

# THE CIVILIAN

VOL. VI.

NOVEMBER 14, 1913.

No. 15

## THE DOMINION ARCHIVES.

**The Branch of the Public Service that Keeps the Records of Canada's Life and Growth.**

A nation's career determines its Archives. The four hundred years of Canada's growth abounds with a wealth and variety of human interest. A great world awakening, the herald of a new civilization, gave her birth. With a dauntless courage and a jealous loyalty to their sovereigns, rival seamen explored her shores and revealed the wealth of her lands. An heroic faith in her future inspired her first colonists with a persistent perseverance. Her Missionaries in piercing the wilderness and suffering the tortures of native savagery set new limits to human endurance. The adventurous zeal of her explorers opened the lands where now two nations dwell. The waters of the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Illinois revealed to them their secrets. Nor is the less romantic task of settlement and colonization devoid of interest. The transplanting of the Institutions of France in a crude New-world soil was a work worthy of the genius of a Richelieu and of a Colbert. And then the crisis came. In the greatest drama of the 18th century Canada played a leading role. On the Plains of Abraham the destiny alike of the New World and of the old was fixed. Henceforth Canada's course followed new channels. Her institutions changed, a new race sought shelter on her shores and two peoples, till now inveterate foes, united for the development

of her vast resources. Settlement advanced, new institutions were designed to meet the ever-changing needs. A realisation of the dangers of separation induced the British Colonies to form a closer union. A federation was completed containing a regard for cherished interests of the individual colonies with provision for the larger concerns of public advantage of Canada. The federation expanded and was made to extend from coast to coast. And now a two fold problem has arisen—the fostering and directing of a national spirit in which the difference of race, of creed, of political tradition may blend harmoniously, and, in concert with the other members of the family, the evolution of a new and vaster scheme of government which may unify and organise the nations of the British Empire. These are the conditions which determine the character of Canada's Archives.

### **The History of the Canadian Archives.**

While as early as 1731 the preservation of the records of the colony had been considered by the government, it was not until 1872 that the movement which resulted in the present Archives establishment had its origin. As the result of a petition presented to Parliament setting forth the disadvantages under which authors and literary enquirers laboured in



not having access to historical records, a sum of money was granted for the purpose of making a preliminary investigation into the extent and state of preservation of the public records. Mr. Douglas Brymner was selected to conduct the inquiry and during the first year confined his attention to the records already within the country. In 1873 his investigations were extended to Canadian Archives stored in various British repositories. Reports were made on the records of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Tower of London, the War Office, the Public Records Office and the British Museum. In the following year these searches were continued by the Abbé Verriault and were extended to include the more important sources in France and on the Continent such as the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the National Archives, the Departments of Marine and of Foreign Affairs of France and the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg.

This survey completed, the work of collecting the records began. Under directions from the Secretary of War of Great Britain, a most important series of original military documents were transferred from Halifax to Ottawa. From 1883 to 1887 further investigations were conducted into the French sources by Mr. Joseph Marmette. Calendars were prepared by Mr. Marmette and these, when published, served as an index to the Canadian Material in the French Archives and as a guide for the work of transcription. In 1884 Mr. Brymner began the publication of the Calendars of the Haldimand papers, a work which revealed to the public the extent and importance of the documents being collected in the Archives. The acquisition of historical records already within the country was not neglected.

From various sources, public and private very valuable papers were received. In 1886 new series of papers were opened in London and the transcription commenced of the Military Correspondence of the period of the Seven Years' War and of the Colonial Correspondence in the Public Records office, London. This series of Colonial Office Records is one of the most important single series in the Canadian Archives and the calendars of its contents occupy the Annual reports of the Dominion Archivist for the years 1890 to 1902. The State Papers relating to the other British colonies, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island were likewise transcribed and their calendars published. A step of far reaching importance in the history of the Dominion Archives was taken in 1897 when a departmental Commission was appointed to report on the state of the public records. The Commission examined the records belonging to the various departments and reported on their character and state of preservation. They recommended the concentration of public documents, prior to the federation of the provinces, under the custody of the Dominion Archivist and indicated the classes of papers which should be transferred to the central office. In 1897 the examination of the documents in France was resumed by Mr. Edouard Richard and the results of his investigations were embodied in a special report published in 1899. The work of the Archives suffered a most severe loss in the death of Dr. Brymner in 1902. During the thirty years of his connection with the work, a broad and solid foundation had been laid for the establishment of a National Archives.

A successor to Dr. Brymner was not selected until 1904 when Dr. Doughty, the present Dominion



Archivist, was appointed to that office.

Dr. Doughty's first report outlines the policy which has since been pursued. A thorough examination of the records within the Dominion was recommended in order to avoid duplication in transcription and the erection of a suitable building was urged as an essential step before the government would be justified in attempting to centralize its records. Through the generous and sympathetic support of the Honorable Sydney Fisher, the Minister then in charge of the Branch, the building which is now occupied by the Archives was erected in 1906. The work of collecting records was then pursued with vigour. Through the influence of Lord Minto, the Archives received from the office of the Governor General a valuable series of papers consisting of the originals of the despatches from the Colonial Office to the governments of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver, and British Columbia. Following the suggestion of the Records Commission of 1897, documents from the Privy Council Office, from the Department of the Secretary of State, from the Militia Department and from the Department of the Interior were transferred to the Dominion Archives. The work of investigation and transcription abroad was placed in charge of Mr. H. P. Biggar whose research in the field of early Canadian history made him familiar with the European sources. So great has been the acquisition of new material that the Archives has already outgrown its building and the work is now seriously impaired through the lack of proper accommodation.

#### **The Contents of the Canadian Archives.**

The manuscript material at pre-

sent in the Archives falls into two main divisions—the records of the French period and the records of the British period.

The French correspondence is contained chiefly in the series F of the Canadian Archives. The Canadian Series F includes the series B, C11, D, F, and G of the Colonial Archives of France. The French series B contains the ministerial correspondence and orders and despatches of the King to the governors and other officers of the several colonies in North America. It covers the period from 1663 to 1789, and, up to the present, transcripts have been made from the beginning to 1733. The series C11 is composed of the letters sent to Versailles from the governors, intendents and other officers of the colonies. It contains five subdivisions. The first contains the correspondence from the officials of Canada in which the story is told of the adversities and conquests, the hopes and fears of the infant colony. The second relates to Acadia. The third contains documents concerning the boundaries of the French and English Colonies in America and the relations between Canada and the United States for the period from 1651 to 1818. The fourth relates to Ile Royale and Ile St. Jean, and the fifth to the colony of Plaisance in Newfoundland. These two series compose the Correspondance Générale and are mutually complementary. The French series D contains correspondence relating to the colonial troops, while in series G are found the census returns of Canada, Acadie, Terre-neuve, Ile Royale, Ile St. Jean and Miquelon, as well as the church registers of marriages, baptisms and burials at Louisburg and on Ile St. Jean under the French regime. The French series F, known as the Moreau St. Mary Collection contains miscellaneous correspondence



relating to the various North American colonies. It includes documents relating to Louisiana, the voyages of LaSalle and the discovery of the Mississippi.

More recently transcripts have been made in *les Archives des Affaires Etrangères*, the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, and *les Archives Nationales*. In addition to these larger collections, there are several smaller series of great value such as the correspondence between Mgr Laval and the Prefect of the Propaganda, at Rome, the correspondence of the Marquis de Montcalm and the journal of Bougainville's expedition of 1756.

The chief series of documents for the British period consists of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the representatives of the Crown of the Colonies. A distinct series exists for each colony. For the Province of Quebec, which until 1791 included what is now Ontario, the despatches received and sent by the Governor have been copied from the originals in the Public Records Office. In some cases contemporary copies of the letters out and the letters in are preserved in the letter books of the Governor-in-chief. Supplementary to this series are the Murray Papers, the Haldimand Papers and the Bouquet Papers, containing a more complete correspondence of their particular period than is afforded in the Colonial Office records. The letters received and the letters sent by the Governors or Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton have been copied from the originals in London and constitute separate sub-series. The original despatches from the Colonial Office to the Governors of the Province of Lower Canada and the Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Upper Canada have been secured from the office

of the Governor General. The despatches from the colonial governors to the Colonial Office are represented by transcripts from the originals in London, though at the present time a series of the original duplicates is being received. For the period of United Canada, the Archives possesses the originals of the despatches in and the original drafts of the despatches out. In addition, the letter books of the governors supply a duplicate series both of the despatches sent and the despatches received. Copies have been secured of the State Papers of the Hudson's Bay Company for the years 1673 to 1759, and the minutes of the company have been copied for the years 1671 to 1767. Eighty volumes of Selkirk Papers, copied from the originals in Scotland, supply most important information on the history of the middle west. For the colony of Vancouver Island the originals of the despatches to the governor have been preserved for the years 1847 to 1867 and of the despatches from the governor for the years 1858 to 1864. Likewise for British Columbia there are the original despatches to the governor for the years 1858 to 1871 and to the Colonial Office for the years 1864 to 1871.

The value of these series of correspondence cannot be over-estimated. The despatches from the Colonial Office contain the directions under which the government of the colonies was conducted. They indicate the development from the absolute power of the governor to the granting of responsible government and colonial autonomy. Likewise the correspondence of the governors holds the mirror before the growing colonies and reflects, with greater or less fidelity, the varying phases of the life of the colonies, the conflict of opposing opinions and



the gradual evolution of a distinct Canadian sentiment.

Of a similar character and equally important is the original correspondence between the British Ambassador at Washington and the governors of the various colonies. Here may be found a record of international relations essential to a knowledge of the history alike of the United States and of Canada. In the same connection may be mentioned the very extensive correspondence relating to the boundary investigations made under the Treaty of Ghent.

Ranking in the same class as the Colonial Correspondence are the several series of the personal letters of the various governors. The Murray papers have been mentioned. The Durham papers contain important correspondence relating to that most critical period of Canada's history with which Lord Durham was connected. The Bagot papers deal with the difficulties involved in introducing a system of responsible government. The Grey-Elgin correspondence discusses at length such important questions as the Rebellion Losses Bill, the annexation movement, and the negotiations leading up to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

Forming a distinct series of very great value are the Military papers secured from Halifax in 1873 and in 1904. These papers constitute a series of over 4,000 volumes of original correspondence. They throw valuable light on the military transactions of 1812-1814 and on the Rebellion of 1837. The control of Indian Affairs, the building of roads and canals and the general improvement of transportation came within the jurisdiction of the military authorities, so that on these subjects important information is afforded by the military correspondence.

The papers mentioned have been

connected with the office of the Governor General. The records of the other branches of government have likewise been preserved. The original minute books of the Privy Council and Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, the minute books of the Executive Councils of Lower Canada and of Upper Canada have been obtained from the office of the Privy Council. In the same series are the Land Books containing the records of the Executive Councils relating to the appropriation of the lands of the crown. The correspondence of the Civil Secretary to the governor throws much light on the internal operations of government. The remainder of the manuscript material consists chiefly of the official records transferred from various federal departments.

Maps, plans and charts constitute a most important section of Canada's historical records. The collection in the Archives numbers over eight thousand and consists of the plans of exploration, military plans, land surveys, boundary surveys, transportation and postal maps and the regular topographical maps. Mention may be made of a rare copy of the Juan de la Cosa map of 1500, of Major Mackellar's "Plan of the Town of Quebec" made in 1757 and from which Wolfe formed his plan of campaign, of Montcalm's plan of Lake St. Sacrement, of the Murray Survey of the St. Lawrence Valley with its elaborate census of all the parishes in the district, of the Dorchester Survey of Lower Canada and of Simcoe's Plan of the Province of Upper Canada.

In the collection of records illustrative of Canada's development, special attention has been paid to historical paintings, engravings and prints. The pictorial representation of scenes or



events has often afforded most important historical evidence. For the purpose of illustrating works on Canadian history these prints have been used extensively. The collection consists of some seven thousand pictures. The most valuable of the historical paintings is West's "Death of Simon Fraser," presented to the Archives by Lord Lovat, the distinguished head of the Fraser clan. Copley's "Wolfe at Quebec," Erskine's view of Niagara., and the special series prepared by Craig and Reid in connection with the Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec are among the more important original paintings.

(Second article to appear in the next *Civilian*.)

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### PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS.

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"Early Days on the Yukon," — being the historic reminiscences of the late William Ogilvie, D.L.S., F.R.G.S., who founded the government of that territory, has been issued and is the subject of many complimentary reviews.

The postponed quarterly general meeting of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa was called for the evening of the 11th.

The progress of the co-operative movement in Canada and in Ottawa is shown by the decision of the National Railway Association to open a store in the Capital before Christmas.

The annual general meeting of the Civil Service Loan and Savings Society will be held on November 25th. The directorate will present another highly satisfactory annual report.

The annual report of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa is out. *The Civilian* refrains from present comment, but recommends all civil servants to give the report careful study. The table showing the attendance of departmental representatives

at executive committee meetings should not be overlooked.

A special general meeting of the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association was called for the evening of the 12th. The chief business was to consider amendments to the by-laws. Owing to the late date of the meeting it was impossible to get a report of its transactions in this issue of *The Civilian*.

The Department of External Affairs has been moved from the Trafalgar Building to the East Block.

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### OTTAWA C. S. ASSOCIATION.

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#### Annual Report Considered at Quarterly Meeting.

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At the regular meeting of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., the annual report of the officers and executive was considered and a good interchange of opinions was elicited. This report is to be taken up by the annual meeting of Advisory Boards next Tuesday. The report is very comprehensive and gives special attention to Sir George Murray's report and the steps taken to bring into effect those of its recommendations that are approved by the service, also to superannuation, insurance, salaries, promotions, third division and sanitation. A fuller account of the whole matter will be given after the report is dealt with at the annual meeting of Advisory Boards.

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### CIVIL SERVICE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

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The annual general meeting of shareholders of this Society will be held in the Lecture Room of the Carnegie Library on Tuesday evening, November 25th, at eight o'clock.

All members are requested to be present.

F. S. JAMES,  
Secretary.

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1913.



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**HUMAN HORIZONS.**

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If you start to build a tunnel  
Right across from coast to coast,  
Or construct ten thousand buildings  
Where you'll manufacture toast;  
If you start to farm a desert,  
Or you plan to drain the sea,  
Or you build a Tower of Babel,  
Or you grow ten miles of tea;  
And you keep five million workers  
Busy morning, noon and night,  
And you pay them very fairly  
And you treat them squarely—right,  
And through brains and stout persistence  
You acquire a bunch of rock,  
Every jackass in the village  
Starts to rant around and knock.  
You're a villain, you're a blackguard,  
You have surely robbed the Crown,  
All your ducats are ill-gotten,  
People meet you with a frown.  
Through your energy and foresight  
You've provided honest work  
For a whole township of people,  
Yet they prod you with a dirk.  
You're a crook and you have robbed them,  
You're a schemer—public foe—  
You have cheated everybody  
And your moral standing's low.  
That's the way you always get it  
If you meet a slight success,  
Though you give them all a living—  
Such is human gratefulness.  
But if you're a Lord or Baron,  
Or a gink who handles stock,  
And you set about to fleece them  
They will cheer you for a block;  
If you grab their little savings  
And you leave them in the lurch,  
They will pray for you each Sunday  
As they wander into Church.  
So you're sure to be a bounder  
If you try to treat them well;  
You're a dirty low-lived villain  
And you'll surely go to H—l;  
And your money, Yes, it's tainted  
And you're forty million ghouls—  
But what boots it, Gentle Reader?—  
This old world is filled with fools.



# THE CIVILIAN

Devoted to the interests of the Civil Service  
of Canada.

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

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

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

Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1913

*"The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party."*

\* \* \*

*"Entrance to the civil service should be at the bottom, and the custom of securing men from outside the ranks and placing them ahead of old employees should be discouraged, and only resorted to when public interest demands. Civil service protects employees in their positions, but it holds them there in stagnation unless a method be found to not only secure the time of its employees, but to stimulate and reward their ambition."*

## "A FLOW OF PROMOTION."

There is an extremely good word in Sir George Murray's report which should be very carefully noted by some superior critics of the civil service; and, in fact, if it were better understood and more constantly kept in mind by some of those who have the destinies of civil servants in their charge, it would be better for all concerned. That word is given in the title to this piece. Here is the context: Sir George points out that the present tendency and practice is to allow civil servants to remain in their places until they retire voluntarily. This, he says, is a very grave evil; some system of securing retirement is absolutely necessary—"on the one hand in order to prevent officers from continuing in the service after they have ceased to be efficient; and it is equally necessary in order to provide a flow of promotion and to ensure that men of capacity should reach the higher positions at a period of life when they are able to make the best use of their powers."

Anybody who has had administrative experience knows as a fact what anybody who reads human nature can understand as a theory,—that there must be ambition in men if they are to do good team work. Drudge work can be done by slaves, but most of the work that civil servants are called upon to do calls for both skill and capacity, and men of skill and capacity are also men of ambition. Close the door to ambition and you reduce your working power; reduce your working power and you make some of your work impossible. It is like increasing the grade on a railway—there are loads that you simply cannot carry.

But it is not enough merely to leave the door open to ambition. That is done now; but the doorway, in too many cases, is partly blocked by old abuses, old mistakes, old prejudices. The very best men can usu-

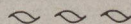


ally get through, and do get through—though not always as the frequent retirements of good men from the service to accept positions in the world of commerce abundantly testify. But a doorway open, yet so hedged about with restrictions as to be negotiable only by a few, means to the many the promise made to the ear and broken to the hope; it means the hope deferred which maketh the heart sick; in the end it is worse than an honest closing of the door and the selection of drudges instead of ambitious people for the public service.

Sir George Murray was requested by the Canadian government to investigate and report upon our conditions because he is a man of ideas who has had a chance to test and select his ideas in the workshop of practical experience. If there is in all the world to-day a man who has had a better chance to learn civil service work by actually doing that work, his name has not come before the public. And there is the word of this practical man, there is the clear command of actual experience,—there must be a “flow of promotion.” Here is no talk about selection,—though that is important, and is dealt with also in the report—here is no talk about the opening and closing of gates for the accommodation of genius or of special qualities; but here is the demand that promotion shall flow like a river, like a crowd along an open road. This means that the average man, the mere everyday worker, shall be borne along in something like regular course, while the abler and stronger is left free to push forward at a more rapid rate.

To hear some people talk, or to note the disapproving way in which ministers and others often receive requests for promotion, one would be led to believe that the desire to advance in the service is a reprehensible thing and that the man who seeks to advance embarks upon a nefarious

scheme and must be repressed. The mere pretender, the man who seeks promotion without merit, certainly should be repressed. But nowhere in the comprehensive report of Sir George Murray is there any indication that this promotion-seeker is a menace or difficulty of enough importance to make necessary any organized system for his repression. But, on the contrary, it is indicated very clearly that the ambition to rise is a thing to be cultivated. And not only cultivated but provided for. Let there be the “flow of promotion,” so that ambition may be satisfied, young men given prizes and opportunities worthy of their powers, and the whole service stimulated to its best work.



#### THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB OF OTTAWA.

Every man owes a debt to his profession. The *idea* of a Civil Service Club is a sound one. There *ought* to exist such an institution. Is it too much to say at the present moment when the Club is finding its feet and requires only some sound financing to put it on a paying basis, that it is the duty of every civil servant with a salary of over \$2,000 to join it and support it? Not all such civil servants are necessarily “club men,” but there are few who do not once in a way need this instrument of civilization. And ought we not to be able to appeal to all such to be willing to give \$20 a year, for value received in having such a thing in existence?

TORTURED — “Nobody knows how I have suffered,” she complained.

“Does your husband abuse you?” her friend asked.

“No, but he can sit for hours without hearing a word that I say.” — *Chicago Record-Herald.*



## At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

### Drinking Again?

Taking them by and large, that is to say, with a proper allowance for accidental and incidental differences, and neglecting the figures after the decimal point—expressing it in round numbers, so to speak—there is not much to choose, if choice were offered, between opening a Chinese laundry in British Columbia and obtaining a certificate for promotion from the Civil Service Commission.

I am not one of those, mind you, who draw long faces over civil service prospects. I cannot, in fact, draw an ordinary rectilinear figure over a sheet of paper and be sure that my work will be properly identified. How then can I be accused of drawing a long face? The alibi is complete. But I must say that I am growing discouraged in my efforts to impress the Commission with a sense of my fitness for a more exalted position and bigger pay.

Away back in 1908, the year of the appointment of the Commission, I was a struggling clerk smarting under the injustices appertaining to "worth by poverty depressed." You will be able to pick me out now without reference at all to my wooden leg. Yes, I was that man. But the appointment of the Commission gave me hope. My days in Egypt were over, so I thought. The Lord had raised up Moses, and Aaron too,—I had no fear of Aaron's rod in those days,—who would open up a way through the Red Sea of party favoritism, who would call down manna from heaven and call forth water

from the rocks and obtain easy terms for us from the powers that be, for I had no definite knowledge then of the ten commandments and the forty years of probationary service. It was so good to see a road through the Red Sea that I did not worry, as I did not know, about the journey through the Blue Wilderness.

Well, to get out of this entanglement of Hebraic metaphor, I put on my hat, the day after the plumbers surrendered the commodious offices in the Trafalgar building to the Commissioners, and went to call on them. I expected to find a large open court room, without green baize doors. In the centre of the room, I imagined, would be a dais, or something of that sort, and two patriarchs with the kindly eyes of old men in their heads, eyes that see life steadily and see it whole, seated thereon. About the room were to be paintings of the opening of the Red Sea, of course, and of St. George and the Dragon and of the Expulsion of the Rump Parliament, et cetera. And, lest the practical be lost in the allegorical, I had also furnished the walls, in my mind, with plain white cards bearing in ordinary black display type, such as is used in barber shops, inscriptions like these:

**First Come, First Served.**

**Promotions While You Wait.**

**Heads Examined Free.**

**Do Us Now.**

**No Extra Change For Repairs.**

I had pictured to myself in fact a combination free lunch hall, sanitarium and royal mint. I who had



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Man's Lunch,  
Full course  
SPECIAL  
50c

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to  
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## Women Appraise FURS by STYLE

Time was, and not long ago either, when certain traditions of cut were observed as regards furs. The precious pelts were considered too difficult to obtain and too valuable to be subjected to the scissors every season, or every other season, either. Now the modern furrier cuts his furs as the tailor cuts his cloth, according to the fashion of the hour. Women look upon clothes as more or less of an investment in which smart cut and good style pay the largest dividends, and they will not put sums great or small into furs if quality is their sole recommendation.

The furs on exhibition in our store have the happy mingling of style and quality, a fact which discriminating purchasers will be quick to recognize. There are some strikingly handsome coats in seal skin and broad-tail, cut with that free impetuosity which distinguishes Eastern garments, and there is not a hint of skimpiness anywhere, although the fashionable shape and classical outlines are cleverly maintained. It takes an artist to cut modes like these. The greater number of them have been reproduced from European models designed for royalty and Trans-Atlantic aristocracy, and are obtainable at such extremely moderate quotations as

**\$275, \$350, \$475 and \$525**

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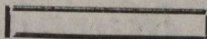
In ST. PATRICK'S HALL (opposite Cartier Square),  
 on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 19th instant, would  
 do well to secure their cards of admission now, as there  
 are less than 100 seats at left the time of going to press.

### THE PROGRAMME FOLLOWS :

- MONOLOGUE - "Mr. Dooley on Christmas" -
- SONG - - - "My Dear Soul" - - -  
                   **Miss Edna Denison.**
- MUSICAL MONOLOGUE- "Our Bazaar" - - -
- PIANO - - - "Faust Waltz" - - - *Gounod-Liszt*  
                   **Miss Irene Miller**
- SONG - - - "Irish Folk Song" - - -  
                   **Mrs. M. J. Bonner**
- MONOLOGUE - "The Workhouse Man" -
- CHANSON "Hai Luli" (Alack-a-day!) and "Song of Spring"  
                   **Miss Flora Aumond**
- MUSICAL MONOLOGUE "E can't take a roise out ov Oi"
- SONG - - - "The Valley of Laughter" - - -  
                   **Miss Leslie Roze**
- COSTER SONGS - "Our Court Ball" and  
                   "The Future Mrs. 'Awkins"
- VIOLIN - (a) "Country Dance" - *Donald Heins*  
                   (b) "Berceuse from Jocelyn" - *Godard*  
                   **Miss Grace Hiney**
- SONGS - - - "HARRY LAUDER" - - -



AT THE PIANO—Mme. Eugene Bolduc, Miss Grace Abson  
 and Mr. Amédée Tremblay.



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lived at the Sign of the Wooden Leg was now to find a happy haven at the Sign of the Glad Hand.

But what happened? I stumbled over a bound volume of the Civil Service Act and Amendments There-to when entering the messengers' room and, when, at last, I was admitted to the presence of the Commissioners, I found the floor so highly polished that on all the walls I seemed to see, not the cheery texts I have told you of, but a staring legend:

**Let him that Thinketh he Standeth  
Take Heed lest he Fall.**

I advanced to the dais, however. I will call it a dais still, for the sake of that dream's sake, although the daises of my previous acquaintance were not supplied by Loose Leaf, Limited. Driving the spike at the end of my right leg into the bird's-eye maple of the floor, I lifted up my voice in supplication. I made known my needs, my wants and my wishes. One of the Commissioners pressed a button. Immediately, but it seemed years I may say for emotional effect, a clerk entered who was ordered to bring box *Wab* to *Wek* from the card cabinet.

"Webster, P. J., Webster, Thomas, Weeks, Wefferman, here we are — Wegg! Wegg, Silas, date of birth so and so, entered service eighteen hundred and so and so, salary at appointment so and so, conduct, ability and religion so and so."

And so and so. The euphonious phrase repeated so often above is not introduced by me to conceal the facts of my life from the public. I report the Commissioner literally. He had an evident desire to keep me in ignorance of the awful truth concerning myself.

"Yes, Mr. Wegg," he continued, "your name is entered in its proper alphabetical position in our card index, and the information requisite for the efficient maintenance of the card filing system will be obtained in your case, as in all other cases, promptly

and without prejudice. Good day."

That was my introduction to the Commission. I went away from the Trafalgar building, if not satisfied, at least relieved, humming to myself with the semi-complacent humility of a believer in the doctrine of election, who has no doubt of the answer to his question, "Is my name written there in the book white and fair?" I mentally substituted card index for book, for poetry cannot stand before modern improvements.

They had my name and address, and I determined to send them my telephone number as soon as I could afford to have a telephone. In the meantime I sat down and wrote a comparatively full story of my life, comprising some three hundred pages of closely printed type, and sent it in to the Commission. With all my desire to advance my own interests, I may say that I was actuated as much by the wish that the card filing system should not prove a failure as by self interest in informing the Commission about my past achievements.

As far as my advancement was concerned, there was nothing doing however. I do not know what benefit the card index received from my contribution of historical knowledge. But I had two strings to my bow, or two arrows rather. I had shot one shaft into the Past, an arrow winged with the goose-feather of history. My other arrow I intended to shoot into the Future, and it was to be winged with the peacock plume of prophecy. I sat me down and wrote to the Commissioners about what I could do if I were given the chance. My first plea had been built on what Browning calls "absolutely truth, fanciless fact." I determined to be guided by his theory and prove that "fancy with fact is just one fact the more." I gave them facts with a flourish to them. Did they bite? Excuse me, did the arrow hit the mark?

Friends, the printer has a way of clipping my articles to fit his procrustean bed of available room for



copy, so I will just say in conclusion and in hopes that I am not infringing on valuable advertising space, that when allowances are made for the human equation and the angle of perspective, the civil servant seeking a certificate for promotion has no time for tears on behalf of the mild-eyed Mongolian who desires to manipulate a mangle west of the Rocky Mountains.

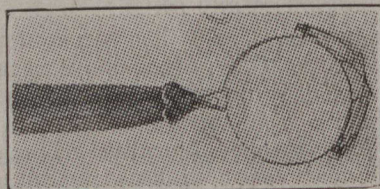
### CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

There are at present twenty-three societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada. These societies are located as follows:— in Ontario: Guelph, Preston, Berlin, London, Brockville, Peterborough, Galt and Ottawa; in Quebec: Magog, Valleyfield, Lachine Locks; in Nova Scotia: Sydney, Sydney Mines, Dominion, Inverness, Glace Bay and Sydney; in British Columbia: New Westminster and Merritt; in Alberta: Coleman, Eckville and Hillcrest; Broad, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man. These societies are run by miners, steel-workers, factory employees, mechanics, farmers, civil servants, and so forth, in every case reducing the cost of living.

It will be noted that, apart from Ottawa and Winnipeg, the large centres where civil servants are most numerous, like Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Vancouver, Halifax, Quebec, Moncton and St. John, are as yet unrepresented in the co-operative movement. With the splendid nucleus of civil servants in the postal, customs, marine, railway, inland revenue and public works services, a competent organizer should be able to get sufficient capital subscribed in each of these centres to establish co-operative stores. Any civil servant desiring information as to the organization and management of a co-operative store will be furnished with full particulars if he will write

to the editors of this journal. In the centres where co-operative stores already exist, it may be well for civil servants to investigate whether becoming identified with these would be of any advantage to them.

A green goods vendor called at the home of a civil servant in Ottawa the other day, and offered some good-looking potatoes at 85 cents a bag. The lady of the house knew that the Co-operative Store was offering potatoes at \$1 a bag, and thought this was a good opportunity to save money. So the vendor got an order for five bags which were duly delivered in the cellar. When the husband came home he was told of the splendid bargain in potatoes, and he descended to the cellar to satisfy himself as to the facts. Being somewhat of a statistician, he knew that two standard bags of potatoes shall fill a barrel, but he found the measure given by the vendor rather scant. To be absolutely certain, he had the potatoes weighed, and the scant measure was verified. He made a calculation, and announced the result to his wife: Those potatoes have cost you \$1.07 a bag. Moral: Beware of bargains that don't compare in all respects with what the Co-operative Store can offer.



From early times the monocle has had many supporters. England has been for years the stronghold of the monocle-wearer. That was because the Englishman realized the ease with which the monocle could be worn. So now, from the Beau Brummel of Victorian England, modern people have inherited the monocle and wear it as a fad decreed by the whim of Fashion. This is one of the season's most popular styles.

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If there is one place more than another that the little bride can obtain entire satisfaction, that place is here; for everything that is modern, everything that is solid and substantial, everything that represents the foundation of a cosy, attractive, well regulated home is here, and to add to the desirability of our stock, our Monthly Payment System offers a convenient, self-respecting form of modern finance. It is the boon of the salaried home-maker.

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REPAIRS.

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**REFORMS BEGUN.****Changed Conditions in Accounting and Control by Treasury Board.**

Steps have been taken to carry into effect the spirit of the proposals made by Sir George Murray in his comprehensive report. One of his first recommendations was the reform of the accounting systems of the several departments, so as to bring them to greater uniformity. This, of course, is a matter which can be carried into effect only after careful consideration of the actual requirements of the public service. With a view to ascertaining what system will yield the best results, the Treasury Board has been authorized by order-in-council to select a committee of officials, or to engage expert accountants, to investigate the whole system and make recommendations.

Another change which has been made relates to the treasury control of expenditure. It will be remembered that Sir George Murray found fault with the present system under which the Treasury Board must give approval in many matters of detail in regard to finance. He proposed, in fact, the abolition of the Treasury Board, its duties, so far as they relate to the civil service, to be performed by a proposed new Appointments and Promotion Board, and, so far as they relate to administration and expenditure, to be relegated either to the Minister of Finance with appeal to the Council or the minister in whose department the matter arises.

The Treasury Board, however, is evidently regarded as too valuable a part of the administrative machinery to be thrown on the scrap heap at this time. It is to be given greater control over expenditures. Under the system hitherto prevailing, the several departments have forwarded their estimates to the Department of

Finance about the close of the calendar year. But, with the whole expenditure thus to be dealt with, and with the meeting of Parliament immediately in prospect, sufficient time was not allowed for complete consideration. Under the new system, items of proposed expenditure will be forwarded to the Minister of Finance from time to time as they are found necessary by the several departments, and these, after investigation, will be forwarded to the Treasury Board with information concerning them. Thus the Treasury Board will be in a position to keep close watch upon expenditure and to adjust the estimates of the several departments more carefully to the limitations of the revenue.

It will be remembered that Sir George Murray criticized the present system as throwing an almost intolerable burden of detail upon ministers, not only because they must consider, as a body, three or four thousand orders-in-council every year, but because each minister in his own department must personally authorize many acts of mere routine. It has been decided that the Treasury Board shall take these criticisms into consideration and shall make a report concerning them with a view to early and effective action. Should the report advocate changes requiring legislative sanction the necessary bills will be introduced at the forthcoming session of Parliament.

The Minister of Finance, Hon. W. T. White, is the prime mover in these reforms. His office makes him chiefly responsible under the present system and gives him special interest in improvement of methods. His experience in management of great business interests qualifies him to judge of the best plans to be followed in administrative work and gives to his advice in such matters the highest value.



### WOMEN'S COLUMN.

In connection with the sorely needed increase in the number of women government inspectors of the United Kingdom, the following resolution appeared on the agenda for the conference, proposed by the Hon. Lily Montagu, and seconded by Miss E. C. Harvey:—

“That the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, having in view the great value and importance of the work of women inspectors in respect of the safety and welfare of women engaged in industry, and the totally inadequate number of women factory inspectors and women inspectors under the Trades Board Act hitherto appointed, earnestly entreat His Majesty's Government to make such substantial additions to this number as shall enable the inspectors to meet successfully the growing demands upon their time and strength created by the continual expansion of industry and increasing industrial employment of women, and to secure the due enforcement of laws passed for the protection of the worker.”

\* \* \*

The Annual Conference of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland was held this week in Hull, and over 600 representatives of affiliated societies were in attendance as delegates, besides the ordinary public who were admitted to the ordinary Conference and Council meetings. The general subject for discussion this year was “The Children of the Nation,” and the various aspects of the question of their care and training, and the degree of responsibility attaching to the State in their regard, formed the theme for a number of distinguished and eminent speakers. The special business of the National Council began on Wednesday, the 8th October, when the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts were presented, and the re-

ports of the various sectional and sub-committees were given. The Legislation Committee had done some useful work during the year in pressing for, and successfully obtaining, the proper representation of women in the administration of the Mental Deficiency Act. At a time when women inside the civil service are demanding a wider field of activity, and claiming the right to assist in the administration of State departments in which women are concerned as citizens and taxpayers equally with men, it is of great importance that we should keep in touch and close relation with outside bodies who are making the same demand. The Association of Post Office Women Clerks has been affiliated to the National Union of Women Workers for two or three years, but this is the first occasion on which a delegate has been sent to the Annual Conference.

### PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Department of Public Works has recently established a paying agency in British Columbia with Mr. C. N. McDonald in charge as agent. Mr. H. A. Wilson is accountant of the agency and Mr. J. J. Healy, assistant accountant. The office secures the prompt payment of wages and other accounts in connection with the work of the Department carried on in British Columbia, and thus does away with the delays under the previous system under which all such accounts had to come to Ottawa. The practice of local payment had been followed to a slight extent previously, but the scope of the agency is now greatly enlarged. Mr. D. McR. Minard of the accountant's office of the Department at Ottawa, has spent some weeks in British Columbia putting the reorganization in force. Mr. McDonald, the new agent, is a veteran of the Civil Service, his first appointment dating back to the 70's. He has, therefore, served under all the Canadian Prime Ministers.



**INTERIOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

The association's final shoot was held on October 25th, the scores of which appeared in the last issue of *The Civilian*.

The spoon winners for the season are: First class.—A. A. Cohoon, 3; A. W. Joanes, 3; W. R. Latimer, 3; H. L. Mainguy, 1; A. McCracken, 1; W. A. Purdy, 1; J. M. Roberts, 2; A. E. Shore, 1; E. Turcotte, 3. Second class.—J. H. Corry, 3; G. N. Clarke, 1; C. A. E. Clendinnen, 1; A. J. Smith, 1; W. Thompson, 3; P. A. Wood, 1.

Spoons presented by Capt. A. A. Pinard for possible scores are included in the above figures and were won by: Messrs. Cohoon, Corry, Joanes, Latimer and Turcotte.

A cup presented by the President J. M. Roberts was won by R. M. Easton with a handicap score of 416 points

out of a possible 420. A. H. Flint and A. A. Cohoon, with a score of 403, were bracketed second.

The water-color sketches presented by Mr. J. H. Brigly, for second class shots, were won by W. Thompson with a score of 527 out of a possible 630; P. A. Wood being second with 452.

J. H. Corry with a score of 512 won a similar event in the third class. R. M. Easton with 377 and C. J. Wallis with 364 were second and third.

The trophy donated by Mr. W. W. Cory. Deputy Minister of the Interior was won by W. R. Latimer whose twelve best shoots, including two at the long ranges, totalled 1,092 points. W. A. Purdy with 1,086 and J. M. Roberts with 1,081 finished a close second and third.

These prizes will be presented on a date to be announced later.

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**When Employees Are Not Free For  
Their Work.**

If a man in a public position owes his place to a political patron he is not free to do his work for the public regardless of the wishes of that patron. When a man holds his position under a civil service law, really in force and really enforced, he is free to give the best that is in him to the public, his employer, free to serve the public without fear or favor. That is one reason why civil service examinations and civil service positions are attractive to the kind of men whom the public wants to have in its service.

From the public's point of view as an employer, the case was admirably stated the other day in a letter by the United States Secretary of Commerce to an Indiana Congressman giving his reasons why the steamboat inspection service should not be put on a spoils basis, but should be run on the basis of ascertained efficiency. He said: "If the supervising inspectors of this service owe their positions in any degree to political influence they would not be as free as they ought to be to enforce the law in cases where they might feel their political friends or sponsors were interested."—C. S. News.

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## A LITTLE TOWN.

By G. R.

One time a little town did lie  
 Within a hollow, fair and green;  
 And, flowing to the open sky,  
 A shining river ran between.  
 One half that little town lay spread,  
 As though asleep, beneath the hill;  
 And at the crest, more quiet still,  
 The other half were lying dead.

And there one time a little boy  
 Was wont to run away from school,  
 For much his rebel heart had joy  
 To break the master's iron rule.  
 He knew the reedy river's brim;  
 And when he wandered up and down,  
 The green old hill, from base to  
 crown,  
 Was friend and fellow unto him.

\* \* \*

O, many years since then have flown!  
 The hill was cleared by ruthless  
 hands;  
 The little boy a man hath grown;  
 Where slept the town a city stands.  
 Yet, when that city seems to frown,  
 Ofttimes the 'little boy' doth sigh  
 For all the rebel years that lie  
 Deep buried with the little town!

---

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

### Papua or British New Guinea.

Not every reader of current literature can state the exact geographical position of Papua. Reference is often made to the diversified interests of the British Empire. The following extract from a book written by the Lieutenant Governor of Papua is illustrative:—

"As in most primitive communities, payment is, according to Papuan ideas, a complete satisfaction in a case of homicide, and it is often very difficult to convince an accused person that such a plea is not allowed in law; sometimes I have had to give up the

task in despair, and have seen a prisoner led off to gaol loudly explaining, with vigorous gesticulations, that he has paid a pig, a tomahawk, and a necklace of dog's teeth for the murdered man, and that it was a great deal more than he was worth. The price of a man varies in different parts of the territory, and, strange as it may seem, in a land where the women do most of the work, the price of a woman is always less than that of a man.

"A northern native who had killed his father excused himself on the ground that 'the old man was not much good,' and a favourite defence to a charge of killing women and children is that 'plenty more he stop' (that is, there are plenty more women and children left).

"A defence which showed that all the world is akin was raised recently at Samarai, where the prisoner urged that the murdered man was a bore. 'All the time he talk, he talk, he talk too much.' Needless to say that his sentence was not a very heavy one."  
 —The Colonial Journal.  
 Harbour.

---

### Doesn't Gran'pa Want to be Sup- erannuated and 'Stay Home' With That 'Little Girl'?

Scene: A departmental office.  
 Phone rings.

*Little girl's voice at phone:* "Is that the Guvverment?"

*Ready-witted clerk:* "Sure, this is It."

*Little girl:* "Well, is my Gran'pa there?"

REX.

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In his "fourth column" article of the 7th instant, the editor of the Ottawa Citizen again advocates the co-ordination of the public works, railways and marine departments in the great construction works in which they now engage separately, with a view to avoiding duplication of work while promoting unity and completeness of design.



## Personals.

*The following list includes changes in the personnel of the service from July 1st to Sept. 30th as far as obtainable. The term Division (Div.) applies solely to the Inside Service.*

### Appointments.

Agriculture Dept.:—J. C. Reid, Div. 2A (Health of Animals); A. E. Conway, messenger; W. A. Brown, Div. 2A (Live Stock); Miss M. C. Carter, Div. 3B (Expr. Farm); Miss H. A. Grange, Div. 3B (Conservation); Miss L. A. Richard, Div. 3B (Seed); H. Rundle Nelson, M.D., medical supt. Quarantine Station at Williamshead, B.C., vice Dr. A. T. Watt, deceased; J. A. MacDonald, Div. 3B (Conservation); J. P. Grant, Div. 3B (Expr. Farm); Jas. R. Fryer, Div. 2B (Seed); W. J. O'Connor, messenger; Angus McKay, inspector Western Expr. Farms; W. H. Delahay, Div. 2B (Patents); Olaf Johnson, Div. 3B (Expr. Farm); T. R. Arkell, Div. 1B (Livestock); R. W. Nichols, Div. 2B (Expr. Farm); Miss Jennie Macauley, Div. 3B (Seed); C. F. Dreher, Div. 2B (Expr. Farm); F. S. Browne, Div. 2B (Exp. Farm).

Auditor General's: — Miss M. E. McLaughlin, Miss M. C. McLean, Miss N. Rigby to Div. 3B.

Customs:—N. J. Darwin, Miss M. M. Bennet to Div. 3B; N. McLaren, messenger, Ottawa; S. S. McLaren, packer, Ottawa; F. R. Service, preventive service; D'Arcy Magee, prev. off., Winnipeg; P. S. Hardy, prev. off., Montreal; T. H. Robinson, prev. off., Halifax; P. G. Lang, prev. off., Montreal; J. H. Hewson, prev. off., Hamilton; A. K. Eatock, D. S. Hindle, M. O'Connell, clerks, Regina; A. B. McIsaac, prev. service; W. T. Hoggens, clerk, London; S. M. Crowe, prev. off., Calgary; J. N. Arthurs, prev. service; D. R. Bell, prev. off., MacLeod; Thos. Kewley, prev. off., Winnipeg; J. J. Chapman, prev. off., Toronto; Geo. T. Easton, prev. off.,

Windsor; J. M. Lamond, clerk, Vancouver; A. C. Carmichael, clerk, Edmonton; H. P. Pollard, clerk, Victoria; H. Ashmore, C. A. McConnell, D. H. Overy, prev. off., Winnipeg; John E. Baird, prev. off., Vancouver; J. E. Foreman, prev. off., Hamilton; C. W. Dodman, prev. off., Hamilton; V. J. Reay, prev. off., Edmonton; Geo. N. Tennant, prev. off., Coutts; Saml. Carberry, Henry Barr, John T. Bailie, prev. offs., Winnipeg; A. C. Salt, prev. off., Abbotsford; J. F. Hunter, sub-coll., Blairmore; P. C. Shaw, sub-coll., Pinhorn; S. A. Harris, sub-coll., Twin Lakes; R. J. Lyle, clerk, Brantford; Jas. Brown, landing waiter, Vancouver; R. McMahon, clerk, Vancouver; Wm. Oakes, prev. off., Winnipeg; A. A. Bacon, prev. off., Vancouver; Geo. E. Adams, clerk, Vancouver; T. J. Emery, prev. off., Niagara Falls; P. G. Reilly, prev. off., Niagara Falls; Thos. J. Fuller, clerk, Quebec; Geo. A. Walker, clerk, Calgary; H. H. Rankin, clerk, Calgary.

### Promotions.

Agriculture Dept.: — Miss Olive Robertson to Div. 3A.

Customs:—H. T. Cross, Regina, to appraiser; W. J. McCaffrey to Div. 1B; Miss Dalton to Div. 2B. The following to Div. 2A: E. A. Miles, F. J. Ward, F. A. Campbell, W. H. Carleton, J. G. Connolly, H. J. Smith, R. M. Persse, J. F. Berton, R. H. Evans, C. G. Ross, J. M. Peaker, W. G. Livingstone, J. J. McGill, C. B. Patten. S. L. T. Frost to Div. 1A; C. P. Blair to Div. 1A; John Dunn to sub-coll., Waterloo; A. B. Sowter to surveyor, Edmonton; F. J. Allan to senior chief, Winnipeg; E. W. Moore to surveyor, Hamilton; T. G.

### Mr. J. W. BEARDER

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Relyea, Toronto, to asst. appraiser; L. A. Beaulac, Montreal, to asst. appraiser; D. P. Christie, Winnipeg, to senior clerk. The following to senior clerkships: John C. Davis, Halifax; Geo. Roche, Halifax; W. C. Acker, Halifax; N. Provost, Montreal; T. F. Slattery, Montreal; T. McCallum, Hamilton; A. McCandlish, Hamilton; Wm. Peebles, Hamilton; Rich. Johnston, London; O. H. Cogswell, Ottawa; Wm. Lang, Peterboro; M. E. Cook, Toronto; A. G. Elson, Toronto; F. H. Lees to sub-coll., Boundary Line.

**Resignations.**

Agriculture Dept.:—Miss Norma Cheney (Com. of Conservation); R. R. McGregor (Health of Animals); M. J. Patton (Conservation); L. J. O. Dore (Accountant); Miss L. Brown (Live Stock); Isaie Trudel (Dairy). Auditor General's:—Miss M. H. McKenna.

Customs:—A. B. Haffner, Inside; J. S. Laird, sub-coll., Essex Centre; W. C. Carruthers, Saskatoon; J. T. Richardson, Humbolt; W. R. Davis, collector, No. Portal; Geo. Sutherland, sub-coll., Cardigan; Jos. A. Chicoine, Pierre Bedard, L. A. Jacques, W. R. Latour, H. D. McIntyre,

Montreal; H. M. Cooke, Kingston; Thos. Mareil, coll., Paspebiac; A. L. Wodehouse, Vancouver; John Langan, Georgetown; N. S. Metcalf, Wood Mountain; Geo. D. Prest, Niagara Falls (86 years of age. No superannuation); E. H. Sheppard, prev. off., Nelson; Alph. Gaumont, Quebec; V. M. Scribner, Ocean Falls; D. A. Cameron, New Glasgow; G. W. Bourne, Portage la Prairie.

**Transfers.**

Customs:—T. G. Relyea, Prescott to Toronto; F. M. Lavoll, Regina to Athabasca Landing; Wm. Goodin, Rock Island to Ottawa (Outside); H. J. Lavelle, Toronto to Ottawa (Inside); F. R. Greer, Vancouver to Ottawa (Outside); T. F. Fitzgerald, Montreal, to preventive service; John Kerr, Edmonton to Prince Rupert; Wm. Gilchrist, Ottawa Outside to Inside; J. L. Rattey, Ottawa Outside to Inside; W. E. Henning, Toronto to Ottawa (Outside); P. J. Malone, Owen Sd., to Port McNicoll; E. C. Holmes, Oakville to Ottawa (Outside); C. C. Eldridge, Vancouver to New Westminster; E. Brownlee, Ottawa to Rock Island; J. W. Millar, Montreal to Ottawa.

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(Recently of the Public Works Dept.)

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CHARLES A. NARRAWAY, Apdo. No. 86, San Salvador, C.A. (Foreign 5c.)

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**The Standard Drug Store - Cor. Rideau and Nicholas Sts.**



### Superannuations.

Customs:—Jos. S. Loyer, Montreal; Jas. G. Waters, Quebec; M. J. Phoran, No. Sydney; Thos. Stinson, St. Andrews; Samuel McKay, Beaver Harbour; H. J. Brehaut, Murray Harbour.

### General.

The marriage of Mr. Farrer Cochrane of the Department of the Interior, to Miss Mary Louise Pope of Charlottetown, was announced to take place in that city on October 28th.

M. Hector Bernier, of the Library of Parliament, is the author of a new French-Canadian novel, just from the press.

C. D. Cliffe, a Montreal newspaper man, has been appointed a government publicity agent.

Miss Marguerite Mills, youngest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Mills, postmaster of the House of Commons, was married by Rev. Dr. Herridge at St. Andrew's Church, on October 29th, to Mr. Harold Worsley Allen.

Mr. Chas. Duguid, of the Department of the Naval Service, and Mr. C. McDonald, of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors, are among the Canadian delegates to the International Navigation Congress in London, England.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm staff, was one of the chief speakers at the recent Dry Farming Congress at Tolsa, Okla.

Mr. Richard Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce, has returned from a six months' round-the-world trip. He went via the Pacific, visited Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan and China, and came home across Siberia, visiting different parts of Europe en route.

Mr. Alexander Johnston, deputy minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was married at Quebec on Tuesday, October 28th, to

Miss Fields of Sydney, C.B. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston left immediately on a honeymoon trip to England.

Mr. Horace St. Louis, a translator on the Hansard staff of the House of Commons, has been very seriously ill.

Mr. William Moxley, connected with the Department of Public Works, was found dead in his bed by his wife on the morning of November 3rd. He was born in Ireland, was sixty-eight years of age, and had lived in Ottawa for forty-five years.

Mr. F. George, a letter carrier attached to the Ottawa Post Office, was presented with a gold-headed cane and a congratulatory address by seventy-two of his mates on completing thirty-five years of service.

Miss Elizabeth Mainville, of the Post Office Department, died on November 4th at the early age of twenty-six years. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mainville of Ottawa East.

Militia orders announce the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel and temporary Colonel Ernest A. Cruikshank to be Colonel. Colonel Cruikshank, F.R.S.C., was formerly Military Archivist in Ottawa, and made his mark in journalism and literature and in the militia before entering the permanent service. He commands Military District No. 13, Calgary.

John Lowe, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture, died at his home in Ottawa East on November 7th at the age of eighty-nine years. He was born in England, came to Canada at the age of sixteen, and, entering newspaper work, became prominent in Toronto and Montreal journalistic circles. As an editor he was noted for his strong advocacy of the development of the Canadian West as soon as it was acquired by the Dominion. He entered the civil service in 1870, was connected with the census of 1871, and held several important posts before he became Deputy Minister of Agriculture in 1888. He retired on superannuation in 1895.