

# THE CIVILIAN

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## Memorandum of the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

*The Civil Service Federation of Canada is made up of a membership of forty constituent bodies of organized Civil servants, representing, in all, several thousand individual members, stationed in every province of the Dominion.*

### THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

#### TO THE HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The public service of Canada is surely one of her greatest assets. The importance of this body may be judged by the following figures:—the permanent staff numbers over 40,000 persons, of whom, it may be remarked, only 12,000 are governed by the Civil Service Act. In addition, there are approximately 20,000 persons in partial or temporary employment.

The people of Canada should take a deep interest in this great service. They are the **shareholders**. Their representatives in Parliament are the **directors**. These directors should be fully informed in regard to the laws regulating the 60,000 servants employed by the shareholders.

Ever since 1857, when the first Civil Service laws were enacted, the anomalies and incongruities in those laws have been the greatest drawbacks to the efficient management of the country's business. Some of the Directors now recognize that the Civil Service, as a result of the antiquated laws which govern it, demands rehabilitation and reform, and have not hesitated to make such reforms a part of their declared policy. The Minister of Finance, it is believed, has studied every phase of the question and has incorporated many reforms in the Consolidation Bill to be brought down this session. Under these circumstances, it is deemed advisable to state briefly here some of the more important changes which, in the opinion of those intimately acquainted with the actual state of affairs, are most needed.

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NOTE.—A copy of this memorandum has been mailed to each member of the two Houses of Parliament.



## THE INSIDE SERVICE.

Within this service are many conditions which militate against efficiency and tend to produce discouragement and dissatisfaction. In the interests of Canada a prompt and sufficient remedy for such should be provided, either by legislation or by intelligent administrative action. The following instances are mentioned as calling for more immediate attention:

1. The case of those employed prior to September 1908 and who were classified in the Third Division by the Act of that year. Special provision was made in Sec. 26 of the Act for the promotion of such employees, but of this right they have been practically deprived by the Regulation of the Civil Service Commission. This act of injustice has resulted in much hardship to those affected during the last six years, and has been the cause of much dissatisfaction in the service. The only adequate remedy would be the repeal of the obnoxious Regulation (No. 20.)

2. **Reorganization.**—The Inside Service needs a thorough reorganization and reclassification of every department on a uniform basis by a competent body—such reorganization to be based on the nature of work performed and not upon the amount of salary received by employees.

3. **Promotions.**—The present method of effecting promotions is discouraging and unsatisfactory; influence and favouritism being frequently more potent factors than merit. The remedy desired is the appointment of an independent Promotion Board with power to investigate and report upon all recommendations or applications for promotion—promotion to depend upon a favorable report. The Civil Service Commission, reconstituted with three members and endowed with all necessary powers, would be an acceptable Board, though in the opinion of many the scheme would be incomplete without provision being made for an appeal from the decisions of the Board.

4. The frequent filling of vacancies in the higher positions by appointments from outside the Service (under Section 21 of the Act of 1908) instead of by promotions within the Service, as called for by Section 25 of that Act, is another cause of discouragement. A remedy suggests itself in the form of a report from the Promotion Board, that no duly qualified person in the Service is available for the position, before any such appointment is made.

5. The continuous increase in the cost of living during the last 6 or 8 years has laid a heavy burden upon all Civil



Servants, especially upon those who were at the maximum of their grades in 1908 and have since consequently received no annual increases. Some form of financial relief is urgently called for, either by a flat rate increase or by an adequate readjustment of the present salary schedules.

### THE POST OFFICE, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

This service performs a great task in the public interest, employing many thousands of persons. The present head of the department, the Honourable L. P. Pelletier, during the short time he has been in office, has done much by his sympathetic administration to relieve the suffering consequent upon the increasing cost of living and has earned the gratitude of the postal clerks for the much needed relief his legislation has supplied. The administration of this huge army is a stupendous task and it would be unreasonable to expect conditions of employment to be perfect. It is hoped that the Postmaster-General will introduce other much needed reforms and among the most urgent of these may be mentioned:—

- 1.—The introduction of the Merit System in appointments and promotions under an Independent Commission;
- 2.—The appointment of a Board of Appeal to review decisions of the Commission,—experience having shown supervision of promotions to be desirable.
- 3.—The allowance of compensation for work on Sundays and Statutory Holidays, which is imperative in this service.
- 4.—An upward revision of the maximum salaries of the different classes to harmonize with the proposed schedule for the Inside Service.

### CUSTOMS, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

This great revenue service appeals for:—

- 1.—A readjustment of salaries according to a schedule which has been submitted to the Honourable, the Minister of Customs;
- 2.—The institution of annual statutory increases (as enjoyed by the outside Post Office service), only to be withheld upon the detrimental report of the Commissioner of Customs, and that in the case of vacancies in all positions, excepting technical offices; such positions to be filled by the promotion of men in the service who may be properly qualified;



3.—The fixing of the annual statutory increase at 10 per cent until a maximum of \$100 is reached, and that the allowance for overtime be 40 cents per hour instead of 30 cents as at present.

4.—A living allowance of 15 per cent to all officers west of the Great Lakes as is done in the case of other services.

5.—Consideration as to the desirability of adopting the Merit System, and a Board of Appeal.

### INLAND REVENUE, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

A memorial relating to this department was presented to the Honourable Mr. Nantel, on March 17th last. The chief features of this memorial are a suggested schedule of salaries to meet the oppressive expenses of living, a minimum initial salary of \$600, and an estimation of what the annual increase should be in various grades. This memorial closes with an appeal for the introduction of the Merit System in appointments and promotions.

### THE PUBLIC WORKS, OUTSIDE SERVICE.

The employees of this service, engineers, electricians, mechanics, etc., request to be granted an increase in salaries in order to make their rate of remuneration more nearly consistent with the wages paid by private corporations, in accordance with the schedule of fair wages in vogue in the various provinces.

### IN GENERAL.

A reiteration of the appeal for the Merit System will be observed in the foregoing petitions. This is due to the conditions accruing under the Patronage System since Confederation. The situation has become acute. Cases might be multiplied of lamentable abuses due to the practice of this system. Canada's integrity as a nation, the efficiency of the service as a means of performing great tasks, and equality of opportunity on a basis of merit and justice for the individuals of the Civil Service,—all cry out for relief from the fell effects of this system, and the substitution therefor of the Merit System.

It is considered desirable to draw attention to the fact that there has gradually grown up a great outside service not included under the schedules of the present Civil Service Act. Thus, excluding classes governed by special acts, such as the



personnel of the Intercolonial Railway, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and the Militia, there are more persons outside the provisions of the Civil Service Act than there are within its provisions.

The suggestion has been mooted that the Civil Service Bill be referred to a special committee for consideration. Many advantages would accrue from this course should time permit of its being followed.

If, owing to unhappy circumstances, the bill should not become law during the present session, it is respectfully and prayerfully submitted, that, owing to the serious conditions existing on account of the cost of living, an emergent relieving ordinance should be passed for the benefit of both the Inside and Outside Services, either by the adoption of the schedules proposed as an amendment to the existing act or by such other methods of financial relief as may recommend themselves to Parliament.

In conclusion,—the complexities and complications that have arisen, and are sure more and more to arise, in our constantly expanding public service, prompt the authors of this memorandum to humbly and respectfully submit the following suggestion for serious consideration,—

That a co-ordinated supervision of the Civil Service both as to duties and the personnel, by a member of the cabinet is most desirable; that instead of spasmodic review and revision of Civil Service affairs, constant, daily organization and re-organization by one minister is desirable, and that, therefore, a member of the cabinet, to be known as the Civil Service Minister, be allotted the exclusive task of studying those problems of government to which, in partial measure, some reference has been made in the foregoing paragraphs.

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## THE CASE FOR SUPERANNUATION.

Great National and Imperial problems have, in recent years, occupied the attention of the PARLIAMENT of Canada. While some BIG THINGS of the day have attracted attention, little thought has been given to one of the GREATEST, i.e., the HUMAN MACHINERY which brings great projects into existence. PARLIAMENT is the great directing genius in our National affairs, the CIVIL SERVICE is the agency for consummation.



A paramount question that confronts the Canadian government is how to humanely dispose of those employees whose days of usefulness as servants of the people are at an end. The Retirement Act, under which Civil Servants appointed to-day are placed, has utterly failed to meet the demands of the case. Hence the desire for a Superannuation Act that will give a measure of relief from the totally inadequate provisions of the present system.

Civil Servants are not looking for something for nothing. Under the old acts they have paid, and continue to pay, the rate of deduction demanded, and whether the anticipated act is a contributory or non-contributory one is not of such great moment as is the unanimous desire to have an act that will meet a contingency that the future holds for all. Under the old Superannuation acts, Civil Servants pay an amount annually into the Fund, the percentage of deduction being based on the salaries paid, and it is a sad but true reflection that hundreds of Civil Servants have paid into the Fund for ten, twenty, thirty or more years and, dying in harness, have never received one dollar from the Fund; the Government of the day, under the terms of the Act, having taken this money without making any return therefor. This state of things still exists, but it is confidently expected that the remedy is at hand in the new bill.

There is room for difference of opinion on many of the questions which arise in respect to Civil Service administration. However, on one very important question, namely the method of retirement in the event of permanent ill-health or on the attainment of old age, remarkable unanimity prevails throughout the world. It is agreed by nearly everyone who is, by experience and otherwise, entitled to an opinion on this important matter, that the most economical and satisfactory method is to be found in some one of the many forms of the pension system. Whether the whole of the pension payments should be provided by the State, or whether a portion by the State and the balance by the beneficiaries, is a detail which need not here be considered, except to point out that some of the greatest authorities in the world maintain that the larger the portion of the pension payments directly provided by the State the more economical is the scheme to the rate-payer.

Where some such system of retirement is not provided, the consequence is that employees are and will be maintained on the pay-roll long after they have ceased to be of any service to the nation. To satisfactorily get over this difficulty in any other way than by a system of retiring allowances has as yet surpassed the ingenuity of man. This has been found true in the



case of governments, banks and railways. The banks of Canada make liberal provision for their employees on retirement. Take one example: The Bank of Montreal grants an annual allowance, increasing with each year of service, not exceeding 70 per cent of the final salary; **one half the allowance being continued to the widow and children of the employee.** Very similar benefits are granted by other leading Canadian banks.

Not only in Canada but throughout the world, banks, railways and large industrial companies find it good business to provide in like manner as above indicated for their employees in old age. Further, many employers insure the lives of their employees for the benefit of the employees' family, the employer paying the premium.

As to governments, all the nations of Europe, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India....., all make provision for the old age of employees. It has been found more economical and more satisfactory to run the business of State in that way. The United States and Canada are the two notable exceptions. In 1908, a Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Civil Service of Canada recommended most strongly in the interests of efficiency and economy that some sort of pension system should be adopted. The testimony given before the Commission by those who had a life-long experience in Civil Service administration was emphatically to the effect that only by some sort of pension system could those who become inefficient through ill-health or old age be removed from the Service. Mr. Taft in a Congressional message (1909) said—"it is indispensable to any proper system of economy that provision be made so that their (the old employees') separation from the Service shall be easy and inevitable. It is impossible to make such provision unless there is adopted a plan of civil pensions.—"

There are peculiar reasons why governments should establish superannuation systems. Servants of the Crown are debarred from engaging in any enterprise which will augment their savings and provide for the rainy day or for old age. In Canada, there are some 1,600 employees appointed before July 1898, who are entitled to a pension under a system that in certain instances compels an unfortunate confiscation on the part of the Government. Thousands of government employees are under no pension system, except that a certain number contribute to a Savings Bank Account at 4 per cent (The Retirement Fund). Many of these employees are old and with the rapid development of the Dominion now so evident, more employees will be added to the list, without provision for their



retirement unless the question is now seriously taken up by Parliament.

On behalf of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, the foregoing facts and considerations are faithfully and respectfully submitted to your earnest and sympathetic attention, in the hope that they may be helpful in the framing of laws to elevate the status and effectiveness of the Canadian national service.

**J. A. SMITH,**  
President.

**F. GRIERSON.,**  
Secretary.

### *Civilian Portraits.*



MR. PIERRE MARCHAND.

In the history of the Civil Service Club three names stand out prominently among those who have "borne the burden and heat of the day." The portrait of one of these gentlemen appeared in these columns in a recent issue. The second is the subject of the present sketch, and the third gentleman, it is hoped, will appear shortly.

Mr. Pierre Marchand, the treasurer of the club, has unquestionably been

one of its main props during its period of "shakiness"—now happily past. It may even be said that if he had not consented to retain his position as the financial adviser of the directorate, the institution would not now be in existence.

Mr. Marchand is noted for his geniality and modesty, and it has been extremely difficult for *The Civilian* to obtain his photograph. The worries of the position of treasurer of a struggling club, which would have rendered most men almost distracted, left him unruffled and serene. Several times he desired to retire from the position, but such pressure was brought to bear upon him that he was induced to retain it. The result has been that the tide has turned, and the club has now a rosy future.

Pierre Marchand is a native of the Capital and first saw the light in 1866. He was educated here and entered business life in Ottawa, holding several responsible positions.

Mr. Marchand entered the Government service in 1899 as assistant accountant of the Interior Department, where he is regarded as one of the most capable and efficient members of the service.

He acted as treasurer of the committee which had charge of the building of the Monument National.

He is a member of the Institute Canadien, and also of the Catholic Order of Foresters.



## WANTED: A CIVIL SERVICE MEMBER.      LADY OFFICIAL REFUTES A LIBEL.

Undoubtedly the easiest and most effective method of bringing about a condition of serious controversy is by questions in the House of Commons. Questions in parliament, if they are skilfully put, affect heads of departments in the same manner as the scraping of a ship's side against an unsuspected rock affects the captain of a ship. It puts him at once on the alert, makes him take hurried soundings and sets him examining his chart. Questions in the house have to be answered. They cannot be ignored. It was said of the Boer gun known as "Long Tom," which dominated Ladysmith during the siege, that its shells killed no one, but that it was an infernal nuisance, because it kept everyone in a state of constant uneasiness. So it is with questions in the House of Commons. When there is cause for complaint in a department the officers' organization can drop shell after shell right on to the table of the secretary through a member who recognizes the existence of a grievance and is sympathetically inclined. In time the civil service will mount its own gun at Westminster. Once there is in the House of Commons an expert on civil service administrative matters, a civil service member sent to the house to protect the interests of the rank and file of the service the course of service agitation will be changed; when misleading and incomplete answers to questions are rendered impossible and inadvisable, and when there is on the floor of the house one who can put supplementary questions that the secretary to the treasury dare not attempt to answer, the treasury will take the initiative in bringing into existence a court of appeal by which service questions can be heard and decided. — "The Civilian," London.

"The Land of Promise," a play by Somerset Maughan, has been produced at the Duke of York's theatre in London. It deals with the lives of women settlers on the Canadian prairies and the picture drawn is said to be libellous and untruthful. However, it has not been allowed to go unchallenged. Here is what the press correspondent, "Windermere," says of the incident:—

"Mrs. M. G. Niblett, the very wide-awake lady official of the Canadian government emigration department here, has been seeing the play and she puts this view forcibly. She says:—

"No Canadian man would dream of ordering his wife about. To treat a wife in that way is absolutely foreign to any Canadian man. Whatever result he wanted to arrive at, he would take some other means. He would conquer her in some other way. If there is one thing Canadian men do well, it is the way they treat their wives. I once heard two women in Scotland say: "When Scotchmen go to Canada they soon learn how to treat their wives."

"Mrs. Niblett was asked if she thought the rough appearance of the Canadian home in the play and the sort of work that the wife has to do is likely to put off any girls who may have contemplated going to Canada.

"If it does," was the laughing reply, "then that is a good thing, for they are not the sort of girls that are of any use in Canada. All Canadians must work. There is no room for those who have no taste for it, though I have known many to have a taste for it who never realized the fact or had the opportunity to develop it over here.

"The climate here in England has such a lazy effect upon many people that there are some who, though they have never seemed to possess any powers here in the way of work, have become magnificent workers when out in the bright, bracing, exhilarating air of Canada."

A large part of our lifetime is wasted because of our deferred decisions. It is always easier to postpone a decision than to make it; so it usually gets postponed. Nine times out of ten we could, if we would merely insist on a slight effort of will, decide matters the first time they come before us, and thus leave the future just as much freer for new duties and decisions.



# THE CIVILIAN

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of Canada.

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to the Civil Service are invited and will  
receive careful consideration.

Ottawa, May 15, 1914

## AN ANXIOUS TIME.

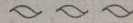
Since the last issue of *The Civilian* anxiety has reigned supreme in the hearts of the officers of Civil Service organizations responsible to their constituents for representation to, and influence brought to bear upon, the Government in regard to the two bills. The officers and executive of the Ottawa Association performed a deed of gallantry on behalf of the whole service of Canada, in representing to the members for Ottawa, Messrs. Fripp and Chabot, the very serious situation that would be developed within the service were the proposed bills not presented and passed during this session.

In the meantime, the Federation had taken up the task of representation through its publicity committee, which was organized at an executive meeting in March last. The members of this committee are: F. M. Journeau and J. L. McCullough, Customs (Outside); W. J. Cantwell and C. A. Halliday, Post Office (Outside); W. J. Code, Ernest Green, Arthur Pare, Walter Todd (Inside), F. Grierson, convenor. This committee drew up a carefully considered memorandum, which has been mailed to every member of Parliament. The text of this memorandum will be found on the opening pages of this number.

The committee endeavoured to make this memorandum as brief and

concise as possible, for obvious reasons. Consequently there is no pretence that the case for the Service has been presented in its entirety. The object was to make an impression upon the Government, and upon the House as to the keen and bitter disappointment that would be felt throughout the service at the bare possibility of this legislation being left over for another session.

The editors apologize for the delay in bringing out this number, a delay due to the hope that the bills might be brought down and printed in this issue.



## SPYING OUT THE LAND.

In publishing lists of the parties to be sent to the field this season by the Geological Survey, and the Topographical Survey, *The Civilian* not only gives its readers important news concerning many well-known Civil Servants, but also affords some means of estimating the enormous amount of work accomplished in a season by those branches of the public service of Canada. Scattered over the whole face of this vast Dominion, the survey parties are out of sight, and consequently out of the mind of the general public. Every summer the land surveyors toil across prairie and hill, laying out townships, highways, sections and quarter-sections, locating water, wood and mineral occurrences and making ready for the surging horde of settlers who follow. In the older provinces, as well as in the West, the geological experts are searching out and testing mineral deposits and fertile belts, gathering specimens of existing plant and animal life, and collecting the few remains of vanished races of men and beasts for exhibition and study in the great museum in Ottawa. It is only by the toil, the energy, the accuracy, and the never-dying enthusiasm of the pioneer surveyors that Canada learns to know herself.



## “Civil Servants in the Field.”

### FIELD WORK OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DURING 1914.

#### Geology.

Under the direction of O. E. LeRoy, who is in charge of field work in geology, a large number of parties will be carrying on detailed geological investigations, reconnaissance and exploratory work throughout the country.

The examination and areal mapping of the gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia, as developed in portions of Queens and Shelburne Counties, will be continued by E. R. Faribault. W. A. Bell will complete the investigation and areal mapping of the Windsor and Horton series in the vicinity of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and a palaeontological study of the Windsor and Point Edward series between St. Ann Harbour and Glace Bay will be carried on by J. E. Hyde. J. W. Goldthwait will continue a physiographical survey of Nova Scotia, giving particular attention to problems arising from glaciation. F. H. McLearn will complete a field study of the silurian system at Arisaig.

In New Brunswick, A. O. Hayes will complete his work in the St. John area, making a special study of materials suitable for building stone and road metal. The mapping of the Moncton area will be completed by W. J. Wright, who will investigate the geological relations of the oil shales and make a study of the gas and oil fields. Palaeontological investigations will be conducted in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario by E. M. Kindle, and in Quebec and New Brunswick by L. D. Burling.

In Quebec both exploratory and detailed work will be carried on. H. C. Cooke will explore Broadback River from Evans Lake to James

Bay, including the route between Evans and Gull Lakes. R. Harvie will complete a geological section across Brome County, and make a general reconnaissance of the serpentine belt of the Eastern Townships. M. E. Wilson will continue the study of the geology of the Buckingham District, giving special attention to the deposits of graphite, apatite and mica. The geology of Mount Royal will be further studied by J. A. Bancroft; the economic possibilities of the granites of the southeastern part of the Eastern Townships will be investigated by A. Mailhot, and a geological reconnaissance of a part of the Harriclaw basin will be made by T. L. Tanton.

In Ontario an examination will be made of the iron deposits of the Townships of Lount by W. H. Collins, who will also make a study of the pre-Cambrian formations between Sudbury and Lake Huron. W. A. Johnston will complete the mapping of the Lake Simcoe District, and of the calcareous drift areas between Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods. J. Keele and N. B. Davies will carry on investigations of the clay and shale deposits of Ontario, with relation to the industries based upon these. The investigation of materials suitable for road metal will be in charge of L. Reinecke, who will confine his attention this year principally to occurrences in Ontario and Quebec. M. Y. Williams will continue a study of the silurian rocks of southwestern Ontario, giving special attention to those formations important in the manufacture of cement, lime, building stone and road metal. Certain mineral areas of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will be



examined by S. Brunton and C. W. Robinson, and search will be made for radioactive minerals.

Exploratory reconnaissance and detailed work will be conducted in the Prairie Provinces. C. Camsell will make an exploratory geological traverse between Black Bay, on Lake Athabaska, and Christie Bay on Great Slave Lake. D. B. Dowling will make general examinations of the coal deposits of Western Canada, while B. Rose will study the coal deposits, the clays and sands of Southern Saskatchewan. A geological reconnaissance of a belt along the north shore of Lake Athabaska will be made by F. J. Alcock, and special attention will be devoted to areas of probable economic importance. The area of the reported gold discoveries in the vicinity of Lake Amisk will be examined by E. L. Bruce, who will make a reconnaissance of the belt of country extending east from Lake Amisk to the Hudson Bay Railway. A. MacLean will map the Pembina Mountain area in Southwestern Manitoba, while R. C. Wallace will complete his investigation of the gypsum deposits and associated minerals and springs of the province. Geological investigations have been carried on for some time by S. E. Slipper in the Sheep River area southwest of Calgary, where boring operations are being actively prosecuted. These investigations will be continued and areal mapping undertaken. Charles H. Sternberg and his sons, collectors and preparators in vertebrate palaeontology, will be collecting vertebrate fossils again this year, probably from the Belly River formation on Red Deer River.

J. A. Allan will complete geological field work in the Rocky Mountain Park and along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Banff and Golden. A general geological reconnaissance in Yukon Territory between Dalton Post and

Canyon City, including the Lake Aishihik Country, will be made by D. D. Cairnes, and a more detailed examination will be made of all promising mineral localities. C. W. Drysdale will study the ore deposits of Ymir Camp, and do some preliminary work in the silver-lead area of the Windermere District. The investigation of the coal deposits of Graham Island will be completed by J. D. MacKenzie, who will also map the Flathead Coal Basin. R. G. McConnell will be engaged in mapping and conducting geological investigations along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in the Hazelton-Aldermere District. A detailed examination of the Mesozoic formations along the Crow's Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be made by F. H. McLearn. S. J. Schofield will complete the mapping of the area between the Cranbrook map and Kootenay Lake, and will study the silver-lead ore bodies at Ainsworth, and the recently discovered tin deposit in the Lardeau District. J. S. Stewart will map the coal-bearing formations comprised in the Flathead and Crow's Nest map sheets.

### Topography.

Under the direction of W. H. Boyd, Chief Topographer, topographical mapping will be carried on at various points throughout the country.

Certain pieces of work that were initiated last year will be carried to completion. These are the New Glasgow map-sheet by B. R. MacKay on a scale of 2,000 feet to 1 inch, and a contour interval of 10 feet. The Thetford map-sheet by D. A. Nichols, on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, and a contour interval of 20 feet; and the Flathead sheet by A. C. T. Sheppard. S. C. McLean will complete the Similkameen triangulation via Okanagan Lake to the Railway Belt, triangulation by the Depart-



ment of the Interior. This gives the first triangulation connection between the International Boundary and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and furnishes the control for surveys in the Similkameen and Okanagan Districts.

Considerable new topographic work is being undertaken. A control traverse is being run by S. C. McLean in Southern Nova Scotia. A. G. Haultain will make a transit and micrometer eye-piece survey of Lake Athabaska, on a scale of 4 miles to 1 inch. This survey will serve as the hub control for all exploratory surveys in the surrounding country. Mapping of the Sheep River area, on a scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, and a contour interval of 10 feet, will be done by E. E. Freeland. This includes townships 19 and 20, and the southern third of 21, in ranges 2 and 3, west of the 5th Meridian, the area in which boring operations are being actively prosecuted. A. C. T. Shepard will map in the Crow's Nest District an area of 1,500 square miles, lying between longitudes  $114^{\circ}$  and  $115^{\circ}$ , and latitudes  $49^{\circ} 30'$  and  $50^{\circ}$ . The mapping of 1,500 square miles lying between longitudes  $118^{\circ}$  and  $119^{\circ}$ , and latitudes  $51^{\circ}$  and  $51^{\circ} 30'$ , and including the portion of the Columbia River valley between Revelstoke and Downie Creek, as well as the valley of Jordan River, will be done by F. S. Falconer. W. E. Lawson will survey 1,000 square miles of an area extending from the British Columbia-Alaska Boundary in a direction parallel to Chilkat River and Rainy Hollow. The north-east corner of the sheet will extend into Yukon.

#### Botany and Zoology.

Botanical work will be done on Vancouver Island, and on islands in the Gulf of Georgia, by John Macoun and J. M. Macoun. P. A. Taverner and C. H. Young will study the life and conditions of the fauna

of the Maritime Provinces, and make collections for scientific studies and exhibition in the Museum. During the summer advantage will be taken of an offer made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to scale Perce Rock, Gaspé Peninsula. Perce Rock is probably one of the few undisturbed breeding grounds of the gannet in America, and there is no authentic record that this rock has ever been scaled. Francis Harper will accompany an exploratory expedition into the country between Athabaska and Great Slave Lakes, under the leadership of C. Camsell. This will be a new field for zoological study. C. L. Patch will do some collecting in the vicinity of Ottawa.

#### Anthropology and Archaeology.

The field parties of this division will be widely distributed throughout the country. E. Sapir, the Chief Anthropologist; C. M. Barbeau, and F. W. Waugh will, in addition to completing certain reports, attending to office routine and museum work, make occasional field trips. Field work will be conducted among the Ojibwas of Ontario and Manitoba, the Sioux of Manitoba, the Iroquois of Ontario and Quebec by Paul Radin, W. D. Wallis, and F. H. J. Knowles respectively. A. A. Goldenweiser will carry on work among the Iroquois of Ontario, and E. W. Hawkes among the Eskimos of Labrador. A study will probably be made of the Micmaes of the Maritime Provinces by W. H. Meehling, while J. A. Teit will carry on work among the Interior Solish and Northern Athapaskan of British Columbia.

Harlan I. Smith, Archaeologist, will carry on intensive exploration in the shell-heaps of Merigonish, Nova Scotia, where important results are anticipated, especially since the country lying around the Gulf of St. Lawrence was formerly inhabited by no less than four totally different peoples. W. B. Nickerson



will continue explorations in the mounds, earthworks and village sites of Southwestern Manitoba, and W. J. Wintenberg will explore a section of country between Prescott and Peterborough for a site of a culture different from that of more easterly parts of Ontario.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS, FIELD WORK, 1914.

Following are the assignments of working districts for Dominion Land Survey parties in the field for the season now opening. The list gives the name of the surveyor, the location of his survey, and, in some cases, the place where the party will organize. Where the place of organization is not stated the party is already organized. Contractors for surveys are so marked:—

Aikens, J. R., Lower Peace River.

Aylsworth, C. F., East of Lake Manitoba.

Baker, M. H., Banff; organize at Banff.

Belanger, P. R. A., Northern Alberta.

Blanchet, G. H., north of McMurray; organize at Edmonton.

Boivin, E., contractor, southwest of McMurray; organize at Edmonton.

Brenot, L., Upper Peace River.

Bridgland, M. P., Southwest Alberta; organize at Calgary.

Buchanan, J. A., contractor, north of Peace River Crossing; organize at Edmonton.

Christie, W., north of Athabaska landing; organize at Edmonton.

Calder, J. A., vicinity of Ashcroft, B. C.

Cote, J. M. Southern Alberta.

Cumming, A. L., Peace River Crossing.

Davies, T. A., contractor, south of Peace River Crossing; organize at Edmonton.

Day, H. S., contractor, southwest

of McMurray; organize at Edmonton.

Deans, W. J., Manitoba; organize at Brandon.

Dozois, L. O. R., Alberta; organize at Calgary.

Evans, S. L., Central Saskatchewan.

Fawcett, S. D., Mackenzie River, Northwest Territory.

Fletcher, J. A., Lower Peace River.

Fontaine, L. E., Grande Prairie; organize at Edmonton.

Francis, J., contractor, north of Lake Manitoba; organize at Portage la Prairie or Winnipeg.

Galletly, J. S., north of Le Pas; organize at Le Pas.

Gibbon, Jas., northeast of Hope, B.C.; organize at Hope, B.C.

Glover, A. E., contractor, west of Lesser Slave Lake.

Green, T. D., Rocky Mt. House.

Griffin, A. D., contractor, north of McMurray; organize at Edmonton.

Hawkins, A. H., north of Lake Winnipeg.

Heatcott, R. V., contractor, north of Grouard.

Herriot, G. H., north of Lake Winnipeg.

Holcroft, H. S., Churchill on Hudson Bay.

Hunter, A. E., east of Lytton.

Jackson, J. E., contractor, southwest of Lake Winnipeg; organize at Winnipeg.

Johnston, J. H., contractor, north of Peace River Crossing.

Johnston, W. J., west of Revelstoke, B.C.

Leblanc, P. M. H., Vermilion.

Macleod, G. W., contractor, west of Grande Prairie, Peace River District.

Matheson, H., Jasper, Alta.

Martindale, E. S., north of Prince Albert.

Melhuish, P., New Westminster District.

Miles, C. F., McMurray; organize at Edmonton.



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# The New Summer Millinery

THE NEW HATS are characterized by extreme smartness, both in contour and trimming, and the White Hat is one of the most striking factors of the new modes and the new season. It is mostly of the tailored order, with Mercury wings that flare out sharply from the crown and appear in pairs, frequently double pairs. One finds the White Hat in many phases. It comes in Panama, in Tagel, and in fine tape straw. Also in White Moire Silk. There are shapes and qualities to satisfy the most exacting dresser.

Flower Hats come in the most beautiful effects imaginable. Some models have crowns fashioned wholly of tiny flowers; more have floral coronets encircling the top of the crown; floral trails and boughs appear in infinite variety, and the new metallic foliage strikes a decidedly important note. This is true also of the new stove pipe or stove polish ribbon and the coal blue ribbon. They hold a very important place in the Millinery world in New York at the present moment. And with this store at her service, no Ottawa woman need be lagging one day behind New York.

Inspection cordially invited. The placing of early orders is advised.

Pure  
Spring  
Water  
used in  
Tea Room  
Kitchen

## Murphy-Gamble Limited

Pure  
Spring  
Water  
supplied on  
Tea Room  
Tables

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McMaster, W. A. A., Prince Albert; organize at Prince Albert.

Narraway, A. M., east of Lake Winnipeg.

Palmer, P. E., north of Le Pas; organize at Le Pas.

Pearson, H. E., contractor, Wabiskaw.

Pinder, C. Z., contractor, south of Peace River Crossing; organize at Edmonton.

Plunkett, T. H., north of Lake Winnipegosis.

Ponton, A. W., contractor, west of Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.; organize at Edmonton.

Roy, G. P. J., contractor, southwest of McMurray; organize at Edmonton.

Seibert, F. V., north of McMurray; organize at Edmonton.

Stewart, N. C., south of Golden.

Stock, J. J., contractor, west of Lesser Slave Lake; organize at Edmonton.

Street, P. B., north of Le Pas; organize at Le Pas.

Stuart, A. G., Southern Saskatchewan; organize at Maple Creek or Medicine Hat.

Taggart, C. H., Kamloops District.

Taylor, W. E., contractor, west of Dunvegan; organize at Edmonton.

Tipper, G. A., contractor, southwest of Peace River Crossing.

Waddell, W. H., contractor, west of Lesser Slave Lake.

Walker, C. M., Banff; organize at Banff.

Wagh, B. W., north of Lake Winnipeg; organize at Winnipeg.

## NOTES OF CIVIL SERVICE CLUB OF OTTAWA.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General, has been elected to honorary membership in the club, and has graciously accepted the same.

The following applicants for membership were elected on Monday, May 4th:—

### Ordinary Membership.

Thos. F. Astle, Agriculture Department.  
C. W. Ball, Public Works Department.  
Roy L. Byron, Customs Department.  
Major M. J. E. Chagnon, House of Commons.

P. M. Cote, Justice Department.  
A. D. DeCelles, Parliamentary Library.  
H. L. Edwards, Interior Department.  
Edward G. Gerard, Interior Department.  
Alex. Gray, Public Works Department.  
T. R. L. McInnes, Indian Affairs Department.

Nathaniel Mills, House of Commons.  
Geo. L. Proctor, Interior Department.  
C. E. West, Interior Department.

### Associate Membership.

A. Alexander.  
E. C. Arnoldi.  
M. G. Bristow.  
F. Cornn, M.D.  
Louis Cote.  
Earl W. Farrow.  
Richard G. Harris.  
Chas. Higgerty.

## SIGHT RESTORED BY ACCIDENT.

The following despatch from Quebec describes the strange accidental good luck which befel a Government employee there:—

“Henri R. Germain, an employee of the Marine and Fisheries Department, has been practically blind for over two years past, following a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He was chopping wood at his home when a piece flew up and struck him on the bridge of the nose. This severed a vein and as a result Mr. Germain lost much blood, which was black in color.

“Immediately after, Mr. Germain discovered that he could see distinctly. Strange to say, he felt no pain when struck by the piece of wood.”

---

The mere possession of money may be no evidence whatever that a man has succeeded. If he cannot control himself; if his aims are low and vulgar; if he is greedy and grasping and selfish; if he takes advantage of others; if he robs others of opportunity; if he has used them as stepping-stones upon which to climb to his fortune, he is a failure measured by all that constitutes a real man.



## Women's Column.

### *Morn's Message.*

May every morning seem to say:  
 "There's something happy on the  
 way,  
 And God sends love to you."  
 —Henry Van Dyke.

### *Reminders:*

The coming outings of the women's branch of the civil service association will be held on the 21st inst., to Ironsides; 25th inst., to Beechwood (walking); 3rd June, to Chelsea.

For further information apply to advisory board representatives. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions for outings, vacations, etc., etc., and such suggestions should be addressed to Miss M. M. LaFleur, Department of Marine and Fisheries.

\*\*\*

The general meeting of the women's branch was held on the evening of April 28th in the O.A.A.C. gymnasium, and was very well attended. A very able address was made upon the necessity of organization by the President, Miss Doyle, of the Post Office Department, after which the reports of the various committees were read and laid upon the table. The question of establishing a rest and club room in a central locality, to be used by the women at the lunch hour and after office hours, was brought up and discussed freely, and finally left in the hands of the executive to make the best arrangements possible during the interval before the next meeting.

The question of affiliating with the Social Council of Women was discussed, voted upon and decided in the affirmative. Reports were read by Miss Wilson, the Secretary; Miss Tremblay, convener of the Committee on Superannuation; Miss M. M. LaFleur, convener of Social Committee; Miss E. Jukes, convener of Insurance Committee; Miss J. B. Reynolds, convener of Committee of Salaries and Promotions, and by Mrs. Macarow,

convener of the Publicity Committee.

\*\*\*

The following extracts from the most excellent and able report given by Miss Reynolds, on Salaries and Promotions, will be read with interest by all women workers, and will appeal to every fair-minded man:—

"It is a generally admitted fact in  
 "business circles, and where compe-  
 "tition has forced efficiency to the  
 "highest point, that women em-  
 "ployees, at least in routine work and  
 "along lines requiring little initia-  
 "tive, give better satisfaction and  
 "more loyal service than men. Where  
 "this is recognized, a woman is paid  
 "for the work she does irrespective  
 "of any other consideration. This is  
 "a view which should receive wider  
 "recognition and replace the explod-  
 "ed theory that a man is paid for  
 "supporting a family. He is not, or  
 "the man with ten children would re-  
 "ceive ten times as much as the man  
 "with one.

"It is considered that some protest  
 "should be made to the public an-  
 "nouncement that women are not at  
 "present eligible for the Second Di-  
 "vision. This is an expression which  
 "is not in accordance with the law  
 "as it is written or the facts as they  
 "exist.

"There are in the civil service now  
 "about twenty-three women in the  
 "higher divisions. Many of these  
 "are recent appointments. Aside  
 "from the fact of actual appoint-  
 "ment, the cases are fairly numer-  
 "ous where men and women work  
 "side by side, the class of work is  
 "identical, but the classification for  
 "women much lower, and the salary  
 "about half."

Miss Reynolds went on to say that it was hoped that three general principles would in future govern the employment of women in the public service, *i.e.*, "an adequate initial sal-



ary, equal pay for equal work, and the appointment and promotion of women to such of the higher positions as they are qualified to fill with the salary that justly pertains to that position."

The two methods by which we may attain this end are by organization, which will educate public opinion to take a fair and just view of the matter, and by increasing the efficiency of the individual.

I am sure every woman in the service will see the necessity to try and follow on these lines—and the thought that by making ourselves as efficient as possible we are helping on a just cause for women in general will be an additional motive to give the best service we are capable of each and every day of our official lives.

\* \* \*

I wonder if it will be "comme-il faut" to offer a word of praise and congratulation to two of the contributors to the last issue of *The Civilian's* columns, i.e., "Poet Low Rate" and "Jack Cadden." The poem, "Reflection," is a revelation indeed! The poet says, "I'm merely a piece of flotsam, floating adown life's stream." My dear friend, the human being, be he man or woman, who can produce the thoughts voiced in "Reflection" is no piece of flotsam but a great force in life, a force to be used for



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the uplifting and good of others. It may be unconsciously—but the power lies there. I for one wish to thank Poet Low Rate for the pleasure his verses gave me.

"Jack Cadden's "Comeback" is so strong and real it takes one's breath away, and sad and glad it makes one feel when one realizes that it must be the true and hidden story of many and many a chap out in the Western wilds just now fighting the demon within.

### MODERN DANCING

PROF. LAING has opened his Dancing Academy at St. Patrick's Hall, and is prepared to give Private Lessons by appointment. Special club rates given on application for old and new dances—Tango, Tango (Maurice), Tango Parisienne, Maxixe, Evelyn Schottische, Hesitation Waltz, One Step, etc. Phone Q. 2036  
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W. E. GOWLING,  
Cor. Bank and Wellington Sts.



The Editor of *The Civilian* is to be congratulated upon such contributions to his columns.

\* \* \*

CONTRIBUTED BY P. C.

The second outing of the Women's Branch Association took place on Saturday afternoon, May 2nd, and proved another success. The point in view was the grove at Wichwood, Aylmer, to gather arbutus. The weather man smiled most congenially on the party, and the arbutus, always retiring by nature, seemed to have put their shyness aside and peeped out from under their cover. It may have been curiosity, but it cost the little flowers dearly

for, judging from the large bunches every one gathered, not many were left to tell their sisters to be more cautious on the next occasion.

About seventy members composed the party. The tired but happy and hungry crowd returned to the city about six o'clock delighted with their outing.

The outing was in charge of Miss McFarlane and Miss Paule Chartrand.

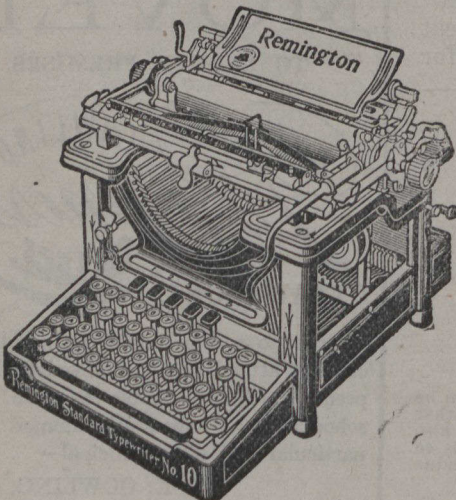
\* \* \*

I beg to thank "M. C. D." and "M. T. K." for their very bright and interesting contributions, which I hope will appear in the next issue of *The Civilian*. Our space is, of necessity, limited, and this week alone I have been obliged to hold back

## YOUR LITTLE ONES REQUIRE PURE WATER

Fathers and Mothers should remember that their children really require plenty of good safe drinking water. Give your little ones a glass before breakfast, and as much as they want all day long—then you will see the bloom on their cheeks and the sparkle of health in their eyes.

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fully half "the copy" ready. I beg that contributors will not on this account refrain from sending me more matter, as everything goes into the depths of the editorial drawer to be drawn forth as opportunity offers. Who knows, perhaps, our space may be enlarged!

\* \* \*

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to lady "Rixie" in last *Civilian*:—

Mistress Dorothy,—

The fault was with the lecturer (Mr. Alfred Noyes)—always is. There is no question but that it is "up to" the man with a message to see that it gets delivered. I was there and was disappointed. I look on Noyes as one of the five greatest living poets. I have been following his work for ten years, so I attended his lecture with high expectations. I must confess I could not have given a résumé of his discourse—it was too complicated—lacked simplicity and succinctness. But hearing him read his poetry almost eliminated the disappointment. 'Tis simply he is a poet, not a lecturer—and won't be until he can talk as consummately as he can sing. And the effect of his singing on an Ottawa audience was, to me, a revelation—an inspiration.

LLOYD ROBERTS.

My dear Rixie,—

I think from all I can hear on the subject that your correspondent has hit the nail on the head. Mr. Alfred Noyes is a poet and not a lecturer.

DOROTHY DAY.

Note.—Address contributions to this column to Dorothy Day, Box 484, care *The Civilian*.

---

### MANITOBA RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the above association was held on May 2nd, the President, Mr. W. McPherson, in the chair. Twenty-one members were present.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. J. F. Brown, one of the clerks, thanking the association for their remembrances during his recent illness.

It was decided to change by-law number 9 so as to read, "the annual meeting shall be held on the first Sat-

urday in December." This was done so that the new officers could take office at the first meeting of the new year.

Mr. Dennehy proposed and Mr. Theobald seconded, "that our representative, Mr. Haney, be instructed to bring up at the next meeting of the W.R.M.C. Federation the question of endeavouring to get the clerks in the east to join with us and thereby forming a Dominion association. The feeling of the meeting was that the different divisions in Eastern Canada should be written to, asking them to organize with this point in view.

The secretary read a letter from the Supt. R.M.S., Winnipeg, re supplying the association with a blue print of remodelled cars. The C.P.R. were unable to furnish one at present, but would endeavour to obtain one.

The secretary read a letter from Supt. R.M.S., which stated that the remodelled cars were only on temporarily, a matter of about six or seven months, that these same cars were not satisfactory to him, and were not in accordance with suggestions made by him before the changing of such cars. The new cars, which are being built under the supervision of the department, will be identical to those now running on trains 1 and 2 east of Winnipeg.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. McLeod, secretary of the B. C. association, also dealing with the above matter.

On the motion of Mr. Hickie, seconded by Mr. J. Macpherson, the secretary was instructed to write a letter of congratulation to Mr. C. Gleeson, expressing the best wishes of the clerks on his recent appointment.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. F. Grierson, secretary-treasurer of the C. S. Federation of Canada, and also editor of *The Civilian*, congratulating us on getting our western allowance raised, and also enclosing a copy of Bill No. 147, in which it is proposed to make the annual increase \$100 per year instead of \$50.



The secretary read two letters from Mr. C. A. Halliday, R.M.C., Ottawa, who has been appointed secretary of the committee which is endeavouring to organize the outside service. Mr. Halliday was very anxious to have the W.R.M.C. join the C. S. Federation. After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to go into this matter fully and report at the next meeting. The committee named consisted of Messrs. H. Currie, C. Hives, G. Dennehy, W. Gardiner and T. J. Kneebone.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, June 6th.

## CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

### Co-operation in Canada in 1912.

The Canadian Co-Operator for April publishes statistics covering the operations of societies affiliated with the Co-Operative Union of Canada up to the end of 1912. The Union was organized in 1909 with three societies; the number reporting for 1912 is seventeen. (At the present time there are 24 societies affiliated). The trade done by the 17 societies since 1909 is as follows:—

1909 .. . . .	\$ 347,064
1910 .. . . .	569,311
1911 .. . . .	789,291
1912 .. . . .	1,194,064

It will be noted that the sales in 1912 passed the million dollar mark, and it is certain that the 1913 statement will show a considerable increase. The dividends on purchases paid by these 17 societies, in addition to the interest paid on share and loan capital for the corresponding period, are as follows:—

1909 .. . . .	\$22,828
1910 .. . . .	28,235
1911 .. . . .	47,338
1912 .. . . .	67,256

The tabulated statement printed in The Co-Operator shows that the Cape Breton societies paid from 7 to 10 per

cent. dividends on purchases, the best showing in Canada; while the Ontario rate ranges from Ottawa's 2 per cent. to Preston's 5½ per cent. Guelph paid 5 per cent. and Berlin 4 per cent. Valleyfield, Que., paid 7 per cent. dividend on purchases.

It is advisable for civil service co-operative societies now forming to affiliate with the Canadian Co-Operative Union, for purposes of mutual helpfulness and protection.

### The Ottawa Store.

#### Coal Orders.

A coal bulletin is being issued offering to book orders up to May 31st for June shipment at \$7.25 per ton for egg and stove, and \$7.50 per ton for chestnut. Buckwheat coal is offered at \$5.25 per ton if a carload is ordered. Orders will be booked in June for July shipment for the same grades at \$7.35, \$7.60 and \$5.25 per ton respectively. The coal contracted for is Philadelphia and Reading coal, considered to be the highest quality available.

#### Adjourned Annual Meeting.

The adjourned annual meeting will be held at the Carnegie Library, Monday, June 1st, at 8 p.m.

#### April Sales.

The sales for the month of April are very encouraging, being \$5,354.34. This is the second best month the store has had, November last eclipsing it by sales of \$5,373.40.

#### New Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. George Bracewell, the newly-appointed secretary-treasurer, has arrived and taken up his duties. He will look after the finances of the association and take charge of co-operative propaganda. The adjourned session of the annual meeting will afford the membership an opportunity to meet Mr. Bracewell.

#### The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting was held at the



Carnegie Library on 30th April. The minutes of the last annual meeting and subsequent general meetings were read by the secretary, Mr. W. W. Edgar. A statement of the general position of the association was made by the president, Mr. F. J. Alexander. He mentioned that, though the past year had been considered one of general business depression, and many local failures had occurred in the grocery trade, our association had weathered the storm, increasing its sales by \$4,000 over the previous year. He outlined the steps taken regarding enlarged premises, and dwelt on the necessity for having a practical co-operator employed by the association, which had resulted in the engagement of Mr. Bracewell. Feeling reference was made to the loss sustained by the association in the death of Mr. A. McNeill.

The financial status was presented by the treasurer, Mr. D. McR. Minard. On behalf of the board, Mr. Minard asked for an adjourned meeting to present a full printed statement. He mentioned that a preliminary statement had been prepared by the auditors which showed an apparent loss, in spite of the fact that three out of the four quarterly statements had shown a profit. It was thought that a mistake had occurred in the inventory, and a second inventory had been taken on April 29th. When this inventory is extended the board will call a meeting in due form and present the financial statement. The members granted the adjournment, and the adjourned meeting will take place on June 1st. It was decided to elect directors at the adjourned meeting:

The matter of auditor's fees was discussed, it being thought that the rate paid during the past year was rather high. Some were of opinion that regular civil servants skilled in accounting might do the work with or without an honorarium. It was decided to defer appointing auditors until the adjourned meeting.

The amendment to the by-laws authorizing the annual meeting to be held six weeks after the close of the fiscal year, instead of four weeks, was carried.

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### NEWS OF THE C. S. ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

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The regular monthly meeting of the executive was held in the new club rooms on Metcalfe Street on Tuesday evening, April 28th.

The Women's Branch Association reported the election of a third representative, as their membership is not far from the 500 mark.

The Treasurer, Mr. O'Connor, reported the membership of the association to date as 2,454, and expects that it will exceed 2,600 when full returns are received.

The Treasurer was authorized to place a further sum of \$300.00 on deposit with the Civil Service Loan and Saving Association.

Mr. Watson, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, outlined a scheme for placing before the Service the advantages of the Insurance Act.

Considerable anxiety having been expressed at the non-appearance of the Civil Service Amendment Act and the Superannuation Act, a strong committee of the executive was named to wait upon the local members with a view to urging them to persuade the Government to bring down these Bills without further delay. The day following (Wednesday) this committee met Messrs. Fripp and Chabot by arrangement in a committee room of the House of Commons, and discussed the matter with them fully and forcibly. They both expressed themselves as being strongly in favour of both Bills being brought down, and, if possible, passed into law during the present session, though the opinion in the House was not unanimous



on that point. However, in conclusion, they gave an assurance that they would take the earliest opportunity of placing the views of the committee before the Premier and Hon. Mr. White, and urge upon them the desirability of bringing down both Bills without further delay.

### Personals.

*The following list includes changes in the personnel of the service during the month of February, 1914, as far as obtainable. The term Division (Div.) applies to Inside Service only:*

#### Appointments.

Agriculture.—Miss B. M. Presley, Div. 3B; Geo. S. Bass, Div. 3B; M. B. Davis, Div. 2A.

Auditor General's Office.—Harold Hudson, Div. 3B; Miss N. M. Vaughan, Div. 3B.

Customs Department.—The following preventive officers: Robt. Kelly, Aroostock Junction; Geo. A. Dussault, Quebec; C. N. Weippert, Montreal; W. Scruton, Brantford; W. T. Reid, Board of Customs; J. A. A. Santerre, Quebec; H. Lelerc, Quebec; T. R. Moulton, Vancouver; W. A. Fuller, Board of Customs; N. G. Fite, Bridgeburg; B. Balthazard, P. Keane, Louis Boutvin, J. G. Lariviere, H. J. Wood, Jas. Hill, O. Lefebvre, W. L. Robertson, E. J. Colfer, J. D. Godin, J. R. Murphy, Montreal.

Customs.—F. D. Quinn, sub-coll., Granby.

Conservation Commission.—Miss O. E. Morris, Div. 3B.

Interior.—Jos. M. Clarke, Div. 3B, Accountant's Branch; T. S. Heaslip, Div. 3B, Forestry; N. R. McPhail, Div. 2B, Accountant's Branch; M. A. Macinnes, Agent Dominion Lands, Saskatoon; D. McNamara, Vancouver; B. V. Webster, Div. 2B.

Indian Affairs.—R. H. Cairns, Inspector Indian Schools, B.C.; A. Mcgraw, Inspector Indian Agencies, B.C.; J. Hawksley, Indian Superintendent, Yukon; Jos. F. X. Bosse, Agent and Medical Attendant, Ber-simis.

Justice.—W. S. Edwards, Assistant Secretary; P. T. Ahern, Div. 1B, Joint Private Secretary.

Labour.—H. S. Hood, Inspector.

Inland Revenue.—Jas. Stingle, Collector, Dawson; Henry Hood, gas and electric, Winnipeg.

Post Office.—The following staff of the Saskatoon office now under Civil Service Act: M. Isbister, Postmaster; C. W. Heisler, Class 2B; F. R. Smith, J. H. Pledge, H. Good, T. Haworth, A. J. Mellis, F. L. Higgins, S. M. King, W. Pippengale, H. F. Hardy, W. W. Woolhouse, Class 3A; Miss L. M. Reid, Miss Nellie Porter, E. W. Pil-beau, F. T. Fuller, W. Rosson, J. D. Mc-Millan, W. K. Upton, P. T. Wells, H. W. Gibson, D. Denholm, F. B. Henshall, J. Howarth, Jas. Rorison, S. S. Barker, G. Bohdasheffsky, W. Greenhalgh, E. W. Crossby, J. A. Anderson, David Morrison, Geo. Carr, R. Thaine, T. C. Hollett, R. Dale, Geo. E. Henn, R. Muir, M. Walsh, R. D. Robert, J. T. Burrows, T. G. Bale, W. P. Simpson, S. W. Foster, M. Coulter.

R. A. Johnstone, R. L. Dudley, Railway Mail Service, Ottawa; J. P. C. Giroux, Jos. Heroux, Railway Mail Service, Montreal.

Public Works.—E. E. Temple, Div. 2A; Wilfrid Gosselin, lower grade, inside; E. H. Montandou, Div. 2B; R. H. Nicholson, engineer, Charlottetown; Ben A. Dore, Chas. Antcliffe, A. S. Davis, Div. 2B; F. O. Smith, D. Williams, D. H. Hunter, A. D. Anderson, Div. 2A; W. L. Smith, Div. 2B; W. C. Chalmers, Div. 2B; J. C. B. Fulleylove, Div. 2B; A. E. Barratt, Div. 2B.

Royal Mounted Police.—J. E. Dancey, inside; Major C. F. Hamilton, Div. 1A, asst. comp.

Railways and Canals.—W. V. Webster, Div. 2B.

Trade and Commerce.—Miss M. McMullen, Div. 2B.

#### Promotions.

Justice.—Miss C. W. Cameron, to Div. 3A.

Marine and Fisheries.—F. O. Weeks, to Div. 2B; Miss G. M. Graham, E. H. McLellan, Div. 3A.

Militia and Defence.—A. H. Cranston, to Div. 2A.

Post Office.—Zenon Morin, Montreal, to Class 3A; J. T. Binks, Ottawa, to Class 1B; V. A. Parent, Ottawa, to Class 1B; J. P. L. Ducharme, Montreal, to Asst. P. O. Insp.; P. J. Vaughan, M. O. Exch. Messenger, to Div. 3B; Jean Gaudet, Montreal, to Class 3A; E. J. Barker, Toronto, to Class 1A; John Charlton, Windsor, to Class 3A; R. W. Hale, Edmonton, to Class 3A; Thos. Burnett, Charlottetown, to Class 2B; W. S. Fultz, Halifax, to Class 1B; E. R. Gordon, Halifax, to Class 2B; W. Bowler, London, to Class 2B; G. E. Nightingale, Brantford, to Class 2B; N. L. Gleadow, Hamilton, to Class 3A; Miss G. A. MacTavish, Calgary, to Class 3A.

Public Works.—Miss Ethel McCloskey, to Div. 3A; R. F. H. Bruce, to engineer, Ottawa River Works; C. C. Patterson, to Div. 2A.



**Transfers.**

T. J. Oliver, Dominion Lands, Humoldt, to Medicine Hat; H. E. Fosbery, engineer, Marine Department, St. John, to Inside Service; H. D. Parizeau, Hydrographic Survey, from Victoria to Ottawa.

**Superannuations.**

Miss H. E. Stewart, Supreme Court; Arthur Fenerty, Customs, Halifax; H. W. Trider, Customs, Halifax; Robt. Carleton, Customs, Halifax; Oswald Pryor, Customs, Halifax.

**Resignations.**

Agriculture.—Robert Newton, Central Experimental Farm.

Customs.—J. M. Creelman, Inspector; A. E. V. Gillies, Inside; R. W. Mills, Toronto; J. E. M. Lemieux, Montreal.

Justice.—Rev. A. D. Cormier, Dorchester; J. T. Hackett, Inside.

Interior.—W. S. McKechnie, Agent, Prince Albert; A. J. Sharp, Agent, Swift Current.

Post Office.—S. A. McCullough, Railway Mail Service, Winnipeg; H. M. Stewart, Victoria.

Public Works.—N. G. Matheson, Inside.

**General.**

Captain W. J. Press, mechanical engineer of the Transcontinental Railway, and Mrs. Press have sailed for Europe.

Charles Camsell, of the Geological Survey, has left for the West, where he will be engaged in field work this summer.

Major Garnet B. Hughes has been appointed resident Government engineer on Vancouver Island.

Captain H. R. Wilson, of the Department of Inland Revenue, Belleville, was in Ottawa last week attending a special class of field instruction for militia officers.

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, Chief Commissioner of Police and Mrs. Sherwood, have returned from a trip to the Old Country.

Thomas Fawcett, D. L. S., and Mrs. Fawcett have arrived home from a visit to the Mediterranean. Mr. Fawcett will take the field shortly with his party of International Boundary surveyors. The scene of their operations this summer will be the Quebec Maine line.

Mr. C. N. Macdonald, Agent of the Public Works Department, New Westminster, after forty years' service, was recently granted a well-earned vacation of three months' duration. Mr. Macdonald has just returned to duty, having spent his holiday in Southbend, California, and his health is much benefited by the change. During his absence the office was under the efficient management of the account-

ant, Mr. H. A. Wilson, as acting agent, while Mr. J. J. Healy performed the duties of accountant.

One of the oldest Railway Mail clerks, Mr. Con. Gleeson, received notice recently of his appointment as supervisor of parcel posts for Western Canada. This position carries with it an annual salary of \$2,800.

The announcement was made recently by Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bedford, of the engagement of their daughter to Mr. W. F. Lough, chief clerk in the office of Superintendent R. M. S., Winnipeg. The marriage takes place the latter part of May.

**Obituary.**

Robert Garrett Roe, father of J. Sidney Roe, Secretary to the Minister of Customs, died at Woolwich, England, on April 29th, aged seventy-four years.

Moses Joseph Whitty, of the Inspector's Office, Post Office Department, Ottawa, died on April 28th, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Whitty was a native and live-long resident of Ottawa, and had been in the Civil Service for over thirty-eight years.

Charles Frederick Street, M.A., late of the Department of Finance, died in Ottawa on May 3rd, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Mr. Street was a native of Newcastle, N.B., but had been a resident of Ottawa for a great many years. He was twice married, both wives predeceasing him. Four sons and six daughters survive.

Harriet Isabella, widow of the late Major Stowe-Wainwright, and mother of Godfrey Wainwright, of the Board of Railway Commissioners' staff, died in Ottawa on May 4th. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Canon Cochrane, D.D., of Halifax, N.S.

Grace Louisa, widow of the late Augustus Southby Cochrane, of the Geological Survey, and daughter of the late Alfred Todd, died at Red Deer, Alberta, on May 4th. Mrs. Cochrane was a sister of Walter Todd, Secretary of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa.

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**Athletics.**

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One of the most remarkable feats of forced marching has just been recorded from England. A regiment of 300 volunteers in London marched one night to Brighton, a distance of 57 miles. The men averaged four miles per hour, and not one of them dropped out of the ranks. What is more remarkable is that each man



carried with him, in accoutrements and arms, a dead weight of 55 lbs. It is doubtful if there is a regiment in Canada which could duplicate this feat, partly because our roads are so inferior to those in England, but largely on account of the fact that walking is no longer in fashion with our young men. Let any *Civilian* reader carry 55 lbs. for 25 miles and he will have had enough of it; but 57 miles—*Mirabile dictu!*

\* \* \*

The high jump record has again been broken in California, and the enormous leap of 6 ft. 8 in. recorded. There must be something "elevating" in the Pacific coast atmosphere, as they have produced many jumpers of note.

The writer remembers witnessing an athletic meet in Nova Scotia in which one of the contestants in the high jump event *dived* over the bar, landing on his hands. He defeated all his opponents, but the judges, after grave deliberation, ruled out his performance on the ground that it was not a legitimate jump.

\* \* \*

The civil service baseball league is now in good shape for the opening of the schedule.

The Varsity Oval and Lansdowne Park have both been secured for the games. It has been decided not to charge admission, at least at the beginning of the season. All the teams are practising hard, and they all look strong.

- June 2—Customs at Transcontinental, Varsity Oval.  
 5—West Block at Post Office, Varsity Oval  
 8—Interior at Customs, Varsity Oval.  
 9—Transcontinental at West Block, Varsity Oval.  
 10—Post Office at Interior, Lansdowne Park.  
 15—Transcontinental at Interior, Varsity Oval.

- 16—Customs at Post Office, Varsity Oval.  
 18—Interior at West Block, Varsity Oval.  
 23—West Block at Customs, Varsity Oval.  
 24—Transcontinental at Post Office, Varsity Oval.  
 29—Transcontinental at Customs, Varsity Oval.  
 July 3—Post Office at West Block, Varsity Oval.  
 6—Customs at Interior, Varsity Oval.  
 7—West Block at Transcontinental, Varsity Oval.  
 10—Interior at Post Office, Varsity Oval.  
 14—Post Office at Customs, Varsity Oval.  
 17—Customs at West Block, Varsity Oval.  
 20—Interior at Transcontinental, Varsity Oval.  
 27—West Block at Interior, Varsity Oval.  
 28—Post Office at Transcontinental, Varsity Oval.

\* \* \*

Notwithstanding some desertions by those who are on the various civil service baseball teams, some good practices of the English rugby league have been held. Those figuring prominently have been Messrs. Stronach, Carter, Davies, Roberts and Cox, while some new men are fast materializing into stars. Compared with last fall there has been a distinct advance in the standard of play. Negotiations are going on for a game with the Montreal league.

\* \* \*

The Winnipeg R. M. service baseball club have secured Wesley college grounds for practice, and may be seen hard at work almost any afternoon now, getting into shape. Manager Youhill says everybody will have to work hard to catch a place, as he has such a bunch of material to select from.



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	200	500	600	Ttl.
A. A. Cohoon . . . .	29	35	30	—94
F. B. Inkster— . .	31	33	29	—93
P. A. Wood . . . .	32	33	28	—93
W. A. Purdy . . . .	31	31	30	—92
A. E. Shore . . . .	30	30	31	—91
C. Olmsted . . . . .	27	34	30	—91
A. W. Joanes . . . .	28	33	27	—88
A. A. Pinard . . . .	31	30	27	—88
A. McCracken . . . .	27	33	27	—87
E. Turcotte . . . . .	30	26	30	—86
J. M. Roberts . . . .	28	28	25	—81
W. Thompson . . . .	23	27	30	—80
W. Anderson . . . . .	25	27	24	—76
C. W. Hull . . . . .	28	25	23	—76
C. V. Shannon . . . .	25	26	24	—75
C. A. E. Clendinnen .	29	22	24	—75
J. H. Corry . . . . .	30	24	20	—74
J. L. Crawford . . . .	19	28	24	—71
J. J. Carr . . . . .	25	22	21	—68

First class spoon—A. A. Cohoon.

Second class spoon—F. B. Inkster.  
Third class spoon—W. Anderson.

SCORES FOR SATURDAY, MAY 9th, 1914.

	200	500	600	Ttl.
A. A. Cohoon . . . .	33	33	32	—98
P. A. Wood . . . . .	31	32	32	—95
C. Olmsted . . . . .	33	33	29	—95
W. A. Purdy . . . . .	31	32	30	—93
A. E. Shore . . . . .	29	29	33	—91
A. W. Joanes . . . . .	31	30	29	—90
E. Turcotte . . . . .	32	32	26	—90
W. Thompson . . . . .	30	27	31	—88
C. V. Shannon . . . .	30	28	29	—87
J. F. Maunder . . . .	30	32	24	—86
A. McCracken . . . . .	29	30	25	—84
J. L. Crawford . . . .	27	29	27	—83
C. W. Hull . . . . .	24	30	25	—79
J. J. Carr . . . . .	23	30	25	—78
C. A. E. Clendinnen . .	25	22	26	—73
J. H. Corry . . . . .	26	20	25	—71
A. J. Smith . . . . .	20	28	17	—65
P. Sherrin . . . . .	21	19	20	—60

First class spoon—A. A. Cohoon.  
Second class spoon—P. A. Wood.  
Third class spoon—C. V. Shannon.

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