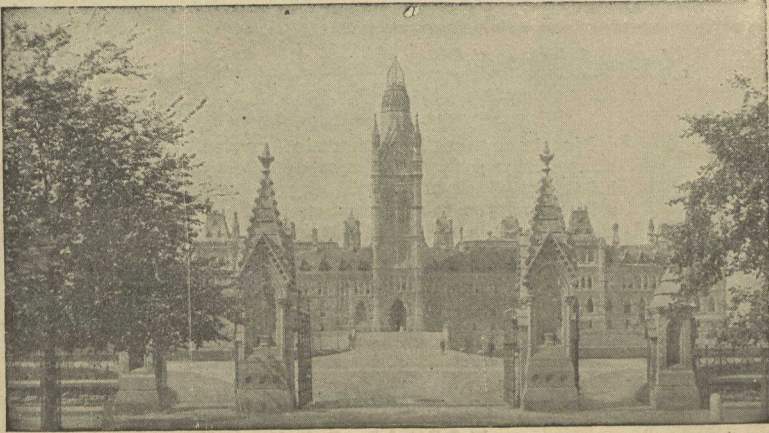


VOL. 4

MAY 19th, 1911

No. 2



THE CIVILIAN

A fortnightly journal devoted to the interests
of the Civil Service of Canada.

NEMO SIBI VIVIT.

FEATURES :

The Department of Justice.

Some Prices We Pay.

Editorials.

Civilian Portraits,

Increases in Salaries and New Classification Scheme for Out-
side Customs Employees.

Increases to Postal Clerks, Railway Mail Clerks, &c.

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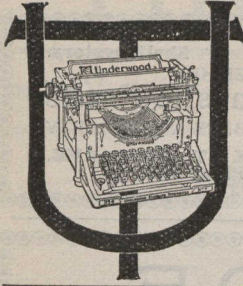
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THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IV.

MAY 19th, 1911

No. 2

The Department of Justice.

By *J. D. Clarke.*

That the Department of Justice is an important division in the Canadian public service is demonstrated by the eminence of the statesmen who have, from time to time, been called on to preside over it. On the accomplishment of Confederation, the first Minister of Justice selected was Hon. (afterwards Sir) John A. Macdonald, who was also Prime Minister. He had several eminent successors, including Hon. (afterwards Sir) A. A. Dorion, who became Chief Justice of Quebec; Hon. Edward Blake, the Liberal leader; Hon. James McDonald, who retired to become Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; Sir Alexander Campbell, and Sir Oliver Mowat, each of whom was subsequently Lieut.-Governor of Ontario; Sir John Thompson, who died in harness and while Prime Minister; Hon. David Mills, who resigned to become Judge of the Supreme Court; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, now Chief Justice of Canada; and Hon. Allan Bristol Aylesworth, the present incumbent of the office who gave up a large and lucrative practice at the Bar to enter public life.

The importance of the duties assigned to the office by the Statutes of Canada no doubt accounts for the invariable practice followed in appointing only eminent statesmen and tried lawyers as heads of the Department of Justice. It is not generally known that the Minister of Justice is the official legal member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada. He has the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada not within the jurisdiction of the pro-

vinces. He has to advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of each of the legislatures of the provinces of Canada, and generally to advise the Crown upon all matters of law referred to him by the Crown. The office of the Minister of Justice, in consequence, is charged with the task of performing all legal work for every Department of the Government of Canada.

The Minister is, of course, the officer in command, and succeeding Ministers have taken their full share of the duties requiring to be performed; but as time has passed the work of the Department has increased enormously and necessarily details have to be looked after by the Deputy Minister and the staff of officials, legal and lay. These at present number some twenty-five in all, certainly not a large establishment when the amount of work to be performed, and the responsibility attached, are taken into account. The Deputy Minister of Justice has invariably been a lawyer of eminence and on several occasions an incumbent of the office has been deemed worthy of elevation to the Bench. The late Mr. Justice Sedgwick of the Supreme Court, the late Mr. Justice Burbidge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and Mr. Justice Richardson of the Northwest Territories all graduated from the Department of Justice, and it is not exposing any secret to say that the present Deputy Minister of Justice (Mr. E. L. Newcombe) is of judicial stature, and will no doubt some day give to his native land as good service on the Bench as he has given

while Deputy Minister of Justice under no fewer than seven Ministers.

To have a good Head and Deputy Head is a great advantage to the staff of any Department, for if those in authority are kind and considerate, though firm, in dealing with their associates in the public service, they secure far better results than are possible to chiefs of opposite qualities.

But few people outside the Department — even among those in other branches of the service — know the extent and variety of duties performed by the staff of the Department of Justice. As has been stated, the Department acts as legal adviser to every one of the dozen Departments of the Governments of the Government of Canada, but this is only a small portion of the duties assigned to the Minister and his assistants. The Minister of Justice has the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada and of the Exchequer Court and the supervision of those Courts. He has the appointment of the Superior and County Court Judges and of all Judges of the territories not organized as provinces. He considers and pronounces upon all applications for fiats for Petitions of Right. He has charge of the proceedings taken for the extradition of fugitives from justice who have come to Canada from foreign countries. He has the oversight of the Dominion Police force. He has charge of the Dominion penitentiaries and has the appointment and supervision of all officers required for their management. There are now six penitentiaries with a site selected for a seventh in the Province of Saskatchewan. Necessarily, as the Dominion has grown, there has been an increase in the prison population and need for increased prison accommodation. This, however, has been provided, from time to time, at the least possible expense to the taxpayers. Under the supervision of the Departmental officers, it has

been possible to build new penitentiaries and add to those already in existence at small expense, as the convicts have been taught to make bricks and cement blocks and to put up buildings which are highly creditable to them and their overseers.

The operation of the Ticket-of-Leave Act has also added a great deal of work to the Department of Justice, the applications for clemency having increased manyfold in the last decade. This measure was passed in 1899, at the instance of the then Minister of Justice (Hon. David Mills) and has admittedly proved of great advantage to the public as well as the prisoners. The idea kept in view is to give the well-behaved first offender a chance to earn a living at large, during a portion of his sentence, in order to accustom him to behaving himself, under the mild supervision of the authorities. The fact that if he again breaks the law he must go back to serve out his sentence is a powerful help to the average first offender, at any rate to his complete reclamation to society. To provide a much needed assistance to the convict, on his trying to get a new start, the Government a few years ago, on the recommendation of the then Minister of Justice (Mr. Fitzpatrick) appointed a parole officer, whose duties have been performed with noteworthy fidelity and success.

It is worthy of remark that the work of the Department of Justice has been much added to by virtue of the general public entertaining an erroneous conception as to the nature of the duties of its chief. The Minister of Justice is *ex-officio* His Majesty's Attorney-General for Canada, and he is the adviser of the Governor-General in all matters of clemency, his duties in this respect being akin to those performed in Great Britain by the Home Secretary. But the term "Minister of Justice" leads many persons to believe that he is the general adjuster of all cases of injustice (or supposed

injustice) that occur throughout the Dominion. Very many persons, we have been told, not finding a Judge or a court to agree with them as to what they believe is their legal rights, appeal to the Minister of Justice for "justice," and are disgusted to find that he has no power to interfere with the decisions of courts, or to advise His Excellency in that regard, except in cases where persons have been convicted and are applying for the exercise of clemency by the Crown.

The Solicitor-General assists the Minister of Justice in the counsel work of the Department and in the

absence of the Minister from the House of Commons is spokesman for him.

It can safely be predicted that, important as has been the work performed by the Minister of Justice and his Departmental officers in the past, it will be increasingly so in the future. With the growth of the Dominion, the political duties of the Minister must more and more occupy his time, and it will be necessary to ensure that the staff is maintained at a high standard. The Department has been the training school of many able public servants, and is to-day well-manned in every branch.

Some Prices We Pay.

Continuation of a Discussion of Interest to the Salaried Classes in General and the Civil Service in Particular.

To the Editors of *The Civilian* :

You did me the honour to publish in issue before last some questions—pertinent or otherwise—of mine concerning the prices of beefsteak. With your permission I would like to resume and extend the discussion.

The civil servant, more than any other person, is interested in the question of prices, because custom, if not law, forbids the civil servant to add to his income by secondary employment, and so his only chance of being as prosperous as his neighbours lies in keeping prices low.

The civil servant is supposed to be paid a fair wage for his labour, and therefore he should be willing to reward fairly everybody who does him a service. So long as his earning and his paying are on the same scale, the civil servant has no reason to complain. There may be other classes who are getting the worst of it; if so they should speak up, but *The Civilian* and the present writer do not need to anticipate any such complaint.

In my last letter I called attention to a difference of 4 cents a pound in the price of beefsteak as between Ottawa and Hull, alleged by the La-

bour Gazette to exist. The table from which this difference is inferred covers thirty-seven staple articles of domestic consumption and gives prices in over forty leading places in Canada. A study of this table leads one to believe that the retail dealers of Canada should get together; for either some of their number are being most unmercifully beaten down by their customers or some others are holding up the public in true bandit style,—unless, indeed, the railways, the wholesalers, or some other parties who do not appear are showing favouritism, which means robbery of both public and retailers.

Before going into the figures, it should be stated that, as a matter of course, every figure in such a table as this is not to be taken as final authority. It is quite evident that the correspondents who furnish the figures have different ideas as to the articles to be priced. For instance, the Peterborough correspondent puts "rice, good, medium," at 10 cents, against 5 cents in other places. This, if not a typographical error, probably means that the Peterborough correspondent is quoting on a better

quality of rice than the others. But a few such manifest misunderstandings merely call attention to the fact that the figures as a whole are accurate. When, for instance, "cheese, Canadian, old," is quoted by independent investigators all over Canada at not less than 14 cents and not more than 20 cents, it is evident that this table is not the mere guesswork of inattentive people.

There are many cases in the table of merely arbitrary and unjustifiable variations in prices. "Bacon, best smoked," for instance, is a staple article. Unlike new laid eggs, it can be transported far, even by slow freight, without changing its character materially. Yet it is quoted in the East at from 16 cents in Sherbrooke to 23 cents in Kingston; and in the West dealers make it 35 cents. Does anybody suppose that it costs several cents a pound to deliver bacon in Kingston over what it costs to deliver bacon of equal quality in Sherbrooke? Laundry starch is a thing the price of which should not vary much with locality. Yet Toronto pretends to get its starch at 7 cents a pound, while Quebec, Peterborough and other places confess to 10 cents. In the West some places pay 10 cents and some 12½ cents.

These variations in prices are so common that it is not possible to account for them all by saying that the quotations are for articles of different qualities. After that explanation has been allowed to remove from consideration all the figures to which it applies, we still have many cases in which there can be no explanation except that either some retailers are giving away their profits or some other retailers are doubling and trebling theirs,—unless, as said before, some party in the background is debauching trade by favouritism to localities.

My own impression is that the channels of trade have not been com-

pletely modernized, and consequently some places are left under famine conditions when there is no need for it. Potatoes, for instance, were \$1.50 in Montreal, and 90 cents in St. John's, Que.; \$1.15 in Toronto; and 85 cents in Peterborough. Quotations for corresponding places go to prove these figures substantially correct. If between the dealer in St. John's and the consumer in Montreal, less than thirty miles away, there is a "spread," as the wheat men call it, of 60 cents on a bag of potatoes,—an increase of two-thirds,—it simply goes to prove that the men who pretend to serve the public by handling potatoes ought to be ashamed of themselves. And if it is not worth somebody's while to take potatoes from Peterborough to Toronto for 30 cents a bag, it is time for us to quit bragging about our ability as a business people.

This letter is already too long. If you will permit me, I will deal further with the position of the retailer in a subsequent communication.

A. C. CAMPBELL.

Ottawa, April 28th.



THE SLIDE FOR THE PLATE.

**“OLD MOTHER HUBBARD” — A
REMINISCENCE BY A
VETERAN.**

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Civil service reform has apparently not brought about the millennium in the government departments, but one does not have to look long in any Department where there are clerks appointed under the old regime, and others appointed under the new regime of merit, to see that things are going to be better in many ways than they were. Influence is not useless under the new order of things, nor have all pulls died away. But, well, take a case.

In one of the branches in which I once worked there sat, in a sort of raised arm-chair, as on a throne, old Mrs. Hubbard. That was not her name, but it will do. She was called old Mother Hubbard. She is now dead. She came from rather a large Ontario town, where either she or her husband had, 30 or 40 years ago, a good strong political pull. So strong was it, in fact, that she came very near being appointed post-mistress.

But the citizens did not desire it (so ran the gossip) and consequently the member who found it necessary to place her somewhere, decided that a living, (and a pretty good living) must be found for her in Ottawa.

So to this Department she came, and there she was when I went to work in it. What she had done there during the preceding ten years I do not know. What she did during my term of service I can tell with fair correctness, for I sat very near her.

She was reputed then to be 70 years of age. I would have guessed 60 myself. She arrived on time almost always, and she came fully nine days out of ten. She got settled in her armchair at her desk about 20 minutes after ten, when certain morning greetings and conversations had been finished.

Until about a quarter past eleven she worked very deliberately, not to say slowly, at what I think I am doing her no injustice to describe as routine work of the very simplest nature. I had an opportunity to know about her work, for some of it would occasionally be brought to me for revision.

It was a tacit understanding in the office that it would never do to point out any of her mistakes to old Mrs. Hubbard, for she would spend the rest of the morning in trying to prove that they were not mistakes after all. I can remember the many amusing dodges which my chief and I practiced in order to keep her from knowing that the work was being revised and corrected.

Mrs. Hubbard took a fairly long hour — she interpreted the rule liberally (as I am afraid we all did) and her afternoon was much as her morning had been. In return for these services she received compensation amounting to \$1,200 a year. Of course she could never be called upon for extra service — evening work or the like, and so when that was necessitated, it came harder upon the rest of us.

Yours,
SUPERANNUATED.

In the Indiana Legislative Council, according to a despatch, Mr. Nyapathy Subba Rao Pantulu Garu recently moved the appointment of a mixed Commission to consider the claims of Indians to more posts in the higher branches of the Government Services. He argued that this matter lay at the root of the discontent in the country, and said that it was necessary to evolve a scheme readjusting the services on such a basis. The discussion of the motion lasted for several hours. Mr. A. Earle, officiating Secretary of the Home Department, finally said the Government was fully aware of the paramount importance of associating Indians with the Government, and agreed to refer the matter to the Local Governments for the purpose of working out a scheme on the basis of the participation of native Indians in the higher services in the proportion of one-sixth of the whole, as proposed by the Public Services Commission. He condemned the idea of a mixed Commission as a waste of time and money.

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

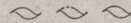
Ottawa, May. 19th, 1911

THE SHELTERED CIVIL SERVANT.

Collier's shares in the popular mental blank as to the *raison d'être* of the special status of the civil servant under the law, but does so in the following interesting comment on civil servants in general:

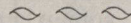
"It is hard to see why the civil servant should object to the garnishee any more than any other working man. The garnishee has few friends among right-thinking people. But if it is unjust and unfair it should be unjust and unfair to everybody, the civil servant included. Among other special immunities which do not help to make a full man of him, the civil servant does not pay income tax. What is more, he is a sheltered person, with a life job and an old-age pension, and no care, save what he makes for himself, in front of him except death. It may be that he is underpaid—that is a question—but he is regularly paid and surely paid, and no lines are

traced on his brow wondering how long he is going to last. He will last as long as his breath, for the rock-bottom principle of employment in the Canadian civil service is permanency. To the political victors do not belong the civil service spoils, except as they fall in naturally. Sometimes we are inclined to think it would be better if the civil servant had more human worries. 'Fleas are good for a dog,' says David Harum, 'they keep him from brooding.'"



THE THIRD DIVISION.

An interesting outcome of the recent Federation Convention is the resolve of that body to examine into the possible terms which the extension of the Act of 1908 would imply for the outside service. One cannot doubt that the Third Division question will receive the careful consideration in this connection of the entire Federation body. The result will be a considerable addition of the force now behind the protest of the inside service on behalf of the large body thrown into that division by the Act of 1908.



THE THINGS WORTH WHILE.

How is the following from A. C. Benson as a bit of work-a-day philosophy for civil servants?

"I have grown to believe that the one thing worth aiming at is simplicity of heart and life; that one's relations with others should be direct and not diplomatic; that power leaves a bad taste in the mouth; that meanness and hardness and coolness are unforgivable sins; that conventionality is the mother of all dreariness; that pleasure exists, not in virtue of material conditions, but in a joyful heart; that the world is a very interesting and beautiful place; that congenial labor

is the secret of happiness; and many other things which seem, as I write them down, to be dull and trite commonplaces, but are for me the bright jewels which I have found beside the way."

Civilian Portraits.



MR. ARCH. S. MITCHELL.

Archibald S. Mitchell, Collector of Customs at Halifax, N.S., was born at Halifax on July 27th, 1848. He is the son of the late George P. Mitchell, a prominent West India merchant, with whom Mr. A. S. Mitchell was associated in business up to the date of his appointment as Collector on Oct. 1st, 1904.

Mr. Mitchell has taken a prominent part in public affairs. For a number of years he was an Alderman of the City of Halifax, and a member of the School Board.

He married a daughter of the late Hon. W. B. Vait, M.P. for Digby County, N.S., who was Minister of

Militia in the Mackenzie Administration. He has three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Mitchell is in religion a Presbyterian.

THE LAY OF THE CIVIL SERVANT.

(The following poem appeared under the signature "R.M." in the periodical "John Bull" of London, Eng., recently.)

I went as a boy to a public school,
Because my pa was wealthy;
I wasn't allowed to learn a lot,
For brain-work is unhealthy;
But pa each year was surprised to hear
How well I contrived to do:
For a week I'd cram for a soft exam.,
And the masters pushed me through.

In the proper course it came to pass
That I went up to college;
My object was to gather tone,
But not to pick up knowledge.
Men whose blood was blue I toadied to,
I cringed when they noticed me;
But I studied not, for that's all rot,
And I wanted no degree.

Now that I've come down, all I require
Is patronage to assist me;
The State is in need of men like me—
In fact, they must have missed me!
A post is due and a mighty screw,
Then the job I would not shirk;
I'd attend, let's say, four hours a day,
If the clerks would do the work.

Each week-end I should require a rest,
For I must rest when I'm tired,
And now and then I should go abroad
On leave as I desired.
Yet I would grace my official place,
And attend without regrets,
If they'd give me there a commissionaire
To send out for cigarettes.

There's one little fact I can't ignore,
And in truth I ought to mention,
That I'd be prepared in a year or two
To retire upon a pension.
I merely wait until the State
My assistance shall implore;
I'm an Eton lad and an Oxford grad.,
And England can't want more.

But what is this that I hear of late?
The fetish of the ages
Is smashed, and the civil servants are
Required to earn their wages!
Oh, it means good-bye to such as I
If the Government should ever
Refuse the fools from the public schools
And choose the men who're clever!

Increases in Salaries and New Classification Scheme for Outside Customs Employees.

On May 10, the Honourable the Minister of Customs brought down the subjoined resolutions, and a bill based on the same subsequently received its first reading:

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Civil Service Act and the Acts in amendment thereof, and to provide as follows:

1. As section 39, subsection 2. That a person who has served over three years as a clerk in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed to the rank of senior clerk, subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. The salary of such senior clerk shall be from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum.

2. That the part of Schedule 'B' of the Civil Service Act which relates to Customs be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

SCHEDULE 'B,' CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

		Increase.
Collectors	Salary per an., from \$ 300 to \$4,500	Nil.
Chief inspector	3,200 "	4,000 Nil.
Inspector of ports	2,100 "	3,200 700
Assistant inspectors	1,600 "	2,000 200
Chief clerks	1,200 "	2,100 100
Surveyors	1,200 "	2,800 400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)	1,200 "	1,600 400

Technical Officers.

Dominion appraisers	Salary per an., from \$2,100 to \$2,600	500
Appraisers	1,200 "	2,400 400
Assistant appraisers	900 "	1,600 100
Gaugers	900 "	1,600 400

Other Classes.

Senior clerks	Salary per an., from \$1,200 to \$1,600	400
Clerks and landing waiters	400 "	1,200 Nil.
Examining officers (including preventive officers whose duties are not chiefly clerical, and lockers)	100 "	1,000 Nil.
Packers and messengers	400 "	800 200

A somewhat lengthy debate followed the introduction of the resolutions. The explanatory portions of the Minister's remarks follow:

Mr. PATERSON. \$1,200 is now the maximum of those clerks who come under the 1st resolution. There are many in the service who have been there many years, and have attained to their maximum, and to whom we cannot grant any increased salary. Considering their position and responsibilities, it is thought desirable that those who have been in the service some time, and have proved themselves qualified under examination, might be promoted to a new class, to be called the rank of senior clerk, with a maximum of \$1,600. . . . It is to be an examination on the duties of office, and there are to be other qualifications as prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. . . . The deputy head would set the papers. I think it is his intention that the papers be examined by the commission. But it will be an examination peculiar to the position. . . . I could not give the exact number of clerks who would come under



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this provision. It would apply pretty generally to those who have been there for the length of time stated. They would not get the whole advance at once; \$1,600 would be the maximum, and they would reach it by degrees. Many, especially in Montreal and Toronto, have remained at \$1,200 for some years, and we could not do anything for them though we felt they deserved higher remuneration. . . . The rule that applies to the inside service of increases of \$50 or \$100 according to classification does not apply to the outside service. It is left to the department to recommend by order in council the advances to these officers. Their fitness is ascertained by reports of collectors and inspectors, and by the work of the clerks as it comes before the department. I am asking this year two or three hundred thousand extra, but when this is divided among 2,000 of all ranks from the Atlantic to the Pacific it means that we are able to give only about \$50, or, in some cases \$100, and to some of the higher officers may be \$200. You will observe that in this new classification we are raising the maximum of the examining and preventive officers duties are not chiefly clerical. The deputy thinks that men doing the work they do should reach a larger maximum, and that a thousand dollars should be the maximum. If there were any very deserving officers capable of going higher, we would ask them to pass an examination, in which they might pass out of that class into the class of collectors, where they might go to \$1,200. . . . Under this three year limit, before they can get into this other class, in all the branches of the service, we have the power now either to grant an increase or not, according to circumstances. Length of service is one of the circumstances that should not be overlooked, and efficiency is another, and a good deal depends upon corre-

sponding salaries in other ports. Collectors examine closely what changes are made, and what is paid collectors working beside them at other ports. Consequently we have to establish a kind of rough rule, which, however, cannot be a rule, because one collector might have just as much work to do, though his revenue might not show so large as that of another. Perhaps there may be a large amount of shipping, and much work in entering and clearing vessels at a certain port. But we are trying to advance them all. As I said before, parliament has been very kind to us. I think in the last three or four years parliament has given us over half a million dollars, some of which has gone to establish new ports, but most of it has gone in salaries. When you consider that we have to provide for a numerous staff from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we have to ask for large sums, which sometimes have appeared to me a little startling. But the House recognizes the fact that the salaries ought to be higher than they were a few years ago, and I think I can say honestly that I have done something in that direction. I suppose I have the feelings that actuate others and that reasons may be shown, perhaps, other than those of sufficiency, or efficiency, or duties, but I do try, as far as I can, and I think my officers try as far as they can, in the distribution of these moneys, to act fairly. I think I can honestly say that the fact as to what the political complexion of an officer may have been in days gone by does not count against him, and it ought not to.

Mr. BORDEN (Halifax). There are quite a list of them.

Mr. PATERSON. Will the hon. gentleman give the names?

Mr. BORDEN (Halifax). I do not wish to mention the names of these gentlemen in public, because I am taking no exception at all to the salaries paid them, but I will send

the minister a private memorandum.

Mr. PATERSON. I will look into the matter.

Mr. BORDEN (Halifax). It does not conduce to a good feeling in the service if it is considered that these advances are made for reasons that cannot properly be described as in the public interest. There ought to be some explanation of these apparent discriminations when they are brought to the attention of the minister.

Mr. LAKE. While the Civil Service Act was under discussion, the members of the government expressed the hope that in the near future it would be possible to bring the officials in the Customs and Post Office outside service under the Act. Has the minister gone into this question, and when does he think he will be able to submit a proposal of this kind to the House.

Mr. PATERSON. I have discussed that question with the officers of the department frequently, and we desire if possible to bring about such an arrangement, particularly in larger cities. There are, however, difficulties in working out a scheme owing to the nature of the work. I do not believe it would apply to small places at all because a man who passed the examination, say in Ottawa, would not care to be appointed to a position in some small and remote port. In the large ports it would be a great benefit to the department. Men would be sent to us by the Civil Service Commission because they had taken the highest examinations. Whether we can accomplish this next year I do not know, but we would like to have something of the kind. It would be a great relief. The appointment of clerks in the inside service by the Civil Service Commission has been a marvellous relief in the work of the department.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. If this is such a marvellous relief for the inside service what objection would the min-

ister have to having appointments made by the Civil Service Commission to the outside service?

Mr. PATERSON. There is no objection except the difficulty of working out a scheme, which we are trying to overcome.

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 For he was always at his desk
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 At the signing of the book,
 The fifteen minutes after
 He very seldom took.
 And as he was never ill,
 His service looked well on paper,
 Though at getting out of work
 He was a wonderful escaper.
 If work was handed to Bings
 He knew just what to do:
 He passed it on with a pleasant smile,
 And the others put it through.
 Yes, Bings was a loafer,
 But such an artist withal
 That he got his promotion lately
 Without any trouble at all.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB NOTES.

The Civilian had hoped to publish in this issue a portrait of the new President of the Club, Dr. Otto Klotz. This gentleman's modesty, however, would not allow him to furnish us with a photograph.

The Club were most fortunate in obtaining Dr. Klotz's consent to accept the Presidency, in succession to Mr. G. S. Hutchinson. There is no gentleman in the civil service at Ottawa who is more widely and more favourably known than Dr. Otto Julius Klotz, who first entered the service in 1879. He has been identified with a host of organizations of a public nature throughout his long career. His services on the various Library Boards have been particularly noteworthy. At present Dr. Klotz is assistant chief astronomer at the Dominion Observatory.

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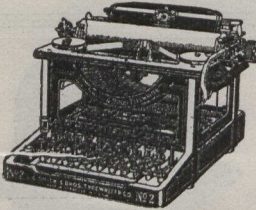
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Increases to Postal Clerks, Railway Mail Clerks, etc.

The following extracts from Hansard of May 12 will illustrate in full detail the changes which the Postmaster General is introducing this year in the salary scales of the outside service:

Post Office Act Amendment.

House went into committee to consider the following proposed resolution:

“That it is expedient to amend the Post Office Act by providing (a) for annual increases to the salaries of the superintendents of city post offices until a maximum salary of \$2,500 is reached; and (b) for raising the minimum and maximum salaries of railway mail clerks to \$500 and \$1,400, respectively; and making the yearly increases for all railway mail clerks \$100 instead of \$50 until a salary of \$800 has been reached.”

Mr. LEMIEUX. This is but one of the resolutions with respect to increases of salaries to Post Office employees, and if the House will permit me to explain the two resolutions now it will better give an idea of what we purpose doing for the post office employees. I have brought in the resolutions at the earnest request of both sides, and I think they will meet with general public favour. The immediate increase that will be involved under the proposed Bill will be about as follows:

To inspectors	\$5,100
To assistant inspectors	6,100
To superintendents of the railway mail service	3,800
To railway mail clerks	6,350
To clerks in city post offices, offices of the superintendents of the railway mail service and post office inspectors' offices	30,500
Total	\$51,850

I may explain that we have post offices which are under the Civil Service Act, others which are called city staff offices, and then we have

the rural offices. The offices under the Civil Service Act are those in which the postmasters and staff are appointed by the Governor in Council, and whose salaries are paid out of the parliamentary appropriations. The proposals now before us in the first resolution apply to such offices. In the city staff offices the postmasters and staff are appointed by the Postmaster General; they do not come under the Civil Service Act, and the salaries are paid out of the revenue of each particular office. Formerly, the postmaster was paid a lump sum, and he provided for the salaries of the clerks appointed, but it was found some years ago that the postmasters were paying their employees on the sweating system, and we intervened, with the result that certain city staff offices where the revenue had attained a considerable amount, and the postmasters were paying low salaries to their clerks and pocketing larger salaries than city postmasters, were taken over by the Postmaster General so that the clerks might be more generously treated. We gave to the postmaster a salary and we ourselves paid the salaries of the clerks; these salaries, up to \$900, being the same as paid to clerks under the Civil Service Act. These city staff post offices are not important enough to be classified with the civil service post offices.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Do the increases apply to all the employees of the post offices that are referred to in this resolution?

Mr. LEMIEUX. I will tell my hon. friend at once to what offices the increases apply, and by elimination my hon. friend will find that an answer to his question. The city or staff offices are as follows: Char-

lottetown, Halifax, St. John, Fredericton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montread, Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria. The semi-staff offices are: Sydney, Moncton, Trois Rivières, St. Hyacinthe, Cornwall, Brockville, Belleville, Picton, Lindsay, Station 'D,' Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Sarnia, Guelph, Berlin, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, Fort William, Portage la Prairie, Moosejaw, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Whitehorse, Dawson. I will give a comparative statement of the present scale and the proposed scale for the outside service in the city post offices. Stampers and sorters at present receive from \$500 to \$600 a year, by annual increases of \$50. This class is abolished. In the present class of four-class clerks, the salaries at present are from \$500 to \$700, by annual increases of \$100. This class also is abolished. Third-class clerks are at present divided into two grades, junior third and senior third. In the junior third class the salary at present is from \$700 to \$800 by annual increases of \$50. Correspondingly, under the new scale there will be grade B, with salaries varying from \$500 to \$800 by annual increases of \$100. In the senior third class the salaries at present range from \$800 to \$900 by annual increases of \$50. Correspondingly under the proposed scale there will be a grade A of third class, with salaries ranging from \$800 to \$1,000 by annual increases of \$50. In the class of junior second-class clerks, there is at present a junior second, with salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,000 by annual increases of \$50. Under the proposed scale there will be a corresponding grade B, with salaries varying from \$1,000 to \$1,200 by annual increases of \$50. In the senior second class at present the salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,200 by annual increases of \$50.

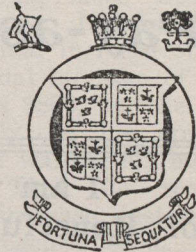
Correspondingly, in grade A of the second class it is proposed that the salaries shall vary from \$1,200 to \$1,400 by annual increases of \$50. For first-class clerks the present scale is from \$1,200 to \$1,500, as the Postmaster General may determine. Under the proposed scale there will be a grade B, with salaries ranging from \$1,400 to \$1,600 by yearly increases of \$50, and a grade A, with salaries ranging from \$1,600 to \$1,800 by yearly increases of \$50. At present we have no chief clerks, but we propose to create a limited class of chief clerks to be appointed only as the revenue of the offices will permit, with salaries ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,100 by yearly increases of \$50. Formerly many employees have received increases in their salaries by the good-will of their superior officers or the Postmaster General. I have framed this Bill so that in future they will be dealt with exactly as are the employees under the Civil Service Act. It will not be by the whim or the fancy of their superior officers or by political influences or by the whim of the Postmaster General that they will get the yearly increase. They will be entitled to it provided they pass the qualifying examination, and the promotion examination. Hon. gentlemen will see that all along there is an increase of \$200 to the salary paid at present until the maximum is reached.

Our superintendents of city post offices receive to-day \$1,800. In future they will receive \$1,800, with an annual increase of \$100 until they reach \$2,500. In the case of Post Office Inspectors, Superintendents of Railway Mail Service and Money Order and Exchange Offices, the present scale for fourth-class clerks is from \$500 to \$700 by annual increase of \$100. This class has been abolished. We have now third class comprising the junior third, who receive \$700, with an annual increase of \$50 up to \$800, and the senior third with



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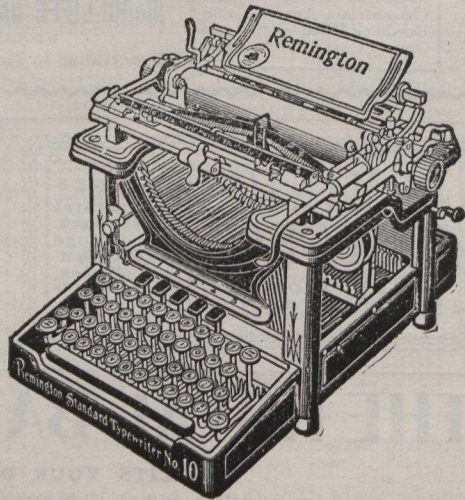
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salaries from \$800 to \$900 by yearly increases of \$50. Corresponding with the present scale, there will be Grade B with salaries of from \$500 to \$800 by increases of \$100 per year. The committee will note that the large yearly increases apply only to the lower grades. We must help the man who starts until he reaches a decent salary. When he reaches \$800 he gets a yearly increase of \$50, but until then his annual increase is \$100. There will be a Grade A in the third class in which the salaries will be from \$800 to \$1,000 by yearly increase of \$50. There will also be a second class. To-day there is a junior second which gets \$900 to \$1,000 by annual increases of \$50, and a senior second which is paid from \$1,000 to \$1,200, with an annual increase of \$50. Corresponding to the present scale, there will be a Grade B with salaries of \$1,000 to \$1,200 by annual increase of \$50, and Grade A with \$1,200 to \$1,400, annual increase \$50. The first class of that division, namely, the Post Office Inspectors, Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and Money Order and Exchange Office, receive to-day \$1,200 to \$1,500. They will now receive, under the present scale, in Grade B, \$1,400 to \$1,600, by yearly increases of \$50, and in Grade A, \$1,600 to \$1,800 with yearly increases of \$50. There are not chief clerks in that branch, and they are not necessary, because there are only from six to twelve clerks employed in that special branch of the Post Office Department.

Now, I come to the railway mail clerks. Their present scale is \$400 on appointment and \$500 after six months with increases of \$50 a year until they reach \$1,200 plus their mileage. Under the proposed scale the railway mail clerks will receive on appointment \$500, and go by annual increases of \$100 to \$800 per year. After that they will receive an annual increase of \$50 until they reach their maximum \$1,400. So that

my hon. friends will see that the government is helping more liberally the man who starts. Instead of giving him an annual increase of \$50, he gets an annual increase of \$100 until he reaches \$800, and he gets \$500 immediately on his appointment, instead of waiting six months as at present. Then he receives \$100 per year increase instead of \$50, until he reaches \$800, after which he receives an annual increase of \$50 until he reaches \$1,400, plus his mileage. That means that in many cases the railway clerks will receive salaries not far from \$2,000 per year. Those who have a good run, say from Montreal to Toronto, or Ottawa to Toronto, will probably get more than \$2,000 if you add their mileage. There are thousands of young men employed in banks and business offices, and insurance companies, who hardly get what the civil servant gets when he first enters our employ. I know many young men in banks who do not receive \$600 a year. I know of some banks, very wealthy institutions, in which the young clerks start with salaries between \$400 and \$500 per year, whereas a railway mail clerk is appointed at \$500.

Mr. DANIEL. At what age?

Mr. LEMIEUX. They are taken at the age of 20 or 21, and we can have them at 18 or 19. The younger they come the better for the service, and the better for themselves. \$500 with a yearly increase of \$100 until \$800 is reached is not a bad salary for a young man. After all the man who does not want to fight his own way in the world and is satisfied to take an appointment in the railway mail service must be satisfied with that salary. He will reach \$800 at an early age by yearly increases of \$100. Then he will reach the sum of \$1,400 by annual increases of \$50, and you must add to that his mileage. Of course the mileage varies. We give to the old hands the best runs, and that is quite reasonable;

but a man who is willing to do his duty, who is sober, who shows some intelligence and regard for his duties, will soon reach the maximum, and soon have a good run.

The present scale is quite a forward step and should receive the approbation of the House. It is very easy to take sides with clerks in the outside civil service. I am myself the son of an old civil servant who has been nearly 50 years in the service, and I have a great deal of sympathy with the clerks, inside or outside, but, after all, we must not exaggerate things, we must not forget that there are in the country many institutions of the highest standing where salaries lower than the scale proposed by my hon. colleague the Minister of Customs and myself are paid the employees. After all there is a certain stability in a government salary paid to a civil servant, and that is quite an item of difference in salaries paid as between a government and an ordinary institution. Therefore, under those circumstances, with the substantial increases that I gave this year, I think there should be general satisfaction. It is, of course, impossible to please every one, but I think I have dealt fairly with the outside service. The letter carriers have been exceedingly pleased with the substantial increase I gave them two years ago after a conference with both sides of the House. This year they knew this Bill would come before me. I met a deputation in Montreal the other day and they said to me: Mr. Lemieux, we might also ask an increase, since you are giving a general increase, but we are satisfied with what you did for us two years ago. It is now the turn of the other clerks, and we shall not embarrass the department by our demands at this time. They did not say they would never come to me in the future, but this year they were satisfied not to make any further demand.

I think that until the outside ser-

vice in the larger post offices is brought under the Civil Service Act, we must be content with this. When they come under the Civil Service Act, we must be content with this. When they come under the Civil Service Act they will have a fair claim to ask what the civil service now obtains, that is to say, a flat increase. I have framed this Bill, I say it frankly, with a view to bringing the larger post offices, at some day not far distant, under the Civil Service Act. I think it is time we should take that step. The Bill is outlined, in respect to salaries, exactly in the same way as regards the various classes mentioned in the Civil Service Act.

CIVIL SERVICE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Financial Statement, 1910-'11.

Receipts—	
132 matches at \$3.00	\$396 00
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	\$396 00
Expenditures—	
O.A.A.C., rent	\$329 00
Printing score sheets	3 00
Printing schedules	3 00
Prize list	39 00
Alley marker and pin boys	21 00
Cash in hand.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$396 00

G. A. LINDSAY,
Sec.-Treas.

Audited and found correct:

J. ROE.

A. J. BAKER.

April 18th, 1911.

A letter which was sent from Geneva on April 29th, 1838, was delivered at Yonkers, N.Y., in January, 1911. Both the woman who wrote the letter and the man to whom it was addressed have long since died and the grand-niece of the writer received it. The only explanation for the long delay is that it must have been mislaid in the Post Office at Geneva.

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At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Another Tag Day Coming!

I am writing amid the splendours and horrors of the annual hospital tag day. Seven tags adorn my coat, there are buttons on my hat, a bright blue ribbon is bound about my acquired limb, and the till is empty. Heaven knows what would have happened to me had this visitation come just after instead of just before the fifteenth. A pennant would have been flying from each of my ears, I suppose.

This has been the most touching occasion since the Great Fire. Beauty has come to the aid of Duty to enforce upon us the needs of the sick. We have been holding the ward-healers of the city responsible for our typhoid, but to-day we empty our pockets to encourage the ward-healers of the hospitals. And no healthy man escapes. You remember that perilous choice of Stockton's hero,—the Lady or the Tagger? There is no choice for us. The ladies are the taggers, and the taggers are such ladies!

But I do not write to describe what is going on now. I have an inspiration. Why not a tag day for the civil service, the proceeds to be devoted to the long hoped for, long deferred Superannuation Fund No. Three?

For ten years or more we have been hammering at the doors of the Treasury and pulling the coat-tails of ministers and of senators on behalf of a pension scheme. Let us appeal to the people. If they will but give their dollars to the support of our measure the Governor-Gen-

eral need not give assent. Our slogan shall be, "An old man's home for every civil servant," and with that slogan who will suggest defeat? Scorn not the slogan, as Wordsworth says. A slow gain now means a sure gain in the end.

As to the details. We need both tags and taggers. The tags should be artistic, the taggers more so.

I would suggest a pale blue tag with a red tape fastener on it. The tags might be embellished with exciting scenes from civil service life, some representing, say, the mad rush to sign the book at nine-fifteen a.m., and others the madder rush to sign at five p.m. Or you might picture a civil servant of 1940 weighing the accumulations of his Retirement Fund account against the price of a sirloin steak. A very affecting scene could be depicted, entitled "The Final Fifteenth," wherein a gray-haired clerk would be shown on his hands and knees searching for a five cent piece that has slipped through a hole in his pocket. The clerk should be drawn a shade larger than the five cent piece.

Texts and mottoes might well be used on some of the tags, as follows:

Superannuation is the thief of time.

It is never too late to spend.

An ounce of pension is worth a pound of pork.

Pity the poor; your own boy may become a clerk some day.

The taggers could be drawn from four classes,—the ladies of the service, the daughters of the older civil servants, the wives of the younger, and the sweethearts of all. As to

the last named no one should be asked to provide more than two. There are a number of elderly ladies,—some of them chief clerks,—who would make excellent chaperones. They do not, it is true, believe in organized activities, but their training in keeping a prudish eye on the skittish actions of the Civil Service Association and kindred bodies fit them to a degree attained by no other elderly females for the duties of chaperonage. They will act, though, only under an Order-in-Council, so some sort of co-operation must be expected from the Government.

And, while the Cabinet is about it,

they may as well declare Tag Day a public holiday and provide lunches for the officials out of the vote for Relief to Distressed Canadians.

A procession, too,—yes, why not a procession at six o'clock to escort the spoils to the vaults of the Finance Department? Here is a suggested order of the march:

- (1) The 23rd Band, playing The Maple Leaf Forever, or as long as is necessary, and then O Canada!
- (2) The veterans of Fund No. One in carriages.
- (3) The contributors to Fund No. Two on horseback.
- (4) The Retirement Fund rabble on foot.
- (5) The Dominion Police guarding the collections.
- (6) The Taggers on stretchers.
- (7) The chaperones in Pull-man cars, armed with fountain pens and shielded from public resentment by screens made of Quarterly Report blanks.
- (8) Grocers, book-agents and other impedimenta.
- (9) The Tagged.

A triumphal arch should be erected at the entrance to the Broad

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Walk made in mosaic pattern of the fragments of memorials to the Government and resting on the Retirement Fund ledgers. This could be used also as the basis of a bonfire with which to close the day's ceremonies. The Retirement Fund in flames would be an inspiring sight. There would be no lack of interest. And the New Fund would there and then rise like the Phoenix from the ashes of the old. The Phoenix is a bird found in large numbers on the shores of Mythology.

Personals.

Mr. J. E. Umbach, of the Topographical Surveys Staff, has accepted a position with the British Columbia Provincial Government and leaves Ottawa in a couple of weeks to take charge of the Provincial Surveys of that Province, with headquarters at Victoria. "Josh" and his genial life partner will be heartily missed by a large circle of friends. The best wishes of the readers of *The Civilian* go with Mr. and Mrs. Umbach to their new home in the far West.

In giving a list recently of promotions in the Post Office Department, Office of the Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Ottawa, *The Civilian* stated that Mr. H. W. Jackson had been promoted to the Senior Second Class. This should have read to First Class from January 1.

Mr. J. A. Dresser, geologist of the geological survey, is leaving to accept a position with the Lake Superior Development Company. Mr. Dresser has been permanently connected with the civil service since June 15, 1909. His new position, it is understood, carries with it a salary of \$7,000 per year.

Among the graduates obtaining the degree of bachelor of arts from Dalhousie University, Halifax, at the recent convocation, was Miss Isabel M. Grant, of the actuarial branch of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, who received her degree with first class distinction in mathematics and Latin and was prevented from qualifying for the graduating prize for general proficiency only by her absence from the University since the first of the year, when she received her present appointment. Miss Grant is receiving the congratulations of her many friends on her most creditable standing.

Toronto Customs.

Mr. Andrew Scott, who has for years

had charge of the Customs Postal Branch, Toronto, being in delicate health, was sometime ago granted leave of absence. Mr. Scott's many friends will be glad to know that his health is so much better he expects to be able to resume work shortly. Mr. W. E. Meredith has had charge of the Postal Branch during Mr. Scott's illness.

Mr. W. F. Guthrie, one of the computers on the Customs Staff, was married a few days since to Miss Hagar, of this city. That he is a popular member of the staff is shown by the fact that all his co-workers made him a present of a handsome brass bed and mattress.

For the past 11 years Mr. E. Switzer has had charge of the elevator in the Customs building, Toronto, and on his leaving to take a position with the city recently, he was presented by the members of the Customs staff with a beautiful signet ring and a pipe, the presentation being made by Collector Bertram. The Inspector's staff also gave Mr. Switzer a smoking set. Mr. Switzer was one of the most obliging and courteous men in the public service.

Married.

KELLY—TAYLOR—At St. Patrick's Church, on May 3, 1911, by Rev. Father Newman, Charolette M. Taylor, daughter of Wm. Taylor, Post Office Dept., and Edmond H. Kelly, son of the late Patrick Kelly.

Born.

MEREDITH—On Friday, April 21st, at 6 Salisbury Ave., the wife of C. P. Meredith, of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, of a son.

MAPLE—April 26th, at the Maternity Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Maple, of the Department of Militia, 556 O'Connor St., a son.

Died.

DODD—At 1065 Somerset St., cor. Bayswater, May 4, 1911, John W. Dodd, of the Post Office Dept., aged 85 years.

BELANGER—At this city, the 5th inst., at the age of 85 years, 8 months and 7 days, the Hon. Louis Belanger, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and father of Mr. Louis Belanger, of the Public Works Department.

CLARKE—On Monday, May 8, 1911, at his residence, 81 Florence St., Charles Edward Clarke, of the House of Commons, in his 63rd year.

ROBERTSON—In this city, on Monday, May 8th, 1911, Jane Robertson, sister-in-law of Mr. J. J. Campbell, of the Customs Department, aged 76 years.

MACOUN—Suddenly, at 47 Waverley St., May 10, 1911, Helen Douglas, elder daughter of James M. Macoun, Esq., of the Geological Survey, in the 22nd year of her age.

Pour les Employés des Postes.

(L'article suivant est le premier d'une série que M. Denis R. Perreault, de l'Hôtel des Postes, Montréal, contribuera au *Civilian*.)

L'élément canadien-français de notre association a, maintes fois, demandé que des articles lui fussent servis en français.

L'exécutif, ayant reconnu le bien-fondé de cette réclamation, a bien voulu me confier la rédaction d'articles en notre langue.

Certes, on aurait pu choisir une plume mieux stylée que la mienne, mais, puisqu'on a cru devoir me charger de renseigner les confrères de langue française, je m'efforcerai, autant qu'il me sera possible, de les intéresser. J'espère qu'on sera indulgent à mon égard.

Je viens de recevoir une lettre fort intéressante de M. A. Provost, secrétaire général de l'Association Générale des Employés des Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphones de France et de ses Colonies. Le siège social est 28, rue Serpente, Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes, Paris.

Cette lettre est accompagnée d'une circulaire dont voici la teneur :

“Les délégués de plusieurs pays, réunis à Marseille les 15, 16 et 17 juin 1910, ont chargé l'Association Générale des Employés des Postes, des Télégraphes et Téléphones de France de réaliser l'entente internationale des Postes en organisant une Conférence des représentants des diverses associations d'employés des Postes du monde entier.

Nous avons l'intention de réunir cette conférence à Paris les 6 et 7 juin 1911 et dans les conditions ci-après :

1° Chaque Pays représenté aura droit à dix mandats qui seront répartis entre les divers délégués de chaque nation; ou bien, seront distribués au même délégué s'il est seul.

2° Les associations qui n'auraient pas reçu de convocation pourront demander leur admission à la Conférence qui statuera.

Nous proposerons l'étude des questions suivantes :

1° Simplification et organisation des échanges postaux.

2° Questions professionnelles intéressant tous les Pays.

3° Organisation d'un échange d'employés ou agents entre les administrations des divers États, pour favoriser l'étude des langues étrangères.

4° Création d'un secrétariat international, chargé d'entretenir les relations entre les associations adhérentes.

5° Organisation de la solidarité internationale.

Afin de faciliter le travail des délégués, nous vous prions de vouloir bien nous faire parvenir des rapports concernant les questions ci-dessus. — Signé, le secrétaire.”

Comme on le voit, c'est la France qui prend l'initiative d'internationaliser les associations des employés des Postes. Et après avoir lu et la lettre et la circulaire, je me demandais s'il ne serait pas opportun d'envoyer un représentant du Canada à cette Conférence où des questions des plus importantes seront discutées; questions qui pourraient fort bien nous intéresser, nous. Nul doute que notre association retirerait de grands avantages si elle prenait part à cette conférence.

Je sou mets donc la question à notre exécutif général.

Dans ma prochaine causerie, je vous parlerai de deux projets de loi qui seront présentés à la prochaine session aux États-Unis. Le premier vise le travail du dimanche dans les bureaux de poste, et qu'on veut abolir. Le second fixera à huit heures la journée de travail. Des centaines, des milliers de journaux se sont déjà catégoriquement prononcés en faveur de ces deux projets

de loi, et tout porte à croire que le travail le dimanche dans les postes sera bientôt une chose du passé.

A quand l'abolition du travail le dimanche dans les bureaux de poste de la Province de Québec? Pourquoi sommes-nous, les gens de Québec, astreints à travailler le dimanche? Pourquoi n'aurions-nous pas, tout comme nos confrères des autres provinces, le privilège de nous reposer le jour du Seigneur?

Le député qui prendra l'initiative dans cette affaire aura bien mérité de la Province de Québec et acquis la profonde gratitude des milliers d'employés de la province française.

DENIS R. PERRAULT.

Athletics.

The lacrosse season is well under way, but the various clubs in the N. L. Union are not thoroughly organized as yet. It looked for a time as though the Capital of Canada, for the first time in the history of the game, was to be unrepresented in the major league. Successive years of fail-end teams has had a discouraging effect on lacrosse enthusiasts in Ottawa — which can hardly be wondered at.

The Ottawa baseball league is providing first class matches for the public, and the latter are showing their appreciation by turning out in large numbers for the contests. It is to be regretted that Mr. A. N. Payne was felt compelled to relinquish the office of secretary. The league will lose a most efficient and painstaking official. But if Mr. Payne is able, by devoting his entire attention to the work, to revive Canada's national game of lacrosse in the Capital, our citizens will not regret the transfer, and will accord him a vote of thanks.

If steady practice can accomplish success, the Ottawa crew who are to go to Henley should attain the end which every citizen of Canada wishes for. The men are all working hard and are living at the boat-house, where two daily work-outs take place. The civil service are particularly interested in the great event for more than one-half of the crew belong to that body, viz., Messrs. Sowden (Post Office), Kilt (Transcontinental Rly.), Phillips (Customs), Kent (Ry. Mail Service), and Payne (Trade and Commerce). The latter is coxswain. We hope to give a group photo of these gentlemen in another issue.

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