

PAGES

MISSING

Dominion and Provincial Courts in Canada, who, at the time of the demise of Our late Royal Father of glorious memory, were duly and lawfully holding or were duly and lawfully possessed of or invested in any office, place or employment, civil or military, with in our Dominion of Canada, or who held commissions under the late Sovereign, or all functionaries who exercised any profession by virtue of any such commissions, to severally continue in the due exercise of their respective duties, functions and professions, for which this Our Proclamation shall be sufficient warrant.

And We do ordain that all incumbents of such offices and functions and all persons holding commissions as aforesaid shall, as soon hereafter as possible, take the usual and customary oath of allegiance to Us before the proper officer or officers hereunto appointed.

And We do hereby require and command all Our loving subjects to be aiding, helping and assisting all such officers of Canada and other functionaries in the performance of their respective offices and places.

At Our Government House, in our City of OTTAWA, this NINTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Period of Mourning.

The Gazette of Saturday last declared the day of King Edward's funeral one of general mourning. This was simultaneous with the despatch of instructions to the various lieutenant-governors for the issuance of the usual proclamations in the Provincial Gazettes which will include arrangements for official recognition of the Dominion's sorrow on the day of the funeral.

These proclamations include the usual regulations as to mourning. Based upon the precedent in the case of Queen Victoria in 1901 "it is expected that all persons upon the present occasion of the death of His late Majesty of blessed and glorious memory, do put themselves into the deepest mourning." This full mourning will be officially worn for thirty-six days, and will be followed by half-mourning for forty-two days more. The regulations as to court mourning are more drastic, and although they apply chiefly to the court, it is presumed they will apply also to the households of the various viceroys throughout the Empire, so that for the first thirty six days the ladies at the various Government houses will wear black dresses trimmed with crepe, and black shoes,

black feathers and ornaments, while the gentlemen will wear black court dress with black swords and buckles. When the full mourning order is relaxed the ladies will wear black dresses with colored ribbons, flowers, feathers and ornaments, or gray and white dresses with black ribbons, flowers, feathers and ornaments. The gentlemen will continue their mourning insignia until the term is officially declared to be ended.

IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

Once again is Westminster Hall the centre-scene of a great and sorrowful event in British history. All last week the body of King Edward VII lay there in state, holding its last silent court. To-day it leaves the historic spot on its final journey.

The mind is carried back across the centuries to that other English Edward of the Blood Royal, the Black Prince, whose funeral was held thence, amid the tears of the whole nation. But that is but one of a hundred incidents of the ancient edifice.

Westminster Hall, which now forms a vestibule to the Houses of Parliament, is part of the ancient Palace of Westminster, founded by the Anglo Saxon kings. The present Hall was begun by William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror, in 1097, and extended by Edward I. Partly destroyed by fire in 1291, it was reconstructed by Edward II. and Richard II.

In this spacious and splendid building sat some of the earliest English Parliaments. Here Edward III. feasted the captive Kings David of Scotland and John of France. Here Charles I. was condemned to death, and upon one of its pinnacles long hung the skull of Oliver Cromwell. In this building William Wallace, the champion of Scotland, was condemned to death, as was also Sir Thomas More, the Protector Somerset, the Earl of Essex, Guy Fawkes and Strafford.

Westminster Hall was, likewise, the scene of the famous acquittal of the Seven Bishops in James II.'s reign, and of the remarkable trial and acquittal of Warren Hastings. The last time the Hall was used for a public festival was at the coronation of George IV. On that occasion the King's champion, in full armor, rode into the great chamber, and, according to ancient custom, challenged to mortal combat any one might dispute the Sovereign's title to the throne.

To-day it is the centre of the mourning not alone of a nation and an empire but of the whole world.

The Estimates and the Service.—A Prorogation Reflection.

For the public service in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1911, the House of Commons has voted altogether \$132,814,075!

In public business, as in almost every other business, one of the big items of expense is labor. A very large share of this great sum of money will go to those who serve the Dominion in their several capacities, from the message boy in a government workshop up to the Governor General.

Excluding only the items of public debt, provincial subsidies and Indians, which represent about \$25,000,000, *every vote in the long list means the providing of money for the remuneration of public servants.*

It is a habit of the popular mind — duly reflected in our laws — to think of the civil service only as certain classes of people, nearly all employed in offices and handling books and papers. But that is an unreasonable assumption, and some day we shall see more clearly that all those who earn salaries from the Dominion of Canada — judges, soldiers, laborers, clerks, lighthouse-keepers, nurses, policemen, postmasters, explorers, and all the others—are members of one service; and, whether we call it "civil" service or not, it should be organized as one great body engaged in the service of the people as a whole.

Of the sum stated above, \$37,248,715 is to be spent on capital account. That is, it will be translated into railways, public buildings and other works of more than merely temporary value. This leaves \$95,765,359 to be spent in paying subsidies and interest on the public debt and in providing the materials and paying the wages for carrying on the current service of the year.

Those who call themselves, and are called, civil servants are inter-

ested specially in several large items of these votes. The first is that which has always been known as "Civil Government." This vote is to pay the salaries and contingencies of a large part of the inside service. The amount voted for the fiscal year upon which we have now entered is \$14,589,329, an increase of about \$350,000 over last year. The increase is not due to any marked advance in the cost of carrying on any one department, but is spread over practically all departments and about in proportion to their size. The item of legislation, while it includes the indemnities of Commoners and Senators, covers also about \$200,000 for salaries of members of the inside service. These salaries show few and unimportant changes.

The most noteworthy increase in the estimates is to provide for the new naval service. The vote on this account is increased from \$855,500 last year to \$3,676,500. The new department will mean considerable additions to the civil service as ordinarily understood, for the clerical work will be heavy. The department will begin with a staff of twenty-eight.

The service of the Experimental Farms is to be extended under increased votes of \$52,000, of which \$20,000 will be to establish new experimental stations. The opening up of new areas of the Dominion and the development of new ideas in growing and marketing crops makes it necessary for the service to extend its operations. There are large increases of expenditure in connection with the Dominion lands, mainly due to the great influx of settlers into the Canadian West. The lighthouse and coast service also shows an increase, because of the desire to furnish additional aids to navigation.

Even a cursory study of the estimates must impress one with the increase in the public service of Canada. And not only with the increase, but with the greater diversity of service which comes with more complex civilization. The establishment of new departments and the assumption, under public pressure, of more important duties by old ones — these things teach anew and in their own way the lesson which is to be read on every hand, that the people of Canada must pay more and more attention to the great work of maintaining and improving the civil service.

THE RADIUM BUSINESS — AN INTERESTING STATE MONOPOLY.

The production and sale of that interesting metal, radium, is, as is well known, a monopoly in the control of the Austrian State Department. Some puzzling problems for civil servants have ensued.

The chief difficulty encountered by the department has been to find a suitable way of packing the precious mineral. The experts, however, have at last devised a satisfactory method.

Pure radium, of course, cannot be obtained; what is sold as radium is a chemical compound known as radium-barium chlorid. Of this there are three different grades in the market.

In making these ready for the consignee, the preparation is enclosed in a so-called radium cell, a round capsule $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. This capsule is enclosed in a screw tube made of nicked brass, with a lead bottom in which there is a little sunken square which serves to hold the speck of radium. The cell or capsule itself is sealed by a mica plate, which obviates the necessity of opening it when in actual use. All tubes are carefully numbered and each bears an official stamp. Prospective buyers may note that it is not money alone that buys radium. Only scientific institutes and savants of repute are eligible as purchasers.

Postal-guide books are searched in vain for rules governing the dispatch of radium. No post-office has ever been called upon to handle a single milligram. In every case so far the sales have been made to buyers personally or their direct representatives sent expressly to Vienna for the purpose. It is not surprising that in the case of a product worth \$2,375,000 an ounce the strict rule is 'shipment at buyers' risk.'

TAKING THE CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The present month marks the real beginning of Uncle Sam's great decennial task of counting noses and taking stock, a task imposed upon him by the Constitution of the United States. The other morning, in every nook and corner of the country, the 75,000 census enumerators took to the field with pencil and pad in hand. When their work is completed and the results tabulated by the wonderful electric devices now in use in the Census Office in Washington, Uncle Sam will know to what extent his family has increased during the past ten years. He will know also how rich he is, how prosperous he is, and how his farms, manufactures, mines and quarries are faring, and everything else worth knowing about himself.

The actual collection of data will continue fifteen days in the cities, and thirty days in the country districts.

Dr. E. Dana Durand, the chief of the census bureau, hopes to be able by June 1 to report the number of inhabitants in the United States, probably between 88,000,000 and 91,000,000. It will take four months to cover the manufacturing interests and probably three years to tabulate and analyze the vast undertaking. The completed task will represent the labors of 75,000 men and women enumerators, and 750 regular and 3,000 temporary clerks in the Census Bureau. A total of \$14,000,000 is to be expended in the work. In this connection it is interesting to note that the sum of \$44,000 was thought sufficient to cover the cost of the first general census in 1790. This census covered the original thirteen States, and showed a population of 3,200,000 whites and 700,000 slaves.

In Canada the actual work of enumeration will not begin until a year from next June. The United States takes stock in the last year of the decade; we in the first. Mr. Blue will spend probably less than a million, but will cover a wider range of subjects than the U. S. Department. Hopes are entertained that the recent amendment of the Civil Service Act will provide a more efficient set of officials than ever before. The late Carroll D. Wright once estimated the saving effected by methods of reform in connection with the taking of the census in the United States as running into the millions.

THE CUSTOMS CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON, ONT.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Customs Civil Service Association of Hamilton, Ont., was held on Monday, the 18th of April, at which the election of officers took place, resulting as follows:—

President, Mr. McCallum; Vice-President, Mr. Woolcott; Secretary, Mr. R. Colvin; Treasurer, Mr. W. Stuart.

THE CIVILIAN

Devoted to the interests of the Civil Service
of Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

Ottawa, May 20th, 1910

EDWARD THE BELOVED.

The grief into which the sudden death of King Edward has plunged the whole British race has a universal and personal note that proves how completely Edward the Peacemaker had become Edward the Beloved in the hearts of his people. Affectionate and chivalrous as was the relationship towards Queen Victoria of her subjects — a relationship wholly new in British history — the feeling was no less warm, though different in quality, for the wise and tactful diplomat and statesman, the keen lover of life and many-sided man of the world who followed her, and who in less than ten years had come to be regarded as the chief and trusted prop of the British State. King George has difficulties of internal politics and external policy to face, the gravest in an epoch; added to which is the maintenance of a tradition perhaps the highest in the history of the monarchy.

RAISON D'ETRE.

A very palpable justification for the existence of such a journal as *The Civilian* in the service, is demonstrated by a condition which is uncovered in the article upon Superannuation published in this number.

In January, 1884, there was enacted a minute of the Treasury Board offering to officials under the Superannuation Fund No. 1 the option of counting the time served as unclassified officials. This minute was in force for nine years, and yet it has come to our knowledge that a number of clerks who would gladly have taken advantage of its provisions never learned of its existence until long after it was cancelled. The loss in individual cases has amounted to hundreds of dollars. It is unlikely that such an oversight could happen to-day. It is the business of *The Civilian* to seek out all such information where publication is permissible and keep the service informed on all matters that relate to their interest or well-being.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Ex-President Roosevelt's characteristic address at the Sorbonne is probably destined to become historic. For his theme the speaker chose "the duties of democracy," and although his remarks naturally dealt in the main with the peoples of France and the United States, there were many points worthy of notice by the citizens of a country which in all essential matters is as democratic as either. Absolute democracy can exist no more than absolute autoocracy, and every government of the past and present has been but a compromise between the two, inclining to one or the other according to the tendencies of the national character.

The difficulty confronting democratic constitution-makers is to reconcile continuity of administration with the effective control of the people. So great has been the fear of establishing a permanent ruling class, and so powerful the last for office in democracies, that in republican Rome, as in the United States to-day, all occupants of the higher civil posts were appointed for such short periods that efficiency suffered for the sake of the principle. With urban Rome the disadvantage was not as acute as it has proved in the complex organisation of the United States. Even Rome, when it ceased to be limited to the seven hills, was compelled to discard methods which are suitable only to small communities. It is hard to believe that in the United States to-day the whole upper third of the service holds office only from one general election to the next, a change of Government necessitating wholesale dismissals and fresh appointments in every department but one. That such a democratic system is incompatible with serious efficiency is obvious to all, and to none more than our cousins themselves.

Contrast with this the British method as epitomised in a recent issue of our contemporary, *The Civilian* of Great Britain: "British love and genius for compromise is demonstrated in few things so clearly as in the gradual and delicate manner in which the structure of a democratic constitution has been superimposed upon a foundation of aristocratic traditions. We recognize that the science of administration calls for specialization and life-long training as strongly as any other department of knowledge; therefore we choose young people of general ability, teach them their work, and depend on them to devote the remainder of their lives to the million and one details of modern government. To prevent such a system developing into the horrid alternative of a hide-bound bureau-

cracy, we secure that the Heads, but the Heads only, of each branch should represent the ever-changing movements of the popular will. These are the Ministers, responsible to the people's representatives in Parliament, and these again are ultimately responsible to the electoral constituencies. Such a system is designed to obtain the employment of professional experts, the economic division of labour, and the prevention of government by one clique. It is not perfect, but its greatest advantage is its ability to respond to every movement tending to perfection. We do not desire to go back to the parish policy of old Rome, or to imitate either the unfettered graft of modern America, or the over-fettered graft of Imperial Russia. Our own system might be described as Lincoln described certain vital sentences in the Declaration of Independence, "a mixture of idealism and sound common sense." Nearly every Englishman believes in his heart that no foreign government, be it called autocratic or democratic, can approach his own in its response to that great touchstone, common sense. Utopia, the Heaven on Earth, is too far off for us to see which of the nations' paths tend to converge in that direction, but most of us are content to regard our own as being not very far from the main track."

"AMENDED, NOT IMPROVED."

This latest amendment of the C. S. Amendment Act is a parliamentary act of injustice to the clerks in the Third Division of the inside service. This army of workers, composing the majority of inside civil servants, who can only gain promotion to the Second Division through the open competitive examination, or by means of an exceptionally hard non-competitive examination, in accordance with the regulation of the

C. S. Commission, are doomed to see outside service men hoisted over them without any examination and landed in the best places in Division Second. It reads like a bad dream, does it not? But it is a stern reality and must be faced, unless an amendment to the amendment be made, and a similar privilege granted to the members of the Third Division. It is at any rate opportunity for aspirants to civil service honors to bear in mind that the easiest way to the "inside" is from the "outside."

—*The Calendar.*

PROMOTION EXAMINATION FEES.

It is to the great advantage of the government that all such examinations as that held recently for the position of accountant in the Department of Labour should be taken by as large a number as possible. To insure this, the fee of \$10 is excessive. There are few in the service who do not need every dollar they earn for actual living expenses. In nine cases out of ten, in the ranks chiefly interested in promotions, the payment of a ten dollar examination fee means more or less personal hardship. Though their own advancement is the prize for which they are contending, it is very decidedly to the benefit of the tone of the service that they should be encouraged to contend. There is no just reason why the candidates should pay all the expenses of the examination. The government reaps by long odds the major benefit. A fee of \$2 would be ample.

AMEND THE ASSESSMENT ACT.

There has been a movement on foot for some months past to amend the Ontario Assessment Act so that municipalities may tax improvement values (with which are classed busi-

ness assessments, incomes and salaries) at a lower rate than land values. Some 270 municipalities have endorsed the proposal together with a large number of labour and other organizations, as well as the most influential newspapers of the province. The matter, of course, is resting at present, between sessions, the Government having taken the view that before any change of the kind is made the people should declare themselves upon it. So far as civil servants are concerned, and they number several thousands in Ontario, the change is clearly to be desired. They are a salaried class, aiming for the most part to own their own homes, purchasing in the typical case their land in the outlying and cheaper portions of the cities, and trusting with time and their own efforts to improve their holdings into first-rate residential properties. To tax every dollar they spend in this way, as at present, is to place a dampner on one of the most laudable activities of good citizenship, and simultaneously to encourage the land speculator, of all speculators the one who reaps where he has not sown.

SUMMER HOURS AT OTTAWA.

None the less welcome and appreciated because the local Association had quite properly decided not to request the change, came the announcement last week that during the summer months, while Parliament is not in session, the hours in the service at Ottawa would be from nine to four, instead of from nine to five as previously. In nearly all the departments notice has already been posted, to the gratification of all, and especially of those who spend the summer out of Ottawa.

The text of the amended order-in-council follows:—

"That the hours of attendance to be observed by the officers, clerks and employees of the Inside service of the civil service shall be from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. each day except Sundays and recognized holidays; except also Saturdays, when the hours shall be from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m.

"During the months of June, July and August, provided Parliament is not in session, the hours of attendance for those days for which no special provision is made shall be from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m."

Friday & Saturday

Last two days of our Wonderful Clearance of

LADIES' FINE FOOTWEAR

Among the many values will be :

Kid House Shoes, Elastic Fronts, soft and Flexible. Odd lines, Patent and Kid, strap and two-buttoned slippers, chocolate and black, at per pair. . . . **\$1.24**

Dongola Oxfords, patent tips, low and cuban heels. Colored Kid Morning Slippers, with silk Pom-Pom on front.

Fine Blucher Cut Boots, Patent tip medium heels and toes.

One Strap Kid Slippers and Buskins, flexible soles.

Strong Grain Leather Boots, heavy soles, damp proof.

at a pair \$1.48

Well-Made Street Boots, Blucher cut Patent toes, cuban heels, all sewn.

Patent One-Strap Slippers, plain toe, cuban heels.

at a pair \$1.98

Patent Ankle Strap Pumps with bow. Patent Plain Toe Oxfords, dull top, cuban heel. Vici Kid Blucher Cut Boots, slip soles, cuban heels.

Patent Oxford, toe cap, dull top, cuban heel.

Kid Oxfords, dull top, patent tip, two styles.

Patent Boots, Blucher cut, Kid top, cuban heels, slip soles.

Popkin Ankle Strap Pumps, one, two and three eyelett ties, all colors for summer dresses.

at a pair \$2.48

Chocolate, Vici, Patent and Gun Metal Pumps, Oxfords and Sailor Ties, Cuban heels. Blucher Cut Boots, Patent and Kid,

at a pair \$2.97

Patent and Gun Metal Pumps, Oxfords and Laced or Buttoned Boots.

at a pair \$3.49

Suede and Satin Slippers also pumps in leading colors.

Oxfords, Pump, and Boots in Gun Metal, Patent and Kid.

at a pair \$3.98

Tan Calf, Pumps with ankle strap, cuban heels.

Tan Calf Oxfords, high $\frac{1}{2}$ Louis heels, turned sole, plain toe.

Tan Calf, Oxfords, Goodyear welted, cuban heel, plain toe.

Black Shoes in all styles, leather, etc.

at a pair \$4.00

SALES START SHARP AT 8 A.M. BE EARLY.

A. E. REA & CO., Ottawa, Ltd.

Rideau St.

Mackenzie Ave.

Sussex St.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg.

You have all read many columns of advice in magazines and newspapers on how to build a homelike home for \$600, or how to convert a backyard fence into a fairyland facade or something of that sort. Few realize, so runs the rede of these journalists, what a man or woman can do with a dozen tomato cans and a yard of burlap. I am not one of the few. I realize very little in the department of simple economies. When I need a chair for my attic room I go to Bryson & Graham's and buy it on the instalment plan, well aware all the time that with a flour barrel and a discarded shirt, not to count in the brass tacks, etc., I could devise a chair for my use not less uncomfortable and hardly more expensive than the one I have bought for \$3.98. Allow me then to talk to you for a while on the Art of Economy.

We must first find some definitions. Art is the doing of ordinary things as if they did not concern us, and unordinary things as if they were the only things necessary to be done. It creates hencoops in the Queen Anne style when Mother Hen would be as well pleased with a dry goods box, and searches the hundred languages of the world in vain pursuit of rhymes for "month" and "orange." Art is long, but work is longer. In the world of labor we must ring in our hours of arrival and departure; in the world of art we quit when we please. "There are no clocks in Arden."

Now, Economy defies successful definition. One must experience it like faith, but unlike faith it cannot be called the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. On the contrary, it substitutes hope for substance and a bank balance for realities. It is a secondary virtue, a primary vice, and for most

of us an ultimate necessity. It supplies texts for copybooks, clips the wings of imagination, and makes landlords out of people who might have been men. You remember the despairing cry of Burke: "The age of chivalry is gone; that of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded." So it is with individuals as with nations. In youth we would follow Arthur and Lancelot, but at mid-life are found with Sir Kay, the seneschal among the meats.

Can we then speak of the Art of Economy? I think so, for it is only the miserable practice of it that deadens the feelings and paralyzes the heart. For example, the practice of economy is the erecting of a 50 x 100 ft. building in a business section on five thousand square feet of space. The art of economy is exemplified by the owner paying taxes on the lot and growing rhubarb there. This latter can become economic practice only when the lot rises in value. In fact it is the glory of art to be inexpressible in terms of money, so that even he who is an artist in things economic has a fine disdain of the practical and works for the joy of the working.

An artist needs two things, — genius and a plastic material wherewith to work. One feels inclined to say that the specialist in the economic art must have not so much a material as a lack of material, but that is a poor paradox and confonds again art with practice. A thirsty man with a thimbleful of water at his lips cannot have the balance of faculties necessary to make him an artist at saving, but he is a genius who fills his scallop at the river brink and, knowing that the stream is fed by countless springs on the hillside, treasures every drop as if he were in the centre of the Sahara. As you sit at your breakfast to-morrow eating your toast, imagine for a moment that you are on a raft in mid-ocean, and that the last crust has just been

divided, and this your buttered toast is your share of the remnant, and you will feel some of the joys of art. Believe me, an artist must have a good digestion and no post-due notes to meet.

The art of economy then is merely saving when you don't have to. Civil servants will find a small field wherein to devote themselves to it, you say. Trust to your imagination and your field becomes limitless. Consider, for example, the fuel question. No one is forced to sift ashes, for that is the least profitable of all the practices of economy. Newly-married men go at it earnestly and so for a while may be ranked among the devotees of art. They invent new styles of ash-barrels and new forms of profanity before the fever abates; but the daily dividend of clinkers and grey flint which they declare becomes to look insignificant and they quit. The artist keeps on sifting. There is a fellow of my acquaintance who saves the shells of peanuts to burn in his furnace, collecting a pocketful each week. He does not calculate the fuel value of his weekly crop, but delights in the thought of putting it to use. He is not a mean man.

Another artist takes pleasure in abbreviating words and in using old envelopes for making memoranda on when he has plenty of good clean paper at his disposal. He will smoke a pipe over the engrossing task of cutting down such a word as "incomprehensible" so that he may preserve its identity without using a letter too many in doing so. Short-hand would be tame to him. It is not the advantage but the pleasure of the occupation that holds him to it.

What is the effect of all this upon one's character, we may ask, for, although art may be non-moral in its aims, it is moral in its effects. The results are chiefly these,—to inculcate a sort of patience, to neutralize the power of the commoner kinds of

avarice, and thus demonstrate the folly of being anxious overmuch in those affairs that we are apt to consider very important. It is better to hoard the stubs of lead pencils that nobody would use than to make a corner in some commodity that is necessary to the life of a nation. There is a place in the world for men who will suggest to us, through their concern in saving postage stamps, that perhaps our concern in saving dollars is an expenditure of force without profit, a joyless pastime between now and then,—

"When idleness of all Eternity
Becomes our furlough, and the
marigold
Our thriftless, bullion-minting Treas-
ury."

SILAS WEGG.

DAFFODILS.

(At Mentone, March, 1910.)

E. N., in *The Westminster Gazette*.

Under the olive trees
The grass is thick and long;
In its green mysteries
The colored flowers grow strong.
The yellow daffodils,
The wind flowers red—
'Give me the daffodils,
They are so alive,' she said.

There were anemones,
Purple and pink and red,
Violets like memories
Of sweet days done and dead;
Primroses prim, and pale
Hyacinths there;
And she was just as pale,
And more than just as fair.

She loved all life so well,
The seed, the sheaf,
The budding bough and the smell
Of flower and leaf.
She was so young, so gay,
So new to pain;
She said, 'When it is May
I shall be well again.'

The North said to the South,
'My child, see, take!
Kiss crimson into her mouth
For old sake's sake.'
The South said to the North,
'But my kiss kills!'
They carried the black thing forth
Covered with daffodils.

From a Woman's Standpoint

"A woman who gives away millions yearly" in this manner is an employee in the National Treasury in Washington designated in a recent issue of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The title is somewhat misleading, for, as a mere civil servant unable to emulate so noble an example of philanthropy, one is liable to overlook the article, until upon a second perusal of the magazine it is found that this woman is one on equal footing with ourselves.

It is indeed interesting to know just what her work is. She is the Government Redemption clerk, whose duties consist of redeeming currency, which through accident or wear, is valueless to the owner, unless it can be exchanged for new money.

Mrs. Brown has held this position since 1875, and consequently has become an expert in deciding the denomination of mutilated notes. In the United States, every issue of paper currency has at least one mark which differs from those on all other issues. Sometimes it is a horizontal or vertical line of a certain size, or it may be a small circle across. As soon as there is a new issue, a sample note is sent to the Redemption clerk, who examines it carefully in order to find the distinguishing mark. While doing this she forms an accurate mental picture of the note, and it is on this knowledge that she relies to determine the value of the money submitted to her. Whenever she receives a package of money, she tries to detect the 'mark,' and if this be missing, she must depend on detecting a distinguishing style of lettering or figure on the note.

In this work Mrs. Brown has attained such a degree of skill as to make her decision final. The Treasury authorities always have accepted

her decision, and pay to the owner the sum which she has decided the mutilated bills represent. Her honesty is unimpeachable in the eyes of the nation, so that she has the right to pay out good money in exchange for mutilated, without asking permission of any one, provided three-fifths of the original bank bills are contained in the pieces which she receives. Mrs. Brown has many times justified this reputation, when for instance, the Treasury would receive merely the charred embers of what once were bills, and she alone was able to determine the value of the notes. That her decisions were correct could be decided by the fact that her descriptions tallied exactly with those of the owners.

Now possibly like everything else this work might grow monotonous in the course of thirty-five years, but a certain degree of satisfaction must arise when such a woman looks upon herself as a public benefactor — a woman who yearly gives millions away, a worker upon whose accuracy the happiness of many depends.

* * *

One can hardly be a woman, and refrain from referring to the great annual upheaval, which has throughout the past month or so, taken place in each of our households. To a housekeeper, spring and housecleaning have become almost synonymous terms, and how much of the pleasure which the former should bring is changed into sorrow by the necessity of the latter it would be hard to determine. And yet one cannot expect to participate in only the pleasures of life; one must attend to the duties which living forces upon us; and so when a woman insists on a thorough housecleaning in the home it is and has been long since, considered the mark of a good housekeeper. Further, an interest in city housecleaning has become the mark of the new, progressive woman, — it is strange then that an interest in office cleaning



By Royal Warrant
of H. R. H
THE PRINCE OF WALES

Briens
LIMITED.

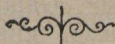


By Appointment of
Her Excellency
THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN

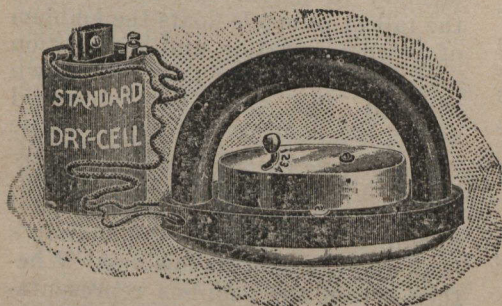
Ladies Tailors

AFTERNOON · EVENING AND RECEPTION

Gowns.



73 KING STREET, WEST.
TORONTO



In Case, Complete with Cord and Dry Cell,
Price, \$10.00.

U.S. Patent 32655. Canada Design Patent Reg. 26-2-1900.

Patented in the United States & Canada
Electro-Massage Class "X"

This new Family Battery is destined to supercede all other forms of Electro-Massage Appliances in the treatment and cure of **Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, Stomach Diseases, Insomnia,** various forms of **Paralysis Neurasthenia, or Spinal Irritation, etc**

The Instrument is simple to operate, and the cost of running it is trifling — New Dry Cells costing only 35 cents.

Cleanly, Portable, Reliable — No Wet sponges, No Sloppy Batteries, No Shocks

Sole Proprietors

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Ltd
Surgical Instrument Makers
Toronto — Winnipeg — Vancouver

F. D. Burkholder

Manufacturer of
Ladies' Tailor-Made Garments and
Telephone 317. Furs. 119 Bank St.

OTTAWA, Ont.

Hermann Boker & Co.
332 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Novo High Speed and Intra Steel

All Grades of Tool Steel, Cold Rolled Steel, Nickel, Nickel Alloys, Music Wire, Steel Balls, Etc. Novo High Speed, Twist Drills.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

has not become one of the marks of a good office woman.

It had almost become a commonplace that there was nothing new under the sun, until becoming civil servants we realized that there is something for which to live, something of which each one of us would like to be an eye-witness — an annual, systematic office house-cleaning.

We have been pretending to acknowledge that medical opinion upon such matters as dust and impure air is superior to average, current opinion — indeed, we have gone so far as to commit to memory all the new ideas which we have heard upon the matter. But we seem to utilize them merely for conversational purposes, without any intention of applying them to actual living. The truth of the matter is, we do not believe them, for if we did we would put them into practice. And ^{not} as ordinary women, we would be horrified to learn upon entering the home of a friend that she had allowed the dust to lie upon her walls for a decade without disturbing it; as intelligent women we are beginning to talk of the cleanliness of the city streets, and it seems as if it were time to view the state of some of our offices with less equanimity than we do now.

But the power lies not with us — we can do nothing but talk until we have excited an interest in this matter. So talk we must until our voices are heard and something ^{done} to prove that we believe in house-cleaning.

EREA CANNAIAD.

Superstitious people are talking of a connection between Halley's comet and the death of the King. In 11 B.C. it appeared before the death of the Emperor Agrippa. In A.D. 218, Dion Cassius mentions it as "a clear premonition of the death of Macrinus." In 451, it was thought to presage the death of Attila, King of the Huns, in 837 of Louis le Debonnaire, King of the Franks, in 1060 of Harold, King of England, and in 1223 of Philip Augustus, King of France.

ON PARLIAMENT HILL.

Impressions of the Capital.

By F. D. L. Smith in The Toronto News.

Parliament Hill holds the nation's legislative halls on high—as if in an effort to lift them far above the sway of partisan expediency and the mire of political corruption. Viewed from Hull or the further bank of the Rideau, the clustered turrets seem to thrust themselves into the very empyrean. When the westering sun lingers upon the distant pinnacles, it is as if one looked upon the many towered Camelot itself. Even now, King Arthur and his knights might ride forth from its gates.

Sir Galahad himself, in living bronze, guards the hill, bearing modestly his motto, "If I lose myself I save myself," and perpetuating a memory of heroic sacrifice. From the tallest pinnacle floats the emblem of freedom, justice and civilization—that old familiar flag that down through the ages has streamed across the hemispheres in the cause of liberty and free speech and human rights. Amongst such crowding inspirations do Commons and Senate meet to enact the nation's laws and transact its business. Whether or not the people's representatives whole-heartedly respond to the appeal, party newspapers may not be the final judges.

"To the Tower" is the almost menacing legend, reminiscent of Tudor days, that greets one in the corridors. Following the direction indicated, the visitor begins a long ascent culminating in the Imperial crown that decorates the buildings' highest summit. Immediately at one's feet the noble Gothic structures spread themselves about a spacious square, while to the rear that splendid cathedral chapter house shelters the library, and seems to hang on the very brink of a precipice. To the right the Mackenzie


It is Almost a Needless Task

Abbey's
Effer-
vescent **Salt**

To inform the public of the virtues of this preparation it so long and so well know, and so universally used.

We merely wish to say :—

Do not overlook it, keep it in the house. It has done good to thousands it will do good to you Follow the directions and there will be no Upset Stomach, no Headache, no Bilioussness, no Rheumatism—but Health, Vigor and Good Digestion. Don't wait to break down before you begin to build up

 **ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c & 60c.**

Tower rears its majestic lines above the lower lying streets, and one is convinced that it was only in playful pretence of political spite that Sir John Macdonald used to criticize its truly beautiful proportions.

Beyond Parliament Hill Ottawa is seen to be a city of substantial buildings, waterways, driveways and bridges. Nature has done much for the Capital, and man something. The torrential Ottawa and its tributary the Rideau, almost enclose the metropolises in a wide embrace, and the old military canal, which leads away towards Kingston, cuts the municipality in halves. The bridging of these waters by some handsome bridges and the inauguration of a system of linked parkways shows that a beginning has been made towards realizing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's vision of a Washington in the North.

Beyond the municipal boundaries of Ottawa and Hull the farm lands of Ontario and Quebec stretch away to the horizon, except in the north where the Laurentian range — the most ancient in the world — marks the limit of vision. It is to such a centre that the nation's conflicting currents set. The political maelstrom formed by this commingling of divergent and complementary forces creates that national atmosphere, which next to Parliament Hill itself is the everlasting boast of Ottawa's fifty thousand inhabitants.

Practise makes Perfect.—Old Lady—“I want you to take back that parrot you sold me. I find that he swears very badly.”

Bird Dealer—“Well, madam, it's a very young bird. It'll learn to swear better when it's a bit older.”—*Human Life.*

NOTES FROM THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

By W. G. J.

To the very few who are at all well informed as to the duties and salary of railway mail clerks, it is very evident that the remuneration received by them is plainly and painfully inadequate, under existing conditions.

Because of the lack of information by the public, and indeed as well by those who might be expected from their position to have a better knowledge, the railway mail clerks are desirous that a complete investigation be made :—

1. As to their duties and the conditions under which they are performed.
2. Their responsibilities, which for very obvious reasons are not publicly advertised or emphasized.
3. The number of hours of service performed by them weekly.
4. The physical strain under which they perform their duties, apart from their legitimate work, owing to the rough riding and vibration of the postal car for long distances—the cars being ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, badly equipped and badly heated.

A careful comparison should be made as to the rate of remuneration of others engaged in similar or comparable positions of trust and strenuous employment, and such a scale of salary should be fixed as would be commensurate with the duties performed by railway mail clerks.

The necessity for stringent examinations, in order that only those qualified be permitted to enter and progress in the service, is recognized and endorsed by the clerks. To those who know the facts, a knowledge of Ontario “distribution” is a small part of a clerk's equipment.

Is any scheme of superannuation adopted, provision should be made for the short tenure of office of the railway mail clerk, who is usually forced to retire, physically incapacitated by his work, long before he arrives at the age of sixty.

An important Phase of Superannuation.

Statement of Claims that should be met.

As was expected, the Superannuation Bill of Senator Power had made little or no progress towards statutory enactment when overtaken by prorogation. But its work has been well begun. It undoubtedly marks a new and most important milestone—the most significant yet—in the progress towards the inevitable success of the movement for superannuation.

In the main the Bill follows closely the lines of the draft bill of the Royal Commission of 1907. In one respect, however, it has taken an important step in advance of that excellent measure.

The Commission's bill of 1907 made no direct provision for clerks who had served in an unclassified state. There is a great body of such clerks, notably among those who were brought into the service in September, 1908. The committee of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa which had the matter in hand from the beginning also thought it wise to omit any reference to this phase of the question in order not to blur the main issue at the outset and possibly postpone if not jeopardize its final acceptance. This has also been the policy of the present Ottawa executive.

The Senate Committee, however, has, as above stated, gone further than this, and it may be assumed that a discussion of the claims of the class in question will henceforward be included in the presentation of the case from the standpoint of the service. With a view to leading off with some of the facts and precedents involved, *The Civilian* presents below certain historical data relevant to the question, which it may be of value to have in print and available for reference.

The Claims of Unclassified Officials.

The first recognition of the claims of unclassified officials to have their time reckoned for superannuation appears in the Superannuation Act itself, section 7, which reads as follows:—

“Service in an established capacity in any of the departments of the executive government or offices of the legislature of any of the provinces now included in the Dominion of Canada, before such province became a portion thereof, by any person who thereafter entered the civil service, shall be reckoned in computing his period of service for the purposes of this Act.”

Another acknowledgment of this principle is found in a minute of the Treasury Board of January 7th, 1884, which is as follows:—

Certified Extract from the Minutes of the Treasury Board, held on the 2nd January, 1884, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th January, 1884.

The Board had under consideration the fact that several recommendations to place temporary officers on the permanent list have been referred to them for report.

The Board, in compliance with the law, have recommended favorably on the cases submitted to them, but at the same time the Board have to direct the notice of Council to the fact that placing these officers on the permanent list has the effect of bringing them under the operation of the Superannuation Act, and that hitherto no provision has been made for payment of abatements on the pay of these officers while temporarily employed, although their temporary service counts on retirement.

The Board now recommend to Council, that from and after the 1st instant, it shall be optional with temporary officers on receiving permanent appointments to place themselves

as far as regards their temporary services under the operations of the Superannuation Act; but that in the cases where officers desire to avail themselves of this privilege, the Board are of opinion that abatements should be paid on their past temporary salaries since the Superannuation Act came into force, when the officers have served so long back, otherwise from the commencement of their temporary services.

The Board further recommend, that as the immediate payment of abatements on past salaries would in many cases involve considerable hardship, a period of six months be allowed for paying the same, the deduction to be made in six equal parts, to be taken from each monthly pay for the first six months of permanent appointments.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

This minute was cancelled on February 9th, 1893. It transpires that although this minute was a law of the land for nine years, a number of civil servants were unaware of its existence and failed to take advantage of it. The result of ignorance on this score has entailed the loss of a considerable amount of money to members of the service. Taking the case as an illustration of a clerk who was unclassified for three years at an average salary of \$500.00, the deduction from which at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ would be \$18.75: Instead of paying this deduction at the beginning of his service, he paid for three years on a salary of \$2,400.00, at the end of his 35 years' service at 2%, the sum of \$144, a difference of \$125.25. Inability to count time served in an unclassified (though established) capacity will operate adversely upon a number of those who came under the act in Sept., 1908. Some of these spent 20 to 30 years as so-called temporary clerks, and so can hardly hope to remain in the service long enough to complete the minimum number of years necessary to qualify for a pension.

The Militia Pensions Precedent.

Perhaps the most noteworthy evidence as forming a precedent for

consideration on behalf of the large body of temporary clerks lately added to the Civil Government payroll as well as similar instances in the Outside Division, is to be found in the Militia Pensions Act and amendments thereto. The terms are most liberal. Briefly stated, time served in many different capacities are included in the term of service of an beneficiary of this act. Some of these capacities are:—

- (1) Time served in the N. W. Mounted Police.
 - (2) Time served in South Africa.
 - (3) Time served in the South African Constabulary.
 - (4) Time served with the Special Service Battalion in Halifax.
 - (5) Time served with the Yukon Field Force.
 - (6) Time served in the British Army.
 - (7) Time served in the Active Militia.
 - (8) Time served in connection with Militia Stores prior to the organization of the Ordnance Stores Corps.
- The provision under the last item (8) of the above is significant. It applies to the men who performed manual labour only in the Ordnance Stores in Ottawa. It indicates the benevolent spirit of the government in regard to pensions for its officers of all ranks.

Precedents From Abroad.

The foregoing facts are all drawn from Canadian sources only. One further citation may be made to show that the recognition of unclassified employment finds ready acknowledgment abroad.

On March 15th, 1909, Mr. Brownlaw introduced a Superannuation bill in the House of Representatives at Washington. The bill did not become law, but the recognition of unclassified service for purposes of pension is not without its lesson. Section 3 of Mr. Brownlee's bill is as follows:—

“That the period of service upon which the retired payment is based

shall be computed from the original employment of such pension in the civil service of the government, whether as a *classified* or *unclassified* employee, and may include service in one or more departments of the government and periods of service at different times with an interval during which such person was not in the service."

The manner of adjustment of the back dues of temporary employees as provided by the Militia Act is fairly well known. It is interesting to note that the United States bill embodied a similar provision reading as follows:—

"And further all employees retired under the provisions of this act who have not contributed their pro rata share to the Retirement Fund for a period of twenty years shall be assessed an amount each year after retirement equal to 3% of the annual average salary upon which their retirement pay is based, which amount so assessed shall be withheld from the retired pay of such employee until twenty annual deductions or assessments have been made."

Other Features.

The foregoing phases of superannuation are presented at the request of a number of the subscribers of *The Civilian*, and it is hoped the evidence here collected may be of practical benefit when the question is finally taken up by the government.

A closing word in reference to some other elements to be considered in the application of the proposed new pension scheme: Those officials who contribute to the Retirement Fund will be transferred automatically; the deduction in the case of each fund being 5%. Similarly, officials under the two superannuation acts may expect to have the option of participating in the broader benefits of a pension act. The problem is not without its difficulties. The frequent occurrence, however, of officials dying in harness, and the pursuant confiscation by the Crown

of contributions of a life-time, evidences more and more the failure of the old acts in this particular respect. Here, too, machinery has been put in force for the collection and adjustment of fees paid to one pension fund which are insufficient for the purpose of another pension fund. For instance, in the amendments to the Militia Pensions Act introduced by resolution of Sir Frederick Borden in the House of Commons as reported in *The Civilian* of Feb. 11th, the following proviso is made in reference to time served in the Royal N. W. Mounted Police:—

2. In such case the yearly deduction of five per cent. upon average pay under this Act from any pension shall be reduced by the average yearly deduction from the officer's salary or pay as a police officer made under and for the purposes of Part II. of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, or made under and for the purposes of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, or under Part I. of the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act.

The manner of collecting the balance due the Militia Pensions Act by such transferred officers is fully set out in the original act and is continued if necessary after the officer is pensioned off, by deduction made from his pension allowance. These are facts and considerations relevant to the case of those under the old superannuation acts and afford precedent and arguments for those interested.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain some time ago had a word to say which might be repeated by a good many ministers and members in other countries than Great Britain:

"Parliament is quite unsuited to discuss these civil service questions, with which Members are plagued every year more and more. . . . Claims are put forward by the Inland Revenue, by the Customs, by the Post Office. The average Member is quite unable to judge as to the validity of these claims. What does he know about Second Division Clerks, Customs Examining Officers, Excise officials, and their work?"

**FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE
DOMINION CIVIL SERVANTS
ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Since the date of the last annual general meeting, when the membership in the several branches was: Vancouver, 179; Victoria, 92, and New Westminster, 71; a total of 342, the Association, according to the reports received from the branches, has increased its membership by fifty. The present total membership is 392, made up as follows: Vancouver, 204; Victoria, 118; New Westminster, 70. At this encouraging rate of increase we shall soon have set a limit to our growth when every eligible person in the Province has been enrolled.

The first action of the Executive during the past year was the preparation of a memorial addressed to the Prime Minister, in which, after the pressing needs of the outside service had been pointed out, and the recommendations of the Royal Commission for suitable increases in salaries alluded to, it was asked that:—

1. Dated from the 1st September, 1908, and continuing until the C. S. Amendment Act of 1908 be made to apply to the whole service, a bonus be given to the Outside Service, and that for the West such bonus be at least \$200 a year for each member.

2. That the reorganization of the civil service be carried forward with as little delay as possible; and,

3. That in that reorganization, and in the readjustment of salaries which will as a logical consequence follow, due regard be had for the special requirements of the West by giving a liberal provisional allowance to all civil servants employed there, without regard to their rank or salary.

During the month of August last each branch of the Association held a general meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the views of its members as to what should be embodied in the representations which the Federation proposed to make to the Government on behalf of the outside service. The resolutions which were passed at these meetings, and which set forth the much-needed changes in salaries and conditions so earnestly desired, together with the tables which were prepared to show the increase in the cost of living, were communicated to the Secretary of the Federation.

The several branches held many well-attended meetings during the year, and at these meetings matters of local interest were discussed. It is not necessary to enumerate these matters here, but it may be mentioned that the Vancouver Branch dealt in a preliminary manner with the question of co-operative buying of such commodities as coal, ice, fruit, etc. A committee appointed to make enquiries in the matter reported that owing to the combinations which exist

among the dealers, the success of such a scheme could be achieved only after many difficulties had been overcome. As the year was then too far advanced for the successful accomplishment of such an undertaking by the Executive then in office, it was decided to postpone further action until after the general meeting.

The annual general meetings of the several branches of the Association were held as follows: Vancouver Branch, on the 10th January; Victoria Branch, on the 12th January, and New Westminster Branch, on the 31st January. The officers for the ensuing year elected at those meetings are:—Vancouver Branch: President, E. B. Parkinson; Vice-President, A. Kaye; Secretary, W. F. Trant; Treasurer, W. A. Blair, and an executive committee consisting of twelve members; Victoria Branch: President, Wm. Henderson; Vice-President, W. P. Winsby; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Calderwood, and an executive committee of ten members; New Westminster Branch: President, G. A. Allen; Vice-President, Rev. A. E. Vert; Secretary, E. D. Lennie; Treasurer, R. C. McDonald, and an executive committee of seven members.

The annual reports of the Secretaries of the Branches, from which much of the foregoing information has been obtained, show the Branch Associations to be in a most flourishing condition, and the increase in membership, already commented upon, is evidence that civil servants throughout the Province are rapidly becoming awakened to a proper appreciation of the Association as a medium through which their interests may be best promoted.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT, CIVIL SERVICE BOWLING LEAGUE,
1909-10.**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| To amount on hand at beginning | |
| of year | \$ 17 20 |
| Interest | 36 |
| 156 matches at \$3 | 468 00 |
| Receipts Smoking Concert | 38 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$523 56 |
| O.A.A.C., rent of alleys | \$ 389 50 |
| Printing schedules and score sheets | 7 50 |
| Expenses, Smoker | 16 22 |
| Expenses, final Smoker | 1 00 |
| Paid Mr. Plouffe and pin boys | 16 00 |
| Prize list, regular | 37 00 |
| Prize list, handicap | 22 00 |
| Balance on hand | 34 34 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$523 56 |

G. A. LINDSAY,
Treas. C. S. B. L.

We hereby certify that vouchers in connection with the above statement have been examined and found to verify the figures given in this account.

(Signed) JNO. ROE,
A. J. BAKER.

Correspondence.

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

A Champion of the Charwomen.

To the Editor of *The Journal*:

In a recent issue of the Free Press there appeared a brief article dealing with the efforts of the government charwomen to secure an increase in wages. Writing under the *nom de plume* of "Veritas," this captious creature endeavors to thwart the efforts of these women in securing a well deserved advance. "Veritas" believes that these women are overpaid at 75c per day.

"Veritas" proceeds to enquire if two hours per day could, or should, be called a day's work. No, decidedly no! Two hours have never constituted a day's work for the government charwomen. Had Veritas made himself acquainted with the circumstances, he would never have written in opposition to it.

These poor women—the majority of whom are widowed mothers of families — are at their work at from 6 to 6.30 every morning. Many of them have from 10 to 13 rooms to sweep, dust and attend to generally. Some have large rooms, such as draughting and auditing offices, comprising from 4 to 50 desks. It is on an average, half-past nine to ten o'clock when they leave the building. The majority return to the buildings after 5 p.m., on a few evenings of the week, to scrub and give a general cleaning to the offices in their charge. Where can these women receive work after 10 a.m.? Perhaps "Veritas," in his wisdom, and benevolence, might find employment for them; but I hardly believe that such a person would trouble very much with that apparently awful creature — the woman who works for an honest living.

When these women are ill they receive the munificent sum of 25c per day, another pill for Veritas to digest. Aside from the laborious portion of their duties, the women have access to the offices of the various departmental officials at a time in the day when there are no officials present to relieve them of any of the responsibility attending such privileges. This confidence has never been betrayed, and should alone suffice to obtain for these women the consideration which should justly be given them. To resort to such umbrageous methods of trying to keep down to the level of a pauper such a worthy element of workers is, to say the least, most inconsistent on the part of "Veritas."

It is indeed a shame that this question should call for public criticism, as the government should readily realize the necessity, as well as the justice, of these women's claims.

VERITAS, TEMPERED WITH WISDOM.

Ottawa, April 11, 1910.

Another Worm.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

The letter of "Worm" in a recent issue interested me very much. Evidently here is a worm that turns. But what good will he get by turning? There's the rub!

The cost of living question is no doubt a complex one, but unquestionably a very large element in present high prices is the elimination of old-time competition and the multiplication of middlemen. I am enclosing herewith a poem which I clipped from *Life* the other day which gives to my mind a fair view of this latter phase. Will you print it? And in doing so, may I breathe the same suggestion as "Worm"—that a cure for this state of affairs is in co-operation, which would provide a remedy ready to hand always against the organization of the "handlers." That governments, Dominion and Provincial, are so frightened of "co-operation," is to my mind the most sinister evidence of the need of it and of the menace to the community of the present organizations of traders. The salvation of a society founded on the competitive principle demands that every means be provided for insuring the predominance of that system. At present the consuming public has no such weapon. If we don't like what the traders give us we can "lump it."

WORM NO. 2.

* * *

Shakespeare on Baseball.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

With the opening of the baseball season, the devotees of the game will be interested to know that it apparently flourished lustily in the time of Shakespeare, as is proved by the following quotations:

"I will go root" — (Richard III).

"Now you strike like a blind man" — (Much Ado About Nothing).

"Out, I say" — (Macbeth).

"Hit it, Hit, Hit it" — (Love's Labor Lost).

"O hateful error!" — (Julius Caesar).

"A hit, a hit, a very palpable hit" — (Hamlet).

"He will steal it" — (All's Well That Ends Well).

"Whom right and wrong have chosen as umpire" — (Love's Labor Lost).

"Let the world slide" — (Taming of the Shrew).

"The play I remember pleased not the million" — (Hamlet).

"They cannot sit at ease on the old bench" — (Romeo and Juliet).

"Upon such sacrifices the gods themselves threw incense" — (King Lear).

"O miserable base" — (King John).

Yours,

S. B.

Cor unum et anima una.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

A real oasis in the desert: such was the third annual banquet of the clerks of the Accountants' Branch of the Post Office Department. The date will ever remain green in the minds of the twenty-eight happy guests.

When a traveller has journeyed for several days in the hot sand of a desert and feels his strength abandoning him, if on the point of collapsing he comes across a gentle spring of clear water, you can imagine his happiness. He makes a halt to recuperate his lost strength in the refreshing liquid. He then resumes his journey with renewed vigor and courage.

The clerks in the Accountants' Branch of the Post Office Department may well be compared to that traveller. At this time of the year they have a real desert to traverse, on account of the work caused by the balancing for the year. As the traveller has to contend with troublesome flies, so has the ledger-clerk. These may be classified under two heads: the common, which do not hurt but tickle; and the others that may be called wasps, because they sting. The latter come in the form of notes attached to the cash accounts and read thus: "Ledger-clerk, please alter ledger." If the alteration is one in the current account it is called simply an ordinary fly. But if it necessitates the changing of the quarter, it is called a wasp, as it entails much more work. If this remark is made, it is not to complain, but only to emphasize the fact that a banquet is a pleasant change under such circumstances.

The event is one which will be looked forward to with great expectation next year:

"When round the festive joyous board

As by some Christmas hearth,

That glorious, mingled draught is pour'd,

Wine, melody and mirth—

When friends, joint-workers, tell low-toned,

Their joys and troubles o'er.

When hand grasps hand and eyelids flash,

And spirits skyward soar—

Oh, in that hour, 'twere kindly done,

Some cheerful voice might say:

Remember that we meet again—

Next year, just as to-day."

Yours truly,

S. CHOQUETTE.

* * *

The Superannuation Bill.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

This Bill, passed by the Senate, is a good one, principally for the reason that it provides for widows and orphans and protects civil servants who subscribe to it from absolute loss.

But, is the voluntary retiring age (65) applicable to all branches of the civil service?

I, and others, are inclined to think that, in the case of the railway mail clerks, who "wear out" quickly, voluntary retirement should be permissible when the age of 55 is reached. Many of the young men who are joining the railway mail service are about 20 years of age. When the "iron horse" has rattled them over the rails for 35 years I am much inclined to think (from my own experience) that very few of them will be physically fit to linger in the service until they are allowed to take voluntary superannuation at 65, or compulsory superannuation at 70. The Bill demands that those taking advantage of it shall contribute 5% of their salaries to it for 35 years. It is a long time! In the case of railway mail clerks, 35 years' contributions should entitle them to voluntary superannuation.

There is another idea, with reference to the Bill, that comes to my mind, namely, the fact that large corporations like the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, and many others, grant their faithful servants absolutely free superannuation. The question suggests itself: If private corporations, some of which are hardly making dividends for their shareholders, can give free pensions to their old soldiers, why cannot a great, prosperous, well-ruled, rich country like Canada do as much for the men who serve it faithfully?

Though these objections are offered for the consideration of those who will further discuss the Bill, and though a careful and minute examination of the Bill might offer chances for further objections, I consider the Bill, on the whole, a good one, and an improvement on the Retirement Fund; and the civil servants of Canada will very properly appreciate the efforts of those men who show their solicitude for their welfare.

Yours truly,

G. O'CONNOR.

Bridgeburg, Ont.

An Unkind Postoffice.—The burly farmer strode anxiously into the post-office.

"Have you got any letter for Mike Howe?" he asked.

The new postmaster looked him up and down.

"For—who?" he snapt.

"Mike Howe!" repeated the farmer.

The postmaster turned aside.

"I don't understand," he returned, stiffly.

"Don't understand!" roared the applicant. "Can't you understand plain English? I asked if you've got any letter for Mike Howe!"

"Well, I haven't!" snorted the postmaster. "Neither have I got a letter for anybody else's cow! Get out!"—London Answers.

Personals.

Appointments.

(When not otherwise specified the following appointments are permanent.)

Interior:—J. F. Blanchard, C. M. Hoar, G. S. Jones, D. A. Smith and Geo. Cagnat to the Topographical Survey Branch, Ottawa.

Customs:—J. D. Pothier to be preventive officer at Yarmouth; Roy Clifford Buckley to be clerk at Calgary; Michael F. Smith to be preventive officer at Ottawa.

Public Works:—W. Z. Earle to be engineer at Winnipeg; F. deC. Davies to be assistant engineer at Winnipeg.

Marine:—H. H. Brown to be accountant at St. John, N.B.

Civil Service Commission:—J. J. McCann to Div. 2 B.

Trade and Commerce:—Miss Blanche Chevrier to Div. 2 A.

External Affairs:—J. A. Leblanc to Div. 2 B.

Post Office:—W. H. Waddell and L. Greenfield at Vancouver; R. G. Mercer to be Superintendent Ry. Mail Service at London.

Promotions.

Inland Revenue:—Mrs. Anna V. Lyon from 3 B to 3 A.

Marine:—John G. Macphail to Div. 1 B.

Customs:—Peter C. Campbell to be Collector at Sydney, N.S.

Insurance:—F. R. Crosby and A. D. Watson to Div. 2 A.

Post Office:—E. A. Verret to be Assistant Postmaster at Quebec; S. Tanner Green to be P. O. Inspector Quebec Division, vice J. B. Caouette, superannuated; H. Clermont to the 1st class; A. B. Jackson, Ottawa, to the junior 2nd class; H. W. Jackson, Ottawa, to the senior 2nd class; G. Booth, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; J. Anderson, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; W. H. Canniff, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; T. Benson, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; W. B. Reading, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; R. F. Durham, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; W. A. Hynes, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; R. Sparks, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; T. D. Gould, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; G. Thompson, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; N. E. Davis, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; J. Campbell, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; J. A. Pope, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; W. M. Cameron, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; A. Parker, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; J. E. Jeffery, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; J. S. McConaghy, Toronto, from jun. 2nd to sen. 2nd class; John C. Ross, Ot-

tawa, to be Assistant P. O. Inspector at North Bay; H. W. Johnstone, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; A. Poitevin, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; J. A. Roy, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; J. A. Chevalier, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; N. Nadou, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; J. Lyons, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; L. McMerney, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; J. R. A. Lamoureux, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; A. Parrott, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; P. St. Jean, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; C. Martin, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; G. Loranger, Montreal, from sen. 3rd to jun. 2nd class; W. J. Glover from Div. 1 B to 1 A; J. R. Laurier, Montreal, from junior to senior 3rd class; W. F. Trant, Vancouver, from senior 2nd class to 1st class; C. A. T. Leduc, Montreal, from senior 2nd to 3rd class; O. Dumont, Montreal, from senior 2nd to 3rd class; J. Berthelet, Montreal, from junior 2nd to senior 2nd class; E. de Rostaing, Montreal, from junior 2nd to senior 2nd class; Thos. E. McDonald, Ottawa, from junior 3rd to senior 3rd class; W. F. Lough, Winnipeg, from junior 2nd to senior 2nd class; R. L. Laurier, Montreal, from junior 2nd to senior 2nd.

Transfers.

F. J. Maguire from Inside Division Marine Dept. to Montreal.

A. B. Wickwire, Veterinary Inspector, to the Inside Division in Div. 2 B.

John L. Stiver, B.Sc., Inland Revenue, Toronto, to the Inside Division in Div. 2 B.

Miss G. E. Adams from the Conservation Branch, Agriculture Dept., to the Interior Dept. in Div. 3 B.

Edward Stanley Forbes from Immigration Office, Winnipeg, to Inside Division Interior Dept. n Div. 2 B, vice C. G. Gilbert, deceased.

Superannuated.

Militia and Defence:—Major E. N. Chevalier.

Post Office:—J. B. Caouette, Quebec; J. B. Z. Legendre, Ottawa.

Marine:—Aimé Henri Belliveau, Ottawa.

Post Office:—W. R. Pate, London; W. C. McKinnon, Halifax; F. A. Gemmill, London.

Resignations.

Marine:—Abraham Lighthall, Ottawa.

Interior:—Miss F. E. Gardner, London, England.

Railways and Canals:—H. P. Bell of the Trent Canal.

Post Office:—K. Eckley, Vancouver; J. Currie, Toronto; A. R. Flumerfelt, Vancouver; M. W. Rourke, Brandon.

General.

The many friends of Robert E. Young, Excise Officer, Palmerston, will regret to

hear of his illness with typhoid fever. He went to the hospital at Mt. Forest on Wednesday. W. H. Hicks, Deputy Collector Inland Revenue, Listowel, is looking after Mr. Young's duties during the latter's absence.—*Listowel Standard.*

The Ottawa Journal on Summer Hours:

There will probably be little objection throughout the country to the proposed shortening of the daily hours of the civil service by a small amount throughout the three chief summer months.

CIVIL SERVICE BASEBALL LEAGUE OF TORONTO.

The Civil Service Baseball League of Toronto was officially opened on May 11. The schedule of games follows:—

- May 12—City Hall v. Firemen.
- May 13—Parliament Bl. v. Customs.
- May 17—Post Office v. Parliament Bl.
- May 18—Firemen v. Police.
- May 19—Customs v. City Hall.
- May 25—Police v. Parliament Bldgs.
- May 26—City Hall v. Post Office.
- May 27—Firemen v. Customs.
- June 1—Police v. City Hall.

ESTABLISHED 1855

Taylor's Safes

145 & 147 FRONT ST. EAST **TORONTO**

BONDS & INVESTMENTS

Correspondence Invited

C. Meredith & Co.

(LIMITED)

BOND BROKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS

101 St. Francois Xavier St.

Montreal

SANDERSON'S SCOTCH

"Mountain Dew"

POSITIVELY THE
FINEST WHISKY IMPORTED

If it's SANDY MACDONALD

It's good Scotch

If it's good SCOTCH

It's Sandy Macdonald.

ALEXANDER & MACDONALD

Distillers, Leith, Scotland.

The John Bertram & Sons Co.

LIMITED

Machine Tool Builders

Dundas, Ontario, Canada

June 2—Customs v. Post Office.
 June 3—Firemen v. Parliament Bl.
 June 8—Customs v. Police.
 June 9—Post Office v. Firemen.
 June 10—Parliament Bl. v. City Hall.
 June 15—Post Office v. Police.
 June 16—Firemen v. City Hall.
 June 17—Customs v. Parliament Bl.
 June 21—Parliament Bl. v. Post Office.
 June 22—Police v. Firemen.
 June 23—City Hall v. Customs.
 June 27—Parliament Bl. v. Police.
 June 28—Post Office v. City Hall.
 June 29—Customs v. Firemen.
 July 6—City Hall v. Police.
 July 7—Post Office v. Customs.
 July 8—Parliament Bl. v. Firemen.
 July 13—Police v. Customs.
 July 14—Firemen v. Post Office.
 July 15—City Hall v. Parliament Bl.
 July 20—Police v. Post Office.
 July 21—City Hall v. Firemen.
 July 22—Parliament Bl. v. Customs.
 July 26—Post Office v. Parliament Bl.
 July 27—Firemen v. Police.
 July 28—Customs v. City Hall.
 Aug. 3—Police v. Parliament Bl.
 Aug. 4—City Hall v. Post Office.
 Aug. 5—Firemen v. Customs.
 Aug. 10—Customs v. Post Office.
 Aug. 11—Firemen v. Parliament Bl.
 Aug. 12—Police v. City Hall.
 Aug. 16—Customs v. Police.
 Aug. 18—Post Office v. Firemen.
 Aug. 19—Parliament Bl. v. City Hall.
 Games start at 5 o'clock, at Jesse Ketchum
 Park. Frank J. Hallinan is official um-
 pire.

THE LAY OF THE ANCIENT EGG.

I am the Egg.
I was laid.

I'm the Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got a Place to Roost and Part of my
Board.

I'm the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Twenty Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Man who Took the Egg to the
Station
For the Farmer who Owned the Hen that
Laid the Egg.
I got Two Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Express Company that Shipped the
Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the
Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Six Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Railroad that Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the
Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the
Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Four Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Wholesaler who Cold-Stored the
Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the
Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the
Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I sold the Eggs for Forty Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Jobber who Passed Along the Egg
From the Wholesaler who Cold-Stored the
Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the
Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the
Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I sold the Eggs for Forty-eight Cents a
Dozen.

I'm the Grocer who Sold the Egg
I got from the Jobber who Passed Along
the Egg
From the Wholesaler who Cold-Stored the
Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the
Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the
Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I sold the Eggs for Sixty Cents a Dozen.

I'm the Poor Devil who Ate the Egg
My Wife Bought from the Grocer who Sold
the Egg
He got from the Jobber who Passed Along
the Egg
From the Wholesaler who Cold-Stored the
Egg
After the Railroad Carried the Egg
For the Express Company that Shipped the
Egg
From the Man who Took the Egg to the
Station
For the Farmer who Owned
The Hen that Laid the Egg.
I got Ptomaine Poisoning. —Life.

"You say you were away from the office yesterday because of illness?" said the stern employer. "Yes," replied the young man, who knew he was discovered, "Several of the umpire's decisions made me sick."

LUMBER

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, INTERIOR HOUSE
FINISH & HARDWOOD FLOORING.

W. C. Edwards & Co. Limited

in EVERY FORM

NEW EDINBURGH MILLS

Phones, Retail Yard, 949
Factory, 963

Ottawa

Phones, General Office, 467
Wholesale Dept., 4181

CIVIL SERVANTS

PHONE 3397.

Special Prices to
Civil Servants



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

HURD & CO

Successors to
Hurd & McBride

**191
Sparks St.**

CORBYS

" SPECIAL SELECTED "

Rye Whisky caters to the "Civilian"
Taste for Good Things. It is the
"SPIRIT OF THE SERVICE".

SOLD AT MOST GOOD HOTELS AND BARS.

BIRKS' SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN

\$2.50 and \$3.00

Let us demonstrate to you its advantages.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS LTD.

Sparks Street, Ottawa.

If you want the
best, drink . . .

DOW'S

Ales, Porter and
Crown Stout

**The Standard of Excellence in Canada
for over 100 years.**

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

Here and There among Public Servants.

Edited by "Snap."

Among the many civil service conferences of this year in England, a recent gathering of the delegates of the United Kingdom Postal Clerks' Association is noteworthy. Held at Bradford, Yorks., and representing 7,000 members in all parts of the United Kingdom, the delegates, 150 in number, sat for two days discussing the many things affecting their interests. "It has long been recognized," says the British Civilian, "that the various associations of the Post Office have been by far the most militant organisations within the civil service, a fact, perhaps, which largely accounts for the serious and, it may be said, sympathetic attention they have been able to command at the hands of the authorities."

* * *

The New York Evening Post paid the following graceful compliment the other day to the official language of the Province of Quebec:

"Quebec's timber regulations are bound to work us injury; but from a purely literary standpoint, we cannot refrain from expressing our hearty admiration for the language in which the regulations are couched:

"All timber cut on crown land after May 1, 1910, must be manufactured in Canada; that is to say, converted into pulp or paper, into bales or boards, or into any other articles of commerce or merchandise as distinguished from timber in its raw or unmanufactured state."

"Here actually is a bit of official phraseology that does not require to be read a half-dozen times to catch its meaning, that is neither verbose nor redundant nor archaic, that actually reads as if emanating from one human being who wished to make himself comprehensible to another human being. The high level is not kept up all through the clause, but the general effect is still pleasing:

"There shall not be considered as manufactured within the meaning of the present regulations, timber merely cut into lengths; or logs piled up, barked, or otherwise worked preliminary to the fabrication of pulp or paper; or deals, or boards, or any other articles of commerce; nor any timber nor poles; but actual square timber and railway ties are considered as manufactured."

"Can it be the French spirit in Quebec that makes even a timber regulation paragraph clear, vigorous, and graceful?"

The employees of the British Post Office Department have been subjected from time to time of late to elaborate red-tape orders governing trivial matters of procedure. On the first of April last the following travesty was posted where all might read in the main corridor of the Department, and it was some hours before the higher officials discovered it and tore it down:

NOTICE TO THE STAFF. — GENERAL ORDER NO. 199,072.

It is observed that when a pencil requires to be sharpened a great diversity of method is pursued by the staff. In view of the fact that the provision of pencils is a significant cost on the department, it is desired that uniformity of procedure should be followed with regard to their sharpening. The following rules are laid down for the guidance of all concerned, and it is incumbent upon the Superintending Officers to see that they are carried out:—

(a) Hold the pencil firmly in the left hand, and with the right draw the blade of a pen-knife smartly across the wood in a diagonal direction, starting about three-quarters of an inch from the outer end, taking care not to cut the lead, or a waste of pencil will ensue.

(b) Repeat this operation several times, moving the pencil in a circular direction with the fingers of the left hand.

(c) When the lead is laid bare especial care is needed with regard to its pointing. Hold the pencil point downwards on a pad, making sure, of course, that the pad is first turned over so as not to spoil a message form.

(d) Draw the knife carefully downwards on the lead in a vertical direction, turning the pencil as before with a rotary movement until a point is obtained.

(e) The question of the disposal of the residual lead now presents itself. Do not blow this away recklessly, as some have been observed to do, but carry it carefully to the nearest waste paper receptacle and deposit it therein. It will be to the interest of the staff to see this carried out by others.

(f) Should it be necessary to borrow a pen-knife from a colleague, the borrower should be careful to see that the colleague is not busy at the time. It is advisable, however, for every member of the staff to provide himself with this article, and the provision or otherwise will be taken into consideration when the question of promotion arises.

The perpetrator is still "unknown" and at large.

* * *

The question, 'What is temporary employment?' is apparently a difficult one to answer in the British service. There are men at Devonport Dockyard who have been in 'temporary employment' for the last 20 years. 'Temporary employment' appears to be a convenient phrase for relieving the Gov-

RADNOR

TO HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES



BY APPOINTMENT

ENDORSED

by

ROYALTY

TO H.M. THE KING



BY APPOINTMENT

Empress of Table Waters

Where Has That Button Gone ?

A button off the front of your negligée shirt—not another in the house that will match the others—no time to sew one on anyway.

WHAT AN ANNOYANCE!

Why not patronize a Laundry that sews on lost buttons, fixes up bursted button-holes and keeps your linen in perfect repair at all times. Ours is such a Laundry.

PHONE 1312.

THE BAKER LAUNDRY CO.

Insist on having

Labatt's

(LONDON)

India Pale Ale

Prejudiced and unscrupulous vendors may suggest others, but compare it any way you will—purity, freedom from acidity, palatable—Labatt's Ale is surpassed by none, equalled by few—at about half the price of best imported brands.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

ernment of the necessity of admitting these men to pensions. The matter was up in Parliament recently, when Mr. McKenna challenged Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, who had questioned the government in this connection, to define what was permanent work. In reply, the honourable member said he would do so if Mr. McKenna would define temporary work.

* * *

John Bull says of the British civil service: "It is an undeniable fact that the lower branches of the civil service generally are treated unjustly, whilst the higher branches are receiving beneficent and wasteful treatment. The taxpayer may be, and is, overburdened, but if he has a sense of justice it is time that he made his voice heard to secure that economy is effected in the right quarters, and that the civil service vote is more justly distributed."

* * *

A charming girl of eighteen, the daughter of a Western member of Parliament, and quite a society queen in her own city, was brought to Ottawa by her father, and at one of the receptions was presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As her hand met the grasp of the Prime Minister, the maiden looked up at him and, smiling sweetly, said: 'I've often heard father speak of you.'

* * *

The Post Office Appropriation Bill, reported the other day to the United States House of Representatives reaches the enormous total of \$239,812,195! The appropriation for the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year aggregated \$234,692,370! But there are other features still more interesting.

In compliance with the recommendation of the department the bill provides for the promotion of 50 per cent. of the clerks in the \$1,100 grade at first class offices to the \$1,200 grade, and 50 per cent. of the clerks in the \$1,000 grade at second class offices to the \$1,100 grade. Advances are provided for all clerks and carriers in the automatic grades subject to the classification act of 1907. No provision whatever is made, contrary to departmental recommendation, for promotions to grades above \$1,200.

The total number of clerks and employees in the service until June 30, 1911, is authorized not to exceed 33,200. The authorized number for the current year amounted to 33,153.

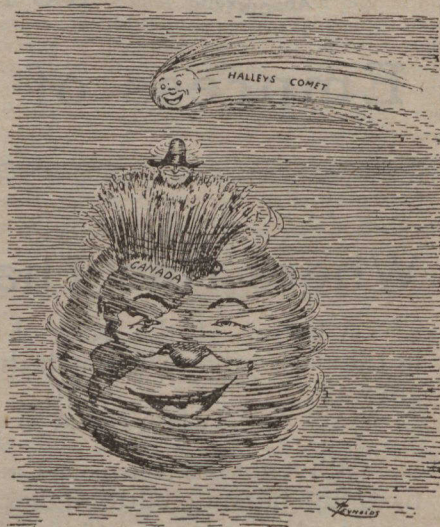
Among the increases recommended in the First Assistant Postmaster General's office are: \$900,000 for compensation of postmasters; \$80,000 for compensation to assistant postmasters; \$1,991,500 for compensation to clerks and employees at first and second class offices; \$63,000 to laborers, watchmen and messengers; and \$5,000 for substitutes for clerks on vacations. Seven hundred laborers, watchmen, etc., are author-

ized for the \$700 grade and 600 for the \$600 grade, thereby discontinuing the \$500 grade and advancing every man in the \$500 grade to the \$600 grade, while forty men in the \$600 grade are advanced to the \$700 grade.

Provision for carriers amounts to \$31,000,000, the total number of carriers in the service June 30, 1911, not to exceed 30,000.

They speak in large numbers to the south of us, and they seem to have learned the need of just dealing on the cost of living question which our own government is in spots so slow about.

Canada and the Comet.



The Heavenly Visitor: "The last time I passed that Old Sphere was baldheaded."
—From the Vancouver Daily Province.

THE PHYSICAL VERSUS THE INTELLECTUAL.

By Honoré Brenot.

Every time I have witnessed a game of hockey the unbounded enthusiasm of the spectators has been more interesting to me than the play itself. It is a study to watch the frenzied emotions induced by the zig-zags of a piece of rubber, and to witness the pandemonium which results from its entry into the nets. Nothing can give a better idea of the state of things which predominates in Ottawa.

Surprised at first by the disparity existing between the effect and the cause, you cannot help being amazed, but, on analyzing it, you soon realize that there is nothing unreasonable in these outbursts; for the minds of the spectators, being intimately riveted on

the object of their delight, live exclusively in the movements of that object. It is a paroxysm of infatuation which proves that the crowd, victims of their sporting inclinations, give vent to their instincts. As a matter of fact, it is also the only excuse which can be given for the unbecoming acts committed at these games. It can only be under the sway of an unutterable frenzy that a person can forget oneself to the extent of being unable to find other means to manifest his delight than to throw up canes and hats, in the case of gentlemen; or, in the case of ladies, to mistake for percussion instruments the heads or backs of those in a lower row.

In going still deeper, it is easily found that such a state of things is not only natural, in the circumstances, but that it could not be otherwise. The reason of it lies in one of the mysteries of Nature — heredity. What must be the effect upon the race of those unbridled emotions of the sportswoman, when her nervousity, strained to the highest pitch, compels her to drum the head of her neighbour? Her caprice which, in this case, is nothing but a raving passion, must a *fortiori* be the cause, by its communication from being to being, of our becoming a born sport, just as we are born a musician, a poet or with a vinous scar.

Thus predestined, the individual is doomed. It will be useless for him to revolt; expelled by the door the natural will re-enter through the window. He cannot help it,— he must be a sport.

The kind of education the sport is called upon to receive will assist the evolution. Long before discovering that our alphabet exists, he will have won his first stripes by a series of victories which will designate him for such or such game in preference to any other. The school or the college will do the rest, as eloquently attested by the trophies which adorn the parlors of scholastic establishments. There they will know, in resorting to the appropriate exercises, how to turn to account the special aptitudes of the subject, for the sake of keeping a cup or adding a new one to the list of victories by means of which they advertise their establishments. Absorbed by the games, the trips, the suppers to celebrate victories, and other amusements inherent to a sporting life, the young sport, naturally more inclined to frolics than to studies, must necessarily develop his physical side to the detriment of his intellectual side.

Constantly gravitating around the same idea, the intelligence will only be developed in that direction, getting atrophied in every other respect, as does a limb left too long inert. Consequently, we must not wonder if we can scarcely move without running against the anomalies which result from the fact that the passion for sport excludes everything else.

They rush to the Oval or to the Arena to see a game of lacrosse, baseball or hockey; but the seats remain empty if a play of Shakespeare is given at the Russell, no matter how good may be the company. The attraction of an exhibition of wild cudgelling or desperate kicking eclipses the charm of poetry. Such is the prosaic ideal which stirs up those souls! The theatre is the most suitable place to have a clear idea of this unfortunate state of things. At a performance at Bennett's you feel that the audience is in its element; nothing is lost to the spectator. The more it is burlesque, the greater is the enthusiasm. The contortions more or less grotesque of alleged dancers and singers delight the crowd. The "tableau," however, changes if, from that falsified vaudeville, (the real vaudeville differs essentially from that travesty) we turn to a serious drama. We soon find out, by the laughing which greets the most pathetic passages, that the spectators are out of their element. The enthusiasm is gone and re-appears only with the comic part to disappear with it. They converse to keep awake. I have seen people, in the orchestra stalls, playing dice during a whole act. Realizing, I presume, that the plot to follow was too much for them, they had recourse to a pastime more appropriate to their natures.

A similar state of things exists in music. Its influence instead of elevating morals and ennobling souls, has only succeeded so far to lift feet. Confined generally to trivialities of a low order, it could not affect the masses otherwise. Their taste has been so wrongly cultivated that for them musical incongruities and music are synonymous. They fall into ecstasy when hearing the Anvil Chorus from *Il Trovatore*, embellished by the farcical addition of six anvils and six cannons. They applaud the Coronation March from the *Prophète*, played in the same movement as the finale of the *William Tell* overture. They rush to competitions where a brass band is classified with a symphony, an orchestra with a singing-band, and cannot help yawning if they hear a programme of serious music.

In return they idolize a red-skin because Nature has endowed him with muscles of locomotion which assimilate him more to the canine or equine species than to the human race. For the same reason they carry in triumph the winner of a Marathon race to the home that, by idolatry, they present to his winged feet. Fabulous amounts are offered to enjoy the sight of human brutality. Money flows to keep up clubs in which the muscles are the most important factors. But by want of the necessary help they un pityingly condemn to obscurity minds which could have achieved the only fame people can boast of without forfeiting the end for which they have been created.



All Records Broken

By the **Underwood Typewriter**

SPEED, DURABILITY and OUTPUT
The Most Popular Machine on the Market

M. G. Bristow, 87 Sparks St., Ottawa
TELEPHONE 969

BURMESE BOND

**THE BOND
PAPER**

THAT ISN'T FUZZY
THAT ISN'T GREASY
THAT WON'T TEAR
THAT WILL WEAR

Your printer or stationer can supply it in all sizes and weights.
Samples gladly sent.



This design
a guarantee
of quality.

CANADA PAPER CO. Limited
Toronto Montreal Windsor Mills, P. Q.

Look here Civil Servants a good meal is awaiting you at the

Cambridge Restaurant

OTTAWA'S LEADING CAFE
Cor. Queen & Bank Sts. OTTAWA.

Poultry Dinner
Every Monday.

H. CURLING, Prop.

J. F. ST-LOUIS

*Hair Dresser
to the House of Commons.*

BATHS ATTACHED.

Also Proprietor of the Tonsorial Parlor of
the Windsor Hotel.

Cor. of Metcalfe & Queen Sts.

J. M. LAVOIE

52 Rideau St., Ottawa

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist and
Importer.

Proprietor of the **Mederic** and **Chas. M. Hays** 10c Cigars and also of the famous
Cabinet cut plug smoking Tobacco.

Civil Servants, patronize the

GUZNER HARDWARE CO., LTD.

We have just what you want in heavy Hard-
ware, bookkeepers supplies & sporting goods.

521-523 SUSSEX ST.

& Corner Queen West & Lett Sts.

BODEGA HOTEL

Entirely refurnished throughout.—Quiet and
homelike—Opposite Parliament Buildings
— But a minute's walk to Central

P. P. SALTER, Prop. Depot. \$2.00 a day & up

Cor. Wellington & Elgin Sts, Ottawa

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.