

THE CIVILIAN

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No. 11

Outside Customs' Salaries.

The salaries of the officers of the Outside Division of the Customs Department came in for revision at the hands of the Honourable Dr. Reid and the Honourable Minister is to be sincerely congratulated for thus early in his administration giving his attention to so vital a matter. While the Customs officers must feel grateful that the fact of insufficient salaries received consideration from their minister, it is also true that many a customs servant of the Crown, in making up his domestic profit and loss account, has come to the conclusion that the increase granted has not been sufficient to keep up with

the increase in the cost of living.

No record was kept in Canada as to the increase in living expenses from Confederation to 1890. The Labour Department, however, announces that the cost of the articles actually necessary to the preservation of life has increased about 60% from the year 1900 to present time. On this basis the increases granted to the Outside Customs are wofully inadequate. A table has been prepared showing the old and the new schedule of salaries, the actual increase, and the increase necessary to keep up with the excessive upward tendency of food, clothing, etc.:—

OFFICER.	Salary to 1911.	New Salary made 1911	Increase made	Increase to meet 60% advance in cost of living should be
Collectors	\$300 to 4,000	\$300 to 4,500	\$500	\$2,400
Chief Inspector .....	.....	3,200 to 4,000	.....	.....
Inspectors of Ports	1,600 to 2,500	2,000 to 3,000	500	1,500
Assistant Inspectors .....	.....	1,600 to 2,000	.....	.....
Chief Clerks	1,200 to 2,000	1,200 to 2,200	200	1,200
Senior Chief Clerks .....	.....	2,200 to 2,800	.....	.....
Surveyors	1,200 to 2,400	1,200 to 2,800	400	1,440
Assistant Surveyors (comprising tide Surveyors, Chief Landing waiters, and Chief Lockers	800 to 1,200	1,200 to 1,500	300	720
TECHNICAL OFFICERS.				
Dom. Appraisers .....	.....	2,200 to 2,600	.....	.....
Appraisers	800 to 2,000	1,200 to 2,200	200	1,200
Assistant Appraisers	600 to 1,500	900 to 1,600	100	900
Gaugers	600 to 1,200	900 to 1,600	400	720
OTHER CLASSES.				
Senior Clerks .....	.....	1,200 to 1,600	.....	.....
Clerks & Landing Waiters	400 to 1,200	400 to 1,200	Nil	720
Examining Officers, Prev. Officers and Lockers	400 to 1,000	400 to 1,000	Nil	600
Packers and Messengers	300 to 600	400 to 800	200	360

Landing waiters have been reclassified and received an increase of \$200 in their maximum salaries. It has been suggested that this particular item as it appeared in the C. S. list was a misprint, but the increase is in accord with the statute as passed. The increase to the landing waiters does not appear in the above table.

Customs officers have discussed the low rate paid by the department for extra time which is only 30c per hour. This rate, it is claimed is less than the rate of pay for regular working hours. It is pointed out, moreover, that the usual rate of pay for business houses is time and a half for work after hours. It is also pointed out that extra time for officers in the Inland Revenue Outside Service is \$1 for the first hour and 50c and 25c for time after the first hour.

The Customs officers labour under an anomaly also in respect of the provisional allowance made to the post office and inland revenue officers west of the Great Lakes. The allowance is necessary, and is intended to meet the higher cost of living in that territory. This point has for years been discussed by the Customs service, but this year this subject, as well as extra time allowance, will take a more animated form, and will be presented to the department through the federation.

Far and away of greater importance to the welfare and fair-living-state of the members of the outside customs service, than provisional allowance or extra pay, is the absence of statutory increases of salary. This fact brings about a state of affairs which, it is claimed, un-officers the officer and un-mans the man. Instead of being judged by the quality of his work, the outside customs officer is judged by the favours he can do for politicians. Hence it happens that two officers will be working at the same desk doing the same work equally well. One of these will get

an increase of \$200, the other only \$50, or nothing. Experience shows that the clerk who has been thus overlooked, will neglect his work and cultivate the friendship of some merchant for whom he will do some favours at the country's expense, and thus earn the increase given to his desk-mate. Reports of conduct of this kind are prevalent and the facts are well substantiated. The best known and most respected merchant in one of our largest cities informed the writer of this article of a proposal made to him by a customs officer. The merchant had a lot of dutiable material which required to be weighed, measured, etc. The officer claimed he could not get his promotion or increase of pay except through the interposition of political influence and offered to under-approve the quantity of the dutiable material. It is a matter of everyday knowledge that the men subject to these conditions, say, "To Hades with the Customs" and seek comfort and aid from the ward-healers of their precinct, and those to whom they appeal are not those of the highest strata of society. Instances of the nefarious operation of the patronage system could be cited and the cases multiplied. Executive officers get less than the subordinates. In one case an executive officer desires to report one of his staff who has gone off his head, but cannot do his duty for fear of "the heelers coming on his neck." A cashier getting \$500 below the usual pay for such officers cannot get recognition without a heeler's recommendation, which he cannot do without losing his dignity or sacrificing his honesty.

Tactful.

Dobson had just bought a new typewriting machine.

"Now, what color ribbon do you want for this machine?" asked the salesman.

"Oh, black, by all means!" said Dobson. "You see, my typewriter is a widow."—Ex.

Work for the Federation.

Outside Division Salaries.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

In your issue of June 13th you invite contributions from the Outside Division.

In the same issue an account is given of an interview with the Prime Minister with the representatives of the Inside service asking for relief by increases in salaries and maximums, etc., quoting figures to show that the cost of living has increased 14% within the past two years.

As a member of the Outside service, I accept your cordial invitation to furnish an item of interest to your readers by referring to the reasonable request of the members of the Inside service, and contrasting their condition, bad as it is, with that of the Outside service, which is unspeakably worse.

When the flat increase of \$150 was granted the Inside service in 1908, to cope with the higher cost of the necessities of life, it was generally understood (at least it was the opinion of several members of the House) that the Outside service at once would receive a similar increase. Fond delusion! No sooner had the adjustment of salaries been completed than the matter of superannuation was taken up, organized by the Inside division, and supported by the Federation. There was some dissatisfaction among the associations of the Outside service that their just claims for increased salaries were not pressed and the prospect of further increases to the Inside division will not tend to smooth matters.

Now, Mr. Editor, if the Inside service finds it hard to live and pay the butcher, baker and candlestick-maker, what can be said of the unfortunates of the Outside service who did not get the increase in 1908 and have the additional burden of the 14% extra cost of living in the meantime?

Would it not be reasonable to expect the whole service to press the long-delayed and just claims of the Outside service who have after all to live, eat, educate and clothe their children practically under the same conditions as the gentlemen of the Inside division?

Let us hear some suggestions on this vital topic from those interested.

Sincerely yours,

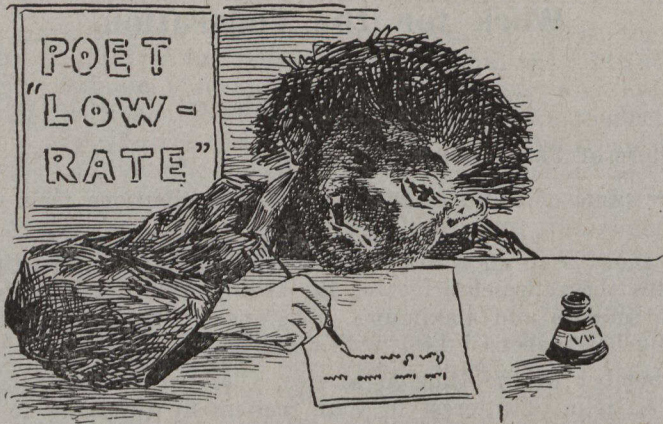
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Ottawa, Aug. 25th, 1913.

PITMAN CENTENARY.

The actual alterations made in the Pitman system of shorthand on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of the inventor are not very radical, but they all tend to its simplification and improvement, and will, it is stated, add very much to the ease of acquisition of the subject for future learners, and also very materially

lighten the labours of teachers. The whole of the work has been rewritten and entirely reset, and new exercises have been compiled throughout the book. In short, we are informed that no effort has been spared to make the centenary edition of "Pitman's Shorthand Instructor" a worthy souvenir of the centenary of the birth of the inventor of the easiest, most legible, and most rapid system of shorthand which the world has seen.



Hasty Words.

A word is such a little thing—
 A feather wafted by a breeze,
 Yet it can bring a poisoned sting
 To some dear heart that strives to please;
 We're all too ready, with our tongue,
 To liberate the hasty phrase
 That dims the eyes of old and young
 And kills the love that 'round them plays.
 The thoughtless son wots not, I swear,
 When he is storming o'er some ill
 Imagined often, that the hair
 All white with age—as surely will
 The writer grow, and bring the head
 To bow in grief and writhe in pain,
 As half the things that he has said
 Go coursing through the mind again.
 The sweetheart would not care to dwell
 Upon the thought—too often true—
 That he turned Heaven into Hell
 And brought sad tears to eyes of blue,
 With just a word too glibly leased
 To strike some tender loving heart—
 And ope a wound that never ceased
 To bleed, until in death they part.
 O little word—what havoc wild
 You bring, when thoughtlessly you roam:
 What sorrow to the pleading child:
 What martyrdom to those at home.
 The bullet strikes—the spear-heads pierce—
 The arrow finds it's resting place;
 The gibbet and the gillotine—fierce
 Fiends of man, both bring disgrace—

But on them pain is not for long
 No moaning from their prey is heard:
 But O the sighs we know belong
 To him—tormented by a word.
 Unruly tongue—weigh fully well
 The dart you'd liberate in heat;
 Think well and stay it ere the knell
 Of love is sounded, and the beat
 That pulsed in some dear human frame
 Is silent now for evermore;
 O bring not suffering and shame
 Where gladness you could bring galore.
 Think always twice before you speak
 In haste, or wrath, or hate, and then,
 In silence keep that thought a week—
 THEN THINK IT OVER ONCE AGAIN.

REFLECTIONS.

By *Jack Cadden.*

When the moon shines bright o'er the prairies that stretch to the quiet sky,
 And up to the starlit heavens the vomited smoke piles high,
 'Tis then that I love to ponder in the door of the swaying car,
 And gazing away out yonder I think of the things that are.
 I've worked from the Gateway City to the Blackstrap's dismal swamp,
 Where, down in its lonesome valley, the mists lie cold and damp,
 I've beaten the game to a finish, for I've plugged for all I'm worth,
 I've scattered a thousand letters to the ends of the waiting earth;
 And this is my satisfaction: that another "bull-less" run
 Will help to prop my record when the long day's work is done.
 There's a ribbon of light thro' the darkness, where the headlight strikes the
 rail,
 There's a black wreath flung behind us, far back o'er the vanished trail;
 And out of the noisy cuttings, where the drifts lie long and deep,
 There comes the sting of the snowsand in a wild, wind-driven sweep.
 Oh, spite of the death and danger that lurks in the white pathway,
 In the rush and roar thro' the darkness, there's a spell that holds its sway,
 And oft has it come upon me as I held to the safety-chain,
 And strained my eyes thro' the darkness that curtained the silent plain.
 Thro' the drifts of a dozen winters I've followed the Iron Trail,
 I've given and kept my promise in the cause of the Railway Mail,
 And oft do I pause and wonder how long will the game be played,
 And when will I break forever the spell of the olden grade.
 I think of the boys who know me—the boys I am proud to know;
 We've worked and we've laughed together, we've joined in the passing show;
 When the road lay smooth beneath us we've toiled with a ready will,
 Nor slackened our strong endeavors when linked with a danger's thrill.
 As old as the sin of Adam, as sure as the brand of Cain,
 Is the tie that binds together the boys who play the game;
 So this is the final verdict: tho' rough or smooth her course,
 I'm signed and sealed to the service—for better or for worse!

THE CIVILIAN

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THE EDITORS,
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P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, Sept. 5, 1913

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

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

The Civilian publishes to-day in another column a letter from "Outside Service" dealing with salaries. The letter carries a sting with it, which though not poisonous, is no doubt, strong enough to reach its mark and attract the attention of those concerned. *The Civilian* has the utmost sympathy for the Outside Division of the service, which is further removed from the fountain head of government and has the greater difficulty in making its influence felt.

The sting referred to, relates to an alleged domination of the federation by the Inside Division. It is most unfortunate that such an impression should exist in the service. The federation assigns to its "Inside" section, certain special duties, such as in regard to superannuation, which they may be able to more persistently represent as being always on the spot. It may be pointed out, however, that the number of delegates from the Inside Division make up only about one-fifth of the membership, so that the Outside Service influence should be paramount.

* * *

It has often been remarked as a subject for surprise that the delegates to the federation from the "Outside" have not pursued a more aggressive course in giving due prominence to the deplorable conditions which time has brought about. There is no human, sociological study of such changed conditions in the service on the part of the government. The supervision is almost entirely political. Herein lies the cause of the apparent indifference of the members of the Outside Division in making its troubles known, either at the federation meeting or elsewhere. The civil servant in the Outside Service who makes his honest protest against the conditions of service, knows that he commits economic suicide, and is marked by the ward-healing politician, who is his master and the dictator of his fortunes. The hope for redemption lies in the good faith of

the present government, in redeeming its pledges to remove the Outside Service from patronage and so restore the manhood of its members. Heaven send it may be soon!

* * *

The disparity existing between the salary increase to the Outside Customs Service and the increase demanded by the higher cost of living, as shown in the opening article today, will make it clear to many a member of the service why it is that it is impossible to make both ends meet. It seems that the model employer is the slowest, the least progressive, and the one which is quite untouched by any feeling for the economic hardships and infirmities of its employees. The Labour Department reports a higher cost of living for Canada than that of any other country, an increase of 60% in thirteen years as far as the price of things actually involved in sustaining life, is concerned. This the government has ignored during this period, until now the civil servants' purchasing power has shrunk far below that of the worker in other walks of life, as compared with the conditions in 1900. The government is officially, probably, unaware of this state of affairs, and must be reminded again and again of these changed conditions by our representative body, the C. S. Federation of Canada.

* * *

The proposal to build a Peace Bridge at Niagara Falls to commemorate the hundred years of peace between the United States and the British Empire, call to mind the fact that this idea was first mooted or at least first put into print by a civil servant, Garrett O'Connor of the Railway Mail Service. Garrett O'Connor has been one of *The Civilian's* most valued contributors, both in prose and poetry. His articles on the conditions existing in the "traveling post office" were timely and should have good results. *The Civil-*

ian congratulates Mr. O'Connor on his bright idea which has struck the popular fancy and which has been adopted by Sir Edmund Walker, chairman of the Canadian section of the Peace Commission.

* * *

In connection with the plea of the members of our fine body of public custodians,—the Dominion Police,—for a day off in every week, it is interesting to note that such an act of justice has recently been introduced in the British Isles. The act was passed in 1910. The new order of things meant a large increase in the force of men and consequent expense to the country. Such additional expense is no importance as compared with the simple humanity of giving men in the country's service a weekly day of rest. The Minister of Justice will surely reform the condition existing in the administration of our Dominion Police in this respect.

* * *

The editors earnestly invite friends in all parts of Canada to send in any items of news which may be of interest to Civil Servants in other parts of Canada. Many events of interest to the service are continually occurring, and these are largely beyond *The Civilian's* limited powers of news gathering.

Interested.

Husband (at police station)—They say you have caught the fellow who robbed our house night before last.

Sergeant — Yes. Do you want to see him?

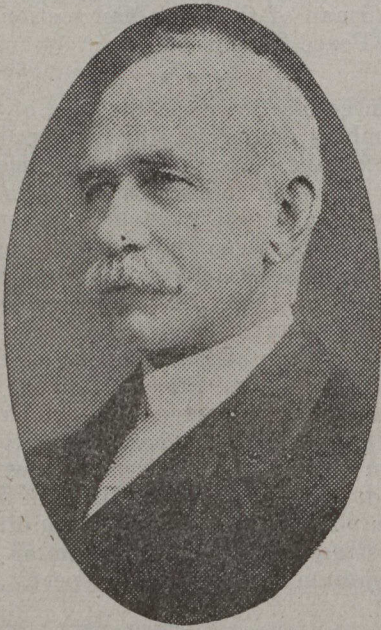
Husband—Sure! I'd like to talk to him. I want to know how he got in without waking my wife. I've been trying to do that for the last twenty years.—Judge.

A Matter of Gender.

A class in French at a co-ed college was orally translating a story about a cow from French into English. One girl persistently called the cow "he" a number of times, until the professor stopped her short and said: "He is she, miss; we milk her in the next sentence."

OFFICERS OF CIVIL SERVICE SOCIETIES.

—
No. II.



MR. WILLIAM MACKENZIE.

If one were to search through the various Departments it is doubtful if one could discover a member of the service who is better known or more popular than the subject of this sketch, Mr. William Mackenzie, often called (like his knight-name-sake, the President of the Canadian Northern) 'Bill Mackenzie' — or 'Mac.'

Mr. Mackenzie is the President of the C. S. Savings & Loan Society, of Ottawa, an organization which is doing a great deal of good, and which aims to do more. Under wise guidance,—and there can be none wiser in financial matters than the Scotch — the Society is becoming stronger and more self reliant every day.

Mr. Mackenzie was born on the old soil, at Advie, Strathspey, Scotland, in 1851. His parents were John Mackenzie and Elsie Burgess. He came to Canada in 1874, a young

man of 23. He spent some time in railway service before taking up, what may be called his life work—journalism. He served first on the Ottawa "Times," now defunct, in 1876; later he was connected with all three Ottawa papers of today, the "Free Press," the "Citizen" and the "Journal." With the latter paper Mr. Mackenzie served 16 years before entering the Government service, which he did in 1908, as Secretary for Imperial and Foreign Correspondence, which comes under the Privy Council. For many years he was Canadian correspondent of the "Standard" one of the leading papers of England. Altogether, he spent over 30 years in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, representing, beside the above papers, a string of others stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific — and even to the Yukon Territory. It is reported that the Commissioner of the Yukon would drop in every evening to the "Sun" office of Dawson and inquire, "Anything from Mackenzie tonight?" It is a fact that bets and arguments were decided on his despatches.

Mr. Mackenzie was connected with the Savings & Loan Society from its inception, and stood out for three principles, all of which were adopted; viz., the co-operative principle, pure and simple; that it should be a family affair, and—on the ground that the laborer is worthy of his hire —insisted that the Manager of the Society should be paid for his services.

"Mac" as he is familiarly called by his friends, is a veritable encyclopedia of information on all things pertaining to Canada, its public men and history. He has a most genial personality. During all his years of residence in this country he has retained a delightful Scotch accent. *The Civilian* earnestly hopes that he may be long spared to the Service at Ottawa and to the Savings & Loan Society.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

All for a Dime!

I wonder how many of you who visited the Exhibition at Lansdowne Park this year were fortunate enough to explore the region beyond the Midway, and, if so, how many of you heard the voice of the lanky fellow who called to all and sundry to visit the civil service tent.

This is what he intoned through his megaphone,—for I heard him and told all about it to Silas Junior when I came home:—"Walk up, walk up, ladies and gents, and see the grand civil service exhibit! All for a dime! Walk up! Walk up! The first and only time to be shown in the metropolis! All for a dime! Here you will see the finest specimens of civil servants in captivity. All for a dime! Walk up, ladies and gents, walk up! The oldest civil servant and the youngest! The fattest and the leanest! The most industrious and the laziest! The handsomest and the ugliest civil servant! The most extravagant and the most economical! All for a dime, a dime! Here, too, can be seen the punctual civil servant who never missed the book. Positively, ladies and gents, the only and original above-the-liner in the Universe! Here, too, is his absolute antithesis, the man who has never been on time. See him! See him! See the man who gobbles statutory increases like Sunny Jim sundaes! Eats 'em alive! alive! All for a dime. Walk up, ladies and gents, walk up!"

Naturally, I walked up, for I was running short of copy for *The Civilian*. (Note to Editor: Please send

me a dime on account of Contingencies!) I interrupted the spieler at the door to ask him if the exhibit covered both the Inside and Outside services.

"O, yes," he replied, "the dime entitles you to the Inside service, and I am the Outside service myself. Walk up, ladies and gents! All for a dime!"

I perceived that he was a mere hireling who did not have the higher (how can I make a joke of that! I can't) interests of the service at heart. I went in, however, for I had paid my dime, and found myself, as I expected, in a large room roofed with canvas and carpeted with turf. A platform had been raised all the way round the room and provided with chairs on which sat the various civil servants on exhibition as large as life. I thought they were made of wax at first, but a look at my watch gave me another guess. It was exactly twenty minutes to five. They were resting.

A handbill, given to me at the door, informed me that, for reasons which all would respect, the members of the service on exhibition were in disguise. This explained the fact that the ladies on the platform all wore long beards, and that the men were in their shirt sleeves. I learned from the handbill also that the exhibits, for a small additional fee of five cents, would answer questions about their own grievances and the probability of getting a flat increase next session. As I could get all that for nothing at the office, I decided not to squander my scanty cash on ques-

tions, but I found out by further reading that, on the payment of a fee of ten cents, the exhibits would give each his or her secret for attaining the heights they had in the service.

I had fifty cents in my pocket, and this money I determined to devote to the investigation of the secrets of my fellow servants' successes as far as the cash would last. I referred again to my handbill and learned that there were twenty-six civil servants in all on exhibition. Of course I could not interview them all. That would, on my figuring, require \$2.60 (I am quick at figures) and, as you know, I had only half a dollar. Whom should I tackle?

Well, I dropped the handsomest and the ugliest civil servants from the list at once. I care for precedence in neither of these fields—and, with all due modesty, I considered that the people on exhibition had no right to the positions which they occupied on the platform. I could have filled them better myself.

But the fellow who had never failed to sign above the line must be interviewed. So I approached him with reverence and said:

"Tell me, oh powerful and punctual one, supreme sovereign of the split second, thou incarnate alarm clock and automatic fountain pen of fidelity, oh gifted guy who put the punch in punctuality, tell me, I pray, how you work the wires."

"Put your dime in the slot first," he exclaimed, and I deftly inserted the magic coin between his parted lips.

"It is this way," he began. "The last thing I do before I leave the office at night is to sign the book for the next morning."

"Is that all?" I asked.

"That is all," he replied. "The early bird catches the worm, but you have to be a little earlier than that to catch the book. I have an improved proverb about the book and the worm and the bookworm, but it is too subtle for *The Civilian*. Good day!

That is all I have for you, Mr. Wegg."

My ten cents seemed to be lost, for I could never stay late enough to sign the book for the next day. Knowledge is knowledge, however, even though it may never help one towards promotion. I comforted myself with this thought, and turned to the punctual man's "absolute anthesis," the man who has never signed above the line.

"And how have you managed, oh lordly lump of laziness, always to miss the book? Next to knowing how to be virtuous and prosperous, I would have the knowledge of the way to sin with impunity."

"My plan is simplicity itself," he replied, "I let the others sign first."

"Heavens," I exclaimed. "Does your clock never deceive you? Have you never, by mistake, reached the office before nine-fifteen?"

"Once or twice," he replied, "but I have a way to meet that difficulty. I *pretend*, then, to sign the book. I make the motions of signing and no one is the wiser. There is some deception in that, I admit, but the end justifies the means. I have my place in the department to maintain, and already I see that the chiefs are beginning to recognize my sturdy independence. There is a woman in the service who is running me a close second, but she is spoiling her game by making excuses for her lateness. Excuses! Does His Ex. make excuses when he is late for some function? It is the privilege of State to keep others waiting. A foolish punctuality, as Emerson should have said, is the hobgoblin of weak minds. Move on. I have given you more than your money's worth."

I moved on to ask the most extravagant civil servant how he kept his head above water.

"My head above water!" he exclaimed. "Why should I worry about my head? My object is to keep my feet from touching bottom, my dear sir. It is easy, very easy, to spend

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what you don't have as long as you don't spend what you do have. Can anything be more logical, I ask? If you keep your own money you have to live on other people's funds. When the day comes that I have to use my salary I am undone. Here is your dime back. Would you oblige me, however, by endorsing this little note for me? Thanks awfully. Good day. I would not think of charging a gentleman for answering little questions. Life is not meant for business, but for a reciprocity of pleasantries. Good day."

I turned to put some questions to the economical wonder of the civil service who was seated a moment before by the extravagant man, but just then a clock in the centre of the tent struck five and, before I could find my voice or my senses, the canvas was lifted as by some great, though silent, wind and carried skyward and northward, and I was alone in a corner of the exhibition grounds, wondering whether these things which I had seen and heard were actualities or not. They must have been real phenomena, for I found, when I counted my cash, that I had only thirty cents left. And yet, and yet, why should any civil servant in these sad days leave me while I had thirty cents in my purse?

MARITIME CUSTOMS ASSOCIATION.

The Maritime Provinces Association of Customs officers held their annual convention at Halifax on Sept. 6. The meeting passed a constitution and bye-laws and elected officers for the ensuing year. Delegates were also named to attend the annual convention of the C. S. Federation of Canada with instructions to discuss the various matters appertaining to the Customs Service. The next convention was fixed to be held

in Halifax in Sept., 1914. The officers elected at the meeting were:—

President, W. E. Spice, Aroostook, N.B.; vice-president, Edmund Hall, Halifax; secretary-treasurer, George Watt, Chatham; executive officers, Messrs. H. Lovett, Halifax; S. Harding, Yarmouth; Geo. A. Layton, Truro, and W. Taylor, Halifax.

Delegates to the C. S. Federation, Caleb Bill, Walter Taylor and Geo. Watt.

After business was concluded a supper was partaken of by the members present numbering nearly 100. A smoking concert followed and an enjoyable social evening was spent. The Halifax staff is noted for its talents as entertainers. The singing of Samuel Crawford and Messrs. Litter, Mooney and Colquhoun was far above the usual standard. Wm. Miller of the Halifax Customs staff brought down the house with his readings of "Spartacus to the Gladiators" and as an encore, gave the old favorite "Jim Bludsoe" in good dramatic style. All the visiting members were highly pleased with the concert and all present voted the occasion a great success.

It is probable that the association will hold more pleasant reunions, the last occasion being so very pleasant and successful.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

R. W. Stephens.

The death occurred in Ottawa on Thursday, Sept. 11th of R. W. Stephens, Assistant Deputy Clerk of the Senate and Master in Chancery. Mr. Stephens was born August 3rd, 1839, entered the service 24th October, 1873 and was 74 years of age at the time of his death, being still actively engaged in his official capacity after 40 years of service. Mr. Stephens leaves a considerable estate.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

The extent to which women are engaged in the cause of non-political civil service law is, probably, little known by the readers of this column. In the United States there is a Federation of Women's Clubs, extending its influence to every state in the union. The aim of the federation is for better schools, sanitary tenements, pure foods, cleaner streets and better conditions in factories, jails and asylums. Everywhere the efforts of the federation are blocked by the political partizan official and the political club. The women of the federation have therefore turned their attention to a campaign for a non-partizan civil service.

Party patronage debases nearly everything it governs and therefore the efforts of these noble women in fighting for the ordinary decencies of life are worthy of the highest praise. *Good Government*, the organ of the National C. S. Reform League of the United States, publishes an article written by Mrs. J. B. Oakley, who is convenor of the C. S. Reform Department of the Women's Club. Two quotations from the article will proclaim the value of the services these women are rendering the state:—

The Civil Service Commission of Illinois has given to the women's clubs of Lincoln, in that State, full responsibility for the management of the Lincoln Reform School. A committee from the club prepares the examinations for the employees of the school, passes on the answers and makes all the appointments. It was largely through the efforts of the women's clubs of Nebraska that the prisons of the State have just recently been placed under a non-partisan board of control, and Nebraska club women were tireless workers for the State-wide civil service bill which very nearly became a law last winter. The stand taken by the Texas State Federation of Women's Clubs forced the last Governor to declare publicly that he would make no partisan appointments to any institution of charity or correction.

The Women's City Federation of Boston is conducting an educational campaign

against the shocking conditions that prevail at the Deer Island Reformatory under the present system of political patronage. The clubs in the Massachusetts towns are working for a non-partisan police force, and the club at Watertown reports that the persistent efforts of its members have resulted in placing the local police under civil service rules.

SUPERANNUATION NOTES.

It is expected that the system of superannuation in the federal civil service will be restored, with a modification reducing the cost to the country. Should officers pay even double the former assessments, the system will not be directly self-supporting. But there is an incidental loss under present conditions which will continue until superannuation is restored. This ought to be considered in computing the cost of superannuation. Where there is no allowance on retirement, officers are retained after they have ceased to be effective. Heads of departments do not like to dismiss clerks even when they are unable to work, if dismissal leaves them helpless and without means of support. Thus scores of men and women who are invalids or past the age of service are retained, though they may be more hindrance than help. They continue to draw full salary, often the pay of a senior officer, when a junior at half the pay could do their work better. In many cases like this a superannuation allowance would decrease the outlay and improve the service. — Vancouver Advertiser.

* * *

All the reasons that prompt private corporations to establish Superannuation Funds apply with greater force in the case of a body such as the Civil Servants. It will confer a much greater boon upon the Government by maintaining efficiency in the largest administrative and executive body in Victoria. Parliament may pass laws to rigorously secure the efficiency of persons entering the Service, but such excellent requirements will not accomplish the desired end unless the persons who have become wayworn in the Service can be retired easily, humanely and with a decent regard to the claims of infirmity. All this can be accomplished, it is sincerely believed, only by bringing the whole Service within the scope of a Superannuation Act. It is upon the broad grounds, rather than upon grounds of selfish interest, that the members of the Service solicit from the Government the fullest consideration of this most important matter. — Public Service Journal Victoria, Australia.

PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS.

The South Africa Post Telegraph Herald says in regard to "political rights":—

In reference to political rights, the government concedes freedom of action to railways and harbours employees in regard to participation in municipal affairs, with leave, whenever necessary, without pay; and in regard to elections to parliament or the provincial councils, the regulation will be so modified that railways and harbours employees who are candidates, shall be granted leave of absence without pay, and if unsuccessful in their candidature shall be reinstated without break in their former positions.

* * *

Labor Day week was marked by the holding of an unusual number of national conventions or organizations of federal civil service men in the United States. In Chicago the National Association of Internal Revenue Employes held a two days' session. In Cleveland the United National Association of Post Office Clerks held its annual convention. In Indianapolis the National Federation of Post Office Clerks met. At San Francisco the National Association of Letter Carriers, attended by the Ladies' Auxiliary, held its great biennial convention.—C. S. News.

* * *

Senator Sherman during a speech in the United States Senate said:—

"Paragraph O of the income tax section appropriates \$1,200,000 for additional employes to carry it into effect, and exempts them all from civil service laws. Why is this necessary? Is the list of eligibles under the civil service exhausted or unfit? Is the work so difficult as to be impossible of performance unless touched and sanctified as spoils? It is neither.

"It is an assault on civil service. It is a legislative precedent. If this succeeds, covert paragraphs will soon ornament departmental appropriations every time a supply bill makes its appearance in this chamber. It is the first break in the dam. If not repaired the flood behind will force itself through. The government is now making a valuation of all our railways. The employes to be engaged in this work are under civil service. Why is the income tax employe exempted?"

The federation of civil servants of Great Britain at a recent meeting passed resolutions dealing with the important issue of co-ordinated supervision by the government. Resolutions 2, 3 and 4 are as follows:—

2. That the Civil Service departments be divided into four groups, and that an inquiry into each group take place at intervals of not more than five years. The inquiries to be by Select Committees of the House of Commons, and to deal with pay, hours, conditions of working, and any other matters special to the departments concerned.

3. In the event of both a particular group and the Associations connected with it not being desirous of an inquiry at the expiration of five years, we recommend that there should be power to postpone the inquiry for a period of not more than two additional years. We are, however, of opinion that either side should be able to demand inquiry at the end of five years.

4. It seems desirable to set up some machinery to deal with matters arising within the quinquennial periods, and for that purpose we recommend that a Board of Appeal, composed of equal numbers of representatives of the Associations and of the Permanent Officials, be set up in each Department. The head of each department to nominate the chairman. All questions of urgency, appeals against punishments, passing over for promotion, disciplinary measures of any kind, and, in fact, any domestic matter should be proper for review by the Board. We recommend that the functions of the Board should be advisory, and that nothing be submitted to it by the Associations which has not first been made the subject of representation to the head of the department. We are further of opinion that members of associations should not submit cases to the Board direct, but through their respective associations. We think that it should be compulsory for these Boards to meet quarterly, but with power to meet oftener if necessary. — Civilian, London.

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Salesman—A magnetized keyhole plate for front doors. It will attract an ordinary steel key from a distance of two feet. All you have to do to find the keyhole at night is to take out your key and hang on to it.

Three men were injured in the crowd that rushed to buy.—The Sphinx.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Public notice is hereby given that a general competitive examination, under the direction of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, will be held on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1913, and the following days, at Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria. Such examination will have reference to the following positions to be filled during the period from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1914, in the Inside Division of the Civil Service of Canada, viz.:—

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

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

Forty positions as stenographer and typist (for men or women) in Subdivision B of the Third Division.

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

The initial salary for clerks and stenographers in Subdivision B of the Third Division is \$500, and in Subdivision B of the Second Division \$800, but, in case the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of a position are of an exceptional character, a further sum, not to exceed \$300 in the Third Division or \$500 in the Second Division, may be added to the said salary by the Governor in Council.

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

Application forms of intending candidates, duly filled in and accompanied by the prescribed fee, in each case, must be filled on or before the 15th day of October next. No exception can or will be made to this rule.

By order of the Commission.

WM. FORAN, Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th September, 1913.

Public notice is hereby given that the Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Division of the Civil Service of Canada will be held, the Preliminary Examination on the 11th November, and the Qualifying Examination on the 12th and 13th November, 1913, at Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Sorel, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Fredericton, Moncton, St. John, Charlottetown, Yarmouth, Halifax and Sydney.

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

Applications forms of intending candidates, duly filled in and accompanied by the prescribed examination fee, must be filed with the Civil Service Commission not later than the 15th October, 1913.

No exception can or will be made to this rule.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN, Secretary.

Ottawa, 30th August, 1913.

* * *

The commission is also advertising for four skilled draughtsmen for temporary employment in the Topographical Surveys branch, for a mechanical draughtsman in the Mines Dept., and a patent examiner in Dept. of Agriculture. Applications for the positions in the Topographical Surveys must be filed not later than Sept. 29th and for the others, not later than Sept. 22nd. Full particulars as to above position may be obtained on application to the secretary of the commission.

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Kind Words.

Monsieur,

Ci-inclus, bon de poste de \$2.00 en paiement de mon abonnement au "Civilian" à septembre 1913.

Veillez croire que je recevrai toujours avec plaisir ce journal qui m'intéresse beaucoup.

Votre tout dévoué,
L. H. AUGER,

Trois-Rivières, 25 août 1913.

* * *

The Cooperative Store.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Mr. Owens somewhat misstates the views expressed in my recent letter regarding the store membership. Those of us who differ from him on this point do not value "control" of the store by civil servants, *per se*, at a straw's worth. And the whole opposition to the divorce of the store from the service was on grounds of expediency, and of expediency ("dividends" if you like) alone.

As a matter of theory, pure and simple, cooperative membership may be as broad as the universe. As a matter of practice, a cooperative undertaking works out easiest when it is based upon a distinct class-consciousness. That is what cooperation is: the utilization of the spirit of association and comradeship to business ends. Its first practical concern is the creation of that spirit.

What our movement needs now is not so much a wider field, as the occupation (that is, the education) of the field we already have. If your membership lacks the cooperative understanding and unity aforesaid, (as ours does) how can you expect dividends? They come from no other source in a cooperative association, just as in a joint stock concern they come from no other source but the capital you put in. Every manual on cooperation insists again and again that a young and struggling association can scarcely spend too much money and effort on education—education in the broad principles of cooperation as a social movement, as well as in the particular opportunity. It is a laborious matter, but it is an unavoidable part of the game, in the same way that getting people to subscribe money for shares is an unavoidable part of the joint stock promoter's game. It is at its easiest in a compact mass like the Ottawa service,

where we have the good-will and promised assistance of all the other organizations.

Sporadic organization by self-appointed volunteers (which Mr. Owens hints at) will not fill the bill. We need a carefully-planned campaign—on the meaning of cooperation, its history, methods, etc., as well as for the recruiting of members—throughout the length and breadth of the service, designed to bring us an accession of true cooperators—not mere dividend-hunters, critical from the outset, with us today and away tomorrow on the first petty grievance or rival bargain sale; but members who are in on principle, and who know that the promotion of the cooperative principle will surely bring success.

A few weeks' effort of this kind would, I feel sure, prove more fruitful than any enlargement of the membership clause without it—and in that statement alone lies the basis of our recent discussion. It has not been a discussion of whether on general principles the membership of a cooperative concern should be limited or unlimited, but a discussion of what at the present time our own particular association had best in the first instance do to increase the number of its members and the amount of their purchases.

If Mr. Owens, who is one of our Directors, will give a lead in this matter there are many of us who will follow.—R. H. COATS.

* * *

Is our Shorthand Degenerating? A Suggestion to the C.S. Commission.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*—

Dear Sirs:—The centenary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of phonography, was officially celebrated with great enthusiasm in London on the 23rd May and on the following day in Bath, his birth-place.

Sir Isaac Pitman's system of phonography is recognized as the National Standard of practice by experts throughout the British Empire and the United States; also to be scientifically superior to every other system and capable of greater efficiency as a working shorthand.

There were seven international contests arranged in the United States between the years 1906 and 1912 in which eight of the winners used Isaac Pitman's system and three used systems founded upon his. The average gross speed per

minute for five minutes ranged from 150 to 280 words (see schedule in the August number of the Reporter's Magazine). These facts require no comment.

In Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion where so many have benefited by and owe much to the inventor, no attention was paid to the centenary celebration although I understand Sir Isaac's system is authorized by the Department of Education and taught in the Collegiate institute and the Commercial classes of the public schools of this city. I am credibly informed that pupils from the above mentioned institutions, wishing to get up speed and qualify for the Civil Service Examinations have been advised and persuaded by teachers in our Commercial colleges to adopt an inferior system of shorthand.

This has been going on for some time and will continue if action is not taken by the Government to prevent it. The Civil Service Commissioners should insist that all candidates for positions as stenographers should read and write Sir Isaac Pitman's reporting style of Phonography. I understand that 86% of the shorthand writers of the U. S. Civil Service are Pitman writers.

Thirty years ago I learned phonography from Pitman's textbooks and experienced little difficulty in acquiring it. Since then, I have taken an active interest in it by subscribing to, and reading the Reporter's Journal, Reporter's Magazine and other works which are printed in the reporting style of phonography, by means of which I have been able to keep in touch with the progress of the art and with the improvements which have been made from time to time by Sir Isaac Pitman, and his advisers. Also, I have corresponded with phonographers, in remote parts of the Empire such as New Zealand, in the corresponding style of phonography and I am satisfied from my own experience that candidates for

positions in the Civil Service can be taught to write the Pitmanic system accurately and clearly so that their notes could be easily read by their fellow clerks if necessary. At present a Chief may dictate a number of letters or memoranda for transcription the following morning, but if the stenographer falls ill or fails to turn up, the work is of necessity delayed or must be redictated, since owing to the lack of uniformity and thorough grounding in the art it is generally impossible for fellow clerks to read the individualistic shorthand at present in use by the recent appointees to the service.

I hope some of our expert phonographers will take the matter up.

Sir Isaac Pitman and sons might be consulted and the Government might be induced to employ an expert, say from the great Pitman Metropolitan school, one who has captured the 200 or 225 word a minute certificate, to visit Ottawa and make a thorough investigation into the question.

The Civil Service Association and *Civilian* might help to revive a lively interest in this indispensable art, by arranging speed contests for substantial prizes, the winners of which would be sure of advancement in the service.

In closing, I wish to draw attention to the fact that 70 or 80 of the most experienced teachers and practitioners of Pitman's shorthand have been working in conjunction with Sir Isaac Pitman Sons Ltd., during the past eighteen months preparing a revised edition of the Instructor, which is to be called the "Centenary Instructor," at the enormous cost of £1,000 and it is said, by one of the revisers, to be the finest textbook of the finest system of shorthand that the world has ever seen—the price will be £3/16.

Yours sincerely,

"PHONOGRAPHER."

Ottawa, 28th August, 1913.

Personals.

The *Civilian* hereunder continues publication of the changes in the personnel of the service from April 1st to June 30th, 1913, as far as obtainable.

Appointments.

Post Office.—R. W. Gilray, Calgary, Ry. M. Clerk; J. H. P. Brown, Montreal, reinstated; W. J. Venner, Edmonton, recalled; R. H. Wimperis, messenger, inside. H. K. Davis, Jno. T. Smith, Winnipeg; L. R. Thomson, Halifax; D. H. Swinson, Toronto; D. A. McNevin, London; to Ry. M. Ser. J. O. Pause, Edmonton; Miss G. M. King, Calgary; A. L. S. Emsley, Vancouver, recalled; J. H. Hetherington, Edmonton, recalled; A. Anderson, L. Wright, Calgary; H. Palen, Toronto; D. McPherson, London; Ry. M. Ser.

Promotions.

Post Office.—The following to class 3A in the Toronto office:—

J. E. Walker, W. R. Isbister, J. H. Frost, W. C. Foster, H. C. Sloan, J. T. Kester, Miss B. F. Elliott, J. Skain, B. B. Redditt, M. A. Kerr, J. Farrell, S. D. Wood, J. C. Giroux, J. L. Bulger, A. Harris, A. O. Murray, F. Thornton, T. J. Christie, H. Krugel, G. S. Freeland, J. F. England, J. Cumming, C. Rodger, C. J. Coolahan, A. T. Bruce, R. W. Curle, F. J. Halliman, W. R. Shields, J. J. McAuliffe, C. G. Savage, A. J. Sauve, A. R. Heffering, A. T. J. Enright, E. Cuddy, A. J. Clague, W. H. Samuel, W. Havercroft, A. T. Kyle, A. J. Sinclair, M. H. Dumphey, N. C. Pascoe, S. Cameron, W. Allen, I. G. Cotter, E. St. Denis, C. H. Fitzsimmons.

The following clerks in the Vancouver office from 3 class B to A:—

E. W. Whitehead, H. Sciarini, A. Learmonth, W. Glendinning, A. S. Black, C. S. Ogilvey, R. W. Longworth, A. J. Oban, R. McLeod, F. S. Parker, F. M. Davidson, F. L. Woodridge, T. W. LeMessurier, Jas. Renwick, R. Clemens, N. Williamson, A. W. P. Walker, George Ellam, James Pender, F. Thompson, F. Evans, J. A. Charbonneau, E. C. Murray, C. F. W. Greenwood.

Post Office.—The following clerks to class 3A:—

J. B. Sinclair, A. Stocks, D. Y. Thomson, Victoria; E. Mackin, J. F. Joyce, C. G. Day, St. John; H. L. Pickard, Charlottetown; J. Parker, W. Vermilyea, G. Redhead, C. E. Trevena, Regina.

Post Office.—To class 3A, G. W. Bagshawe, Alex. McKenzie, C. E. Ferraton, Edmonton; J. A. Bousquet, F. X. Poulin, P. J. Savard, J. N. Vincent, J. A. Provost, Quebec. M. O. Exch. to class 2B, Leopold Barnwell, Pat J. Burns, A. Macfarlane, M.

D. Dumoulin, A. S. Fraser. To class 2B, W. J. P. Cantwell, E. F. Quinn, A. D'Auray, M. M. MacFarlane, J. S. Pelletier, Ottawa. To class 2A, G. A. Stagg, W. T. Toye, Calgary; Dawson McKendrick, R. M.S., St. John, to class 1A; P. J. T. Purcell, Moose Jaw, to class 2A. In Office Chief P. O. Supt., T. H. C. Kenyon, to class 2A; F. W. Pheasant, to class 2B; Jas. M. Law, to Class 2B; A. H. Brunne, to class 2B. Miss E. S. Jackson, L. McGreevy, to Div. 3A, Inside; R. E. Hall, H. F. Cornwall, R. H. Brisson, Ottawa to class 3A. Edgar Farren, Calgary to class 2B; Oscar Gilbert, Quebec, to class 2A. R. Sterland, Wm. Scott, H. C. Harvey, R. R. Buchan, J. A. Doyle, J. E. Culverwell, J. T. Gladstone, Winnipeg to class 3A; Miss H. V. MacNaughton, Edmonton to class 3A; A. Low, Victoria, Messenger to class 3B; J. Knowlton, letter carrier to class 3A; H. Chandler, Montreal to chief clerk; Wm. Riddell, Toronto to Asst. P. O. Insp.; Walter Greaves to Div. 2A; A. W. Wall, to Div. 2A; C.P.V. Beroard, to Div. 1B Inside; W. J. Mills, to class 1B, R. Sturtridge, to class 2A, G. M. O'Donohue, J. B. Walker, F. M. Eaton, T. H. Meredith, to class 2B, Toronto. J. S. Boddy, Toronto, to class 1A; J. H. Hunter, Saskatoon, to class 1B.

Transfers.

To Toronto, G. D. Aird, D. L. Office, Ottawa; W. L. Maguire, P. O. Dept., Toronto, to Calgary; F. A. Snauf, P. O. Insp., Ottawa to Kingston; C. F. Radford, R. M. Ser., Niagara Falls to Bridgeburg; W. Bowler, P. O. Insp., Toronto to London; Miss E. O. Haney, Inside Ser. to Toronto P. O.

Superannuations.

Post Office.—Alex. Beatty, Toronto; G. B. Nash, London; E. Daubney, Inside Ser.; John Flynn, R. M. Ser., London; M. H. Morgan, Vancouver; A. McMordie, Toronto; Alph. A. Routhier, Quebec, R. M. Ser.; F. X. Ouellette, Quebec.

Resignations.

Post Office.—Miss V. Simpson, Miss E. Groulx, Inside Ser.; H. J. Wheeler, Calgary; R. C. Sturtridge, Toronto; C. T. Purvis, Toronto; W. G. Pearce, Winnipeg; J. A. Patry, R. M. C., Quebec; T. A. Downing, R.M.C., Moose Jaw; W. H. Jenkins, R.M.C., J. S. Ferguson, R.M.C., Vancouver; F. Gilbert, Edmonton; H. C. Moore, M. T. Agent, Calgary; Wm. Blackie, Winnipeg; J. J. Johnson, Calgary; Ed. Petrie, Inside Ser.; A. E. Marks, Montreal; A. A. Lake, Calgary; D. Campbell, Moose Jaw; G. K. Ford, T. K. Gorbeil, Toronto; Wm. Lee, Calgary; Alex. E. May, postmaster, Edmonton; D. A. Black, Moose Jaw; C. S. Thomson, Winnipeg; B. A. Smith, Toronto; R. D. Latour, Montreal; J. O. Cou-

sineau, Ottawa, R.M. Ser.; E. C. Potts, Moose Jaw, R.M. Ser.; S. A. Gourlay, Winnipeg; Geo. R. Rae, Toronto; A. W. Burt, St. John; W. C. Swarzye, Calgary; J. E. Copley, Regina; G. Martell, Montreal.

General.

Mr. Geo. J. Dehler of the Department of Trade and Commerce, is visiting his old home in Berlin.

Private William A. Hawkins of the 48th Highlanders, winner of the King's prize at Bisley this year, will be appointed to a position in the Customs House in Toronto.

Mr. Fred Colson of the Department of Secretary of State is on a trip to England.

Mr. W. H. Campbell of the Customs staff, Niagara Falls, is visiting the prairie provinces.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist, is on a tour of the Western provinces and states in connection with the work of his department.

Dr. H. H. Bligh, librarian of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Bligh have returned from an extended visit to Nova Scotia.

Mr. James S. Brough, acting controller of Dominion timber and grazing land, visited Grimsby, Ont., where his family are summering.

Andrew Strang, collector of Customs for the port of Winnipeg, and one of the oldest residents of that city, died on September 4th. Mr. Strang was born in Montreal in 1849, but his youth was spent in Hamilton, to which place his parents had removed. He went to old Fort Garry in the interest of Hamilton commercial houses and made the future Manitoba capital his home. He became collector of Customs in 1910. A widow and ten children survive.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Plaskett, who have been in Europe for three months, have returned to Ottawa.

Mr. J. Obed Smith, chief of the Canadian immigration staff in Great Britain, who has been visiting Canada, has returned to England.

Mr. Ernest Green, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Mrs. Green, are on a trip to the Niagara district.

A. R. Whyte of the Customs staff at Hamilton died on September 3rd aged sixty years. He was a former alderman and a high official of the Knights of Pythias. The widow and two sons survive.

Married.

BLACK-WHITLEY—On Thursday, Sept. 11, by Rev. B. Goodfield, Phyllis Christena Rooke, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Whitley, Dept. of Agriculture, to Arthur Wm. Black, of the P. O. Dept., son of the late Arthur Black and Mrs. Black.

GRAHAM-LOWE—On Sept. 3rd, at Holy Trinity church, by Rev. F. W. Squire, Anne Clark Eaton, daughter of late J. C. Lowe and Mrs. Lowe, and granddaughter of John Lowe, Esq., ex-deputy minister of agriculture department, to James Stables Graham of the immigration branch of the interior department.

Older members of the service will grieve to learn of the serious illness of Professor William Saunders for many years director of the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Professor Saunders is at present in London, Ont.

C. S. CLUB OF OTTAWA.

The passing of summer sees a diminishing rush at the lunch hour but an increasing number of members put in an appearance during the evening.

Capt. F. A. Ferguson-Davie, chairman of the House Committee has been laid up for some time but is now able to get about again.

A new departure has been made, and commencing on the fifteenth inst. a complete service of meals is being given at a monthly rate. A dozen members were on hand to inaugurate the service which will doubtless prove popular.

The Board of Directors have during the past year done much to improve the club, certain features which invited unfavourable criticism have disappeared, and a better service is being given than heretofore.

The club year closes on September 30th (members in arrears please notice), and it is hoped that a renewed interest in club affairs, on the part of the members, will be shown by the attendance at the October Annual meeting.

Our landlords have finished the painting and papering but the plumbing repairs are still in progress. These, however, should be completed this week.

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Athletics.

In these columns a letter is published from Mr. Lloyd Roberts, a new member of the Civil Service at Ottawa, suggesting the formation of a departmental football league, similar to the baseball and hockey leagues. The idea is indeed a good one. Civil Service athletics seem to be taking a boom, and there is nothing like striking while the iron is hot. Who knows but that in some of the departments material may be found which will surprise everyone? The idea is at least worth consideration. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sims may find time to call a meeting for this purpose.

After concluding the baseball season the C. S. league has now on hand the carrying out of an athletic meet. It is to be regretted that the notice is necessarily so short that the full strength of the service will not probably be brought out. The idea was to have the sports held on Saturday, Sept. 27th, but as a football match was scheduled for that date, it has been found necessary to bring off the meet on Saturday, the 20th. However, if this serves only the purpose of making a start in this

direction, for future years, it will be doing much good.

The programme which has been mapped out for Lansdowne Park on the coming Saturday is as follows:—

- 100 yards dash.
- 220 yards dash.
- 440 yard dash.
- Relay race: departmental teams.
- Tug of war: departmental teams.
- Running high jump.
- Running broad jump.
- Throwing the baseball.
- Baseball managers' race.
- Putting the shot.
- 440 yards (novice.)

All the above, except the first mentioned 440 yards race will be restricted to members of the Civil Service only, and all the events will of course be strictly amateur. Prizes will be given for first and second places in each event.

There will also be a five inning baseball match between the Customs team (winners of C. S. League) and the Westboro nine (winners of the Trolley League.)

It is earnestly hoped that every civil servant will turn out to make this meet a success. With over 5000 members of the

service in the capital, there should certainly be a good showing.



To the Editors of *The Civilian* :

Dear Sirs.—Football weather and football enthusiasm once again, and still no Civil Service football team! Please tell me why—if you can. Is it through lack of enterprise and leadership on the part of the army of ‘servants’ that we, as a body, go unrepresented on the local gridirons, when every other body of youths has its hands and feet on the pigskin?

Now that the Ottawa College and City teams have amalgamated their forces, there is more need than ever for a Civil Service team. Many a first class player will be minus a place this season on account of this move, and will no doubt be anxious to ‘come back’ with another ‘14.’

The C. S. Baseball league has just closed a very successful season and it will be some time before the C. S. Hockey league swings its sticks. Why not form a C. S. Football league, composed of teams from the several departments? Also a team might be picked from the whole league to play the College-City team. I would suggest that the indefatigable Mr. Sims call a meeting this coming week for the purpose of discussing the matter at length and forming a league. Time presses!

Yours truly,

LLOYD ROBERTS.

Interior Rifle Association of Ottawa.

The scores for Saturday, Sept. 6th, were:—

	500	600	200	Tl.
A. A. Cohoon	31	34	32	—97
A. E. Shore	32	30	33	—95
J. H. Brigly	33	32	29	—94
C. Olmsted	31	29	34	—94
W. A. Purdy	32	28	34	—94
W. R. Latimer	31	31	31	—93
A. H. Flindt	31	28	34	—93
E. Turcotte	32	27	34	—93
H. L. Mainguy	33	28	31	—92
J. M. Roberts	28	33	30	—91
W. Thompson	27	33	29	—89
A. McCracken	28	29	29	—87
R. M. Easton	28	26	32	—86
J. J. Carr	28	31	26	—85
J. H. Corry	35	19	30	—84
P. A. Wood	23	27	32	—82
Capt. T. E. S. Davies	24	28	26	—78
C. A. E. Clendinnen	20	31	27	—78
A. J. Smith	28	23	25	—76
W. Anderson	24	20	25	—69

First class spoon—W. A. Purdy.

Second class spoon—A. J. Smith.

Spoon for possible at 500 yards—J. H. Corry.

The scores for Saturday, Sept. 13th, were:—

	500	600	700	Tl.
E. Turcotte	34	29	33	—96
A. E. Shore	31	30	31	—92
J. J. Carr	29	30	32	—91
H. L. Mainguy	34	26	30	—90
C. Olmstead	32	26	31	—89
W. R. Latimer	28	29	31	—88
J. H. Corry	34	22	32	—88
W. Thompson	30	25	28	—83
J. M. Roberts	28	21	30	—79
C. J. Wallis	19	27	24	—70
R. M. Easton	18	26	23	—67

The final shoot for the trophy donated by President J. M. Roberts was held on Sept. 6th and was won by Mr. R. M. Easton of the Topographical Surveys Branch.

The following are the scores and handicaps of the first ten competitors:—

	Points per Shoot	Net
R. M. Easton	35	—416
A. H. Flindt	10	—403
A. A. Cohoon	4	—403
E. Turcotte	5	—400
W. A. Purdy	6	—391
J. J. Carr	10	—390
W. Thompson	6	—381
J. H. Brigly	8	—379
W. R. Latimer, scratch man		—375
C. A. E. Clendinnen	12	—344

For Favours to Come.—An expert golfer had the misfortune to play a particularly vigorous stroke at the moment that a tramp shuffled across the edge of the course. The ball struck the trespasser and rendered him briefly insensible. When he recovered, a sovereign was pressed into his hand by the golfer. “Thanky, sir!” said the injured man. “An’ when will you be playin’ again, sir?”

“A fathom,” explained a school-teacher to her class in mathematics, “is a nautical word used in defining distance. It means six feet. Now I want some little girl to give me a sentence using the word ‘fathom.’” Instantly a hand shot up. “Well, Mary, you may give your sentence.” Mary stood up proudly. “The reason flies can walk on the ceiling,” said the observant child, “is because they have a fathom!”