

THE CIVILIAN

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Our Advocates Multiply.

One of the most important developments of recent times in Canada has been the movement in Western Canada looking to the public ownership and management of the interior elevator system of the three prairie provinces. Some time ago the Western Grain Growers' Association was invited by the Government of Manitoba to submit a detailed plan in the matter. This the Association has done within the past few days. Nine-tenths of the plan has to do with the problem of financing and managing so large an undertaking. It seems probable that the matter, insofar as Manitoba is concerned, will finally be placed in the hands of a Commission. The arrangement, of course, if it goes forward, means a very large addition to the number of Government employees in the Provinces concerned. Very significant, therefore, is a rider attached to the memorandum which the Grain Growers' Association recently submitted in the matter to the following effect: that for the regulation of this large body of public employees a regular system of promotion by merit be inaugurated and that a pension fund for their benefit be established from the beginning. That the farmers of this great country show so high a degree of appreciation of these two prime requisites of a civil service is a most encouraging sign of the times.

* * *

The Chicago Record-Herald, the leading Republican journal of that great city of the middle west, is one of the latest advocates of superannuation for government employees. It bases its argument, too, as civil servants like to see it based, on business principles:

"Both the President and Secretary MacVeagh have earnestly discussed the question of what may be called old-age pensions for federal employes. Both have pointed out that the question has been under discussion for years and is therefore ripe for action, and both have naturally referred to the practice of other governments and to the tendencies among the great corporations and the educational institutions.

"If civil pension proposals rested entirely or even chiefly on considerations of humanity the old objections to 'paternalism' would apply with full force. Why, it would be asked, should the government, which does not overwork or exploit its employes, add old-age pensions to the other attractions of the civil service? And why cannot intelligent employes who draw living salaries provide for their own future? Have we no savings banks, no endowment insurance, no annuity policies, no secure investments? But the considerations of humanity are not the principal ones in the argument for civil pensions. It is the effect of pensions on the efficiency of the whole service that stress is laid on by the administration. Old employes are retained long after their usefulness is ended because of the cruelty of discharge without any provision against destitution. Pensions, it is urged would enable the heads of the departments to demand better work and obtain it.

"Congress, of course, is bound to deal in a practical way with its own phase of the problem, but it is permissible to observe that civilization will find it necessary to concern itself more and more with the welfare and security of all civil and industrial workers. The efficiency argument is of universal applicability. Corporations frankly say that old-age pensions are 'business propositions' and not philanthropy; more and more of them will act voluntarily; and states and Congress will probably have to deal with the problem in one way or another at no distant time."

Humours of a Survey Party.

By R. O. S.

There were thirteen of us, twelve men and a dog. The previous year number thirteen had been unlucky, for a certain contempt for tripods and a love of the chase after jack rabbits had prompted him to smash up the transit. Consequently, this year he was required to stay behind in camp whenever we went to work "out on the line."

In addition to the above-mentioned, there were three tents, three wagons, a buckboard, eight horses and a gramophone. This was an outfit which is perhaps representative of some fifty or sixty survey parties that are every year scattered throughout the great Canadian West.

These parties are all working under instructions from a chief domiciled in a red brick building situated at the corner of Slater and Metcalfe streets, in the City of Ottawa, and known as the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands.

The instructions and work of the different parties is as varied as the immense country over which their operations extend — stretching as they do from the International Boundary to the great unknown North land, and from the Eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia.

There are "parties" and "parties" in the Topographical Survey — as in politics:

There are the parties who merely divide the land up into quarter-sections. Most of this work is let out under contract, rigid inspection being made of the work to see that it is correct.

Then there are parties extending base lines into what is practically unknown country. This work is to a great extent exploratory, and needless to say, great hardship and difficulties have sometimes to be endured.

Yet other parties are surveying town sites. The geometrical regularity of the streets of a town in the West must be a source of wonder to a visitor from one of the older countries where for centuries it has been the custom first to build the houses, then after a century or two plan the town. If town site surveyors had been in existence and in general practice a few centuries ago, many a delightful old street in many an Old Country town would not to-day be in existence.

Yet other parties are busily engaged retracing surveys that were made 25 or 30 years ago, whilst still others are busy making corrections to surveys made in days when the high standard of accuracy required at the present day was not in force.

I may state that a surveyor must not only survey the land, he must also spy it out, for he has to report fully upon water supplies, the character of the soil and what is suitable for, the economic and climatic conditions, game supply, minerals, and so forth, in each township surveyed. Also, he does not return with mere desultory evidence in the shape of large bunches of graves as those spies of old returned to Joshua; instead, he is required to submit a very substantial report which eventually finds its way into a blue book.

* * *

It is doubtful if one can find a more cosmopolitan collection of men than that of the average survey party. Our party was no exception to the rule.

We boasted besides a Yorkshire bartender and a St. Neats' butcher, "Charlie" from Minnesota, whose sobriquets of "Hawkeye" and "Windy" betrayed respectively his

skill with the gun and his prowess as a talker. "Little Joe" was the cook, whose pork and beans were second to none, and whose constant allusion to the cook tent as the "shack" betokened many a winter spent in the lumber camp. "Big Joe" was a fine, strapping, good-natured "habitant," whose prowess in cutting a line through bush or in digging pits was only equalled by his good nature. Every time he spoke would be recalled to mind one of Dr. Drummond's characters. He was that most useful man to have on a survey party—a handy man; for he could mend everything from the spring of a wagon seat to the spring of a watch. Then there was "Mack," son of a Canadian whose name figures in history; the reason why he was with the party was—the nomadic life suits him. He was in the Klondike gold rush, went out to the South African War twice, and for a year travelled with Colonel Cody's congress of rough-riders. Last but not least, I must mention the "Chief." After 25 years of a surveyor's life, what he does not know about the West and of the year '85 is not worth knowing. Perhaps his knowledge is only exceeded by his popularity with his men.

A branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway sets us down at a small town in Southern Saskatchewan, of about 200 inhabitants, boasting one hotel with the "high falutin" name of Waldorf, a Presbyterian church (30 x 25), an Anglican church of similar dimensions, and an elevator. Such is the precocity of these Western towns, however, that when we returned some five months later we hardly recognized the place, it had grown so.

Leaving the little town behind us, we set off on our journey across the prairie, the monotony of which is occasionally relieved by a stray settler's shack, and by bumps over many a buffalo trail. One cannot help being convinced that the fate

of the buffalo is a sad one. All that he has left to remind us that he once roamed in countless thousands over the country we are travelling are his trails and the numerous white heaps of bones which we pass continually. During the following seven or eight months our tents are pitched sometimes near a slough, the consistency of whose water reminds one of soup; the next day we may be near a clear running creek or perhaps near the well of some settler; for a fact that has to be borne in mind is that twelve men, eight horses and a dog cannot get along without water, even if there are many other things they have to do without.

As we do not come across many settlers, those that we do see are perhaps the more interesting. We meet husky, up-to-date, alert people from south of the International boundary, the most shrewd in locating in promising locations. Depend upon it, they are the ones who will be the first to start a store in a newly opening country, which they will run in conjunction with their homestead, besides getting the contract to carry the mail. There are stalwart Canadians from Eastern Canada, Britons from across the seas, and people from nearly every country in Europe. What more interesting study could one have than the Icelanders, Galicians, Doukhobors and Mennonites, which are only a few of the interesting peoples that the surveyor comes across in his travels.

Western Canada is truly a wonderful country. In one field may be seen at work the most modern twentieth century inventions used in the service of agriculture, in the shape of the latest steam ploughs, whilst in the adjoining field a Galician settler may be seen ploughing with the Scriptural yoke and oxen of 3,000 years ago.

As an illustration of the speed with which these cumbersome beasts work, I was much amused at

an argument that cropped up between two of our party. One man contended that a team of oxen we were passing on our return to camp was quite half way down the next furrow to the one in which it was working when we passed it ten hours earlier. The other contended that the oxen in question were at least three furrows ahead of where they were in the morning!

We do not always discover the settler; sometimes he discovers us. We are out at work on the line, maybe, when he walks up. After an exchange of salutations he will probably evince great interest in the "machine," which he will probably term the transit, and will express a desire to look through the telescope, which he does usually through the wrong end.

On one occasion I was amused to hear the strident tones of a settler's wife from Nebraska enquiring "Is that man takin' fowtergraphs?"

As evidence of the interest which one class of settlers displays in surveying operations, a surveyor wittily stated in his report that there were a large number of Galicians in a certain township, "most of whom were to be found between his instrument and his back picket."

One old rancher whom we met was a very amusing character. Although he had left the Emerald Isle some 35 years ago, he had not dropped a bit of his native brogue or wit. His attention being drawn to the fact that he was wearing an old pair of cavalry breeches, he replied: "God bless the Mounted Police." It appeared that he had had some connection with that noble force some twenty years before.

On one occasion I met a man in the wilds, driving a buckboard, virgin prairie beneath our feet, and prairie all around us as far as the eye could see. That man very curiously I discovered sitting opposite to me in a railway train in the southeast of England, when in the old Old Country on a vacation two years later.

The favorite recreation after a particularly hard day's work is to roll yourself up in your blanket and go to sleep. The other relaxations are a friendly game of cards and the narration of bear stories.

The gramophone was a real friend when the day's work was over. It boasted an extensive repertoire, ranging from "Meet me down in Lona Lina" and "Out in an Automobile" to Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" and "The Rosary." As the strains of a particular popular tune rang out over the prairie for the 254th time, the boys would lie around with attention as rapt as if hearing it for the first occasion.

Sometimes when in the vicinity of human habitation, the settler would drop in. After exchanging news of the outside world, he would tell how his neighbour had lost two of his horses; no doubt they had "hiked" back to the rancher in Montana from whom they had been purchased; how the half-breed whom the rancher had employed to smuggle horses over "the line" had made off with his three best horses with stock saddles; and so on.

Occasionally we passed through a small town. On one of these occasions a Mounted Policeman rode into the place calling upon able-bodied men in the name of the Law to turn out and fight a prairie fire raging some ten miles away. Needless to say, in the two hotels which the town boasted there was a general scramble under beds and into cupboards of all the able-bodied habitual frequenters of these places.

In another town that we "struck," a brand new gaol had just been erected. There is every chance of this building paying its way, for the police of the town have a commission of one dollar for every victim of fire water brought before the bench. As the minimum fine is \$6.00 for such cases, and as, sad to say, they occur pretty frequently, there is every probability of the new gaol soon being free from debt.

We are in a prairie country towards the latter end of November, when our work is at last brought to an abrupt conclusion by a blizzard which rages for several days. Work is out of the question; travelling is out of the question; there is only one thing left to do,—stay tight and snug in our tents and wait until it stops. Then follows a journey through the deep snow to the nearest town, which we reach after four days. We pitch our tents on the outskirts of the town, and the horses who have been having plenty of hard work on short rations attack a small haystack which has been deposited in the camp for their special benefit and which they do not leave until it is level with the ground. Soon after the faithful creatures are left to the friendly care of a rancher to be fed and cared for until early the following spring, when the party will once more take to the fields.

The members of the party are then paid off, and thus once more thrown upon civilization with its feather beds, linen collars and other conventions to which they have for so long been strangers.

A STIRRING EPISODE FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

“Black Wednesday” in Victoria, Australia, in 1878.

The Australian State of Victoria had, and still has in a certain degree, a House of Lords, that is, of landowners, and thirty years ago had a constitutional struggle almost exactly parallel to that which is now taking place in Great Britain. And thereby hangs a tale that is of interest to civil servants.

When the colony of Victoria received the gift of self-government, it was thought necessary to provide a check on the people's representatives by the establishment of a Second Chamber approaching as

nearly as possible in character the British House of Lords. As there was no hereditary aristocracy in the colony, the landowning class, the ‘squattocracy,’ was chosen as a substitute. According to it was laid down that no one should be eligible to sit in the Legislative Council unless in the possession of freehold estate in the colony worth not less than £5,000, or £500 annual value, while £1,000 or £100 annual value was to be the qualification for electors.

These amounts, however, were gradually reduced. They were half at the time of the episode of which we write, in 1877. Sir Graham Berry was Premier in 1877, and he decided to introduce a bill for the payment of members of the Lower House. The bill passed the Assembly, but was rejected by the Council by a large majority. Berry then included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, intending to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. But the landowning House did not alter its attitude of hostility, and on the 13th of December, 1877, formally ‘laid aside’ the Appropriation Bill.

Berry's next step was to pass a resolution in the Assembly ‘that all votes passed in Committee of Supply become legally available for expenditure immediately the resolutions are agreed to by the Assembly.’ A decision of the Law Courts, however, went against the Government, who were therefore unable to enforce their demands.

Government was now at a standstill. There was no money to pay the civil service, but rather than give way Berry decided to throw on the Council the whole onus of paralyzing the business of the country. Thus it came to pass that on the 18th January, 1878, the day ever since remembered as ‘Black Wednesday,’ Berry dismissed all the heads of departments, judges, police magistrates, coroners, and Crown prosecutors, as well as a number of other public servants. Property values

began to depreciate and for a time trade was ruined.

But the people did not blame the Government. They knew the Council were the culprits, and enthusiastically gave their support to Berry. Soon the whole weight of public opinion was directed against the selfish and undemocratic Council, who finally became so terrified by the increasing anger of the people that they passed the Payment of Members Bill on March 28, and the Appropriation Bill on April 3.

Berry then reappointed the civil servants he had dismissed on 'Black Wednesday.' Subsequently he introduced a bill to reform the Council, but it was only after two general elections that the Council passed the measure which increased the number of electors for the Council from 30,000 to 100,000, and reduced the property qualification of members to £100 per annum.

FREDERICK CARROLL MACDONALD.

Died January 25th, 1910.

Too hard it seems that you should have to leave,

With half your life of quiet joy laid by,
And cross the Stygian flood whose waters weave

A darkling thread beneath the wintry sky.

Yet if those left behind you, when they go,
Win half your record of clean life and home
And gentle bearing, kind to friend or foe,
They need not fear to face the night to come.

So here we stay our work a little space,—
Bare time to lay the violets at your head,—
And bid you sleep within your resting place,
To wake again with all the happy dead.

Lyndwode Pereira.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE BRITISH SERVICE.

"The way to get on in the civil service is to do as little as possible and to do it as quietly as possible." This was the advice given to a new clerk at the Home Office, Great Britain, forty years ago.

An entertaining description of inside life in this office is furnished by Sir Robert Anderson, K.C.B., in "Blackwoods." He held the post of assistant secretary for Irish affairs and for a time occupied a temporary office "upstairs" among the clerks, where he had an opportunity of witnessing some amusing escapades:

"Forty years ago work in the Home Office was light, and it was left to an industrious minority of the staff. Not a few of the clerks were habitual idlers. The office hours were from 11 to 5. It was a nominal 11 and a punctual 5, and much of the intervening time was devoted to luncheon, gossip, and the newspapers. Matters of public interest also claimed attention, such as, for instance, the future of public men who happened to be then coming into notice. Whether Sir George Trevelyan or Sir Charles Dilke was destined to be the future leader of the Liberal party was a frequent subject of discussion. And as a relief from such grave questions, bets were made as to whether more vehicles would pass up the street or down the street within a specified time, or as to the color of the horses."

Sir Robert tells how one elderly clerk spent most of his time in dodging his duns, and, as the building was like a rabbit-warren, he succeeded in evading them with considerable ease.

"'Making hay' in a man's room was one of the stock amusements. One coming back from luncheon one day I found every movable article of every kind which my room contained piled up on my table, and Lord Granville's Private Secretary

— Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Meade—standing in the middle of the room surveying the pyramid. He had called on some important Foreign Office business. This was too much for me. I told no tales, but I represented to the Chief that I found it very inconvenient to be upstairs, and a room on the main floor was again assigned to me.”

The charm of life in the office was undoubtedly the personnel of the clerks. There was a cheery atmosphere of good comradeship about the place, that often bubbled over in an incident like the following:

“On my arrival one morning I found a note from Sir James Ferguson’s Private Secretary—his intimates called him ‘Creeper’—announcing that at 3 o’clock precisely an old hat, lately the property of the Chief Clerk, would be kicked off from the end of the corridor, and requesting the favor of my presence. When Big Ben struck three I heard ‘Creeper’s’ cheery voice ring out, ‘All on side: Play.’ We all turned out, and the game began. On emerging from an unusually hot ‘scrimmage,’ I became conscious of the presence of a stranger at my side, a timid little Frenchman, who meekly inquired, ‘Is dis de office for de naturalisation?’ It was!”

All this was half a century ago and Sir Robert indicates that conditions are very different in the Home Office nowadays.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company recently, it was decided to give \$500 free insurance to all employees in the service of the company. It was also decided to give pensions of \$20 a month to all employees who have been 25 years in the employ of the company and have attained the age of 65 years. A new wage scale, effective July 1, 1910, was also adopted.

THE BACK BENCHER.

Far from the vortex of the fight,
The wild Back Bencher sits.
He gets a fine perspective view
Of Tories and of Grits.
The swirl of conflict by the Chair
Is distant, but his eyes
Discern the beauty of the game,
The splendor of the prize.

As one, who, at a boxing match,
Stands on the rearmost seat,
And shouts and cheers and waves his hat
And shuffles with his feet,
The while he sees his favorite
Sidestep and block and lead,
Or take his medicine like a man
Of burly British breed.

So doth the wild Back Bencher sit
And cheer his Party on.
(A desk lid is a glorious thing
To beat tattoos upon)
“Hear, hear,” he says “a hit, a hit,”
Or if a party foe
Should say a questionable thing
His language is “Oh, Oh!”

He groans and growls and laughs aloud,
Yells “Order!” with delight.
Throws bluebooks at a colleague’s head
Upon Division Night.
Shouts at the savage enemy
Who tries to make a speech—
Indeed, in every single way,
Our hero is a peach.

Pray do not think he knows or cares
The reason of the fight.
He follows when the Whip commands.
His Party *must* be right.
What does he care for rules? He’s like
The football fan who said:
“Yah, yah! Dont mind the Referee.
Now! Kick him in the head!”

On quiet days the bright B. B.
Writes till the House adjourns,
Page after page of quarto size
He gleefully upturns.
His correspondence is immense,
The envelopes are fat.
Perhaps he’s writing to himself.
It often looks like that.

—Toronto News.

THE CIVILIAN

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

Ottawa, Feb. 11th, 1910

THIRD DIVISION PROMOTIONS.

The Civilian is frequently being applied to for advice by third division clerks as to how they should think and act in the matter of promotions.

Our reply is: that the question is largely one of the particular instance, and that anyone who allows another to manufacture a generalized opinion for him in a matter of such importance is doing himself an injustice.

The powers that govern in promotions are two: (1) The Deputy Minister; and, (2) the Civil Service Commission. Let every clerk, therefore, as a preliminary move, find out for himself:

(1) Whether his chief will recommend him for promotion (a) at once, or (b) if not now, under what probable circumstances.

That is the first bridge to be crossed.

Let him then find out:

(2) What in the way of a test the Civil Service Commission will demand of him under the particular circumstances governing the recommendation of his chief.

In this latter connection the clerk interested should seek a personal interview with the Commission, and should endeavour to receive a full and detailed explanation of what its action in his particular instance will be, and the grounds, public and personal, upon which that action is based.

If the above course is followed, each clerk will be able to reduce his case to a specific basis, which is the basis that should as a preliminary move concern him.

OTTAWA ASSOCIATION BANQUET.

The second annual banquet of the Civil Service Association was held Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, at the Grand Union Hotel, and was in every particular a successful and pleasant event. There were many speeches, in which the workings and the conditions of the Civil Service were discussed.

The President of the Association, Doctor J. G. Rutherford, was unavoidably and very regrettably absent, having been called away on official business.

Seated at the head table were Mr. Doyon, Past President of the Association, who acted as toastmaster; W. T. Urquhart, President of the Civil Service Athletic Club; William MacKenzie, President of the Civil Service Loan Society; A. E. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Civil Service Club, and R. H. Coats, Secretary of the Civil Service Association.

The gathering was not as numerous as might have been expected, and profiting by experience it is intended, in the future, to hold the annual banquet at an earlier period, sometime in November, when social



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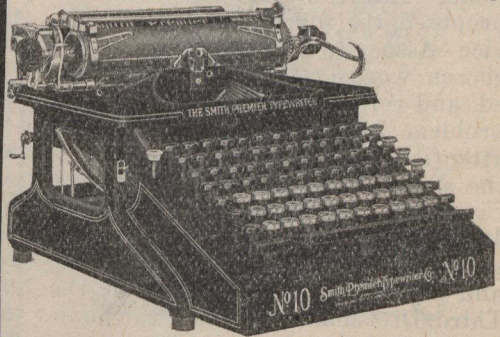
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functions are not as frequent as in January.

After doing justice to an excellently prepared menu, the chairman proposed the health of the King, the gathering rising to sing the National Anthem. Mr. F. Grierson proposed the toast to the Civil Service Association in a few well-chosen words. Mr. Doyon responded, and referred in his remarks to a problem which calls for continuous attention and consideration, that is the special condition created by the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 for the men who were in the service prior to September, 1908, and who are now classified in the Third Division. From several quarters he had heard expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of members of this division because no betterment had been obtained, some going so far as to accuse the Executive of the Association of having neglected their interests. He wished to dispel that idea and to state that the case of the Third Division had engaged the attention of last year's Executive during several months; and that the present Executive has appointed two special committees, who are now engaged in the consideration of the question of promotions in general, and specially as applied to those now in the Third Division.

To the toast of the Civil Service Athletic Club, Mr. W. T. Urquhart spoke at some length. He reported the club to be in a flourishing condition, in spite of the great drawback of last Spring in being deprived of the use of the green on Parliament Hill for bowling and cricket. The readiness with which support was given to the club, notwithstanding the fact that the club has little to offer, shows the excellent esprit de corps which exists in the ranks of the service. There was a paid-up membership of 250 members, though quite a number of these do not take part in any sports whatever.

Mr. Wm. MacKenzie, in replying

to the toast of Affiliated Societies, spoke of the good work that was being accomplished by the Loan and Savings Association. He made a strong appeal for unity among members of the Association, for the encouragement and support of all activities connected with the Civil Service, and for the direction of all efforts to carry out the programme laid out during the last few years.

Mr. A. E. Chamberlain, spoke briefly to the toast of the Civil Service Club, which he said was a very necessary adjunct to the Association, as it tends to develop the social relations between its members. He invited all members to pay a visit to the club rooms where they will be heartily welcomed.

J. B. Macoun proposed the toast of the Federation, which was responded to by Mr. R. H. Coats. After stating what had led to the organization, Mr. Coats said that the Federation stood for the following principles: (1) Civil Service Reform; (2) Extension to the Outside Service of relief on account of cost of living; (3) The re-enactment of a Superannuation measure.

During the evening well rendered songs by Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, Edwin Hawken and J. B. Skene were pleasantly interspersed with the speeches. Mr. Charles Hampshire greatly added to the enjoyment by his talents as accompanist.

The last toast of the evening was the Press. In responding, Mr. Moffett said that the public in general knew little about the working of the Association and the different objects towards which it devotes its energies. It does not limit itself only to the consideration of questions which might be termed pecuniary, such as promotions, increases, &c., but by the co-operation of affiliated societies such as loan societies, social clubs, athletic clubs and the discussion of sanitary matters succeeds in carrying out a philanthropic work.

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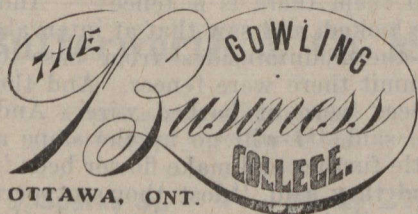
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Fuller, as members of the banquet committee, are to be congratulated upon the successful carrying out of a much enjoyed entertainment.

From a Woman's Standpoint

There was once a maiden who dwelt in a beautiful country, where the birds sang all day long in the treetops, and all the world was fair. But the maiden was not content: one thing only did she lack,—she had few apples to eat, and the maiden loved apples. So across the tiny stream, which bordered the meadows of her homeland, she would look towards an unknown country, shut off from the rest of the world by high walls reaching up to heaven. She could barely see a citadel gleaming in the sunlight, but she had heard that there were many apples in this land.

Now the maiden was a good oarsman, and this was a great thing, for few in her country could handle the oars, so they honored her for her skill. So she crossed the tiny stream and went up to the guardians where they stood ready to greet everyone who should enter this strange, unknown land. And when they saw the maiden, they asked her her name and where she dwelt. And she answered: "I come from the green meadows yonder. I am a skilful oarsman, and, besides, I have a good knowledge of the science of horticulture."

Now they were pleased with her noble bearing, and after they had consorted together they flung wide the gates and let her enter.

And she found herself at the foot of a great mountain, the base of an immense earthly pyramid as it were. And when she looked at the top, she beheld the citadel which she had seen from her own homeland, gleaming in the sunlight. And there was a great population in the land — some were at work in sandy wastes,

some were gathering flowers in the meadows, some were planting gardens, and some were working in the quarries. There were men and women — crowds of them — only she saw that the women were all at work in the shadow, near the base of the mountain. The farther up one went, the fewer women, until out in the sunlight there were only men at work. But as yet her heart was not dismayed, and she said, "I am strong-limbed and lithe; I will labor hard, and climb up there into the sunlight."

And the guardian of the land led her to a place where there were many women, and he said: "Here is a maiden who has come to sojourn in our midst, do thou put her to her task." And into her hand there was put a great wooden hammer, and before her was placed a dish of sand, and the women said, "thou must labor with us here pounding sand."

So the maiden pounded sand, from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve—a summer's day, and when her hands grew weary she said, "what must I do on the morrow?" and they said, "pound sand." And on the morrow when her hands grew weary, she looked across into the meadows and she said, "I will go over there, and gather flowers." And her companions looked at her sadly and said, "dost thou not see that between thee and them there is a fence?" And she looked, and saw that at intervals up the mountainsides from base to summit there were fences. And the fences were of barbed wire. And she said, "I will go up the slope a little further and make flower beds." And they said, "dost thou not perceive that there are giants in the land? Only those can go up who can speak smooth words and are amiable in address, wherewith they can pass the giants in the land."

So every day she pounded sand—and there was no rest, no diversion, save the laughter of her companions who went gaily about their work and were uplifted by some great

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Hope. Now, once a month, a tree in their midst was shaken of itself, and a shower of apples fell, to some less, and to some more, in accordance with the number of years each had been in the land. And the further up the mountainside one went the more apples—but this was regardless of the time one had been in the land.

All at once was the maiden filled with joy. "I will go up," she said, "into the sunlight near the mountain top, where the men are at work amidst the flowers. I am a horticulturist. I know the flowers and I love them."

Then were her companions filled with a great pity, and they said to each other, "will she never understand?" And one drew her gently aside and said, "thou, a woman, shalt not take the bread from the mouth of any man. Thou shouldst know — for we have at last found out the secret — that up there in the garden, when the tree is shaken of itself, there falls too many ap-

ples for a woman." And the maiden said, "but I would take the apples, and distribute them amongst the children of my homeland, who have no apples." And the answer came, "whenever there is a sufficient number of apples for a man, the work is given to a man, lest the number of the idle among men be increased—and they die."

Then she looked about her at her companions, and she said, "what great Hope buoys you up?" And they laughed at her and said, "life is always merry while golden balls can be caught." Then she beheld a wonderful phenomenon—that round about them in the air were golden balls, now receding, now approaching, guided by an invisible force. And the maidens tried hard to catch the balls, and right merrily did they play at the game. But they were hard to catch. For one would be within reach, and away it would go, over to the other side of the mountain, perchance there to be caught. And once in a while, one of the

maidens would catch a ball, and there was great rejoicing, and a burst of music, and her path to the guarded gate was strewn with flowers, and out she would go—out into the sunshine. And bravely would she wave back to them to follow, but they would not go because the balls were hard to catch.

Then suddenly the whole mountain side was shaken from base to summit in a mighty earthquake, and it left a great chasm half way up the slope, and a rushing torrent filled the chasm. For a moment there was a flash of sunlight, then again the shadow came over them. Then there arose the sounds of a struggle. It was the men who tended the gardens. Some said they should have been on the other side of the chasm—where there was great need of men. And others said they should not, but that they could go over any one of them, who was a good oarsman and could cross the tortuous, deceitful torrent which filled the mountain gorge. And, again, they strove amongst themselves, and said, “no man should ask us to row across, we have never learned to handle oars; we will leap across. Some of us have forgotten how to row since our muscles have grown stiff as we attended to our gardens. We want across! We are going across! Let us across!”

And to their cry there was no answer. But the maiden came tripping

up the mountain side. “The hour of my emancipation has come,” she said,—for she was a good oarsman, and learned in horticulture.” But the giant in the land turned her back, roughly saying, “what care I if thou dost know how to row? Go, woman, and catch a golden ball.”

But she lacked that strange, peculiar magnetism, without which no maiden can catch a golden ball. She could not go up and tend the gardens, she could not go across and pick the flowers. She could only pound sand.

Thus Hope died. Sometimes would the maiden hear the singing of the birds in her own homeland, but she would not go back, for she wanted the apples. So her spirit was buried down there at the foot of the mountain in the shifting sand.

FREA CANNAIAD.

The Civil Service in Parliament

Militia Pension Act Amendment.

On January 28th Sir Frederick Borden moved that the House go into committee on Tuesday next to consider the following proposed resolution:

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Militia Pension Act, chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, as follows:—

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By inserting the following section immediately after section 6 thereof :—

6A. Time served in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police may also be included in the term of service of an officer for the purposes of this Act.

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

6B. The following times may also be included in the term of service of an officer for the purposes of this Act :

(a) Time served with the military forces in South Africa in any one or more of the years 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902, and the time during which the officer was invalided but remained on full pay on account of wounds, injuries or disease suffered or contracted on such service ;

(b) Time served by an officer of the Canadian militia with the South African Constabulary ;

(c) Time served with the third (special service) battalion of the Royal Canadian regiment of infantry at Halifax ;

(d) Time served with the Yukon field force in any one or more of the years 1898, 1899 and 1909 ; and

(2) Time served in the employment of the government of Canada in connection with the militia stores prior to the organization of the Ordnance Stores Corps.

Motion agreed to.

Appointments by the House of Commons.

On Feb. 4 the following debate arose as to the method of appointing a translator to the staff of the House of Commons:

Mr. GERVAIS. This is the report of the Debates Committee recommending the appointment of Mr. Desaulniers as translator in place of Mr. Laferrière who died a few days ago. The Debates Committee make

the recommendation to the House and hope that it will be concurred in.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. I understand that, according to the present law of the Civil Service—with which I do not profess to be familiar—this appointment cannot be made on the recommendation of a committee. I understand, however, that the gentleman who is recommended for appointment is acceptable and is to be appointed, but by the regular authority that has power to deal with such matters under the law.

Mr. HUGHES. Inasmuch as there is a divergence of opinion, as I understand it, as to the competent appointing body, would it not be well to have the matter looked into? As far as I am concerned, if the Committee of Debates is only an ornament, I must decline to continue to act on it ; and I am satisfied that that is the feeling of the other members of the committee. This is a question of principle—

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. That is it ; have we or have we not this power ?

Mr. HUGHES. That is what we want to find out.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. I understand that the authorities deny that we have the power.

Mr. HUGHES. Would the Prime Minister mind giving the authority to the House?

Mr. FIELDING.—It is provided under the Civil Service Act.

Mr. SPROULE. The Act provides how appointments shall be made to the Civil Service. And, while, as I understand it, it was not intended to take from the House any of its rights in the management of its affairs, still it was agreed that appointments should be made according to the Act, and by the same authority that makes appointments in other portions of the Civil Service—that is, the Civil Service Board. If that be correct, I do not think that this is the way to do it. This involves a charge on the revenue, and is not in order for that reason. But there is the other objection that appointments are to be made by the Civil Service Board and not on recommendation of this committee.

Mr. GERVAIS. Under the Civil Service Act, action with regard to the appointment of an officer of the House of Commons must be taken by the House of Commons. And,

in the case of the appointment of an officer of the Senate, action must be taken by that House. I understand that, by the passing of the Civil Service Act, the House has not been deprived of its power of expression which it gets from the law of nature and not from any enactment. And it has power to express itself to the Civil Service Commission in relation to an appointment. The Debates Committee are simply making a recommendation to the Civil Service Commissioners that Mr. Desaulniers be appointed; that is all we are now doing. If the appointing commission do not want to deal with our recommendation, the time will come to decide whether their action is legal or illegal, right or wrong. But I do not think for a moment that the House of Commons should refuse to recommend a first-class man, who has passed his examination three years ago—before the Board of Civil Service Commissioners was established—and come out of the examination with the highest mark, who has been on the waiting list for three years and has been employed as spare translator on occasions during this time, and who also is declared by the government as perfectly capable of doing his work. We propose that, and I think the House of Commons should express its opinion that Mr. Deslauriers will be a fit and suitable person to be translator of debates. It will rest with the Civil Service Commission to accept the expression of opinion of the House of Commons. That is all we are asking of the House. We may make the recommendation—

Mr. SPROULE. I would like to ask the hon. member (Mr. Gervais) a question. He recommends to the House thus and so; the House agrees to the recommendation—is not that practically carrying it into effect?

Mr. GERVAIS. It is not the same thing at all. Under the new Civil Service Act, the commissioners may declare that our recommendation is not in conformity with all the requirements of the formalities provided for under the Act, and may refuse to accept our recommendation. That will end the matter, unless some other action is taken by this House. But I do not see why this Debates Committee, entrusted by this House at the opening of the session with supervision of the official report of the debates, should be

treated in this way. If so, there will be only one thing to be done, and that is it will be for the every member of the Debates Committee to hand in his resignation. We are making the recommendation; that is all. We are simply making a recommendation, which we though the Civil Service Commission might accept or ignore.

Mr. SPROULE. To settle the question, I rise to a point of order. I ask your ruling, Mr. Speaker, if this motion is in order in the face of the law.

Mr. ETHIER. Although I am a member of the Debates Committee, I was not present when that recommendation was adopted, and I think the committee has not taken the proper step to obtain the appointment of a translator. I understand that the translators of the debates are governed by the Civil Service Act and that they are under the control and authority of the Speaker as head of the Department of the House of Commons. According to the Civil Service Act, I understand that the head of the department, on the certificate of the deputy head, who in this case is the clerk of this House, may ask the Civil Service Commission to appoint such an officer, and, thereupon the Civil Service Commission has power to appoint him, and this in accordance with section 21 of the Civil Service Act amendment, with or without

WEAR



Masson's Shoes

examination. I have no doubt that Mr. Desaulniers who has passed the required examination before the Civil Service Act was in force, if appointed, would fulfil the duties of the position satisfactorily. But I do not think the proper course under the Civil Service Act is for the Debates Committee to recommend the appointment of such an officer. I think this is a case in which the Civil Service Act must apply.

Mr. FIELDING. Might I suggest that instead of asking for the ruling of Mr. Speaker, we might accept the suggestion of the hon. member for Victoria and Haliburton (Mr. Hughes), that, if there be a doubt as to the legal interpretation of the Act, we endeavour to have that doubt removed by obtaining the opinion of the Department of Justice. Happily, there is no difference of opinion as to the man recommended. The understanding, however, is that the House has agreed to permit its officers to be treated in the same way as officers of the Civil Service; and in the case of a technical officer to be appointed under the Civil Service Act, the commission would have to be satisfied that he was qualified, and that the nature of his services came within the scope of the class to which it was proposed to appoint him. Applying that rule to this case, it is suggested that the Civil Service Commission must deal with this application.

Mr. HUGHES. Under the law, how could the matter be brought before the Civil Service Commission? We must look at that commission through smoked glasses.

Mr. FIELDING. I do not wish to interpret the law, but rather to act upon my hon.

friend's own suggestion. This same question may come up again, and it is as well that we should have a clear understanding of the application of the new Civil Service Act to the officers of the House of Commons. I would therefore suggest that my hon. friend do not press his motion to-day; and as we all have the same object in view, every good end will be served by adopting the suggestion which has been made.

Mr. GERVAIS. Acting on the suggestion of the Minister of Finance, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. Wherever in one of the departments an officer is appointed by order in council, an officer of this House is appointed by resolution of the House; but as an order in council can only appoint a person who has been recommended by the Civil Service Commission, so this House can only appoint one similarly recommended. I do not know anything about the action of the committee. In one sense it may be all right, but still I think it is extremely desirable that the provisions of the law should be observed, and I concur entirely on the view expressed by the Minister of Finance that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown or of some legal authority should be obtained for the guidance of the House.

"The time to save is when you're young."

"That's all right, but a fellow doesn't earn anything till he gets well along and then it costs more to live."—*Boston Herald*.

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We are forming NOW a CLASS FOR NOVEMBER next in the SECOND DIVISION SUBJECTS

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A STRIKING COMPARISON.

Fourteen years ago, or in 1896, the Montreal Herald asked its readers the question, "Can a man marry on \$1,000 a year?" and requested them to send in their opinions on the subject. Naturally a lot of interesting replies were received, and among others, a young married man gave a detailed account of how he had spent his one thousand dollar salary in supporting himself, his wife, two children and a maid, during the year of 1896. The details are reproduced below and will be found to throw some interesting light on the advance in the price of living during the last ten or fifteen years. The compiler at the time was living in the city of Quebec.

It will not cost any man with a family of a similar size, living in Montreal or Quebec, at the present time, any lengthy calculations to find out the rise that has taken place during the eleven years since the following bill of expenses was made out:

Rent	\$150
Maid	60
Fuel.....	35
Laundry.....	35
Milk.....	30
Baker.....	15
Ice.....	5
School (1 child).....	10
Personal Tax.....	2
Newspapers.....	6
Doctor.....	8
Snow Tax.....	5

Groceries.....	120
Market and butcher.....	150
Insurance, furniture.....	5
Clothing.....	172
Pocket Money.....	52
Unforeseen.....	30
Life insurance (\$2,000).....	40
Benevolent Society (\$500).....	7
Balance in Bank.....	63
Total.....	\$1,000

How would a man like to start out to-day and do likewise on one thousand dollars a year. Instead of \$63 in the bank at the end of the year he would more likely have a pile of unpaid bills and a number of collectors at his door. First, where is it now possible to get a decent house to accommodate a family of four for \$12.50 a month? It is difficult nowadays to get one room in a residential district for the price. Would a man having to support a wife and two children on one thousand a year be likely to keep a maid at the present day? If he attempted to, he could hardly get one for the munificent salary of \$5 a month. An examination of all the other items in the list will speak more eloquently than words and cannot fail to give a fair idea of the growing burden the home builder of to-day is called upon to support. It will also conclusively show how unjust it is to keep public officials, clerks, book-keepers, etc., at salaries which were scaled to meet the cost of living over twenty years ago, and how hardly the increased and ever increasing cost of living bears upon those helpless people, whose incomes are limited and fixed.

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

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Correspondence.

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

Statistics of Growth.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

In the issue of *The Civilian* of the 14th instant, the inversion of a figure made a difference of \$3,000,000 in the total issue of postage stamps for the year ended 31st March, 1909, and I rise to remark that instead of \$6,216,011.00 your paragraph should have read \$9,216,011.00. Perhaps the error is not worth taking valuable space to rectify, but one does not care to see misleading figures quoted without uttering a protest. Would it be of interest to your readers to know that so great is the expansion of our country, and so rapid, that the coming year promises to see a greater issue in postage stamps than has been — well into the \$12,000,000.00 mark. That for a young country is going some, and as the use of postage stamps is conceded a fair index of the country's progress, we shall be outgrowing our present everyday clothes in a few years, and be obliged to have new measurements taken that will afford room for our constantly increasing proportions.

W. A. CODE.

Postage Stamp Branch,
P. O. Dept.

Ottawa, 24th Jan., 1910.

* * *

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Who writes that stuff, "At the Sign of the Wooden Leg"? I don't object so much to the "dish up" as I do to the title of it. What in thunder the title has to do with the matter I haven't been able to see. And as there are a few of us who have unfortunately been fated to wear one it reminds us too keenly of our misfortune. I have not digested the last issue as yet, but only skimmed

over it. I notice that in Peter Pan's effusion, he speaks about the gopher's howl. Well, if you ever saw a gopher—and I have seen hundreds of them—you would know they would not hurt a chicken, hardly. They are about the size of a red squirrel. Well, this is not your funeral, of course, and you have troubles enough of your own. But Peter Pan should be sure of his facts before he lapses into poetry (?).

Always yours,
GOOD FRIEND.

Ottawa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

—
By *Fickwick*.

STURDY PATRIOT.—Your fears are quite unfounded. Von Ludwig is *not* a German spy.

* * *

CONSTANT READER.—The most maligned profession next to that of the plumber is undoubtedly that of the Civil Servant. At the same time, the Civil Service joke is decidedly the most popular.

* * *

INTERESTED.—Lord Northcliffe has appointed Mr. Willison, of Toronto, editor of one of his London papers. There is every reason to believe that, as you suggest, he endeavoured to secure one of the Editors of "The Civilian" for this position. Owing, however, to the strict anonymity observed by these gentlemen, he was not able to approach them.

* * *

ANXIOUS.—The rumour that the Ottawa Trades and Labour Council are going to take action because Wilfred W. Campbell, a Civil Servant, *will* make a side line of poetry, is quite unfounded.

* * *

ENQUIRER.—You are incorrect. The lengthy quotation in the Russian tongue which you enclose is *not* one of Tolstoi's latest novels. It is merely the name of one of the new Doukhor villages in the North West.

Athletics.

Ten Pins.

As Harry Lauder would say—"the burning question is, 'do you use a Mineralite or a Tifco?'" If you are a frequenter of the alleys you will oft-times hear this question injected into the conversation. Both make of balls have their champions, recent results, however, would indicate that the "Tifco" has something on its more expensive rival. It is not the object of the writer to recommend either; the more important question is, "does the use of a patent ball effect the score?" Having had more or less experience with all makes of balls, the answer must be undoubtedly it does, but as to just what extent it is a difficult matter to calculate.

If we take the six leaders in the C. S. League, we find four that use patent balls, while two up to the present have used the ordinary lignum vitae. It is safe to assume then that the use of a patent ball does not make any material difference in the score, and we are of the opinion that, given any ball, these same six individuals would have found their way to the top of the class because their long suit is—accuracy and attention to details. Observe any one of the six leaders when bowling a match, and the secret is disclosed. Not a ball is delivered until they are certain that the pins are properly spotted, that neither opponents or spectators are liable to interfere with their delivery, and that they have their proper distance and balance. There is nothing mysterious nor supernatural about it. Accuracy counts 70% in your total.

The team standing and individual averages to February 7th follow:—

	W.	L.
Interior	13	2
Mint...	13	2
Bureau...	13	2
Pub. Works	12	3
Statistics	11	5
Agriculture	9	7

P. O. Dept.	5	8
Customs...	6	10
Interior II.	4	11
E. Block and Audit	5	11
Militia...	4	10
Ry. Commission	1	13
Savings Bank	1	15

INDIVIDUAL ACTUAL AVERAGES.

Name.	Games.	Aver.
Archambault	15	559.2
Douglas	15	548.
Payne...	15	522.
Hutton	14	512.4
Stewart	15	510.4
H. Shore...	13	509.3
Morin	15	508.6
D. Shore	14	502.8
Edwards	15	501.3
Clendinnen	12	498.4
Foster	15	494.3
Jamieson...	13	493.
Turcotte	12	493.
Reardon...	14	491.5
Howe...	15	491.
Reynolds	8	490.3
Baker...	15	489.9
Shea	15	489.
Shaw	16	489.
Jobin	14	488.
Allen	14	483.8
Thomas	16	483.6
Bain...	13	482.3
Lindsay...	16	482.
Goddard...	16	481.5

AVERAGES WITH HANDICAP.

Douglas	573
Thomas	571
Clendinnen..	565
Shaw...	565
Baker	564
Reardon	562
Stevens	562
Foster..	562
Jamieson	561
Archambault	559
Hutton	559
Cooper	559
Armstrong	558
Jones	558
H. Shore	557
D. Shore	557
Lapointe	557
Morley..	557
Brown	557

"HEARTS OF OAK."

By *Pickwick*.

Since the days of brave Sir Francis Drake,—
The days of the long ago,—
When our fathers fought and our fathers died,
To beat the Spanish foe,—
Our ships have sailed a hundred seas,
Our sailors have fought and bled.
In many a battle, many a clime,
By valiant captains led.

Our Isle has oft' been threatened since,
O'er the seas by foreign foe,
By Spaniards, French, and Dutchmen brave,
But we laid their proud fleets low.
In our present day there are people who say
If our warships had to fight,
Our navy is not what it used to be,—
The country's in grievous plight.

Our navy is not what it used to be,
The ships have altered, true;—
'Stead of ships of wood, we have ironclads,
But the're manned by a British crew.
Our ships are not what they used to be,—
We'll agree with the people who croak,
But the men who man them are ever the
same,—
British seamen with "hearts of oak".

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS INTER- VIEW SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Representatives of the Railway Mail Clerks from all parts of Canada waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux recently and asked that the maximum salaries of first class clerks be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum.

It was pointed out that first class Railway Mail Clerks, even with the mileage allowance included, earn much less than clerks in the inside service.

The delegation also asked for the flat increase of \$150 which has been given to the inside service. Ministerial consideration was promised.

The delegation included W. E. Jesop and D. J. Walker, of Toronto,

president and secretary respectively of the Railway Mail Clerks Association.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LITER- ATURE.

The Civilian begs to acknowledge receipt of the following pamphlets by courtesy of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Auxiliary:

1. Annual reports of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association for 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909.

2. The Business Value of Civil Service Reform.

3. A Primer of the The Civil Service and the Merit System.

4. Democracy and a Permanent Civil Service—by Abbott Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University.

5. The Relations of Civil Service Reform to the Appointment of Teachers in the Public Schools—by Beverly W. Bond, Jr.

6. Civil Service Reform, an address by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York.

7. Twenty-five Years of Civil Service Reform, an address by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

8. Every Man on His Own Merits, an address by William W. Vaughan.

9. The Merit vs. the Spoils System, by Edward Cary.

10. Criticism of the Examination System—an answer, by Theodore Roosevelt.

11. The Merit System in Municipalities, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

12. Patronage in the Public Schools, by Luck M. Salmon, Professor of History, Vassar College.

The Civilian would be glad to lend any of the above to subscribers on application.

Personals.**Appointments.**

Agriculture Dept.—Oscar Robitaille and Edward Lisle, to 3 B.

Customs Dept.—Perry A. Nood and Jos. A. Derry, to 3 B.

Finance Dept.—N. C. Gallagher has been appointed to a position in the Assistant Receiver Generals office, Toronto.

Interior Dept.—E. T. Minnie to 3 B.

Railways & Canals Dept.—C. E. Campbell to 2 B.

Post Office Dept.—Eugene Pelletier, Wm. J. Walsh, and J. A. Pelletier, to 3 B.

Public Works Dept.—Miss M. M. Casey to 3 B.

Transfers.

Post Office Dept.—Mr. Gustave Valois, Railway Mail Clerk in the Montreal Division to the office of the Post Office Inspector at Montreal.

Chas. J. Furlong, clerk in Div. 3 A of the Inland Revenue, Inside Service, has been transferred to the Outside Division at London as Asst. Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Emeline S. Jackson of the Winnipeg P. O. to Div. 3 B, Inside Service.

Promotions.

Interior Dept.—E. F. Drake, Forestry Branch, from 2 B to 2 A.

A. A. Pinard, Timber, Grazing & Irrigation Branch, from 2 B to 2 A.

C. C. Pelletier, from 2 A to 1 B.

F. N. G. Cunuing, Lands & Patents branch from 2 B to 2 A.

Interior Dept.—The following clerks have been promoted from 3 B to 3 A; Henry Sherwood, Godfrey Pereira, A. J. Fraser, Jos. P. Dunne, G. A. S. Sparkes, F. G. D. Duntford; also, Geo. Bell to Div. 1 B.

Inland Revenue Dept.—O. Higman and Jas. Fyfe, from 1 B to 1 A, and E. O. Way, from 3 B to 3 A.

Post Office Dept.—R. Laurier and H. Dubreuil of Montreal Post Office to the Junior 2nd Class.

Resignations.

His Honour Wm. Ward Spaks, Judge of the County Court of the County of Yale, B. C., has retired from office.

Hon. Jos. Dubuc, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Manitoba, has retired from office.

Mr. Theophile Dennis of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, has resigned.

L. M. Chitty, assistant Superintendent of Labor under the Finance Dept, has resigned.

E. G. Ryley, of the Mines Branch, Interior Dept., has resigned from January 13th.

Miss Jennie E. Henry of the Forestry Branch of Interior Dept., has resigned from the 15th February.

Miss L. E. Lundy of the Post Office Inspector's Office at Toronto has resigned from the 15th January.

E. E. Lacasse of the Calgary Post Office has resigned.

E. O. Schoefer and M. R. Fliun of the Halifax Post Office have resigned.

Superannuations.

Mr. A. G. D. Taylor of the House of Commons staff has retired on superannuation from January 1st.

Jos. Samson of the Marine Dept., Quebec, has retired on superannuation.

Deaths.

J. C. A. Modore of the Post Office Inspector's office Montreal, died on the 27th of December.

A. Frame, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Halifax, died on the 23rd of December.

John Sando, sub-collector of Customs under the port of Niagara Falls, died on the 19th January.

Richard Kimmitt, preventive officer of Customs at the port of St. Catherines, died on the 6th January.

T. J. Pratt of the Post Office, Calgary, died on the 6th January.

Gerald Gorman, of the Dept. of Agriculture died recently.

Samuel MacDonnell Inspector of Customs for the Province of Nova Scotia died on the 31st of December.

Alex. Northwood, Railway Mail Clerk, London Division, died on the 30th December.

Rodolphe Lafferrière of the House of Commons staff died on the 17th of January.

General.

Miss M. McDonald has resigned from the Audit Office and has been married to Mr. Gordon O'Leary, Civil Engineer.

Mr. Harold Fraser of the Inland Revenue Department Brockville has been granted two months leave of absence.

Robert Telford has accompanied the Hon. W. Paterson on his mission to the West Indies.

It is understood that Mr. Anstin Bill and Miss Honston of the Finance Dept. are to be shortly transferred to the Annuities Branch of the Trade and Commerce Department.

No. 186 Second Ave. is the rendezvous of many Civil Servants who go there to cheer up their good friend Herb Robertson who has been confined to his house for some time.

Three months leave of absence has been granted to Mr. Henry Grignon of the Contract Branch, Marine and Fisheries Dept., on account of ill-health.

Mr. C. W. White, officer in charge of the revenue department of the Marine & Fisheries Department, has returned to his office after a serious illness.

Mr. A. W. Campbell the new Deputy Minister of the Railways and Canals Department took charge of the department on Saturday, February 5th.

J. K. Scannell, District Engineer of the P.W.D. of St. John, N.B., after two weeks in Ottawa on official business, has returned.

On the 25th of January Miss Clemence Bunell of the P.O.B. was married to Mr. W. H. O'Hallaran of the M.O.B. Mr. and Mrs. O'Halloran will reside in Ottawa.

The sympathy of a wide circle of friends is offered to Mr. B. Chilton of the Privy Council Office in the death of his wife.

The many friends of Mr. L. B. T. Frost of the accountants branch of the Customs Dept. will be pleased to hear that he is recovering rapidly from a serious operation.

U. Valiquette of the Chief Engineer's branch of the P.W.D. has returned to work feeling quite strong again; he had been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Congratulations are offered to Mr. A. H. McKee of the Railways and Canals Dept., who has just returned from New Brunswick where he secured to himself a bride from his native town.

The many friends of Mr. O. Lefebore, Assistant Chief Engineer of the P. W. Dept., will be pleased to hear of his return to work after being laid up for two weeks by typhoid fever.

Mr. A. L. Biggas, junr, Assistant Chief Engineer, who was laid up with typhoid, has returned to work.

Mr. Brown, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Public Works Dept. left for a trip to Nova Scotia on official business.

H. J. Lamb, P. W. D. district engineer of London Ont.; J. J. Ling, P. W. D. district engineer, Toronto Ont.; P. E. Arnyot, P. W. D. district engineer of Father Point, Que.; C. E. W. Doadwell, P. W. D. district engineer of Halifax, N. S.; and Jeffrey Stead, P. W. D. district engineer of Chatham, N. B., who were here on official business for their different offices and who also attended the convention of the Civil Engineers, have all returned home.

Preparations are already being made at the Geological Survey for moving to the new Museum. The Indian specimens are packed ready for transfer and many of the Natural History specimens are as they will be shown in the Museum. Many large mammals are being set up, the latest being two Alaskan moose, the largest American mammal.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB OPENING.

The Officers and Board of Management held a reception on Tuesday evening last, the 1st inst., at the Club Rooms, 75 MacKenzie Avenue, which was attended by the majority of the members and their friends. A most enjoyable time was spent in the discussion of various topics, principally in connection with the development of the Club. Several new names were added to the list of members. Several songs were contributed by Messrs. Chas. Parkinson, Andrew Masson, W. Barril, A. Morriset, Chatillon, Eugene Belleau, &c. Light refreshments were served. Mr. Geo. S. Hutchinson, the president, and the members of the Board, looked well after their guests, and mutual congratulations were flowing. Mr. Wensley Thompson was chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Developments along the lines of confraternity have been gradual among the civil servants of Ottawa. From gatherings of men discussing their official affairs sprang meetings and arrangements for their social benefit. The Civil Service Association was started and is now a most important influence. Ice and coal companies were formed, a Loan and Savings Corporation instituted, a concert here and there, a departmental banquet held now and again, all tended to increase the social intercourse among members of the service with the result — a Club of their own. This has now been accomplished. Premises were rented from the Government at 75 MacKenzie Avenue. At a meeting of the members the following officers were elected :—

Geo. S. Hutchinson, President ;

P. F. Marchand, 1st Vice-President ;

Controller Hinchey, 2nd “

Alban E. Chamberlain, Secretary ;

W. A. Fraser, Treasurer,

and a Board of Management consisting of

Messrs. J. Gobeil, J. W. Reid, F. Grierson, E. A. Primeau, Gustave Emond, G. H. Wattsford and Wensley Thompson.

Immediately preparations were made for furnishing, lighting, decorating, &c., with the result that the service now has a Club with a smoking and reading room fitted in a most pleasant manner, chess, card and writing rooms, a board room, cloak room, &c. The smoking and reading rooms are beautifully furnished in mission oak, velvet pile carpet and red rep curtains. The large easy chairs and lounges are especially comfortable. There is a large fire grate in each room, and over the mantel of one hangs the portrait of Sir Wilfrid, and over the other that of Mr. R. L. Borden. The Club only requires a visit to satisfy the most pessimistic that success is already assured. The membership now numbers over 300, including the highest officials and the most capable men in the service. The fee is \$10.00 per annum. To be a member of such a Club is privilege that is available to every member of the service, and a privilege that should certainly be exercised.

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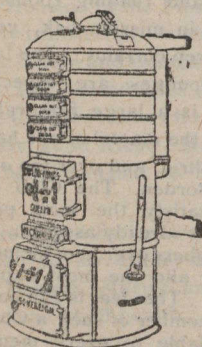
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