

**PAGES**

**MISSING**



# THE CIVILIAN

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AUGUST 11th, 1911

No. 8

## A Midsummer Nosegay.

August is not the month of flowers, yet the *Civilian* is able to gather the following very pleasing bouquet — chiefly à propos of its New Cover.

*The Toronto Star* (reprinted by the *Ottawa Journal*):

"That the *Civilian* has a neat and suggestive cover is important into so much in itself as because it is a mark and symbol of progress. The *Civilian* now prints nearly 3,000 copies, an evidence that it is read not only by members of the Civil Service of the Dominion, but by others who are interested in public affairs. It would be well if this list of readers outside the service were enlarged. We all ought to be interested in the question of government, and good government depends largely upon the Civil Service.

"Elections are fought upon 'issues,' upon questions on which men differ, or on the relative merits of two sets of political leaders. But whoever may win, the work of administration goes on, and the setting up of a high standard of service is always important. This is the *Civilian's* field, and the whole country is therefore interested in its success."

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*The Toronto Globe*:

"The *Civilian*, which speaks for the Canadian civil service, has invited discussion on the vexed question of promotions. The four leading methods suggested are: by seniority,

by competitive examinations, by daily records of efficiency, and by the free selection of the promoting officer. Although promotion by pull is not suggested, it will doubtless receive consideration during the discussion. *The Civilian* plays an important part in keeping the service openly in touch with the daily press and the public."

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*The Montreal Star*:

"The *Civilian*, the journal of the Civil Service of Canada, comes out this month with a new cover, elaborately executed by a member of the staff in the Surveyor-General's office at Ottawa, Mr. W. J. Moule. The new design represents a flag-draped figure of Canada in the foreground, with the Canadian Houses of Parliament in the background, and the Dominion and departmental crests forming a border scheme of a most attractive conception.

"The journal is issued fortnightly, and is devoted to the interests of the Civil Service in Canada. The number of July 14th contains a number of interesting articles on subjects connected with the work of the civilians, and should appeal to all whose duties are under the direction of the heads of the Canadian Government's many departments."



## Civil Service Pensions.

By *Hon. Franklin MacVeagh*,  
(Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.)

(The following is the text of an address on the Superannuation issue by the Hon. Franklin MacVeigh, Minister in President Taft's Administration of the Department employing the largest number of clerical workers in Washington. The address was delivered a few weeks ago before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. It deals with the broad principles of superannuation, not with the details of any particular scheme, and hence is as applicable to the Canadian as to the United States situation. Particularly interesting to civil servants is Mr. MacVeigh's comment on the need of agreement among those who stand to benefit most directly by any pension arrangement. In Canada, fortunately, we have our plans matured and the debating period passed.)

This is considered to be a materialistic age, and it is considered so because, beyond any question, it is so. But it is also a spiritual age. We have made such tremendous material strides in this country and age—and do it so continuously and conspicuously—that we are apt to overlook the spiritual activities of the time, which are really far more extraordinary. Indeed, they are the most exceptional spiritual activities the world has ever seen. We are not usually compared favorably with the great period of Greece, nor with the early Renaissance of Italy, nor with the times of Elizabeth; but, after all, it is perhaps right to say that none of these great times of the spirit had such general life and activity as this particular materialistic age of ours.

The general interest in this subject of industrial insurance and retiring allowances is itself a concrete instance of the intellectual and moral activity—spiritual activity—of our immediate time. A very broad matter it is, this question of preventing the bread being taken away from the latter end of our lives. It is a great conception and purpose to complete civilisation on that imperative side. It is a great conception of civilization, and it is a great conception of human obligation, this

idea of providing industrial and other insurance, like protections and rewards. It is not merely humane; it is an uplifting of character and human standards in its promotion of thrift and foresight in the world. The widespread and acute interest in this question is very evident, and the activities in its behalf are also very widespread. In civil life, in industrial life, in the whole of the varied phases of our life this movement is taking root.

The one place where it is neglected, where the movement has no place, where as yet it has no life, is in the United States Government, and it is of that feature that I am going to speak to you for a few minutes. The situation in the National Government is, so far as retiring allowances or any allowances or pensions are concerned, that we have a perfectly enormous war pension list, a list that is not even a credit to us. It never had a scientific or acknowledged basis from the beginning, although it had a very worthy purpose. It, however, has lost a great deal of that purpose, lost its patriotic quality to a great extent, and has become largely a political pension list. This amounts to from \$150,000,000 to \$160,000,000 a year. Outside of that list, which is mainly, of course, right, just and proper, but



in a large measure also an abuse, we have listed for pensions the army and navy officers and enlisted men, the officers and men of the revenue cutter service, the federal judges and some of the public health service. Outside of the few judges and health officers, the whole civil list is left without any consideration whatever, without any protection, without any thought. That is a statement of the situation in our Federal Government.

It is high time and most important that a retiring allowance should be established for the civil service of the Federal Government. The Federal Government itself absolutely needs it. We hear all this current talk about economy and efficiency. We can go a certain length; I have gone a certain length myself in my own department, and am going a certain length, but I am tied up as everybody else is in any effort really to produce economy and efficiency, economy through efficiency, by lack of a retiring allowance for the civil service servants. You cannot throw these people out on the street when they have grown old in honorable service — you would not throw them out on the street, and we do not throw them out on the street, but that is the only alternative. The only thing to do is to throw the old men and old women out on the street, or keep them in employment with their partial efficiency. We accept the alternative of keeping them there with their partial efficiency. It is necessary not only to the Government to have a retiring system, but but it is fair and necessary to the clerks and employees themselves. They, too, are entitled to consideration on the part of this Government, and we are the only national government in the world which does not have a retiring allowance for its civil servants. So it is due to them by the universal standards of great governments, as well as due to the government itself.

All the arguments are in favor of

it. Every argument in favor of old-age protection in any form, in favor of any form of industrial or other insurance applies here, every reason that seeks to protect a man or woman in old age anywhere, applies here to these people of our Federal Government.

Now what are the obstacles? My experience, you may be surprised to hear me say, is that Congress is a much more amenable body than it gets credit for being. The trouble with this matter is that there is no wide or great public interest demanding action from Congress. Among the clerks themselves there is nothing but disagreement; among the employes themselves there is disagreement over the method of protection; one set wants a straight pension and the other a contributory system. As a matter of fact the contributory system is the only one that can or will ever be adopted, and it is the only one which ought to be adopted: but it is an obstacle to us who are trying to get something done by Congress that the employes are divided. They are divided and probably will be, as long as they are left wholly to themselves and to their own disagreement. What we want, I come here to say to you who create public sentiment and study scientific questions and have authority, is public interest and agitation. I have come here to say to you that the thing which is lacking in the propaganda at Washington is public interest throughout the country.

No evidence of this lack is more convincing than the fact than in your program here to-day you have not given a place or a thought to the question of what should be done for our 200,000 government employes. I am speaking to you about it, but you did not know what I was going to speak to you about, for my subject is not mentioned in your program. I did not know myself, very long in advance, what I was going to speak about. I was coming, how-



ever, to be with you. Some one hit upon a subject for me at the last moment, because of the fact, I suppose, that I had brought it forward in my report to Congress. This is a most illuminating program, a most delightful one, a most important one, and devoted wholly to the provisions

for old age; but none of you ever thought about the 200,000 servants of the United States Government for whose old age nothing is being done, and about whose old age very few are thinking. I hope we shall all think about it.

### Some recent Improvements in Typewriters.

In view of the large number of clerks in the government service who use the typewriter in their daily work an account of certain recent improvements in the machine many prove of interest.

As is well known, a characteristic of typewriter script as distinguished from ordinary print is the cramped

expressions. Thus an "m" or a "w" must take up no more width than an "i" or an "l". This is effected in the ordinary typewriter alphabet by allowing plenty of space on each side of the narrow letters, and by compressing the fat ones. Some recent efforts to do away with this and to make the typewriter alphabet

This was written on a machine with which words can be mechanically separated by a half space or any multiple thereof, instead of by a full space or a multiple thereof, as ordinarily. All words here are separated by half spaces. What is ordinarily an m is broadened into an m by writing an n a half space after another n; and the W and the w are broadened into W and w by striking a V or a v half a space after another. Note the width of the m and the w throughout this paragraph, and the unusually short distance between the words.

and narrow appearance of certain letters of the alphabet and the amount of open space surrounding others. This of course is due to the fact that each letter of the alphabet made with a typewriter must occupy precisely the same space, for the carriage must always move forward the same distance between im-

more like that used in ordinary printing are noteworthy. The result is an output and increasing sale of machines equipped with types—variously trade-known as 'Imperial', 'Clarendon', 'Printype'—so fairly simulating customary printer' typographical outlines and shadings, that recipients oftentimes—so ex-



perience has proved—have, without perusal, thrown away letters typed with such characters, under the impression that they were common printed circulars.

This, again, offers food for thought: that the better the wording, arrangement and layout of a letter is, and the more correctly and smoothly it is typed, the more likely is it to look like a 'form' letter and to be mistaken for one, especially when it is sent to or received from a stranger. "This truth", says a writer in the *Scientific American*, "has so wrought on some who have felt aggrieved at finding themselves 'taken in' by 'imitators', that it has been suggested each writer of genuine letters should send an affidavit of genuineness to accompany his communication."

But even this would hardly be sufficient, for concurrently with the effort to make typewriter script look like the ordinary, the inventors have been working on a printing machine which will turn out an unrecognizable imitation of a letter written on the typewriter.

The result of the double effort is that so well do printers imitate typewriting, and so well can typewriting be done to imitate printing, that any distinction which may have formerly existed between printers' characters and epistolary type has been submerged in the rising tide of imitation.

The illustration herewith shows the perfection to which the typewriter has played its part in the game of imitation.

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## Civil Service Journalism.

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Probably no profession in the world contains a larger proportion than the civil service of men able to write clearly and forcibly. Civil service journalism—though still to be classed as amateur—should compare more than favourably with that of any other body.

But if this important asset of ours is to be utilized to the fullest it must avoid strenuously at least the most blatant vices of the amateur. Training and experience are nowhere more important than in journalism—little though that fact may be appreciated. Breadth of mind, the recognition of diversity in opinion, the correct estimation of importance in facts, the renunciation of omniscience and infallibility, the avoidance of personalities and mere "slagn-whanging"—these are all marks of the journalist as opposed to the mere man who can write, however fluently.

This paper, while claiming no higher rank than that of the amateur, proposes to keep these high qualities of the "real thing" before it always—as marks to aim at and to derive help from in spite of misses. It has always avoided wrangling as below its own level and that of its clientèle,—at least it has tried to do so. Recrimination is the easiest stuff in the world to grind out—and about the weakest. The knocker is the cheapest of sports—if he is a "sport" at all. The fortunes of the civil service depend upon united action, upon the prevalence of the spirit of give and take, upon ceaseless effort to plan and direct policies in wholesome contact of mind with mind. Still more, they depend upon hard work in the common cause. There will always be differences of opinion—and nothing could be healthier. But such differences should not create dissension. The Civil Service organisations have only one thing to fear—faction.



# THE CIVILIAN

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THE EDITORS,

THE CIVILIAN,

P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, August 11th, 1911

## THE BEAUTIFYING OF THE CAPITOL.

When a great departmental building or other public work is to go up at Washington, D.C., they are in the habit of giving some thought to the matter. A recent example is afforded by the procedure in connection with the proposed Lincoln memorial. The preliminary planning was handed over to the National Fine Arts Commission, and its report, just published, reveals painstaking and intelligent study of the various problems involved. To plan an impressive monument in a city that already held the Capitol and the Washington obelisk can have been no simple task, but the commission has discharged it admirably. It is important, says the report, to give to a building of such significance complete and undisputed domination over a large area, together with a certain dignified isolation from competing structures, or even from minor features unrelated to it. The site recommended, therefore, is

on the main axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. "Without being so high as to bring the memorial into competition with the obelisk, this site is visible from a distance, with no danger of obstruction by buildings which are or may be erected upon private property." The same artistic appreciation marks the recommendation regarding the type of memorial. "It should not include a dome, and should not be of great height, but rather characterized by strong horizontal lines." We recommend the report to those who clap another storey on the Parliament Buildings and set about "decoration" of our new river front with so light a heart.



ALL FOR EACH AND EACH FOR  
ALL.

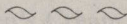
As a member of the Third Division, I would like to voice what I believe to be the sentiments of a large proportion of my class, namely, that the Association need not look to their support of Superannuation until the examination problem has been disposed of. The latter should be made the main plank of our platform, and the Third Division will not, if I am any judge of the situation, consent even to Superannuation being put before it.

Yours truly,

It seem to *The Civilian* that clearness of understanding is not the strong point of the above letter. To dispute as to whether superannuation or the third division question is the most important to the Ottawa service, and should, therefore, be placed first on the programme, is in our opinion waste of time. The fact is that the association, which represents the whole of the service, demands a solution of both questions, and as they are wholly distinct and not in the slightest degree incompatible, we should all work for both. There need be no question as to which should be given precedence in the discussions of the association. They should both be given precedence—in the



sense that every effort should be made to attain both. There is no more reason why the campaign for both, and for a dozen other benefits, should not go forward simultaneously, than that a man should not want both food and drink,—not to mention tobacco. It is purely a question of the organization of the campaign, and with an executive of thirty the local association is able to manage this easily. When this is not being done, or when one object is being served at the expense of another, then only will it be time for any one to hold back on the traces. In the petition recently forwarded to the Prime Minister on the Third Division question, very nearly two-thirds of the signatures were those of clerks not directly interested in the issue. This is preeminently as it should be all along the line.



#### A WORD OF THANKS.

Since *The Civilian* was first issued to the service over three years ago, the distribution in the departments in Ottawa has been almost wholly made by the messengers. We desire to extend to our good friends, the messengers, our appreciation and thanks for the services thus rendered. Not only in distribution but in other ways are we indebted to the messengers; for instance in their courtesy to our collectors, in giving careful information as to the location of our various subscribers.

We have long had in mind the propriety of paying this just tribute and the occasion is now suggested by application being made to the Government to grant an increase in the maximum of the salaries of messengers which hitherto has been at the low figure of \$800.00

*The Civilian* hopes the application of the messengers will receive a satisfactory reply.

### Civilian Portraits.

#### ASSISTANT DEPUTY POST-MASTER GENERAL.

Captain H. B. Verret, formerly Private Secretary to the Hon. The Postmaster General, and Secretary of Correspondence for the Post Office Department, has been appointed assistant Deputy Postmaster General to succeed Mr. E. H. Laschinger. Mr. Verret entered the service in 1897, when he became secretary to the present Chief Justice, Sir Charles Fitz-



CAPT. H. B. VERRET.

patrick, who was then solicitor-general. In 1903, on the appointment of Hon. H. G. Carroll as Solicitor General, Mr. Verret was continued as Private Secretary, and the same procedure was followed a year later when Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux succeeded Mr. Carroll. When Mr. Lemieux became Postmaster General, Mr. Verret passed to the Post Office Department. He accompanied Hon.



Mr. Lemieux on his official missions to Japan in 1907, to the festivities in connection with the inauguration of the Union of South Africa in 1910, and also to the postal convention at Berne in 1908. He brings to his new office, therefore, a wide experience of men and post office business.

**News by way of England.**—The British "Civilian" says: "As the Canadian Civil Service Commission consists of only two members, our friends across the water are expressing an urgent desire for an enlarge-

ment of that body. The anticipated inclusion of the Outside Service under the Commission's control is regarded as providing a suitable opportunity for attaching, at least, one new Commissioner who can claim acquaintance with the organization to be absorbed. As in the United Kingdom, the Commission devotes particular attention to vacancies and examinations, but has so many other general duties to perform, that an addition of two or three more members is practically essential if the work of the department is to continue to be carried on efficiently."

#### BALLADE OF OTTAWA CITY.

(The following poem, signed H. W. J., is reprinted from the current number of The Colonial Office Journal, a periodical published with the approval of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Ottawa stands by her Grande Riviere,  
 As a queen in the mirror regarding her face,  
 With a beauty so proud, so stately an air,  
 That the waters must curb their impetuous pace,  
 For the pleasure of slowly reflecting her grace,  
 From the dancing cascade of the Chaudiere Fall,  
 Past pinnaled palaces high in their place  
 To the shades of the bowers of Rideau Hall.

In the hush of the dawn she awakes to her care  
 (As the sun from his chamber steps forth on his race),  
 For the forests, lakes, prairies and mountains so fair,  
 Of her people bespreading a continent's space;  
 And her thought travels on in its circuit to trace  
 The vision and scope of her national call;  
 An Empire united in world-wide embrace,  
 With its heart in the bowers of Rideau Hall.

When the curves of the hills their glory declare,  
 In the flush of a sunset that nought can efface,  
 The soul of her past we once again share,  
 That thrilling romance at her history's base,  
 Of the brave with a tomahawk scalping apace,  
 In defence of his squaw and papoose in a shawl,  
 And with arrow and spear slaying beasts of the chase,  
 In their lair by the bowers of Rideau Hall.

#### Envoie.

Earl, by your favour, for six days' space,  
 I was guest in the bowers by river and fall,  
 For the pleasure of slowly reflecting their grace;  
 'Tis the hour for adieux to Rideau Hall.





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C. & B., 7 lbs tin, pure marmalade. **79c**

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Clams..... **10c**

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C. & B. Malt Vinegar, per quart .. **20c**

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## At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

### Reciprocity in Car-fares and Cigars.

Do not be afraid, Gentle Reader. This theme of mine is not of a political nature, or is not, at least, within the range of practical politics at present. You can read what I have to say, and can cheer me or hiss me without fear of being hailed before the courts as an offensive partisan. It is a serious subject, however, and I propose to discuss it "fairly and frankly" as they say in certain well-informed and couragous circles. So much by way of caution. Let us now proceed with all due diligence to the ultimate outposts of fairness and frankness.

No one will dare to deny that there are such things, such entities I may say, as car-fares and cigars. The fact of their existence is patent at every turn and every corner. Like wisdom they call aloud in the streets. But it is not of them as things in themselves that I wish to speak here, but rather as representatives of a great class of things in which a continuous reciprocity is going on under an unwritten law, in accordance with an unsealed pact.

This unwritten law regards the payment of car-fares as a social ceremony. It also recognizes a communal character in the tobacco pouch of the individual. These are the fundamental principles with which we have to deal. It behooves us to inquire whether justice is attained in the application of these principles, and whether any nuisances that may ensue as a consequence of their application are capable of being eliminated through some systematic

measure of reform. Trusting that you have not been overcome by the very simplicity of my statement of the case I shall begin forthwith to examine the facts as they appear in everyday life.

A and B meet at a street corner. A is a male in the civil service, say, a man on a moderate salary who has not enough left out of his month's cheque to make a hole in his pocket a cause of worry. B is a female, an acquaintance of A, with a fair allowance of pin money from her father who is in the real estate business. They board the same street car and get seated side by side. Here the problem in its simplest form. Is A compelled by the rules of chivalry or the example of the Good Samaritan to pay B's fare? Your answer is "No", because you surmise that Mrs. A has, in all probability, given A but one ticket when he left the house that morning. That being the case all that A can do in response to the call of chivalry, should chivalry insist on his coughing up, is to pay B's fare and get out and walk, which is absurd. A must be at his office before nine-fifteen.

Having admitted a negative answer to the question as to the duty of A in reference to B's car-fare in this particular case, are we sure of our ground when we expect C to pay D's fare just because we expect C has no heavy expenses which make the saving of five cents a consideration. Or, to put the problem in another form, if we admit the duty of C to pay the car-fare of D, is C bound also to pay the car-fares.



of E, F, and G, should they all happen to be female acquaintances and come along with D? Or, again, if C is expected to pay D's car-fare from Charlotte Street to Laurier Avenue, is he bound as well to pay D's fare, under similar circumstances, from Ottawa to Chelsea? If so, is he bound to pay D's fare under similar circumstances, from Ottawa to Montreal? These are the questions that any man may have thrust upon him at any moment and which many think are settled under the jug-handled reciprocity agreement which insists that a man must always be it.

I suppose that we could get some answers to these questions from the editors of "Side Talks with Girls," with illumination also on the by-question concerning the limits within which D may reserve the offer of C to pay her fare and C may continue his importunity. But this is beside the real point. The question at issue here does not involve the elegance of the act but the worth of it. Is there anything connected with the payment of car-fare that makes for the happiness, momentary or otherwise, of the persons involved. As far as I can make out there is, in general, nothing. To the youthful lover there is some satisfaction in this act of devotion, as there is in all the trifling services he offers his mistress. But this is not because of the service itself. Anything else would serve as well as a tribute to his sweetheart. All is fare in love you know. With the most of men the payment of a lady's car-fare is a tribute not to affection but to custom. It is a conventional duty which rarely affords any of the high pleasures of sacrifice, and often is, as in the supposed case of A above, a cause of embarrassment. On the whole it may be said that the custom is a nuisance. One friend of mine defends it as an outlet for the pride of the poor. Like tipping, however, it inflicts its punishment on those unfortunates who think they must

do in Rome not only as the Romans do but as Caesar himself is supposed to do. If they knew the Caesars well enough they would be saved many a five cent piece. So much for this form of reciprocity, or system of free exports if we would define it more accurately.

As to cigars we have a more evenly balanced reciprocity, or a reciprocity that is supposed to have some sort of equilibrium to it. The only established socialism that I know of is in tobacco. You may put a lock and bar on all your other possessions, your whiskey included, but no one is free to withhold his tobacco from whom may ask. A proud man would starve before he would ask for bread, but a smoker without his tobacco pouch has no such compunctions. The crafty make this an occasion for plunder. These chronic beggars of tobacco are not without their self respect, however. They carry their two-for-five at times and offer them as freely as they solicit your fifty-cent-strights from you. "They who borrow tobacco have big pipes", said a wise man to me once. But I never knew a man so far gone in borrowing that he refused, if he had some supply of the need on hand, to become a lender. In this there is hope for mankind.

The reciprocity arrangements by which tobacco is played against tobacco is a most commendable one, we may state, but there is another aspect of this nicotine convention which is not so pleasant. That is the offering of a cigar in exchange for some other form of courtesy. This is the field worked and unworked by your true grafter. It is strange how deep-seated is the idea in the grafter's mind that he can do anything with a cigar. It is both the key by which he plans to open the chambers of your confidence, and the monument, an obelisk, which he erects as a memorial to your gullibility. "Have a cigar?" Thus he opens the discourse. "Have a cigar!" Thus he closes the conference.



McPherson has a distaste for tobacco in all its forms, a physical distaste, and yet he gathers on an average of ten or twelve cigars a week in the way of quit rent for odds and ends of services he does for visitors at his office. He used to give them to the caretaker, but he has become wiser and now he hits his visitor square in the eye by offering him as soon as he enters the cigar which he received from the same visitor the week before. Of course, he selects his visitors carefully. He uses this treatment only on the hardened sinners who come moving around for favours. The effect has been good. These fellows took up McPherson's time and considered him well-repaid with a smoke. They find McPherson in the cigar-tossing game himself and it puzzles them. "What is he after," they query, and they hardly ever return to find out.

This is a broad subject and I have touched only the borders of it in this talk of mine. And that reminds me that I must reserve for some future date the schemes of reform I have in mind. When the tumult and the shouting of the other reciprocity discussion dies away and I can line up the members of the two houses for a confidential chat, I shall be able, I trust, to go freely and frankly into the other phases of this question.

P.S.—The Editor informs me that I have said enough on this head. "Silas is golden", said he once with a wink which meant that he could make quite a joke if he only let himself out.

The sympathy of the service goes out to Mr. William Smith, Secretary of the Post Office Department in the death of his only daughter Marion by drowning at Britannia, on August 2.

## THE OTTAWA C. S. ASSN.

Holidays continue to thin the members of the executive on duty, and as a result no meeting has been held during the past fortnight. Certain of the sub-committees, however, have been moving—notably the co-operation committee—and the interval between the present and the end of the Association's year promises to be one of activity.

Much interest has been felt in the interview of the officers with the Prime Minister on the Third Division question. That it has not been devoid of results is shown by the following letter received last week by the secretary:

Ottawa. 1 August 1911,

Gentlemen,—

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier has referred to me the petition you left with him on July 24th with respect to the Clerks in the 3rd Division.

I shall be very glad to carefully read this over and discuss it with my Colleague, the Honourable Mr. Murphy, under whose administration the Civil Service Act is.

Yours very truly,

SYDNEY FISHER.

The Secretary,

Civil Service Association,

Ottawa.

The sudden demise of Parliament affects the Ottawa service variously. To some the rising of the House always means a lessening of tension. Others are but little affected. All appreciate the cutting off of an hour in the afternoon for the balance of the summer. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and his assistants are the busiest of men in Canada. They, at least among civil servants are permitted to take an interest in elections.



## The President of the United States on Organizations of Government Employees.

A country like the United States, new but already great industrially, has huge economic and social problems to face. Chief among these are the relations of capital and labour. Until recently the trusts and combines of capital have had it very much their own way. But with the growing strength of labour organizations a period of more equal warfare is evidently approaching. The latest phase of this extension on the part of the labour bodies is in a direction that is of interest to all government employees. The American Federation of Labour has begun to organize and affiliate the employees of the United States government, chiefly in the "outside" branches. Objection was at once taken by the government and the question has been debated on the floor of Congress. Most interesting is the view of President Taft on the matter, which as interpolated in a recent speech is as follows:

"I think," said the President, "some persons have gone to the extreme of holding that there ought to be no combinations of government employees permitted. I think, however, that in all governments, and I have given some examination to the subject, the government employees are permitted to combine and have associations for their betterment; but the proposition now is that such combinations should be allowed to affiliate with trades unions organizations made up of the employees of private employers, and to use the same methods in securing better terms of employment that are recognized as lawful and justifiable in the ordinary trade union; in other words, that it is entirely proper for combinations of postal employees and others to combine in an association to affiliate with the American Federation of Labour, and then to

hold in reserve as an instrument for enforcing their claims, presented to Congress for increased compensation, or the betterment of terms in other respects, the boycott and the strike, which are instruments recognized by the American Federation of Labour and supported and justified by it when used by the trades unions affiliated in such federation.

"This presents a very serious question, one which, if decided in favour of the right of government employees to strike and use the boycott, will be full of danger to the government and the Republic. The government employees of France resorted to it, and took the government by the throat. The executive was entirely dependent upon these employees for its continuance. When those in executive authority refused to acquiesce in the demands the government employees struck, and then with the helplessness of the government and the destruction of all authority and the choking of government activities, it was seen that to allow government employees to use such an instrument was to recognize revolution as a lawful means of securing an increase in compensation for one class, and that a privileged class, at the expense of all the public.

"I do not think that reasonable-minded trades union men who are fully alive to the necessity for vigorous means to enforce their rights in their controversies with capital and with their employers, will fail to see the broad difference that exists between their case, in which they are contending for the betterment of their livelihood against the naturally selfish motives of their employers, and that of the class of government employees who are privileged not only in the amount of their compensation, the less number of hours



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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 13). 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 a 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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of their employment, and the greater permanency of tenure, and who serve the government of all people, the very existence of which will be threatened should they combine together to quit the government service all at once and paralyze the benefit, and the equal benefits, that that government is properly supposed and held to confer upon the people at large.

"It is likely that this question is going to be made an issue in Congress, and it calls for the most earnest consideration.

"The government employees are a privileged class whose work is necessary to carry on the government and upon whose entry into the government service it is entirely reasonable to impose conditions that should not be and ought not to be imposed upon those who serve private employers."

### OUTSIDE SERVICE PORTRAITS.

**Adam Brown, Canada's oldest Postmaster.**

Mr. Adam Brown, Postmaster of Hamilton, is the oldest official occupying this position in Canada.

Mr. Brown was born in Scotland in 1826, and is therefore 85 years old. He came to Canada with his parents in 1833 and resided at Montreal. After several years he proceeded to Hamilton and eventually founded the wholesale house of Brown, Gillespie & Co.

In 1891, he was Canada's representative at the Jamaica Exhibition and in the same year he was appointed Postmaster of Hamilton.

In 1860, Mr Brown presented the address of Hamilton City to the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. He has been President of several railway companies, now merged into the large trunk lines.

Mr. Brown has been President of both the Hamilton and the Dominion

Boards of Trades. He is President of the Royal Humane Association of Canada and also of the Neglected Children's Society. While in the wholesale business Mr. Brown introduced the first shipment of cheese into Great Britain and thus laid the



ADAM BROWN.

foundation of that great industry. To show how it has grown, it may be stated that last year there were shipped to Great Britain from Canada nearly 180,000,000 pounds of cheese.

The "Civilian" trusts that Mr. Brown may long be spared to Hamilton and to the Civil Service of Canada.

GENTLEMAN can have comfortable room with private family; breakfast if desired. Good, central locality; telephone. Address: "The Civilian, P. O. Box 484, Ottawa.



## The Resignation of Dr. Rutherford.

In the general regret with which civil servants have learned of the pending resignation of Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General, is mingled pride at the appreciation with which his work is universally regarded in the press of the country. We offer two samples: the references of *Collier's* and of the *Ottawa Journal*:

"The Department of Agriculture loses a particularly capable outfit of brains in Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G., Veterinary Director-General and Live-Stock Commissicner of Canada, who leaves the Government service for work that will bring him more money and greater peace of mind. Rutherford knew his job up and down, straight through, and clear across. He had been a member of Parliament and knew what the people wanted. He had been a farmer and knew what the farmers wanted. He was trained as a veterinary surgeon in the thorough English school and knew what the animals wanted. When he took hold in 1902 he found nothing to his hand except an Act of Parliament which was so much waste paper. In nine years he had created a health-of-animals branch, a meat and food inspection service with a hundred inspectors, a biological laboratory with a staff of trained pathologists, and a live-stock branch that is doing much to promote friendly relations between the breeders and their market. Quarantine work has been systematized and the importation of live stock into Canada is now thoroughly under the control of the department. Hog cholera has almost disappeared; glanders has been stamped out except in Saskatchewan; cattle mange, horse mange, sheep scab, and many other minor diseases have been effectively handled. Rutherford brought unusual powers of special investigation to his duties. For example, when an epidemic broke out among the cattle in Nova Scotia he discovered that it was due to a poisonous weed. He brought in sheep that throve on the weed and put an end to the epidemic. As president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Rutherford had the chief hand in forming the International Commission for the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, whose good work has just begun. Incidentally Rutherford did a lot for veterinary education by taking it out of private hands and making it a university course. Like many brilliant, original, and public-minded civil servants, he seems to have been too good to keep."—*Colliers*.

"In the history of Civil Service of Canada, and more especially in that branch of it which came under the supervision of the retiring official, few men, if any, have accomplished reforms of such wide reaching and permanent character affecting the economic interests of the country as Dr. Rutherford.

"It has fallen to him to straighten out a very large number of questions which were formerly constantly creating dissatisfaction between the agricultural public and the department, which are too well remembered to be mentioned in detail. Until his entering the service in 1902 the veterinary sanitary service of Canada was an unknown and, in fact, unknowable quantity. But now thanks to his splendid grasp of conditions, and untiring work for betterment and service which is equal to the finest and best in the greatest and oldest established agricultural counties in the world."—*Ottawa Journal*.



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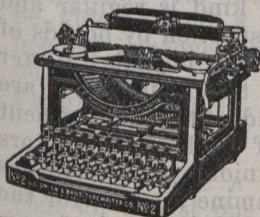
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## For the Railway Mail Clerks.

### UNSANITARY MAIL CARS — SUPERANNUATION — SALARIES.

A couple of weeks ago Toronto *Saturday Night* had an article on the unsanitary condition of mail cars in the United States, and made allusion, at the same time, to the dirty condition of Canadian mail cars.

Well, I have no idea where the writer obtained his information regarding Canadian mail cars, but I do know that he tells the strict truth regarding them, meaning the cars on the Buffalo and Goderich route, and it is an absolute fact that not one of them have been properly cleaned since they left the London car shops a year ago.

To be exact: these cars have not been washed clean with hot water and soap since they were painted and renovated at London. More than that, they are never thoroughly cleaned and dusted as any room in a home or Government office should be cleaned and dusted, but receive a perfunctory rub of a piece of waste or have the floor daubed (you can see the daubs any time) with a mop and dirty water. The ventilators are black with dirt, and the pigeon holes and high surfaces of all kinds in the cars are thick with dust—how can they be otherwise when these places are never cleaned except when the cars go to London to be renovated? The steam pipes are always grey with dust, and every corner has its supply of dust and fluff. The ceiling are not so black now as when oil was used, but the places where the preferable gas lamps soon grow black if they are not cared for. Who is to blame? The G. T. R. undoubtedly pays men

to clean the cars, and the foremen generally seem to desire that they be cleaned, but, alas! in spite of all conditions they are just as I picture them.

Have we complained? We have, often. What do the cars need? They need the steady application of the vacuum-cleaner and a washing down with hot water and soap once a month.

How about the water tanks in one mail cars? My partner, on the way home from Goderich to Bridgeburg, yesterday, Aug. 1, examined one tank and decided, from its appearance, that it required cleaning. He had nothing better than a wad of clippings of twine, but he rubbed, vigorously, the inside of the tank with this, and produced—a black, foul-smelling fluid of a disgusting character. Pah! What is the remedy? The remedy for all shortcomings of this kind is regular and never-ending inspection by boards of health or by railway officials. Better still, as far as the mail clerks are concerned, would be the appointment of a number of mail car inspectors for the Dominion, whose duties would be to examine the cars for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for service generally and cleanliness, to interview the mail clerks on matters concerning the general welfare of the service, to watch the handling of mails at junction points and large stations and see that the bags are not dragged through the dirt, exposed to weather, forgotten or neglected; also to see that mail trains are run on time and not de-



layed, as they frequently are, and express trains run ahead of them.

No postal official would continue to occupy an office, without the most indignant protest, that was so inadequately cleaned as the railway post offices I write about. The officials have, of course, on complaints from the mail clerks, often asked the G. T. R. to keep the cars clean, and the company has, no doubt, taken the matter up with its employes; but, in spite of all these things, the cars ARE UNSANITARY, need immediate attention and constant inspection in the future. They should be renovated oftener than once a year, for they each travel about 67,000 miles per year, are exposed to all weather and undergo strenuous handling generally. The cars CAN be kept clean, as I say, with the vacuum cleaner and hot water and soap; and women might be employed to clean them in preference to men, as they certainly do such work more carefully and effectively; we know that, if we employed any person to clean a room or a house for us, we would not pay the cleaner unless we were satisfied with the result of their labours.

Well, what next?

Now that the shortcomings in cleaning our railway post offices are frankly criticized in our "family magazine," our worthy chief may be able to find a way to provide needed improvement. We will all be grateful for his assistance. Faugh-a-Callagh!

\* \* \*

Having made a thorough growl, (but an honest one), at the unsanitary condition of the cars in which we pass our strenuous and adventurous lives, I will draw attention to the fact that some of our Ontario journals seem to be taking notice of doings in Civil Service circles, for both Toronto "Saturday night" (a blunt speaker of truth) and the Toronto "Star", have recently contained editorials favouring the re-

roduction of the longed-for, hoped-for, prayed-for and unanimously petitioned-for, superannuation. What do those journals think of superannuation for Civil Servants? They strongly, unqualifiedly favor it, and indicate that the public needs but little, if any "educating up" to it. Personally I cannot see why the people generally should not favor the superannuation approved by the Commission that lately enquired so minutely into the condition of the Civil Service, endorsed by the Senate and sent to the Commons for final approval, as the government employes annual contributions would be much higher than under the old system, while the proportion which the Government would contribute to the fund would be money as usefully invested as insurance premiums, thoroughly assuring the country, as as it undoubtedly would, of the faithful service of its army of employes.

There is nothing more clear; result, all satisfied. This is just homely reasoning, but, on that account, easily understood. As the newspapers and journals are supposed to represent the ideas of the people, it is to be hoped that many more of them will cheer us on and convince the Government, by their arguments, that the people approve of pensioning the men who have served the country to the best of their abilities.

\* \* \*

Pshaw! Likewise, pooh! also, O fudge! Here were several hundred expectant mail clerks looking forward to the re-assembling of Parliament, imbued with the belief that the P. M. G. would hear their last cry for help and grant them the immediate relief they had been so anxiously hoping for, and now their hopes are further deferred owing to the general election.

But, cheer up, neighbors; for, even though many of us were disappointed (pro tem., let us hope), the new salary schedule is certainly a good one in a majority of ways.



Some time in the future we may be able to coax the P. M. G. to make one more small amendment to the P. O. Act that would, as we think, make the new salary schedule give immediate relief to every mail clerk in the service.

G. O'C.

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### RESOLUTION DE L'ASSOCIATION DES EMPLOYÉS DES POSTES DE MONTREAL.

Proposé par Messieurs N. Deguise et J. M. Richard, et secondé à l'unanimité: Que c'est avec grand regret que l'Association des Employés des Postes de Montréal, ont appris les démarches faites par des employés des Postes, auprès des députés et autres personnages, en rapport avec le bill des Postes N° 217, présenté à la dernière session de la Chambre par l'Honorable Ministre des Postes. Que l'association désapprouve et censure ces employés, qui ont fait ces démarches de leur propre initiative, et sans aucune autorisation de la part de l'association.

Que celle-ci espère que l'Honorable Ministre n'en tiendra aucun compte, et que le bill des Postes sera présenté de nouveau, et adopté, à la prochaine réunion de la Chambre.

Que copie de cette résolution soit envoyée au Maître Général des Postes et au "Civilian" d'Ottawa.

(Adopté.)

LE SECRETAIRE.

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### TORONTO PERSONALS.

Mr. Chas Ingram, of the Custom's Staff, has gone on a trip to Scotland for the benefit of his health.

Mr. M. F. Mogan, Outside Appraiser of Toronto Customs' Staff, had the honor to be selected as one of the seven members forming the Constitution Committee of the Cath-



olic Order of Foresters, which holds its annual convention in Cleveland recently. The emoluments of office are not excessive, but still sufficient to make it worth while. He was also elected High Court Trustee as Canada's representative on the Board.

Sam. Gurofsky, one of the unmarried members of the Customs' Staff, who has had the misfortune to be under the doctor's care for a couple of months, was able to return to his work a few days since, and received a cordial welcome from his fellow-workers.

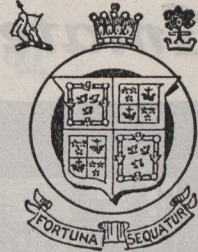
Mr. A. B. Stanbury, after ten years' service in the Customs, tendered his resignation, which went into effect on the 1st of August. On leaving, he was presented with a gold watch by his follow-workers. Mr. Stanbury will probably go into the Customs brokerage business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Davidson, the financial outlook being in his opinion much better for a young man.





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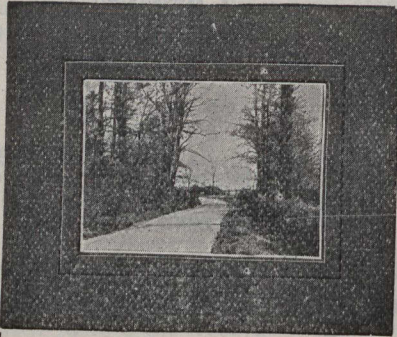
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**Correspondence.**

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

**Disappointment at Halifax.**

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

There is great dissatisfaction felt here over the provisions contained in the new Bill for the P. O. Very few clerks in this office will receive any benefit from it. While the salary clause would appear to grant an increase, yet the classification clause by re-classifying the clerks prevents, with few exceptions, any increase.

The clerks who benefit by its provisions are the young ones of from one to three years service.

Several protests have been forwarded by the different offices to the M. P.'s at Ottawa asking their assistance in having the Bill remedied before passing its third reading.

Yours truly,  
CLERK.

Halifax, July 25.

**Leave for Militia Training.**

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

The recent ruling of Mr. Mulvey, to the effect that your pretty new dress is built wrong, is a matter that requires attention, and I hereby move that all people who can find anything wrong in the design should contribute an amount sufficient to cover cost of a cover to suit all comers.

Would you be good enough to inform me where I can obtain a copy of an Order in Council, passed about two years ago re Civil Servants annual vacation not being counted as such when spent at annual training of militia.

Yours truly,  
W. W. MAWICAR.

Sarnia, Ont.

(A copy of the Order in Council in question will be printed in the next issue of the *Civilian*.—Eds.)

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**From Over-seas.**

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

That was an interesting article in the *Civilian* "Is Great Britain a Bureaucracy". Canada should not copy the "Civil Service Reform" of London or of Washington too closely.

Just think of the Government Departments in London with their paylists loaded to provide salaries for 900 appointments made since 1906 without any examination, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Reform Act!!

Yours truly,

HENRY W. GRIFFIN.

Claygate, County Surrey,  
England.



## The Fortnight in Sport.

A Review, with comments, of the leading events in current Canadian Athletics.

By "Casbel Byron"

The great event in outdoor sports in Canada of recent date was the rowing championships at St. Catharines, on Saturday last. The Argonauts of Toronto capture all the principal events. Buttler won the senior singles, while Regan, of Buffalo, got the juniors.

The Argonauts success is largely due to the fine coaching of that veteran oarsman and civil servant, Mr. J. J. Wright, of the Toronto Post Office, who himself has rowed on many a winning crew.

The Argonauts have undoubtedly had a great season. The American Championship at Saratoga, on Saturday the 29th July, was a practical walk-over for hem. They had entries in six events and landed six firsts. Out of their number E. B. Buttler won the single sculls.

Britannia was the scene of another aquatic meet last Saturday, when the Canadian Canoe Association held its annual championship. Nearly All the events were won by Toronto and Montral entries as the following table of results will show:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	Ttl. Pts.
Toronto... ..	5	4	3	26
Grand Trunks... ..	3	1	2	13
Britannia.....	1	1	—	5
New Edinburgh ...	1	1	—	5
Kew Beach... ..	1	1	—	5
Island Aquatic. ...	—	1	1	3
Lachine... ..	—	1	—	2
Rideaus... ..	—	1	—	2
St. Lambert ... ..	—	—	2	2
St. Johns... ..	—	—	1	1

Pointe Claire... ..	—	—	1	1
Ottawa... ..	—	—	1	1

The total points won by the three Ottawa Clubs numbered 12. This is rather a disappointing showing especially after the fine form displayed throughout the season. It shows that "there are others"—in this as in all branches of sports.

This coming Saturday (12th) will witness still a third championship in aquatic events—and also held in Ottawa—viz., the swimming races. Entries have been received from all parts of Canada and also from the United States.

Mr. Gordon Johnston, the Ottawa Civil servant, gained three second prizes in the swimming races held in Halifax last Saturday.

Tennis has a great boom and the championships in the singles have moved far away. Schwenger of Victoria, B. C., won the gentlemen's event at Ottawa, while Miss Sutton of California (but a former Canadian) captured the ladies' singles. Schwenger followed up his success by winning the Quebec championship the following week in Montreal. Capt. Foulkes, formerly of Ottawa and last year's champion, predicted Schwenger's triumph and there is no doubt that this young man will be heard from not only in Canada but in the larger fields of the United States and Great Britain. Representatives of the Atlantic and Pacific were present at both the Ottawa and Quebec tournaments.



The Civil Service baseball match between teams from Toronto and Ottawa which was scheduled for Civic Holiday at the Capital had to be called off for the present because no local grounds could be secured for that date. However negotiations are being carried on with a view to having a couple of matches on Saturday the 12th or 19th of August.

Mr. H. G. Lavelle, of the Customs Dept., Toronto, visited Ottawa last Saturday and interviewed Mr. F. C. Chittick respecting the proposed games.

Mr. Lavelle has a pitcher in the Toronto Post Office who he says is a 'bird'. These games should draw splendidly.

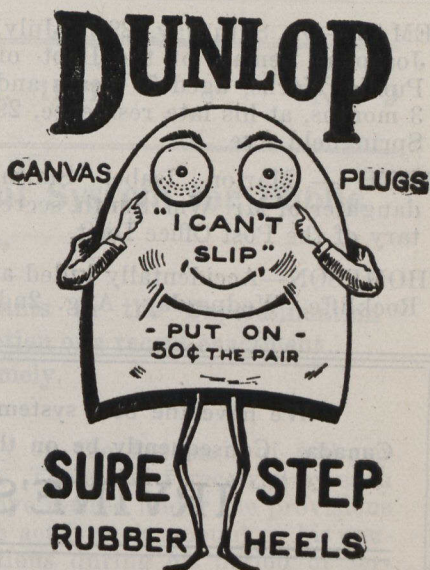
The City baseball league championship of Ottawa ends with the O.A.A.C. nine as winners, they having seven victories to their credit and one defeat.

The long looked for visit of the Corinthian (association) foot ball team of England is now an accomplished fact. Last Saturday they played their first match in Canada, defeating the "Sons of Scotland" in Montreal, quite easily.

Mayor Honewell, of Ottawa, thinks that the "Henley Eight" of the Capital should receive a banquet, because they "advertized" the city. Certainly, the crew should be so honoured, but is the reason given by the mayor a good one? Is it the highest aim of true sport to "advertize"? Cannot we have athletic contests for the pure love of genuine rivalry—without admixture? Must we always receive a quid pro quo in dollars and cents? Think again Mr. Mayor!

#### CIVIL SERVICE CLUB NOTES.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors the following gentlemen were elected members of the club.



Charles H. Graham, of the Public Works Dept.

H. McDonald Walters, of the Public Works Dept.

Capt. A Fortue, of the Public Works Dept.

Mr. E. A. Miles, of the Customs Department has been added to the Board of Directors.

#### Personals.

##### Born.

IVESON—On July 24, 1911, at Pretoria Ave., to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Iveson, of the Post Office Dept., a son.

STACK—On Thursday, July 27, to wife of James T. Stack, 504 Gladstone Ave., of the Dept. of Inland Revenue, a daughter.

O'CONNOR—At 194 Lyon St., on Sunday, August 6, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. O'Connor, of the Govt. Printing Bureau, a daughter.

##### Died.

PROVOST—On Wednesday, July 26, 1911, at St-Agathe, Que., Armand Prevost, of the Dept. of Public Works, son of Dr. Provost, aged 28 years.



LEMAY—On Saturday, 29th July, Josaphat Lemay, of the Dept. of Public Works, aged 51 years and 3 months, at his late residence, 29 Springfield Ave.

SMITH—Marion Isabel Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, secretary of the Post Office Dept.

THOMPSON—Accidentally killed at Rockcliffe, Wednesday, Aug. 2nd,

George Gibb Thompson, aged 60 years, of the Militia Dept.

CHARLESON—At 260 Daly Ave., Ellen Ebbs, beloved wife of J. B. Charleson, of the Dept. of Public Works, in her 69th year.

ROT—On Saturday, Aug. 5, 1911, at 49 McLaren St., Allan John Forbes Roe, aged 20 years, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roe, of the Royal Mint.

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