

PAGES

MISSING

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Dairy and Cold Storage.

A Branch of the Civil Service Which, the Ottawa Citizen Says, is "Doing Great Work for Canada."

The newspapers often seek the Departments as places where good material is to be had for descriptive news-writing. The publication of such articles as the one here given does much to explain the civil service to its master,—the public. The whole of this article is from the Ottawa "Citizen" of December 16th last, except the list of officials. The personal element is added in republishing in "The Civilian" because civil servants are interested in one another as well as in the work in which all co-operate. In the heading under which the "Citizen" publishes the article appear not only the words quoted above but these also: "High reputation of country's fruit, butter, cheese, etc., abroad largely due to efforts of the Branch."

One of the genuinely interesting branches of government service is the dairy and cold storage branch of the department of agriculture, at the head of which is Commissioner J. A. Ruddick.

Neither the exterior nor the interior of the offices way up near the top of the Canadian building on Slater street would suggest anything of extraordinary interest. The click of typewriters, the monotonous sound of voices dictating and all the other sounds and sights are common to official and clerical life in any of the other government offices. Nothing suggests the work of untiring agents who cross and re-cross the continent and the ocean with train and steamer shipments of butter, cheese, fruit, etc., all grown in Canada, and all on the way to the best possible market. Nothing suggests the work of other agents who inspect the butter, cheese and fruit that none of poor quality may be placed on the home market, sent abroad or otherwise exploited; nothing suggests the work of other agents whose tasks take them to the

wharves and docks of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, etc., where they represent the Canadian fruit and dairy interests.

Broadly speaking, the work of the dairy and cold storage commissioner's branch falls under two heads: that of production, and that of commercial exploitation, of fruit and dairy produce. Under Mr. Ruddick are: Mr. W. W. Moore, chief of the extension of markets division; Mr. Alex. McNeill, chief of the fruit division; Mr. George H. Barr, chief of the dairy division; Mr. J. C. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner; in addition to one chief fruit inspector, twenty-six fruit inspectors, six assistants in dairying, one inspector of dairy products, one official referee of butter and cheese, two chief cargo inspectors, twelve cargo inspectors, and three refrigerator car inspectors. The clerical staff brings the total number employed by the branch to the figure of about 91.

To make fruit and dairy producers turn out, as much as possible, the very best quality of butter, cheese, apples, plums, etc., is one of

the principal ends of the branch's work. For successful competition with other countries in the market abroad it is necessary that the Canadian standard of quality should be high. For the maintenance of Canada's reputation as a fruit and dairy producer it is necessary that no products of inferior order should be sent out from the country. To begin with, unfortunately, many of the producers neither know how to produce nor to distinguish high quality; many others know in a general way, but are hampered by a lack of knowledge of latest methods, while still others, whose output is of the best order, are unacquainted with the best system of marketing. To combat this ignorance and educate the producers is thus one of the first steps towards ensuring quality, and to this end much has already been done by Mr. Ruddick's branch.

Two chief methods are employed in this educative work. The first is that of lecturing; the second, that of issuing broadcast to all those who may be profited thereby, instructive literature sufficiently interesting to make its perusal a pleasure rather than a duty. Lecturing is done in all parts of the country and large audiences are easy to collect to hear expert advice from the branch's technically equipped educators. As one isolated example of the instructive literature, Mr. Ruddick's own bulletin on the dairying industry in Canada might be cited. This bulletin is not a dry work of facts and figures, like most of the blue books that issue from the government presses. It is an historical and descriptive account of the dairying industry, going back to 1518 when Baron De Lery, that pioneer of Old France, discouraged in an effort to found a colony in the New World, as it was then called, landed his live stock, consisting of horses and cattle, on the barren shores of Sable Island. So it goes on tracing the history of live stock on this side of the Atlantic through the time of

Cartier and Champlain, the Puritans, the great Carignan-Salieres regiment, and on to the present day.

To dairymen it has more interest than one of Parkman's volumes, and in addition its contents, to him at least, are much more worth while. From the experiments of his predecessors in the American stock raising industry he is able to learn which breeds have flourished in this country, which are of pure strain, which he may most profitably purchase and cultivate.

In one year Mr. Chapais, the assistant commissioner, wrote and delivered no fewer than 44 papers on the dairying industry and kindred topics. Mr. Alex. McNeill, of the fruit division, is another lecturer who has won a name in the fruit growing districts by his helpful advice on pests, spraying, pruning, grafting, marketing, packing, and all subjects that bear intimately on the great Canadian fruit industry.

In this way, then, the producers are educated to know the best methods, to produce only up to a high standard of quality. The next important step is to see that only the best quality should be placed on the market for public consumption. Here we come to the work of the dairy inspector and the fruit inspectors. The former officer inspects consignments of butter, cheese, etc., and where need is, prosecutes dealers for selling, and producers for manufacturing butter that is overwatered, cheese stuffed with worthless curds, and all dairy produce that is not up to the mark. Fruit inspectors, whose number varies in accordance with the business of the season, perform the same function with the wares of the fruitmen, examining to see that apple barrels or boxes are not faked with a false top layer, that they are properly packed to admit of no unnecessary damage in transport, and that they are properly shipped.

In these ways the object of ensuring only high quality for the market

is partly, but only partly, attained. There is yet to be considered the period when the fruit or butter is traveling over the continent or in the dark holds of ocean liners, across the seas. It is only a few years ago that Canadian railway companies inaugurated the refrigerator car service, and it is not so very long ago that the branch of dairy and cold storage commenced their work of inspection in these cars. The business of car inspectors is to see that consignments are properly handled, properly stored, and that the temperature maintained is as nearly right as possible during land journeys. Too high a temperature will cause decay that rapidly spreads through a bale of fruit. Too low a temperature will cause freezing. Rough handling or bad storing are injurious in a number of ways.

These car inspectors during the busy season lead the lives of tramps or commercial travelers privileged to travel free across the continent. It is hard to say whether the life is nearer that of the tramp or the drummer. Both elements mix to an almost equal degree. As was mentioned before, they are privileged by the companies to board a train at any point and examine conditions under which fruit or dairy produce is being transported, or, if preferred, they can make the whole journey with the consignment. The reason the railway companies extend the privilege is that they are in the heartiest cooperation with the work. Often damage to consignments and consequent loss of money or reputation is due to the carelessness of officials not properly versed in the technique of the refrigerator car service. Part of the work of the government car inspectors is to give advice, to educate the trainmen and ultimately to save the companies from loss.

The loading of fruit or dairy produce into ships at Montreal and Halifax is also kept tab on by officers of Mr. Ruddick's branch, who report

to Ottawa cases of carelessness or mishandling that may affect the market value of consignments at their British destinations. In this work the branch have the sympathy and cooperation of the steamship companies, which profit by the department's zeal in exactly the same manner as the railway companies.

Now we have the Canadian fruit, the Canadian butter, and the Canadian cheese properly installed in the holds of vessels for transit across the vast bosom of the ocean. There is no lapse in the vigilance of the branch. Agents are at work observing, noting and keeping tab even down there in the lightless holds, but the agents are not human—in intelligence, in perseverance, in constant attention to their duty they are, in fact, almost superhuman. These little agents are known to science as thermographs. Like seismographs, they record by drawing an ink line over the graduated circumference of a slowly unwinding roll of paper. Unlike the seismograph, by which the rumblings of the earth are chronicled, they keep record of temperature in such a way that one of them taken out of its box at the end of the journey across the ocean bears evidence of the temperature in which the Canadian consignments have been stored from the beginning to the end of the journey. It is one of the most important factors in the sound arrival of fruit at its destined ports that a proper temperature should be maintained. If, through fault of the steamship employees, this is not done, the fact becomes evident at once when the thermograph record is taken from the hold by one of the branch's agents at Liverpool, London or Glasgow. In such a case the shipper is apprised of the fact that he may make complaint and the steamship company is also informed so that necessary improvements in the cold storage system may be made.

The fruit safely arrived at its English or Scotch destination, the

vigilance of the branch does not cease, however. At Liverpool, at London, at Glasgow and at Bristol are agents who meet the incoming ships, observe, record and report on the unloading of Canadian cargoes see that they are not let lie too long on wharves or in storage, and advise the shippers if there is any laxity in this respect. These agents, besides, keep the home office at Ottawa advised as to the markets for fruit and dairy produce in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch has nearly a hundred employees on its list, most of them in the outside service. The names of those in the inside service, by grades, are as follows:

Division 1A, J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner.

Division 1B, W. W. Moore, chief, markets division; Alex. McNeil, chief, fruit division; Geo. H. Barr, chief, dairy division.

Division 2B, W. A. Fraser, H. H. Sinclair, R. J. Cochrane, clerks; T. Trudel, J. G. Bouchard, C. F. Whitely, dairy experts.

Division 3A, Mrs. I. L. Henderson, clerk; Miss K. B. Robinson, stenographer.

Division 3B, Miss B. I. Langford, Miss A. Keir, Miss M. L. Elliott, Miss E. B. Collinson, stenographers; Miss M. G. Coulson, Miss F. M. Westman, Miss M. Macdonald, Miss V. Braceland, Mrs. A. H. Hubbell, Mrs. A. Schingt, Mrs. A. Trudel, R. E. Armstrong, clerks; E. W. Painter, messenger. Temporary, H. P. Arsenault and John H. Skuce.

Outside Service. The following are employed by the year: J. C. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner; Joseph Burgess and J. N. Lemieux, dairy experts and inspectors; Wm. Macfarlane, chief cargo inspector; D. M. Macpherson, inspector of dairy products; Harvey Mitchell, V. Bojesen, V. West, I. L. Farrington, A. Hamel, A. L. Andress, H. W. Coleman, dairy experts; H. G. Shufelt,

cargo inspector; P. J. Carey, fruit inspector and packing expert; G. H. Vroom and W. W. Brown, senior fruit inspectors; E. H. Wartman, F. L. Dery, John McCabe, M. P. McNeill, D. M. Robertson, Chris. Campbell, Thomas A. Peters, fruit inspectors; J. G. Bunyan, W. J. Cook, J. H. McLeod (special) fruit inspectors.

There are also over twenty-six cargo inspectors fruit inspectors and refrigerator car inspectors and seven helpers to fruit inspectors who are employed for from seven down to four months in the year.

The foregoing are all employed in Canada. The Branch has also its staff in Great Britain, all employed by the year. These are: A. W. Grindley, chief cargo inspector; Thos. E. Davis, W. Carter, H. E. Shallis, J. A. Findlay, cargo inspectors.

OBITUARY.

Michael McNamara, born in County Clare, Ireland, 70 years ago last March, died in Walkerton on Sunday, Dec. 31st, 1911. He came to Canada when 11 years of age, and to Walkerton some 42 years ago. For some time he conducted a jewelry business, and 32 years ago was appointed collector of customs, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was a magistrate, and a high school trustee ever since the organization of the school. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, and four sons.

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OUTSIDE DIVISION ESTIMATES, 1912-1913.

Salary Increases to be voted to Outside Service — Extracts from Estimates tabled on January 10, on re-assembling of Parliament after Christmas recess—Details interesting to Customs, Post Office and Inland-Revenue Employees.

CUSTOMS.

DETAILS.	1911-1912	1912-1913	Compared with Estimates of 1911-12.			
			Increase		Decrease	
	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports in the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	2,225,000 00	2,425,000 00	200,000 00			
Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of ports and of other officers on inspection and preventive service, including salaries and expenses in connection with the Board of Customs.....	147,500 00	175,000 00	27,500 00			

POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.

POST OFFICES.							
<i>Salaries.</i>							
Chief Post Office Superintendent.....	4,000 00	4,000 00					
Charlottetown.....	22,736 75	22,615 00				121 75	
Halifax.....	68,060 00	69,184 25	1,124 25				
Sydney.....	3,876 00	5,069 75	1,193 75				
Moncton.....	5,069 75	5,382 75	313 00				
St. John.....	65,359 75	67,397 00	2,037 25				
Fredericton.....	11,905 00	12,055 00	150 00				
Quebec.....	81,476 00	88,518 25	7,042 25				
Sherbrooke.....	17,963 50	19,716 00	1,752 50				
Trois Rivières.....	4,345 50	4,658 50	313 00				
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,856 00	4,012 50	156 50				
Montreal.....	433,775 25	495,305 75	61,530 50				
Hull.....	2,584 00	2,997 00	313 00				
Ottawa.....	136,743 75	142,355 50	5,611 75				
Brockville.....		5,168 00	5,168 00				
Kingston.....	32,188 25	33,594 95	1,406 50				
Peterborough.....	16,683 75	18,086 25	1,402 50				
Toronto.....	447,775 25	510,614 00	62,838 75				
Niagara Falls.....		5,168 00	5,168 00				
St. Catharines.....	5,794 00	6,185 25	391 25				
Hamilton.....	111,300 75	114,677 75	3,377 00				
Brantford.....	23,802 00	24,836 75	1,035 75				
Guelph.....	6,909 50	7,868 50	959 00				
Berlin.....	6,909 50	7,144 25	234 75				
Stratford.....	6,987 75	7,790 25	802 50				

POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Continued.*

DETAILS.	1911-12		1912 1913		Compared with Estimates of 1911-12.		
					Increase	Decrease	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
London.....	80,115	75	82,585	25	2,469	50	
St. Thomas.....	6,518	25	6,831	25	313	00	
Sarnia.....	4,345	50	4,658	50	313	00	
Chatham.....	5,794	00	6,263	50	469	50	
Windsor.....	20,007	00	21,344	25	1,337	25	
Owen Sound.....	3,876	00	5,715	75	1,839	75	
Port Arthur.....	4,991	50	5,304	50	313	00	
Fort William.....	7,242	50	8,436	25	1,193	75	
Winnipeg.....	174,266	00	191,207	25	19,941	25	
Brandon.....	17,919	00	19,767	50	1,848	50	
Regina.....	21,613	25	26,844	00	5,230	75	
Moose Jaw.....	3,876	00	4,267	25	311	25	
Saskatoon.....	3,876	00	4,991	50	1,115	50	
Edmonton.....	32,541	25	43,036	75	10,495	50	
Lethbridge.....			5,168	00	5,168	00	
Calgary.....	50,544	75	63,506	00	12,961	25	
Vancouver.....	102,760	50	131,808	75	29,048	25	
New Westminster.....	5,715	75	5,715	75			
Victoria.....	46,417	75	50,910	00	4,492	25	
Money Order Exchange office.....	16,000	00	18,924	25	2,924	25	
Provisional allowance.....	91,000	00	103,000	00	12,000	00	
To provide for the appointment and payment of letter carriers in cities and towns where the letter carrier system may be established.....	15,504	00	15,504	00			
	2,235,026	75	2,513,091	25	278,064	50	
<i>Railway Mail Service.</i>							
Salaries.....	728,226	50	808,532	50	80,206	00	
Provisional allowance.....	35,000	00	40,000	00	5,000	00	
Mileage allowance.....	245,569	00	260,599	00	15,000	00	
	1,008,825	50	1,109,131	50	100,306	00	
POST OFFICE INSPECTORS' OFFICES.							
<i>Salaries.</i>							
Prince Edward Island Division.....	2,500	00	2,600	00	100	00	
Nova Scotia Division.....	16,800	00	18,150	00	1,350	00	
New Brunswick Division.....	15,896	00	16,166	00	300	00	
Quebec Division.....	15,580	75	17,530	75	1,950	00	
Montreal Division.....	17,044	25	17,544	25	500	00	
Ottawa Division.....	16,340	00	16,890	00	550	00	
Kingston Division.....	9,000	00	9,900	00	900	00	
Toronto Division.....	19,196	00	20,596	00	1,400	00	
London Division.....	16,880	75	18,280	75	14,000	00	
North Bay Division.....	6,400	00	6,700	00	300	00	
Manitoba Division.....	17,132	50	19,032	50	1,900	00	
Moosejaw Division.....	9,600	00	11,950	00	2,350	00	
Saskatoon Division.....	8,400	00	8,600	00	200	00	
Calgary Division.....	12,774	25	14,974	25	2,200	00	

POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

DETAILS	1911—12.	1912 13	Compared with Estimates of 1911-12	
			Increase	Decrease
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Edmonton Division	13,124 25	13,602 50	478 25	
Vancouver Division.....	12,180 75	14,280 75	2,100 00	
Victoria Division.....	5,956 00	6,806 00	850 00	
Provisional allowance	6,000 00	6,000 00		
	220 805 50	220,805 50	18,828 25
Total, Post Offices	2,235,026 75	2,235,026 75	278,064 50	
Total, Inspectors' Offices.....	220,805 50	220,805 50	18,828 25	
Total, Railway Mail Service.....	1,008,825 50	1,008,825 50	100,306 00	
	3,464,657 75	3,464,657 75	397,198 75

INLAND REVENUE AND CANALS.

In addition to the foregoing, the estimates for the year 1912-13 provide for increase of salaries for the Outside Division in excess of the amounts voted for 1911-12 in the following services, viz:

Excise, an increase of	\$ 31,000.00
Weights and Measures, an increase of	6,900.00
Canals, an increase of	93,795.00

Nothing this Session—But Full Treatment Next Year.

Mr. Borden's Answer to C. S. Deputation.

A deputation representing the Ottawa C. S. Association was granted an interview with the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister on Tuesday, Jan. 22. The deputation was headed by the President Mr. O. Higman, and consisted of Mr. O'Connor of the P. O. Dept., who spoke on behalf of the Third Division, Mr. Coats who presented the case for superannuation, Mr. MacMillan, who dealt with the Insurance question, Mr. Taylor, who discussed the sanitation of government buildings, and Mr. Pare, who dealt with reorganization, the quarterly report system and other features of the Act of 1908. Dr. Chabot, M.P., acted as sponsor for the

delegation. A memorial dealing at length with the above subjects was presented.

A sympathetic hearing to the various questions was given by Mr. Borden, who replied at some length. The only reason, he stated, that the government did not deal with the whole subject during the present session was one of time. An early close of the session was imperative and it was impossible to increase at this date the legislative programme of the government. It was the government's intention, however, to deal comprehensively with all the matters touched on, and the delay would not be prolonged beyond the earliest moment that was possible.

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

Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1912

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

As in Canada and the United States, so in Great Britain, a Royal Commission has recently been appointed to enquire into conditions in the Civil Service—with particular reference to appointments and promotions. Commenting on this action of the British Government, a contemporary uses words that are as applicable here as there:

“A dispassionate diagnosis of Civil Service ills and an equally dispassionate cataloguing of recommendations should prove to be the Magna Charta of the Civil Service. At the present moment, we would say that the only cause for misgiving is the traditional perfunctoriness of Royal Commissions. They have always seemed to pursue their labours in too academical an atmosphere and with a callous disregard of time. Not the least important of their vices is an inveterate desire to make a fine art of procrastination. We certainly desire the problem of

the Civil Service probed thoroughly; but if the promised Commission is to be a slave to the traditional habits of Royal Commissions, the very operation of probing will be such as to make the Civil Service heartily tired of the Commission's existence. The Commissioners must approach their task in the knowledge that Civil Service reform is not to be relegated to the dim and distant future; that a democratic transformation in almost every department is a vital need of the hour. On the one hand, they have to pass censure on the anachronistic barrier which separates the lower from the Higher Division, and, on the other, to show that the tendency to distribute subordinate appointments without the preliminary anxieties of competition is a public danger. The dual problem must be grappled with and no mere reluctant tinkering at reform will placate the public.”

RAISE THE THIRD DIVISION (INSIDE) MAXIMUM.

Apart entirely from the principle involved in dividing the service into water-tight compartments—as the Act of 1908 does—the fact is indisputable that in days like these \$1,200 is too low as a maximum for even “clerical” or “routine” duties. Even the Government must be beginning to see that a maximum so low will defeat its own purposes. As a matter of simple fair-dealing, however, there are scores of clerks whose functions cannot in anyway be described as executive who are yet worth more to the Government than \$1,200 a year. A fying clerk, for example, by years of experience may become simply invaluable to a department; nevertheless, inasmuch as his work may be defined in the same terms at one time as at another, he is apt at present to be rated as of the same class and salary throughout a large portion of his

career, and to find a hopeless end to that career at \$1,200. If the Government intends to maintain the system of dual entrance and a sharp differentiation between the classes, it should raise the maximum of the clerical division to at least \$1,500. At Washington the similar maximum is \$2,100.

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THE ARCHIVES.

The importance of the work of the Archives is recognized in the Bill now before Parliament which raises Dr. Doughty as Dominion Archivist to the rank and status of a Deputy Head and in its working out puts an end to the incongruous grouping of the branch with the Department of Agriculture. *The Civilian* congratulates both Dr. Doughty and the service on this recognition, which, it is hoped, is but symptomatic of growing appreciation all along the line.

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CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE FRANCHISE.

We have heard again the suggestion to disfranchise civil servants. Such disfranchisement may be perfectly expedient and justifiable, but not for the reasons adduced in parliament the other day. In Australia some years ago civil servants held the balance of voting power in twenty-three parliamentary districts. They were charged with having used this power to increase the States pay-roll seven hundred thousand pounds. The charge was so generally believed that a remedy was thought necessary. The remedy, however, was not disfranchisement, but the giving of government employees separate representation in parliament. Civil and railway servants elect one member in the upper house and three in the lower, but have no franchise in regular election districts. In Canada it would no doubt be possible

for civil servants by concerted means to wield some such influence in election contests as was said to have been exercised in Australia. Probably every city in Canada contains nearly as many civil servants as would equal the majority of the sitting member. But no such action has been charged against civil servants for every one knows it has never been dreamed of. When this or something similar happens there will be grounds for calling for the disfranchisement of civil servants.

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PRESIDENT TAFT ON "THE MAN AND THE WORK."

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"The man who is most wanted for positions of trust is the one who does not work for mere selfish gain, but for love of the task. If he does his work for love of it, and not out of consideration alone for the result, he will serve his own interests best, he will do his work well, and thereby make himself indispensable to his employer, and when the time comes to choose a man for higher position the choice will likely fall upon him who has done his work well.

"I have sometimes found it difficult to find the right man for the Government Service. There are plenty of men who want the job, but few who want the job for its own sake. This applies equally in business. There are too many who seek work for the salary alone. As a result, sometimes if they are well paid, they will commit acts for which they would not otherwise be responsible.

"The new order that is coming to the fore does not seek this kind of man. It is looking for the man who will work for the satisfaction of work well done—for the joy of achievement. For him there are large opportunities."

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Concerning the Phoenix.

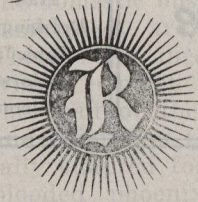
Some weeks ago I gave *The Civilian* a chapter on Owls from the book which I am writing on "Birds of which I know nothing." It was my intention to follow that chapter with one on Peacocks or Penguins, the scheme of the book including an alphabetical arrangement of the subjects to be discussed. I ultimately chose the Peacock as my theme but I am afraid that I have treated the subject in too recondite a manner for it to be appreciated by the ordinary lay mind; so I have substituted for it the chapter on the Phoenix which I had indexed, through some mental aberration or because my dictionary was for a few weeks at my Uncle's, under the letter F.

The phoenix is the irrepressible bird. It is found anywhere and everywhere and is forever un-squelchable. The phoenix never knows when it is downed. Other birds quit when the Landlord gives notice. The phoenix laughs at the Landlord and takes out another fire-insurance policy. The owl complains that there are no birds in last year's nests. The phoenix replies, "I don't care, since there will be nests for next year's birds, thanks to the insurance policies." The burnt phoenix does not dread the fire.

The phoenix belongs to the genus irrepressible, as I have already intimated, but we must take note of two species within that genus to the one or the other of which we may refer all specimens extant—the full-blooded irrepressible and the thick-skinned irrepressible.

The full-blooded phoenix dwells in the open air. It cannot be caged. Yet it does not demand the wide-open air of the prairie. The air of a city street suits it far better in fact. It thrives best amid excitement, especially amid excitement of its own making. Mr. Roosevelt is an admirable representative of the species. One of the prominent features of the bird is its belief that it can come back. This belief is centred, according to some, in the spinal column, according to others, in the back of the bird's head. The head of the full-blooded phoenix is greatly enlarged, which fact has led scientists to call it a swelled head. Pathologists admit that there is no way of reducing the swelling and are inclined to consider the condition as a normal one. The phoenix itself has no idea of any swelling, being content to refer to itself as having a big instead of having a swelled head. All depends on the point of view. A swelled head is as good as a big head for some purposes—such as stopping up a stove-pipe hole.

But do not get away with the idea that the phoenix, of any species, is willing to put its head to such uses as this. The full-blooded phoenix uses its head to run things, and it will run anything from running an election to running amuck. You will find a full-blooded phoenix, or a dozen of its kind, in every grocery store, at every meeting of the Ladies Aid; even in the Civil Service you will find a full-blooded phoenix now and again. Restless, resistless, it butts in on any occasion. Some say that it has structural resem-



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- 1,000 Tins very fine quality French Peas, imported for our own Trade and are splendid for eating. They are actually cheaper than some of the Canadian Brands we handle. Reg. 15c tin, 3 tins for. 42c
- 500 Pkgs. Orange Meat, reg. 25c pkg. Special. 22c
- 200 Tins Suchards Cocoa, reg. 25c tin. Special sale. 21c
- 325 Pkgs. finest cleaned Currants, worth 12c pkg., today 3 for 25c
- 150 Lbs. finest Arrowroot Flour, reg. 20c lb. Special per lb. 17c

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- 12 lbs. Rea's Pastry Flour. 45c
- ½-lb. Pure Cream Tartar or Ground Cinnamon. 15c
- 10c Pkges. Icing, Strawberry, Maple, Vanilla, or Orange 3 for. 25c
- 25c Tins Comfort Baking Powder. 21c
- 10c Flavoring Extracts, all flavors 3 for. 25c

HAMS AND BACONS.

- Windsor Bacon, 2 to 3 lb strips, per lb. 21c
- Breakfast Bacon, 2 to 4 lb strips, per lb. 19c
- Cambridge Sausages, per lb. 13c
- Sugar cured Hams per lb. 18c
- Roll Bacon, by the roll or half roll, per lb. 13c

SAUCES, PICKLES AND CATSUPS.

- 25c Bottle Harveys Fish and Game Sauce, per bot. 21c
- Best Chow Chow, Mixed or Girkin Pickles, per bot. 15c
- 35c Bot. Midland Malt Vinegar, per bot. 25c
- Diamond Tomato Catsup, per bot. 18c 2 Bots. Pattersons Sauce. 18c

FRESH DRIED FRUITS

- Fresh Mixed Peels, per lb. 18c
- 3 Lbs. Golden Dates. 25c
- 2 Pkgs. seeded or seedless raisins 25c
- Fresh Apricots, per lb. 25c

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- Cranberries per quart 15c
- Crisp Celery per bunch. 25c
- Sunkist Oranges per doz. 35 & 40c
- Lettuce, Parsley each 5c
- 3 Large Grape Fruits. 25c

CLEANSING SUPPLIES.

- 2 Bottles Ammonia. 18c
- Pure Castile Soap, per lb. 12c
- 6 Pkgs. Asepts powder or Amm. 25c
- 3 Bots. Savage Water. 14c

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blances to that other butting bird, the domestic busybody, but these resemblances are merely accidental. There is an incessant fluttering of wings common to these birds, but the head of the busybody is small and pointed at the end, being especially adapted for boring. The full-blooded phoenix is a more robust bird and often does things, while the busybody is trying to find out what other birds are doing.

Closely allied in nature to the full-blooded phoenix, yet not of the same family, is the bird called the Optimist. This bird has more song than the phoenix but less voice. Some of the songsters among the optimists have their perches so high above the habitations of men that their songs do not reach us at all. The barnyard optimists—and of these no fitter representative could be named than the cheery Walt Mason—are worth more to us than all the members of the full-blooded phoenix family. The optimist and the phoenix are both irrepressible, but the irrepressibility of the former is that of the rooster that calls us to hail the sun while that of the latter is the irrepressibility of the peacock that calls us to worship the peacock's tail.

The thick-skinned phoenix would have been a hippopotamus had it not been for an accident which caused feathers to sprout on its sides. It has none of the buoyancy of the full-blooded phoenix. Its irrepressibility is that of the Alps, not that of Vesuvius. You can't budge this phoenix. The liddite shells of criticism fall shattered into atoms from its sides. The arrows of sarcasm hurled against it are as feathers that drop on a hillside from an eagle in its flight. Yet it has life and movement. The likeness to the Alps is not a complete simile. It is rather like a glacier on the Alps that moves forward to its goal if only at the rate of an inch a year. If it were given the speed of an avalanche

the thick-skinned phoenix would be irresistible as well as irrepressible.

This bird is of more common occurrence than the full-blooded phoenix. Taken together the members of the species form the "backbone of society." It is on the thick-skinned phoenix that the vested interests rely for support. An old theory of comogony is that the earth rests on the back of an elephant who stands on the back of a tortoise. According to popular belief the tortoise and its burdens are borne through space on the back of the thick-skinned phoenix. This explains the revolution of the earth around the sun, although it does not account for the earth's speed.

Viewed *en masse* this species, as we have seen, is an object of our veneration. Taken individually the thick-skinned phoenix is not very venerable. Somehow we rely more on Mr. Roosevelt than on Mr. Cannon to bring the redemption of the people. (I am sure that you sympathize with me as a wooden-legged civil servant, not sure of his footing, in my abstinence from the use of the names of Canadians in my illustrations in this chapter.) The thick-skinned phoenix may not get on our nerves as the full-blooded phoenix does but it sometimes gets on our hands. A man with a genuine thick-skinned phoenix on his hands might envy that other fellow with the millstone around his neck who was cast into the sea. Patience alone will save one. The glacier speed and movement will count at last and one may live and be rid of his burden. No prodding will relieve him of it.

I know of a thick-skinned phoenix that edged its way into the office of a friend of mine once. My friend tried all manners of expedients to rid himself of the incubus. He tried to smoke it out but the phoenix rose afresh from the ashes of his pipe so to speak. He used incantations—such as "you naughty phoenix," etc. and certain unprintable et ceteras—

but the phoenix seemed not to listen. At last he left the office. The phoenix took his place and remarked that that fellow was too thin-skinned to live with decent folks.

There are certain hybrid varieties of the phoenix which might be treated of here. The hard-headed phoenix, for instance, is akin to the thick-skinned species, while the hot-headed phoenix is a cross-breed somewhat related to the full-blooded species. A pronounced frigidness of feet is often observed in members of the hot-headed group. This physiological phenomenon of a hot-head and cold feet is not uncommon among other animals and helps greatly to give zest to the vaudeville of life.

MONTREAL CUSTOMS ASSOCIATION.

Montreal, January 16, 1912.

At the general meeting of the members of the Montreal Customs Association held on the 11th day of Dec., 1911, the following were elected members of the executive committee for the ensuing year:

Hon. President—R. S. White.

Hon. Vice-Pres.—H. McLaughlin.

President—A. Giroux.

Vice-President—W. E. Dickson.

Secretary—L. A. Beaulac.

Delegates—A. L. Barlow, Jos. Newton, J. B. Desbois, P. Bedard, R. P. Clerk, L. H. Lafleur, G. Keene, D. Tuff.

Treasurer—A. M. Latouche.

Delegate—P. J. O'Neill.

Trustees of Mortuary fund—Jacques, McKenna and Isaacson.

Auditors—Irwin and Bourassa.

The executive committee for the year on behalf of the association are desirous to have every member of the permanent staff a member of the association. The secretary if given a call will cheerfully explain the several benefits connected with our association.

Report of Executive Committee.

Montreal, December 11, 1911.

On behalf of the executive committee we beg to submit the second annual report of this association. Six meetings, and many sub-committee meetings were held, all of which were faithfully attended. We have 140 properly qualified members on our roll; this number should be largely increased, as we have 300 officers employed in this port, and there is no reason why every one of those should not be a member of our association.

We hope that this will be accomplished before our next annual meeting. We would request the members to be prompt in paying their dues, and in every way to be active in the interest of the association.

The receipts from all sources amounted to the sum of \$520.95 and have been properly apportioned. We have paid all expenses, and in addition have settled three death claims amounting to \$225.00 and have to our credit:

In the general fund \$296.00

In the mortuary fund 213.00 509.10

The treasurer's report will show in detail the receipts and disbursements.

During the winter months the hockey section provided several very entertaining evenings, and the only regret is that more members did not attend. Our moonlight excursion held in the month of August was a decided success. Those present enjoyed a delightful evening and in addition this event contributed a net gain of \$64.25 to the funds of the association.

Your association has been again honored by this body in the selection of our president as a member of the Federation executive. Your delegates attended the annual convention, and were also present at an interview with the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when a memorial was presented praying for the "ex-

tension to the whole service of the Act of 1908, superannuation, and a change in the salary schedules." A Bill amending the salary schedule was introduced, but did not become law owing to the dissolution of parliament. The Federation has done good work and results will soon follow. We would respectfully suggest that our delegates to the Federation should be elected at the annual meeting. There is no provision in the constitution for this election.

In Memoriam. We regret to record the deaths of the following members during the year: Messrs. Bergevin, Reopel, and Belair.

DOMINION CIVIL SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—VANCOU- VER BRANCH.

The annual meeting of this association held on Monday, Jan. 8th, was not only remarkable for its large attendance, but as evidencing an enthusiasm too often conspicuous by its absence in the meetings of Civil Servants.

The Secretary in tabling his report referred to the interest and consideration evinced by the Dominion members of parliament for the province in the welfare of the Civil Servant. Mr. Sowter, however, thought it improbable that any legislation affecting the Service would be introduced by the Government pending the findings of the Commission of Enquiry, unless of a tentative nature, such as a provisional allowance to relieve the present tension of high living in the West.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:
President—J. M. Bowell.
Vice-President—J. F. Power.
Secretary—A. B. Sowter.
Treasurer—W. A. Blair.

MR. F. G. BENNETT.

Death removed one of Ottawa's well known civil servants last week when Mr. Fred G. Bennett, Chief Clerk of the Statistical Branch of the Customs, succumbed to an attack of paralysis.

The late Mr. Bennett had only been ill for a week, although for the past two years his health had not been so good as formerly. A couple of years ago Mr. Bennett was seriously ill with erysipelas, and while a strong, rugged man, was never himself afterwards. One year ago the first stages of the illness which ended his life appeared, but although handicapped physically he remained on duty until the last.

Mr. Bennett came to Ottawa about 40 years ago from St. John, N.B., and entered the Customs Department as a Junior. He took his full share in the citizenship of the Capital, having served as chairman of the Public School Board. He was also a past district deputy of the A.O.U.W. and a member of the Canadian and Independent Foresters.

He is survived by his widow and five sons and four daughters.

That Mr. Bennett was well and favourably known was attested by the throngs of people who attended the funeral. He befriended many and offended few, and will long be remembered by those with whom he was in touch in life.

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best, drink . . . **DOW'S** Crown Stout
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Third Division Clerks (inside service) Who Passed Examinations Under Old System.

Some time ago *The Civilian* published a list of the Clerks of the Third Division in certain departments in Ottawa who had passed the promotion or qualifying examinations, or both, prior to the coming into effect of the present Civil Service Act. It was hoped that in this way extensions and amendments might be made prior to the presentation of the list to the Government. On the occasion of the re-opening of the question with the present Government the remainder of the list, for the publication of which time was lacking on the the previous occasion, will be given in the present and following issue of the *Civilian*.

Though every care was exercised in the compilation, it is quite possible that the return is not perfect, and civil servants in the Third Division, in the Departments in question, who have passed either or both of the examinations in question are asked to look for their names in the list and to notify *The Civilian* of any omission or other inaccuracy.

INLAND REVENUE.

List of Clerks who passed both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

Messrs C. J. Furlong, R. P. Yetts, A. T. Allen, V. M. Watson, Mrs. E. B. Goodhue, Mrs. G. Trumpour, Miss E. F. Doyle.

List of Clerks who passed qualifying examination alone.

Mr. L. P. Teevens, Miss M. H. Beard, Miss, M. L. Griffith, Miss E. M. Lawless.

N. W. M. P.

List of Clerks who passed qualifying examination.

Messrs John Stevens, A. V. Joyce.

SECRETARY OF STATE

List of Clerks who passed both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

Messrs W. C. Labelle, John Regan, M. J. Birdwhistle, L. Pinard, F. J. O'Donnell, Miss Alice M. McGrady.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

List of Clerks who passed both Qualifying and Promotion Examinations.

Messrs W. Dougan, P. J. Connelly Ernest Green, C. S. Birch, Miss A. C. Kennedy, Miss S. S. Cox, Miss M. Shaw.

List of clerks who passed qualifying examination alone.

Mr. H. S. Nutting, Miss A. S. Houston, Miss B. Chevrier.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

List of clerks who passed both qualifying and promotion examinations.

Messrs J. L. Burk, E. J. Boag, W. L. Fleming, M. P. Foley, H. Letourneau J. McC. Clark, E. C. Hamel, T. J. Boyle, D. C. Macdonald, Miss H. F. Gibb.

List of Clerks who passed qualifying examination alone.

Mr. A. Digner, Misses N. Hunter, F. Thompson, M. Heath, Phillips, M. A. Potter, Alma Jessup, P. Chartrand, G. Prenter, Hazel Howe, I. Roxborough, C. St. Georges, B. M. Dickie, M. Kennedy, E. Belanger.

PUBLIC WORKS.

List of clerks who passed qualifying examination alone.

(3a) Mr. R. Desautels, Mr. J. T. Costigan, Mrs. C. D. Houde; (3b) Mrs. M. L. Roy, Miss A. Valade, Miss L. Duplessis, Miss A. Guilmont, Miss A. Belanger, Miss Eva Lemieux, Miss C. Gleason, Miss M. S. Jones, Miss C. H. Moffatt; (3a) Mr. John Johnstone; (3b) Miss F. O'Hanly.

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

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The C. S. Commission's Third Report.

Excerpts from a Document Tabled Last Week of Interest to Every Civil Servant.

Amendments under Discussion?

"As anticipated at the time of the new departures involved in the Act of 1908, experience has proved that several amendments in the details of the Act would render its principles still more efficient, and permit of a closer and more direct adjustment to the needs of the Service, particularly in the higher and more technical branches. Most of these amendments, though essential to the efficient working of the Act, yet being chiefly concerned with matters of detail, are more suitable for discussion between the Commission and a Committee of Council than in the annual report of the Commissioners."

Extension of the Act, and Clause 21.

"One of the most hopeful indications for the ultimate removal of all appointments to the service from the sphere of political patronage has been the increasing extent to which positions of a technical or professional character, which might have been filled without open competition, have been voluntarily assigned to be filled by competitive methods, administered jointly by the Commission and the heads of the departments or branches of the service concerned with the duties to be performed. Out of a total of forty appointments made under Section 21, it will be found that twenty were selected as the result of open competition, while of the other twenty who were nominated by the departments, fully one-third were selected after consultation with the Commission and admitted to be the most suitable persons available for the positions in question."

Third Division Promotions.

"During the past year, the regu-

lations of the Commission were revised in several particulars. The revision, based on the experience of the first two years of the administration of the new Act, was made by the members of the Commission in consultation with a Committee of Council. The chief changes relate to the subjects and percentages required for the Third and Second Division examinations. They involve also a considerable reduction in the requirements for the promotion examination from the Third to the Second Division."

Appointments.

The Commissioners again refer to the difficulty of getting suitable candidates for the entrance examinations. The minimum salaries of \$500 and \$800 are declared to be too low.

"There is also an increasing number of special technical and scientific positions to be filled, involving not only a thorough theoretical and practical training but a considerable amount of subsequent experience in actual work. For filling such positions, special competitions are commonly required. Applications are generally limited to those possessing degrees or diplomas from the scientific or technical departments of recognized universities or colleges, and the competitive feature, in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, is determined by the relative range of successful experience in actual positions held and work accomplished."

Competitive Examinations.

"At the general examinations held in November, 1910, there were forty-two candidates for the Second Division and one hundred and eighty-eight candidates for the Third Divi-

sion. At the general examination in May, 1911, sixty candidates wrote for the Second Division and two hundred and twenty-eight for the Third Division. Of these, thirty-five were successful in the Second Division and ninety-three in the Third Division. Two special competitive examinations were held to secure a staff of clerks for the work of compiling the recent census. As the result of the other special competitions held from time to time, forty-three positions were filled."

Lower Grade Examinations.

"At the regular examinations of November, 1910, and May, 1911, there were one hundred and ninety-four candidates for the qualifying examinations for lower grade positions in the Inside Service. Such positions include those of messenger, sorter, porter, packer, &c. Of these, one hundred were successful. Yet from this list only five were accepted by the departments to fill vacancies in lower grade positions. At the same time fifty others who had not gone up for any examination were selected by the departments and nominated to the Commission, necessitating the holding of forty-two special examinations during the year to test their qualifications."

Temporary Appointments.

"The usual reasons for making temporary appointments are — (a) Temporary pressure of work at particular seasons of the year; (b) Absence of regular clerks due to illness, statutory leave, or other causes. An increasing number of temporary appointments, however, are made to positions which are intended to be permanent. The total number of temporary appointments made during the past year was four hundred and twenty-seven, of whom two hundred and seventeen were men and two hundred and ten women. The great majority of these were afterwards permanently appointed."

Examinations for the Outside Service.

"At the examinations held in November, 1910, there were three hundred and sixty-three candidates for the qualifying examination, of whom one hundred and sixty-eight were successful. For the preliminary examination there were two hundred and eighty-two candidates, of whom one hundred and ninety-eight were successful. At the examinations held in May, 1911, there were two hundred and forty-five candidates for the qualifying examination, of whom ninety were successful. For the preliminary examination there were one hundred and ninety-seven candidates, of whom one hundred and eight were successful. Of the number who have been selected for appointment from the successful candidates at these examinations, the Commission has no record."

Promotions.

"Practically the only promotion examination which is held is that which qualifies for promotion from the Third to the Second Division. This is simply a qualifying examination and represents a special privilege granted to those who were in the service prior to the passing of the Civil Service Act of 1908. During the past year twenty-eight clerks in the Third Division, who were nominated for promotion to the Second Division, went up for this promotion examination. Twenty-one of these were successful and have been promoted. All those who have entered the Third Division since September 1, 1908, have done so through the open competitive examinations for that subdivision. In order to pass into the Second Division, such clerks must take the open competitive examination for that Division. During the past year, sixteen of the fifty-six successful candidates for the Second Division were previously clerks in the Third Division."

During the year, certificates for

promotion have been issued for two hundred and thirty-two clerks and have been withheld in the case of seven clerks. These promotions have been distributed as follows:—

From Subdivision B to Subdivision A, Third Division	81
From Subdivision A, Third Division B, Second Division.....	21
From Subdivision B to Subdivision A, Second Division	68
From Subdivision A, Second Division, to Subdivision B, First Division	40
From Subdivision B to Subdivision A, First Division	22

Correspondence.

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

The Eternal Feminine.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I have read with great interest, and some amusement, the letters on the subject of lady clerks, contributed by "Mere Woman" and "Business Girl", and whilst things may be exactly what these two ladies say, yet it is very evident that the mere men who control the situation do not agree with them.

I must confess that I admire the letter of "Mere Woman" because she has a "Grouch" and she comes out with it, may I say manfully. She complains that she has been refused promotion by her Chief who declined to give her his reasons for so refusing (just think of it) in spite of the fact that her work is, she says, admittedly superior to that of the former incumbent, who was promoted in order to get rid of him. Perhaps the latter portion of this statement may be an indication of the reason her flint-hearted Chief had for refusing to promote her; because of course to be in a position to make such a statement about a

fellow official's promotion, she must have been in the confidence of her superior; and the fact of her giving it away thus publicly, denotes a lack of discretion on her part, which may perhaps have been noticed by her Chief on former occasions; and may have been one of his reasons for declining to promote her. I would suggest that she again interview her Chief, and ask him if this is not so; and perhaps he will tell her all about it:—possibly he will promote her if she promises never to divulge such things in the future.

"Business Girl's" letter is a little harder to understand as she appears to be trying to convince her readers that for a girl, life in an office is conducive to those most desirable qualities in a woman, i. e., sweetness, gentleness and self sacrifice:—to which qualities however, I notice with regret, she refers in a somewhat flippant manner. No, no, Business Girl, office life may, and often does develop the virtue of self sac-

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rifice in a girl:—sometimes to a high degree; but not often the first two:—don't you think your very letter is a good illustration of this?

We all know that in most cases, a girl enters office life from sheer necessity, in order to support herself or else to help the home; and to such an one we all must say "God bless you, may you prosper for you are self sacrificing and sweet." On the other hand, what about the multitudes of girls who are in offices, and who are not compelled by necessity to seek employment at all:—whose homes are comfortable and even luxurious—who merely enter office life in order to obtain pocket money, which is all spent on dress and selfish amusement—who are just as fond of afternoon teas and social functions, as the class you mention in your letter. Do you think that such a girl takes your "rest and quiet after the heavy day's work" or does she rush off in the evenings to the theatre or to a dance, etc., and above all does not her unnecessary employment prevent that of some poor soul who really needs it.

Do you, dear Business Girl, with your pronounced ideas on the equality of the sexes, consider that if girls enter the field on an equal footing with men, they should still expect to receive the deference and courtesy now accorded to them on account of being the weaker sex: or should they be treated exactly as men are? Do you ever realize how often the head of an office has to bottle up his wrath when dealing with a lady clerk who has made some mistake in her work, or who may have arrived late at the office, or who may be at the telephone talking with dear Mamie about a "duck of a hat" she has thought—at the very time that she is wanted; and in how different a manner a man would be spoken to if he were the delinquent. I am sure that if your Chief spoke to you as if you were a man, you would think that he was

"Just a horrid rude thing." Wherefore, if you enter the field with men as you state "simply on the ground that it is intellect and its application that is being paid for, and not sex" you should be content to receive the same treatment that the men receive—neither more or less; and I fancy this would not, as a rule, tend to make you more sweet or gentle than you are by nature; so that I must be permitted to differ with your statement that office girls are just as sweet and gentle as were their mothers: because office environments prevent it. They certainly are more aggressive and self reliant than the home bred girl.

Your suggestion that children should be instructed in business matters at their mothers, knee' in conjunction with the Golden Rule, is immense. I can fancy one of your business mothers calling her flock around her and saying "Now children, remember that as it is not a life of sweet childhood I am training you for, you must not play with toys as you will not require them in after life; and on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays we will study the Golden Rule; and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, business and its tricks will be our theme."

Dear Reader, would not life amongst men and women brought up on Business Girl's plan, be one long sweet dream.

ARCADIA.

THE FORTNIGHT IN SPORT.

The Ottawa 'pro' hockey team have been lucky in defeat. On two occasions in which they were vanquished, their most dangerous rivals—the Wanderers—were also beaten in their matches. In this way the status quo has been maintained and the interest in the series kept alive. Although the team at the Capital

has practically the same personnel as last year the men do not seem to play with anything like the same snap as in 1911.

On Saturday last Ottawa was again lucky, for not only did they beat Quebec, but the Canadiens downed the Wanderers. The French team are now in the lead. At this writing the standing in the Eastern and Western leagues is:

	To		
	Won.	Lost.	Play.
Ottawa	4	3	11
Canadiens	4	3	11
Wanderers	3	4	11
Quebec	3	4	11

Amateur hockey has been booming this year and the local clubs are all busy. There are so many different leagues within a hundred miles of Ottawa that one is quite bewildered. But each club even if composed of little tots has its 'rooters' and every girl, large and small, has her favourite club and player. The makers of hockey sticks must be doing 'a land office business' and now that artificial ice rinks are coming into vogue there is no telling where it will stop.

The Scottish curlers 'came and saw and were conquered,' but left a most pleasant impression of their visit behind. They are certainly a 'bra' lot of men and put up a very good game. Their work in the open air at Rideau Hall was very fine. This is the game to which the older members of the team were most accustomed. One of the most exciting matches played by the visitors was that against a team from the Yukon, skipped by Hon. Mr. Justice Craig, with Dr. A. Thompson, M.P. playing third. The Scotsmen put on an extra strong quartet—all skips. The two teams were tied many times and it was not until the very last rock was put down by Skip McLeod, for Scotland that the game was won 13—12 by the Sons of the Heather.

It seems somewhat anomalous, but out of 26 curlers from Scotland no less than 24 were teetotallers.

One generally associates Australia with the tropics and intense heat. A recent number of the "Standard of Empire" published in England gives some views of "winter sports in Australia". At Kiandra in New South Wales, a winter resort has been built up which bids fair to rival Davas Platz in Switzerland or our own Banff. Skating, tobogganing and ski-ing are in full blast and the sweltering population of Melbourne and Sydney, who can afford to do so, take full advantage of the pleasures afforded.

Notes.

Fred Taylor, the hockey and lacrosse player, is much sought after. He is under reserve to the Wanderers but apparently doesn't want to play with them. Under the rules he cannot play with Ottawa—and there you are.

Dirty hockey seems to be the rule in the Maritime league. This will surely kill the sport.

It is doubtful if ski-ing was ever so popular as this winter. His Excellency, the Duke of Connaught, has been initiated into it, while the Princess Patricia learned the art in Europe.

The English cricket team in Australia have won the first of five test matches, quite handily.

Shrubb, the English runner, is still winning 'pot hunting' races in the United States.

A good paper for the average man to read is *World Wide*, of Montreal. It is made up of selections from the periodical literature of the day covering every phase of progress. Buy it for five cents a copy at newsdealers or send \$1.50 for a year's subscription to John Dougall & Son, Montreal.



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