

PAGES

MISSING

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IV.

JANUARY 12, 1912

No. 19

Indian Education.

The Work of a Little-Known Branch of the Civil Service and its Encouraging Results.

With the exception of those directly interested, it may be said that the public generally have little conception of the efforts put forth by the Department of Indian Affairs to provide educational facilities for the children of the Indians of Canada and of the great development that has taken place. The raising of the Indian from his primitive state to that in which we now find him has been largely the result of the co-operative work of the missionary and the teacher. In the early days of our history, the missionary, who was the pioneer in Indian work, was the teacher. The first organized effort to establish schools was made by the missionaries among the Indians on the Grand River, where an industrial training school was established in 1830. A number of day schools were also conducted, and in a report dated 1837, we are told that many of the Wyandot Indians in Upper Canada were able to read, as 1826 a school was opened at Caughnawaga, where today there are seven schools, all conducted in buildings, erected within the last five years, on the most modern plans.

The first funds available for Indian education arose from the commutation by certain bands of Indians of their annual distribution of ammunition. This contribution began in 1848 and ended in 1862. The first grant by Parliament, was made in 1875-6, when several day schools were opened in Ontario, Quebec and

the Maritime Provinces. In 1879-80, the first appropriation for education in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was made. The first school established by the Department in the West, was at Battleford in 1883. At that time there were 134 day schools in operation throughout Canada and four industrial schools in Ontario.

In 1882 a policy of expansion was pursued, as shown by the expenditure for Indian education. In 1878-79, the expenditure was \$16,000; in 1888-89, \$172,980; and in the year 1910-11, \$539,145.53.

The returns show that during the year last mentioned there were in operation 251 day, 54 boarding and 19 industrial schools, with a total enrolment of 11,190 pupils and an average attendance of 6,763. These schools are situated throughout the country, from Prince Edward Island to the far away Yukon and Mackenzie River District.

During the past three years a vigorous policy of improvement in conditions of both day and residential schools has been pursued. On several reserves an improved system of day schools has been established in which the children are educated by competent teachers. Instruction is given the girls, and in some instances also the women in their homes, in domestic science, sanitation, etc. A mid-day meal, prepared by the girls, under supervision of the teachers, is given. Gardens are also conducted at some of these

schools and the results have been most satisfactory. Only a few days ago samples of work performed in the sewing-class of a school on Manitoulin Island were forwarded to the Department to show what was being accomplished. This work was highly creditable and could not be surpassed by white children of the same age. About the same time samples of canned fruit and vegetables prepared by the girls of a school in the Bruce Peninsula, from the products of their school garden, were received. There can be no doubt of the value of this practical education to the Indian youth. The academic aspect is not neglected and there are, in all the provinces, Indian schools that compare most favourably with the white rural schools. An Ontario public school inspector recently stated in an official report, that the Indian schools in his inspectorate, in respect to buildings, equipment and general work were superior to many of the white schools within his jurisdiction. It may here be said that the Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are inspected by the Provincial Inspectors, while in the other provinces and districts the work is performed by officers of the Department. In all day schools, systematic instruction is now given in calisthenics and hygiene, and good results are anticipated.

Whenever possible, qualified teachers are engaged, but owing to the dearth of teachers during the past few years and the fact that many of the Indian schools are situated remote from white settlements, it is not always possible to secure teachers with certificates. Nevertheless, many of the teachers without professional training, imbued with a missionary spirit and a desire to uplift their dusky brethren, are performing for the state valuable service. The results are, that in the older provinces there are few Indian children who have not received

at least an elementary education. A number of progressive boys and girls may be found in our higher institutions of learning (colleges and universities) where they compete successfully with the white pupils. The Department gives, where necessary, financial aid to worthy pupils to enable them to follow these advanced courses. As a consequence, there are to be found, in mercantile and professional life, representatives of the race, successful in their chosen callings and respected in the community.

In the outlying portions of Ontario, Quebec and the Western Provinces, where the Indians largely follow the chase for a livelihood, the only practical means of education is the boarding school, where children are clothed, fed and educated while their parents are absent from their homes.

The residential schools, boarding and industrial, have also, during the current year, received special attention at the hands of the Department and the churches under whose auspices institutions of this kind are conducted. These schools are all situated in Ontario and the western provinces and districts. They are, with one exception, managed by one or other of the various churches or missionary societies and are paid a per capita grant by the Department. Efficient teachers are in charge of the class-rooms and as an evidence of the work performed, it may be mentioned that five pupils from one of these schools in Ontario tried the prescribed entrance examination to the high school in June last. All were successful and, as reported by the Public School Inspector, took a high standing.

In addition to the class-room work, the boys are given instruction in agriculture and the more useful trades, while the girls are thoroughly drilled in all branches of domestic work.

A special feature of this branch of

the educational work, is the attention given to the pupils after graduation to enable them to put to practical use the instruction received while at school. Marriage between ex-pupils is encouraged, and to boys desirous of taking up farming a grant, partly by way of a free gift and partly a loan to be repaid in instalments, is given to purchase stock and implements and erect homes. Assistance is in some cases given to the girls to furnish their homes. To the credit of the recipients it may be said that their obligations are, as a general thing, fairly met and returns promptly made. A record is kept by the Department of assistance granted, and Indian Agents are required to furnish annually detailed reports upon the condition and progress of the ex-pupils on vision. At File Hills, in Saskatchewan, a colony of ex-pupils was established in 1901 and assistance given the boys to commence farming. The results have been eminently satisfactory. There are some twenty-five families in the colony. Last year 57,276 bushels of grain were harvested. The first Indian to enter the colony had, himself, 7,272 bushels, while a number of others had also large yields. They have a large steam threshing outfit. The majority of the homes compare favourably with those of the white settlers and are comfortably furnished. Next summer a day school for the children of this colony will be established and a teacher and a nurse engaged. A combined residence and hospital building was erected this year.

A new agreement between the Department and the churches, or societies, for the future maintenance and management of boarding schools was entered into on April 1, 1911. By this agreement a substantial increase in the per capita grant was made and in return these schools are to be brought up to a

specified standard in respect to buildings and general equipment. During the past summer, as many schools as possible were visited and the necessary plans and specifications for repairs and improvements prepared by officers of the Department.

A number of new buildings, both day and residential, were erected during the year. Many of the schools are the finest of their kind in the country and are visited yearly by numbers of our own people and visitors from Great Britain and other countries interested in the work of uplifting the Indian.

The policy to be followed in all the branches of this work is directed by the Department. The courses of study are prescribed by it, repairs to government-owned buildings and the erection of new ones are directed by the staff. All teachers are appointed by the Department. All salaries and per capita grants are paid direct from headquarters upon receipt of returns. The school supplies, stationery, etc., required, are furnished to all schools and are ordered by the Department through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Regular and systematic reports are received from principals, Indian agents and Inspectors. The details of work on the reserves are looked after by the Indian agents, but some of the bands have regularly constituted Boards of Trustees.

The present position of the Indians in Canada is no doubt owing to the educational facilities afforded them and, if they are ever to be completely absorbed in the white community, it will be by means of an enlightened and liberal educational policy.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

OTTAWA C. S. CLUB NOTES.

**Arrangements for the Investigation
—Text of the Order-in-Council.**

The Public Service Commission—this being the name by which the new commission to investigate the Civil Service is to be known — is about to enter upon its work, the preliminary organization having been about completed and offices taken. The secretary of the Commission is Mr. H. V. Rorke, of the Customs Department, who has been loaned by the Department for his present service. The offices are on the fourth floor of the Canada Life building, Sparks street. The suite includes a room for each commissioner, a room for the secretary, a board room and a room for stenographers and clerks. At the moment when *The Civilian* goes to press no authoritative information is available as to the plans to be followed, but it is hoped that before next issue the preparations will have progressed so far that an outline of the projected work may be given.

IN 1912.

Sure, it's grand for any bouchal to
have the mighty power
To cheer a myriad mortals in the
bright new year's first hour.
Grand? Sure, it's inspiring to
know your words of greeting
Will the eyes of countless thousands
of expectant ones be meeting.
Troth! If I had Aladdin's lamp, I'd
make of earth a heaven,
From which all pain and sorrow for-
ever would be driven;
But, faith! I've only wishes, tho'
honest one's, to give:
"May the world wonder at the
mighty luck y'll have!"

GARRETT O'CONNOR.

Bridgeburg, Ont.

Last Saturday evening an interesting ceremony took place in the Club parlors known as the 'winding of the clock.' This is the annual keying up of the beautiful timepiece presented last year by Mr. T. N. Doody of the Public Works Department. A large number of members were present, when the President, Mr. C. H. Parmalee proposed the health of the doner in felicitous terms. Mr. Doody replied with his usual modesty. Refreshments were served and three cheers given for the donor of the clock. Mr. Frank Crean, the well known explorer regaled those present with some of his choice anecdotess. As a raconteur, Mr. Crean ranks well up in the class of 'Bill' White of Pembroke and Mr. J. H. E. Secretan of Ottawa. This being 'leap year,' an extra turn was given to the clock for the 366 days.

In the bridge tournament Mr. F. J. Shannon of the Customs Department and Mr. Doody of the Public Works are now tied for first place, in the highest number of games won.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Club since the last issue of *The Civilian*:

- Samuel Maher, Interior Dept.
- Osmond E. LeRoy, Geological Survey.
- Samuel Skinner, Public Works Dept.
- Benj. F. Haanel, Mines Dept.

The following is the standing of the Club Billiard Handicap:

	Games Played.	Won.	Lost.
C. H. Parmelee	15	8	7
W. Rowan	13	7	6
F. J. Crean	5	1	4
A. Macmillan	12	3	9
C. H. Graham	13	9	4

R. R. Farrow	6	6	0
J. M. Macoun	14	5	9
C. H. Young	16	15	1
G. H. Cook	8	5	3
E. A. Miles	17	13	4
W. Thompson	12	5	7
C. Burns	9	1	8
E. Valiquet	7	4	3
G. Bunelle	10	2	8
J. M. Bates	17	6	11
F. Shannon	13	6	7
M. O. Malte	13	7	6
E. A. Primeau	5	2	3
J. H. Digman	13	6	7
J. E. Gobeil	5	2	3

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements are being made for a class of instruction in "First Aid to the Injured," for members of the Civil Service in Ottawa. Last season two large and very successful classes of civil servants were organized and the students took up the work with much interest and sustained enthusiasm. Those participating included clerks from the Departments of Justice, Interior Railways and Canals, Mines &c., and from the Commission on Conservation. A course of instruction in "Home Nursing" will also be arranged if a sufficient number of students apply for enrollment. Special classes for ladies in either of these subjects can be organized if desired. Any members of the Service interested and wishing further information are asked to communicate at once with R. Patching, Dept. of the Interior (Forestry Branch, Canadian building) the Hon. Sec. of the Ottawa Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Each competitor plays 19 matches—one with each other competitor. It will be seen that Mr. Farrow has the best average—a possible—closely followed by Mr. C. H. Young.

OTTAWA C. S. SAVINGS AND LOAN.

The following is a statement of the business of the Society for the months of November and December, 1911:

Cash Received.

On Shares	\$ 91.68
Deposits made	330.80
Loans repaid	1,431.87
Interest on loans	27.74
Total receipts	\$1,882.09

Cash Disbursed.

Shares refunded	\$ 73.50
Dividend paid	252.80
Loans made	1,161.70
Deposits withdrawn	10.87
Total disbursements	\$1,498.87

The resources of the Society on December 31st, 1911, total approximately \$7,610 and the present membership is over 400. During November and December 12 new members were admitted. A campaign has been begun with the object of doubling the membership within the present year and of eventually enrolling every worthy civil servant.

W. F. Kydd, who was last summer employed by the Department of Agriculture in Ontario in looking after demonstration orchards in various sections, said that in the course of his work he had covered the older part of Northern Ontario pretty well from Penetang by way of Orillia and Barrie to Walkerton. "In all that distance," said Mr. Kydd, "I did not meet more than three or four well cared for orchards. In Simcoe county orchards do not yield more than an average of \$25 an acre profit annually, while they might be made to average at least \$100." In support of his statement Mr. Kydd said that one man who, prior to last year, had never obtained more than \$50 from his orchard obtained \$225 from it last year as a result of the care given to it by departmental officials.—Weekly Sun.

THE CIVILIAN

Devoted to the interests of the Civil Service
of Canada.

Subscription \$1.00 a year;
Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising rates are graded according to position and space, and will be furnished upon application.

Subscriptions, MSS intended for publication, and all other communications should be addressed to

THE EDITORS,
THE CIVILIAN,
P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, Jan. 12, 1912

HONORS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

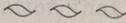
An honor all too rare has been conferred upon the Civil Service of Canada by the elevation of one of its members to knighthood. That such a thing is rare should mean all the more credit to the man who wears the newly-conferred title. On behalf of all his fellow-servants of the Crown in Canada, *The Civilian* extends to Sir Joseph Pope its cordial congratulations, with the earnest hope that he may live long to enjoy the honors he so worthily bears.

Sir Joseph Pope has had special opportunities to distinguish himself, and of these opportunities he has taken full advantage. He was private secretary to Sir John Macdonald during Sir John's second administration and at the time of that great statesman's death. He became his chief's literary legatee, and his work "The Life and Times of Sir John Macdonald" is a worthy presentation of a great subject. This book stands as probably the great-

est and last-known Canadian biography. As Under-Secretary of State, and later as Under Secretary for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope has had prominent official part in shaping important policies for Canada. It is doubtless because of his work in his present office that Knighthood has been conferred upon him. He was the head of the Canadian delegation which recently discussed at Washington the question of international rights in regard to taking seals in the open sea. The question—a most complex and difficult one—was settled on terms most satisfactory to Canada, so that Sir Joseph's diplomacy was successful. The bald statement, of the result, however, does not tell the whole tale. The countries interested included the greatest on earth—Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan. Not only was it necessary to maintain Canada's rights on the open sea, but no little firmness and no little tact were needed to secure for Canada the place to which she was entitled at the council board. It would have been easy for the Canadian representative to take a subordinate place as representing a dependency. But Sir Joseph Pope took no subordinate place; nor did the other representatives ask him to do so when they understood the kind of man he was and the kind of country he represented.

Mr. T. C. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance, upon whom has been conferred the title of C. M. G., is still a young man though long enough in the civil service to have won his present high place by steady climbing from the foot of the ladder. Managing the finances of a country like Canada, with its tremendous economic development and rapid increase of wealth, Mr. Boville has had to extend and adopt the organization of his department to meet many changes of condition. The smoothness with which everything has run is due to his foresight and practical ability. Mr. Boville is not a spectac-

ular performer and so his name is not heralded abroad. But the complete absence of criticism of any of the work of his department is more eloquent praise than any number of flaring "write-ups" in the press could possibly be. No man in the civil service is more worthy to be honored, nor is there one more popular or more highly esteemed among his fellow-members of the civil service.



"TOO OTTAWANISH,"—AN APPEAL TO THE OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Once again comes the comment from friends of *The Civilian* that this journal gives too much attention to civil service affairs in Ottawa and too little attention to civil service affairs outside. "Too Ottawanish" is the way the criticism is put. What makes this criticism all the more effective, is the fact that it comes from the greatest city of Canada a place which, by reason of its nearness to Ottawa, might be supposed to be easily "covered"—as newspaper men say—by an Ottawa publication. This expression "too Ottawanish" is contained in a letter from a good friend, a practically helpful friend, in Montreal. In view of the circumstances, we come back once more to this theme which we have treated often before; and, if such a thing be possible, we should like what we now say to be more specific, more frank and certainly more effective than anything we have said on this subject before.

It is true, *The Civilian* has given more space to Ottawa affairs than they deserve, or rather, it has given less space to the affairs of the outside service than they deserve. Those who do the work of *The Civilian* are immersed in these Ottawa affairs and the facts as they arise almost record themselves in these columns. But we must depend upon those outside for knowledge of what

goes on outside. We do not criticize anybody nor find fault with anybody when we say that Mr. Garrett O'Connor, of the railway mail service, stands practically alone in the outside service as one who sends material for publication to *The Civilian*. In this very issue, Mr. O'Connor, speaking as a member of the civil service, calls *The Civilian* "Our family journal." This warms the editorial heart. Other marks of favor conferred upon *The Civilian* by members of the outside service lead us to believe, and to gratefully acknowledge, that there are many who also receive this as the "family journal." But Mr. O'Connor alone has spoken it in words or acted upon it in a way to help in filling our columns so as to prevent *The Civilian* from being "too Ottawanish."

Does anybody suppose that *The Civilian* is not alive to the importance of the outside service? We do not minimize the Ottawa portion of the service. But it is to the outside as the smaller part is to the greater part. Anybody must see that who does not change his glasses to look at the two things. Ottawa is the capital of Canada, and therefore great. But that which gives Ottawa its greatness, this glorious and growing country, is to Ottawa as the circle is to its centre.

But there is more than that; there is a difference in the very quality of the inside and of the outside service from *The Civilian* point of view. This journal ought to have more support from outside than from Ottawa, and it ought to be of more benefit to the outside service than to the service here in Ottawa. The reason for this is obvious. The civil service here in Ottawa has many ways of satisfying and expressing its spirit of unity and co-operation. The mere concentration of numbers yields many of the beneficial affects that are more fully to be gained by organization and a common medium of expression. The existence here of such organizations as a co-operative

store, a club, a loan society and others, illustrates the ease, comparatively speaking, with which the inside service can get together for the carrying out of common aims. (Not that these things are as easy as they ought to be or as they will be when the inside service learns better its own duties and realizes more clearly its own responsibilities; but at least the difficulties are not so great here as in other places.) But for the outside service, or at least for a very large part of it, the "family journal" is the best, if not in some cases the only, means of getting together for the cultivation of the spirit of unity and the expression of common desires.

For this reason no less than for the greater numbers in the outside service *The Civilian* desires,—most earnestly desires,—to make itself a worthy journalistic organ of the whole civil service of Canada.

There is no use in going over the reasons for failure in the past to realize all we have attempted. The one question is: How can the situation be improved; how can *The Civilian* be made of more use to the outside service?

The publication of facts is the first means, in our opinion, for the uniting of the service. The facts regarding the post office may not much interest the customs men or the fisheries protection men, and vice versa. Nevertheless, if we could publish in each issue a budget concerning the several branches of the outside service, that mere fact would have the effect of cultivating the common sympathy which is the very foundation upon which must rest the structure of improved work and improved conditions which it is the aim of all civil service movements to raise.

How is this to be done? If we had a Garrett O'Connor everywhere and in every branch of the service, we should have that which is necessary to the success of every journal, a mass of material only the selections

and boilings-down of which could find space in the paper. Could we command unlimited organization, of course, it would be easy to attain the end desired. But how can we, with only the power now at our command, find and enthuse the men and women who are to make *The Civilian* the "family journal" of every part of the civil service?

We see no way for it at present but for our friends to volunteer. Therefore:

Everybody! Send us facts about your own part of the service or about anything else of interest to yourself and others as civil servants. Write them if they are not in print in suitable form. But, if you see a printed item, send that. If a meeting is held, send a report of it to *The Civilian*. If a meeting is not held, that ought to be held, write about it. If conditions are unsatisfactory, say so; if they are satisfactory tell us who the man or men are to whom credit should be given. First, last and always, give *The Civilian* the facts, and also the opinion of yourself and others who are interested.

No; we do not promise to print all that is sent to us. But we do promise that if facts and opinions concerning the outside service are sent us, they will be given preference over other matter except that relating to the civil service as a whole.



THE AVERAGE LIFE.

It may never have been so stated before, but the fact is nevertheless, that an appointment to the civil service of a person who regards the civil service as a career means the acceptance by that person of the average life so far as benefits and emoluments are concerned. In the slums and among the very poor you find no civil servants. On the other hand, no civil servant has ever made

himself a millionaire out of his earnings. The hovel and the palace are alike closed to him; the civil servant dwells in a house.

This is the essential idea back of all civil service laws and all civil service reforming. If it were more clearly and constantly kept in mind our management of civil service affairs would be all the better.

In the first place, for instance, this idea shows us without need of further demonstration that it is not reasonable, or even possible, to apply to the civil service the methods that are applied to an ordinary competitive business. The employee of a grocery firm may go on to become a partner in the business and a millionaire; or he may be discharged at any time and die of starvation. As the hope of the first is denied the civil servant, so he will not face the chance of the second. Therefore, we must have permanent appointment for the civil servant. Thus, our present system in this matter is not the result of politics or of organizations of civil servants; it is the natural outworking of inherent forces. On the other hand, the civil servant must keep out of politics—not because his minister tells him so or even because the law of the land so declares, but because that is an essential part of the system which fixes the civil servant's life at an average. In other words, the civil servant is, by the very facts of the case, a middle-of-the-road person and cannot take a side without violating the law of his existence.

Again: The salary of the civil servant must be higher at beginning and lower at ending than that of other people in employments calling for equal qualifications. Some people will not believe this at first; but when they see how this tendency to average works, they will understand that the forces in the situation will have it so. On the other hand, the spending of those salaries may more easily run on lines of co-operation

than the spending of the earnings of other people, this also being an outcome of the natural law which fixes the civil servant's position at an average.

And so we might go on through many sermon-headings. But, to come at once to lastly and application, the point is this: Many civil servants, even leaders in the movement to improve the service, are too apt to think that conditions are the outcome of arrangement with the government or of agitation within the service. It is very true that we cannot attain the ideal in this any more than in any other matter without much discussion and much arranging. But it is also true that the ideal to be attained in this matter is not a maximum but an average. Could we by any means gain special privileges and advantages for the civil service, it would do no good; it would only mean that people not fit to serve the public—mere grafters, idlers and fakers—would crowd the ranks, grab the privileges, and leave the workers to lower pay and worse conditions than ever. It is not for the civil service to ask for favors. But neither should we submit to unfairness. The very nature of our position makes it necessary that we should have all the disadvantages of the average; but the public service will suffer unless the advantages of the average are equally confirmed to us.

A correspondent of the *Daily Mail* of London, England, makes the remarkable statement that the reason why it is impossible in some districts to carry out the "back to the land" idea by dividing the land amongst many small holders and cultivators is the absence of railway communication. He advocates the building of light railways or some other means of affording ready communication with the towns and cities.

HON. L. O. TAILLON.

Hon. Louis Olivier Taillon, K.C., D.C.L., who has recently been appointed to the important office of postmaster of the city of Montreal, is one of Canada's old and respected politicians. He was born in 1840 and called to the bar in 1865, having since then a distinguished career in the legal profession.

He was one of the originators of the French-Canadian National Congress in Montreal in 1874 and began his political career when he was elected member for Montreal East in the Quebec legislature in 1875. He was speaker of the assembly from 1882 to 1884, in which year he became attorney-general of the province. He was leader of the opposition in the legislature from 1886 to 1890 and premier of the province from 1892 to 1896. He was appointed postmaster-general in 1896 but was unsuccessful at the federal general elections of that year and 1900, after which he retired to private life after long and honorable service. He is an uncle of Sir Rodolphe Forget of Montreal.

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION.

The report of the Commission of Conservation on "Lands, Fisheries and Game, and Minerals" is a work which reflects credit upon the country and upon those who prepared it.

It deals exhaustively and authoritatively with the subjects to which it is devoted, subjects which, hitherto, have not been well enough understood even by our public men. By patient labour and by availing themselves of all sources of information, some of them very obscure and hard to find, the officers of the Commission, with the assistance of other experts, have succeeded in bringing together in useful and most attractive form facts which, being made

known to the public, must help to enlighten the public mind on the conservation of natural resources and strengthen the public determination to prevent waste and to improve, where possible, our great heritage. The difference between barbarism and civilization is the difference between waste and use—between a lack of public policy and a wise public policy of Conservation.

CUSTOMS ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

The Ottawa Customs Association held its annual meeting January 4th. Reports from officers showed that 1911, the first year of the association's existence, was very successful. A resolution of condolence was adopted for the family of the late P. E. Ryan, who died last autumn while president of the association. It was decided to reduce the fees of members from \$3 to \$1 per year, there being an unnecessarily large surplus in the treasury. A constitution was adopted. It declares the object of the association to be "maintenance of goodfellowship among its members and promotion of their mutual interests." The officers for 1912 elected are: Hon. Pres. F. M. Journeaux; Hon. Vice-Pres. R. A. Clarke; president, R. Spittal; vice-president, A. M. Routhier; secretary, W. Gilchrist; treasurer, W. J. Fairbairn; delegate to the civil service federation, T. H. Burns; auditors, C. Whittier and F. Kehce.

Thousand of reindeer are now in Alaska, and are multiplying rapidly. The Eskimos and others who own them find them indispensable for food and useful for transportation of their produce. The meat of the reindeer is used extensively for food in the cities, and it is said to be as good as the best beef.—The Argonaut.

"MADE IN OTTAWA"

STOVES & RANGES

Sold Direct from "Factory to You"

On the Convenient Lease System

OR AT CLOSE CASH PRICE

Better values in either case are not obtained, while the practise of giving a preference to "OTTAWA MADE", (quality being equal) is commendable and also profitable in case of accident or wear.

Please See Our Lines Before Buying

The National Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
363 Bank St.

CIVIL SERVANTS

Phone 3397

SPECIAL PRICES TO

CIVIL SERVANTS

Anything in Sporting Goods.
 Edison Phonographs and Records.
 Agents for Spalding and D. & M. Goods

HURD & CO.

Successor to
 Hurd & McBride

191
Sparks St.

ONE Visible Model 10 REMINGTON Typewriter

in use in your office, will absolutely prove to you the enduring leadership of the Remington. And every additional one simply piles up the proof.

Remember that we guarantee your satisfaction.

Remington Typewriter Co.
 Limited

35 Queen Street - Ottawa



Business
Man's
Lunch,
Full course
SPECIAL
50c.

Murphy - Gamble Limited

Hair
Dressing and
Manicuring
Parlors on
Balcony.

6 2 0 1

Our Phone Number

Our January 20%

Cash Discount Sale.

Our Annual 20% Cash Discount Sale, the event that thousands anticipate, is in full force, and furnishes an extraordinary opportunity for shrewd buyers to save seven-fold bank interest on high class merchandise, practicable for immediate use or future requirements. The bulk of our splendid stock is selling at 80 cts. in the dollar, while in every department where clearing sales are in force, the range of discounts reaches as high as 50% or half price.

This is particularly the case in the Ready-to-Wear and Millinery Departments, and as snaps are occurring every day throughout the store bargain lovers should watch the daily announcements in the newspapers, so as to keep informed of events just as they transpire, and avail themselves of them.

Select
Vegetables
from the
South.

Murphy - Gamble Limited

The Term
"out of season
is unknown
in our
store.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Gilpin, who has a pleasant wit and loves a timely joke, met me on the street last Saturday. His moustache was frosted white. Keep that point in mind: "Well, Gilp.," said I, "it is cold." And, without warning, Gilpin asked me what was the difference between his moustache just then and his furnace. I gave it up of course. "Well, my moustache," he said, "is cold down and my furnace is coaled up." Pretty good that for Gilpin, wasn't it?

I tell this little story to remind you that winter is here at last and it becomes us all to find some form of vigorous exercise. Gilpin goes in for condundrums but he is a man of a strong constitution. We cannot all stand the strain of that diversion, invigorating as it is. I purpose dealing with some of the other kinds of sport that are suitable to civil servants during the season when the thermometer hovers around the price of eggs in the golden days of 1878. Some of these sports are prescribed by the authorities and must be engaged in whether the players are willing or not. By recognizing the advantages of these as amusements instead of complaining of them as regulations we can improve both our bodies and our sports.

The first game I would mention is called Forfeits, or Drawing the Line. It is of the nature of an obstacle race. Any number of players can take part. One is chosen as Ruler. He is not, on that account, the Governor General or the Prime Minister even. His title signifies only that he is the one who draws the line. He is at a central point in one

of the departmental buildings and has a book laid on a desk before him and a clock. The other players are scattered over the city in their beds. Some are provided with alarm clocks, which are set at various hours. This variety of settings constitutes one of the handicaps. At 7.30 a.m.—according to each alarm clock—the players enter the race. Some are further handicapped by wives, children and furnaces. Some have to strop razors and make lather or hook up dresses in the back. All are supposed to halt for at least ten minutes at a hurdle called the breakfast table, but each is free to use his discretion on points like this.

The object of the game is to sign the book at the central point before 9.15 — by the central clock — at which time the Ruler—draws the line. The forfeits claimed for failure to sign above the line may be either of an immediate or a deferred nature. This is left to the judgment of the Ruler. Immediate forfeits are in the form of additional hours of labour as a rule. Deferred forfeits may take any form from the withholding of a statutory increase to dismissal from the game. The Ruler may, if he wishes, smite any player who loses over the head with his ferule. This counts as one strike. He may also excuse players who give reasons for their failure to sign above the line. Anchor ice scores heavily for a player. Oversleeping gets no allowance now, except the player has been at a Rideau Hall dance the night before. He is then given a base on balls.

Although the rules of the game are not yet properly codified, which fact leads to bad feeling at times and sometimes to the mobbing of the Rulers and of the umpires, there is no sport better calculated to strengthen the muscles and develop the nerve than this of Drawing the Line. If the forfeit side could be balanced by the awarding of premiums to those who win out on the Ruler the game might come to rival hockey as a lucrative and a moral sport.

Catch-as-catch-can, or Blind Man's Buff, is a game for dark winter days. All the players are blindfolded except one called the Chief who is known by his long coat-tails. The object of the game is to catch hold of the coat-tails and to maintain hold on them until the Chief says the player is It. The game may be varied by putting coats with long tails on the backs of chairs. Great amusement is caused by the players pulling lustily at the tails of these dummy chiefs. They imagine that they are It and wait patiently, sometimes impatiently, for the pronunciation of the magic word. In some contests the chief has a phonograph inside the coat of a dummy which repeats It, It, It at stated intervals. This pleases the player grasping the coat-tails immensely. In the meantime the Chief is endeavouring to make the player who has hold of his coat-tails believe that he is pulling the dummy's tails. The excitement is great but the prizes are few. There is a movement on foot to remedy the latter defect by eliminating the pull as a feature of the game and by having anyone proclaimed It who can touch the real Chief. For a long time men only were permitted to play the game, but the Umpires have expressed their willingness to open the sport to women. The objection to this innovation is that these players would have too great a margin in their favour on account of the open work style of handkerchief in vogue

The Hughes-Owens Co.

LIMITED

Montreal & Winnipeg

MANUFACTURERS OF
BLUE AND BLACK PRINT
PAPERS

IMPORTERS OF
EVERYTHING of the DRAW-
ING OFFICE.

Coté & Co.

Importers & Manufacturers of

HATS, CAPS, & FURS

Gent's Furnishings



114 & 116 Rideau Street
OTTAWA

Phone 2412

IT'S NOT ECONOMY

To buy more clothes when your old suit can be made to look as good as new by only cleaning, and we have specialized in this process, and can clean your clothes to your satisfaction.

R. PARKER & Co.

Cleaners and Dyers.

211 Sparks St. - OTTAWA
PHONE 7217.

among them with which they would in time, insist that they should be blindfolded instead of with the wads of wool pulled over the eyes of the male players.

This game must not be confounded with Blind Man's Bluff. That is another game entirely, in which people born blind try to give others the impression that nothing escapes them. This sport, if one may call it such, is as melancholy as mixed doubles at Bridge and does not deserve encouragement.

"Letter, Letter, who has the letter?" is a game primarily devised for correspondence clerks, but a whole department may be drawn into it as the play gets exciting. One of the players, under the pretence of filing or indexing a letter, hides it under his blotter or in his hat or some other obvious place. The Leader, who may be a deputy-minister or one designated by him, comes into the room and calls "Letter, letter, who has the letter?" The player hiding the letter then slips out of the room. The other players begin the search. The object is to delay the finding of the letter, as the one who discovers the hiding place is penalized as being the person responsible for the disappearance of the correspondence. Special points are given to the player who can suggest the most impossible place for the letter to be in. Complexity may be added to the sport by a cross-index system, whereby the players can be led on a great number of false scents. The letter, when found, is hidden again as it has no uses, as a rule, but as a means of playing the game. A circular letter may be used. In that case much merriment may be aroused by someone saying, "Well, we should find it, because it is always round whether you need it or not."

Lack of space forbids me going into details concerning other games that civil servants play or may play. I must content myself with naming a few,—such as Authors, or guess-

ing a minister's name from his signature; Solitaire, which consists in doing today what was done yesterday; Follow-the-Leader, or looking up precedents; Economy, a sort of gymnastic exercise in which the player tries to make both ends meet; Hitting-the-Pipe, a variation of Puss-in-the-Corner; and Who's-Who, which is, however, more a profession than an amusement.

Play the Game! The odds may be against you, the sun in your face, and the field like a mire. Buck the line! Call the other fellow's bluff! You may not be able to get a new deal, but you need not let anyone get your goat.

NOUVELLE ANNEE.

Le Temps, d'un geste familier,
A retourné son sablier,
Janvier va remplacer Décembre;
Et de l'horloge, à petit bruit,
Les douze larmes de minuit
Viennent de rouler dans la chambre.
Le front couronné de jasmin
Et de vrais rubans pomponnée,
Voici venir la jeune année:
Bonsoir, hier! Bonjour, demain!

Aux aventures des marchands
Brillent les pantins alléchants
Dardant l'émail de leurs prunelles,
Cette nuit, dans leurs draps frileux,
Les garçons font des rêves bleus
Où passent des polichinelles!
Les filles voient sur leur chemin
Quelque poupée enrubannée.
Voici venir la jeune année:
Bonsoir, hier! Bonjour, demain!

Les grands sont de la fête aussi.
Madame, qui n'a pour souci
Que de paraître toujours belle
Voit passer dans les cieus serains
Des anges portant des écrins
Et des bijoux par ribambelle.
Oh! quel beau rêve surhumain
D'être plus belle qu'une chasse ornée!
Voici venir la jeune année:
Bonsoir, hier! Bonjour, demain!

Monsieur, lui, quarante ans passés
Ventre rond, cheveux... espacés—
L'âge des ambitions mûres—
Croit que l'on rend justice enfin
A son esprit subtil et fin
Aux combinaisons toujours sûres!
De quel joli trait de carmin

Sa boutonnière est dessinée!
Voici venir la jeune année:
Bonsoir, hier! Bonjour, demain!

Maigre, dans ton habit râpé,
Et ce soir, sans avoir soupé,
Cherchant le sommeil sur la paille,
O! pauvre gueux! comme tu dois
Rêver, en te léchant les doigts,
De quelque céleste ripaille.
Ton corps, sec comme un parchemin,
Danse une gigue irraisonnée.
Voici venir la jeune année:
Bonsoir, hier! Bonjour, demain!

Et toi, pauvre amant délaissé
Qui, dans notre siècle pressé,
Crois à l'Amour, cette folie!
Rêve, O! rêve suavement,
Don Quichotte de sentiment,
A l'infidèle qui t'oublie,
Regarde, elle te tend la main,
Elle t'aime, ta Dulcinée!
Voici venir la jeune année:
Bonsoir, hier! Bonjour, demain!

PATRONAGE SELF-DESTRUCTIVE.

Mr. F. Kuhn, of Ottawa, calls attention to the following taken from the Hamilton Review:

"Mr. Middleboro, of North Grey, voiced an opinion quite common among serious public men, when he said the other day that it would be a great relief to members of parliament if they were not compelled to make recommendations for positions under the Government. Practically any man big enough to be a member of parliament, is disgusted with the petty worries of "patronage." Only 'street-corner politicians,' who live and flourish by such means, like the personal importance that it gives them. 'Patronage' is a weakness to any party in power. There probably never has been a government which would not have been stronger if it had been wholly deprived of this 'privilege.' Governments do not get into power through the efforts of the little fellows who want some picayune office or other, but by a wave of public opinion aroused by some striking issue. Then, once in

Bonds & Investments

G. W. FARRELL & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

BOND BROKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS

Correspondence Invited.

45 St. Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL

power, every piece of 'patronage' becomes a means of sterilizing one friend and creating a dozen enemies. The man who is satisfied retires from politics and the others work harder than ever—and against the Government. It is a truism, known to all politicians, that a Government gradually surrounds itself in this way with a circle of malicious enemies who only await a safe chance to drag it down. Real Civil Service Reform, which would cover most of the appointive public positions, can only be achieved by an agreement between the parties. If one party breaks through the agreement, the other party must. But it would seem as if the two "front benches" could easily come to such an agreement in a spirit of mutual self-defence. The task of the leaders of every Government would be greatly simplified by such an arrangement: and the standard of the rank and file would be automatically raised."

"PEACE BRIDGE" MEMORIAL.

(Garrett O'Connor.)

In the Welland Tribune, for which journal I reported at Niagara Falls over twenty years ago, I incidentally suggested the usefulness of a free bridge across Niagara river to connect the American Reservation and the Queen Victoria, Niagara Falls Park. But it was in July, 1909, when there was talk in the newspapers of holding a Canadian-American peace celebration, that it occurred to me that a "Peace Bridge" (or "Link of Love," as I termed it), connecting the parks at the Falls, free to all, would be a grand memorial of the century of peace since the war of 1812-14. I sent my idea to the Toronto, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Welland newspapers, also to several public men. My suggestion became popular.

It was not long before American

public men interested in the peace celebration, American journals, Buffalo and Fort Erie boards of trade, etc., were making their own of my pet idea—(but never mentioning who the author was)—of which I am proud. Buffalo and Fort Erie people coolly proposed that the proposed bridge be built at the head of Niagara river. Welland County Council heard a report from Reeve Foster, Fort Erie, on the matter, this gentleman also failing to name the author or explain why his idea should be seized and applied to a most unsuitable place. A society was started in New York, having for its chairman a Mr. John T. Stewart. This society also saw fit to adopt my suggestion, which is gratifying; but when stating at a meeting in New York a week ago, with Hon. R. L. Borden present, that the New York Peace Society favored the building of a "Peace Bridge" at Niagara

Social Prominence and Fine Furniture

A Royal Governor General and a change of Government will give unusual brilliancy to the social season, and persons who are prominent socially or officially will be interested in knowing that our stock of DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM and BED ROOM FURNITURE is specially selected to satisfy fastidious patrons. This is the best time to make selections.

CASH or CREDIT

S. A. LUKE, 59-61 Rideau St.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

Falls, why did not Mr. Stewart give credit to the writer for the idea? True, I did not patent the idea, which I hoped to see adopted by the Canadian and American governments, but I did, and do, hope to receive credit for suggesting the erection of a useful, permanent and beautiful bridge, at the most important point on the American frontier, Niagara Falls, where it would testify, to the millions who visit the Falls from all parts of the earth, that Canadians and Americans had been staunch friends for one hundred years.

Being a civil servant, it will not be out of place to make my explanation and complaint in our "family journal," *The Civilian*. I have ample proof in newspaper clippings and letters of the truth of my claim.

I notice that a Welland paper reports that three members had spoken to the premier of the memorial bridge built from Fort Erie to Buffalo, but I sincerely hope that Hon. R. L. Borden, if he shows interest in the proposal will vote in favor of building the "Peace Bridge" at our World's wonder, Niagara Falls. The cost of the bridge might be borne by the Canadian government, Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, the United States Government and New York state government. The cost to each, considering the great importance of the memorial, would be comparatively small. I take great pleasure in drawing the attention of Hon. R. L. Borden and Sir J. P. Whitney to the matter.

Personals.

Born.

PROUDMAN...On Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. John Proudman, of the Experimental Farm, a daughter.

ANDERSON—On Jan. 5th, at Maternity Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Anderson, of the Interior Department, a son.

Married.

JEFFRY—MURPHY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 1911, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Newman, Sarah Jeffry, eldest daughter of W. H. Jeffry of the Postal Stores Branch, P. O. Dept. to John Francis Murphy.

DONALD—WATT — At Montreal, on Dec. 30th, 1911, by Rev. A. A. Bradley, Mrs. Myrtle Pearl Donald to James Thomas Watt, of the Department of Interior.

Died.

COCHRANE—On Friday, the 29th Dec., 1911, Hortense Cochrane, only and beloved child of H. J. Cochrane, of the Department of Agriculture, aged 3 years and 4 months.

WATTERS—On Dec. 30th, 1911, Barbara Oliver Watters, wife of James Dunnet of the Department of Interior, aged 60 years.

MURPHY—On Dec. 31st, 1911, William Henry Murphy of the Post Office Department, in his 72nd year.

If you want the best, drink . . . **DOW'S** Ales, Porter and Crown Stout
The Standard of Excellence in Canada
for over 100 years.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

The Fortnight in Sport.

A Review, with comments, of the leading events in current Canadian Athletics.

By "Casbel Byron"

Under this heading *The Civilian* deems it fitting to record with sorrow the untimely death of one of the best known of the many patrons of sport in the Capital—Mr. John P. Dickson. Mr. Dickson while not a member of the Civil Service was indirectly connected with it, having been a son-in-law of the Auditor-General, Mr. John Fraser and a brother-in-law of Mr. W. A. Fraser of the Agriculture Department. He was an untiring worker of the Ottawa Hockey Club and his untimely death is much regretted. He had a genial manner and a generous disposition which endeared him to all classes of the community

The present summer season in the Antipodes does not seem favourable to the athletes of northern climes. The English cricket team now touring Australia has met with but indifferent success. The Canadian 'pug' Langford sustained a severe reverse recently in his match with McVey. Now comes the news that the lawn tennis contests for the Davis cup, in New Zealand, have resulted in defeats for the United States challengers in both the singles and doubles. The American team was a good one, consisting of Larned, the veteran, and Beals Wright of Boston and Megloughlin of California. They won but one set in each contest. It is to be hoped that the challengers from England will succeed in bringing the trophy north of the equator, next year.

The great foot running event of the season was the Powderhall Marathon at Glasgow in Xmas week. This was a 25 mile grind, with entries from all over the world. The Canadian runners on the whole did excellently. Hans Holmer of Quebec, was

second and Cameron of Nova Scotia third. The race was won by Kihelminer of Finland. Tom Longboat who led up to 16 miles was forced to drop out. It is said that he was indulging in the 'firewater' up to the day of the race, under which circumstances his collapse is not to be wondered at. The same thing occurred at the Olympic Marathon in 1908. The Onandagan seems to be 'all in.'



Hockey at the Capital is receiving 'Royal' patronage in both senses of the word. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught and household are lending their presence to the great winter sport.

The New Edinburgh amateur team journeyed to Winnipeg and met defeat after two hard contests.

Ottawa College sent a seven to Boston but failed to win, although their second game had to be finished in overtime.

On the Pacific Coast the game seems to be on in full blast. It must be quite a novelty to the "native sons and daughters" to witness a fast game of hockey on skates.

The Ottawa professional club started the season with a match against Quebec and drew 3,000 spectators. Ottawa won 6—5.

The Wanderers opened the season by "white washing" the Canadians, who are suffering greatly from the loss of Lalonde.

On Saturday last the Ottawa team went to Montreal and were defeated to the tune of 9—5. It is claimed by the team from the Capital that the new rule of playing six men instead of seven, together with other amendments now in vogue, was the cause of their downfall. The Wanderers were very much strengthened by the addition of the Cleghorn brothers of last year's Renfrew team.



The Scottish curlers arrived on the last day of the year at Halifax, and received a royal welcome. The party consists of six rinks and matches will be played throughout Canada for the next two months. So far the visitors have been very successful and the fate of the Strathcona trophy will no doubt be in the balance until the conclusion of the tour. This cup was donated by Lord Strathcona and will be taken back by the Scotsmen should they have a majority of points in the aggregate of all their matches. If not, it will remain in Canada. Elaborate entertainment is being prepared for the visitors in Montreal, Toronto and other cities.



The trotting races of the Ottawa Valley Driving club took place last week at Lansdowne Park, and brought together a large number of the harness racing patrons. The attendance was good, ... remarkably good considering the extremely cold weather. Standing around in a high wind, at 20 below zero, has not many points about it to commend it. Yet many did it for the three afternoons of the meet.

One of the fortunate winners was Mr. L. J. Tarte, of Montreal, son of

the late Hon. J. I. Tarte, formerly minister of Public Works.

Mr. P. P. Salter made an excellent presiding judge, while Mr. C. Howard Putnam performed the arduous duties of secretary in a capable manner.

Notes.

It is said that His Excellency, the Governor General is lending his patronage only to the amateur hockey games. *The Civilian* is satisfied that this decision of His Excellency, if true, will be received with enthusiasm by all the lovers of clean, amateur sport in Canada.

One of the objections actually advanced against the new hockey rules by one of the players is that they eliminate all rough and 'dirty' play! Many people have been kept away from the matches just because of the rowdy actions of some of the players.

The first match of the Pacific Hockey League took place in Victoria on New Year's Eve, against New Westminster. It drew 4,000 spectators. What a 'gate' they will have in Vancouver. By the way, it is said that the sheet of ice in the latter city is the finest in Canada—which is saying something.

Walker House

"The House of Plenty"

Toronto's Famous Hotel

where Living is a Real Pleasure

American and European Plans

GEO. WRIGHT & CO., - Proprietors

THE Pritchard & Andrews
Company of Ottawa, Limited.

GENERAL ENGRAVERS
AND BRASS WORKS

264 Sparks Street, Ottawa