

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. VII.

MAY 29, 1914.

No. 3

Whisperings From The West.

Northern Alberta Association Going Strong.

By T. A. K. T.

Clubs may come and clubs may go, but the Northern Alberta Customs Association will go on for ever. At least this is the sentiment prevailing in the breasts of the forty odd members attending the last meeting. In the West, of course, everyone is optimistic, and everyone expects big things, even to such mercenary trifles as raises of salary; but apart from such pleasant contemplations, it can honestly be said of the new organization that its infancy has been blessed with a healthy character, and, like the majority of sturdy youngsters, it has not been slow to make its presence felt. Already there are whispers of launching into real estate, and in this direction we out West are lucky, for there is quite a lot left. Then the gracious reception of our "Ambassador," Mr. A. B. Sowter, at the Civil Service Convention, and subsequently at the House, was most gratifying to all concerned. Many of the members, too, have felt the benefits of small contracts made in the coal and provision department, and others are to follow. Indeed, the N. A. C. A. has every appearance of becoming a small power in a big land.

Mr. H. C. Graham, Inspector of Ports for Alberta, visited the Capital City of Edmonton recently, on his usual tour of inspection, and as he left behind some very acceptable compliments, in exchange for sincere

good wishes, the officers at Edmonton feel justly elated.

The antediluvian saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as true in Alberta as in any other Province, and many and divers are the ways adopted by officers to forget manifests, clearances, and other necessary nuisances. While Collector J. W. Shera may be seen on most evenings skilfully wielding the rake and the hoe, in the laudable purpose of putting his newly acquired West End property into horticultural order, many of his officers are engaged in the equally healthy recreation of "soldiering," and it may be said to their credit they don't "play at soldiers," but go into the work heartily. Indeed, two at least have had the honour of representing their regiments in the Old Country. Social and charitable work are well represented in the ranks. Mr. Wm. Parish (Gauger) has for several years occupied the honorary position of President of the United Aids, an institution that has been, and still is, of immense service to the city. No deserving case has ever been turned down by this body, so it is small wonder that Mr. Parish has many friends—some rich, but many poor. The Secretary of the Royal Society of St. George is also a Customs Officer, and he is still receiving congratulations on the result of a recent banquet, at which

Commander Evans, of the Scott South Pole expedition, was the guest of the evening, in addition to the American Consul and many prominent men. Both Mr. Parish and Mr. Turner are now utilising their spare moments in engineering a convalescent home for the city, and as the powers that be have assured support their efforts will not be wasted.

Another officer is a highly successful poultry breeder, who can supply guaranteed prize settings of any known strain at a moment's notice. Some of his brother officers have tried them, but their ignorance in feeding, or their lack of knowledge of temperatures is so appalling that the hen has been known to change colour in the hatching.

Settlers appear to like Sunny Alberta, and very few turn back, despite the fact that the merry month of May has been associated with mumps rather than May weather.

The following are officers of the Northern Alberta Customs Association for 1914-15:—

Honourary President, H. C. Graham, Calgary, Inspector of Ports for Alberta.

First Honourary Vice-president, J. W. Shera, Collector Customs, Edmonton.

Second Honourary Vice-president, A. B. Sowter, Surveyor.

President, William Parish, Gauger.

Vice-president, G. W. Elliott, Appraiser.

Trustees, John Mackenzie, J. H. Simpson, John Rea.

Auditors, V. J. Reay, Phil Dennison, Alec Murray.

Executive Board, T. A. Smart, examining warehouse; J. W. Duke, Express; A. H. Elliott, Parcels Department; J. A. Armstrong, Landing Waiters.

Honourary Secretary-Treasurer, H. Legg, Long Room, Edmonton.

COL. TILTON DEAD.

Colonel John Tilton died at his home in Ottawa on Sunday, May 24th, aged seventy-seven years. Colonel Tilton was a native of Lancaster, N.B., and, after some years of commercial life in St. John, joined the Dominion Civil Service in the year of Confederation. In 1884, when the Department of Marine and Fisheries was divided, he became Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and continued to hold that important post until 1892, when the department was again placed under one deputy, and Colonel Tilton retired from the service.

In 1880 he was a member of the Royal Commission which investigated and reported upon the organization of the Civil Service.

For many years Colonel Tilton was an officer of the Governor General's Foot Guards, and rose to the command of the regiment. In 1901 he was granted the honorary rank of colonel.

Riflemen all over Canada knew Colonel Tilton as one of the pillars of the Dominion Rifle Association, of which organization he was the president for a number of years.

Investigate Fisheries of Hudson Bay.

To investigate the fisheries of Hudson Bay the Government is sending out three parties. Two of them will go overland from Cochrane and inquire into fisheries on the east and west sides of Hudson and James Bay. The former will be in charge of J. E. Melville, of Edmonton, and the west side party will be led by A. R. Lower, a Toronto University graduate. Napoleon A. Comeau, of the Fisheries Department, will be at the head of the party inquiring into the fisheries on the Hudson Straits.

Grain Dealer: "You owe me \$3 for oats, Jim. If you don't pay me I'll have to take your horse."

Uncle Jim: "All right, suh. And I'll pay yo' de balance o' de \$3 just as soon as I kin."

THE GREAT NEED OF A "COURT OF APPEAL"

In reply to representations made by the Post and Telegraph officials of the Union of South Africa, the Postmaster General of that country made the following significant reply:—

"Under the Public Service Act, 1912, an independent body, the Public Service Commission, has been created to regulate appointments, promotions and other cognate matters in connection with the service and grievances from the members of the Postal and Telegraph Department who are dissatisfied with the Postmaster-General's decision, are inquired into by the Commission. It appears to the Government that this body, composed of able, experienced, and judicially-minded men, free from Government control, and responsible only to Parliament, is well fitted to hold the balance fairly between the Postmaster-General and his subordinates. Any officer who thinks that he has been unjustly treated by the Commission, as well as by the Postmaster-General, may appeal to the Government, and finally to Parliament if he thinks fit."

SUPERANNUATION NOTES.

A notable announcement during the week came from the Pennsylvania Railroad, that paragon of employers. It is as follows:—

"The record number of employees to be retired in one month has been set by the Pennsylvania Railroad system, according to a bulletin recently issued. Not since the pension plan has been adopted for the road has the high mark of 77 for a month been set.

"A general superintendent, an assistant and a vice-president are among those pensioned last month. These men have been retired under the same conditions as those which apply to a track-walker or a brakeman. Every employee must retire at the age of 70."

* * *

Worn out by the delay in the passage of retirement legislation for superannuated employees, and after nearly half a century of service for

his country, Walter Johnson, 72 years old, until February chief clerk of the Interference division of the patent office at Washington, this week blew his brains out in the crematory of an undertaker.

Johnson was a veteran of the civil war, and after the war he came to Washington from his home in Michigan and entered the Government service, where he worked continuously, and his chiefs say faithfully, ever since. In February he was demoted to the grade of examiner, and his salary was reduced correspondingly. He was old and the strain of years spent in a responsible position had told on his health, so that it was hard for him to work at all; but, he had to live, he had no one to support him in his old age, and the Congress had not provided for his retirement, consequently he had to accept demotion, and go on labouring almost as hard as before, while a younger man was given the responsibility and the better salary.

OTTAWA CIVIL SERVICE CLUB PORTRAITS.

In this issue *The Civilian* publishes a portrait of Mr. Alfred M. Beale, one of the Directors of the Club.

Mr. Beale may be said to belong to the younger, progressive element in the institution, which is at present "making things hum." He is a son of Mr. Henry Beale, of Toronto, in



MR. ALFRED M. BEALE.

which city the subject of this sketch was born. His father was one of the founders of the well-known art engraving companies, Bridgen's, Limited, a pioneer enterprise in its line.

Mr. Beale received his technical education in England, at the Central Technical College, London. He obtained the honourary degree of Bachelor of Science at London University. He returned to Canada in 1906 and entered the service of the Government in 1908. He is one of the staff of the Water Powers Branch of the Department of Interior.

Mr. Beale made two trips on exploration parties to Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, where he

endured the rigors of the winter. After this he spent ten months in exploring the water power resources of the Winnipeg River.

For a short period Mr. Beale occupied the position of Secretary of the Club, and was chosen a Director at the last election. There is no member of the Club who has its interests more at heart. Of an affable manner and good address, he is deservedly popular with all the membership.

NOTES OF CIVIL SERVICE CLUB OF OTTAWA.

The following applicants for membership were balloted for on Monday, May 18th, and elected:—

Ordinary Members.

M. G. La Rochelle, Civil Service Commissioner.

F. N. Ritchie, Post Office Dept.

F. M. Sowden, Post Office Dept.

Associate Members.

E. R. Bisson.

G. A. Disher.

G. J. Doane.

J. S. Imlach.

Arthur Pritchard.

H. S. Read.

Henry Ritchie.

A. R. Tilley, M.D.

Since moving to the new quarters the membership of the Club has increased over 50 per cent. At present the membership is as follows:—

Civil Servants	186
Associate Members	42
Honourary Members	2
Total	230

Before the next annual meeting in September it is almost certain that the membership will reach the 300 mark, after which the Club will be on "easy street."

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

A co-operative enterprise, whose membership consists largely of Finns, has recently affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada. It is called the Co-operative Trading Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont. Its sales for the six months ending January 13th last were \$66,000, and the net profits were \$2,700. It owns real estate valued at nearly \$20,000. The possibilities of co-operation are splendidly illustrated in this enterprise.

* * *

The chief news from Nanaimo of late months has been of coal strikes and military activities. It probably is not generally known that the co-operative movement is well entrenched there, just as it is in the coal mining region of Nova Scotia. The Workmen's Co-operative Co., Limited, of Nanaimo, has recently joined the Co-operative Union of Canada. The net profits for the last six months of 1913 were \$2,300. The members of this society are not withdrawing their profits, but leaving them in the business as additional capital.

* * *

A few months ago a co-operative store was opened at Galt, Ontario. Its business has been so successful that the retailers of the town are trying to stop the wholesale houses from supplying this co-operative venture with the supplies it needs. The "Canadian Grocer," the organ of the retailers, reports the situation as follows:—

At a meeting of the Grocers' Section of the Retail Merchants' Association, Galt, Ont., held last week, a number of important subjects were dealt with, among them being "Why should wholesale houses sell to co-operative societies?" The matter was gone into fully, and it was decided that if the wholesalers and manufacturers wanted to do business with the grocer they should not supply his customers also, which is considered to be the

case with co-operative societies, as they were nothing more or less than customers banded together to get rid of the retailer. Several wholesalers and manufacturers were up on the carpet, with the result that they promised to sell only in future to the legitimate retail trade. Other branches of the association will be asked to co-operate to bring into line any wholesaler or manufacturer who does not "play fair" by the retailer. A wholesale house in Hamilton is considered one of the offenders, but the association in Galt is waiting an answer from them now before taking the matter up with the provincial secretary and other branches."

Several co-operative organizations have had troubles of this kind, but the wholesalers have never been coerced by the retailers to the extent that it has been necessary for co-operators to have recourse to the Combines Investigation Act. When it is realized that the co-operative movement in Canada has sales of over a million dollars a year, the wholesaler and manufacturer cannot afford to overlook the business. After all, it is the consumer the manufacturer and wholesaler want to sell to, and it is becoming more necessary for them to decide which medium of distribution they will use—the retail method or the co-operative. All that co-operators ask is that they shall be treated on an equality with other distributors in the matter of purchases. The fact that the retailers oppose co-operation shows that they consider this method as a menace to themselves. If it is a menace to them, then it follows that it must be a boon to their customers.

A story is told by a French paper of two provincials, a man and his wife, who visited the Louvre in Paris.

"What struck you most at the Louvre?" asked one of their friends, when they returned home and began to tell of the wonders they had seen.

"Oh," replied the husband, "a picture that represented Adam and Eve, with the apple and the serpent."

And his excellent wife chimed in "Yes, we found that very interesting, because, you know, we know the anecdote."—Exchange.

THE CIVILIAN

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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, May 29, 1914

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

* * *

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

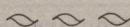
VESUVIUS.

The editors of *The Civilian* go to press this week in a state of fear and trembling. The service mind is in a state of emotional perturbation in regard to the passing of the two bills. The latest news at the time of this writing is that the bills will be given a first reading and nothing more this session. In view of the anticipation long drawn out,—the reform plank in the Government platform, the reference to Civil Service legislation in the speech from the Throne, the well-known fact that the Honourable Mr. White has devoted a prodigious amount of energy and exerted a tremendous interest in the consolidation and amendment of the Civil Service Act, and in the preparation of an efficiency scheme of superannuation,—one and all of these causes have occasioned an eruptive state of opinion in the whole service that has never been heretofore experienced.

The officers of the various service organizations are keyed up to the highest pitch. On Tuesday, 26th inst., the Ottawa Association met at the rooms of the Civil Service Club in an emergency meeting on the situation. By courtesy of an invitation issued by President Paré and Secretary Todd, Mr. McCullough, Secretary of the Outside Customs Association, and Mr. Cantwell, President of the Ottawa Postal Clerks' Association, attended the meeting; the Secretary of the Federation being also present. The situation was discussed at length, and the final action entrusted to a strong committee.

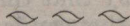
This committee spent the day following this meeting in making representations to the proper authorities, meeting with a cordial reception in all cases, but without any visible measure of practical success. As conditions have developed such ominous appearances, the committee resorted

to a final appeal for those officials in the lower grades in the Outside and Inside Services, at and under a maximum of \$1,200. An endeavour will be made to place upon the pages of *Hazard* the illuminating information regarding the salary status of Civil Servants, as compared with the increased cost of necessary living expenses of more than 60% since 1900. This information has already appeared in *The Civilian*, and at the moment of writing is being put into shape for the House.



TO ALL GOOD CIVIL SERVANTS.

There are many Civil Servants in Canada; there are many societies of Civil Servants, some active, more not so active, and some affiliated with the Federation. To one and all, either the individual or the organization, the editors of *The Civilian* extend the invitation for news or views of any matters of personal or service interest. Especially is it desirable that *The Civilian* be supplied with reports of meetings, so that, east and west, all may be informed of the interest which servants of the Crown are taking in their status in the life of the Dominion.



EDITORIAL NOTE.

After delaying the publication of this issue for two days, in the hope that the bills would be available, the editors decided to go to press, and if the bills come down before the following issue is due, to issue an extra edition containing the texts of the two bills.

The Italian government, which several years ago bought most of the telephone systems of the country, has extended until 1923 the time during which some smaller companies may operate independently.

THE VALUE OF THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

The civil service continues to be the baneful bane of the lives of the Democrats in Congress, who want jobs for their constituents. One distinguished Democratic senator had a candidate for promotion in one of the departments. His candidate was compelled to take an examination. His possible rating was a hundred, but he would pass if he secured seventy-five points. He accumulated a total of ten. The senator was much aggrieved.

"Give him another show!" he demanded. "He was nervous. I want him to have that job. Let him try again. I insist."

So they let him try again. This time his standing was two—out of a possible hundred. So far as could be determined, all he knew of the subjects in hand was how to spell his own name at the head of the examination papers.

Another senator has a visitor.

"I want this job," the visitor said.

"But it is a civil service job," protested the senator. "You'll have to pass an examination."

"I've passed it," proudly announced the aspirant.

"What was your mark?"

"Eighty-three."

"Good!" said the senator, relieved over the situation. "That is a fine mark—an excellent mark. Undoubtedly I can help you. I'll see about it."

So he busied himself with the civil service examiners. They had no record of such a man passing 83. The senator insisted that it must be the case. Finally they dug up the aspirant's papers. He had passed 8.3—and he didn't understand that the decimal mark meant anything!

In France farmers are experimenting with a prolific potato from Uruguay, which perpetuates itself with broken roots left in the soil.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Here Now is Efficiency.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SPECIAL.

Holiday Trains, Maniwaki Division, From Broad Street Station.

Saturday, May 23.—Leave Ottawa 9.00 a.m., 1.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m.; arrive Kazabazua-Maniwaki 11.26 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 4.33 p.m., 6.05 p.m., 7.00 p.m.; leave Maniwaki-Kazabazua 7.00 a.m., 8.29 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 3.29 p.m.; arrive Ottawa 10.44 a.m., 5.45 p.m.

Sunday, May 24.—Leave Ottawa 9.00 a.m.; arrive Kazabazua-Maniwaki 11.26 a.m., 1.00 p.m.; leave Maniwaki-Kazabazua 4.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 7.00 p.m.; arrive Ottawa 8.05 p.m., 9.40 p.m.

Monday, May 25.—Leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m.; arrive Kazabazua-Maniwaki 10.46 a.m., 11.26 a.m., 7.00 p.m. 7.56 p.m., 12.15 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.; leave Maniwaki-Kazabazua 7.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.15 a.m., 8.20 a.m., 3.29 a.m., 7.00 p.m.; arrive Ottawa 8.30 a.m., 10.44 a.m., 5.45 p.m., 9.35 p.m.

I am no slouch at mathematics. I can thread the mystic mazes of the Binomial Theorem as easily as I can thread a needle—more easily, in fact. I can follow the phases of the moon and the retrogression of Mercury in its orbit with the confidence of a homing pigeon on a cloudless day. I have even deciphered a dentist's itemized account. What more can be expected of one? And yet, here, on the 26th of May, I am a physical and mental wreck on account of the special time table for the Gatineau train service, published last week in the local papers.

It looks simple enough, as time tables go. But try it for yourself. Imagine yourself on the 1.40 p.m.

train, say, leaving the Broad street Station. Well has the poet said:—

"Broad is the road that leads to death
And thousands walk together there."

When do you arrive at Kazabazua, when at Maniwaki, and when do you get back to town? Try it, I say. I dare you to try it. Fraid cats, I knew you would turn tail and run.

I had more inducements than you to decipher that time-table, for Uncle Rufus had asked me to come up and spend the holiday on his farm. And so, on Thursday night, I laid the paper open before me on the table and began to figure it out. I weighed 150 pounds sterling when I opened that paper at nine of the clock. At six o'clock next morning, when Mrs. Wegg came down stairs to see what had become of me, I was still figuring and weighed about 100 pounds Scots. And how far had I travelled by that time table? Thousands upon thousands of miles, mostly consumed in looping the loop around Kazabazua. I had found what I thought was the solution of the puzzle just there. If only, I calculated, I could pass Kazabazua four times going up to Maniwaki and steal past the station with my eyes shut on the way down I would be all right, and Uncle Rufus and I could eat our eggs and bacon together on the holiday.

But, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," the whole system would dissolve just as I had the keystone ready for insertion. As they say in books on algebra, there was always a swid, in the shape of a train leav-

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ing Ottawa an hour behind ours, that could not be eradicated by any mathematical ingenuity.

O, the collisions that occurred that night between Ottawa and Kazubazua! I hear still the grinding of the wheels on the rails as the brakes were applied, the frightful crash as the locomotives came together, the wild hissing of the steam, the shrieks of the passengers. I see still the overturned cars toppling down the embankment into the waters of the Gatineau, and the holiday crowds scrambling for logs, or for shore. Such a night!

That was the beginning of my struggle with the time table. I was not altogether discouraged, however. I did not go to the office on Friday, but fortified myself with strong coffee and tobacco, determined to fight the fight out to the end. All Friday morning I wrestled with the problem, and at times was hopeful. By noontime the whole family had gathered round the table. They came at first to scoff at my efforts, but remained to pray that I desist. Why should I, they asked, leave a wife husbandless and three children fatherless for the sake of this silly trip up the Gatineau? They did not understand. It was not the trip, but the schedule, that held me in its clutches. It was my pride, I own it, that was in question. Should I, who had gone through the Ionic sections and worsted the differential calculus in its own lair, be put to shame by the C. P. R.? The man in me stood up and said no, and I continued the fight.

At half-past one of Friday I took nourishment, leaving three trains telescoped at Pickanock. I rescued as many of the passengers as I could after lunch, and found some relief from train-strain in assessing the damages. Night came again, with no progress to report. I weighed 60 pounds, Chinese currency. In the evening I gave in so far as to call up

the railway officials by telephone, and ask for a hint to the solution of the problem. Queen 2006 referred me to Queen 765, and the latter informed me that I should try Rideau 433. From Rideau 433 I learned that I should try Queen 2006—and then I realized that the company was stringing me, so I returned to my task.

“Hope springs eternal,” you know, and I was sure I was on the right track when I began to read the schedule backwards. Alas, there were almost as many collisions, and it was as bad when I invoked the aid of a mirror.

At eight o'clock on Saturday morning the nurse arrived.

And the moral of all this is—you needn't talk about introducing business methods into the Government service. The next time you hear Mr. Gasbag telling how different is the way the big corporations do their work—banks and railways, for instance—compared to the way government business is done, just land him one on the jaw for me.

VICTORIA, B.C., GETS BIG TELESCOPE.

As a result of long and careful tests and observations conducted by W. E. Harper, of the Dominion Observatory, the great new astronomical telescope to be set up by the Government of Canada will be located at Victoria, B.C. It is found that the sky transparency is greater and the variation of temperature less at Victoria than at any other suitable place in Canada, and as these are essential circumstances in astronomical observation, they won the new telescope for the Pacific Coast city. Ottawans deeply regret that the big glass will not be erected in the Federal Capital, and that a section of the Observatory staff will soon be located so far away.

Women's Column.

Remember.

The next outing of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association will take place on June 3rd to Chelsea. For particulars apply to Miss Lafleur, Department of Marine and Fisheries, or to Advisory Board representatives.

Friendship.

Friendship, a dear balm,
Whose coming is as light and music
are
'Mid dissonance and gloom—a star
Which moves not 'mid the moving
heavens alone;
A smile among dark frowns; a be-
loved light;
A solitude, a refuge, a delight.
—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

It will no doubt come as a surprise to many of us who have been accustomed to picture Spanish women as beautiful creatures, with dreamy, dark eyes, wearing lace mantillos over their heads, looking coyly out from behind coquettish fans, but hedged in by many old-world conventions, to read that King Alfonso has taken up feminism as his latest pastime, and that he is revolutionizing the education, work, play and status of women in general in his country. He has declared that Spain's schools need, first and last, a system of practical training for girls in order that they may become workers and citizens as well as wives and mothers. He has lately decorated his aunt, the Infanta Maria de la Paz, with the gold cross of the Alfonso XII order. This was founded ten years ago to distinguish scholars and artists, and the statutes declare that no woman may be decorated. The King has changed the statutes, as he says, that women have the same right to be encour-

aged by the state as men have. Two other Spanish women have been decorated, one a noted actress, the other the novel writer and literary historian, Senora Bazan. Alfonso has also employed women to do the wall decorations at his new chateau, at Santader, as their work was so superior to the men's. These women were trained by the nuns of Burgos, and had to have a bodyguard of their teachers with them while working. The King very aptly remarked to the nuns, "There is no use training women to conquer life if you make them afraid of life."

Whole series of feminine laws have been passed which place Spain in this matter up to the most advanced European countries. Labour laws are now very comprehensive in that country, as are also those relating to women's interests in property. To his royal consort, Queen Victoria, belongs the credit of converting the King to this new order of things. She is very active in this line of work, and encourages sports amongst young girls. There are two hockey clubs in Madrid, and special courses of physical culture along Swedish lines have been started in the technical schools. So, today, King Alfonso may be said to be the leader of Spain's feminists, and Spain is progressing in all that concerns women.

* * *

The third outing of the Women's Branch Association was held on Saturday afternoon, May the 9th, when a large party proceeded by street car to Booth's Mills, where they were courteously received and shown through the different mills, and where they spent a most instructive afternoon.

The party desire to express publicly their sincere thanks to Mr.

The New Summer Wash Dresses. SUITS & SKIRTS ARE HERE.

Correct And Exclusive Styles.

INDEED you will go far to see a better selection. Just as we have led in original and exclusive styles for Spring, so do we lead in the newer—smarter and most exceptional—yet never bizarre styles for summer.

We will appreciate your early recognizance of our offerings.

Wash Suits for early summer wear, light in weight. New pin-checked effects, smartly trimmed, **\$18.50 to \$25.**

Wash Suits from **\$10.50 up.**

Wash Dresses, very dainty and exceptional styles. The newest weaves **\$4.95 to \$25.**

Separate Wash Skirts, newest draped styles. Blue and black striped effects.

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I START men thinking—I start them thinking just how, why, when and where they want to live. There are dozens of men right now in Westboro' who came to me not knowing just what way to move and I put them right, I can do it for you too, if you will let me. Come out and talk it over. Let me show you homes you can buy—real good homes—homes you would pay \$25 a month for in the city—by paying a couple of hundred dollars down upon and the balance like rent.

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REPAIRS.

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Booth and to Messrs. McIntosh and McLellan, who courteously showed them through and gave so much interesting information.

* * *

Personals.

Miss B. Jeffers, of Dominion Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, who went to her brother's wedding, which took place in Toronto, on the 2nd instant, has returned to Ottawa and duty after spending a week in Lindsay, Ontario, with her parents, Dr. W. C. and Mrs. Jeffers.

Promotion.

Interior.—Miss B. Jeffers, to Div. 3a.

* * *

Contributions.

“Bluet” to her Sister “Yarrow.”

When you passed through the valley, the other evening, perched so high on the easy seat of a furniture van drawn by poor old Bill, in company with fretting Fan, which pair was, to your thought, “Just like people,” I was peeping out of the snow, which, since last fall, had sheltered me so snugly that I never felt the cold winds, nor heard their wicked roars during my long slumber. I had remarked, with sorrow, that winter had been cruel to a number of the neighbouring trees. They had been deprived of many boughs of which they were so proud last season, and through which the gentle breeze had whispered so sweetly during the summer days. They were there lifeless and dejected, speaking of desolation and destruction, suggesting wierd and gruesome sights, such as are seen on battlefields, after the so-called humans have fought among themselves their inhuman quarrels. I was inclined to hide myself again, fearing that a chilly attack might also destroy me. But I had noticed how nice lots of my surroundings were again, decked in their festival garbs; the rocks were crowned with pearls and diamonds, sparkling in the sunshine. Last summer's little babbling brook had become quite large, and was rushing madly down the hill, fast through the fields, shouting all the time merry words of welcome, which the running rivulets also whispered. I had heard them tell one another: “The spring has come! The spring has come!”

But I was still in doubt as to the veracity of the good tiding (I have become rather skeptic of late years). Very few of my companions had come out yet—lazy, I suppose. But hark! when they saw you on the high spring seat of the moving van, with piano, sewing machine, typewriter, etc., etc., our little singers started the sweetest concert by the most melodious of overtures. Doubt was no longer possible. You looked so happy and content to be again in our mountains and on your way to Chelsea and mother Nature, that I also felt that the spring had come, and I hailed you with joy.

“Yarrow” and “Bluet” are hardy children of the soil, “Yarrow” a little bit Scottish, “Bluet” a little bit Frenchy, but Canadians, good and fast, lovers of God's great and free gifts of pure air and sunshine, gracing winds and balmy breezes. Country and country charms, healthy and restful country life, deprived of the silly conventionalities of the city, find favour with us.

However, you are ahead of me, dear “Yarrow.” I have not yet climbed on the high seat of the furniture van and hied me to the summer cottage, on the Quebec bank of the Ottawa River. But I shall be there soon, when the birds have built their nests and the flowers of the fields are in bloom; maybe in time to do “caterpillar hunting,” that new sport which came to us with the Tango. This, although an up-to-date one, is not the most pleasant of the season, to my own point of view—I am old-fashioned in my ways, but if this spring pastime is one of your favourites I have nothing to say, of course, and then there is also some of this done in the city, where, I think, it is quite out of place.

“Bluet” wishes you, my dear “Yarrow,” a very good and pleasant summer in the Gatineau mountains.

M. TREMBLAY.

Women Civil Servants.

Miss Florence Lake, the exceedingly able young lady who edits the Woman's Department of the Toronto Globe, has been in Ottawa looking into the subject of “Women in the Civil Service,” and is now writing a series of articles for her paper.

She thus introduces her first and preliminary “story”:

“Competitive examinations by the Civil Service Commission have done much more than largely abolish the patronage system—they have resulted in women leading the lists of all divisions in which they may compete. Not only that, but their lowest percentage of marks have, in some

examinations, been considerably above the highest obtained by the men. This fact alone is worth coming to Ottawa for, if one were not also concerned with practical results..”

After stating that she has obtained the opinions of department chiefs as to the value of woman's skilled assistance as compared with the old order of appointments, which she promises later, Miss Lake says:—

“For clerkships in sub-division B of the third division, in the successful list of thirty-three names, the first five were of girls. As there are some positions in the third division which a woman is physically unable to fill, a certain number of men have to be appointed. In others, where men would be preferred, women have been appointed because suitable men were not available.”

Over eighteen years of age and under thirty-five years is a qualification that will not exclude the women of business training and experience; the woman who may wish to arrange her career on a more permanent basis than the constant demands of a business life will allow. While the appointments in the first and second divisions of the service are almost entirely limited to men, a young woman has been appointed who has passed the examinations for the second division much ahead of the men competing. This shows that if women could fill all the positions open there would be no difficulty in their qualifying.

M. T. K.

Sunshine, fresh air, a jolly bunch of girls, mingled with a little wholesome dust and a very few mosquitoes, were the ingredients of an exceedingly enjoyable outing of the Women's Branch Association. All was flavoured with the most appetizing sauce—not knowing, nor much caring, just where to disembark for the camp. The figure is chosen with due regard to the fitness of things, because up to a certain point in proceedings there is always an under current of “Where shall we eat?” “The air is fine!” “Isn't this better than the office!” “Look at the river!” “What is that?” &c., &c., ad infinitum, but ever and always comes the plaintiff note, “Where shall we get something to eat?” In this respect the trip on May 21st to Wright's bridge, by the Chelsea road, was no exception, but the drive was fine, the river was magnificent, and we did get something to eat—and more. Then the party broke up and explored the surrounding neighbourhood, coming back with violets, trilliums, mental pictures of a glorious rapids, and a wholesome amount of sunburn. The drive back was along the road at the top of the river

bank, on the east side of the Gatineau—and mark, all ye excursionists! There are no automobiles there, nor is there any tollgate.

A. E. W.

* * *

Many thanks to my kind contributors. Not one contribution will be overlooked—but each in turn will come forth to gladden the readers of *The Civilian*.

DOROTHY DAY.

GEODETIC AND BOUNDARY SURVEYS, FIELD WORK, 1914.

The Geodetic Survey of Canada and the International Boundary Surveys will be actively carried on this season by a number of field parties. Both surveys are under the direction of Dr. W. F. King, Dominion Astronomer. The list of chief officers of field parties and the work assigned to each, for both surveys, is as follows:—

International Boundary Surveys.

N. J. Ogilvie, survey of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, between Cape Muzon and the entrance to Portland Canal (water boundary), and triangulation survey to connect boundary points with the Geodetic Survey on the British Columbia Coast.

J. J. McArthur, survey of the boundary between Ontario and Minnesota, in the lakes and rivers east of Rainy Lake.

Thos. Fawcett, survey of the boundary between Quebec and Maine, along the southwest branch of St. John and on the Highlands.

Geodetic Survey.

A. J. Brabazon, triangulation on Bay of Fundy.

G. H. McCallum, triangulation on British Columbia Coast and Vancouver Island.

D. H. Nelles, triangulation in Northwest Ontario.

A. M. Grant, measurement of

angles of triangles Southern Ontario.

L. O. Brown, measurement of angles, Northwestern Ontario.

G. S. Raley, precise levelling in Alberta.

N. H. Smith, precise levelling in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

D. McMillan, precise levelling in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A. J. Rainboth, precise levelling in Ontario.

H. P. Moulton, precise levelling in New Brunswick.

G. F. Dalton, precise levelling in Nova Scotia.

J. H. Moorhouse, measurement of base line.

Miscellaneous Field Operations.

F. A. McDiarmid, determination of the force of gravity.

C. A. French, magnetic survey.

T. C. Dennis, determination of geographical co-ordinates (astronomical latitudes and longitudes in British Columbia.)

A. H. Swinburn, geographical co-ordinates in British Columbia.

D. J. Fraser, geographical co-ordinates in the Province of Quebec.

E. W. Nesham, geographical co-ordinates in Upper Ottawa Valley.

MERIT AND EFFICIENCY.

The Canadian Forestry Association desires the introduction of the merit system, as witness two resolutions passed at the last annual meeting:—

Resolved, that the fire ranging service should be extended and made more efficient, and that the rangers should be selected on the basis of their special qualifications for the work.

Resolved, that this association again expresses the opinion that it is important that all appointments in the forest service of the Dominion and provincial governments should be based on capability and experience.

The association called upon the prime minister in deputation, and the chairman of the Conservation Commission, in his remarks, said:—

Both the Dominion and the provinces needed a trained staff, and also needed to have the appointments to the same made in a way that would insure that good men would get the positions, and that promotions would be upon merit. He gave instances where men appointed by the ordinary political methods could not travel a quarter of a mile into the forest without being lost, and of search parties being sent out to find forest rangers. He urged that the service should be classified and put under a civil service commission. He promised that if that were done that within five years such an advance would be made in forest conservation that it would astonish them all.

Mr. Geo. Y. Chown, speaking at this delegation, reminded the prime minister that in 1912 a deputation from the association had pressed for the extension of civil service regulations to the outside service. The prime minister had said at that time that he thought some action would shortly be taken, and the deputation was again appearing to urge that that be done.

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Correspondence.

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

A GARDEN HOME FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I was pleased to note in your issue of the 17th inst. that the subject of a "Garden City for Civil Servants" had interested a "Civil Servant," and the suggestion made by your correspondent for using the rifle range property at Rockcliffe for such a scheme. When the public were informed of the intention of the Government to change the location of the Rifle Ranges, this same idea of "Civil Servant" occurred to a number of other Civil Servants as one which, if realized, would be to the advantage of all concerned. One phase of the subject referred to by your correspondent will appeal to a large and growing number of the citizens of Ottawa. There are many of us here who are not satisfied with a mere shelter from wind and weather, who appreciate and desire a home with some evidence of taste. This is not necessarily an extravagant or expensive wish. It may be less so than the opposite. It is a fact, however, as your correspondent states, that the ordinary house in Ottawa for rent or sale is not an attractive home from an artistic point of view, either as to exterior or interior. I believe there are a considerable number of Civil Servants who would be glad of an opportunity of becoming property owners in such a scheme. I believe I can say that the staff of the Department of Public Works can be depended upon to assist in making it all that it should be in the matter of design. There is a phase of the subject that should appeal to the Government and everyone interested in the improvement of Ottawa. There have been erected in the neighbourhood of Rock-

cliffe Park within recent years a number of well designed residences, the sight of which adds to the pleasure of a walk or drive through the park. A Garden City located on the Rifle Range property, with tastefully designed dwellings, would further enhance the pleasure of the park frequenter. The scheme would be an improvement of the park. I would suggest that the matter be taken up by the Civil Service Association, who might appoint a committee to further the scheme by a petition to the Government.

Yours truly,

PUBLIC WORKS.

Ottawa, May 3, 1914.

MAINTAINING THE STATUS.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

While the new Civil Service Bill will no doubt bring happiness to many long-suffering members of the service, there are some features of it which are not so likely to cause enthusiasm.

For example, take the Second Division (Inside Service). Under the new Act the maximum of Class C is \$1,300, whereas under the old Act the maximum of Class B was \$1,600. In other words, a person now receiving \$1,200 will get one increase of \$100—bringing him to the maximum—and then stop. Whereas, formerly, he could go on to \$1,600. This is not so pleasant.

I hope *The Civilian* will feature this aspect of the case. It affects one and doubtless scores of others.

Yours truly,

"SIMPLEX."

Ottawa, May 1st, 1914.

OUR MINOR POST OFFICES.

Warm praise is being showered upon Miss M. H. Clarke, postmistress, and her assistant, Miss Emily Fluhman, of Bryson, Que., for their prompt and effective action in saving the mail matter in their office when the village was swept by fire on

April 23rd. The post office was totally destroyed.

* * *

A noteworthy event in the ambitious town of Renfrew took place on Easter Monday, when Postmaster A. A. Wright gave a dinner to the employees of "Renfrew's model post office." It took place in the new Hotel Renfrew, whose doors have just been thrown open to the general public, and was the first formal dinner of the kind to be given there. Nothing was lacking which could add to the pleasure of the postmaster's guests. A group photograph was taken as a souvenir of the occasion.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

The late King Edward, according to a pamphlet, "The Waste of Daylight," just published, himself practised daylight saving on lines similar to those proposed in the Parliamentary bill. For many years, at Sandringham, he caused his clocks to be advanced thirty minutes during the summer months, and in the last two years of his life he caused the same

rule to be observed at Windsor and Balmoral, and said that he was favourably disposed towards the bill. The pamphlet shows that Mr. William Willett is making headway in his long campaign in favour of the bill. Up to now 285 members of the present House of Commons have expressed their approval. Fifty members of the House of Lords have also said "Aye." Everybody now knows the scheme, or should. On the third Sunday in April it is proposed that standard time shall advance 60 minutes, and on the third Sunday in September recede 60 minutes. The little change would be done in the early hours, and we should know nothing about it—except that on every day between those dates we should move about in one extra hour of sunlight. This would mean a yearly gain of 153 hours of daylight, equivalent to 17 holidays of nine hours each. In artificial light alone Mr. Willett estimates that we should save at least £2,500,000 a year.

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the fastidious smoker insists on getting the

TUCKETT "SPECIAL" CIGARETTE



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There is a delicacy of aroma and flavour about Tuckett's "Special" that has made them first favorites with the Turkish Cigarette smoke

Remember there is fifty years' experience and fifty year's reputation for purity back of Tuckett's products, which will be your guarantee that these goods are best possible.

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Personals.

The following list includes changes in the personnel of the service during the Month of March, 1914, as far as obtainable. The term Division (Div.) applies to Inside Service only:

Appointments.

Agriculture (Inside Service).—Geo. Robertson, Div. 2B.

Agriculture (Outside).—H. M. Mallett, Food Inspector, Vancouver; John Lee, M. R. C. V. S., High River, Ala., Vet. Insp.; A. Moore, V. S., Cobourg, Vet. Insp.; J. J. Marshall, Gleishen, Ala., Insp.; A. Hoobs, V. S., Edmonton, Vet. Insp.; John Wright, Hamilton, Food Insp.

Public Works (Inside).—Alfred Scott, Div. 2A; John Arthur Hersler, Div. 2B; Stanley Morrison Couch, Messenger.

Railways and Canals.—Thos. Bradley, Messenger.

Marine and Fisheries.—D. F. Reid, Selkirk, Man., Chief Insp. Fisheries of Manitoba.

Militia and Defence.—A. Thomas, Div. 2B.

Mines.—Donat Beaudin.

Inland Revenue (Outside).—Arthur J. Cantin, Insp. Gas and Electricity, Edmonton, Ala.; Geo. Raux, 3rd class exciseman, Montreal; Adam Uffelmann, 3rd class exciseman, Guelph; R. J. Chevrier, Asst. Insp. Gas and Electricity, Ottawa.

Interior.—Miss Ethel McElmoyle, Div. 3B.

Interior (Outside).—Philisk Pidgeon, Agent Dominion Lands, Alberta; Ezskial Taylor, Broadview, Sask., Indian Agent, Crooked Lakes Agency.

Commission Conservation.—Percy Mallett Baldwin, Div. 2A; Miss Enez Campbell, Div. 3B.

Customs.—Preventive Officers, John H. Hayes, Goderich; Bruce W. McIntyre and Thos. W. McPhail, Moosejaw; J. O. Gauthier, Sherbrooke; Raoul Hall, Montreal; John C. Wardell, Port McNicholl; Jas. H. McLean, Claude E. Acker, Vancouver; R. Brown, Albert E. Ray, Bridgeburg; H. W. Ross, Vancouver.

Sub-collectors, Geo. E. Banks, Caledonia, N.S.; R. A. Aldersmith, Waneta, B.C.; B. S. Abrams, Union Bay, B.C.; J. W. Miller, Canning, N.S.; Godfrey A. Matheson, Asst. Appraiser, Winnipeg.

Clerks, Jas. E. Simpson, Edmonton; Thomas Mason, Victoria; Robt. J. Lyle, Brantford.

Promotions.

Post Office.—J. E. Marault, Montreal, Asst. P. O. Inspector; W. J. Gow, Winni-

peg, Chief Clerk; L. E. Johnstone, M. E. Macarow, Ottawa, 2nd grade B.; Al. Paquette, Louis H. Trempe, Montreal, 3rd class grade A.; S. Barteau, Quebec; Frank Argue, W. H. Smith, Regina, to 2A; Walter Logan, London, 2B; J. J. Hannum, Hamilton, 3rd class clerk, from 3A to 2B; Zenon Marin, Montreal; A. P. Murphy, G. L. Quinlan, J. Brannan, T. F. Walsh, G. M. Ferris, St. John, N.B.; T. H. Murray, London; Miss K. Waller, 3A.

Indian Affairs.—W. A. Orr, to Div. 1A. Public Works.—H. Gala Legg, to Div. 2A; C. C. Patterson, to Div. 2A.

Justice.—William J. Macleod, Warden, Sask. Penitentiary.

Customs.—John Buchan, Vancouver, Senior Clerk.

Resignations.

Customs.—W. Bradley (Inside), W. H. Taylor, Park Hill; Armand Leclaire, Montreal; R. H. Park, Hamilton; W. J. Brush, Burlington, Ont.

Post Office.—D. L. Meahan, St. John, N.B.; O. Selnitsky, Regina; B. McL. Murdoch, Winnipeg; John Croak, Winnipeg.

Inland Revenue.—Geo. Y. Rainey, Winnipeg.

Naval Service.—Henry H. Cordelie.

Railways and Canals.—J. E. Belliveau.

Justice.—Mathew McCauley, Alberta.

Interior.—Wilfred Baril.

Superannuations.

Customs.—G. H. Roe, Union Bay, B.C.; J. A. Cowan, Toronto; W. H. Carter, Quebec.

Railway Mail Service.—John Smith, Cornwall.

Inland Revenue.—W. Himsworth, Ottawa; Thos. J. O'Leary, Toronto; David Wilson, London; Chas. D. Hebert, Three Rivers.

Post Office.—Wm. S. Hall, St. John; John G. MacDonald, London; H. W. Blackader, Halifax; Noah Shakespeare, Victoria.

General.

Claude E. Johnson, of St. Thomas, was the successful candidate for a position as colourist in the Preparator's Division of the Geological Survey.

Arthur A. Rivard, of the Department of Public Works, was married at the Sacred Heart Church on Tuesday, May 26th, by Rev. Father Legare, to Fleurette, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Larose.

F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Canadian Government Railways, fell from a street car in Mont-

real on May 15th and sustained injuries which confined him to the hospital for several days.

Mrs. Stone-Wiggins Bice, of Denver, Col., formerly of "Arbor House," Britannia, was a visitor in Ottawa last week.

William Dougan, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has returned from a short visit to his home in Lindsay.

George N. Clarke, of the Department of Militia and Defence, was married at All Saints' Church on May 16th, by Rev. A. W. Mackay, to Evelyn Grace, daughter of John Lyne, of Ottawa.

The marriage of Muriel, eldest daughter of Major Ernest W. Hubbell, of the Topographical Surveys, and Mrs. Hubbell, to George D. Pettet, of Montreal, was celebrated at St. Alban's Church on May 21st, Rev. Archdeacon Bogert officiating, assisted by Rev. T. J. Stiles.

Harrison Gross, for twenty-two years an official in the office of the Auditor General, has been appointed accountant on the Senate staff. His friends in the Auditor General's office presented him, on May 22nd, with a rosewood walking-stick, with suitably engraved silver mountings. The presentation was made, with an appropriate address, by E. S. Johnson. Mr. Gross feelingly thanked the donors for the handsome testimony of their esteem.

Dr. James Mills, formerly a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners, has been appointed librarian to the Board.

Peter Kilduff, who runs an elevator in the Langevin Block, received many congratulations, on May 22nd, when he completed twenty-five years in the Government service.

Ralph Edgar Hale, of the Dominion Police staff at Esquimalt, B.C., was married at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., to Miss Emma Reid Pelton, of Proctor, B.C., formerly of Quebec. The ceremony was

performed by Rev. F. H. Falt. The bridegroom is a former Ottawa man.

J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has left for Berne, Switzerland, where he will attend the sixth International Dairy Congress as delegate from Canada.

OBITUARY.

Phoebe, wife of William Parker, lately of the Customs Service at Niagara Falls, died in that city on May 13th, aged sixty-one years.

William George Ebbs, son of Thomas Ebbs, of the House of Commons staff, died at his father's home on May 23rd, after a long illness, aged twenty-four years.

The body of Edward Trelford Shaw, son of Henry S. Shaw, of the Post Office Department, who was drowned near Lytton, B.C., on April 22nd, was at length recovered and conveyed to his father's home in Ottawa, whence the funeral was held on May 19th. The unfortunate young man was only twenty-six years of age. His tragic death is much deplored.

Isaac Wooff, for twenty-five years a member of the household staff at Rideau Hall, and father of Frank Wooff, of the Government service, died on May 16th. He was a native of Lancashire, England, and came to Canada in the suite of Lord Stanley of Preston.

Howard Brigham Prentiss, an old and prominent resident, and Postmaster of Chelsea, Que., passed away on May 16th. He was said to be the second oldest postmaster in Canada. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. One son, George H., is in the Department of Customs, and a daughter, Miss Martha E. Prentiss, in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Evelyn May, youngest daughter of Samuel Cross, of the Government

Printing Bureau, and Mrs. Cross, died on May 21st after a long illness, aged thirteen years.

Mrs. Decarie, wife of E. H. Decaire, of the Postal Customs, Montreal, died on March 27th. Mrs. Decaire was a native of St. Eustache. Her husband and one son survive.

News has been received from Wakefield, Claygate, England, of the death at that place, on May 9th, of Henry Wilmot Griffin, formerly of the Post Office Department of Canada, at the age of seventy-three years.

Athletics.

The great amateur golf tournament at Sandwich, England, which practically represents the championship of the world, has come and gone, and the title is retained in the British Isles, by a son of Scotland, where the game originated.

The advertising which the eight American competitors received, together with some remarkable play in preliminary tournaments, led many to believe that the trophy—like many others—would cross the water. Golf is full of surprises. The win of the youthful Ouimet, last year, when he captured the championship of the United States, was one of these. He, in turn, was vanquished in England by an absolute "unknown." However, it is notable that the chief events are won each year by the same players, which goes to show that golf is a game of skill, rather than luck.

Jenkins, the winner of the tournament, was the sole survivor of the 232 competitors who started in the contest. He represented the Troon Club, which is in a delightful suburb of Glasgow, some distance down the Clyde.

* * *

The Militia Department staff are doing much to stimulate cricket at the Capital. In this they are well backed up by the Ashbury School. This latter institution will soon be a source of supply for the senior cricket clubs of the district.

It is surprising that with so many old country men in Ottawa and the Upper Ottawa Valley there is not a league of cricket clubs.

Soccer football is receiving a great impetus in Ottawa, as well as the English Rugby game. There are not many cities

of its size which can boast of a league of 10 clubs, composed of adult players.

Though it may not be regarded as a matter coming properly under this column, everyone in Ottawa will applaud the action of Chief Ross in going after the motorboat men who make night hideous by refusing to equip their engines with mufflers.

Now let him jack up the automobile and autocycle lunatics who endanger human life every day with their joy riding.

There is only one way to put down "dirty" professional baseball, and that is by upholding the umpire in his drastic treatment of unruly players. A player who deliberately strikes the umpire on the face with his fist deserves to be ruled out of any league for life. This is a sight which patrons of the game witnessed the other day in Ottawa.

Some of the respected clergy of the Capital have been scoring the management of the pro. baseball team for conducting games in Hull on Sunday. It is difficult for the reverend gentlemen to appreciate the viewpoint of the mill hand of Hull, who toils for six days and then has the opportunity presented of a couple of hours' keen enjoyment of a fast game on an occasional Sunday.

* * *

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

Scores for May 16th.

	200	500	600	Tl.
A. E. Shore	31	34	33	—98
A. A. Cohoon	31	34	33	—98
E. Turcotte	32	33	33	—98
A. W. Joanes	31	28	33	—92
C. Olmsted	30	33	27	—90
J. L. Crawford	30	30	29	—89
A. McCracken	27	32	29	—88
J. M. Roberts	31	34	23	—88
P. A. Wood	28	31	26	—85
W. Thompson	29	33	23	—85
C. A. E. Clendinnen	28	30	26	—84
W. A. Purdy	30	32	22	—84
J. H. Corry	27	32	22	—81
R. Callander	28	31	22	—81
J. J. Carr	28	32	21	—81
A. A. Pinard	30	31	20	—81
A. J. Smith	25	25	27	—77
F. B. Inkster	27	30	20	—77
W. A. Birchall	28	22	18	—68
N. Barry	26	25	16	—67
H. R. S. Gow	18	21	26	—65

Scores for May 23rd.

	800	900	Tl.
	yds.	yds.	
C. Olmsted	44	43	87
P. A. Wood	39	44	83

E. Turcotte	43	40	83
A. McCracken	42	34	76
A. A. Cohoon	44	31	75
W. Anderson	43	31	74
J. L. Crawford	31	38	69
F. W. Brander	43	23	66
R. Callander	37	27	64
C. V. Shannon	23	40	63
A. E. Shore	26	37	63

First class spoon, C. Olmsted.
 Second class spoon, P. A. Wood.
 Third class spoon, J. L. Crawford.

A COMPENSATION BILL.

Hearings have been held in Washington on a compensation bill for federal employees. The bill provides that the maximum wage used in calculating the compensation shall be \$100 a month, so that persons receiving a higher salary could only receive \$66.66 as compensation under the bill, in case of disability, while those receiving a lower wage than \$100 would get two-thirds of their actual wages in compensation. One provision of the bill gives full pay to men just starting in to work for the government, as the man who is injured at the start of his life is prevented from reaching the full earning capacity later on, and, therefore, this loss should be made up to him.

DUTY OF C. S. COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the Municipal Commission of New York city, recently made the following statement in regard to the duties of civil service commissioners:—

I believe the commission should make itself an employment expert. That is a purpose we have set for ourselves. It should be the duty of the commission to see that employees get justice and strive to make them contented in their work. I see no reason why, in the organization and administration of civil service, there should not be the same human point of view as is found today in the treatment of its employees by every enlightened corporation. Big organizations are humanizing the conditions of labour. It should be the business of city governments to become model

employers, and to set employment standards. It is a reflection upon any city if private enterprises are showing more progress in the direction of welfare service toward their employees. The city everywhere should point the way in the great work of humanizing conditions of labour.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

Says the "Postal Clerk":—

The man who does not contribute to the organization representing his own calling, by not even becoming a paying member, displays a monumental indifference, eventually of disadvantage to himself and co-workers. There are today thousands of clerks throughout the land who have not as yet shown sufficient backbone to make common cause with their colleagues, who are fighting their battles for remedial concessions in the organization to which they should belong. To him who heretofore has been in a state of lethargy, we suggest that it will be to his advantage to familiarize himself with men, measures and conditions of his chosen calling, by ceasing to be one of the non-organized.

While a Denver physician was inspecting the insane hospital at Pueblo an inmate approached him and asked: "I beg your pardon, sir, but have you a piece of toast?"

"No," replied the doctor, in surprise, "but I can get you a piece if you want it badly."

"O I wish you would. I'm a poached egg and I want to sit down."

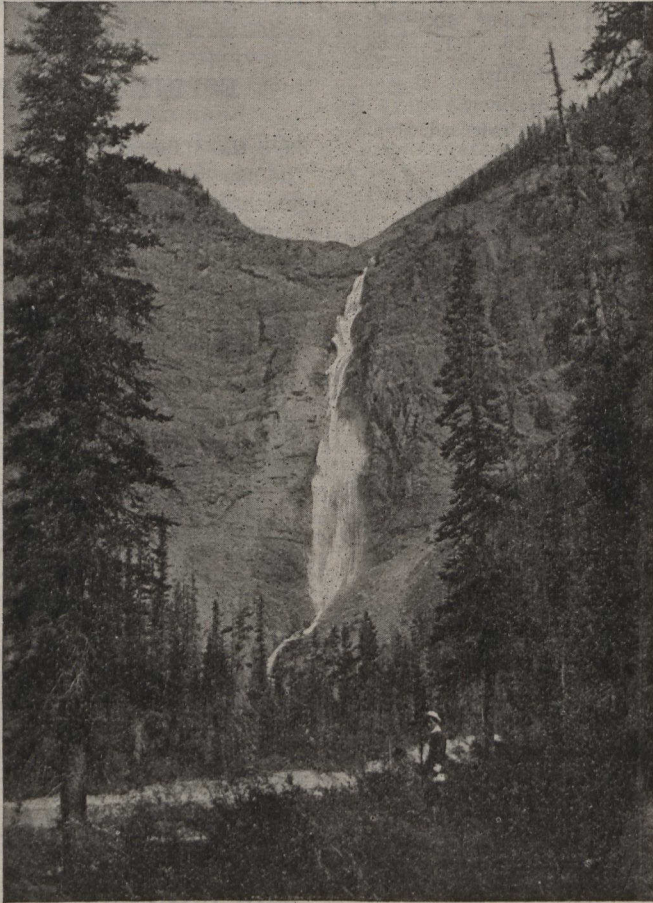
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THE TAKAKKAW FALLS.

The Takakkaw falls is the most famous of the many scenic wonders of the Yoho valley, in the Yoho Dominion National Park. Its height is estimated at from 1,150 to 1,400 feet, or slightly less than the famous Yosemite (1,430 ft.). Its source is the crevassed glacier which hangs from Mt. Balfour, and its volume varies with the melting of the glacier. Issuing from an ice cavern, the torrent takes a preliminary leap of 150 feet, and then gathering itself together falls in a magnificent column of spray down a sheer wall of rock over 1,000 feet to the valley below, and then tumbles in a series of cascades 500 feet more to join the Yoho river. Its name is derived from the Indian word signifying "it is wonderful."