

PAGES

MISSING

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY 23, 1912

No. 22

For the Outside Postal Employees.

Two Resolutions introduced in the House by the Postmaster General with Every Prospect of becoming law.

For Railway Mail Clerks.

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Post Office Act by providing—

(a) for the temporary employment of railway mail clerks for a period of not more than one year, at a salary of \$500 and mileage allowance;

(b) for the appointment of temporary railway mail clerks as permanent clerks, with salaries not exceeding that which they received as such temporary clerks, but who shall not be eligible for an increase of salary until they have passed the necessary examination.

Civil Service Act Amendments.— Grades and Salaries in Post Office Department.

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Civil Service Act by—

(a) changing the classification of the clerks in the City Post Office, offices of the Post Office Inspectors, office of Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Offices by abolishing the stampers and sorters class and fourth-class clerkships, and substituting therefor third-class clerkships, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000, and divided into two classes known as third-class 'A' and 'B.'

(b) abolishing the junior and senior second-class clerkships and substituting therefor classes 'A' and 'B' of the second-class, and increasing the maximum of the class formerly known as junior second, and

now known as class 'B,' to \$1,200, and increasing the maximum of class 'A,' corresponding with the former senior second-class, to \$1,400;

(c) dividing the first-class clerkships into division 'A' and 'B' with maximum salaries of \$1,800 and 1,600, respectively, and increasing the minimum of the first-class clerkships from \$1,200 to \$1,400, and creating a new class of clerks, to be known as chief clerks, in the city post offices, subject to certain restrictions;

(d) improving the position of office superintendents in city offices, and changing what was formerly a fixed salary of \$1,800 to a minimum of \$1,800 and a maximum of \$2,500;

(e) providing for the employment of temporary clerks in the above named offices for a period of not more than one year, at a fixed salary of \$500, and temporary helpers to meet the exigencies of the service at a salary not exceeding \$2.50 a day;

(f) increasing the salaries of certain inspectors, assistant inspectors and superintendents of the Railway Mail Service in recognition of years of service;

(g) increasing the minimum of the salaries of inspectors and superintendents of the Railway Mail Service from \$1,600 to \$1,800.

Bill Introduced.

Following the adoption of the above resolutions, a bill was introduced and received its second reading during the past week.

The Mines Branch of the Canadian Dept. of Mines.

The article below is still another of the series which The Civilian announced some time ago, dealing with the work of the several Departments and Branches. Many of our difficulties as civil servants arise from our ignorance of one another, no less than the public's lack of knowledge and appreciation of the work of the service. If The Civilian can in any way assist in removing these stumbling blocks to progress, it feels it is engaging in a good work.

The Mines Branch is the most recently organized of the two main divisions of the Canadian Department of Mines, the other Branch the Geological Survey having been in existence since before Confederation, and it may be well at the outset to explain that this Branch is quite distinct and under quite different organization from what has been familiarly known as the Mines Branch or now more correctly, the Yukon and Mining Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior. This latter Branch is entirely administrative having control of the lease or sale of mining lands and the administration of mining law, so far as the Dominion government is concerned; while the Mines Branch, the subject of this sketch, as at present organized, is required to undertake a technical and scientific study and investigation of the mining industry and of mining districts.

In describing the functions of the Branch it will suffice to say that under the "Geology and Mines Act" of 1907, the Mines Branch was organized to take over and extend the work which Dr. Haanel, who was appointed as Director of the Branch, had already as Superintendent of Mines, initiated and carried on in the Department of the Interior since 1902.

Briefly these functions comprise:

- (1) The annual collection and publication of statistics of mining and metallurgical production in Canada and the keeping of records of mining work and development.
- (2) The detailed investigation of mining camps and mining areas with a view to determining the mode of occurrence and the extent and character of the ore bodies, etc.
- (3) The preparation of maps, plans, drawings, etc., to illustrate the work and reports of the Department.
- (4) The making of such chemical, mechanical and metallurgical investigations as are found expedient to aid the mining and metallurgical industry of the country.
- (5) The collection for the Museum of material to illustrate the mining and metallurgical industry of the country.

While the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture every ten years collects a year's record of production of many industries, the Mines Branch makes an annual record of the country's mineral production and the day is probably not far distant when for many branches of this industry it will be expedient to obtain a monthly record.

If your curiosity impels you to enquire or your business requirements necessitate your knowing what was the gold production in Canada last year, the year before, or during any past period, the quantity of nickel obtained from our nickel mines, the tonnage of pig iron produced in blast furnaces, the quantity of coal mined, the number and value of brick made, the value of stone obtained from stone quarries, or any other record of the output of mines

or quarries in Canada, it is from the reports or records of this Branch that your enquiry will be answered. This work is done largely by correspondence supplemented by personal visits to mines and quarries throughout the country.

Owing to the frequent changes taking place in the mining industry, the opening up and development of new mines or the re-opening of old ones, the establishment of new clay working or lime burning plants, etc., etc., the staff must be ever on the watch to keep in touch with development and progress. Not only is a record of production published but the Division is expected to keep fully informed as to markets and prices of mineral products, exports, imports, and all other data of interest or value to the mine operator.

Chemical Laboratories, Ore Concentration Laboratories, and Fuel Testing Plant:—The Branch is provided with a well equipped chemical laboratory for the assaying and analyzing of ores, minerals and rocks. Most of this work is purely departmental, i.e., examinations are made of material brought in by members of the staff both of the Mines Branch and of the Geological Survey. Public work is however undertaken when desired at rates similar to those charged by commercial laboratories.

The Ore Concentration Laboratory and Fuel Testing Plant are located on Division street. Experimental work in ore concentration has so far been confined to iron ores. Tests have been made on the concentration of various Canadian magnetites in lots of from 5 to 10 tons. The laboratory is equipped with one complete unit of what is known as the "Gronday" concentrating apparatus. This work is of great importance to Canada as there are large quantities of low grade magnetites in this country which may become great assets if it can be shown that they can be concentrated economically.

In the Fuel Testing Plant investigations are being carried on to determine the value of peat as a power producer. The plant is equipped with a Korting peat gas producer, a 60 h.p. gas engine, etc., while a gas producer for bituminous coal has recently been installed for the testing of coal fuels.

The lack of coal deposits in the province of Ontario and Quebec, the most densely populated sections of Canada and the high cost of imported fuels, make the development of peat fuel of immense importance to the country. For demonstration purposes, the Department acquired a peat bog at Alfred, Ont., 65 miles from Ottawa, on which an Anrep peat machine has been operated during the past two seasons producing air dried peat. Such peat as was not required by the Department in its fuel testing station at Ottawa has been disposed of to the public, chiefly in Ottawa and has been in great demand.

Peat bogs in various parts of the country have also been investigated to determine their area, depth, character of peat, and so on.

Electric Smelting.—The subject of electric smelting of iron ores has been given special attention by the Director, Dr. Haanel. Reports on the industry of electric smelting in Europe and on the experimental work undertaken by the Department at Sault Ste. Marie in which the economic possibilities of electric smelting were amply demonstrated, have already been widely distributed, while special bulletins are issued from time to time to keep the public informed as to the most recent developments on the subject.

Zinc.—Special enquiry into the treatment of zinc ores.—Dr. Haanel, Mr. W. R. Ingalls of New York and Dr. Alfred Stansfield of McGill University have been investigating the problems involved in developing a suitable process or processes for the production of zinc and zinc products

from the complex zinc ores of British Columbia, which will become great assets, if it can be proved that they may be economically concentrated and smelted.

Investigations of Ore and Mineral Deposits.—Work of this character is being continuously carried on. Already there have been published very complete and comprehensive monographs on the iron ores of Nova Scotia, by Dr. Woodman, separate reports on mica, asbestos, graphite and chromite, by Mr. Fritz Cirkel. A second and enlarged edition of the asbestos report has recently been issued, while a revised monograph on mica is in press having been prepared by Mr. H. de Schmid, who is now engaged in an investigation of feldspar and phosphate deposits. Molybdenite and tungsten deposits have been studied and reported upon by Dr. Walker of Toronto University. A report on the gypsum deposits of the maritime provinces, by W. F. Jennison, has been published, while the gypsum deposits of Ontario and western provinces and the salt deposits of Canada are being studied by Mr. L. H. Cole. Reports on pyrites and on copper ores are being prepared by Dr. A. W. G. Wilson, on building stone by Dr. Parks. Dr. A. P. Coleman of Toronto University is preparing a new and extensive monograph on the Sudbury nickel deposits.

Iron ore deposits in British Columbia, New Brunswick and in Ontario have also been investigated and reported upon by Mr. Einar Lindeman who has made special use of the magnetometer and the magnetometric method of surveying iron deposits. Another important investigation initiated during the past season consisted of an enquiry into the Canadian market for a large group of non-metallic mineral products as well as the various uses made of these products in manufacturing industries.

Proposed Regulation of the Manufacture of Explosives.—The serious

loss of life and property accompanying the destruction during the past few years of several magazines in which high explosives were stored and the long list of casualties resulting from accidental discharge of explosives, emphasised the great necessity of government control and regulation of the manufacture, handling and storage of high explosives. A thorough investigation of present methods of manufacture and storage has been carried out by the Mines Branch, Captain A. P. H. Desborough, one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives, having been brought to Canada to consult with the government with regard to the proposed regulation and the establishment of a proposed Testing Station. Accompanied by Mr. Joseph G. S. Hudson, he visited nearly all of the Canadian explosive factories and distribution depots where high explosives are stored in order to study the existing condition in Canada.

Based upon Captain Desborough's report and recommendation, a Bill was introduced into the Canadian House, though with much other business it was held over in the recent political deadlock. Preparations are being made for the establishment of an explosives testing station as soon as the Bill shall have received the sanction of parliament.

Vancouver Assay Office. The Dominion of Canada Assay Office, at Vancouver, B. C., is another of the Divisions operated under the Mines Branch. This office was established some years ago to furnish the mining communities of the Yukon and British Columbia with a convenient market for their gold and to keep the trade accompanying the marketing of same in the country.

The members of the technical staff are practically all university graduates and include the Director, Dr. Eugene Haanel; Mr. F. G. Wait, Chief Chemist, Mr. John McLeish in charge of the Division of Mineral

Resources and Statistics; Mr. B. F. Haanel, Chief of the Division of Fuels and Fuel Testing; Mr. A. W. G. Wilson, and Mr. Howells Frechette in charge respectively of the Metal and non-Metal Mines Divisions; Mr. George MacKenzie in charge of the Ore Testing Laboratories and Mr. Harry Baine, Chief Draughtsman. In addition to those in charge of Divisions, Mr. C. T. Cartwright, Mr. Einar Lindeman, Mr. L. H. Cole, Mr. J. G. S. Hudson, Mr. Frank Connor, Mr. Harold Leverin, Mr. Frederick Ransome, Mr. Edgar Stansfield, Mr. John Blizzard, Mr. Hugh de Schmid, Mr. A. Anrep, Mr. John Casey, are employed in a technical capacity as Mining Engineers, Chemists, etc., Mr. G. Middleton is manager of the Assay Office at Vancouver.

OPENINGS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

An officer is required in the Department of the Naval Service to fill the position of accountant in the navy yard at Halifax and to take full charge of the accounting work in the yard. He should be a good office man with executive ability and a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping by double entry. He should have had experience in keeping cost accounts, preferably in a shipbuilding firm, but failing that, in a modern industrial establishment. He should have had experience in handling an office staff, and be able to take full charge of the accounting work at the Halifax navy yard. This position is in the outside service with an initial salary of \$1,800 per annum.

A technical officer is also required for the Department of the Naval Service for duty in the wireless branch of the Department. This officer's duties will be to assist the Superintendent in the routine work of the office; to inspect ship and coast stations, and to conduct the examination of operators for operators' certificates

and to act as a technical assistant to the Superintendent. The following qualifications are essential:

(1) Be able to send and receive in the Continental or International Morse Code at a speed of not less than 25 words per minute.

(2) Have had at least two years' experience on the staff of some recognized company or station.

(3) A general knowledge of circuits employed on the different commercial systems of wireless used in this country, and of the adjustment of the apparatus used in connection with these systems.

Preference would be given to an applicant who has some knowledge of the following subjects:—Draughting, simple bookkeeping and general office work, experience in the construction of stations and the installation of apparatus, knowledge of the Morse Code, knowledge of French.

As there may be some difficulty in obtaining a suitable man who has had the necessary length of residence in Canada, the department will be prepared to waive this requirement, if necessary. This officer will class in sub-division A of the Second Division, and will be appointed at the minimum salary of \$1,600 per annum.

QUEBEC P. O. EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Post Office Employees' Association, the following officers were elected:—

Patron—Hon. L. P. Pelletier.

Vice-Patron—Hon. E. T. Paquet.

Hon. President—E. A. Verret.

Hon. Vice-President—M. Fiset.

President—D. Lepage.

Vice-President—D. Boivin.

Treasurer—F. X. Ouellet.

Corresponding Secretary — L. N. Santerre.

Auditors—A. O. Pelletier, A. Santerre.

Marshals—J. A. Jobedon and E. Pouliot.

THE CIVILIAN

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of Canada.

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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, Feb 22, 1912

COST OF LIVING, AND CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

The latest estimate of the Department of Labour shows that prices are on a higher level at the present moment than at any time probably within the present generation. Not since 1873 have conditions approached those which now exist. Everyone is familiar with the steady rise which continued from 1897 to 1907 and which was checked temporarily by the financial panic in the autumn of the latter year. Since then we have more than recovered the ground lost by the recession of 1908 and are now forging ahead more rapidly than ever. Wholesale prices during the past year have risen by at least 3 per cent., while retail prices have risen the country over by at least 5 per cent. These are not guesses, but are estimates based on comprehensive data and prepared by thoroughly scientific methods.

No class in the community is more injuriously affected by a movement

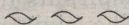
like this than the civil service. Salaried officials in general suffer, and no salaries are so inelastic as those of civil servants, which require a law to be passed and the whole country to approve before change is possible. An impersonal employer like a government is always hard of heart to the mass of its employees, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. It is safe to say that no single employer in the length and breadth of Canada has taken the attitude during the past ten years of the Government of Canada towards certain branches of its outside employees. It is almost unbelievable that a movement which has revolutionized salary scales throughout the world should have been disregarded by the one employer who above all others should set an example in humanity and just dealing. The inside service, it is true, has received an advance in the classification scale amounting in most cases to \$100 per annum as well as a special grant enabling the maximum to be sooner reached. The amended scale, however, was never liberal and under existing conditions it is bearing hardly upon those in the lower ranks. Quite apart from the various other features that make up the "Third Division situation" the maximum of \$1,200 in these days is ludicrously low. No solution can be satisfactory or permanent that does not raise it to at least \$1,500. But the Royal Commission might well consider the whole question of scales under the Act of 1908. That they will do so for the outside divisions goes without saying.



THE THIRD COMMISSIONER.

The Government is now pledged to a third Civil Service Commissioner. On the Board as it now exists the scholastic and the legal are well represented. It would seem a common-sense suggestion that the third commissioner be one having direct ex-

perience of civil service conditions—a civil servant, to wit, of understanding and experience. There are many who would fill the position admirably.



FEDERATION PLANS.

The Civil Service Federation has decided to postpone its convention this year until the autumn. Mr. Borden's assurance that it would be impossible to take up the Civil Service question at all comprehensively during the present session has suggested that it would be better to meet the Government later when the issue is under actual consideration. In the meantime an executive meeting of the Federation will be held on March 4 and 5, when the whole programme will be taken up with the Royal Commission.

COST OF LIVING.

Further Items About an Old But Ever-New Subject.

As to the maintenance of the fish supply, a recent bulletin of the Commission of Conservation Press Branch states the following:

"Hatching fish by artificial means to stock the waters of Canada is engaged in on a large scale by the Dominion Government. In 1909, the Dominion fish hatcheries planted no fewer than 1,024,282,000 fry in various waters throughout the country. In 1900, only 271,996,000 fry were planted by the Government fish hatcheries, so that the plant of young fish has increased by nearly 277 per cent. in the past ten years and the number of hatcheries has increased from 12 to 37, or 208 per cent. Of the 37 hatcheries now in operation, British Columbia and Quebec have 8 each, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, 5 each;

and Manitoba and Prince Edward Island each have 3."

Says the Windsor *Record*:

"Before the cost of living can be reduced there must be more intelligent and more intensive farming. Right here in Essex there are to be found whole fields of shocked corn exposed to the elements. The weather has been so bad that the farmers have not been able to get this corn husked and marketed. Hundreds of bushels of potatoes were allowed to lie on the ground until they were ruined by the frost. Out in the West millions of bushels of wheat have not been threshed.

"This is nothing short of rank carelessness. Either the farmers are attempting to till farms that are too large for them to handle, or they employ wasteful methods."

Those who happened to miss the following despatch when published in the daily papers will be glad of the news it gives them.

"Washington, Jan. 28.—A nationwide investigation of the food supply of the United States, with special reference to the increased cost of living, has been inaugurated under the personal supervision of Commissioner of Labour Charles P. Neill. This inquiry will be the most comprehensive ever undertaken in this country, and will last for several months.

Experts will be sent over the country to visit fields, factories, and stores. Each important article of food will be traced from its beginning to the door of the consumer, and then the statisticians will prepare a report for the government, and the public."

At the request of the Public Service Commission the executive is preparing a list of those at present in the Third Division. Members of that division would do well to see their Departmental Representatives so that they may be sure that their names are included in the list.

THE FRENCH CIVIL SERVICE.

The advent of the brilliant Poincaré Ministry is of general interest to Civil Servants on account of the intention of the new government to make a drastic change for the better in the status of the French Civil Service. In the language of the ministerial statement of policy, "it is intended to confer upon officials as soon as possible a definite status, which shall protect them against arbitrary treatment, and which shall clearly lay down for them rights and obligations." The precise policy is not yet outlined; but as far as it is possible to speculate, the intention seems to be to protect the Civil Service from the "lobbying" and the corruption which goes on unchecked in France. The situation, which has existed in the Civil Service since the birth of the Third Republic, arises out of the statutory powers vested in the president, which give him the right to fill all civil and military posts under the Republican government. In practice, the powers of the president have been purely nominal. He exercises them through the medium of the ministry of the day, which is politically responsible to the chamber of deputies, and which forms a council over which the president usually presides. That is the formal state of affairs. But the continual chaos in French politics, leading to a succession of administrations, has meant perpetual chaos in the French Civil Service. Political patronage abounds, and civil servants are appointed by favour of minister and deputies, absolutely regardless of officials already in office. In its essentials, the French system approximates to the American "spoils" system, with its supersession of civil servants on the overthrow of an administration. When it is remembered that a new French government is an affair of no very great importance, due in

fact to the perfect instability of the French body politic, the position of the French Civil Service can be judged pretty accurately. One great anomaly in the land of égalité is curious. Aspirants to civil service privileges. The civil service policy of the new government will be watched with interest by civil servants in this country. If it means death to corruption, it will be welcome.—*The Civilian.*

BUSINESS IN THE LIMELIGHT.

A Growing Institution in Ottawa Beautiful.

We have to thank several of our prominent friends for a generous boost. The largely increased number of clients of the Ottawa Printing Co., are realizing now more than ever that **it is the place to get one's money's worth.** Twenty years of close attention to business and up-to-date equipment tells the story. Our business has doubled. Three large high speed cylinders besides smaller ones, a battery of latest quick change linotypes included a model 8, a marvel of ingenuity, added to which the well-known Lanston Standard Monotype with a double keyboard, enabling the operator without leaving his seat to control 14 alphabets and a powerful type-caster, operated by a Parisian expert, furnishes the Ottawa Printing Co. with a modern equipment admittedly hard to beat. These up-to-the-time facilities and advantages are evidently appreciated by politicians of every stripe, particularly those who know what high standard printing, in both languages means.

Needless to say we are in the field for all classes of work. Ottawa Printing Co., Mosgrove Street.

Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society.

Thirty-ninth Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting was held at the Secretary's office, Langevin Block, on Monday, the 29th of January, 1912, at which were present the Chairman, A. G. Kingston; the Treasurer, A. W. Grant; the Secretary, W. J. Lynch, and Messrs. P. J. O'Donnell, A. M. Dechene, W. J. Walsh, C. G. Brown, J. P. Beaudoin, H. H. McElroy, J. H. Byrnes, Wm. Ranstead, J. B. St. Laurent, R. P. King, R. Devlin, F. A. Coffin and E. L. Brittain.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and confirmed. The Chairman presented the report of the Board of Management for the year 1911, as follows:—

To the Members of the
Civil Service Mutual Benefit
Society,—

The Board of Management are pleased to be able to report that the year 1911 has been a fairly successful one in the financial affairs of the Society. The number of losses by death has been somewhat below the average, and the accumulated assets at the close of the year are larger than have ever previously been shown. There has also been a slight increase in the number of members. This increase might have been made much greater but for the instruction given the Board at the last Annual Meeting which directed that pending the re-adjustment of the regulations governing admission, no applications should be accepted from persons in the Third Division.

It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting attention was directed to the altered circumstances and prospects of this Society consequent upon the radical change in classification of the Civil Service effected by the C. S. Amendment Act of 1908. After considerable discussion that meeting directed the

board to take expert advice, not only regarding the present financial condition of the Society, but also with a view to such amendment of the regulations for the admission of new members as would place it upon a sound basis for the future. In the meantime the admission of members from the Third Division was to be suspended. The actuarial work involved in this investigation was kindly undertaken by Mr. A. D. Watson of the Insurance Branch of the Department of Finance. After being furnished by the board with a full statement showing names of all members on 1st April last, with the age, salary and rate of contribution of each, Mr. Watson went thoroughly into the matter, and the result of his work is embodied in a report dated 19th inst. which is submitted herewith.

A perusal of this report shows that while on the one hand the present position of the society is found to be a safe and solvent one, i.e. so far only as regards present risks when compared with present assets and revenues, yet on the other hand Mr. Watson finds himself compelled to warn the society that unless a more scientific principle is introduced into the regulations for admission of future members, there is great danger that the present satisfactory condition may not be kept up. Several alternative solutions of the problem are suggested by Mr. Watson, and the board have to commend his report and the whole question involved to the earnest consideration of the members of the society.

The reports of the Treasurer and Auditors are also submitted.

A. G. KINGSTON,
Chairman.

W. J. LYNCH,
Secretary.

1911.

CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Receipts.

Cash on hand 1st Jan., 1911.....	\$2,997 96
Contributions of active members..	1,923 41
Contributions of retired members..	190 15
Interest on deposit	95 10
Interest on bonds	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,356 62

Expenditure.

Beneficiary of C. A. Gough	\$ 200 00
do P. Clark	200 00
do John Hughes	200 00
do John Dodd	200 00
do A. Horwood	200 00
do A. Benoit	200 00
Allowance to Secretary	50 00
Allowance to Treasurer	50 00
Bond in Guarantee Co.	5 00
Mortimer & Co., printing	2 75
Civilian Pub. Co., printing	5 00
Registration fee	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,316 50

Balance in Bank 31st Jan., 1911.	4,040 12
	<hr/>
	\$5,356 12

Membership.

No. of members 1st Jan., 1911..	347
New members admitted	12
	<hr/>
	359
No. of deaths during 1911	6
Resignations	2
No. of members 31st Dec., 1911..	351
	<hr/>
	359

A. W. GRANT,
Treas. C.S.M.B.S.

Jan. 25th, 1912.

Ottawa, January 25, 1912.

To the Chairman and Members of the Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society of Ottawa.

Gentlemen,—

Your Auditors have very much pleasure in reporting that after a careful examination of the books, pay sheets and vouchers of your Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Grant, we have found them correct in every particular.

He has continued the system of making regular monthly deposits in the Bank of all monies held by him, which facilitates the auditing of his books very much.

The balance in bank to the credit of the Society at the end of the year 1911 agrees with amount credited to the Society by the Treasurer.

The balance in Bank on January the 1st, 1912, is \$4,040.12, and on January 1st, 1911, was \$2,997.96, or an increase of \$1,042.16.

Receipts.

Jan. 1, 1911—Cash in Bank	\$2,997 96
Received for monthly fees	2,113 56
Received for interest on bonds	150 00
Received for interest on deposits	95 10
	<hr/>
Total	\$5,356 62

Disbursements.

6 deaths	\$1,200 00
Salaries	100 00
Guarantee bond	5 00
Registration fees	3 00
Civilian Publishing Co.	5 75
Printing	2 75
Jan. 1, 1912—Cash in Bank....	4,040 12
	<hr/>
Total	\$5,356 62

The following statement shows the contributions of members for 19 years, the number of deaths, and the payments on the same, grouped in series of five years:—

Years.	Members fees.	No. of deaths.	Amount paid.
1893 to 1897..	\$ 7,939.59	36	\$ 7,200
1898 to 1902..	7,322.31	39	7,700
1903 to 1907..	8,147.06	29	5,800
1908..	1,847.06	3	600
1909..	2,113.36	10	2,000
1910..	2,063.09	10	2,000
1911..	2,113.56	6	1,200
	<hr/>		
Total	\$31,546.03	133	\$26,500

The Assets and Liabilities are as follows:

<i>Assets.</i>	
Cash in Bank	\$4,040 12
3 Port Arthur bonds	2,983 09
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,023 21

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Salaries	\$ 100 00
Net assets	6,923 21
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD DEVLIN,
H. V. RORKE, Auditors.

Ottawa, January 2, 1912.

SOCIETE DE SECOURS MUTUELS DU SERVICE CIVIL.

Trente-neuvième assemblée générale annuelle.

Ottawa, 29 janvier 1912.

L'assemblée générale annuelle a été tenue au bureau du Secrétaire,

Bâtisse Langevin, lundi, le 29 janvier 1912, à laquelle étaient présents: le Président, A. G. Kingston; le Trésorier, A. W. Grant; le Secrétaire, W. J. Lynch; et MM. P. J. O'Donnell, A. M. Dechêne, W. J. Walsh, C. G. Brown, J. P. Beaudoin, H. H. McElroy, J. H. Byrnes, Wm. Ranstead, J. B. St. Laurent, R. P. King, R. Devlin, F. A. Coffin et E. L. Brittain.

Les minutes de la dernière assemblée générale annuelle furent lues et approuvées.—Le Président présenta le Rapport du Conseil d'Administration pour l'année 1911, comme il suit:—

Aux membres de la Société de Secours Mutuels du Service Civil:

Le Conseil d'Administration est heureux de pouvoir faire rapport que l'année 1911 a été couronnée de succès quant aux affaires financières de la Société.—Le nombre de décès a été un peu au-dessous de la moyenne, et l'actif accumulé à la fin de l'année est le plus considérable qui ait jamais été vu auparavant. Il y a eu aussi une légère augmentation dans le nombre des membres. Cette augmentation aurait pu être beaucoup plus grande si ce n'eût été les instructions données au Conseil à la dernière assemblée annuelle, lesquelles prescrivaient qu'en attendant le rajustement des règlements régissant l'admission, aucune application ne devait être acceptée de personnes de la Troisième Division.

On se rappellera qu'à la dernière assemblée annuelle, l'attention a été attirée sur la position et l'altération des perspectives de la Société causée par le changement radical dans la classification du Service Civil effectuée par l'Acte d'Amendement au Service Civil de 1908. Après une longue discussion, cette assemblée a donné des instructions au Conseil de prendre l'avis d'experts, non seulement quant à l'état financier actuel de la Société, mais aussi en vue de faire un amendement aux règlements

d'admission de nouveaux membres tel qu'il la mettrait sur des bases solides pour le futur. Dans l'intervalle, l'admission de membres de la Troisième Division a été suspendue. Le travail d'actuaire nécessité par cette investigation, a été généreusement entrepris par M. A. D. Watson, de la succursale de l'Assurance du département des Finances. Après qu'un état complet donnant les noms de tous les membres au 1er avril dernier, avec l'âge, le salaire et le taux de contribution de chacun, lui eût été fourni, M. Watson étudia la question à fond, et le résultat de son travail est contenu dans un rapport en date du 19 courant, lequel est soumis ci-joint.

L'examen de ce rapport montre que, quoique d'un côté l'état actuel de la Société soit trouvé sûr et solvable, à savoir seulement en ce qui regarde les risques actuels comparés avec l'actif et les revenus actuels, cependant, d'autre part, M. Watson se trouve dans l'obligation d'avertir la Société qu'à moins qu'un principe scientifique soit introduit dans les règlements pour l'admission des membres dans le futur, il y a un grand danger que l'état satisfaisant actuel ne puisse se soutenir. Plusieurs solutions alternatives du problème sont suggérées par M. Watson, et le Conseil recommande son rapport et toute la question impliquée à la sérieuse considération des membres de la Société.

Les rapports du Trésorier et des Auditeurs sont aussi soumis.

A. G. KINGSTON,
Président.

W. J. LYNCH,
Secrétaire.

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At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Incomplete Predication.

"I love the old melodious definitions that softly melt the ages through." The rhythm of Euclid's enunciations beats with my pulse-beat even yet after years of absence from the blackboard. The music of Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners "comes o'er my ear like the sweet sound that breathes upon a bank of violets." The heart of that man is as black as Erebus who does not respond to the liquid melody of the old formula—"The product of the sum and difference of two numbers is equal to the difference to their squares." But there is one definition learned in my boyhood days that takes precedence of all others, not for its length or for its complexity, but because of its mouth-filling, imagination-haunting phraseology—"To be is a verb of incomplete predication."

Incomplete predication! Do you remember the day on which you first met this phrase, and the wonderment with which you met it? There was some pride, too, in your heart as you realized that you were entrusted with words like these. "Hippopotamus" and "Constantinople" were good jawbreakers to try on the fellows of the class below you, but here was something that would make the folks at the dinner-table sit up and take notice. Incomplete predication! You would have known a hippopotamus if you had seen it, and you had seen a wood-cut of Constantinople in the Geography. These were tough words but there was no magic in them. Their spell was broken, alas,

too often, at the spelling-bee. They were words of the material world. "Incomplete predication" belonged to the world of the spirit. This phrase was in the Grammar but you did not let that count against it. "The toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

Incomplete predication! You are too old now to try to startle your neighbors with things like that. It is bad form, in fact, to use words of more than two syllables in conversation. Big words, like little children, should be seen and not heard. You may say them to yourself, however, on some lone shore or at midnight when the doughnuts and cheese rest heavily upon you. And it is well to remember that *to be* is a verb of incomplete predication even "at noonday, in the bustle of man's worktime."

I shun more than I shun any other creature the man who comes with the "final word." The final word should be distinguished from the last word. The man who gets the last word is a shrewd player who scores a goal. The man with the final word poses as the umpire, the supreme referee, whose decisions are not to be disputed. To say the last word demands merely skill or, sometimes, only wind, but to say, or to pretend to say, the final word demands nerve. The man with the final word scorns all ideas of incomplete predication. "I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips let no dog bark." You know the fellow, don't you? He lets you have your say with too evident patience. He smiles



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The six groups of Wash Dresses specialized in the Ready-to-Wear Department are a faithful representative of what the leading stores of New York are offering their general patrons, and will demonstrate clearly to Ottawa women that it does not pay to attempt to make Wash Dresses at home any more than it pays to make Whitewear Shirtwaists, Blouses, etc. This is a fact which has been proven for successive seasons through our January and Mid-Summer Sales of Lingerie and offerings of Waists, so this season we propose proving conclusively the same truth in the case of the Ready-to-Wear Wash Dresses.

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as you give your opinion. His smile is about a sixteenth of an inch from a snarl. Then he clears his throat. This is the danger signal of the Exaggerated Ego. "Look out for the Engine." An ultimatum is on its way, heavily freighted. And when he has said his say you look for yourself in the waste-paper basket. Such is the man with the final word, and I shun him.

No conversation is possible with the man who does not recognize incomplete predication. You may exchange words with such a man but you cannot exchange thoughts. He is as companionable as a calculating machine. Lamb has given us a picture of this man, although he has been unkind enough, for once, to dress him in kilts. "The twilight of dubiety never falls upon him. Is he orthodox—he has no doubts. Is he an infidel—he has none either."

Yet the man with the final word has his uses. The calculating machine has its uses as long as the mechanism is in order. It is a good thing to have a fellow at hand who can give you the time of sunset to a second even if he cannot lengthen your daylight with his conversation. The calculating machine saves the eyes and the gray matter of the brain somewhat. The man with the final word often takes a lot of your responsibility upon his shoulders. He takes it as he would take a sack of meal, but he cannot appreciate the heavy trudging you yourself have had in carrying it. He can relieve your back, he has no oil and wine for your sore spots. In helping you he is more a common carrier than a Good Samaritan.

The god of the complete-predication people is called System and the filing cabinet is the temple of their god. Orthodoxy means correct indexing. What cannot be catalogued is heretical. Turner is a priest in the service of System, one of the guardians of the Final Word. He indexes whatever comes his way. If he gets a postcard advis-

ing him of the merits of Ham-Phat for a sprained ankle he files the card and records it in the index under four heads—(1) Ankles, (2) Sprains, (3) Ham-Phat, (4) Phat-Ham. This is System. You can't escape having the final word on sprained ankles with an index like that. You or I would go to the osteopathic doctor or to the drug-store and ask what is good for a sprained ankle. Turner makes doctors and druggists and lawyers and steam-fitters unnecessary. "Every man his own expert" is not in it with him. Turner is expert for himself and everyone else. Incomplete predication! It is the grand heresy to be classed with the grand sin, which is to be found out in an error.

If the god of the complete-predication people is System, the goal which they hope to reach is Uniformity. They fail to see that this means Reversion to Type. In the beginning the earth was without form and void. All the difference that these people would cause would be to have the world all of one form and next to void. The curse of uniformity would fall on all and most of us would die of it. We would all, civil servants and uncivil servants alike, come at nine, take luncheon at one and leave at five, not a second out in our movements. The Sign of the Wooden Leg would have to come down. The attendance book would constitute our whole library. We might call it the Sign of the Wooden Heads, with the accent on the Sign or the Wood as one might wish.

Well, well, I am getting back to the old paths. You must pardon me, my dear readers, if I find it hard to keep away from the attendance book in these articles. I am making up for the difficulty I find in getting next to it in the mornings. And, again, a writer on civil service topics must learn to economize on his subjects or he will run out of a job. When potatoes are over two dollars a bag the cook has to find some way of using the skins.

REORGANIZATION OF HANSARD.

On Feb. 12 a report of the standing committee to supervise the debates of the House of Commons brought down a report as follows:

Your committee have had under consideration the subject of the organization of the office of the official reporters, and, with a view to promoting efficiency and economy, would recommend—

(1) That the official heretofore styled the chief reporter be henceforth designated editor of debates, and be given the direction and supervision of the reporting and of all other matters connected with the preparation and publication of the official report other than the translating; and that he be exempted from the work of reporting except in cases of emergency.

(2) That one of the reporters be designated associate editor of debates, and, in the absence of the editor, discharge his duties and have his authority, but when not so acting continue as at present to take his turn at reporting.

(3) That the official, at present styled assistant to the chief reporter, be designated assistant editor.

(4) That, to enable this arrangement to be carried out, it is advisable that an additional English reporter be appointed.

(5) That, with a view of attaining greater efficiency in connection with the reporting, the proper authorities be requested to give effect to the application of two members of the reporting staff who are applying for superannuation.

(6) That the analytical index to the English and French editions of the official report of the debates of this House be discontinued forthwith.

The report was the subject of a most interesting debate, not only along the lines immediately suggested, but on the kindred theme of examinations and their place in the Civil Service system. Extracts follow:

Mr. TAYLOR. There are three recommendations in this report. The first deals with the organization of the 'Hansard' staff and it is precisely the same as contained in a report presented to this House last year by the Debates Committee and which stood over because exception was taken to it in that the committee thought fit to recommend certain of the reporters by name, it being considered that in that respect the committee was exceeding its authority. The report is presented again this year and there is omitted from it any-

thing that seemed to be in excess of the authority of the committee. The first recommendation is that the chief reporter, as he has been called, shall be relieved from duty on the floor of the House and assigned to duty in the 'Hansard' office as editor and controller of 'Hansard.'

The next recommendation is that another member of the staff shall be known as associate editor, who will take the place of the editor in case the latter is absent; the associate editor to do duty as usual on the floor of the House. In place of the editor an additional member is to be added to the reporting staff. The next division of the report deals with the application for superannuation made by two very old members of the 'Hansard' staff who have rendered faithful service in their time. They were the very best men in the country, but they are no longer equal to the arduous duties imposed on them, and after long years of service they ask to be retired. The committee recommends that the proper authority should give effect to these two applications for superannuation. The last section of the report deals with what is known as the analytical index. This index was discussed in the House last session by the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster), who stated he had examined it and found it was of no use. He appealed to the Minister of Finance for an opinion and Mr. Fielding replied as reported in 'Hansard': 'If it is not held against me, I must say that I have never seen it.' Upon inquiry we have found that this analytical index is some years behind and that the last copy for the session before last was only delivered in the office of the King's Printer in January of this year. The fact that no person has noticed that the index is two years behind seems to show that no interest whatever is taken in it. Upon finding that this index cost \$4,600 last year to prepare and print, the committee thought they were performing their duty in recommending that the index be discontinued. Summarized, the report recommends: the superannuation of two reporters well entitled to superannuation, the addition of one member to the staff and the abolishing of the index which cost \$4,600 a year and which is of no use.

Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER. May I ask the hon. gentleman who are the reporters who are recommended for superannuation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Duggan and Mr. Abbott.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. I think nobody will object to the superannuation of Mr. Abbott and Mr. Duggan. They were very good reporters, as everybody knows, and the House will regret that they have been obliged to ask for superannuation, but of course, as with everybody else, the

years of service have told upon them, and they feel they are no longer equal to the arduous task of reporting on the floor of this House. May I ask, if the analytical index is discontinued, whose services will be dispensed with?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am sorry to say that I cannot tell upon whom this will fall, because, as nearly as I understand it, the persons who have done the work are not the persons to whom the cheques issue. I think I can tell the persons who have done the work, but I do not know in whose name the cheques issue.

Mr. G. W. FOWLER (King's and Albert). May I ask a question with regard to the appointment of officials upon the 'Hansard' staff. As I understand it there are now some vacancies, and I noticed in the last issue of the *Gazette* an advertisement to which I would call the attention of the House. It is headed 'Civil Service Commission' and it gives notice to the public that there are vacancies on the 'Hansard' staff, and it states the requirements for the position of a 'Hansard' reporter. Some of it is rather amusing. In the first place I had always supposed that vacancies on the 'Hansard' staff were to be filled from class 'A' of the second division, which includes the gentlemen who are now acting as reporters for the various committees of the House. There are three gentlemen acting in that capacity, and they are very competent. I think any person who has had experience in the committees of this House for a number of years will bear me out in saying that these gentlemen are most competent. I always supposed that the reporting of the committees was a sort of training school for reporting on the floor of the House, but I find that the Civil Service Commission has advertised far and wide throughout the country for persons to come forward and pass the examination. There is no doubt but that some of the questions specified by the Civil Service Commission are necessary, and perhaps the one to which I am going to call attention is necessary too, but it does seem to me that the Civil Service Commission might have been more sparing of the feelings of the members of the House and left this requirement out:

4. Sufficient literary skill to reconstruct in correct and concise form, with proper paragraphing and punctuation, passages containing awkward or ungrammatical expressions, or words inaccurately used.

The Civil Service Commission possibly from practical experience in listening to the debates in this House, seem to think it necessary that a high degree of skill along the lines of reconstruction of sentences should be possessed by any person appointed a 'Hansard' reporter.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. Hear, hear.

Mr. FOWLER. However much the Civil Service Commission may be impressed by that idea, it would perhaps have been just as well to have said nothing about it in the advertisement, but to have examined the candidates upon it when they presented themselves for examination.

There are many other things in connection with these examinations which seem peculiar. It is all very well to pass these examinations, and you may ask what objection would the gentlemen who are now in Subdivision 'B' have to presenting themselves for examination for promotion to Subdivision 'A' as 'Hansard' reporters, but when one comes to look over the list of subjects of which a knowledge must be possessed by candidates, one is not surprised that these gentlemen would rather not present themselves for examination, however, well equipped for the general duties of 'Hansard' reporters they might be. For instance here are some of the subjects: They are to write an essay on: 'The Follies of Fashion.' Now what in the world that has to do with any qualification for a 'Hansard' reporter I do not know. Some of the members of the 'Hansard' staff we know are of the 'glass of fashion, and the mould of form.' I have one in my mind's eye at the present time, but I think we can leave that to the individual preference of the gentleman himself rather than ask him to be proficient and efficient along those lines. Then also they are to write an essay on the 'Boy Scouts' or 'My Favourite Recreation', whether that be at the Golf Club or at the bar, or where. Bicycling is another subject. I suppose, as my hon. friend the Minister of Marine and Fisheries suggests, that is on the 21st of September. The 'First Money I Ever Earned' is another that the examiners may see whether the candidate is economical in his business affairs.

It does seem to me that this promotion should be by merit and should be made from the service. I am sure I will be supported by every member of this House who has knowledge of the subject in the statement that the gentlemen who now occupy the positions in Subdivision 'B' are thoroughly competent and efficient in every way and they have had experience as 'Hansard' reporters. I think it might very well be left to the chief of the 'Hansard' staff to say whether or not these gentlemen are competent. He would be a better judge of the subject than would be the Civil Service Commission, because he has had a far greater practical experience along these lines than has any gentleman who is an examiner for the Civil Service Commission. The gentlemen now in Class 'B' have had the very best possible experience to qualify them as 'Hansard' reporters. They have sat for years in the

press gallery of this House. They have gone around the country reporting the speeches of members and the long experience they have had has given them an insight into the political history of this country which it is most essential to any 'Hansard' reporter to have in order that he may do his work correctly, intelligently and well. It is important, I suppose, that the 'Hansard' reporters should have the ability to reconstruct sentences because many of use are apt to make errors in hasty extempore speech, but the great essential, it seems to me, is to have a close and intimate knowledge of the political history of the country. I hope that the government who have charge of this matter will allow these examinations to go on as the Civil Service Commission have advertised them, but that they will be for men to take the place of the gentlemen now in Subdivision 'B', who will be promoted to Subdivision 'A'.

Mr. LENNOX. I noticed this advertisement in the *Gazette*, and my attention was brought to this matter in another way. Without wishing to at all interfere with the functions of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, I must say that, to my mind, an examination such as appears to be aimed at there, is not the best means of getting the proper men to discharge the important duties of 'Hansard' reporters for this House. I realize, as probably most of the older members realize, that our sentences at times require to be reconstructed, and that a mere slavish report of the proceedings of the House would be very unsatisfactory, particularly to the members who have been guilty of the utterances, and for that reason, I think that a mere competitive examination is not the best means of securing just the men we require as 'Hansard' reporters. I have a good deal of experience with the three gentlemen who have already been alluded to, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Blue. I know that one or two of these gentlemen received a very bad early education upon 'The Globe' reporting staff, but I had experience of them since, and I have great pleasure in certifying to the splendid character of the work they do in the committees where they report. With the experience they have had, I would be very sorry indeed, to see them passed over at this time, when we have an opportunity of placing them upon our regular 'Hansard' staff. I believe that the training in the press gallery here, a practical experience of these inaccuracies committed by some of the other members, I am not speaking of myself, and their experience of public life, fit them in the highest degree for 'Hansard' work, and I believe that we will be wise in getting from the ranks of those who report our speeches in the gallery, the men to report them on the

floor of the House. We have had a happy experience of the appointment of men from the press gallery to the 'Hansard' staff, the men thus recruited to that staff have been most efficient reporters, and the three gentlemen to whom I have alluded, are men of that class. I think I am expressing the feeling of a good many members, when I say that I hope no system will be pursued which will compel men who have had that amount of experience and have given such proof of efficiency, as they have given, to enter the lists upon a competitive examination, which may be a fairly good test of rapidity and slavish exactitude, but which is not a test of the editorial skill and judgment which is required in a 'Hansard' reporter.

Mr. SPEAKER. That portion of the notice in the official *Gazette*, which deals with the examination of candidates for the position, vacant on the 'Hansard' staff, has nothing to do with the report of the Debates Committee at all. The Civil Service law provides that these vacancies have to be filled in a certain way. In pursuance of that law, I asked the commission to find three men competent to do the work, leaving the competition open to all. As far as regards the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, no doubt, from their experience as newspaper men, and as reporting the proceedings of this House and its committees, they will be more like simply taken that which the Act provides should be taken. As regards the other portion of the report, that is altogether another matter with which the Civil Service Commission have nothing to do, but which is entirely in the hands of this House.

Rt. Hon. R. L. BORDEN (Prime Minister). I would suggest that it might be advisable to adopt all of this report except the paragraph relating to the analytical index. As regards the new appointments, the Civil Service Commissioners have to follow the law and cannot take any other course. I entirely concur in the opinion that the gentlemen on the staff of the committees have been doing excellent work, and should have every consideration possible.

NEW CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Canada Gazette of Feb. 17th announces that the following have passed the qualifying examination for the outside division of the Civil Service, held November 15 and 16:

Brandon—Wm. R. Paxton; Montreal—J. Ernest Grenier; Quebec—Adelard Gagnon.

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

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Civil Service Commission to be Enlarged.

Copy of Resolution by Prime Minister—His Comments.

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend 'The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908,' by providing for the appointment of an additional Civil Service Commissioner, who shall have the salary of a Deputy Head of a department.—Mr. Borden.

Mr. BORDEN. It may be perhaps more convenient to have a general discussion on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill if the right hon. gentleman has no objection. At the moment, I would simply say that the reasons for introducing the proposed Bill are twofold. In the first place, I understand that some difficulty has been experienced in the operation of the Civil Service Commission from the very fact that it consists of only two members; for if these members are divided in opinion on some matter of more or less importance, no action can be taken, and some very awkward situations are likely to be created, and I think have been created, for that very reason. In the next place, it is hoped and expected that the operation of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 will be extended as expeditiously as may be practicable to the outside service. I do not intend to suggest that that can be done at once. It will be done only after some investigation and some inquiry, but we hope to make progress in it from the very first, and in view of that extension of the operation of the Act, it is thought desirable for that reason also that there should be another member of the commission.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. I do not intend to go into any general discussion of this measure at the present sitting, as I think that can very properly be deferred until the second reading of the Bill; but in the meantime may I ask my right hon. friend if it is the intention of

the government to extend the operation of the Civil Service Act within the present session or during the present year? I understand that there are several officers in the outside service whom it will be difficult to bring within the scope of the Act; but there are, on the other hand, a good many who can be brought in. For instance, the officials in the post offices, customs offices and inland revenue offices in large cities, might very properly be brought within the operation of the Act at once. With regard to extending it further to the service, I would not be prepared to offer any suggestion now; I am quite aware that it is a matter of great difficulty. It may not be so very easy to apply the Act to the service of the different departments in the country districts. With regard to the other point mentioned by my right hon. friend, it is not perhaps outside of the possibilities of human nature that two commissioners might not always see eye to eye. I have not known, however, that a deadlock has occurred except in very minor circumstances. It appears sometimes that on legal questions the commissioners have to refer to the Department of Justice. I offer no suggestion, I merely make this remark.

Mr. BORDEN. In reply to the right hon. gentleman, he will realize that as we were obliged to meet parliament within four or five weeks after assuming office, there has not been much opportunity, at least so far as I am concerned, to make any effective study of the matter he has mentioned. He has asked whether the Civil Service Amendment Act would be extended during the present session. I would not like to say at the moment that we will find time to make even the investigation that would be necessary for that purpose. He has asked whether its op-

erations may be extended during the present year to some portion of the outside service. I would hope, and indeed I believe, that it will be possible to do so during the present year; but it will be impossible to pronounce at the present any opinion as to how far that would be practicable. I would like, however, to have it understood that it is our desire and intention to proceed along that line so far as it is practicable.

Correspondence.

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

"Dual Entrance."

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Is not a lot of the talk which is going forward on the Third Division question mere beating of the wind? For instance: What is the use of treating the difficulty as if it were merely a question of the introduction of an academic promotion examination? It is nothing of the kind. It is the introduction of a dual entrance system and the bringing of a certain number of civil servants under it. The so-called academic promotion exam. exists purely to secure proper educational qualifications on entrance to the higher positions. It may be good or bad, but a man who enters the service today with his eyes open has no kick coming. The "third division" grievance is that a large number of clerks who entered under other conditions now find their way impeded by a test which was never suggested when they came in and which therefore becomes in a real sense a "promotion" examination. This is not quibbling. It is worse than useless pounding out deatribes against promotion by academic test when such a thing exists only by special circumstances and not by inherent specification of the law. We

will arrive nowhere by that route. The Civil Service Association's memorial is the one and only plan that offers the slightest chance of success, because its foundation principle is that "a bargain is a bargain."

DEMOCRAT.

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MONTREAL

"Love," by John Galsworthy, in Scribner's Magazine:
O Love—that love who comes so stealthily,
And takes us up, and twists us as it will—
What fevered hours of agony you bring!
How oft we wake, and cry: "God set me
free
Of love—to never love again!" And still
We fall and clutch you by the knees, and
cling,
And press our lips. And so, once more are
glad!
And if you go, or if you never come,
Through what a grieving wilderness of
pain
We travel on. In prisons stripped of light
We blindly grope, and wander without
home.
The friendless winds that sweep across the
plain—
The beggars meeting us at silent night—
Than we, are not more desolate and sad!

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The clerks of London district intend sending delegates to interview the chiefs of departments and the P. M. G. for the purpose of urging them to make some further concessions along the lines advocated last year in the House by Messrs. Russell, Cowan, Blain, Armstrong and other gentlemen, who approved of the new schedule of salaries for mail clerks which Hon. R. Lemieux placed on the statute book, but were prepared to support a further advance in the annual increases of \$50 to \$100 for all the clerks instead of for the juniors only. If the Hon. Mr. Pelletier can deem it expedient to meet the desires of the railway mail clerks in this regard, he will satisfy a number of civil servants who received no immediate advantage from the recent amendment to the P. O. Act, though they confidently expected to do so.

If there should be any unwillingness to grant the clerks receiving \$800 or more per annum an annual increase of \$75 or \$100 instead of \$50, I would suggest that the authorities could advance the efficiency of the service by amending the law governing the annual increase to read:—"railway mail clerks obtaining 90% and under 95% at the annual case examination, shall be granted an increase of \$50, while those whose marks exceed 95%, shall be granted an increase of \$75 or \$100," (whichever figure should be agreed upon). The clerks think, and many will agree with them, that there might be a slight further advance made to the maximum salary from \$1,400 to \$1,500.

The older clerks have their superannuation to look forward to; but the younger clerks are hoping that the Retirement Fund will be abolished and a general superannuation,—along the lines of the Bill introduced by the Senate,—for the whole Civil Service substituted, also that the service be placed on the same foot-

ing as the Inside Service. To aid in the introduction of these reforms, the clerks will sincerely hope to obtain the support of the Deputy P. M. G. and the Controller. It stands to reason that these gentlemen, with their knowledge of the service and practical experience, are pre-eminently qualified to judge of the propriety of the clerks' aspirations generally.

The juniors have a decided advantage over the senior clerks in both the matter of salary and qualifying examination, the former being nearly double that paid to beginners years ago, while the latter is some 20% easier than the qualifying examination was some years ago.

Here are some opinions of members, taken from Hansard for May, 1911:—

Mr. Crothers: I would suggest that the increase of \$100 per year proposed to be given from \$500 to \$800 should continue until the \$1,400 is reached. It seems to me a man should reach the maximum of \$1,400 in 9 years.

Mr. Russell: If he (P. M. G.) will promise to make the increase \$100 a year instead of \$50 I would go home as happy as could be, and I know there are hundreds of mail clerks who would also be made happy.

Mr. Crosley: I trust the P. M. G. will make provision in the Bill that the Railway Mail Clerks, instead of having an increase of \$100 for the first three years only, will have an increase of a \$100 a year until the maximum of \$1,400 is reached.

Mr. Armstrong: I am sure he (P. M. G.) will take into consideration the increase from \$800 to \$1,400 at possibly \$100 a year.

Mr. Haggart: I support everything that has been proposed in favor of the mail clerks. They deserve every cent of the increase, and I believe the P. M. G. would have been justified in making the increase greater.

Mr. Bradbury: * * * anything the P. M. G. has done for the mail clerks will be appreciated by the people of Canada. I believe he could go further than he has done, and would still receive the support of every man who knows anything of the services rendered by these mail clerks.

Mr. Fraser: I wish to endorse what has been said * * * The railway mail clerks has very arduous duties, his quarters are very cramped and poorly ventilated, and all the conditions that he has to meet with tend to make his life a life of hardships.

Mr. Beattie: I know that the railway mail clerks running out of London are first class men and I do not know where you can get better ones.

Mr. Edwards: If I understand this resolution aright, the maximum salary is \$1,400. * * * I do not see that a man has a great chance of making his way in the world, or is given very much encouragement at this rate. * * *

I only give brief quotations from members' speeches, and not of all the members who said kind things of the railway mail clerks. If I gave the speeches in full they would fill many pages of our "family journal." It is to be hoped that the clerks will appreciate the support and praise they received from the whole House last year, from the P. M. G. down, and strive to maintain the high character of the service.

"The P. M. G. will also be asked to provide the mail clerks with permanent passes good for a certain amount of transportation over the railways—something similar to the commissions carried by the railway mail clerks in the United States."

G. O'C.

Personals.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

Customs Dept.—Frank Violette, St. Leonard, N.B.; Jas. McKay, St. George, N.B.; Phillip J. Howe, Halifax; Wm. Webster, Belleville; John Dunn, Abercorn, Que.; Mathias Nadau, Claire, N.B.

Finance Dept.—Matthew Stewart, Toronto.

Indian Dept.—Jos. de Lisle, Ottawa.

Militia Dept.—Nap. Cassault.

Mines Dept.—Dr. Henry Ami.

Post Office.—Wm. Smellie, Ry. M. Ser., Toronto; Albert Jones, Ry. M. Ser., Toronto; J. R. Fraser, Toronto; A. Leclair, Ry. M. Ser., Ottawa.

Railways and Canals.—W. L. Ryan, Ottawa.

RESIGNATIONS.

Agriculture Dept.—Miss Eileen Thomson, Ottawa.

Auditor General.—Miss B. B. McCuaig, Ottawa.

Customs Dept.—Wm. Young, Emerson, Man.; Piers Locke, Montreal; Jos. A. Laurier, Montreal; T. J. Walsh, Strathcona; R. C. Buckley, Calgary; S. Ducharme, Belle River, Ont.; R. N. McCormick, Ottawa; R. B. Braid, Ottawa; Miss J. Young, Ottawa; Miss B. L. Mason, Ottawa; W. H. Johns, Montreal.

Finance Dept.—Miles Little, Winnipeg.

Indian Affairs.—Miss L. M. Whitten, Ottawa.

Inland Revenue.—B. C. Nicholas, Ottawa; Wm. Rudkins, Petetrboro; P. H. Buote, Winnipeg.

Interior Dept.—Miss A. B. Ouimet, Ottawa; R. E. A. Leech, inspector Dom. Lands Agencies; W. M. Ingram, superintendent School Lands; Miss C. Fortier, Accts. Beh., Ottawa; Miss K. P. Tyo, Ottawa.

Library of Parliament.—C. A. Pothier.

Marine Dept.—E. D. MacDonald, Ottawa.

Militia Dept.—Miss B. M. Dickie, Ottawa; Wm. P. Potter, Ottawa.

Naval Service—H. M. Wetmore, Ottawa.

Post Office.—S. F. Moodie, Vancouver; N. B. Hicks, Winnipeg; Miss K. C. Mills, Ottawa, (Inside).

Public Works.—Miss G. MacDonald, Ottawa; L. N. Cofsky, Ottawa.

TRANSFERS.

Harold Osmond from the Topographical Branch, Interior Dept., to Agriculture Dept.

J. A. McKenna from Agriculture Dept. to Militia.

W. M. Hunter, Inland Revenue, from Toronto to Regina.

M. W. Reesor, Inland Revenue, from Regina to Toronto.

Miss Lena Worden from Marine to Public Works Dept., Ottawa.

S. L. Miller from P. O. Dept. to Militia.

A. A. Lapointe from Inside Service to R. M. College, Kingston.

E. Ghysens and H. H. Lawson from the Inside to Outside Naval Service.

GENERAL.

A number of minor promotions not noted in our last issue have been made, including an increase of \$100 each per annum to 130 clerks in the Ry. Mail Service.

A number of officials have been dismissed for "offensive political partisanship." These are largely country postmasters and other non-permanent employees.

SCHOOLBOY 'HOWLERS.'

(The Daily News, London.)

The American war was started because the people would persist in sending their parcels through the post without stamps.

Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the invisible Armada.

The South of the U.S.A., grows oranges, figs, melons, and a great quantity of preserved fruits, especially tinned meats.

The saddest thing King John did was to lose his crown in the laundry.

The father of Henry IV. was John o' Groats.

Prince William was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine; he never laughed again.

Richard II. is said to have been murdered by some historians; his real fate is uncertain.

The tides are caused by the sun drawing the water out and the moon drawing it in again.

A circle is a line which meets its other end without ending.

Q. A man has x miles to travel; he goes a miles by train, b miles by boat, and c miles he walks; the rest he cycles? How far does he cycle?
A. d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w miles.

If the air contains more than 100 percent. of carbolic acid it is very injurious to health.

Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about.

A circle is a straight line drawn as round as possible with a dot in the middle.

The mechanical advantage of a long pump handle is that you can have someone to help you pump.

St. Andrew is the patient saint of Scotland; the patent saint of England is Union Jack.

An old soldier is called a vegetarian.

A centipede is a French measure of length.

The Home Office is where Home Rule is made.

A Bishop without a diocese is called a Suffragette.

In the houses of the poor the drains are in a fearful state and quite unfit for human habitation.

Some Light on the Superannuation Movement from the United States.

The United States is the only first-rate power which has no superannuation law. Its example, though due entirely to peculiar and special circumstances, is a deadening one for Canada. The matter below, however, shows that the best opinion even in the United States is in favour of superannuation.

Secretary MacVeagh Renews his Recommendation for a Contributory Plan of Retirement for Classified Civil Service Employees, in his Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1911.

The possible extent of efficiency and economy that is attainable by any of the departments is rigidly restricted by the lack of retirement allowance and system. In a government so generous and intelligent as ours, the absence of a civil retirement system is singularly inappropriate and inexplicable. Self-interest alone ought to secure this enlightened provision for the civil employees, not to speak of the human interest which in this regard is now almost universally felt and adopted. Not only governments but an ever-increasing number of private corporations have provided a retiring system for their employees. Indeed, the adoption of a provision retiring members of the Civil Service has become so usual and so a matter of course that America is the only important civilized government which does not recognize this as a national duty both to the employees and to the government and people. And this government would not at this late date, I believe, be lagging in this important respect so far behind all its world neighbors but for the unhappy disputes of our government clerks. So far the clerks appear to have no leaders or leadership equal to the occasion; and unless something adequate in the way of this necessary leadership shall arise it is only too likely that nothing will be

soon accomplished. And yet the responsibility, after all, rests upon the government and especially upon the Congress—and the Congress should, of course, ignore the unfortunate disagreements among the clerks and take the matter into its own hands.

The executive departments are suffering extremely for want of a retirement law; and all improvements of the public service have to constantly meet the discouragements of this condition, while much improvement is by this condition discouraged even from a beginning. I appeal, therefore, to Congress again, as I have done each year, in behalf of such a law. Every consideration of humanity, economy and efficiency that is conceivably related to the question, calls for action at this session.

The retirement system which I consider most in the interest of the clerks themselves is the contributory system; and that would cost the government no money whatever—if that were thought to be desirable. That this system could be put into operation without increased expenditures, I believe is entirely true; and I think it could be adopted with the provision that each department should put it into operation without any cost to the government; but it is at the same time a question whether that would be the best course to pursue. This contributory system, if adopted, would leave the claims of the clerks to revised or higher salaries unaffected. On the other hand, the so-called straight pension—the pension paid wholly by the government—would take the place of any possible

advance in salaries for, at any rate, a considerable period, notwithstanding the fact that under such a system comparatively few of the clerks would ever become beneficiaries.

However, some system of retiring allowance is so greatly needed as an aid to economy and efficiency, that I would be glad to see any system adopted which could be put into effect immediately; for any system could be changed after experience shows its defects.

—

The Attorney General Recommends a Civil Service Retirement Law for Classified Civil Service Employees in his Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1911.

—

The salaries paid to members of the Classified Civil Service are not large, and they have, therefore, very little opportunity for saving. Some provision should be made by Congress by way of a retirement law to secure to faithful service over many years at least that ordinary meed of justice which is coming to be recognized as due from all private employers under similar circumstances. The professional members of the department know no hours; they have toiled early and late. I take pleasure in recording my appreciation of the untiring, earnest, loyal, and enthusiastic cooperation of both the professional and clerical force of the Department of Justice.

—

The National Civil Service Reform League on Superannuation.

—

This body recently held its annual meeting at Philadelphia when the question of superannuation was discussed at some length. The league's platform on superannuation is as follows:

“The principles that should control in the establishment of a system of retiring annuities for the civil employees of the United States are these:

“The annuities should be based principally upon compulsory contributions from the employee's salary invested by or under the supervision of the government, at a reasonable rate of interest compounded annually, will be sufficient to provide the annuity;

“The safety of the employee's savings and the reasonable rate of interest should be guaranteed by the government. Beyond this, the public treasury should be put to no considerable expense other than may be necessary or proper to establish the system and maintain its stability;

“An individual and separate account should be kept of the contributions of each employee. In case of his voluntary separation from the service before the age of retirement, these should be repaid to him either without interest or with simple interest at a low fixed rate.

“There are many and very important details but a system based upon and consistently applying these principles

“Will put no employee to expense for the benefit of other employees;

“Will make easy the retirement of the superannuated, for it provides for their support after separation from the service;

“Will tend to retain the energetic and competent, for it assures a sufficient compensation for long and faithful service;

“Will not tend to create any property right in the employee to his position and, on the contrary, will accelerate the dismissal of the lazy and the indifferently good, for on his separation from the service he will take with him all of his contributions.

“In order to establish this system successfully, the government should make such reasonable provision, at the cost of the public treasury, as, after due investigation shall seem

just, in order to put the employees already in the service when the system is enacted into law on an approximate parity with those entering the government's employ thereafter.

"Under such a system as has been here briefly outlined no person who enters the civil employment of the United States will have any assurance of tenure without rendering faithful and efficient service and will feel certain of a modest pecuniary independence in his old age as the fairly earned reward of his own well directed efforts in the public interest."

As to the concrete present problem in the United States the League's committee states as follows:

"The chief obstacle to inaugurating a proper retirement system for the government's civil servants continues to be the difficulty of agreeing upon some sound and sensible provision for the old age of its present employees. Of these, some have been in the government service but a short time, others are already superannuated or are within a few years of superannuation; and between these two classes is a vast multitude who have served for varying lengths of term. It is manifest that those already at the retiring age, or measurable near it, could not contribute from their salaries a sum which by any device would provide an adequate retiring annuity. And though those having a considerable period of service still before them could make annual contributions from their salaries which would appreciably aid in providing an annuity, such contributions, except in the case of the younger employees, would be made for too small a number of years to insure suitable provision for their old age. Clearly, a satisfactory system of retiring annuities for the present civil employees of the government is impracticable, if it is to rest, wholly or mainly, upon compulsory contributions from their salaries during their

remaining years of active service. The position of the League has been that the proper grading and classification of the government's civil service and the installation of such a system of retiring annuities as has been outlined earlier in this report would so increase administrative efficiency as to justify any reasonable expenditure that upon due investigation might be found necessary in order to place those already in the service when the system is inaugurated on an approximate parity with those entering the government's employ thereafter. In the view of your committee such an investigation would show that there are no insuperable obstacles.

OPPORTUNITY.

In a book just out we read:

"Truly, there is a large amount of clerical work to be done, if business on any considerable scale be transacted, so that there are opportunities for many persons who are content to work merely during the office hours, going through the same routine day by day, week by week, month by month, even year by year. Unless one makes use of any, and every opportunity of gaining knowledge of the why, and the wherefore, of his work.....there cannot, I say, be much prospect of securing any of the plums of the profession; but those who dip into the deeper waters of knowledge, and school themselves to attain an insight into the principles and practice of the profession, are much more likely to be put in a position when they will have opportunities of displaying the special knowledge which they have acquired, and of gaining the experience which enables them to apply that knowledge.....and in due time to entitle them to reap a reward for the extra labour which they have voluntarily undertaken to fit themselves the more efficiently to serve their employer's interests."

Athletics.

A new athletic organization has been formed in Ottawa, known as the Ottawa Ski Club. Notwithstanding the recent cold winter weather, this exhilarating sport has had a tremendous vogue during the past month or two. The meeting place of the club is at Governor's Bay, Rockcliffe.

The president of the new institution is Mr. Sigurd Lockeberg, a Norwegian resident of the Capital, while the Civil Service is well represented in the position of Secretary-Treasurer by Mr. T. J. P. Morin of the Immigration Department. Mr. Lockeberg holds the local record of a 73 foot jump and he and others will likely represent the club at the championship meet at Montreal on the 24th inst.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught has been an interested spectator at many of the club's exhibitions of late.

There is apparently no precedent for the present winter throughout the world in severity. All over Europe and even on the Pacific Coast winter sports have been indulged in to an extent never before witnessed. Many of the largest dealers in London were cleaned out of their stock of skates in a single day. While the cold no doubt caused some hardship among the poor, still the effect on health must have been good, as skating par excellence the greatest outdoor exercise for young and old of both sexes.

It begins to look as though the interest in professional hockey is on the wane. Those in charge of the various clubs hotly resent any insinuations as to "frame ups" etc., yet when four clubs, at the middle of the series, are all 'tied' one must admit that the coincidence is, to say the least, remarkable.

At the same time there is a healthy revival in amateur circles. There, the desire to 'hold down the job' for what there is in it is absent; hence one does not see the same bitter feeling nor, incidentally, the same amount of rough play. The recent sad death of the young Ottawa player, Edgar Dey, at Halifax, can be traced almost directly to rough work, engendered by the desire to win at all hazards, which in its turn is the direct outcome of the professional spirit.

At present writing the professional league standing is as follows (Tuesday):—

	Won.	Lost.	To play.	—Goals— For.	Agst.
Ottawa .. .	7	6	5	73	57
Wanderers ..	7	6	5	75	83
Quebec .. .	7	7	4	69.	77
Canadiens ..	6	8	4	48	50

Next week's games—Wednesday: Ottawa at Quebec; Wanderers at Canadiens, Saturday; Ottawa at Canadiens; Wanderers at Quebec.

The figure skating championships will be held in the Arena Rink, Ottawa, on Feb. 23rd. All the experts of the United States are to take part.

Figure skating has assumed a different aspect in the present day from what it was a decade or two ago. When our friend Louis Rubenstein of Montreal won the championship of the world before the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburg, the figures executed were all intricate and difficult—many of them being done on one foot. Nowadays fancy skating is chiefly of the broad, sweeping variety, with long, graceful curves. Figures executed by lady and gentleman also form a large part of the programme. It is a question as to which is the more enjoyable style from the spectator's viewpoint.

The first of a series of international skating contests was held in Boston last week. The half, mile, and two miles were won by McLean of Chicago. A young one armed boy named Bush from Vancouver cap-

tured the 220 yards dash and got a place in several other events. Being minus an arm must be a much greater handicap in the sprints than in the long races where the attitude assumed is generally a crouching one with the hands locked behind the back, whereas in the sprints the arms are used freely as an assistance—just as is done in sprints on the turf.

The English Cricket Team now visiting Australia is continuing to win matches. After defeating Tasmania twice, most signally, they played the fourth of their test matches and won it. This makes three wins out of a total of five contests and gives them at least the majority.

A team from England has put in a challenge for the Davis Cup the emblem of the lawn tennis championship of the world. This trophy is now held in New Zealand to which the American team of Larned, Wright and McLoughlin went last fall, only to meet defeat.

The Civil Service bowlers have been having a great season and are holding their own well with members of rival organizations.

The curling bonspiel just concluded at Winnipeg was the most successful on record, so far as attendance and enthusiasm went. Nearly 1000 curlers competed. Additional interest was lent by the presence of the Scottish team, who were moderately successful. But while this attendance seems large it is dwarfed by the records of some of the Old Country 'spiels.' On a single loch in Scotland bonspiels are held every year in which 2,500 contestants take part. Fancy 300 different rinks competing on a little lake at the same moment.

The new artificial ice rink in Edinburgh will be the largest indoor curling rink in the world, containing 12 sheets of ice.

A new skating champion has appeared in Norway. His name is

Mathieson and he has already swept away three records.

It is interesting to note that the accepted pronunciation of the popular word 'ski' is 'she.' Perhaps this is why the ladies take to it so kindly.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB NOTES.

The billiard tournament was won by Mr. C. H. Young of the Department of Mines, with 16 wins out of 20 matches. He was followed by Mr. E. A. Miles with 13 wins and Mr. Charles Graham with 9.

* * *

Entries are being received for another billiard tournament. With the knowledge gained by the last contest the handicapping will no doubt be better done and good contests are looked for.

* * *

Mr. G. H. Pownall of the Justice Department has been elected a member of the club.

Mr. Frank J. Crean has been appointed to the Board of Directors.

Another bridge tournament is being arranged. Altogether, the affairs of the club are in a most flourishing condition.

The great value of athletics as a means of preserving health is well exhibited in the efforts which are made on all the new mammoth "liners" now being built for the transatlantic trade. On the latest leviatan the "Olympic" one finds bowling alleys, roller skating, rinks, hand ball courts and swimming baths, to say nothing of deck quoits, golf and cricket. Then too there is really a "track" to train on for it requires but three turns round the promenade deck to complete a mile. It is not too much to expect that in a few years excursions by aeroplane will be run every day from the steamer during her progress across the ocean.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

By "Hank."

The City Hall bell tolled the hour of six o'clock, as I hurried from my office building, hungry and tired. The daylight had faded away and the street lamps were in full blaze. As I swung into the thoroughfare, I nearly stumbled over a wee mite of a girl who was endeavouring to straighten up a small sleigh with a box, on which some very considerate lady had tried to balance two huge bundles of soiled linen. Of course the sleigh had upset and the wee girl was unsuccessfully trying to get things back into order. She had no gloves on her little hands, and the rope which had been used to tie the bundles to the sleigh was knotted and difficult to untie, and as it had been passed through two small hand-holes on each of the runners, the wee mite was finding it a difficult problem to solve. She whimpered a bit, and I heard a "O dear me" which somehow or other was touching to a silly old man. I turned the sleigh up and tried to solve the rope problem. The little girl said she lived on "Gloucester street" and "It's six o'clock" and again a wee whimper escaped. I cheered her up, and telling her to go on with the sleigh, I placed one hand on the top bundle. After navigating across a street car line and bumping over the first crossing, our top bundle again slid off. Once more I tried to tighten up the clothes line and, this time, I pulled the sleigh, and the wee girl held on; but, alas, our load again slipped and the sleigh went over. "I

wish daddy was 'ere" I heard her say and I devoutly echoed the wish. "I think I will 'ave to carry one of the bundles" said the youngster. As the bundle was twice as big as she was I solved the difficulty by carrying it myself. Now "Gloucester street" when we started might have been only two short blocks away or it might be miles! It just depended whether you meant it broad or long. The child meant it long, and long it was. If you have ever had the fortune to carry a large load of soiled linen insecurely fastened, at the same time endeavouring to keep your ears from freezing, you will fully appreciate my position. However I set my teeth and stuck to it, with the wee one pulling the little sleigh behind me. Not a cab, not an express came our way. Past O'Connor, past Bank, past Kent, past Lyon we hurried along, only stopping now and then to pick up some derelicts from my beastly bundle, such as napkins, handkerchiefs, etc., which kept dropping out. How my arms ached and my back too. My left ear, which always freezes once or twice each winter, gave ominous warnings of becoming congealed. I could not spare a hand to rub it, as both arms were round those soiled clothes.

I knew at last, by the wee one growing a bit chirpy, that we were nearing home, mother and safety. On reaching a long row of wooden tenements, she stopped at the third and announced that she "lived 'ere" and opening the door called to her mother: "Ma, come and take the clothes from the man." In stern tones I told the mother what had happened. She said "La! now! I 'ope none of them things is lost." However she thanked me, and I hurried home late for dinner with my arms and back aching, my temper very much out of joint and my stomach rebelling at the thought of those soiled clothes I had pressed so closely to my manly bosom.



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2 lbs Box, Puller Figs (Locums). 35c

SAUCES & RELISHES

Boorhead brand Sauce, 3 bot. 25c
Patterson's Worcestershire, 3 25c
A I Sauce, large bottle 20c

HAMS and BACON

Tilsonburg Ham, tender and sweet,..... 18c
" Bacon, nicely mixed..... 21c
" Rolled Bacon..... 15c
" Frank ort Sausage, 2 pounds for.. 25c
" Cooked Ham..... 30c

Oranges

Marmalade Oranges, clear skin, 25c per dozen
Sunkist Oranges, large and sweet, 30c per doz

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