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Proportional Representation, or the Hare-Spence System of Election.

A Description of the Method by which it is Proposed in Future to Elect the Officers of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa. — A Somewhat Intricate, but Interesting and Effective Innovation.

The objects of Proportional Representation in the political field have been recently defined as follows:

(1) To destroy the political monopoly exercised by the "party machine," with its accompaniments of disfranchisement, misrepresentation, plutocratic rule, gerrymandering, bribery, lying, crookedness, party bitterness and kindred political evils. (2) To substitute therefor a just and proportional representation of all the electors, thereby making every vote effective, giving in the legislatures a true reflection of public opinion, and permitting the election of the best men.

In the civil service case its adoption would be by way of offset to the preponderating influence which a candidate from a large department would have as compared with a small one.

There are several different systems of Proportional Representation, but the one that is making the greatest progress is that known as the Hare-Spence system, which is used to elect the Tasmanian Parliament, the South African Senate, and the City Councils of Johannesburg and Pretoria. It has also the great merit of being adapted to the election of a single officer, such as a mayor.

There are two distinct and different uses of the Hare-Spence system: First, to elect a single officer; secondly, to elect several representatives at the same time.

Electing Single Officers.

Dealing first with the election of single officers, we find that the or-

inary system has two disadvantages, namely: (1) It has the tendency to discourage the making of more than two nominations; (2) When more than two nominations are made, the election may so result that the highest candidate has only a minority of the votes cast, thus making it necessary to hold a second or third election if the rules require a clear majority.

The Hare-Spence method of election is free from these defects. It encourages freedom of nomination, and gives always a clear majority at one balloting, no matter how many candidates may be running.

Where there are only two candidates, the ordinary system of course is used. But let us take a case where there are four candidates, A, B, C and D, in the running.

Each voter is instructed to mark his ballot for all the candidates in the order of his preference, with the figures 1, 2, 3, etc. To explain this more fully, take the case of a voter who wants D to be elected, and who thought B the least desirable of the candidates, and who preferred A to C. That voter would mark his ballot thus:

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| A | | 2 |
| B | | 4 |
| C | | 3 |
| D | | 1 |

The voter could, of course, simply put no mark at all against B, which would equally well indicate a fourth place.

The ballots having been distributed, marked by the voters and collected, the first operation is to sort out the ballots according to the first choice or No. 1 votes, paying no attention to the other choices. On the completion of this count of first choices the tally-clerks add up the total for each candidate, and announce the result, say as follows:

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| A | 32 |
| B | 40 |
| C | 32 |
| D | 20 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 124 |

The majority required for election is therefore 63. No candidate having this number of votes, the next step is to exclude the man having the smallest number of first-choice votes. This is D. The whole of D's twenty ballots are distributed amongst the three remaining candidates, according to the second-choice the voters had marked. Four go to A, five to B and six to C, making the totals thus:

| | |
|---------|----|
| A | 36 |
| B | 45 |
| C | 38 |

The reason why only fifteen of the twenty ballots are transferred is because five of D's supporters marked only first-choices on their ballots, thereby throwing away part of their voting power.

No candidate has yet a majority, and it is therefore necessary to exclude A, who is now at the bottom of the poll. Thirteen of his ballots go to B and eight to C. Wherever D's name occurs as second choice it is passed over, and the third-choice taken instead, because D, being "out," could not use it. The result of these transfers are as follows:

| | |
|---------|----|
| B | 59 |
| C | 46 |

This elects B. Fourteen ballots which came from A could not be transferred at all, because the voters had not marked choices on them. They thereby put themselves in the

same position as if they had not voted, and their ballots became null and void. B has a clear majority of the good ballots which remained.

Another Illustration.

The following is an account of the recent election of three delegates by the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto to attend an important congress, which will show the Hare-Spence system in actual operation in the second of the cases above mentioned.

The instructions given to voters were as follows:

"Place against the names of three or more candidates the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., in the order of your choice: figure 1 against the name of the candidate of your first choice, figure 2 against your second choice, and so on.

"Your vote will count for one candidate only, and the several names that you write (or mark) are in the nature of alternates. You will not help any candidate by marking only one or two names, but will simply lose part of your voting power."

In the count, the first operation was to sort and tally the first-choices. The following shows names of candidates and number of first-choice votes received by each:

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Bancroft | 13 |
| Kennedy | 17 |
| Gibbons | 20 |
| McCarthy | 13 |
| Glockling (Wm.)... | 19 |
| McDougall | 5 |
| Richards | 5 |
| Richardson | 29 |
| Sinclair | 2 |

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 123 |

There was only one spoiled ballot, and that came apparently from pure inadvertance on the part of the voter. He had marked correctly a good number of choices, but had put the figure "1" twice over.

When all the ballots had been sorted into these nine heaps, the next operation was to find the "quota," or number of votes which would ensure the election of one candidate. This was done by dividing the 123 ballots by three, the number of delegates to be elected; giving 41 as the

result. If there had been any "remainder," it would simply have been ignored.

A glance at the above table will show that no candidate had a "quota." Sinclair, McDougall, and Richards, being at the bottom of the poll with small figures, were excluded, and their votes transferred to second, etc., choices, with the following result:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Bancroft | 17 |
| Kennedy | 20 |
| Gibbons | 21 |
| McCarthy | 13 |
| Glockling... .. | 23 |
| Richardson | 29 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 123 |

It will be seen that nothing was lost by the twelve voters who supported McDougall, Richards and Sinclair, because they all had marked enough second, etc., choices on their ballots, and therefore all their ballots were transferred to stronger candidates. This was a decided advantage in such a close contest as this one. A comparison of the figures in the two preceding tables will show where their ballots went to.

Six candidates remained, and McCarthy was next excluded, he having the lowest number of votes. The voters had marked plenty of choices, and every one of McCarthy's ballots was able to be transferred, with this result:

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Bancroft... .. | 17 |
| Kennedy... .. | 21 |
| Gibbons | 22 |
| Glockling... .. | 34 |
| Richardson | 29 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 123 |

This showed plainly that most of McCarthy's supporters were friends of Glockling, for eleven out of the thirteen ballots went to the latter. Bancroft was the next man out. Result:

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Kennedy... .. | 21 |
| Gibbons | 34 |
| Glockling... .. | 37 |
| Richardson | 30 |
| Null ballot | 1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 123 |

This ended the election. Kennedy being the lowest, had to go out, and only three were left, who were declared elected as coming nearest to the quota 41. If Kennedy's ballot had been transferred, it would probably have resulted in a quota for one or two, possibly for all of the remaining candidates; but there was no object in such a transfer, because it could not affect the result.

It will be noticed how fairly these 124 voters were represented. The 34 men who elected Gibbons were not the same men that elected Glockling; or Richardson; the 37 who elected Glockling were different men from those who elected Richardson or Gibbons; and the 30 who elected Richardson were not the same men who elected the other two. In other words, the voters practically divided themselves into three nearly equal groups, each group being represented by the one man it most preferred, and no group interfering with the choice of either of the others.

A SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE.

A young Irishman, in want of a five-pound note, wrote to his uncle as follows:

"Dear Uncle:

"If you could see how I blush for shame while I am writing, you would pity me. Do you know why? Because I have to ask you for a few pounds, and do not know how to express myself. It is impossible for me to tell you; I prefer to die. I send you this by messenger, who will wait for an answer. Believe me, my dearest uncle,

"Your most obedient and affectionate Nephew.

"P.S.—Overcome with shame for what I have written, I have been running after the messenger in order to take the letter from him, but I cannot catch him up. Heaven grant that something may happen to stop him, or that this letter may be lost!"

The uncle was naturally touched, but was equal to the emergency. He replied as follows:

"My Dear Jack:

"Console yourself and blush no longer. Providence has heard your prayers — the messenger lost your letter.

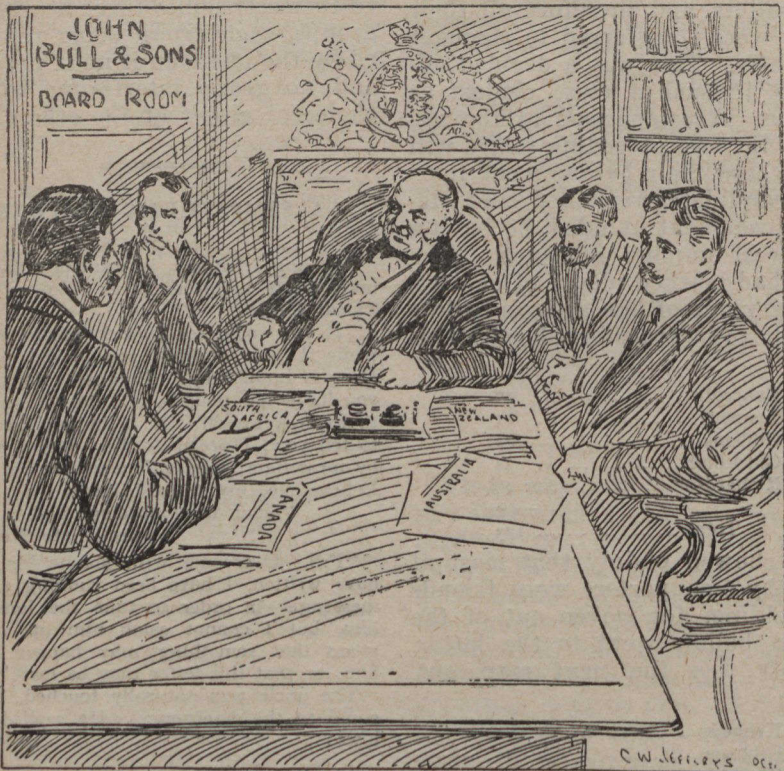
"Your affectionate Uncle."

THE CENSUS STAFF IS NOW RECRUITED BY THE SAME METHODS AS THE INSIDE SERVICE.

The civil service commissioners give notice that the examination for candidates for positions on the census clerical staff will begin on the second Wednesday of February, and also, if necessary, at the time of the holding of the regular semi-annual examinations. Intending applicants must file their applications at least one month before the examinations.

The subjects for the third division will be writing, spelling, arithmetic, composition, geography and transcription with typewriting as an optional subject. For the second division the subjects will be writing, spelling, arithmetic, composition, literature, geography and any two of the subjects of history, economics and French. If the candidates are French the last option subject will be English.

THE NEW IPERIALISM.



Drawing by C. W. Jefferys in The Canadian Courier.

An Interesting Promotion System.

Collector Loeb's Rehabilitation of the Custom Staff at New York. — Seniority vs. Comparative Efficiency. — A Substitute for Superannuation.

Soon after the appointment of Hon. William Loeb, as Collector of the Port of New York, the promotion regulations requiring examinations by the civil service commission were suspended in order that he might have a free hand in accomplishing a reorganization of the administrative force. Reorganization has now taken place on a large scale; titles and grades of salary have been rearranged; and a new system of promotion introduced.

This system is based on seniority rather than on examination for comparative efficiency. Only one examination remains; in order to pass from the sub-clerical to the clerical grades, it is necessary to undergo a written test as in the past. Except for this, employees are arranged in classes according to the salary received and promotion lists have been made up in the order of length of service within the class. Promotions are made in this order, except when they would involve the advancement of a person obviously unfit on account of age, when, with the consent of the civil service commission, his name may be passed over.

The force of inspectors received the most drastic reorganization. Hitherto they have received \$5 a day, although the work was not equal. District work is much less strenuous than the inspection of baggage, and political pressure was brought to bear to secure assignment to district work. The force of 425 inspectors have been divided into three classes:

Class 2, with compensation at the rate of \$4 per day.

Class 4, with compensation at the rate of \$5 per day.

Class 5, with compensation at the rate of \$6 per day.

A further subdivision of Classes 2 and 4 has been made into:

Class 2, Junior and Class 2, Senior.

Class 4, Junior and Class 4, Senior.

The rearrangement of the force into these classes and subdivisions was made by a committee composed of two from the Collector's office, two from the Surveyor's office and one—a physician—from the office of the civil service commission. Men were assigned to the new classes according to their age, physical condition and capacity as ascertained by this committee.

New appointees to the inspection service will be assigned to Class 2, Junior, at \$4 per day. Thence in order of seniority in this class, they will, as occasion offers, be promoted to Class 4, Junior, at \$5 per day, and in turn to Class 5 at \$6 per day. Persons in the senior grades of Classes 2 and 4 are not eligible for promotion.

These senior grades are created for the purpose of taking care of the older men and assigning them to the easier work which they are fitted to perform. They are filled by the transfer or the demotion of men found to be unfitted to perform the more active work required in the junior grades and in Class 5. Seniors are to perform district duty, although they may be called upon for baggage inspection in emergencies.

This is a practical method devised by Collector Loeb for caring for the superannuated in the absence of any pension or retiring allowance without seriously impairing the efficiency of the service.

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

Ottawa, Nov. 4th, 1910

CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONS.

The Bilingual-school controversy, which rages with such ardour at the moment, takes its immediate, though of course not its ultimate, origin in the act of a civil servant. The betrayal of confidential information by a private secretary is a misdemeanor which may happen anywhere. The present tumult only serves to show by inference how important are the issues entrusted to civil servants—as well as to emphasize, by the mere uproar which it is creating, the infrequency of such breaches of trust in government circles.

The government service could not last a year without falling into chaos if every subordinate could take it upon himself to be disloyal to or to assail his superior. The breach of discipline in the present case is the more flagrant, because of the confidential relations between the secretary and the minister. When men, either in public office or elsewhere, are thrown into such relations, there must be absolute fidelity. If the

subordinate, whether in or out of the government service, finds himself taking part in actions which his conscience cannot approve, he can always resign, and, if necessary, protest afterwards.

The incident is not a pleasant one. But, like the recent case of Kerby, secretary to Mr. Ballinger at Washington, or that of Sir Robert Anderson, who last winter succeeded in stirring the ashes of the Times-Pigott-Parnell trial, it may throw into relief for a moment the thousands of government employees enjoying the absolute and merited confidence of their chiefs in matters many of which would easily set the whole country by the ears.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

As the days get shorter, and the wind colder, a cosy place is the Civil Service Club on Mackenzie avenue, Ottawa. An air of comfort pervades the place from the bottom to the top. Card rooms, reading rooms and quiet nooks for conversation abound. For those who desire some refreshment or a good cigar, the best obtainable is provided. It will not be long before the Club will have to seek larger quarters, and the committee have a location in view which will be ideal. Here it is the intention to provide a dining room, where the bachelor members can board, and practically live. Perhaps a limited number of bedrooms will also be provided. With 3,500 male members of the service in Ottawa, this organization should be one of the best equipped of any in the Capital City. *The Civilian* would suggest that the Executive throw open its doors to the service on some given night, allowing each member of the club the privilege of bringing one guest. It might be made a sort of smoking concert. We predict, in this event, the doubling of the present membership, when the advantages to be derived, together with the low membership fee, are fully appreciated.

As You Like It.

"All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players."

—Jacques.

Of course you have been to the big exhibitions at Ottawa, Buffalo, or elsewhere, and you have seen the "barker" in front of one of the shows—you couldn't help hearing him,—and this is how he barks:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, these young ladies who have kindly obliged with their beautiful ballads have nothing whatever to do with the beautiful and wonderful educational art exhibit now commencing on the inside. Our ladies on the inside do not sing or even talk, yet they hold the spectators spell-bound. I could not exhibit them outside for you for fear of their catching pneumonia. Understand me, ladies and gentlemen, this is no couchee-couchee performance, but an exhibit of living art models fresh from the studios of Paris. I need not tell you that they wear neither rubber boots nor seal-skin sacques. Some narrow-minded people say our show is immodest. I repel the insinuation. If it were immodest, do you suppose that I would be up here representing it? No, I would be down there rubbering with the rest of you. We are not here to open oysters with prayer, ladies and gentlemen, and you didn't come to the Pike to attend a class meeting. The W.C.T.U. is over yonder. The Y.M.C.A. is down there. This is the best show on the Pike. Now commencing; walk in, ladies and gentlemen."

But why go in? Can't you see that the real show is the barker? When a "captain of industry" organizes a ship-building trust and appeals to the dear people to walk right in and see how easy it is to

float ships on the water in the stock, can you not see that he is the whole show, for he is the barker?

When the orator tells you how he has taken care of the working man and how he has saved the country from felonious fallacy, how he has rescued the country's honor and made the flag revered at home and feared abroad, etc., etc., *ad absurdum*; remember he is the best part of the show, for he is the barker.

When the genial gentleman who scrapes acquaintance with you, laughs at your feeble jests, and loses himself in admiration of all your actions, swears eternal devotion to you and is anxious to further your material interests by a perfectly safe little game, smile at him or on him, but remember that he is all the show you will get for your money.

When the agent comes round to sell you a dozen linen handkerchiefs for a dollar, or give you a set of books for a magazine subscription, or take a flashlight picture of your office and you, and you cough up, remember he is the whole show, he is the barker.

When a merchant has an inventory sale in January, a winter clearance sale in February, a dissolution sale in March, a fire sale in April, or an anniversary sale in May, a new partnership sale in June, a cold-summer sale in July, a remnant sale in August, about-to-move-stock-before-free-trade sale in August, a removal sale in September, a Thanksgiving offering sale in November, all of them below cost, you are in a measure prepared for the bankrupt sale

in December. He's the barker. He's the whole show.

Admire the barker's bark if you like, but beware of his bite. He's in business for himself, not you. Be not among the bitten. To be a Sheldonite once in a generation is enough.



A short time ago I was in Washington and there I heard a story of how a certain western lobbyist used to make it "worth while" for legislators to vote as he wished. A Bible Society had placed a copy of the Scriptures in each room of every hotel in the city. Whenever the lobbyist wished to bribe a member he would invite him to his room and, after going over all the legitimate arguments in favor of his measure, would ask if the legislator had ever read the Book of Job. It was a fairly safe guess that he had not, but even if he had, it made no difference.

"It's a wonderful story," the lobbyist would say, "and I think you would find it profitable to read it." Then he would place the Bible in his guest's hand, bidding him read Job while he, the lobbyist, stepped out for a few moments.

"How do you like it so far as you have read?" he would ask when he returned.

If the legislator said he liked it, the lobbyist knew that the bank note which he had previously placed between the leaves at the beginning of the Book of Job was of a satisfactory denomination. My informant said that once a member took the money and then voted against the measure, whereupon the lobbyist frightened him into giving back the money by threatening to prosecute him for grand larceny. And, sure enough, it was nothing else, for the lobbyist had not said a word to indicate that he meant to have the legislator take the money, and, of course, a man has a right to use a \$1,000 bill as a book-mark if he wants to. Did you ask if there are

any readers of the Book of Job in Ottawa? Perish the thought.



When Hiawatha went hunting—as you and I, gentle reader, are perhaps thinking of doing—it was all very simple and informal. Iagod, the marvellous story-teller, just handed him his weapon and said:

"Go, my son, into the forest

Where the red deer herd together,
Kill for us a famous roebuck."

And Hiawatha toddled along with no more to do about licenses and permits than a rabbit. There was no bewhiskered miscreant with a tin star under his wampus to take him to court and fine him \$10.00 per bird for shooting them illegally. But if he lived now in the land of his fathers he would have to have a legal department to make him at all safe. He would run the chance of a term in the penitentiary if he used the wrong sort of bullet, or a too-frequent shotgun, or went anywhere without such a backload of permits, licenses and other papers that their crackling would ordinarily scarce off any roebuck except a deaf one. Opaches, the Robin, would be safe under the song bird laws, and so would Owawa, the Blue-bird. And if, Bobahiles, the Inail, would stand on a fence post and wiggle his fingers at him, little Hi' wouldn't dare shoot until he had figured out what Province he was in and got a lawyer's opinion. Why this going hunting now is like a German marriage,—there's so many formalities to be gone through that the thrill is all out of the affair long before the honeymoon begins. One can't feel the way we used to feel about hunting after solemnly signing away his shootright for a mess of documents. It rubs all the bloom from the peach of a time we otherwise might have. Hunting now is a luxury for the rich; it costs so much in railway fares, in licenses, in backsheesh of one sort or another. Anyhow, hunting is like kissing, it goes by favor. And it is a good deal like kissing

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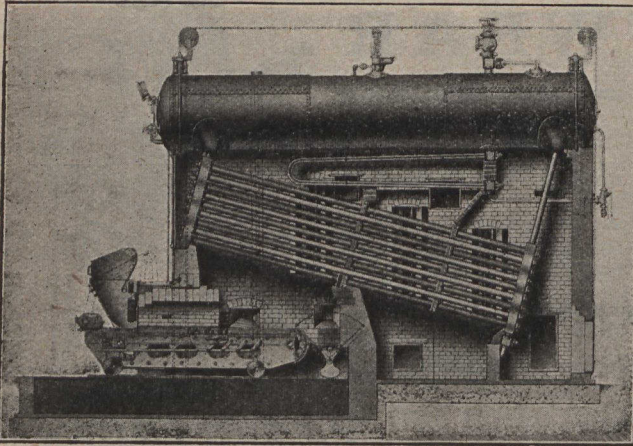
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would be if you had to go to the court house and buy a license and publish notices with your picture and that of the girl before you could fire. Dog gone it.

And hunting a job in the civil service—why 'tis worse than ever. Instead of going round to your member or the other fellow, you have to spend laborious days and toilsome nights in studying up examination papers; afterwards finding out that you have failed to understand the procedure of the civil service commissioners, and that you are too old to have either a pull or a job. Dog-gone it, I say, what's a fellow to do after he has grown grey in the service of his party and there's no foot for him to lean on in the service. Hunting, indeed? But hurrah, there's the Senate for mine. There's one hunting preserve for the faithful yet. So a-hunting I will go. But woe is me, if I meet an M.P. out of a job. Oh, Hiawatha, it is a good job for you that you went to the kingdom of Ponemah when you did!



FOREST PHILOSOPHY.

"Will the coming man marry?" asks a Toronto clergyman. That depends upon the coming woman. If she should want him there will be no escape.

"Come into the garden, Maud,"

But Maud was much too wise.

"Oh, no," said she, "the corn has ears

And the potatoes eyes."

He is a poor mechanic who cannot make an excuse.

The records are scanty, but such as we have

Declare the first womanly bawl
Occurred in the garden when Eve,
red of nose

And tear-stained, deplored the loss
of her clothes—

The Tussock moths ruined 'em all.

As a paradox you can't beat the ague. It stays with people and yet it gives them the shake.

An average man never gets more than average pay.

A French socialist declares that eleven minutes' work a day is enough for any man. Why that odd minute? Splitting hairs is too much labor. Make it ten.

The doctors have demonstrated that they can take a man's heart out and wash it without fatal results. The vast number who need clean hearts, however, will hardly consent to take the treatment.

The latest fad is the conundrum supper. The conundrum, of course, is what are you really eating. Nobody is able to answer it, not even the cook.

Oh, pity him who toils away
And cannot while he strives to win
The golden ducats day by day
Anticipate the fun that may
Be had by blowing money in.

The professional dancing masters are brave. They propose to abolish the "hugging" feature of the modern waltz and two-step, even at the risk of destroying the popularity of the ballroom.

"There's not much difference between me and Eve," said the little girl who had to wear her big sister's cast-off skirts.

"How is that?" asked her chum.

"Why, Eve had to wear leaves, and I have to wear leavings."

She—They say the eyes are the windows of the soul, I believe.

He—Yes, and when a man goes into a drug-store in a local option district and shuts a window quickly the clerk knows just about what the poor soul wants.

JACQUES.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

When Blue Books are Read.

Plato, or it may have been Cato, or Elbert Hubbard,—I am not sure who,—looked forward to the day when either our kings should be philosophers or our philosophers kings. *The Civilian* has been looking forward, too, and Mr. R. E. Young has his field glass in action, and they foresee the day when our deputies shall be artists and our blue books be more entrancing than the *Illustrated News*. I feel like taking a hand in this telescopic game myself, although I sometimes turn from such things to exclaim, as did Fra Lippo Lippi,

"Oh, oh,

It makes me mad to see what men shall do,
And we in our graves."

Yet Time is not such a poor second in the race with Imagination that I may not live to behold the Civil Service List enlivened with short stories and Wordsworth's *Ode to Duty* appearing as a prelude to the Customs returns. In those days we shall read such paragraphs as the following among *The Civilian's* book reviews:—



The Department of Inland Revenue is to be congratulated on the changes made in the cover design of their annual report. While the time-honoured device of the skull surmounted by a demijohn, with the simple tobacco pipes taking the place of the crossbones, served to remind us that death separated the spirit from the clay, the design has never been considered good for bus-

iness purposes. The new cover represents Silenus, with an expression on his face more of contentment than hilarity, astride a cask. In one hand he holds the excise receipts from Walkerville, in the other a memorandum from the outside service on the salary question. There is an evident attempt on the part of the artist to portray the unsteadiness of the balance between these two. On the end of the cask, which faces us like a lambent moon, is inscribed this motto, which we consider a beautiful blending of the stoic and epicurean philosophies:

Spes sibi quisque.

Bibe Dewar's Whisky.

It may be obtained from the Printing Bureau for thirty cents. We refer, of course, to the book.



The first volume of the Auditor-General's report is at hand. We have read it and await with impatience the succeeding chapters of the romance into which are woven the details of the annual expenditure of the state. The art with which this is done marks an era in Canadian literature. As an instance, there is a scene at Grosse Isle, where a ship on which a beautiful Ruthenian maiden comes to Canada, is quarantined. She is the heroine, of course. Her meeting with her lover will probably be described in the report on immigration affairs, and his trial for the murder of an I.C.R. official will grant space for the introduction of the railway and penitentiary appropriations. But we wander from the Grosse Isle incident. Let us quote:

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"Long Simon, with dull patience and sand in his eyes, toiled up the steep ascent to the storehouse.

"I bring the potatoes you ordered, Doctor,—three bushels at 93 cts., and 12 cts. apiece for the bags, a total, sir, of \$3.15.' (This is an obvious overcharge, as a bag holds a bushel and a half.)

"Have you the receipts in triplicate, my man?' asked the doctor.

"Mong Dew,' replied Simon, with the aid of the interpreter (who was employed at the station for 214 days during the last fiscal year at \$3.25 a day) 'I had them, but I gave them to a fair lass on the steamboat who wished to write a letter to her folks on them.'

"This will never do,' said the doctor, lighting a cigar charged to Unforeseen Expenses but disallowed under Section 23 (vide letter to Treasury Board, No. 85), 'I will go and see the girl myself and recover them.'

Ah, luckless Dr. Smithers, little do you dream as you saunter toward the harbour front in that natty uniform of yours, purchased of Snipper & Co., Quebec, for \$29.75, with \$2.98 extra for gold lace, that the maiden whom you are now to see for the first time will draw you into a web of woe from which you shall find no escape but in a watery grave. (The expenses of the inquest in the Smither case are given in detail on page 341.)"

Lack of space forbids further quotations, but our readers must now be aware that the story of Sophroniscavera Czopronovitch, the Empress of the Foothills, is a decided advance on the ordinary departmental fiction.



Census Bulletin, No. 13, the only governmental publication that can now be called a Blue Book, is in blank verse. We trust that we shall not be accused of Canadian boastfulness, or boostfulness, as it is sometimes written, when we rank this effort alongside the famous catalogue

of ships given in Homer. This bulletin deals with the occupations of our people. We quote herewith some lines on Ottawa:

"One Governor, with staff of aide-de camps,
And fifteen ministers of state en route,
With minions and attendants roughly classed
As acting-deputies and other clerks,
In all two thousand and six hundred souls.
Next come the chauffeurs, football champions,
Quick-lunch distributors and all the hordes
In number fourteen thousand less nineteen.
Druggists and those who deal in real estate,
Together with the moving-picture men,
Divide between them twenty thousand more.
The rest are poets, pink-tea fans and snobs.
One can by simple, plain arithmetic
Compute the size of this the last-named class.
And now the sylvan haunts of Billings' Bridge
Invite our footsteps—"

But we will not pursue the bard beyond the Pillars of Hercules.



The Paris Fashion number of the Militia List will be a delight to the ladies and an ornament to the centre tables of Sandy Hill. From it we learn that tunics will be worn with a three-quarter insertion of *passementerie*, and that busbies are to be trimmed *à la chantelier*. These should not be mistaken for cocked hats, which are undergoing radical changes in the hands of Colonelle Nannette, to whom also is due the success of the publication now in review. Her plates showing the new methods of tying the bows of *bebe* ribbon on the sword hilts are beyond the praise of any civilian. We have but one adverse criticism to of-

fer. The cover design is too evidently on the Edward Bok models, and the soldier there depicted as tenderly saluting his lady love does not present arms in the manner prescribed in the regulations printed in small type at the back of the List.



We are gratified with the appearance of the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency. It is printed on best commercial paper with a five per cent. margin and is bound in old gold with a green back. The illustrations are unusual, consisting of real ones (!) and twoes (!) conveniently countersigned. While the body of the work, compared with its predecessors, presents no change, the student will find the notes very helpful. An *edition de luxe*, with more illustrations, would be welcomed, we are confident, by the public at large and our readers in particular.

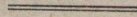


The predominant note of the Post Office Report is one of gaiety. From the frontispiece, representing the puzzled postmaster of Squashville attempting to read a Chinese postcard, to the salary schedules in the appendix, it is one long laugh. We enjoyed more than all else in the report the dissertation on the "Infallibility of the Post." It is followed by the instructions to officials *re mis-sent letters*. . . . We are at a loss to understand why the section devoted to the dead-letter offices is headed *Post Mortem*. It may be humorous. No, it is not that. Perhaps such things are introduced to give a touch of seriousness to these reports, and indeed we sometimes long for the unimpeachable veracity and high thinking of the old Post Office Guides published in the years of plain living known to us now as a chastened memory.



When these things shall come to pass, Mr. Editor, then shall the Canada Gazette be absorbed by *The Civilian*, and your humble and obed-

ient servant be supplanted by a youth who has passed first in an examination on iambs set by the Civil Service Commission. Art shall be triumphant in all our nine provinces, while the Laureate Administration shall sit in power at Ottawa suffering many verses but never a reverse.



A CIVIL SERVANT'S SUCCESS.

From time to time instances are brought to our notice of members of the civil service being recognized by commercial organizations as desirable additions to their ranks, and sufficient inducements being offered by the latter to accomplish the transfer from the Federal to the private position. While the service is the loser thereby, the great outside world is the gainer.

So recently as Sept. 1st, 1908, there entered the Department of Railways and Canals Mr. Edmund Frederick McCourt, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., in the capacity of Private Secretary to the Deputy Minister. From the start he showed marked ability; to such an extent that when Mr. Butler, the Deputy Minister, severed his connection with the Department last spring, he induced Mr. McCourt to accompany him to the Dominion Steel and Coal Company at Sydney, where he received the position of Assistant to the General Manager, Mr. Butler, at a salary of \$3,000 per year. After filling this position for a few brief months, he has been promoted to that of General Sales Agent at Montreal, at a salary, so we are informed, of \$6,000 per annum. Mr. McCourt is only 26 years of age, and his advance has been truly remarkable. *The Civilian* extends its congratulations to him and wishes him many years of prosperity in his present position. He will be heard from again, no doubt.

The remarkable success of the candidates from the

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on the Civil Service Examination for May proves the superiority of our courses. With one exception every candidate received an appointment in the Civil Service within four days after the results were published (June 18). One of our candidates in the Shorthand Division went right from our school without a single day's experience and headed the list of those who wrote from Ottawa and took third place in the Dominion. Another without a single day's office experience took the highest mark in Typewriting (99%) and still another caught fourth place in Subdivision B, 3rd Division. A most remarkable showing for inexperienced candidates, and is the best evidence of the High Grade teaching at Gowling's School.

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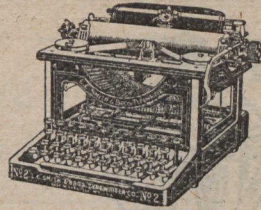
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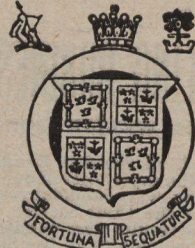
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The Woman in the Service

By "Frea Cannaiad."

In spite of the fact that the battle which gained for women their right to higher education was fought and won a generation ago, one of the most discussed problems pertaining to woman to-day is that of her education. On the one hand we have the champions of a strictly classical education struggling bravely to bear up their standards; on the other those who, granting that education is necessary, maintain that the present methods of education are unsuccessful and that girls are being mis-educated. In fact in these latter times the preponderance of opinion seems to lie in favor of the latter; the cry for more technical training has become insistent. At the conclusion of a girl's collegiate or college course, we are told, she is not fitted for earning a living; neither is she fitted to become a successful homemaker; she is not prepared for the battle of life. As a result, some educationists have compromised by replacing the more liberal branches of study with commercial and domestic courses, each warranted to fit the girl for the battle of life. They aim to give definite applied experience in things which fall to girls as duties; in a word they teach a woman how to hang a curtain when Goethe and logarithms have failed.

There has been much said likewise in favor of the liberal education. The habits of systematic living which are naturally formed from a student's life, the development of inventiveness and adaptability, the widening of a woman's interests and the broadening of her outlook are customarily mentioned on the positive side of the argument — all of them

none the less valuable in fitting a girl for life. But even these it would seem do not include that which is most valuable in a girl's education. They fail to take into account any provision for a life beyond the mere living. We become at times so engrossed in the earning of our daily bread that we think of it, and all that it implies, as the only reality in life. The inner life, our thought life becomes a mere phantasm. "There is one Reality among so many phantasms," says Carlyle, "about one thing are we entirely in earnest; the making of money." This insistence on technical education, on the neglect of classical education, and even the limiting of the value of a girl's training to an increase of resources which can be resolved into dollars and cents, all serve to emphasize the one thing about which we are terribly in earnest. We live under the horror of not succeeding in life, and thus strip ourselves of the means of gaining a higher kind of living. And yet, everyone is aware that poverty of mind is one of the saddest conditions in life, that which make old age seem a horror, and days not filled with absorbing interests a form of nightmare. The value of a girl's education is more than fitting her to earn a living, is more even than gathering stories of knowledge, its great value is that it brings her into touch with the best thoughts of the best thinkers, opens for her stores of knowledge which otherwise would have been sealed to her. These even, in turn, are secondary to the final outcome of education — the building up of right character.

Deprive a girl then of the opportunities of coming into contact with the greatest minds of all the ages, which are given by the ordinary collegiate courses, and further, failing to teach her the value of this contact with great minds, then has her education become indeed a meagre thing, and the ability to attend well to household or business duties will have done little towards the inculcation of high ideals. That education is something which should contribute to a woman's economic value is a theory which can only tend to make her world a narrow one filled with petty interests and superficial pleasures. It leaves no place in life for the growth of personality, no place for the expansion of the thought life, or the cultivation of the intangible things of the spirit.

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Representatives on the Executive of the C.S.A.: D. W. Johnson, Immigration Branch; H. G. Barber, Topographical Surveys Branch; R. Patching, Forestry Branch.

Indian Department.

1A, Mr. D. C. Scott; 1B, Mr. F. H. Paget; 2A, Mr. M. Benson; 2B, Mr. J. D. Sutherland; 3A, Mr. Geo. Conley; 3B, Miss L. M. Whitten; messengers, Mr. J. Bradley.

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A. McCullough; 3A, C. J. Furlong; 3B, E. G. Ekins; messengers, E. Bourgeois.

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| Berlin | 2,040,148 |
| Chicago | 1,668,575 |
| St. Petersburg | 1,678,000 |
| Vienna | 1,674,957 |
| Canton | 1,600,000 |
| Pekin (estimated) | 1,600,000 |
| Moscow | 1,359,254 |
| Philadelphia | 1,293,697 |
| Constantinople (estimated) | 1,125,000 |
| Osaka | 1,117,151 |
| Calcutta and suburbs | 1,026,987 |

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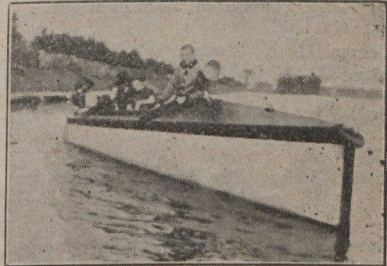
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List of Third Division Clerks who passed the Qualifying and Promotion Examinations or either of them prior to 1908.

Undoubtedly the chief work of the outgoing executive of the Ottawa Civil Service Association has been the attention it has given to the Third Division Examination question. In that connection the latest incident in the task has not been the least important.

In order to give concrete form to the situation created by the C. S. Regulations a complete list has recently been drawn up of all the clerks who have passed the old qualifying and promotion examinations or either of them in the several Departments. The lists were in the first instance compiled by the representatives from the departments on the Executive, and were rearranged, tabulated and analyzed by Mr. Walter Todd of the House of Commons staff. Though every care was exercised in the compilation, it is quite possible that the return is not absolutely perfect, and civil servants in the Third Division who have passed either or both of the examinations in question are asked to look for their names in the list and to notify the Secretary of the Association of any omission or other inaccuracy.

The list for the Post Office and Interior Departments was published in the last issue of *The Civilian*. The following completes the survey.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

List of Clerks Who Passed Both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

3A—

Messrs. H. N. Awrey, W. E. Allan, G. A. Conley, C. A. Cooke, A. F. MacKenzie, D. Morin.

Misses M. H. Brennan, H. M. O'Donahoe.

List of Clerks Who Passed Qualifying Examination Alone.

3A—

Messrs. J. A. Ackland, F. B. Byshe, H. Graham, H. Hooper, R. Pringle, S. E. Sangster.

Misses E. I. Findlay, G. A. Gorrell, E. A. Lord, M. McIntosh, E. K. McLatchie, E. S. Martin, H. G. Ogilvy, S. M. O'Grady.

3B—

Misses G. C. Neelin, H. G. Russell, L. M. Whitten, B. Phelan, M. F. MacGillis, A. Doyle, G. C. Caddy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Clerks Who Passed Qualifying Examination Alone.

3A—

Misses M. M. Macpherson, G. L. Mainguy, A. I. Freeman, E. H. McGirr.

Mrs. L. A. Black.

3B—

Mr. W. P. Gill.

Misses A. Start, J. S. McConnell, P. R. McMinn, M. Sutherland, L. M. Street, M.

Collins, A. M. Jardine, A. Chilton, J. Cameron, H. M. Beith, G. Foran, A. Busby, O. B. Cohoon, Z. C. Kains, V. G. Clayton, M. Lewis, F. A. Schyer, H. Shattuck, K. M. McLennan, Ethel Jukes, F. H. Bates, V. B. Alford, A. McN. Fay, A. J. Estabrooks, L. L. Sutton,* G. Dorion,* M. A. Barrie,* F. Nettle.*

Mrs. C. E. Gallwey,* C. L. Bennett.*

*Transferred from P.O.D. No exams. required at date of appointment.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

List of Clerks Who Passed Both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

3A—

Mr. W. J. Wall.

List of Clerks Who Passed Qualifying Examination Alone.

3A—

Mr. P. G. Miller.

MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

List of Clerks Who Passed Both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

3A—

Mr. R. E. Lyons.

Miss B. Urquhart.

List of Clerks Who Passed Qualifying Examination Alone.

3A—

Messrs. A. T. MacKinnon, J. J. McGee.

Miss J. Orme.

Mrs. W. Sparks.

3B—
Misses Ina McLeish, E. F. Goodman, M. J. Loux, M. G. Stewart, M. Lister.

Misses M. Dalglish, M. G. Moher, M. Fraser.
Mrs. Emma Wright.

CUSTOMS.

List of Clerks Who Passed Qualifying Examination Alone.

3A—
Messrs. R. L. Byron, B. A. Neville, Andrew Brown, H. A. O'Doherty, A. O. Rocque, F. Bradley.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Clerks Who Passed Both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

3A—
Misses H. M. Leggett,* M. A. Northwood,* J. C. Macdonald,* Christine L. McLean.*

*To Jr. 2nd class only.

List of Clerks Who Passed Qualifying Examination Alone.

3A—
Mr. J. P. McMullen.
Misses H. A. Baldwin, F. E. Snelling, E. L. Burgess, Catherine McDonald.

3B—
Messrs. J. Heron, L. R. Living, S. E. Steeves, E. L. English, J. M. Brook, M. Daly, T. Darcey, F. I. Halkett, M. McDonald, F. Leverin, J. G. M. Low, E. M. Snow, S. E. Turnbull, M. C. Troy, C. Wright, M. H. Sullivan, L. J. O'Boyle.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

List of Clerks Who Passed Both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

3A—
Messrs. M. J. Morrison,* D. J. Walsh,* H. G. Dubourg, J. C. O. Dupuis, E. L. Carter.

Misses M. Leyden, A. Rodman, C. P. Grenfell, B.A., § M. J. Martineau, A. G. Monaghan.

*No qualifying exams. required at date of appointment.

§Exempt from qualifying exam. under Sec. 40, C. S. Act.

List of Clerks Who Passed Qualifying Examination Alone.

3A—
Messrs. J. P. Beaudoin, Geo. Bourret, W. D. Gagné, A. Archambault.
Misses C. Steacy, C. Ross, M. Casey.

3B—
Messrs. J. L. Hudon, N. Fee.
Misses E. A. Kingsmill, G. M. M. Bowden, E. P. Braden, E. W. Rogers, M. A. Hanlon, A. A. Cook, M. A. Prentiss, M. St. Germain, J. A. H. Stark, M. McIver, A. B. C. Irwin, I. M. Dick, E. L. Mohr, L. C. Pelton, M. Robertson, F. A. McDonald, M. Greaves, J. F. McKay, V. Bigras, L. Shouldis, G. L. Ogilvy, M. Smith, F. Beith.

NAMES OF CLERKS WHO WERE EXEMPT FROM THE NECESSITY OF PASSING THE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (UNDER SEC. 40, CIVIL SERVICE ACT).

| Department. | Name of Clerk. | Remarks. |
|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Secy. of State | Mr. G. R. Shibley, M.A. | |
| Public Works | Mr. J. A. Drouin, B.A. | |
| Railways | Mr. H. K. Bowes, B.A. | |
| Auditor Gen'l's. | Mr. R. B. Farrell. | Degree not stated. |
| | Mr. F. S. James, B.A. | |
| | Mr. S. Rettie, B.A. | |
| | Miss M. J. Russell, B.A. | Numbered in first list by mistake 140. |
| | Miss M. A. Northwood, B.A. | Passed Promotion Ex. to Jr. 2nd Class. |
| | Miss M. H. McKenna. | Degree not stated. |
| Agriculture | Mr. J. D. Dupuis, B.A., M.D. | |
| | Mr. H. M. Russell. | Cambridge local Ex. |
| | Mr. C. P. Grenfell, B.A. | |
| Indian Affairs | Mr. R. G. Orr. | Technical Officer. |
| Finance | Miss C. S. Macfarlane, B.A. | |
| Interior | Mrs. F. S. Shotwell, B.A. | |
| | Miss M. E. Reynolds, B.A. | |
| | Miss M. B. Williams, B.A. | |
| | Miss M. Robinson, B.A. | |
| | Miss M. E. Burnett, B.A. | Passed Promotion Ex. |
| Post Office | Miss M. A. McLaughlin, B.A. | do. |
| | Mr. J. A. Freeland, M. A. | do. |
| | Mr. N. L. Croome. | do. |

RECAPITULATION.

1. Qualifying Examinations:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number reported as having passed the prescribed examinations | 604 |
| Number reported as exempt under sec. 40, C. S. Act | 21 |
| Total reported as "qualified" | 625 |

2. Promotion Examinations:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number reported as having passed "promotion" examinations | 190 |
| do. do. to Junior 2nd Class only | 79 |
| Total reported as having passed promotion exams, presumably for grades higher than Junior 2nd Class | 111 |

N.B.—This last number (111) is the result of the best information which can be obtained by the Executive of the Association, but may possibly be further reduced on reference to, the Records in the possession of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The announcement was made some time ago by the Earl of Crewe as to the intention of the Government to create an additional Secretaryship of State for the Colonies, and consideration has already been devoted to the subject of the allocation of work. The scheme for the complete administrative separation of the self-governing from the Crown Colonies has not yet been matured; but it is anticipated that it will be in full operation by the time the next Imperial Conference is held, in the spring of 1911. One result of

the creation of the new office, says the "London and China Telegraph," so far as the staff of the Colonial Office is concerned, is certain to be the abolition of the post of Principal Permanent Under-Secretary, now held by Sir Francis Hopwood. In that event, the probability is that another Assistant Under-Secretaryship will be created, the holder of which will take charge of the Crown Colonies, while Sir Charles Lucas will continue his supervision of the Dominions Department.

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The Fortnight in Sport.

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

By "Casbel Byron"

If the science of navigating the air may be classed under the head of "sport," then undoubtedly the aeronauts have had the premier place during the past fortnight. Three different events in this line of note have occurred, viz: The attempt of Wellman to fly over the Atlantic ocean, which came to a disastrous end, without, however, any loss of life. Then there was the great meet at New York, where speed and altitude competitions took place, and where the Canadian flyer, McCurdy, won the championship in the speed contests. Finally, there were the world's championships in long distance ballooning, for the Gordon-Bennett trophy. This great event had as its terminus Canada. After a most exciting contest a record was established by one of the American balloons, of 1,358 miles of sustained flight, landing in the wilds of northern Quebec.

One wonders why Wellman did not try some experimentary flying across country in his huge balloon, before essaying the ocean trip. The explanation given was that he was precluded from doing this by the great caudal appendage of the airship, known as the "equilibrator," which trailed along behind in the ocean with a view of steadying the craft. As a matter of fact, this part of the apparatus proved to be the undoing of the venture.

Like every other advance of science, the toll of human life in aviation is large,—larger than would seem necessary. The thirty-fourth victim has just lost his life in

France. The French have led the world in all motor experiments, whether by land, water or in the air, and they have probably suffered the most in fatalities caused thereby.

But football with the average Canadian is the "rage." While the Ottawa College team is wholly out of the running in the Intercollegiate series, the hopes of the local enthusiasts have been pinned on the city team in the other big series—"The Big Four"—as it is called. Ottawa has now one victory and three defeats to record.

Other things being equal, university football teams have, as has been said before, a decided advantage over those composed of private individuals. A great university draws from three or four thousand young men together—largely from hardy, rural life. Their daily regimen entails certain hours for study and certain for exercise. This means a daily practice, open to perhaps 500 young men, in hours of bright sunlight. The city player, on the other hand, has often either to get up at an unearthly hour to practise in the morning, or play in the dark after his daily toil.

An attempt was made in Ottawa some weeks ago to form a team to play the English Rugby game. Unfortunately, it seems to have come to naught. There is an active club in Montreal playing this game, and, of course, all the teams in the Maritime Provinces have the Rugby

rules. It is also finding favour in the United States. The University of California team and its great rival, that of Stanford University, some years ago abandoned the American for the English game, which they have retained ever since.

The American game, and that played in Ontario and Quebec which is somewhat akin, are considerably rougher than that of the parent association in English. But, nowadays, this seems to be an attractive feature than otherwise with the public. In the old country it is a most unheard of thing to find a player being ruled off for rough work, and the number of fatalities and accidents is infinitely less. Just last week the captain of the Freshman team at Cornell University was injured in a practice game and died two days after. Fortunately one does not hear of any such happenings in Canada, where the most severe accident is usually a broken collar bone.

It is to be hoped that the day is far distant when football will drop into the professional class. It must be admitted, on the whole, that such an untoward migration has had a baneful effect on both lacrosse and hockey. The desire for "a piece of the gate" which permeates these two sports magnificent in themselves—has now reached out into the realm of track and field athletics, and one finds the amateur sprinter and jumper very much averse to going afield to represent his club unless subsidized by a pretty liberal allowance for "expenses." This was not so twenty, or even ten, years ago.

While baseball vies with lacrosse and football in Canada for popularity, it seems to be increasing its hold upon the public in the United States in a remarkable degree. In 1901 the total attendance at the two

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major league games during the season was less than 1,750,000, while during the past summer it reached nearly 4,000,000 — a truly remarkable showing. The chief attractions of baseball are its ever-changing nature, and the variety of situations with which it abounds.

The great event in College athletics lately was the Intercollegiate sports last Saturday between the track teams of Toronto, McGill and Queen's Universities — our three great English schools of learning. The result was a win for Toronto with 52 points, with McGill second with 35 points.

Waiting in Vain.—Disgusted Fisherman (emptying his bait into the stream)—"Hanged if I'll wait on you any longer. Here! Help yourselves."—Life.

On His Guard.—Teacher (to new pupil)—"Why did Hannibal cross the Alps, my little man?"

My Little Man—"For the same reason as the 'en crossed th' road. Yer don't catch me with no puzzles."—Sydney Bulletin.