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# THE CIVILIAN

Dr. Doughty,  
Archives.  
May '17

A FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS  
OF THE  
CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

## FEATURES.

- Salaries.
- Cost of Living.
- Civil Service War News.
- A War Time Grotesque.
- Women's Column.
- Dominion Customs Association.
- Personals:—Appointments, etc.
- The Postal Journal.

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# THE CIVILIAN

VOL. X.

MARCH 15, 1918.

No. 24

## SALARIES

### Crying Need of Changes for the Civil Service.

"Not that there is not plenty of money in the country," said Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, in a recent address. "It is a peculiar fact that the country never was so rich or the Government so poor."

This is a statement of conditions after nearly four years of war. Any who go back in memory to August, 1914, and who know the facts, will recall that at that time the movement in the Civil Service for increase of salaries to meet the increased cost of living, which movement had attained considerable force, was laid away and the Civil Service as a whole braced itself for an era of hard work and close economy.

The assumption in that ancient day was that both the Government that employed the civil servants and the public to be served would be poor because of the war, and that the public employees must take a first and large share in that poverty.

But the flashlight picture fixed in Mr. Carvell's utterance is quite different from that which had been anticipated. When we consider the case, we realize that we have gradually adopted new notions with regard to it. The only part of our anticipation that has been realized is that the salaries of the Civil Service have not been increased. Such satisfaction as may be found in fulfilment of prophecy let us enjoy, seeing that it is all we have got.

The wise prophet, however, changes his prediction with changes in the stars. It is a commonplace of economic science that if the people are rich in time of war, the wealthier bid up commodities and make the cost of living high for others who cannot afford it as well as for themselves who can. If the incomes of some be fixed, the demands of others become an unbearable oppression.

That is the position in Canada to-day. The failure to increase Civil Service salaries is in all cases an injustice; in some cases it is an outrageous cruelty.

Take the simplest fact of economics before the people of Canada to-day. It is set forth in the figures of the Department of Labour. These show that the cost of food, fuel and rent for a family of five living in Ottawa was, in December, 1917, \$21.29 a week or \$1,107.06 a year. If there has been a change since then, it has been a change for the worse. Complicate this fact by adding to it such facts as the need of clothes, medicines, recreation, books and a thousand other things. Then add the further fact that there are heads of families in the Government service who do not receive as much as \$1,100 a year, and you have a problem which those unfortunates are working out as best they may. Salaries, in the main, were fixed years ago, say in 1909, when the cost of food, fuel and rent was only \$10.72 a week, or about half what it is now. Ottawa is taken only as an illustration, but what is true of Ottawa is equally true of every other part of the country.

In other lines of work, remuneration has been notably increased—not to equal the increased cost of living in most cases, but at least enough to establish the principle that as wages are intended to keep the labourer in good condition for work they must bear some sort of relation to the cost of commodities. Take just a few instances at haphazard from authoritative figures. These figures cover the period 1913-1917, within which the cost of living on the basis given above has increased a little less than fifty per cent. In that time electrical workers have had increases making a total of thirty-three per cent; moulders about twenty per cent; motormen, twenty per cent; news-

paper compositors, over forty per cent; machine compositors, thirty-three per cent. Such increases as these, be it noted, are in union wages and go to practically every single member of the several trades concerned. And besides these there have been great ameliorations of conditions of work as well as free insurance by workmen's compensation laws, and this latter is equivalent to cash bonuses to people whom accident would otherwise have overwhelmed with disaster.

This is the answer in advance to those who say that the pay of civil servants has been increased. There have been increases, some very small, made directly to whole classes by Act of Parliament, and others made to individuals whom we all join in congratulating and try not to envy. But increases given to some are not merely benefits to those thus favored; they are an admission of a principle the denial of which in the case of others becomes not merely an injury but an affront.

For, be it understood, the evil to be remedied is not a partial one. The high prices are more universal than the weather, they are to people what the nether millstone is to the wheat—a fixed, universal and inescapable condition. Any partial remedy for that condition is necessarily invidious; it necessarily raises more problems than it solves.

Had the people as well as the Government been made poor by the war, civil servants would, not only civilly but gladly, have shared in that poverty. But the very fact of some people being made rich means, as just stated, that these people use their money to bid up prices against all. Inaction on the part of the Government in the direction of increasing the salaries of civil servants generally is thus equivalent to their holding the members of the Civil Service down while other people go through their pockets. In such a case the sense of loss is bad enough, but the sense of insult and outrage is far worse. It is time for a change.

Postponing details to a second article on this subject which will probably be given a place in the next issue of *The Civilian*, it may be pointed out in a general way that

the principle of increased pay for those in the public service is recognized by the Government in scores of recent appointments. New commissioners, deputy commissioners, inspectors, compilers and investigators are paid better than deputy ministers of proven ability and distinguished service. Even typewriters quite inexperienced in the special work they are to do are paid as good salaries as ladies in the Civil Service who have qualified themselves by years of experience and study for work essential to the public service, but not spectacular, as not relating directly to the war. This would indicate that the poverty of the Government is not a reason for below-the-line-of-subsistence salaries in all cases. Besides, it is to be noted that Hon. Mr. Carvell added to the statement with which this article begins by saying, "But arrangements may be possible in this money question." Let us hope that the arrangements may not be too long delayed, and that one of the first acts of the Government when it has put itself in funds will be to remedy the crying, cruel injustices of the present salary list of the Civil Service.

Every other class of people in the whole country except only civil servants and ministers of the Crown have had general increases in wages. The ministers of the Crown can speak for themselves; *The Civilian* speaks for the Civil Service when it calls for amelioration of the condition of those who have the Government for their employer.

## U. S. Postal Employees Salary Increase Bill Given Right of Way.

According to the latest advices that have come to hand from Washington, the bill proposed in the House of Representatives to increase the salaries of postal employees was given right of way and might be expected to gain the approval of a majority. The postal employees have worked hard and have brought great pressure to bear upon Congress for the remedying of the grievances under which they suffer. The plan proposed is to grant percentage increases on a scale graded to the salary, the lowest salary

calling for the highest proportional increase. The Washington correspondent of "Civil Service News," of Chicago, reports the proposed scale as follows:

Thirty per cent to those receiving \$900 or less, 25 per cent to those receiving more than \$900 and including \$1,200; 15 per cent to those receiving more than \$1,200 and including \$1,500; 10 per cent to those receiving more than \$1,500 and including \$2,000; 5 per cent to those receiving more than \$2,000 and including \$2,500.

These increases apply to all of the employees of the United States in the postal service. Provision is made for computing the increase to per diem employees on a basis of 312 days in a year as provided in the existing law regarding the 5 and 10 per cent increases.

The great argument in favor of the mea-

sure is the universal one of the high cost of living. Among the facts brought out by supporters of the bill are the following:

About one-half of the pay check is spent for food, which has advanced 86½ per cent in three years.

Assuming that all other items in the family budget have remained stationary in price, it would require a pay increase of 43 per cent to break even, as against the cost of living in 1914.

Conservatively figured, the cost of living has advanced in the past three years about 75 per cent.

Were it not for the wise and energetic work of the United States Food Administration, many of these prices would now be very much higher than they are. This is particularly true of flour, bread, sugar and all canned goods.

## Cost of Living

### A few Facts on the Universal Question.

Counting twenty-nine staple foods, also fuel of all kinds, and house rent in workmen's locality, the cost of the weekly budget for a family of five in Ottawa works out at something almost startling. It will be noted that in these figures no allowance is made for education, recreation, preservation of health, or social responsibilities, such as church maintenance, clubs and charities. The three items of food, fuel and rent cost \$10.72 in 1909, and in 1914, the first year of the war, \$14.85. Including 1914, and bringing the figures down to the end of 1917, the items work out as follows:

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Food .....	\$ 7.92	\$ 8.43	\$10.80	\$12.91
Fuel .....	1.83	1.75	1.86	2.38
Rent .....	5.10	5.10	5.10	6.00
Total .....	\$14.85	\$15.28	\$17.76	\$21.29

Thus there is an increase of almost fifty per cent in the total since the beginning of the war, and if we go back to 1909, we find the increase to be considerably more than one hundred per cent.

Figures for other localities, if worked out on the same basis, would, no doubt, show a similar result. This is indicated by the figures relating to retail prices worked out for twenty-nine foods and sixty cities, given in the "Labour Gazette" of last month. It is assumed that this is on the basis of the weekly budget for a family of five, the standard by which the Department usually compares retail prices. In July, 1914, the month before the war, the average for the sixty cities was \$7.42. In January, 1918, it had increased to \$12.42, or about 65 per cent. Fuel and rent, it is to be assumed, have not shown equal increases, at least over the same extent of territory, but that these are increases in both almost everywhere is a matter of common experience.

### DECORATIONS WON.

Capt. Paul E. Cote, of Public Works, whose casualty is referred to elsewhere in this issue, is entered in the official casualty list as "M.C." This is the first intimation that his friends in Ottawa have had that the young officer had won a decoration in the field.

Sergt. Lindsay Moffatt, who was recently awarded the Military Medal, was employed in the Post Office Department when the war broke out. He was only nineteen years old, but he went away with the First Division and has been in the thick of the fighting ever since the Canadians reached France. He has two brothers in the C.E.F.

### WAR PERSONALS.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Sharman is gazetted to the General Staff and Capt. N. C. Ogilvie is appointed a Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance.

Wm. H. Scrim, of Public Works, Ottawa, overseas with the C.E.F., is reported as "seriously ill."

Lieut. C. A. Hislop, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at Moose Jaw, passed through Ottawa a few days ago on his way to a convalescent hospital in Winnipeg. Lieut. Hislop went overseas with the 128th Battalion and was badly wounded in the leg some months ago.

Capt. J. A. Keefer, M.C., has returned to civil duty as engineer on the Public Works staff at Victoria, B.C.

Capt. Percy R. White (Marine Dept.), who went overseas as lieutenant in the 39th Battalion and sustained a bad fracture of the leg which unfitted him for hard infantry work, has passed his examinations for the Royal Flying Corps and is now on bombing and reconnaissance work at the front. He is a son of E. P. M. White, of Militia and Defence. Capt. Norman White, killed in action, was a brother.

Acting Lieut.-Cols. T. C. Evans, M.C., and D. S. Tamblin are gazetted Deputy Assistant Directors of Veterinary Services.

### CIVIL SERVICE CASUALTIES.

The present issue of the "Postal Journal" has a letter from CORP. JAS. COPELAND, 2nd Royal Iniskilling Fusiliers, Toronto postal clerk, who has been wounded and discharged. The wounding of his friend, J. E. Dawson, was previously reported in *The Civilian*.

EDWARD CLINTON MUNRO, of the Dept. of Customs, Ottawa, died in England on February 23rd, 1918. Sapper Munro enlisted with the Signallers in January, 1917, and went overseas in the following summer. He was but nineteen years of age.

FLIGHT LIEUT. H. A. URQUHART, Royal Naval Air Service, formerly of the Dept. of Militia and Defence, has been injured while flying and is in hospital in Malta. He has been flying in the Eastern Mediterranean theatre of war. His injuries are to the ankle.

ANDREW MCKENZIE DAVIDSON, railway mail clerk, Moose Jaw District, who enlisted with the 174th Cameron Highlanders, has been wounded and is in hospital in Croydon, Eng.

CAPT. PAUL EMILE COTE, M.C., is listed as dangerous wounded. He belongs to the Public Works engineering staff at Isle Verte, and went overseas with the 189th Battalion.

J. D. McMILLAN, postal clerk, Saskatoon, is listed as having been killed in action on November 14th, 1917. He enlisted with the 53rd Battalion in May, 1916, and had been in the postal service since 1912.

SERGT. LINDSAY MOFFATT, M.M., suffered a flesh wound in the arm some time ago, but the casualty was not previously recorded in this column.

### A RECORD SERVICE

William Mitchell, of Toronto, railway mail clerk, holds the record for long service, according to a press despatch from that city. He celebrated the forty-eighth anniversary of his entry into the Service on March 1st—the "celebration" consisting of boarding his car for his regular run to Ottawa.

## A War Time Grotesque

At midnight on black Friday, March 1st, "when churchyards yawned and Hell itself breathed forth contagion," Mr. Andrew Acres took over and took in the staff of the Ottawa Post Office. The event would have been more appropriate for an "All Fools" rally on April 1st, but time and the Ottawa Patronage Committee could not wait. Mr. Acres proudly boasts synonymical relationship to the Saint Andrew who added a cross to the good old Union Jack, and so he has put a double cross in the national flag of Canada. The others in the plot were A. E. Fripp, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Stewart McClenaghan, and the three conspirators arrived at the Ottawa Post Office, jimnies in hand, and effected an entrance into the King's public service in Canada. The dauntless three who had brought everlasting glory to their country by an unequal distribution of spoils of various odors were about to sever their partnership in that elevating national institution—a Patronage Committee. The functional ceremony took place in the office of the Ottawa Postmaster. Mr. Stewart McClenaghan opened the ball and then opened his mouth and put his foot in it, thus: The most tender portion of my primrose path of dalliance have I devoted disinterestedly to filling the offices of the Civil Service in Ottawa until buildings cannot be found to contain them. Regarding the rumor that this highly responsible duty is to be performed in future by the Civil Service Commission, there is nothing to it. It were better to lose the war than cease appointing men to high position who know nothing about the duties to be performed. The only way to eliminate Patronage is to appoint every man, woman and child to the Civil Service and then there will be nothing left to eliminate. As Mr. Acres knows less about the Post Office than anybody I know, I move that he takes the Postmaster's chair.

Mr. A. E. Fripp, Esq., M.P., unbosomed his conscience thus: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion of my accomplice who has just spoken. The idea that Mr. Pennock should become Postmaster is ridiculous, because he knows something about the Post Office business. Any nation can win a war by means of efficiency, but we are going to show the world that we can win the war by appointing incompetents to all positions in the military and civil services. The day is not far distant that I declared upon the sacred rostrum that, "the only condition upon which I become a candidate for Parliament is that Patronage shall be abolished," and, therefore, I second the motion that Mr. Acres take this \$4,000 chair instead of Mr. Pennock. And now as the glow-worm shows the matin to be near, I will bring this religious ceremony to a close by reciting a few original lines after the majestic classic, "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard," in honour of our friend who has gone to his reward:

### THE EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Andrew Acres;  
 Be not surprised—it rhymes with fakirs.  
 He gave to Patronage all he had—himself.  
 He gained from Patronage all he wished—*Easy Money.*

### CALGARY R.M.S. NEWS.

Geo. Christian, a R. M. clerk of this district, who has been overseas for about three years, has been promoted to the rank of Sergt.-Major. Geo. J. Overend, of Calgary

district, has been accepted by the Aviation Corps. Alberta R. M. C.'s Association expects to be 100 per cent strong this year. Gunner G. L. Ironside was confined to the base hospital for a few days with rheumatic fever. Ry. mail clerk J. C. Pavey has gone to California to regain his health.

# THE CIVILIAN

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Ottawa, March 15, 1918



## THE NATIONAL DUTY.

WE MUST GO ON OR GO  
UNDER.

—Lloyd-George.

## OUR BOYS

Previously reported :

Dead . . . . .	314
Wounded . . . . .	445
Prisoners . . . . .	19

### DEAD

EDWARD C. MUNRO.  
J. D. McMILLAN.

### WOUNDED

CORP. J. COPELAND.  
FLT. LT. H. A. URQUHART.  
A. M. DAVIDSON.  
CAPT. P. E. COTE, M.C.  
SERGT. L. MOFFATT, M.M.

## THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

As promised in our last issue, *The Civilian* to-day opens a campaign of publicity regarding salaries and cost of living as these vital subjects affect

servants of the Crown. There is a standard of living below which no man should be allowed to descend. The salary earners (by brain or hand) of the British Isles have re-formed the old Labour Party. They have now 400 candidates for the next election. 10,000,000 new names have been added to the electoral lists, eight-tenths of whom are workers. The platform they have prepared aims at a reconstruction "of society itself." The first principle of the new Labour Party is "the securing to every member of the community, in good times and bad alike (and not only to the strong and able, the well-born or the fortunate) of all the requisites of healthy life and worthy citizenship." A power such as this bringing a just cause before a Government will meet with success. The Civil Service of Canada unfortunately must rely solely upon the justice of its plea. The case is being prepared, and when completed will be brought to the foot of the throne with emphasis and persistence. In our circumstances it will be necessary to make representations to Ministers and Members of Parliament so as to inform and alarm them as to the urgency of the condition existing in the lower-paid ranks of the whole Service. The Executive of the Federation has authorized the preparation of data and will press the matter to the utmost of their powers. All organizations of the Federation can make a profitable investment of time and trouble by placing in the hands of Members of Parliament facts, figures and precedents in justification of claims for relief to be made by the Federation. The Government has been lavish as regards salaries in the case of newcomers into the Service and the old permanent staff may justly look for equitable treatment.

A. E. FRIPP, M.P.

Mr. Fripp is a Member of Parliament and therefore is welcome, as all good men are, to the commendation



noble conduct deserves. He is also amenable, as are other men, to censure if his public acts are not conducive to the good of the public or to the rights of the individual. Here is a brief recital of a few actions in Mr. Fripp's public life which affect civil servants.

He has engineered appointments and promotions over the heads of deserving members of the permanent establishment. He has done so for his own personal aggrandizement as a politician without consideration of the injustice so inflicted against the meritorious claims of civil servants.

He announced his opposition to the organization of a body of public servants who desired to discuss their affairs as a class. A German Chancellor could not do more.

He manipulated the appointment of A. G. Acres to the Postmastership of Ottawa over the head of W. H. Pennock, Mr. Mix, and the staff of the Ottawa Post Office and in violation of his pledge made on a pre-election platform that, "the only condition upon which I accept this nomination is that Patronage shall be abolished." Moreover, according to an allusion in the "Ottawa Journal," he bartered the appointment in the Ottawa Post Office against a promotion in the House of Commons.

He has made an attempt to exert his influence in favour of his nominees who are applying for temporary employment to the Civil Service Commission.

Are we to suffer this continual round of civil and military debauchery or shall we adopt the motto, "we must fight," with which Patrick Henry aroused the long suffering American colonists. Some of these days a squad of the thousand returned Ottawa civil servants will convene and sentence Mr. Fripp to a taste of F. P. No. 1 and also to a civilian coat of tar and feathers as a warning to those who would demoralize the civil machinery of the Canadian Govern-

ment and aid the hideous Hun to gather the spoils of a defeated civilization.

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### SUPERANNUATION.

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*The Civilian* heartily agrees with the letter of our correspondent "Toronto" appearing in this issue. That the Government should use its utmost energies in organizing for the maximum of Canadian war effort is a proposition that every good citizen will applaud. The Civil Service is an important factor in Canada's war machine and all that makes for its efficiency should receive serious consideration from the Government. No argument is necessary to prove that Superannuation will contribute to the much desired efficiency. No expense will be required on the Government's part in the early years of the operation of, say, Bill No. 229, if it were placed in the statutes at this session. On the contrary, the abatements would swell the revenue until war expenditures have ceased and the country begins to resume normal conditions. The Federation should bring the case for Superannuation to the attention of the Government at the first convenient opportunity.

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### THE WOMEN'S BRANCH.

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The Women's Branch of the C. S. Association of Ottawa was signally and deservedly honoured during the recent three Patriotic and Red Cross days in the Capital. Lady Borden, who has been an enthusiastic patroness of the activities of the Women's Branch, extended an invitation to Miss Inglis, president of the Branch, to represent the women of the Service at the dinners held each evening after the day's campaign. The women of the Service are living up to the high standard of co-operation in the general cause which has been the subject of universal admiration on both sides of the Atlantic. *The Civilian*

joins with other admirers in expressing on behalf of the Ottawa Service sincere appreciation of the devotion, energy and efficiency of Miss Inglis and her predecessor, Miss Burt, and the members of the Women's Branch, whose efforts have reflected credit upon many of us who perhaps have been less diligent. There is a practical method by which we may all accentuate our pleasure in the efforts of our lady workers. The Women's Branch has an Emergency Fund and on each 15th day of the month it would be a fitting and appropriate mark of approval of the women's organization if each member of the Ottawa Service put in the boxes provided for the purpose the odd change from their monthly cheques. This money is well expended in war work as may be seen by the published reports in the Women's Column.

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#### THE COMMISSION.

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*The Civilian* takes this early opportunity of paying its compliments to the gentlemen composing the Civil Service Commission, and to assure them that this journal will give them a loyal support in the trying and difficult task that confronts them. The Commission is the last line of defence of the Merit System upon which the members of the Service and the good people of Canada build high hopes of a renaissance from the profligacy of Patronage. We will follow the administration of the Commission sympathetically with a full realization of the proportions of the problems involved. It will become a part of our duty to draw attention to mistakes if such should occur. Our praise will ever be as free as our criticism will be reluctant, and it is to be hoped that the day will never come when we will have to bring a charge of bartering the country's honour for a mess of Patronage against Dr. Roche and his colleagues.

#### AN ANOMALY.

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It appears from a letter published in "The Citizen," signed "Perplexed," that clerks from other departments are receiving pay for overtime work in the Finance Department, while the permanent staff of that Department who have been working overtime for many months on the several loans do not receive this consideration. It is well known that the Finance Department staff never gave the question of extra pay a single thought, but were content to carry on in a cheerful spirit for the good of the cause and the credit of the Department. The payment of the outsiders creates an anomaly and we feel sure the heads of the Department will take into consideration the amelioration of a possible cause for complaint in the ranks of one of the most loyal staffs in the service of the country.

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#### MERIT IN FINANCE DEPT.

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At a time when Civil Service administration is coming in for but faint praise, advantage should be taken of every opportunity for praise and congratulation. Such an opportunity is afforded by the news of the promotion of Mr. Roy Cane to the office of Asst. Receiver General, Toronto, to succeed the late David Creighton. A similar promotion took place in the same Department on the death of the old Western pioneer of the Finance Department, H. M. Drummond, when A. C. McMicken, the next senior clerk, became A.R.G. of Winnipeg. These promotions at a time when Patronage is rampant are subjects for warm congratulations to the political head and permanent heads of the Finance.

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#### IMPROVEMENT.

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For the information of subscribers and contributors alike, the editors announce that plans are being made for a material extension of both the quality and scope of *The Civilian*. This

change is at present under serious consideration and some time must elapse before final arrangements are completed. The intention is to enlarge the size and to improve the quality and appearance of the magazine, making possible the introduction of features and departments heretofore impracticable.

CARRIERS DISPLEASED.

Many Ottawa letter carriers were greatly displeased at the publicity given to the action of a few men of the staff who did not favor making contribution to the Patriotic Fund. They quite agree that the smallness of their pay and the inflated prices of all necessaries of life make contribution to any fund a matter of real sacrifice. But the carriers are "game" and truly patriotic and they have given

generously, considering their circumstances.

Win the war.

The soldier's wife and kiddies are safe for another year.

It is hoped that Civil Service administration by Order in Council will soon be superseded by an efficient Act of Parliament.

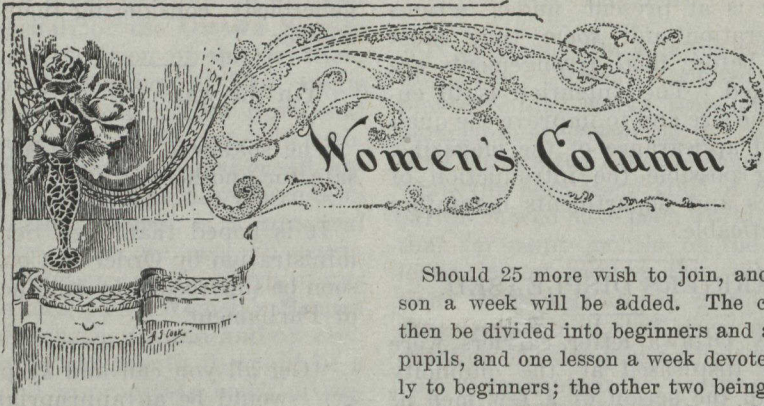
"Get all you can and keep all you get" would be an appropriate motto for the patronage crowd. They'll "get theirs" pretty soon.

It would seem that the stenographers are in control of the situation as regards their wages and hours. Even the mighty "war boards" have to bow to the queens of the keyboard.

*Everywhere Why?*

**Finest Quality**

*Anargyros*



### Members only.

At the last executive meeting it was decided to make some change in the programme of the usual monthly meeting. Even the best programme palls at times and a change is always wholesome. While living up to its convictions in the matter of eliminating refreshments from the meetings this Winter, the Women's Branch has lost some of the sociability usually gained thereby. So it has been decided that the next meeting, which will be on Tuesday, March 26th, in the Y.W.C.A., will take the form of a six o'clock tea followed by Red Cross work and the programme.

The hostesses for the occasion will be the women of the Public Works Department, and their Minister, Hon. F. B. Carvell, has kindly consented to address us. As the expenses of a meeting like this are defrayed from the general funds, only paid up members of the Women's Branch are invited.

Admission by membership card only.

### Dancing Class.

Dancing classes begin Monday, March 11th, at St. Patrick's Hall, Laurier Avenue East, under the direction of Professor Laing. The class will meet twice a week: Mondays, 6.30 to 8.00 p.m., Thursdays, 8.00 to 10.00 p.m. The terms are 24 lessons for \$4.00 (in advance).

The class is limited to 50, and applications will be accepted in order of date by Miss Nell Casey, Railway Commission, Central Station Building.

Should 25 more wish to join, another lesson a week will be added. The class will then be divided into beginners and advanced pupils, and one lesson a week devoted entirely to beginners; the other two being devoted more particularly to those who wish to learn the newest steps of the modern dances.

The privilege of asking friends who are not civil servants to join the class will be accorded. House Phone: Q. 6888.

\* \* \*

The attention of the women of the Service is directed to the above notice sent out by Miss Casey, convener of the Recreation Committee. Since the war began, recreation has been relegated to the background as was very natural, but the women of the Service need to be cautioned against the condition "all work and no play which makes Jane a dull girl."

We all have had a hard winter and are likely to see another before the war is over, so it is "up to us" to keep ourselves fit, both mentally and physically. Wholesome recreation is especially necessary to office workers, and dancing gives just about the right degree of physical exercise.

A very special rate for the dancing class has been obtained from Prof. Laing, and it is hoped that at least seventy-five will avail themselves of the opportunity to join the class.

### March 23rd.

The date of the "Bridge" to be held at the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club headquarters, 270 Cooper street, has been fixed for Saturday afternoon, March 23rd. A few tables may be reserved by phoning Miss Burt at Q. 1273 or Q. 3958. The price is 50 cents each.

### A Work Worth While.

To do good intelligently and to dispense charity so as not to pauperize its recipient is a problem which frequently confronts not only individuals but organizations as well.

It was with the idea of helping to solve this problem that the Welfare Bureau of Ottawa was established. Broadly speaking, its aim is to systematize and put on a scientific basis, the organized and unorganized charities of the city. Its motto is to help those needing help to help themselves. What nobler aim could any organization have?

The work of the Welfare Bureau has from its very start had the sympathetic and financial support of the Womens Branch of the Civil Service. In the early days of the war a considerable sum was expended out of the Emergency Fund towards the salary of an assistant to the Secretary, but latterly with the increasing demands on the fund for purely war purposes, this amount was cut down to \$15.00 per month. One hundred and eighty dollars a year is hardly a subscription for the Womens Branch to brag about, but only one contribution is larger, and that is the city's, which is \$200 a year. The annual expenses of carrying on the work are well within a thousand dollars, so we may readily believe what we are repeatedly told by the officers, that our small donation is greatly appreciated.

The possibilities of the work of the Bureau are only beginning to be realized. At first it was intended to co-ordinate all the charitable work of the city, and for this purpose a confidential list of families and individuals requiring any kind of aid was compiled. This naturally developed into the engagement of the services of a visiting nurse. The success attained in this way has resulted not only in great benefit to the persons immediately affected, but, also, one of the large employers of labour has, through the assistance of the Bureau, been able to choose his new employees with a care and precision which works out favourably to all concerned.

Perhaps no greater tribute could be paid the Bureau than that by Mr. E. R. Cameron, Secretary-treasurer of the local Soldiers' Aid Commission, who says that "some of the work accomplished by the Commission could not have been possible without the aid of the Bureau."

### THE FIRST "INSIDE STRIKE."

The Inside Service has had its first strike, and it has ended—quickly—in victory for the strikers.

Ten girls employed as temporary stenographers in the Department of Trade and Commerce were transferred to the staff of the War Trade Board when the latter was organized. They had been working regular Civil Service hours for \$50 per month and claim that they were told that, in their new offices, they would work longer hours but would be paid \$10 per month additional.

Discovering that the longer hours were forthcoming, but that the extra pay was not, the girls struck. They didn't go "out," but sat at their desks, refusing to tap a key of their typewriters or draw a "pot-hook" in their note-books. The officials of the Board quickly succumbed, promised the extra pay, and work was promptly resumed.

Aside from its unique character as the first strike that ever occurred in the Inside Service, the episode is of importance as emphasizing peculiar conditions now prevailing in the stenographers' class in the Service. Regular temporary stenographers are paid \$50 per month, but many of those employed by the various newly-created Boards get much more money. It is said that the War Trade Board proposed to bring in outsiders at \$75 per month, while paying the girls who had had experience in the work only \$50. There are many temporary girls in the Service who intend to work only until the end of the war, and those who are in regular Departments at \$50 per month greatly envy those in special Board staffs at higher salaries. Not a few are seeking transfers to the better-paid offices.

### ABOLISH PATRONAGE.

At a mass meeting at Massey Hall, Toronto, on February 26th, the Hon. J. A. Calder stated emphatically that patronage had been abolished and all that was required of the people was a little patience in order that the proper working out of new systems could be made. "If any person discovers that the patronage evil exists in Toronto, I shall be glad if he will call it to my attention," he said. Continuing, he announced, that Civil Service reforms would be completed at the next session of parliament.

## Correspondence.

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

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Superannuation.

Editors, *The Civilian*:

The issue of March 1st tolling the death knell of the patronage system so far as the Outside Service is concerned makes very pleasant reading. Now that matters affecting us are being readjusted by the Commission, would not the present be an opportune time to have the question of superannuation dealt with?

Towards the close of the last session of the House, the particulars of a new superannuation bill were furnished by *The Civilian*, and it was explained that owing to pressure of war business it could not be brought before the House. This proposed bill made provision for wives and dependents during their life, and I believe I am safe in saying that no suggestion made in recent years will meet with more hearty approval by the whole Service. No doubt the rate of deduction will have to be larger than at present, but no protest will likely arise along this score.

What has become of this bill? Could you not tell us through your columns if its provisions could not be discussed now with the Commission with a view to having the bill brought up this session or passed by order-in-council? Changes are made infrequently in the Service and superannuation is just as important to the rank and file as present day salaries. Our future years and those of our families should ensure us against adversity. Now is the time and now is the hour. Are we to sit back and be told later that we should have had this matter dealt with when the Outside Service was first placed under the Commission?

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 7, 1918.

#### Private Secretaries.

Editor *Civilian*,—

One of the best features of *The Civilian* is the information *re* Appointments, Promo-

tions, Transfers, etc. It is not appreciated, but you will see it being read eagerly by many who will not "dig up" to subscribe. No. They would rather spend a dollar at a hockey match, or the theatre, or at five o'clock tea. There is no other source in Ottawa where one can obtain this information except *The Civilian*.

However, Mr. Editor, this is not what I started to write you about. I observe in the last edition a number of appointments as private secretaries to new Ministers—under the Union Government scheme. Presumably these did not displace old employees, but are additional hands. In these days of "strict economy," does it not sound somewhat anomalous to read of a young lady being brought in at a salary of \$1,800 to start with—with possibly the addition of the usual \$600, granted to a private secretary. Is it not somewhat out of place (in these days of saving on everything) to place an additional burden on the public exchequer of \$2,400 for a lady private secretary? With six new Ministers, this means \$14,000 additional expenditure—and the end is not yet. There may be some justification for paying a man (with a wife and family to support) \$2,400 a year—even if there is already in the Department a man who can do the work—but will you kindly tell me, Mr. Editor, why all these young ladies need so much money in these war days?

"SENEX."

Ottawa, January 24, 1918.

#### Thrift.

Editor *Civilian*,—

Apropos of your recent timely editorial on conservation, especially the conservation of paper in Government offices, let me tell of an incident that occurred under my own observation.

I was in the office of one of the foremost financial concerns of Canada. Six sheets of typewriter paper had been used in rough-drafting a document. When a "fair copy" had been made, the many-thousand-dollars-a-year manager, with his own hands, ran his pencil across the rejected sheets and carefully placed them in a drawer of his massive mahogany desk. A few minutes later, needing a bit of scribbling-paper, he took out one of those sheets and used the reverse side of it. The drawer appeared to be half filled with similar sheets of paper. I am also informed that the same practice rules in the office of one of our greatest insurance companies.

If these great concerns thus conserve paper, how much greater the desirability of such conservation in Government offices, where a thousand times as much could be saved?

USE THE OTHER SIDE.

Ottawa, January 25, 1918.

## POLICY FOR POTHUNTERS.

The following from the February number of the "Veteran" suggests that there is a galvanic battery of co-ordination between the Great War Veterans' Association and the Civil Service:

A Minister can scarcely greet an old friend with ordinary enthusiasm and courtesy, for apprehension lest he come in search of a job. Recently one Westerner, whose circumstances did not necessitate any change of occupation, called on an old friend who is now a Cabinet Minister. He walked directly into the room and after shaking hands, immediately announced that he had come for a job. The Minister's face assumed a funereal air and he wearily asked, "What sort of job do you want?" The reply cleared his brow, "I want the job of clearing out the Chateau Laurier, all those heelers and grafters who are looking for appointments and obstructing public business."

There is only one way of purging Ottawa of this selfish and greedy gang and that is by publicity. If the Cabinet are serious in their professions of eliminating all political favoritism in their appointments, they should make a public announcement that they will expose in the press the names of all who apply for jobs, the names of the individuals who back them either by word of mouth or letter; they should even go the length of publishing letters received in support of the lobbyists. Pres. Wilson once put a summary end to an insidious lobby at Washington by threatening such a course and Sir Robert Borden could do the same. Let him run in the leading newspapers, every day, a column with some such announcement as this, "Applicants for the post of Land Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Rowland G. Charles, of Skiddunkville, Sask.—sponsors, Senator Blether and Mr. Ballot-stuff, M.P.; letters received from Col. Howley and the Rev. Mr. Bleating. Applicants for Railway Commission, Mr. Wallace Grafter, of Toronto—sponsored by Senator Trimble and Mr. Graball, M.P.P." Put every man who pesters Ministers with requests for a job in such a list, and within two

months there would be no need to publish it. But it is intolerable that the present state of affairs should be allowed to continue and that Ministers who are laden and harrassed with a variety of onerous duties and cares should have to waste their precious time in attending to the begging supplications of people who cannot get a decent living on their own initiative.

## TO THE MEMORY OF RUPERT BROOKE.

(By A. S. Bourinot.)

He loved to live his life with laughing lips,  
And ever with gold sunlight in his eyes,  
To dream on flowered uplands as they rise  
O'er which the moon like burnished metal slips;  
To hear the gypsy song in sails of ships,  
And wander o'er the waves 'neath azure skies,  
Seeing the splendor of tired day which dies  
And into lone oblivion slowly dips.

But suddenly his country clashed in arms,  
And peace was crushed and tramped like pale bloom,  
Beneath the careless feet of man and beast,—  
The world was turmoil, stirred from west to east,  
And song and gladness had no longer room,  
For drum and bugle called with loud alarms.



### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA.

ANNUAL examinations for entry of Naval Cadets into this College are held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May each year, successful candidates joining the College on or about the 1st August following the examination.

Applications for entry are received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can be obtained.

Candidates for examination must have passed their fourteenth birthday, and not reached their sixteenth birthday, on the 1st July following the examination.

Further details can be obtained on application to G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,  
Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service,  
Ottawa, March 12, 1917.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

# Dominion Customs Association

## The Government and the Outside Service

A representative committee of the Outside Service had an interview with Mr. F. H. Gisborne, I.S.O., K.C., Parliamentary Counsel, who is preparing the legislation affecting the Service as a whole, to be brought before the House during the coming session.

The conference was informal and somewhat indefinite in its character, except in a few instances where the intentions of the Government were clearly stated, and these may be considered as being contrary to general expectations, in the way of Civil Service reforms, as promised.

The committee found Mr. Gisborne sympathetic and well informed as to general conditions of the Outside Service, having himself over a quarter of a century's experience as a civil servant. A clearer understanding of the Government's attitude was arrived at as the result of the conference.

A brief synopsis of the meeting is being prepared, and will soon be forwarded to officers of the D.C.A., together with suggestions as to line of action to be taken, as a result of the interview.

### NOTES.

The membership of the Dominion Customs Association took a sudden rise recently when the two large ports of St. John and Toronto became formally affiliated. The Association, in future, will not publish the details of its membership, except in a general way, as it is now strong enough to get along without the advertisement of its numbers. Suffice to say that the two thousand mark is not far away.

A suggestion is made to the various branches to hold a meeting at the first opportunity, to empower the executive, or a special committee to deal with any questions that may arise regarding proposed legislation, or matters in connection with the Service that require prompt and authoritative action. Thus, this committee, when confronted with any problem requiring immediate action will not be obliged to delay

for want of instructions of the body represented. This is important.

The annual reunion of the Ottawa Customs Association took place on Tuesday evening, March 5th, with the largest attendance on record. Being a family affair, no outsiders were present, with the exception of Mr. F. Grierson, secretary-treasurer of the Civil Service Federation, who was the guest of honor of the Association, and delivered a rattling good speech on the present state of affairs.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. T. H. Burns, the president, and before proceeding with the election of officers, the members voted their month's subscription to the Patriotic Fund, which had been completed, to the Halifax Customs relief fund. This amount will be forwarded as soon as collected by Mr. J. Mulligan, who was given charge of this subscription.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. President—Mr. F. Journeau.

Hon. Vice-President—Mr. F. Routhier.

President—Mr. Frank Kehoe.

Vice-President—Mr. T. A. Hood.

Secretary—Mr. W. J. Fraser.

Treasurer—Mr. W. J. Fairburn.

Executive committee—Messrs. J. B. Potvin, G. E. Booth and T. H. Burns.

Business concluded, cards were in order, and for a while the attention of the members was concentrated on the contest for the profusion of handsome and valuable prizes. The top man proved to be the president-elect, who was awarded a barrel of fine apples. After the distribution of prizes had been completed, the committee served refreshments, which brought to a close the best reunion ever held in the port of Ottawa. The members of the committee responsible for the arrangements were Mr. W. J. Sproule (chairman), Messrs. J. Mulligan, E. Benoit, A. Ussher, F. Daniels, T. Taylor and E. Barrette.



The members of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Customs Association held an important meeting recently, at which much business was done. The financial reports showed that after outstanding obligations were paid, a balance remained in the treasury. It was noted as a source of congratulation that the members had subscribed by personal donations the sum of \$75.00 which had been forwarded to the Halifax Customs relief fund.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mr. C. B. Lockhart, Coll., St. John, N.B.

1st Vice-President—Mr. W. B. Robertson, Coll., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

2nd Vice-President—Mr. Geo. Watt, Coll., Chatham, N.B.

Secretary—Mr. W. M. Campbell, P.O., St. John, N.B.

Treasurer—Mr. D. Murphy, Sr. Clk., St. John, N.B.

Executive committee—Mr. W. A. Park, Coll., Newcastle, N.B.; Mr. J. S. Rayworth, Coll., Moncton, N.B.; Mr. W. L. Grant, Coll., St. Stephen, N.B.; Mr. F. T. Lister, Coll., McAdam, N.B.; Mr. G. E. Balmain, Coll., Woodstock, N.B.; Mr. H. J. H. Hamilton, Appr., St. John, N.B.; Mr. W. G. Haslam, P.O., St. John, N.B.

It was decided to open a subscription list for the Morson appeal regarding income tax of civil servants, to be placed in charge of the secretary.

A splendid report by the delegates of the Civil Service Federation Convention was given by Messrs. Wilkins and Watt, who were accorded a well merited vote of thanks.

The Manitoba Customs Association reports substantial progress. Four more ports and outports have been added to the provincial membership recently, with several others expected in the near future. Resolutions have been recently adopted for salary increases, etc., and are now being taken up, with a view of having same granted.

\* \* \*

A statement received from Mr. W. Gleeson, of Halifax, Vice-President of the D.C.A. of N.S., who has been handling the sub-



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scriptions received on behalf of the staff who suffered loss or injury through the Halifax explosion, indicates the general response which has been made to this appeal on the part of our kind-hearted and ill-paid men all over the country. The financial statement furnished below includes a subscription forwarded by the Saskatchewan Association of \$40.50 made up as follows: Regina, \$8.50; Saskatoon, \$17.00; No. Portal, \$12.00; No. Battleford, \$3.00.

Mr. Gleeson's letter says, in part:

I beg to give herewith list of subscriptions received to date of the Halifax Customs Relief Fund.

T. H. Burns, Ottawa, on behalf of various subscribers, acknowledged in <i>The Civilian</i> .....	\$250.50
Vancouver, B.C. ....	\$78.50
Edmonton, Alta. ....	50.00
Port McNicholl, Ont. ....	5.00
Orwell, P.E.I. ....	2.00
Debec, N.B. ....	5.00
	140.50
Total to date .....	\$391.00

With many thanks on behalf of the staff of the port of Halifax for the thoughtful generosity of the members of the Service,

I remain,

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) W. GLEESON,

Vice-President D.C.A. for N.S.

\* \* \*

The list for this fund will close officially on March 30th, and any of the ports who have not held a meeting since December last, and desire to be included in this worthy object, will kindly govern themselves accordingly.

### Notice.

An appraiser in a western port, for family reasons, desires to arrange an exchange of positions, or transfer, with another officer of the same class in the east. Correspondence will be treated confidentially. Address Secretary, Dominion Customs Association, Box 253, Ottawa.

### CUSTOMS OFFICERS BUSY.

By a midnight raid on a gang of smugglers at Moore's Point, who were bringing across the river great quantities of liquor, the police and customs authorities have ended, it is thought, an organized attempt on the part of foreigners to bring booze into Canada by way of St. Mary's river. Seven Italians and Austrians were found bringing across the ice gallons and gallons of "fire-water."

It had been known for some time that the smuggling was taking place, but attempts to catch the offenders had been unsuccessful. A tip was received that an expedition was planned. Officers were despatched to the scene and on their arrival found a cache where a quantity of liquor had been hidden away in the snow. There were no men visible.

The officers waited and soon saw a string of men coming across the ice on a well beaten path, each carrying a bag over his shoulder. The officers confronted them and the men dropped their burdens and ran. Five were captured.

P. C. Mastin and customs officers J. Kendall and Allan Templeton made the capture.

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General Manager. President.

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The Oldest and Strongest Canadian  
Casualty Company

### Personals.

The following list includes changes in the personnel of the Civil Service during the month of January as far as obtainable:—

#### Appointments.

Agriculture Dept.—P. Russell Cowan to 2B at \$1,300.

Archives—Gladys Carver, Div. 3B.

Conservation Commission—Elsie V. Cochrane, Div. 3B.

Customs Dept.—Thomas Quayle, private secretary, 2A at \$1,800; David P. Garrow, appraiser, Toronto; Ethel Mary Clements, preventive officer; Chas. B. Flewin, sub-collector, Port Simpson; William S. Weldon, collector, Montreal, at \$4,500. The following to be preventive officers: H. B. Burnham, C. H. Lynott. The following to the Board of Customs: T. G. Crossan, C. L. Edwards, J. A. McFadden, W. S. McLean, J. D. MacKenzie, A. M. Saunders, F. L. Watson. The following to be sub-collectors: J. G. Martel, Pointe au Pic; Fortunat Audet, St. Camille de Bellechasse; D. J. McLeod, Cockburn Island; J. J. White, Sidney. The following to be preventive officers: Mrs. C. T. Blair, Amherst, N.S.; Mrs. Rebecca Nickerson, Barrington Passage (Shag Harbour); Mrs. C. B. Graves, Kentville, N.S. (Morden); E. D. More, Liverpool, N.S.; J. S. Vogler,

Lunenburg, N.S. (Vogler's Cove); Miss G. A. Pettis, Parrsboro, N.S.; W. F. Harris, Pictou; Miss Jeannette McKenzie, Sydney; Mrs. A. F. Denton, Weymouth; Miss Leah McMahon, Charlottetown; T. W. Riordon, Bathurst; Miss J. G. MacDougall, St. John; C. P. Wetmore, St. John; E. N. Willis, St. John; T. M. Vanstone, St. Stephen; U. M. Grant, Athelstan; W. E. A. Rowat, Athelstan; W. W. Curtis, Beebe Junction; J. J. Sevigny, Lake Megantic; Servule Boissonneault, L. P. Chapdelaine, Seraphin Gagnon, Wilfrid Laurier, J. A. F. Monette, Alpha Pelletier, Eugene Robert, Montreal; George Gregoire, Elzear Lapointe, David McManamy, Alfred Ouellette, L. A. Poulin, E. P. Cleary, Quebec; Raoul Auger, Bersimie; J. C. Belisle, Sherbrooke; R. B. Follis, T. W. Gammon, R. A. Lathem, H. P. Stanch, G. S. Richards, C. H. Ross, Fort William; John Stansbury, Hamilton; J. C. Sowson, Kingston; Miss B. H. Wallace, Kitchener; Miss M. M. Drew, Lindsay; Fred. Richardson, Morrisburg; T. P. Taylor, F. C. Hewton, Miss Mabel Mavity, Ottawa; Thomas Cowan, A. C. Bird, Sarnia; Jos. Bagnato, F. R. Boylan, R. R. Carlyle, William Finucan, C. J. Fraser, J. A. Gendron, Robt. McAllister, W. A. McGuire, Miss Maude McManon, Bernard McWilliams, J. J. O'Reilly, Bert Robertson, W. G. Ross, W. R. Shanks, Daniel Flynn, A. B. Stephen, S. G. Taylor, W. T. Thompson, H. W. Waters, Ernest Webb, George Webster, Toronto; E. D. Hocker, Welland; J. R. Murdock, Brandon; A. F. Collard, Hugh Law, Rennie Lendrum, Norman McDougall, D. McLean, Emerson; Thos. Fleming, T. F. Glenwright, Geo. Greenwood, John Hay, Matthew Hutchison, David Kidd, G. R. McGiffin, Malcolm McLennan, E. F. Ogilvie, S. J. Orr, L. A. B. Pacaud, Duncan Strachan, G. S. Telford, F. S. Todd, J. R. Gray, Winnipeg; H. J. Corballis, B. A. Knowles, E. C. P. Salt, Moose Jaw; Wm. Mangies, North Portal; J. S. Hunt, Regina; J. D. Benoit, W. T. Diefenbaker, W. P. Cullen, Saskatoon; E. J. Duggan, Calgary; J. H. McGibbon, T. C. Sims, T. A. K. Turner, C. H. Wharton, Edmonton; J. C. Fawcett, Medicine Hat; F. W. Kickbush, Abbotsford; H. R. Graham, Cranbrook; John Cargill, W. G. Humble, A. N. Paterson, Charles Harrison, Prince Rupert; A. J. Hopgood, B. J. Forester, J. J. Langstaff, Revelstoke; Clemont Bourket, E. P. Edwards, J. W. Hancox, C. F. Harrison, A. G. Johnstone, A. C. Kallaway, J. D. Langs, Robert Lundie, R. A. McLachlan, J. G. McNeil, Alex. MacVicar, R. C. Marshall, C. W. Stanley, C. A. Tosselle, Frank Urquhart, J. A. Weart, C. H. Wood, A. G. Deighton, Vancouver; W. F. Crockford, Jos. Dakers, J. W. Lorimer, F. T. McIlmoyl, J. H. McLaughlin, Miss I. G. Pickard, Harry Rudge, Peter Shandley, Mrs. M. R. Thomas, Victoria; T. M. Baird, B. W. Leeson, Renfrew.

Finance—Idyll A. King, Div. 3B.

Indian Affairs—S. J. Robins, private secretary, 2A at \$1,850.

Inland Revenue—Mary E. Hill, Div. 3B at \$700; Geo. J. Armstrong, weights and measures, Regina; Thos. Lalor, exciseman, Toronto; A. E. Cowling, exciseman, Toronto.

Interior—Mrs. I. M. C. Thompson, 3B at \$1,000; Louisa M. Logan, Div. 3B; Nellie R. Garvin, Katie M. McCarthy, Anna B. M. Grimes, Bertha M. Jackson, Mildred Leetham, Annie M. Washington, Stella J. G. Burgess, Lelia B. Weir, Div. 3B.

Justice—Ellen E. Cody, Div. 3B.

Labour—Kathleen Rooney, Div. 3B.

Militia and Defence—R. P. Brown, chief acct. at \$3,500; O. M. Biggar, acting judge advocate at \$6,000; Geo. U. Stiff, accountant Assigned Pay and Separation Allowance Branch at \$400 per month; Valentine Galarneau, Div. 3B.

Mines—Hildred G. Morris, Div. 3B.

Post Office—Harold N. Pearl, Kathleen Brown, Div. 3B; F. H. Boehmer, postmaster at Kitchener. The following at Kitchener to Class 2B: E. H. Lindner, H. Clemens, Miss A. E. Ward, Miss A. Lederman, H. M. Schaub, F. C. P. Davey, T. Hachborn, C. Oswald. The following at Kitchener to Class 3A: A. P. Strab, W. A. Brechbill; Otto Stauch to Class 3B. The following to Class 3B at Brantford: Thomas D. Webb, Miss M. Wyatt. The following to Class 3B at Moose Jaw: Miss Emma L. Train, Mrs. Janet Summers Morrison. The following to Class 3B at Hamilton: Peter Gregon, M. P. Sprague, F. J. Capell, James Wright, H. P. Gilbert. The following to Class 3B at St. John: Miss J. O. Stone, John A. Hughes, Richard H. Evans, Frederick W. McLennans, Gordon A. Nuttall. The following to Class 3B at Halifax: Miss M. M. Mooney, G. A. Laidlaw. The following to Class 3B at Ottawa: Mrs. G. M. Vincent, Mrs. Olive Valiquette (M. O. Ex.). The following to Class 3B: Mrs. E. J. McMarquette, Quebec; Miss M. Chalk, Winnipeg; Joseph E. Laforest, Montreal. The following to Class 3B at Windsor: Miss L. M. Hughes, Miss G. M. Downing.

Privy Council—Miss M. L. Donevan, private secretary to Hon. G. D. Robertson at \$1,600.

Public Works—Frank H. Wilson, 2B at \$1,500.

Trade and Commerce—Jas. H. Stitt, 2B at \$1,300; Thirza E. Lewitt, Div. 3B.

### Promotions.

Agriculture Dept.—Jas. B. Spencer to Div. 1A.

Customs—The following to Div. 2B (Inside): F. M. Bradley, R. L. Byron, Colquhoun Ferguson, B. A. Neville, A. O. Rocque, Miss F. M. Burt, Miss K. M. Cherry, J. F. Lessard, H. A. O'Doherty, Miss B. F. Sixsmith.

Finance—Miss G. L. Mainguy, Miss H. M. Beith, Miss L. M. Street, Sherman Dawson to Div. 2B; Geo. W. Hyndman to Div. 1A.

Inland Revenue—A. L. R. Ostigny to Div. 2A; P. E. S. Brodeur to Div. 1B; Albert T. Allen to Div. 2A; Jas. Eadie to asst. inspector, Regina.

Interior—S. E. Hand to Div. 2A.

Justice—Alice M. Long to Div. 3A.

Labour—Hazel R. Runions to Div. 3A.

Militia and Defence—Miss M. P. Heath and M. P. Foley to Div. 2B.

Post Office—J. C. Bell, Ottawa post office, to chief clerk; W. W. Brown, Calgary post office, to 2nd Class. The following to Div. 2B (Inside): J. Barrett, Miss E. Ballantine, W. Cherry, T. J. Curren, Miss A. Landor, Miss M. C. Lyon, Miss L. L. Merrick, S. J. Carter, E. S. R. Butterworth, A. Vermette, Miss E. Smith, W. J. L. McCarthy, J. A. Germain, W. J. Bell, P. B. Dunne, Miss T. K. Waddell, Miss M. T. Duhamel, C. P. Dontigny, P. J. Lally, J. Murphy, Miss M. M. Drummond, Miss M. S. Miller, Miss L. F. Crocker, C. E. Deruchie, Miss F. M. Germain, H. Brenot, Miss M. C. Darcey, Miss H. S. Stewart, Miss N. M. H. Gibson, Miss E. H. Taylor, Miss A. M. Hicks, Miss A. Tetu, Miss R. Wainwright, Miss J. Armstrong, H. C. Dewar, W. G. Munroe, A. J. Betts, G. G. Tennant, J. R. Mills, G. S. Johnstone, G. W. Ross, W. G. Mulligan. The following (on active service) to Class 2A (Outside), Calgary: E. G. Chudley, R. V. Cummor, W. W. Webster, G. W. McArthur, W. F. Cleland, F. J. Hand. The following at Quebec to Class 2A (Outside): J. P. Lefebvre, J. A. Hawey, J. R. A. Santerre, Moise Gagnon, Edmon Verret, W. V. P. Parent, E. O. Cote, J. N. N. D. Fortin, A. J. Dugal, Laureat Dolbec, J. A. E. Gagnon, J. P. L. Bedard, L. R. Gervais, J. E. Cote, J. A. Hamel, T. R. Angers, L. N. Santerre, J. N. E. Vincent, J. L. O. Bilodeau, J. N. O. Parent. The following at Edmonton to Class 2A (Outside): T. J. Rielly, Miss H. B. McNaughton, Miss M. L. Moffitt, W. R. Hale. The following to Class 2A: Miss Lillian B. Yeomans, Calgary; A. S. Black, Vancouver; W. J. Munn, Brandon (on active service). The following to Class 2B (Outside): E. W. Money, New Westminster; Albert John Burbidge, Calgary; Miss Angeline Tremblay, North Bay; J. C. Clucas, Vancouver; D. West, Victoria; George Ed. Stephenson, London; W. C. Appleton, Toronto; E. Kidner, Hamilton; John J. Duffy, Charlottetown; A. V. Saunders, Charlottetown. The following to Class 3A (Outside): Miss Blanche Couillar, Quebec; Cecil Walter Tucker, Louis Schwartz, Toronto; William Ripley, Calgary; Samuel Rae (porter), Winnipeg (on active service), to Grade E. The following at Montreal (Outside): G. A. Steben to Class 2A; E. G. Francoeur to Class 2B; Rosario Dubeau and C. E. Constantin to Class 3A. F. N. Martineau, Quebec, to

Class 1A; A. O. Fiset and J. G. Dagneau, Quebec, to Class 1B.

### Transfers.

The following from Outside to Inside Customs Dept.—F. W. Cowan, prev. officer; J. A. Bowser, prev. officer; G. A. MacDougall, prev. officer; F. H. Blake, prev. officer; H. E. Baker, prev. officer; M. E. Wilson, clerk.

Miss T. E. Jukes, Div. 3A, from Interior to Post Office Dept.

### Superannuations.

Jas. Churchill, landing waiter, Customs, Coaticook.

F. E. S. Checkley, controller of school lands, Interior.

J. W. Borden, chief accountant, Militia and Defence.

R. J. Allwell, messenger, Toronto Post Office.

W. E. C. Jones, railway mail clerk, Montreal.

### Resignations.

Auditor General's Office—I. C. MacDonald, Div. 3A; C. E. Anderson, Div. 3A.

Customs—E. G. Malcolm, 2B; J. W. Curran, preventive officer, Calgary; M. C. Moyer, preventive officer, St. Catharines.

Inland Revenue—Raymond Brunel, Div. 2B; John J. McNiven, asst. inspector gas and elec. light, Vancouver.

Interior—W. R. Latimer, Div. 2B.

Justice—Evelyn Story, Div. 3B.

Labour—J. D. McNiven, inspector.

Mines—N. L. Turner, Div. 2A.

Public Works—Fred. Twamley, messenger; Thos. R. Cameron, Div. 2B.

Secretary of State—Chas. G. O'Connor, Div. 3B.

### General.

Lieut. Norman Keys, M.C., of the Department of the Secretary of State, was married in Toronto to Lily, daughter of Frank Denton, K.C. Lieut. Keys was also sworn in as a solicitor at Osgoode Hall. He was called to the bar just before going overseas.

On his retirement from the postmastership of Ottawa, J. A. Gouin was presented by the staff with a handsome chair and footstool. Mrs. Gouin was also remembered in the gift of a beautiful silk bag. The presentations were made by the Deputy Postmaster General, whose address was appropriate to the occasion.

Capt. Hamilton, secretary to Dr. Flint, Clerk of the Commons, is mentioned for the vacant post of Deputy Sergeant at Arms. He is one of four brothers, one of whom has been killed in action and the two others are overseas. After joining the C.E.F. and being rejected as physically unfit to go overseas, Capt. Hamilton volunteered to give all his spare time to the Militia Department without remuneration.

Sergt. Roy Peaker, 73rd Battery, C.F.A., was married at Kingston on February 28th to Alma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chapman.

Catherine H. Moffatt, lately of the Department of Public Works, was married on March 6th to Nathaniel S. Rothwell, of Navan.

Postmaster W. A. McCulla and Mrs. McCulla, of Brampton, celebrated their golden wedding on March 5th.

There is considerable anxiety for the welfare of L. Dana Wilgress, trade commissioner of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Omsk, Siberia, who has not been heard from for more than two months. At last reports he was in hospital, recovering from scarlet fever. Owing to the present unsettled state of Russian affairs, communication between Canada and Siberia is suspended.

D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, was elected president of the Canadian Mining Institute.

#### Obituary.

Cleophas Perron, who died recently, was the father of William Perron, of the Department of Colonization and Immigration.

The death occurred on February 27th of William Dier, father of W. A. Dier, of the Observatory, and F. C. Dier, of the Mines Branch.

Victor Ormond Woodland, of the Department of Finance, one of the best known athletic sportsmen in the Civil Service, died on February 26th after a lingering illness, aged thirty-six years.

George Ardouin, for forty years a member of the Civil Service, died on February 24th. He was a resident of Hull and had held office on municipal boards in that city

for many years. His widow and four children survive.

William W. Stumbles, for thirty years a well known official of the Marine Department, died at Merritt, B.C., on March 3rd. Mr. Stumbles was afflicted by failing sight several years ago and retired on superannuation. He leaves one son and one daughter.

Alex. McCullough, who died in Ottawa on March 4th, was the father of the late Flight Lieut. A. F. McCullough, of the Department of the Interior, killed last summer, and of Nursing Sister Georgie McCullough, still overseas. The widow and four other daughters also survive.

John Collins, Kingston's veteran letter carrier, died on February 28th. He served in the postal service for forty years and retired from active duties twelve years ago.

The death occurred in Edmonton on March 2nd of the widow of the late John Wellington Hughes, of the Department of Railways and Canals, and mother of P. A. Hughes, of Inland Revenue, and of Mark Hughes, of the Department of Marine.

On Saturday, February 23rd, death came to William Neill, one of Kingston's best known residents, who for over twenty-seven years was a letter carrier. The deceased came to Kingston from Ireland and since then lived in the city. He retired from his position as a letter carrier four years ago. He had been awarded the long service medal for his devotion to the public service.

#### SUCCEEDS TO TITLE.

By the death of his father, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles G. F. Knowles, in Oxford, Eng., on March 3rd, F. H. S. Knowles, of the Geological Survey staff, succeeds to the Baronetcy. The new, and fifth, holder of the title was born in 1886, and entered the Civil Service in 1914. He holds the position of Physical Anthropologist in the Survey staff.

"Either the stay-at-homes must save so that the soldiers may get their vital needs, or the soldiers must go short so that the stay-at-homes may fatten. You cannot have it both ways and must make your choice," says Lord Northcliffe.

### THE ROLL OF HONOR.

*St. Louis Republic.*

The Roll of Honor is long and solemn  
 In the mourning City-of Everywhere,  
 And they eagerly read its cold, grey column  
 With eyes that blur and with eyes that stare.  
 It's read by the haughty and read by the humble,  
 It's read by the old and read by the young,  
 And the young grow old and the old hearts humble,  
 And it's read in every tongue.

It tells how the blood of a peasant splashes  
 The dying son of an ancient line—  
 In the blinding shock and the roaring clashes  
 They drank to death in their mutual wine,  
 They had scorned each other, perhaps had hated,  
 When the one was poor and the one was rich,  
 But the barriers false by Caste created  
 Weren't there in the last red ditch.

Oh, the ancient lines are thin and broken,  
 With their heirs-apparent a list of dead;  
 But by every splendid and worth-while token  
 Have the heirs-apparent inherited.  
 And the stark, white test of the ultimate issue  
 (By the plan of a grim, inscrutable Fate)  
 Has proved the man of the coarser tissue  
 Blood-heir to the same estate.

When the guns are still and the madness ended  
 And back to Peace limp the wraiths of men,  
 As the heart of the world is slowly mended  
 What of your laws and your customs then!  
 Will ye hate as of old the one the other?  
 Will Caste be reared on the hallowed spot?  
 Will the name and the fact and the blood of brother  
 And its promise be all forgot?

#### A KISS IN TIME SAVES NINE

A distinguished novelist recently found himself travelling in a train with two very talkative women. Having recognized him from his published portraits, they opened fire upon him in regard to his novels, praising them in a manner which was unendurable to the sensitive author.

Presently the train entered a tunnel, and in the darkness the novelist raised the back of his hand to his lips and kissed it soundly. When light returned he found the two women regarding one another in icy silence. Addressing them with great suavity, he said: "Ah, ladies, the one regret of my life will be that I shall never know which of you it was that kissed me!"

## Had Forestry Force of 3,000 Men

### Canadian Civil Service Soldier Had a Mammoth Undertaking in France.

Lieut.-Col. H. I. Stevenson, who is with the Fort Garry Horse in France, but whose work in civil life is that of Supervisor of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, in Manitoba, under the Dominion Forestry Branch, has recently written an interesting letter to the Director of Forestry.

Last summer Col. Stevenson was loaned to the Royal Engineers and took charge of a forest—the prize hardwood forest of France—erected mills, etc., and ran it for about five months with about 3,000 men. He says it was a good experience—a sort of post-graduate course in forestry—as this particular forest is the one in which all the Indian Forest Service spend their time when in France finishing up their course.

#### DUMB HEROES.

There's a "D.S.O." for the Colonel,  
A "Military Cross" for the "Sub"  
A medal or two, when we all get through,  
And a bottle of wine with our grub.  
There's a stripe of gold for the wounded,  
And a rest by the bright sea-shore,  
And a service is read as we bury our dead,  
Then our Country has "One hero more."  
But what of our poor "Dumb Heroes?"  
That are sent without choice to the fight,  
That strain at the load on the shell-swept road  
As they bring up the rations at night.  
They are shelling on "Hell Fire Corner,"  
Their shrapnel fast bursts in the square,  
And their bullets drum as the transports come  
With the food for the soldiers there.  
The "Halt" till the shelling is over,  
The rush through the line of fire,  
The glaring light in the dead of night,  
And the terrible sights in the mire.  
It's the daily work of the Horses,  
And they answer the spur and rein,  
With quickened breath, 'mid the toll of death,  
Thro' the mud, and the holes, and the rain.  
There's a fresh healed wound on the Chestnut;  
On the Black Mare's neck there's a mark,  
The Brown Mule's new mate, won't keep the  
[same gait,  
As the one killed last night in the dark.  
Yet they walk with the spirit of Heroes  
They care not for medal or cross,  
But for Duty alone, into perils unknown,  
They go, never counting their loss.  
There's a swift painless death for the hopeless,  
With a grave in a shell-hole or field,  
There's a Hospital Base for the Casualty Case,  
And a "Vet" for those easily healed.  
But there's never a shadow of glory,  
A word or a cheer in their praise.  
While patient and true, they carry us thro'  
With the Limbers in short-riven ways.  
So here's to "Dumb Heroes" of Britain,  
Who serve her as nobly and true,  
As the best of her "Sons" 'mid the roar of the  
And the best of her "Boys on the Blue." [guns,

They are "Shell shocked," they're bruised  
[and they're broken  
They're wounded and torn as they fall,  
Yet they're true and brave to the very grave,  
And they're "Heroes" One and All.

LIEUT. T. A. SMITH,  
*Canadian Machine Gun Corps.*

#### OTTAWA SERVICE PATRIOTIC.

Up to the time of going to press the contributions of the Ottawa Service to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds amount to \$122,000, and all the returns have not yet been received. Exclusive of the amount voted by the municipality, the Civil Service contribution represents a little less than one-third of total amount given by the rest of the citizens of the Capital. The organization work for this fine showing was administered by Mr. Arthur DeB. Tremaine, vice-president of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa.

#### A Generous Heart.

Keep a generous heart and pity-ful  
For the sufferings of the city-ful.  
See and sorrow for the faces  
That you meet in all its places;  
For the striving and the struggling,  
For the tempted and the sinning,  
For the sick, the poor, despairing,  
And for all that need your caring.  
In the rushing heedless city-ful,  
Be a generous heart and pity-ful.

—M. T. Sheahan.

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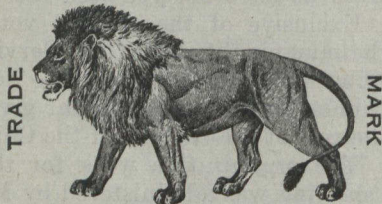
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# THE POSTAL JOURNAL

*Edited under the auspices of the Postal Clerks' Association of the Dominion of Canada.*

VOL. III.

MARCH 15, 1918.

No. 6

## HERE AND THERE.

The Association is steadily growing. Peterboro' postal clerks recently formed a branch. Other additions are expected in the near future from the provinces of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

\* \* \*

It has been encouraging to Civil Service organizations to observe the masterly fashion with which many newspapers have dealt with the evils of the patronage system. Branches should miss no opportunity to use such an avenue of publicity as the press in bringing the grievances and requirements of the Association before the public. The Saskatoon "Daily Star" said in a recent editorial:

"The postal clerks throughout the Dominion are seeking an increase in pay. It is a request to which the government should pay heed, for it can be justified without the slightest difficulty.

"Since 1912 the wages paid to postal clerks have remained stationary, with the exception of one bonus of \$100 a year, which expires within a few weeks now and which may not be renewed. During that time the cost of living has grown immensely. Statisticians say that in Saskatchewan the cost of living has advanced seventy per cent within the last three years. That is to say, the postal clerks are getting seventy per cent less in wages than they were five years ago, expressing their wages in the terms of the things that money will buy—rents and clothes, and groceries, and so forth.

"If the postal clerks were receiving ordinary wages the increase in the cost of living would not be so important. But as a matter of fact, a great many of them were receiving only \$65 a month five years ago, and they are getting the same to-day, with the exception of \$8 a month as a bonus. On the basis of 1912 and 1917 prices they are now getting only \$25 a month. It isn't enough.

"The postal clerks are not asking anything unreasonable. Their claim is for a minimum salary basis of \$1,000 a year, with a maximum of \$1,400 after several years' service. The minimum salary as proposed, of \$83 a month, is not excessive for the sort of work that the postal clerks have to perform, with the cost of living what it is. They have been reasonable in their dealings with the government, too. They have asked that a board of arbitration be appointed, as has been done in regard to other occupations, to determine what a fair wage would be. So far the government has not acceded to this request, though it admitted the justice of their claim for an increase by the bonus given last year.

"Parliament should see to it that a fair wage is established in the post office department—and in other departments of the government service as well."

Joint meetings of associations of employees of the Outside Service should be encouraged. They provide opportunity for a free interchange of ideas and proposals for the good of their members. Such meetings have been held in a few cities with profitable results. There has not, of course, been absolute unanimity upon all matters discussed, but an excellent esprit de corps has been shown that makes possible the establishment of permanent joint committees that may develop into a National Joint Committee.

\* \* \*

The Winnipeg branch, in addition to taking up a collection among the clerks, joined with the local Customs branch in holding a whist drive and dance in the Royal Alexandra hotel, on Feb. 28th, in aid of the Customs and postal clerks who suffered loss in the Halifax disaster. Nearly five hundred people attended, two hundred taking part in the "drive". Everyone enjoyed themselves. And it was for such a good cause.

### FAIR PLAY FOR CONSCRIPTS.

(By the President.)

Our drafted members who were led to believe, in the first instance, that in staying in their positions when they sought leave to join the overseas forces may be forgiven for feeling that justifiable sense of wrong that stings like the proverbial winter of ingratitude. They did their "bit"—unhappy phrase—as they understood it, and their sentiment towards those false prophets who, even if unwittingly, so sadly befooled them can best be imagined. Some, we know, persisted and won out, some persisted and are "absent without leave or pay", while others, again, mostly those with heavier individual responsibilities, were dissuaded from the attempt. To each and all of these the Government owes an equal responsibility. What was merely their misfortune should not be imputed their fault, as is clearly the case in the present circumstances. One can scarcely wonder that our Department should be reluctant to part with its experienced help, and at the same time add to its cost of upkeep, but surely that should not become the cause of inflicting hardship where it is least deserved. If the Department could not then spare the men they are now forced to let go, then, in common fairness, the Department should "make good" to those concerned. National economy may be the first duty of our Union Government, but it should not, on such a specious plea, be deterred from doing bare justice by those who are now made to suffer for their earlier obediences to discipline. The Government can no more afford to break faith—though not, perhaps, so stated in the Bond—with its servants than with its masters. They are one.

### JOINT MEETING.

At a joint meeting of representatives from the Winnipeg branches of the various Civil Service organizations, held recently, representatives were present from the Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, Customs,

Public Works, and the Railway Mail Clerks' Associations. Many matters of general interest to the whole Civil Service were discussed, and it was plainly shown that at least the lower grade men in every branch of the Service need immediately some financial relief to meet the ever increasing cost of living. A motion was passed favouring a recommendation being made by the branches represented to their respective Dominion organizations asking them to support a demand for a much larger "War Bonus" for the relief of the lower paid clerks. The formation of a Civil Service Club also met with favourable consideration, and although it was pointed out that it would be unwise to attempt anything along these lines at the present time, there is no doubt that a Civil Service Club will be formed in Winnipeg at some future date. These joint meetings are a step in the right direction, and we sincerely hope that more of our branches will adopt this "get together spirit," as these meetings prove to be very instructive and each branch of the Service gets a better insight into the workings of the other departments, and learns what is being done to improve these conditions where improvement is needed. More uniform demands can also be made to the Government by this method, and by united action we can fight for justice with a stronger attacking force. A vote of thanks to the Postal Clerks branch for convening the meeting was passed unanimously. Mr. Taylor (Customs) acted as chairman, and Mr. Atkinson (Postal Clerks) acted as secretary.

### BRANCH NOTES.

#### Brandon.

There was a very good turn out at our regular monthly meeting, held on Monday, February 25th. Since our last meeting our membership has increased considerably, seven temporary men having joined up. It was quite like old times to have somebody start an argument. We decided, after some discussion, to go with the majority in the matter of the Postal Gazette. The question of holding a social was dis-

cussed, and it was decided to obtain the co-operation, if possible, of the letter carriers. A committee was appointed to meet the letter carriers, and find out ways and means of holding such an event in the near future. The members of the committee are: Miss Barton, Mr. Davies and Mr. Wildey, and they would ensure us a jolly good time. We only hope that this will be the first of many social gatherings between our mail carriers, railway mail clerks and postal clerks.

#### Port Arthur.

It may be the thoughts of Spring, or perhaps its the more hopeful tone of the communications received from the General Secretary, which make the members of this branch look forward with greater confidence to the future and a determination to make greater efforts to secure justice for the unfortunate semi-staffs to which we belong. We appreciate the fact that the Executive officers of the Association are doing their utmost. This branch has suffered a great loss by the death of our Assistant P. M., T. F. Read, who passed away on the 28th of January, after a severe illness. He was an active member of the Association and ever ready to give us advice and council. He served the Post Office Department faithfully for 28 years, and his genial presence is sadly missed. Much satisfaction is expressed by the members to see the improvement in the Civilian and the larger space devoted to the Postal Journal. Let us hope it will be taken advantage of.

#### Saskatoon.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that we write "killed in action" after the name of another of our boys, J. D. McMillan. "Dug." entered the Service in 1912, enlisted in May, 1915, in the 53rd Batt., and "went west" Nov. 14th, 1917. Our sincere sympathy is also extended to our treasurer, Mr. R. D. Torbet who has two sons over there, Drummer P. J. Torbet, of the 42nd Canadian Highlanders, who is in hospital with pleurisy, and Private William C. Torbet, of the 28th Batt., in hospital with gunshot wound in the arm. We are exceedingly glad to see that the patronage system is abolished, particularly in

Ottawa and Montreal. The article in the Civilian of February 15th, under the heading, "The New Labour Party and the Civil Service", makes encouraging reading. If we are to get justice and fair treatment some such move will have to be made on this side, too. The working class must hold the balance of power. Just that, or go under, notwithstanding all the sentimental twaddle written by poets anent men being ruled by love. There is no such thing. Power and fear is the driving force. Nature's first law is self-preservation. And Organization is Nature's first lieutenant. Recently, in the Saskatoon "Daily Star", appeared an editorial calling upon the Government to give justice and a living wage to their employees. Several citizens wrote to the "Star" supporting its attitude, more especially as pertaining to the letter carriers. We have had conventions at which resolutions were made, passed and in due course forwarded to the Department, where they received "careful consideration." There the matter ended. And the reason? Lack of organization and lots of it, with just a little bit of backbone. In conclusion, we believe we are right in saying that the Government employ fair wage officers and factory inspectors. The latter, we understand, attend to sanitary arrangements, etc. A little house cleaning at home first would help greatly in making them experts in their particular line.

#### Winnipeg.

We are pleased to be able to report a good attendance at our February meeting. Eight new members were enrolled at this meeting, which is a good indication that some interest is being taken in the work of the Association. A good deal of time was taken up with the discussion of the "War Bonus," and a committee was appointed to meet representatives from the branches of the various Civil Service organizations in the city with a view to getting each branch to make more uniform recommendations to the heads of their respective associations in future. Messrs. William Scott, A. Trute and A. J. Thompson, three of our esteemed members, recently left for overseas. \$178 was col-

lected by our branch for the Halifax relief, and forwarded through the "Winnipeg Free Press" Fund. We are also making an effort to raise funds for the relief of our unfortunate fellow clerks in Halifax, to be forwarded through our Dominion Association. The "Qualifying" exam. is worrying quite a few of our members these days, and it is nothing uncommon to hear such names as Cartier, Frontenac, etc., being uttered when clerks are despatching mails.

### THREE OUT OF TWELVE.

Twelve men attached to Postal Station "E", Toronto, went to the front. Three of them have made the supreme sacrifice. Another of them, Sergt. "Teddy" Dale, came home last week, invalidated as the result of wounds in the legs and stomach. "Teddy" was in the British army in South Africa, but did his part in this war with the 169th Battalion of the C.E.F.

### SASKATOON'S SACRIFICE.

The casualty roll in this issue of *The Civilian* includes the name of J. D. McMillan, of Saskatoon post office, killed in action. He was the second of the staff to fall last year, S. H. Monk being the first.

### FOUGHT AT THE MARNE.

The splendid service in the British Army of two Toronto post office clerks and their friends, who went "Home" at the first call to arms, is told in the following letter from one of them to "The Telegram":

"I am pleased that Sergt. D. Burling, Irish Guards, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. As British reservists, six of us left Toronto together on the 16th day of August, 1914. Amongst the six were four Toronto policemen: Brown, Blair, Burling and Miller, and two Toronto post-office employees: Dawson and Copeland. Burling, Dawson and myself crossed on the same boat and occupied the same cabin. We left Quebec on the 23rd of August, 1914, landed at Tilbury dock on Sept. 3, 1914; from there we were sent to our depots and fitted out and left with drafts to join our regiments in France. I

might say we did not reach France in time to take part in the famous retreat from Mons. I landed in France the 14th of Sept., 1914, and took part in the ever-memorable battle of the Marne. Brown, Dawson and myself were discharged through wounds received in action. Blair was killed in action. Miller was wounded at the Dardanelles, but is still soldiering, and Burling is still going strong. Good luck to them."

J. COPELAND,

Late Corporal 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

*Note.*—The attention of members of the Postal Clerks' Federation is directed to an editorial in this issue, "Improvement." Mr. Green, when attending the Federation convention in November, was promised unlimited space for the "Postal Journal." The promise was made in the expectation of an earlier realization of plans for a complete reorganization of *The Civilian*. These plans have been delayed so that the greater space to be devoted to the "Postal Journal" will not be available for some time. We trust our friends in the Postal Federation will bear with us in the meantime.—(Editors *Civilian*.)

### "SCHOLAR AND POET."

Sir Herbert Warren, Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, delivered an address on "Overseas Poetry" before the Royal Colonial Institute. Referring to Canadian poets, he mentioned several of the Civil Service—Lampman, Campbell, Scott—and finally Lieut. A. S. Bourinot, R.F.C., who, he said, had written "enough to show that he is a scholar and a poet."

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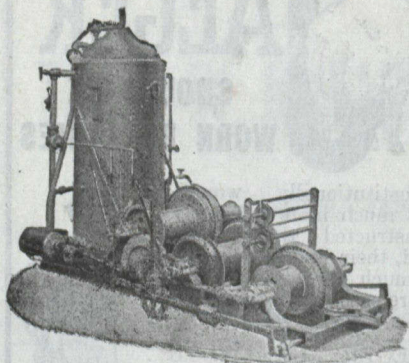
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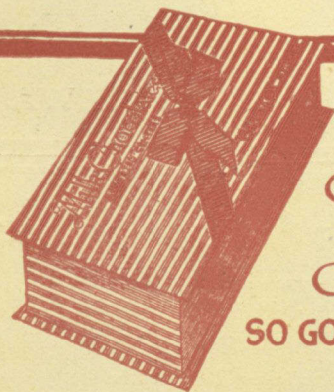
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