in presence of a large number of the staff.

The many friends of Hon. Robert Maxwell, Assistant Receiver General at St. John, will be pleased to hear that the operation which he underwent recently was quite successful. He has had throat trouble for some time and it gradually became worse until an operation became necessary.

Mr. Harry Best of Welland has been appointed to the Customs staff in that town.

Mr. J. G. Rathvon of the Customs, Bridgeburg, is on duty at Wallaceburg.

Dr. T. B. Flint, Clerk of the House of Commons, has returned from Yarmouth, N. S.

Mr. W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister, Department of the Interior, has returned from the West.

Athletics.

There was an unfortunate omission from this column in the last issue. In the summary of the C. S. Baseball League sports no mention was made of the Post Office Department which captured second place in the list, for total points won. The P. O. team won the relay race and one of the staff, Mr. James Vaughan, got first place in both the high and broad jumps.

Speaking of Mr. Vaughan, it was stated in the press that he was to be dropped from the Ottawa City-College Football team as a "has been." Better counsel, however, prevailed and it was decided to play him against Montreal on Saturday, Oct. 4th. The way the "has been" came back was a caution. He gained the first try of the day and altogether was in fine form. There is too much disposition to shunt the tried players for new ones, who are often negligible quantities.

A new football club has been organized in Ottawa to be known as the Ottawa English Rugby Football Club. This body came into existence through the efforts of several gentlemen, chiefly members of the civil service, who were of opinion that in Ottawa there was room for both styles of football, the old and original game as played in Great Britain and the Colonies, and also the Canadian game, as played in Ontario and Quebec. When well played, the English game is very attractive. There is lots of running, passing, kicking and dribbling, and the ball is much more in motion than in the Canadian game. In the Maritime Provinces and on the Pacific Coast the English game alone is played. Even in the United States it finds favour. The two large universities in the State of California have adopted it, while Yale, Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania all have English

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Rugby fifteens. Montreal has a league of six clubs playing this game, with three matches every Saturday. It is to be hoped that the game will flourish in Ottawa.



Ottawa Alley Bowling.

The schedule for the Ottawa Alley Bowling League for first half of season is as follows:—

- Oct. 21—East Block vs. Interior No. 1.
- Oct. 22—Bureau vs. Mint.
- Oct. 23—Railways vs. Railway Lands.
- Oct. 24—P.O. Dept. and Agricultural vs. Amalgamated.
- Oct. 27—Customs vs. Observatory.
- Oct. 28—Railways vs. P.O. Dept. and Agricultural.
- Oct. 29—Int. No. 1 vs. Bureau.
- Oct. 30—East Block vs. Mint.
- Oct. 31—Amalgamated vs. Railway Lands.
- Nov. 3—Customs vs. East Block.
- Nov. 4—Observatory vs. Mint.
- Nov. 5—Bureau vs. Railways.
- Nov. 6—Int. No. 1 vs. Amalgamated.
- Nov. 7—P.O. Dept. and Agricultural vs. Railway Lands.
- Nov. 10—East Block vs. Observatory.
- Nov. 11—Customs vs. Mint.
- Nov. 12—Bureau vs. Railway Lands.
- Nov. 13—Interior No. 1 vs. P.O. Dept. and Agricultural.
- Nov. 14—Railways vs. Amalgamated.
- Nov. 17—Observatory vs. Railway Lands.
- Nov. 18—East Block vs. Amalgamated.
- Nov. 19—Bureau vs. P. O. Dept. and Agricultural.
- Nov. 20—Railways vs. Customs.
- Nov. 21—Mint vs. Int. No. 1.
- Nov. 24—East Block vs. Railway Lands.
- Nov. 25—Amalgamated vs. Observatory.
- Nov. 26—Bureau vs. Customs.
- Nov. 27—Interior No. 1 vs. Railways.
- Nov. 28—Mint vs. P. O. Dept. and Agricultural.
- Dec. 1—Amalgamated vs. Customs.
- Dec. 2—East Block vs. P. O. Dept. and Agricultural.
- Dec. 3—Bureau vs. Observatory.

- Dec. 4—Railway Lands vs. Interior No. 1.
- Dec. 5—Mint vs. Railways.
- Dec. 8—Observatory vs. P. O. Dept. and Agricultural.
- Dec. 9—Interior No. 1 vs. Customs.
- Dec. 10—Amalgamated vs. Bureau.
- Dec. 11—East Block vs. Railways.
- Dec. 12—Railway Lands vs. Mint.
- Dec. 15—Interior No. 1 vs. Observatory.
- Dec. 16—Customs vs. P. O. Dept. and Agricultural.
- Dec. 17—Bureau vs. East Block.
- Dec. 18—Mint vs. Amalgamated.
- Dec. 19—Railways vs. Observatory.
- Dec. 22—Railway Lands vs. Customs.



Interior Rifle Association of Ottawa.

Scores for October 4th, 1913:—

	500	600	200 Tl.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
A. A. Cohoon	33	34	32—99
A. McCracken	33	31	30—94
W. A. Purdy	30	31	32—93
W. R. Latimer	32	31	29—92
J. H. Brigly	32	28	30—90
J. M. Roberts	30	30	29—89
J. H. Corry	28	29	27—84
C. Olmsted	26	26	32—84
W. Thompson	30	26	27—83
P. A. Wood	29	27	26—82
E. Turcotte	27	—	33—60
R. M. Easton	26	5	22—53

First class spoon—A. A. Cohoon.

Scores for Saturday, 11th October:—

INTERIOR R. A.

	500	600	200 Tl.
A. E. Shore	32	29	34—95
A. A. Cohoon	33	30	31—94
W. A. Purdy	33	30	31—94
E. Turcotte	33	27	34—94
J. H. Brigly	33	27	32—92
W. R. Latimer	34	29	28—91
C. Olmsted	32	25	31—88
A. W. Joanes	26	29	32—87
W. Thompson	23	25	29—77
A. McCracken	27	18	30—75
J. J. Carr	25	22	26—73
R. M. Easton	26	11	19—56

First class spoon—A. E. Shore.

LADIES of the Civil Service and others will find
STANDARD GLOVE CLEANER
 a great comfort in cleaning Silk Gloves or Waists, also for kid or other Leather
 Gloves. It acts like magic and leaves no odour. **25C. A BOTTLE.**
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