

# THE CIVILIAN

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## Address on the Civil Service Act of Canada

Address on "The Operation of the Canadian Civil Service Act," delivered by Mr. William Foran, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, at the Convention of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions, held at Los Angeles, Cal., June 16, 1915.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Allow me in the first place to thank you in the name of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the privilege you have accorded us of becoming members of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions. We have observed with a great deal of interest and pleasure the splendid work you are doing for the efficient administration of public affairs in this country, and we feel that it will be a distinct advantage to our commission to be associated with a body of men who devote the time and labour that you do to the cause of civil service reform.

I am afraid that the esteemed secretary of the assembly, who I regret to observe is not present, has unwittingly done me an injustice. I was somewhat surprised, before I had formally accepted the invitation to attend the convention, to receive the first edition of your programme, and to find that I was down on it for an address on the Canadian Civil Service. In Canada, we have two Civil Service Commissioners. Unfortunately, neither of these gentlemen found it possible to be present at this convention, much to their regret.

The delivering of public addresses is the prerogative solely of the commissioners; at least, I have so regarded it. The privilege of the secretary is to do a little hard work and occasionally to explain the provisions of the Civil Service law. Therefore, in writing to Mr. Doyle, I told him that the commissioners had decided that I was to attend this convention, and that I would hold myself ready to give the delegates what I would call a "practical talk on the operation of the Civil Service law in Canada," and that is what I propose to do to-day.

If I were to attempt to recount the various steps that have been taken in Canada to establish a measure of the merit system, I should greatly exceed the time which I feel is at my disposal this afternoon. I might tell you, for example, that as far back as 1868 a commission, appointed by the Government of the day to investigate conditions in the public service, reported in favour of competitive examinations for appointment thereto, having in mind, of course, the progress that had been made in England up to that date in connection with appointments to the public service on that basis.

Now, it may seem somewhat paradoxical to say that there was no division of public sentiment in Canada in regard to the wisdom and necessity of civil service reform, and in the same breath to state that it was forty years later before a measure of civil service reform was adopted. That, however, is the fact. While I repeat there

was no division among the members of our political parties with regard to the desirability of filling positions of public trust by means of competitive tests, what should have been everybody's business seemed to be nobody's business, and it took forty years before a substantial measure of the merit system was placed on the statute-books. We had several Royal Commissions appointed during that period. We had a Royal Commission in 1881, one in 1891, and one in 1908, and in all cases the recommendation was made that appointments to the public service in Canada should be made on the basis of competitive tests. In 1908, during a session of Parliament, some disclosures were made affecting one of the large spending departments of the Government, and a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report upon conditions in the public service, and among the recommendations made as the result of the inquiry which followed was one that there should be competitive examinations and an independent Civil Service Commission. It should be stated that prior to the session of Parliament to which I refer, one of the political parties—the party now in power—had made civil service reform one of the main planks of its platform; but before a general election was brought on, the Government of the day, doubtless influenced by the attitude of its political opponents and by the recommendations of the commission which it had appointed, introduced the legislation which I have before me now, and which I intend to explain. The leader of the Opposition of that day, who is now Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, speaking in Parliament with reference to the Act introduced by the Government, said that he welcomed the measure as being a step in the right direction but that he regretted to observe that it did not include all branches of the service; and when he asked for an explanation as to why the Government had not extended the scope of the Act to cover all branches of the public service, the Minister of the Crown who had the Bill in charge replied that the Government intended to build up the system by degrees, as was done in England. He thought it would be a mistake to cover all branches at one swoop, and he proposed instead to take in various branches of the outside service from time to time, so that ultimately the whole public service of Canada would be covered by this measure. As I have already stated, this brings me to the year 1908, the year in which the first measure of civil service reform was adopted in Canada. I might say that in very many respects this law follows the language of the regulations governing the civil service in England. It is a measure very similar to the one under which they conduct the examinations there, the exception being that the powers of our commissioners are very much larger and that we have to do with promotions, whereas in England the commission is simply an examining body for admission to the public service.

I may explain that the public service of Canada is divided into the political and permanent service. We have no elective officers as you have in this country. Members of Parliament are the only public servants who are elected by the people. Our political service therefore simply means a seat in Parliament. Judges and all public officers are appointed by the Crown. The permanent Civil Service includes the Inside and the Outside Service. The Inside Service comprises all the executive departments of the Government located at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. When the law of which I speak was adopted, the number of employees in the Inside Service was approximately 3,000. The number has increased considerably within the past few years and is to-day, roughly speaking, between 4,500 and 5,000. We have also the

Outside Service. This is much larger. With its army of railway mail clerks, Customs and Inland Revenue officers, Post Office clerks and letter carriers, and numerous other employees of various kinds, the numerical strength of the Outside Service would probably exceed 25,000 employees. I wish you to remember, therefore, that this law of ours covers only that part of the federal service known as the Inside Service. It has nothing to do with the provincial civil service, which would correspond to your state civil service, and we have no such thing as a municipal civil service commission in Canada, although our numbers have now grown to proportions where I think it would be desirable to introduce municipal civil service laws, at least in a few of our larger cities.

I propose now to take up the main provisions of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908. In doing so I shall read from the Act itself in order that you may hear the exact language of the statute, and I shall then in my own way explain the *modus operandi* of its enforcement. The first section which I shall read is the one establishing a Civil Service Commission. It is as follows:—

“There shall be a commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council.

“The rank, standing and salary of each commissioner shall be those of a deputy head of a department; and each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.”

We consider, of course, that the basic principle of civil service reform is the independence of the Civil Service Commission, and we certainly have got it here. As you have doubtless observed, the law provides a life tenure for the commissioners. The selection of these officials was left to the Governor in Council. What we mean by “the Governor in Council” is really the Government of the day—the party in power—as the Governor in Council in matters such as the appointment of Civil Service Commissioners usually follows the advice of his Government.

You would naturally have supposed that, in the filling of two such attractive positions as those of Civil Service Commissioners, the Government of the day would have selected men from the ranks of its political followers who had established their claims to preferment by long and faithful party services; but, presumably for the purpose of reassuring the public as to its determination to have a fair and impartial administration of the new law, the Government showed its good faith by selecting for the positions of Civil Service Commissioners men who enjoyed a very enviable reputation in the country, and who at the same time had never been actively identified with either political party.

One of the commissioners, Dr. Adam Shortt, was Professor of Economics and Political Science in Queen’s University, one of the leading educational institutions of the country, and was a man who was well and favourably known from the Atlantic to the Pacific by reason of the fact that he had always taken a deep interest in public affairs and had for many years been in great demand as a lecturer on economic and allied subjects. The second commissioner, Dr. M. G. LaRochelle, was a prominent advocate from the city of Montreal, a man who had received many honours from his university in the way of degrees, and who had a very enviable standing at the bar. These were the two gentlemen who were appointed to administer this law. The salary of a Civil Service Commissioner is \$5,000 per annum.

Now, the next clause defines the duties of the Civil Service Commissioners, and I wish you to pay particular attention to this clause, because it will show that Parliament was sincere in its desire that the commissioners should have ample powers to make this law effective. The powers of the commissioners, as defined by the law, are as follows:—

“The duties of the Commission shall be—

“(a) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto where required under this Act or regulations made thereunder;

“(b) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act or of any regulation made under either of the said Acts, and upon the request of the head of a department with the approval of the Governor in Council, to investigate and report upon the organization of the department, the conduct and efficiency of its officers, clerks and other employees, and any other matters relative to the department; and in connection with, and for the purposes of, any such investigation the Governor in Council may invest the commission with all or any powers vested in a commissioner appointed under part II of *The Inquiries Act*;

“(c) such other duties as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

“2. Such duties shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the commission and approved by the Governor in Council.

“3. A commissioner shall not hold any other office or engage in any other employment.”

After hearing the powers of the commission defined in detail, you will, I am sure, agree with my statement that the commissioners are invested with ample powers to make the law effective. As you have doubtless observed, the system of examinations to be held under the law is left entirely to the discretion of the commissioners. If, therefore, the character of the tests prescribed is unsuitable and does not produce the best results, you cannot blame the law. If an incompetent employee is promoted, it is not the fault of the law, as no promotion can be made without the certificate of the commissioners. If the law is not being observed, it is not because there is no provision in the law to preclude such a contingency; on the contrary, the commissioners are expressly charged with the duty of investigating violations of the Act. Furthermore, if the law governing the Outside Service is not being observed, the commissioners have power to investigate and report upon the abuses which they find to exist. If the conduct and efficiency of the staff of any department are not satisfactory, again it is not the fault of the law, as the powers of the commissioners expressly provide that, upon the request of the head of a department, approved by the Governor in Council, the commissioners may be called upon to investigate. On the whole, it can be fairly claimed that, in the very wide powers granted the commissioners, in addition to a life tenure of office, we have the most unmistakable evidence of the bona fides of Parliament and of its determination that the commissioners should be clothed with sufficient authority to work out and enforce a system which would embrace all the essential principles of the merit system.

Just here it might be well to say a few words about the Outside Service before proceeding to elaborate the details of our examination system for the Inside Service. Appointments to the Outside Service are not under the jurisdiction of the Civil

Service Commission. We do, however, conduct the examinations which must be passed in order to qualify for such appointments. These examinations are known as the "Preliminary" and "Qualifying." The first or "Preliminary" examination qualifies for lower grade positions, such as messenger, packer, sorter, etc.; also for the position of railway mail clerk. The examination is of a very elementary character, comprising the subjects of writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The second or "Qualifying" examination qualifies for clerical positions of various kinds in the several branches of the Outside Service. This examination is necessarily of a higher standard, and consists of the following subjects: writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, and copying manuscripts. The examination papers are prepared by the staff of examiners appointed by the Civil Service Commission. Neither examination is competitive, the list of successful candidates being published in alphabetical order, not in order of merit. The candidate who obtains the minimum percentage of marks necessary to pass is in just as good a position to secure an appointment as the candidate who has passed a brilliant examination. After a candidate is successful in an examination he must have recourse to the good-will and assistance of his political friends, in order to secure his appointment. These examinations are held twice a year at the same time and places as the competitive examinations for the Inside Service.

(To be concluded.)

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—o—

**"TO ONE WHO TAKES HIS EASE."**

Look in your heart! make inquisition there  
 Of service done in this supreme of hours—  
 What sacrifice for Britain's sake you bear,  
 To what high use or humble put your powers!  
 If, pleading local duty's louder call  
 Or weight of years that checks the soaring wing,  
 You are excused the dearest gift of all,  
 What of the next best thing?

A hundred needs cry out to such as you  
 For willing labour—watches of the night,  
 Shells to be filled, a turn of work to do  
 That sets a good man free to go and fight;  
 But tasks like these entail a lack of rest;  
 They put a strain on people's arms and backs;  
 And you've enough to bear with rents depressed  
 And all that super-tax.

Well, if you're satisfied, then all is said;  
 If, sheltered close and snug, you shirk the blast,  
 Immune in idleness of hand and head,  
 False to your cause, disloyal to your caste,  
 When gallant men from younder hell of flame  
 Come back awhile to heal the wounds of war,  
 And find you thus, you'll hear no word of blame,  
 But they will think the more.

—From a poem by "O. S." in *Punch*.

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## THE NATIONAL DUTY.

*"For those who have fallen we shall not cease to mourn, for the cause to which they consecrated their lives we shall not cease to strive until it triumphs; we are supremely confident it will assuredly triumph, and for that great purpose we are inspired by unflinching determination to do our part."*

—Sir Robert L. Borden, London, Eng.

*"If anyone here has the mentality to say that this war is not our business, and that Canada is not vitally concerned, I can only say that it is not my mentality. It is a war of absolutism against liberty. If you have liberty at heart, how can any of you say it is not our business?"*

—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, St. Lin, P.Q.

*"For those who cannot go to the front remains the task of developing and conserving our resources, of providing for the dependents of those who are fighting for us, of caring for the widow and orphans of him who has given his life for his country. And it is for all of us to greatly resolve, by every means that in us lies, to pursue to the end this bitter conflict, that public law, national liberty and common humanity may not perish from the earth."*

—Hon. W. T. White, Montreal, P.Q.

## OUR BOYS

Previously reported:

Dead . . . . .	22
Wounded . . . . .	43
Prisoners . . . . .	4

### DEAD.

A. J. ALLARD.  
A. BAKER.  
C. A. COE.  
M. CREIGHTON.  
W. H. DIDSBURY.  
S. M. KING.  
E. ST. C. SALT.  
J. B. F. RACETTE.

### WOUNDED.

R. LACROIX.  
J. F. BLURTON.  
ORVILLE A. HUSTON.

Under the voluntary system a man may shirk his responsibility but he may not escape the reproach of doing so. If he may not go "Overseas," he may train in a local battalion or he may take a hand in one or other of the many life-saving and relief organizations existing or developing. If you are living the same old life of the vaudeville, the billiard-room or the grand-stand, you are a non-producer, a eunuch in the British war-workshop. Lady Maxwell, wife of a former colonel of the Black Watch Regiment, made a rousing appeal at the beginning of the war and it is still applicable. Here it is:

"Every man in Germany, every man in France, all—save the old and the halt and the ill—have risen to their country's call and gone forth to prove their manhood," she declared. "Will Englishmen alone 'sit by the fire and spin'?"

"Must we feel ashamed to be Englishwomen when we see you skulking at your home, watching football or cricket matches, lying on the grass in the sun, safe and secure—as you fondly delude yourselves—while the manhood of Europe is shedding its blood on the battle-fields? Awake! Awake! If you will not answer the call of the bugle, at least let the women's voices call you out to fight for us and for our children! I am a woman, alas! and I cannot go; but my man is gone and had I sons I would send every one forth to fight for England's sake."

\* \* \*

*The Civilian* deplores the persistent attempts of outsiders to exploit the patriotism and generosity of the civil servants for the benefit of special organizations with which the Service has no connection and in which it should have no special interest as a body. The civil servants have given, are giving and will continue to give, individually and as a body, to the Patriotic Fund, Red Cross Society and other worthy enterprises. Despite this, efforts have been made repeatedly to obtain special facilities for soliciting the contributions of civil servants to funds for the collection and contribution of which outside—we might almost say *private*—organizations get all the credit. The Government buildings are happy hunting grounds for charity-mongers of all sorts. *The Civilian* advises that the civil servants make their contributions through regular Civil Service organizations and channels, or, if for any reason these do not serve the specific purpose desired, to the head officers of the Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross, the Prisoners of War Committee or other public organizations.

\* \* \*

The Ottawa Civil Service Bowling League (*i.e.*, the alley trundlers) has taken a bold step in leasing the O. A. A. C. alleys for the winter. The col-

lapse of the O. A. A. C. as a sporting organization left many leagues and clubs without winter quarters and home playing facilities. The Civil Service club will re-open the alleys in a few days. Other leagues will be given playing privileges and the old popularity of the place will be restored. The pool and billiard rooms will also be re-opened. The Civil Service club has made a brave venture and deserves hearty support.

\* \* \*

The amount of belated news of "our dead and wounded," obtained from official sources and published in this issue, is a sad reproach to our subscribers and correspondents. The editors feel sure that many of these items could have been sent in from unofficial sources much earlier had the "friends" of *The Civilian* been alive to their opportunities.

\* \* \*

"Nothing but our best can pull us through."—Lloyd-George.

\* \* \*

You admire the man in khaki,—but what does he think of you?

\* \* \*

Times of trouble measure men. This is the greatest measuring time that Canada has ever known.

\* \* \*

The man who stays behind has to have a reason. Young man, is your reason a good one?

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## SIGNS.

"How do you know that Blinks has had a raise in salary?"

"He argues that the world is getting better, that the danger from monopolies has been greatly magnified, and that human nature isn't so bad after all."

—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Dancing! Are you interested?  
Read page 321.

## The Roll of Honour.

Men of the Public Service of Canada who are "Doing Their Bit."

### THIRTIETH LIST.

- F. M. Adams, Customs, Peterborough, 8th C.M.R.  
 L. R. P. Stockwood, Mail Transfer Agent, Moose Jaw.  
 L. H. Kerr, Railway Mail Clerk, Calgary, P.P.C.L.I.  
 Wm. Thomson, Mail Transfer Agent, Calgary, 82nd Battalion, C.E.F.  
 E. Hart, Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver.  
 W. A. Kerr, Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver, C.A.M.C.  
 T. J. Morin, Interior, Ottawa, 38th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 S. H. Moulang, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, 6th Canadian Engineers.  
 Charles Davidson, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, 62nd Battalion, C.E.F.  
 A. L. Dunlop, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, C.A.M.C.  
 F. W. Byers, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, Machine Gun Section, 90th Winnipeg Rifles.  
 H. J. Currie, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, M. G. Section, 90th.  
 C. W. Grant, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, M. G. Section, 90th.  
 A. H. Hammill, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, M. G. Section, 90th.  
 A. G. Macdonald, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, M. G. Section, 90th.  
 A. B. Book, Railway Mail Clerk, M. G. Section, 90th.  
 W. R. Morden, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, M. G. Section, 90th.  
 J. T. Smith, Railway Mail Clerk, Winnipeg, M. G. Section, 90th.  
 Lieut. H. B. Andrews, Customs, Victoria, B.C., 67th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 Andrew Carmichael, Customs, Edmonton, 63rd Battalion, C.E.F.  
 P. J. Cleghorn, Customs, Moose Jaw, 68th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 G. W. Elliott, Customs, Edmonton, 63rd Battalion, C.E.F.  
 Henry Hawley, Customs, Brantford, 32nd Battery, C.F.A., C.E.F.  
 J. H. Hastie, Customs, Prince Albert, 65th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 E. D. Hooker, Customs, Welland, 44th Regiment.  
 C. R. Larcombe, Customs, Toronto, 74th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 Robert McAllister, Customs, Toronto, No. 2 Co., C.A.S.C.  
 Gordon McFarlane, Customs Dept., Ottawa, 77th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 Thos. Mansley, Customs, Halifax, 40th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 A. S. MacKay, Customs, Montreal, 73rd Battalion, C.E.F.  
 J. G. Matheson, Customs, Winnipeg, 79th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 Joseph Moffatt, Customs, Montreal, 69th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 S. H. Ogden, Customs Dept., Ottawa, 77th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 G. B. Urquhart, Customs Dept., Ottawa, 38th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 Arthur Williams, Customs, Brandon, 79th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 J. Wilson, Customs, Regina, P.P.C.L.I.  
 Robt. J. Orr, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, C.A.M.C.  
 Geo. W. Scales, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, C.A.M.C.  
 David Samson, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, 62nd Battalion, C.E.F.  
 D. H. Boles, Interior, Edmonton.  
 F. W. W. Fane, Interior, Edmonton.  
 A. Aktoersky, Interior, Medicine Hat, 66th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 C. Bott, Interior, Ottawa, 59th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 C. B. Corbould, Interior, Vancouver.  
 J. A. Cadieux, Interior, Ottawa, C.A.S.C.  
 W. E. Dexter, Interior, Ottawa, 38th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 H. F. Fincham, Interior, Humboldt, 3rd Universities Co., C.E.F.  
 W. C. Gillis, Interior, Ottawa, C.A.S.C.  
 C. L. Harris, Interior, Banff, 50th Battalion, C.E.F.  
 L. A. Hill, Interior, Banff, 7th Brigade, C.F.A.  
 J. R. Hearnden, Interior, Ottawa, C.A.S.C.  
 J. A. Huggins, Interior, Ottawa, 77th Battalion, C.E.F.



## OUR DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Once again the sad roll of our dead and wounded mounts up. Authentic news has just been received of the sacrifice, in the service of King and Empire, of the lives of a number of the gallant young men of Canada's public service who went from the Dominion's shores a few months ago. In many cases actual details of the last scenes of their noble lives are not available. Any reader who can furnish further particulars will render a kind service by communicating with the editors.

## J. B. F. RACETTE.

Jean Baptiste Francois Racette was born at St. Flavien, Lotbiniere, Quebec, on November 13th, 1887. His first Government service was as translator in the Annuities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, in 1909. In 1910 he was appointed to the Registration Branch, Department of the Interior, where he continued until the war broke out. He enlisted with the 43rd Regiment. The only record of his decease is that he was killed in action in July. The place is not known.

## PRIVATE C. A. COE.

A number of Toronto post office men were included in the machine gun squad which was a part of the contingent from the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles which made up the Fifteenth Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Among them was C. A. Coe, of the Money Order Branch, who ranked in the army as a private. On May 20th, 1915, he fell in action, aged twenty-three years.

## PRIVATE W. H. DIDSBURY.

Private W. H. Didsbury was a letter carrier in Winnipeg when the call to arms came. The 79th Cameron Highlanders was his home regiment and he fought in the ranks of the Sixteenth Battalion, C.E.F. He was killed in action on the 17th of May, 1915. Private Didsbury was thirty-one years of age and had been a letter carrier since 1912.

## LANCE SERGT. S. M. KING.

Lance Sergeant Stanislas M. King,

Fifth Battalion, C.E.F., was one of the splendid "bunch" of Saskatoon boys who answered the first call to arms. He was twenty-six years of age and had been a clerk in Saskatoon post office for three years. He was killed in action on May 24th, the day of the bloody struggle at Festubert.

## E. ST. C. SALT.

E. St. C. Salt was another member of the Dominion post office service who gave his life for Canada's and Britain's cause. Meagre official record says that he died of wounds on October 18th, 1914, from which it is inferred that he was enrolled in a British regiment, for at that date no Canadian corps had landed in France.

## PRIVATE M. CREIGHTON.

Private M. Creighton, Third Battalion, C.E.F., was but nineteen years of age when he gave his life for his country. He, too, was a Toronto post office man. The official record states merely that he was killed on June 14th, 1915.

## A. J. ALLARD.

Alphonse Joseph Allard was a railway mail clerk in the Montreal district before his enlistment for overseas service. He died on July 9th, 1915, aged thirty-seven years. He had been in the mail service since 1903.

## AUSTIN BAKER.

Austin Baker, of the Money Order Branch of the Toronto post office, was another member of the maxim gun squad of the Queen's Own Rifles. He has been reported killed but later in-

formation makes this doubtful and better news is hoped for.

#### SERGT.-MAJOR J. F. BLURTON.

In May, Sergeant-Major J. F. Blurton, a Winnipeg Customs man, was reported missing. *The Civilian* asked for news of him and received information, which was published in August, that he was alive and well. It is now learned that he has had a number of minor wounds but is back in the ranks.

#### LIEUT. O. A. HUSTON.

Orville A. Huston is another Winnipeg Customs man concerning whom news is now received. He was wounded and sent to a hospital in England. While there he was given a commission as lieutenant,—a sure mark of the approval of his superior officers of his conduct in the face of the enemy.

#### GUNNER J. E. R. LACROIX.

Gunner "Bob" Lacroix of the First Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, was slightly wounded on September 1st. Gunner Lacroix is well known in Ottawa as a letter carrier, having been in that service for seven years.

### HONOURS THE DEAD.

The Czar of Russia, in bestowing honours upon British and Canadian soldiers for distinguished conduct in the field, awarded the Order of St. George of the fourth class to Lance-Corporal Joseph Stanley Marchant, late of the Second Battalion, C.E.F.

Lance-Corporal J. S. Marchant belonged to the Customs staff at the Quebec post office when the call to arms came. In the horror of battle at St. Julien (Langemarck) he went out and rescued a wounded comrade under fire. A second time he went out in a hail of bullets for another wounded man and succeeded in bringing him in as well, but in so doing

was himself badly wounded in the leg. In hospital the limb was taken off but Marchant did not rally and on May 13th he died. He was but twenty-four years of age. He had been mentioned for the Victoria Cross.

### WINNIPEG CUSTOMS' "BIT."

Winnipeg Customs men are "doing their bit" in men and money. Surveyor D. J. Scott sends *The Civilian* the following summary of their contributions to the Empire's cause to date:

Company Sgt.-Major John Hay, landing waiter at the Midland Railway, has received the D.C.M. for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Festubert. When all the officers had been killed or disabled he took command, rallied his company and led them to victory.

Regimental Sgt.-Major J. F. Blurton, asst. gauger at Winnipeg, has been wounded a number of times but, like the old black cat, Jack takes a lot of killing and is now back in active service.

Sgt. Signaller J. L. Stevens, of the Refund Dept., has been badly knocked out with the German gasses but is now convalescing in England and no doubt will soon be ready to again take his place at the front.

Orville A. Huston, of the Record Dept., was seriously wounded and while in hospital in England received his appointment as lieutenant. He will no doubt be going back to the front in a short time.

The others named below have not yet got to the front but will doubtless prove themselves to be Canadians once they arrive there:

Regimental Sgt.-Major M. Hutchison, asst. appraiser in charge C. N. Express Dept.; Capt. C. A. McConnell, landing waiter, C.P.R.; Sgt. J. W. Burton, baggage examiner, C. N. R. Depot; J. W. Sparks, porter, examining warehouse; W. A. McCon-

nell, long-room; Color-Sgt. W. H. Bryans, Postal Branch; H. J. Bartlett, landing waiter, C.P.R.; Sgt. T. A. Beckett, porter, warehouse; R. A. Robison, clerk, and Capt. L. R. Rowe, asst. appraiser.

Besides giving the above named officers from the Winnipeg staff to our country's service we have contributed one day's pay to the Dominion Patriotic Fund, are giving \$1,800 per year to the local Patriotic Fund, and are sending to-day to the Minister of Militia \$1,000 for the purchase of a machine gun, to be presented to the 90th Overseas reinforcements, and to be manned by the following officers from our staff, viz: J. E. Davies, landing waiter, Midland Ry.; R. P. Patton, asst. gauger; W. E. Fleming, clerk, G. N. Express Dept.; J. G. Matheson, cashier; D. Schaumloffel, messenger; H. E. Black, stamper; T. W. Cole, declaration clerk, and S. J. Orr, poster, exam. warehouse.

Knowing these men as I do I have no doubt of the fate of any old German who happens to get within range of this gun.

### A REGINA HERO.

The following, from a Regina newspaper, regarding gallant "Pat" Carson, whose death has already been announced, requires no comment:

Sergeant Carson, previous to the outbreak of war, was a letter carrier on the local post office staff, and was one of the first men to join the colors. He was married in Regina the morning of the day that he left for the east to join the Princess Pats. The following is the article which appears in the Manchester paper:

"An account has just been received by his brother at Sandy-Lane, Chorlton-Cum-Hardy, of heroic deeds performed by Sergeant G. A. Carson, a Tralee man, who after six years' life in Canada, joined the Regina Legion of Frontiersmen, and being transferred into the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, went to the front, and received fatal wounds at Ypres. After a German attack had been repulsed on the

day before he was wounded, the sergeant distinguished himself by an act of bravery described thus in a letter by one who was with him:

"He returned (from the support trenches to the open), and carried a wounded man back to our trenches. To do this he had to cross an open space 300 feet wide, swept by shrapnel and machine guns. He returned four times, and brought back a wounded man each time. How he escaped unhurt I cannot imagine. Our company officer shook him by the hand, and said: 'You are the bravest man I ever saw!'"

"Writing to the hero's widow at Regina, Captain Adamson of the Princess Pats, said: 'I cannot speak too highly of his behaviour. No braver man ever gave his life for his country.'"

Sexton (to young farmer who has called to arrange for the christening of his child): "Doantee bring 'e Toosday—Vicar be fishing o' Toosday."

Farmer: "Well, then, say Monday."

Sexton: "Noa — not Monday. Font'll be full of minnows Monday."

—London Punch.

The National Association of Letter Carriers of the United States has gone on record as favouring woman suffrage.

When a man becomes thoroughly contented he has outlived his usefulness.

Gabriel is expected to play the last trump in the game of life.

If a man and his job are not congenial little is accomplished.

A good deal of conversation should be canned and the can thrown away.

**Always**  
EVERYWHERE IN CANADA  
**Use Eddy's**  
**Matches**

### PROMOTED.

Despatches announce the promotion of several civil servants now serving as officers in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Captain H. B. Verrett (Assistant Deputy Postmaster General) becomes temporary major; Lieutenants W. E. Blue and W. M. Everall (Department of Public Works men) become temporary captains.

### PRESENTATION AT MOOSE JAW

On Sept. 10th, James Cleghorn, who was about to leave with the reinforcements for the 68th Battalion, was the recipient of a wrist watch, which was subscribed for and presented to him by his fellow members of the Customs Office staff. The presentation was made by J. McAllister who in a few brief words gave him the heartiest wishes of his late colleagues for his future welfare and wished him godspeed and a happy return. E. S. Cleghorn, a brother of James, a member of the postal service, is at present doing his duty in France.

### TO THOSE WHO FELL AT YPRES

A letter from Sgt. Jack Paynter, 2nd Field Battery, First Artillery Brigade, formerly of the Government Printing Bureau, contains a poem, written after the Canadian action at Ypres, by O. E. Baillie, of Ottawa, also in the 2nd Battery. It is dedicated "to the Canadians who fell at Ypres," and runs as follows:

Mourn for your dead, O Canada,  
Yet not as the hopeless weep;  
In a noble cause, for a country's love,  
They passed to their quiet sleep.

Pray for your dead, O Canada,  
Yet not as the hopeless pray;  
For theirs was a death for a living hope,  
They died for a living day.

Remember your dead, O Canada,  
Yet not as the hopeless mind;

For the God above saw how they died,  
And the ways of His judgment are kind.

Think of the words, O Canada,  
Christ died Himself to send:  
No man hath greater love than this,  
That he giveth his life for his friend.

### "ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM."

The surviving original sergeants of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry held a banquet at Folkestone, England, recently to celebrate the first anniversary of the regiment. One of the three committeemen in charge was "Sergt. Champion." Though the report of the affair received in Canada gives no further details that might identify him, it is assumed that this is former Constable A. G. Champion of the Dominion Police, who enlisted with the "Pats" when they were mobilized in Ottawa in August, 1914. He was formerly a member of the 2nd Life Guards and had been four years in the police. He was reported wounded on May 8th.

### HOW BOTTOMLEY DIED.

The letters reprinted below give additional details concerning the death of John W. Bottomley, the Niagara Falls railway mail clerk, whose tragic end on an East African battlefield has already been announced in *The Civilian*:

In the Field,  
June 26, 1915.

Mrs. J. W. Bottomley,  
Niagara Falls.

Dear Madam,—In extending to you and your family my sympathy at the death in action on June 23 of your gallant husband (my sergeant-major), I wish to place on record the splendid work he had done in the regiment from the date of his joining up to the hour of his death. He was loved by all ranks, and all remember with pride his heroic conduct on the field. He fell (as he would have wished to fall) at the

head of his men, charging the German guns. He died peaceably and almost instantly and was buried the same evening in the park of the captured town of Bukoba, German East Africa, surrounded by his men whom he had so gallantly led and who had died with him.

Having come from Hamilton, Ont., myself, and knowing your husband previously, we had become very close friends and his loss was a great blow to me.

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN S. LEITCH,  
Major Commanding "C" Co'y,  
25th Royal Fusiliers.

16 Lynton Road,  
W. Croydon,  
Aug. 9, 1915.

Dear Sir,—Thanks for yours of the 9th ult. I have received the enclosure from the War Office. There is a man in Croydon who says that he was in the trench with our friend Jack when he was killed. This man is home suffering from shrapnel wounds in the leg. He says that Jack was wounded three times during the morning, but refused to go back to have his wounds attended to, saying that his place was with the men. Soon after this a Maxim gun finished him, and there were twenty-four wounds on his body. There was a howl of rage in their trench when it happened. If anything more should be heard, I will at once forward, as perhaps you may think it right to pass same on to Mrs. Bottomley. If you do, will you be so kind as to express to her our deepest sympathy.

We felt his loss more than you might suppose after such short acquaintance. We would be pleased to hear from Mrs. Bottomley if she cared to write.

Although what this soldier says is more than the official statement, I quite believe it to be true, as I know all his men, without exception, loved him.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,  
GEO. ADAMS.

C. A. Hood, Esq.,  
Leeds, England.

### VANCOUVER POSTAL NEWS.

The fund maintained by the Vancouver postal clerks for patriotic purposes is being kept up in a splendid manner. The report in the last number of *The Civilian* brought the account to July 31. In August the letter carriers contributed \$307.50 and the rest of the office \$239; this being exclusive of \$200 loan refunded.

Through the courtesy of *The Civilian's* Vancouver correspondent, Mr. R. Wight, an interesting post office war story is herewith rendered:

#### FROM A PRISON CAMP.

#### Card from Germany and Why It Came to Vancouver.

Mr. Harold Hargreaves, of the Vancouver Post Office staff, received an interesting postcard from "C. Harrington, 16651, Lager 2, Rennbahn, Munster, I.W., Germany." The card, which was dated Aug. 1, 1915, says:

"My best thanks to you and the boys in the post office of Vancouver for the letter and parcel duly received in good condition. You will see by the above date that they took some time in coming. I was very thankful to get it as I am in the unfortunate position of being practically friendless and parcels and letters are most welcome. I hope to have the pleasure of thanking you personally some day. Yours very truly,

"C. HARRINGTON."

In this connection there is a note of sadness. There came to the Vancouver post office a postcard from a British prisoner in Germany addressed to a man in Vancouver. The card was taken out by the carriers in the ordinary way and came back with the superscription, "Person addressed is dead." In seeking to ascertain the address to which it should be returned, the post office staff found that it was from a war prisoner in Germany who had written to a friend in Vancouver telling of his loneliness and begging for a few lines to break the monotony. That was the friend who had passed away. So the boys in the post office made up a parcel and sent a cheering letter to the lonely prisoner.

This incident will show how welcome a letter and a token are to the men whom fate has placed in the hands of the Huns.

Mr. Wight adds that another assorted parcel has been dispatched to this patriotic but "friendless" British soldier.

### POSTAL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw branch of the Postal Clerks' Association of the Dominion of Canada for the election of officers for the coming year was held on Tuesday,

the 7th Sept., when the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. T. A. White; vice-president, Mr. H. S. Bell; secretary, Mr. W. G. Baxter; treasurer, Mr. J. H. Jackson; executive committee, Mr. W. D. Weedon, Mr. E. A. Woodrow and Mr. M. R. Robertson.

### TORONTO CUSTOMS NEWS.

Mr. Andrew Scott, one of the oldest members connected with the staff, he having joined it 42 years ago, has been laid up for some time with an ailment of the knee. Although able to get around the house with difficulty, it may be some time before he fully recovers.

Mr. W. E. Meredith, one of the oldest members of the staff, has been in the hospital a couple of weeks, where he underwent an operation for internal trouble. His friends will be glad to know that he is on the road to recovery.

P. Cassidy, fireman in the Customs building, also underwent an operation for rupture. He is now on a fair way to recovery.

Miss Hughes, daughter of Mr. W. A. Hughes, of the Record Room staff, has also had to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Friends will be pleased to know that she is on the road to recovery.

The following from the Teeswater News refers to one of the popular lockers of the Customs staff:

Willowdale Farm, the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dick, was the scene of a very pretty home wedding on Friday, Sept. 17th, when their daughter, Sadie Margaret, became the bride of Mr. Ed. Gillespie of Toronto. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. S. Dempster, assisted by Rev. D. Wallace Christie, both of Toronto, in the presence of about forty guests. The bride wore a beautiful dress of ivory charmeuse and carried a bouquet of white roses,

and looked charming in her bridal veil with wreath of orange blossoms and white heather sent from Scotland by the groom's mother for the occasion. The bride had been deaconess under Rev. D. W. Christie of Rhodes Avenue Presbyterian church, Toronto, for about three years and had made a very large circle of friends by her devotion to the work.

Is your loyalty for the house, or just for the job? Think it over.

Just how would you say that, if you had to tell it to his face?

The world needs more men who have opinions, not mere symptoms.

A little premature authority has spoiled some good men.

Don't quarrel with your job; it may not be such a bad one after all.

The probability is that none of us has a strangle hold on the one best way of doing things.

The world hates a quitter, whether he be at the bench, in the pulpit or on the mat.

Don't fuss about it; it may solve itself if you sit tight and just stay on the job.

Right or wrong, win or lose, keep out vindictiveness or its acid will eat away your very soul.

Are your mistakes the result of inexperience, negligence, or just bone-headedness?

Don't say it now—wait—if you are right the thought will gather momentum.

Get a hobby—if it isn't anything more than paying your debts or minding your own business.

Ability is all right for a sprint, but you need reliability for the business Marathon.

Don't worry about your enemy. In the end both he and you will stand out as you really are. So look to yourself.

## Patriotic Fund News.

**Sir Herbert Ames Explains.**

Sir Herbert Ames, who has been on a flying patriotic trip to the West, returned to Ottawa on Wednesday last to find that some feeling had been aroused among members of the Service owing to newspaper references to certain letters he had written to Cabinet Ministers regarding further contributions by the Service to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Sir Herbert upon being informed of the situation immediately wrote identical letters to Mr. R. S. White, president of C. S. Federation of Canada, and Mr. Walter Todd, president of C. S. Association of Ottawa. The letter reads as follows:

Ottawa, Sept. 29, 1915.

Dear Sir,—

During my absence in the West, I understand there has arisen among the Civil Service some irritation respecting my action in endeavouring to secure renewed subscriptions for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. This is to be regretted, and I feel confident that had the real facts been known no cause of offence would have been found.

From time to time during the past twelve months contributions have been coming in to the treasurer of the Patriotic Fund from the Civil Service throughout Canada. These sums, usually small, have totalled a very considerable amount and constitute a generous contribution, for which the Executive of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is grateful. Now that we have entered upon the second year of the war and the demands upon our fund have risen to \$400,000 a month, we had contemplated making a further appeal to the Civil Service and, before leaving for the West, I had communicated with several of the ministers with a view of ascertaining what would be the best way to bring this

about. Owing to the fact that the past contributions have been coming in from so many sources at different times, it had been practically impossible to announce the figures of the Civil Service total contribution and to give credit as we should like to have done. For example, the Canadian Pacific Railway employees gave us one day's pay, which amounted to \$141,000. This coming in at one time was acknowledged and commented upon throughout all Canada, much to the credit of the railway men.

The provincial civil servants of Alberta during the past year have been giving from five to ten per cent of their salaries each month, a total subscription during the twelve months of \$97,000, which has not been exceeded by any group of individuals in all Canada. In writing to several ministers with a view of ascertaining their personal views as to the best method of securing an organized contribution from the Civil Service, I had no intention of asking that anything like coercion be used. Most of them in their replies suggested that the best method to pursue for securing a general and generous contribution from those of the Civil Service who might desire to help our fund, would be by communication with the Executive of the Civil Service Federation of Canada and the Civil Service Association of Ottawa. I was not aware at the time of the important part that was taken by these two organizations last year in securing the response to our first appeal or I should have addressed them in the first instance.

I have had the privilege during the past few weeks of addressing a number of audiences, placing before them the needs of our fund, and the universal response that has followed leads me to believe that, if I could have an opportunity of meeting some

of the leading members of the Civil Service and explaining to them what we desire to do, there would be on their part a ready response. Perhaps this might be arranged for at a time mutually convenient.

We would be most happy to give full explanations of all that has been done during the past year and answer any questions regarding methods or administration that may seem pertinent.

For your information, I enclose herewith a copy of the stock letter which I addressed to the several ministers. You will see that there is nothing in it that even hints at a forced contribution. The fund does not need to resort to any such methods, certainly not when approaching the Civil Service. Had the newspaper editor who recently published the article entitled "Civil Servants Resent Any Interference" done us the courtesy of calling at the head office of the fund in Ottawa, and enquiring whether the report that forced contributions were intended had any foundation in fact, I am satisfied that he would have been convinced that nothing of that character was to be feared.

Permit me once again to express on behalf of our Executive our appreciation for the large contributions which have already come in from so many connected with the Civil Service of Canada, and say that it was only for the purpose of being able to present these results in a more striking manner and to minimize the labour of collection that my suggestion that the contributions be regularized was made.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

HERBERT B. AMES,

*Honorary Secretary.*

Sir Herbert's stock letter to the ministers follows:

September 2nd, 1915.

Dear Mr. ....

From time to time through the past

twelve months, contributions have been coming in to the treasurer of the Patriotic Fund from the Civil Service in the various branches under your Department. These small sums total a very considerable amount, and constitute a generous contribution, for which the fund is very grateful. It has been thought, however, that if all the Civil Service throughout Canada could make a contribution on the same day, setting apart one day's pay the results would be more striking, and labour of collection much reduced.

I am writing each member of the Cabinet who is in charge of a Governmental Department, asking him to give this suggestion serious consideration, with a view of securing concerted action. The North West Mounted Police have been giving us, since the outbreak of the war, one day's pay per month. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the provincial civil servants do the same. Perhaps the federal civil servants might be willing to do more than one day's pay in twelve months. Of this you and your fellow ministers would be the best judges.

We are about to make a universal appeal throughout Canada for additional subscriptions to carry us through another year, and if in the early fall one day could be set for donations from the entire Civil Service, I think the result would add considerable to our funds.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) HERBERT B. AMES,

*Honorary Secretary.*

\* \* \*

#### **The Inside Executive and the Patriotic Fund.**

An important meeting of the Executive of the C. S. Association of Ottawa was held on Tuesday evening last to deal with the subject of a further contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund from the Service. Limitation of time prevented the pre-



paration of the usual bulletin by the secretary in time for this number of *The Civilian*, but a few features of the progress of events in this connection may be briefly stated.

In opening the subject of a further contribution, the Executive came in contact with a number of criticisms regarding the administration of the fund in the Ottawa district. Mr. Todd, the president of the association, set about to enquire as to the facts so as to justify in the sight of the members of the Inside Service any proposal the Executive might decide to recommend. Mr. Todd was received with the utmost kindness and consideration both by representatives of the Central Committee and of the Local Committee.

In the case of the Local Committee, Sir Henry Egan, the chairman, was particularly interested in the enquiries being made, and in company with Mr. Avery and Mr. Hawkens, other members of his committee, attended the meeting of the Executive on Tuesday evening, and for an hour and a half answered questions and explained the system under which the local fund was dispensed. Space at the present time does not permit a statement of the details of the work of this committee except to state that the unanimous opinion expressed by the members of the Executive was that Sir Henry had given absolute satisfaction in regard to all the points discussed. The story of the work of Sir Henry Egan's committee proved most enlightening to the Executive and should be given wide publicity. Sir Henry stated that his committee dealt with no cases in which the rank of the enlisted man was higher than a sergeant. Sir Henry issued a cordial invitation to the president of the association to send a delegation to critically inspect the books and all details in connection with the dispersion of the fund by his committee. The Central Committee is presided over by His Royal Highness. On this

committee are Mr. Chas. McGrath and Mr. J. M. Courtney, and it is expected that these gentlemen will be approached later so that every doubt may be removed as to the sacred manner in which this great trust fund is being used in the public interest.

\* \* \*

#### Assistance for Officers' Families.

Enquiry at the Sir Herbert Ames' office elicits the information that of over 4,000 commissioned officers enlisted for Overseas, only about in seventy cases is assistance given to the families. None of these are above the rank of captain; there being very few captains, the great majority of cases being those of lieutenants' families, as the pay of a lieutenant is very small.

#### THE SEA IS HIS.

(From the London Standard.)

The Sea is His: He made it,  
Black gulf and sunlit shoal  
From barriered bight to where the long  
Leagues of Atlantic roll;  
Small strait and ceaseless ocean  
He bade each one to be,  
The Sea is His: He made it—  
And Britain keeps it free.

By pain and stress and striving  
Beyond the nations' ken,  
By vigils stern when others slept,  
By many lives of men:  
Through nights of storm, through dawns  
Blacker than midnights be—  
This sea that God created,  
Britain has kept it free.

Count me the splendid captains  
Who sailed with courage high  
To chart the perilous ways unknown—  
Tell me where these men lie!  
To light a path for ships to come  
They moored at Dead Man's Quay;  
The Sea is God's: He made it—  
And these men kept it free.

Oh, little land of England,  
Oh, mother of hearts too brave,  
Men say this trust shall pass from thee  
Who guardest Nelson's grave.  
Ay, but these braggarts yet shall learn  
Who'd hold the world in fee,  
The Sea is God's—and Britain,  
Britain shall keep it free.

### OTTAWA NOTES.

The Department of Militia and Defence will hereafter occupy the whole of the Woods building on Slater street. The Statistics Branch of the Customs Department has been moved to the Plaza building on Rideau street.

The "Adoption of Prisoners" committee announces that the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has "adopted" four prisoners of war for a year; also that the night staff of the Casualty Branch, Department of Militia and Defence, has donated \$17 to the prisoners' relief fund.

"Adoption" of prisoners for the duration of the war has been undertaken by the ladies of the Staff Branch of the Post Office Department.

The Red Cross again acknowledges assistance from the Civil Service section and from the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labour and the "Sewing Bee" of the Interior Department.

### C. S. COMMISSION OF CANADA.

#### Civil Service Examinations.

Public notice is hereby given that the Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Division of the Civil Service of Canada will be held, the Preliminary Examination on the 9th November, and the Qualifying Examination on the 10th and 11th November, 1915, at Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Brandon, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Fredericton, Moncton, St. John, Charlottetown, Yarmouth, Halifax and Sydney. Examinations may also be held at other centres, provided a sufficient number of candidates make

application to write at any one place.

During the week beginning Nov. 8th, at the above named places, examinations will be held to fill the following positions in the Inside Service:

25 clerkships (for men) in Subdivision B of the Third Division.

5 positions as stenographers and typists (for men) in Subdivision B of the Third Division.

15 clerkships (for women) in Subdivision B of the Third Division.

15 positions as stenographers and typists (for women) in Subdivision B of the Third Division.

20 clerkships (for men) in Subdivision B of the Second Division. In the case of three of these clerkships the persons to be appointed must, in addition to being successful in the regular examination, possess a knowledge of stenography and typewriting.

Persons desiring to present themselves for any of the above examinations may obtain all necessary information, copies of the rules and regulations, and forms of application from the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, either on personal application or by writing.

Application forms of intending candidates, duly filled in, and accompanied by the prescribed examination fee, must be filed with the Civil Service Commission not later than the 15th October, 1915.

No exception can or will be made to this rule.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,  
*Secretary.*

Ottawa, 1st September, 1915.

### STEFANSSON LIVES!

Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, who was believed lost in the Arctic, not only is alive and well, but has discovered a new land in the north and accomplished practically every purpose for which his

hazardous journey was undertaken. The explorer is now at Bailey island, preparing, with a newly-organized outfit, to start another year's work in Arctic wilds. Lengthy accounts of his successes to date have been received by the Government.

The Civil Service has a sort of proprietary interest in the Stefansson expedition. It is a Government undertaking, directed by the Naval Service Department and all the men engaged are consequently public servants of Canada. In the original party several permanent civil servants were officers. One of these, George Malloch, of the Geological Survey, lost his life last year.

#### LATE ARTHUR CHISHOLM.

A sad and distinctive break in a large circle of friends occurred in the recent death of Mr. Arthur Chisholm, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Chisholm was born in Inverness, Scotland. He was the son of John Chisholm and Hannah McGillivray, his wife. After spending six years in a law office in Glasgow, Mr. Chisholm came to Canada, to fill a position as private secretary in the Marine Department, at the age of twenty-three, and for forty years he had acted as secretary to many of the ministers and deputy ministers of the Marine and Interior Departments at Ottawa.

Mr. Chisholm was a man who, amid the multitudinous acquaintances acquired from the desirable strata in a long life, made and kept a great many friends in a friendship of which both he and they were justly proud. Possibly this list, based on a warm appreciation of the sterling merits underlying his nature and ruggedly straight instincts, was much larger and comprised many more of the men of his day who were worth knowing than either Mr. Chisholm or his friends ever realized.

Those with whom he was associated in his long period of helpful usefulness in charity and church work, and his co-workers in his forty years in the Civil Service, will vouch for his true friendship, faithful and valiant work for the Cross, and most patient, reliable and trustworthy service for the Crown.

#### BOWLAND NOT GUILTY.

A cruel injustice was done last week to Alan H. Bowland, a railway mail clerk of Sault Ste. Marie. A mail package containing a large sum of money was lost and Bowland was accused of stealing it. He was tried and found *not* guilty. In transmission the word "not" was dropped from the telegraph press despatch and many newspapers reported that Bowland had been convicted. *The Civilian* has not previously referred to the case but does so now to add to the publicity of the righting of a cruel wrong.

#### RECREATION CLUB.

*"De omni avocationis modo."*

##### Fall Programme.

*Dancing.*—At the Racquet Court. Classes open October 1st. Standard and modern dances. Terms: 20 lessons for \$5.00.

*Esthetic Dancing.*—Only 16 (advanced pupils) can be enrolled in this class, which will study stage and solo work. Terms on application.

Intending members are asked to send their names at once (stating which class or classes they wish to join) to Miss L. Noel, Secretary of State's Department, East Block. Please do not telephone. Write.

*Riding.*—The riding class will open about the end of September. Rates, 12 lessons for \$12 (being a one-third reduction). If you wish to join this class send your name at once to Miss

F. A. Brown, Census Dept., Canadian Building. Please do not telephone. Write.

Announcement will be made shortly in regard to classes in Wood-carving, Architecture, Astronomy, and Dramatic Art.

The constitution of the Recreation Club provides for two classes of members, *i.e.*, "Members—Members of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service

Association. Associate members—Others."

"Candidates for associate membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Club."

"Membership fee: Members, 50c.; associate members, \$1.00."

Application forms for associate membership may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss M. Angela MacDonald, Forestry Branch, Journal Bldg.



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Ganong BOX -  
*Milk Chocolates*  
ASSORTED CENTERS  
SO GOOD - IT WILL BE YOUR FAVORITE  
Ganong's  Chocolates

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The man who realises the value of being well dressed—and his name is legion—knows that only suits that are well cut and carefully tailored from high-class materials will retain a good-looking appearance after the first few weeks of wear.

NOTE.—Let us commend to you our Special Business Men's Suits, made in our best style for the special price of \$25.00.

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# The New Millinery

THERE is something partly old-timey, partly modern, but wholly charming and irresistible about the new Millinery. Moreover, it differs so in entirety from anything that has appeared in recent seasons that it is impossible to temporize or compromise. One must adopt it or be conspicuous as a non-conformist to fashionable rule. It is true that the Sailor is still in vogue, but note the difference its contour has undergone. The brim is notched like a tricorne, slashed and curled like a quatre-corne, slit and folded like a mortar board, scalloped like a doiley, and so on. It is no more the regulation Sailor, of the plain, circular rim. There is an elevation, a kink, an angle, or a turn somewhere. Shirred brims and turned up backs are among the new features. Hats of the Postillion or riding type; Hats of the Puritan type; Hats of the Chimney-pot and walking type are all in close association with draped Turbans, dignified looking toques, saucy, caplike hats with propeller-like wings, and torpedo-like bursts of ribbon.

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## COMPTROLLER FORTESCUE CONCLUDES LONG SERVICE.

Comptroller Lawrence Fortescue, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, has tendered his resignation to the Prime Minister. He is the last remaining officer of the original force, and with his departure the old guard passes away. He is over seventy years of age, and throughout a long life of useful work he has commanded general respect and esteem. The resignation, however, is not expected to take effect immediately.

Comptroller Fortescue succeeded Lieut.-Col. Fred White about three years ago, when the latter retired. Col. White is still Governor of the Northwest Territories.

## STEWART SUCCEEDS COATS.

The vacancy in the position of statistician of the Department of Labour has been filled by the appointment of Bryce M. Stewart, who for some time has been in the Department. Mr. Stewart succeeds Robert H. Coats, now chief officer of Census and Statistics in the Department of Trade and Commerce. He is a native of Brockville and graduated at Queen's and Columbia Universities.

## POSTAL EMPLOYEES IN BRITAIN.

### Status of Temporary Workers.

A meeting was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, Aug. 13th, to organize temporary postmen and postwomen in the city. The chairman said it was the intention of the Postmen's Federation to use all the machinery at their command to obtain for the temporary workers all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the regular employees.

Mr. Stuart, secretary of the federation, was congratulated in securing

a war bonus concession for the postal workers. He pointed out the advantages to be derived from organization.

## CIVIL SERVICE IN UNITED STATES.

### The Federal Service.

The National Civil Service Reform League in the United States have announced a policy in regard to Presidential Postmasters. It is the practice to dismiss all postmasters in this class on each change in the administration. The league finds that certain men in this class have been promoted to the postmastership after entering the service under the competitive system. The good influence of the league's work is reflected in its communication to the President, partly as follows:

"We have urged upon you the advisability of adopting in the meantime a fixed policy of retaining in office all postmasters who had entered the department through competitive examination and who had secured their appointments through promotion in the service from time to time because of their demonstrated merit and capacity. We feel sure that you will agree with us that it is of the utmost importance that young and able men should be induced to enter the public service, and we are convinced that one of the best ways to secure this result is to let it be known that all men who devote themselves to the public service as a career will receive recognition by appointment to the highest offices which their worth deserves."

### Chicago.

Among the first acts of the new Chicago Civil Service Commission was the suspension of some fifteen of the employees in the efficiency division on the ground that that division

was overmanned. Mr. J. L. Jacobs, who was in charge of that division, has been suspended for thirty days, pending an investigation of his work. Under the rules of the Chicago Commission, Mr. Jacobs must either be reinstated within the thirty days or specific charges must be preferred against him.

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Tous les jours matinalement.  
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Lettres d'autrui tu ne liras  
Ni les Journaux pareillement.  
Puis sans mot dire tu suivras  
Les articles du règlement.  
Esclave, tu travailleras  
Dimanches et fêtes mèmement.  
Héros obscur tu serviras,  
Dieu, public et gouvernement.  
Les reproches tu recevras  
Comme un gracieux compliment.  
Les enquêtes tu subiras  
Au lieu de divertissement.  
Riche jamais tu ne seras  
Je te l'affirme carrément.  
Mais au bureau tu gagneras.  
Le paradis certainement.

### *Athletics.*

#### A Brave Venture at Ottawa.

A largely attended meeting of the C. S. Alley Bowling League was held at the O.A.A.C., Elgin street, to complete the leasing of the building and prepare the plans for the coming season. The following officers were elected:

Honorary president, J. G. Mitchell; president, J. L. Payne; vice-president, E. H. Allen; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Artz; executive, J. B. Crawley, J. B. Hutton, C. Wallace, J. J. Foran, E. Sawyer, H. W. Patterson, H. H. Ward, J. H. Stewart, C. H. French, W. McDonald and J. Bradley.

Fourteen teams have so far applied for admission to the league, and it is expected that one or two more will enter, making the largest number in the history of the league. Messrs. G. J. Artz, E. H. Allen, C. Wallace and J. J. Foran were appointed trustees of the league, to execute the lease of the premises in behalf of that body. An active campaign for members will be started at once. The membership fee has been placed at the small sum of 50c. and an invitation has been extended to every civil servant, inside or outside service, to patronize the club, also to all athletic and social clubs connected with the Service to make the building their headquarters.

The league members also decided to operate the gymnasium themselves under the management of H. H. Ward. Mr. Ward has been physical instructor at some of the largest institutions on the continent and will conduct classes weekly. A large number have already signified their intention of joining. New appliances and shower baths will be installed and everything will be in splendid shape for a successful year.

\* \* \*

The Regina Post Office football team have finished a very successful season by defeating the "Winners" by 2 to 1 and thus winning the North Regina cup.

\* \* \*

Outrement lawn bowlers have captured the Birks trophy from Westmount.

\* \* \*

Vittoria Club lawn bowlers, Ottawa, took first and second prizes in the doubles tournament held in connection with the Central Canada Exhibition. W. L. McIlquham and H. Sutherland were the high pair with John Kilgallin and A. Alexander as runners-up.

Do you ride and do you dance?  
Read Recreation Club notice, page 321.



## Personals.

The engagement is announced of Stella B. King, youngest daughter of Wm. King, of the Public Works Department, to S. Wallace Dafoe. The marriage will take place quietly on the second of October.

Mrs. Isabella Young announces the engagement of her second daughter, Lillian Isabel, to S. L. T. McKnight, Department of Railways and Canals. The marriage will take place the latter part of September.

Russell A. Farrow, of Windsor, Ont., son of R. R. Farrow, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and Mrs. Farrow, was married on September 14th, by Rev. Isaac Couch, to Alice May, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Eastcott, Ottawa.

A. E. Watterson, of the Department of Militia and Defence, who has been on duty in England, is home again.

W. Alfred Jacques, of the Department of Customs, was married by Rev. W. A. McIlroy, on September 22nd, to Lylian Grace, daughter of George A. Pye.

C. F. Just, the Canadian Trade Commissioner, who was detained by the Germans in Hamburg for six months after the outbreak of the war, and upon his release was sent to Russia to investigate opportunities for Canadian trade, has reached Canada again by going round the world. He travelled over the Trans-Siberian railway, through Japan and across the Pacific. He is now in Vancouver and will visit all the industrial centres of the Dominion, meet Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa, and then go right back to Russia.

Mr. and Mrs. James Battison announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice, to Romeo E. Lemieux, of the Department of Militia and Defence. The marriage will take place quietly on October 12th.

The marriage of Edith Eleanor, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Bennetts, to Humphrey S. Grove, of Montreal, son of the late Rev. Wm. Henry Grove, formerly rector of Cliffe, Kent, England, has been arranged to take place on the evening of October 8th, at 8.30 o'clock, in St. George's church.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Shaver announce the engagement of their only daughter, Bertha May, to Herbert Frank Cook, of the Accounts Branch, Militia and Defence. The marriage took place quietly Sept. 30th in St. George's church.

George Gordon Rogers, of the Department of Public Works, was married on September 22nd, by Rev. D. N. Morden, to Grace Muriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Abson.

Although now eighty-six years of age, Collingwood Schreiber, consulting engineer for the Government railways, has left on his annual inspection of the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Schreiber is still quite active, though he will hardly make as much of his inspection of the lines on foot as he used to do. He is accompanied by L. K. Jones, Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

Mr. L. Jos. Chagnon, translator, House of Commons staff, has been united in marriage to Miss Denise Pelletier, of Granby, Que. The ceremony took place at Granby, Que.

The engagement is announced of Miss Denise, daughter of Mr. Paul Galimart, assistant chief engineer of the Grand Trunk, Montreal, to Mr. Charles Duckett, translator, House of Commons staff. The marriage will take place on October 18th in the church of St. Leon, Westmount, Que.

On September 15th, the marriage was solemnized in the church of the Sacred Heart of Miss Laurentine Desilets, only daughter of Mr. P. Desilets, to Mr. J. Thos. Keliher, translator on the House of Commons staff. Rev. Father Lortie officiated and Mr. M. A. Tremblay presided at the organ. Solos were sung by M. Paul G. Quimet, who was accompanied on the violin by M. A. S. Authier. After breakfast served at the home of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Keliher left for Montreal and Boston. When they return to Ottawa they will take up residence at the Elmscourt Apartments.

## Obituary.

The death occurred on September 19th of the wife of Henry Duggan, aged seventy-seven years. Deceased was born in Ireland but came to Ottawa when a young girl. John Duggan, of the Geological Survey, and Hugh H. Duggan, of the Department of the Secretary of State, are sons.

J. B. L. ("Eugene") Trudel, for seventeen years an employee of the Government Printing Bureau, died on September 19th, aged fifty-eight years.

Jeremiah Webb, father of Vincent Webb of the Post Office Department, died in Antigonish, N.S., on September 22nd, aged eighty-eight years.

Mrs. Blyth, wife of David F. Blyth, of the Department of the Interior, passed away on September 19th after a brief illness.

Josiah Chamberlain, a pioneer of Chelsea, Que., and father of H. Chamberlain, of the Post Office Department, died in Calgary on September 22nd, aged ninety years.

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