

THE CIVILIAN

A FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA



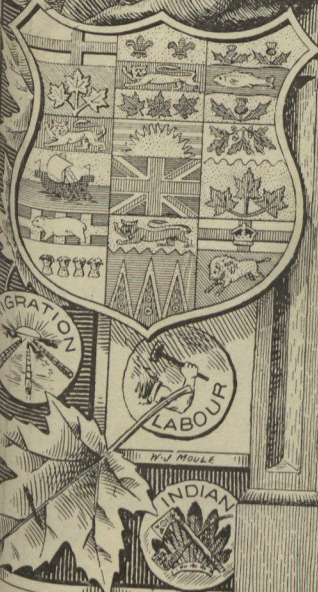
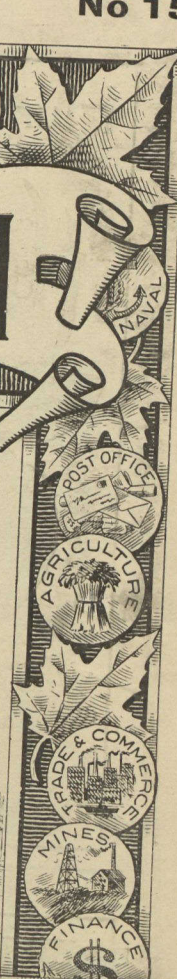
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- The Census and Statistics Branch.
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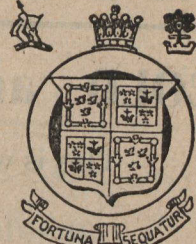
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THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER 17, 1911

No. 15

Extension of Civil Service Reform.

“We propose also to extend that reform of the civil service which we initiated while in Opposition, and which the late Administration carried out in part upon our initiative.”—Hon. R. L. Borden, Prime Minister, at Halifax banquet.

It might make *The Civilian* an offensive partizan to either accept or question the Prime Minister's claim of priority for his party in Civil Service reform. We are glad of the reform that has been accomplished and are pleased to see the leader of Canada's public affairs claiming it as his own and declaring that he will carry on the good work.

The proposal to extend this reform we, take to be, in effect, a promise that the Outside Service shall be brought, as rapidly as possible, under the control of the Commission and given the guarantees of continuance in office and promotion by merit which have been given to the Inside Service.

We trust that it means also a general plan of superannuation, for without such a plan the Civil Service cannot be kept at the highest point of efficiency when the powers of its first generation have begun to decline.

Other reforms are needed, for improved conditions are necessary if the tone of the whole service is to be raised and the business of the Dominion of Canada carried on in the best way.

And that, after all, we are ready to agree, is the great object to be aimed at. It is because people will do their best work only under good conditions, and because the work of the Dominion is too important to be done otherwise than efficiently, that Civil Service reform should be extended.

Census and Statistics.

A Branch that Works Like a Big and Busy Factory.

In the world of affairs figures rule today. A widespread frost spells ruin to thousands of individuals, but, so far as the big world is concerned, that disaster registers itself, through the statistics of the corn exchange, as a rise of a fraction of a cent in the price of a bushel of grain. And so with everything. When a business man has a new proposition before him, the very first thing he wants—and almost all he wants—is a memorandum showing the facts of the proposition reduced to tables of figures.

So big a concern as the Government of Canada needs its own organization for the collection of facts and the compilation of those facts in tabular form. It is for that reason that a permanent branch of the public service has been organized known as the Census and Statistics Branch. This service is one of the many undertaken by the utilitarian and versatile Department of Agriculture. The big work of the branch, of course, is the census, which is taken once in ten years for the Dominion as a whole, and, because of their rapid growth and the need of more frequent counting to keep abreast of the changes made, once every five years for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. But the work of the branch is by no means confined to the census. Besides the ponderous volumes issued once in ten years or once in five years giving the facts concerning the people as a whole, the branch issues yearly and even monthly publications the preparation of which involves tremendous labor. The best known of these is "The Canada Year Book." This work has been issued for many years. The branch naturally became heir to the work

as soon as it was organized, which was in 1905. The Year Book is the stand-by of the average man who has to deal with the statistics of Canada in any form. The editor keeps it along with his dictionary and his "Canadian Almanac." The student who is preparing to debate one of the world-quaking questions with which such people love to toy finds here the facts which give weight to his most crushing arguments and wings to the loftiest poetic flights of his peroration. The business man turns first to the Year Book to judge of the prospects of a new opening for trade. Many government reports are at once consigned to the waste-basket by those who receive them. Not so the Year Book. So great is the demand for copies that the branch has been obliged to closely restrict the distribution to people most likely to make good use of the volume, for otherwise the printing bill would be increased out of all reason. The tables in this most widely popular of all government reports are made up from the reports of the several departments, and are so arranged as to show at a glance the progress of the country for a period of years in the matter to which each table refers. The labor involved in this compilation would be enormous were it not that it has been systematized and is kept in the hands of officers of experience.

Another work of the branch is the yearly report of Criminal Statistics. To sociologists and penologists not only in Canada but throughout the world this work is of the utmost value. Its tables are the summation of reports from police court clerks and magistrates all over the country. The facts thus presented have been

most useful in giving direction to the efforts of those engaged in the laudable work of reforming society's methods of dealing with those who violate its laws.

A work in which the branch not only serves Canada but also is linked up with a great international work for the improvement of world-wide conditions comes before the public in the form of a periodical report or magazine called "The Census and Statistics Monthly." This work is devoted to the subject of agricultural production. The branch has organized for Canada that which is in existence in practically all civilized countries, a crop reporting service. Over six thousand farmers report regularly to the branch, on printed forms, facts as to their own work and the average work in their several neighborhoods. But little imagination is needed to enable one to see what tremendous labor is involved in the collection and preparation for use of this mass of information and also what an invaluable service this is for the country. Not merely are all concerned kept informed as to the conditions, prospects and results of the country's agricultural operations, but communication is established which gives early information of any threatened difficulty. Unusual conditions of climate, a new weed pest, a new insect enemy, or any other menace to local prosperity, is brought to the attention of people whose business it is to survey the whole field and who have the training to enable them to read the signs of the times in these matters and to give warning to those best fitted to deal with threatened trouble. This is one of the ways in which the Department of Agriculture keeps in close touch with the farmers of the Dominion with a view to rendering help through its other branches. Another advantage of the Monthly is, as suggested, that it links Canada up with the rest of the world in matters

of crop reporting. As everybody knows, the great International Bureau of Agriculture is the central organization to whose office in Rome the facts collected in every country are reported, in summary by cable and in detail by mail, and by whose officers the world-wide statistics thus collected are made known with promptness to all nations.

But, of course, as already stated, the big work of the branch, the one that attracts most public attention and involves the greatest labor both for routine workers and those in administrative office, is the Census. And, as that work is in full swing now, the branch is a place of wonderful interest to those who are given the opportunity of viewing the operations as they are carried

It would be impossible, within the limits to which this article is necessarily restricted, to give an adequate description of this work. The Census and Statistics Branch occupies an entire floor of the Canadian building on Slater street. The greater part of the space now is given up to the work of compiling the figures which have just been coming in from the census-taking staff. So generally has machine work replaced the old methods of compilation that a walk through the offices of the branch gives the impression of a great factory. To count individuals, families, farms and houses by machinery seems at first a rather absurd idea. But this work is the present main business of the Census and Statistics Branch, and so interesting is it that those who carry it on work under the pleasant pressure of constant enthusiasm.

Everybody knows how the Census was taken—a census commissioner for each electoral division, except that in a few of the larger divisions, like Comox-Atlin, B. C., there was a division of territory and two commissioners appointed; these divisions, sub-divided, usually on polling-district lines, and enumerators appoint-

ed to visit the houses and find out from the people themselves all about the residents in Canada on Census day, June 1st. The information was gathered under thirteen different heads, a sheet for each. The working out of these forms, the distribution of them, the selection of officers, instructing them in their work and answering their many questions, it can easily be understood, was a big business. Only one important departure was made from the course of former censuses, and that was in sending out three of the chief officers of the branch to select and instruct the commissioners instead of having a chief officer for each province to receive instructions at Ottawa and pass them on. The sheets filled by the enumerators were sent to the commissioners, revised and sent to the branch here. In the volumes are numbered for identification sent to the branch here. In the offices here the volumes are numbered for identification and filing and the copy sent back for amplification or correction. Fully corrected and accepted the volumes of returns are filed in a great stack room. From this stack room go the volumes to be handled by the compilers during the day, and back they go at the close of the day's work. And it is on the material furnished by the volumes in hand that machines of various kinds operate.

The first step is to prepare a card to represent each item in the enumeration sheet. In the work now in progress the items are individuals. The reader of this article, if a resident of Canada on Census day, has a line to himself in the schedules, and the facts given in that line are transferred to the card. The preparation of these cards is the work of a great roomful of young ladies, the largest body of the special employees engaged for the compilation of the Census. These ladies operate, not with pen, pencil or typewriter, but with an instrument which punch-

es holes in the cards. This punched card is the master-key to the census castle, the king-bolt of the census wagon, the open sesame of census perplexities, the—anything you like that indicates the one item of importance in the situation. This card duly punched and the punching verified, the course is clear. But right here a word simply must be put in to indicate how the work of verification is done. There is a room containing a battery of machines that look like a mixture of all the other machines that were ever invented. The operator lays a card on a very complex-looking receiver. The machine brings down its other hand, as one may say, and if the card is O. K. the machine announces its satisfaction with one stroke on a sweet-sounding bell. Should there be any error or omission in the punching, there is not a sound. Like an optimist of the most modern school the machine talks only when it has something pleasant to say. This machine does other work which will be mentioned in a moment.

The cards corrected and assembled, a whole article could be written about these bits of paper alone. The very card itself is the product of as much care and effort as would build a house. Only card of a certain quality can be used. The size must be exact within the thousandth part of an inch. The edges must be exactly true not only from end to end but from upper to under side. Every item of information to be punched, its location on the card and the way of indicating it so as to bring all within the restricted space allowed—these were all problems like those in mapping out a whole campaign. But, here are the punched cards; design perfect, punching perfect—everything satisfactory. By arranging them in files, with slightly taller and differently colored cards at proper intervals, as anybody can see, the population of Canada is virtually filed away divided according

to enumerator's districts commissioner's districts and provinces. One or ten thousand can be taken out for tabulation and returned intact and in due position.

The preliminary work of compilation, that of sorting the cards, is done by a wonderful machine,—a battery of them. This machine helps itself to cards from a pile and places each card in a file according to instructions given it in advance by the operator. It will put into a given pile, let us say, all the cards representing those born in Russia. It will take those cards and divide them according to ages, or occupations, or any other way. When it comes to the work of tabulation, the machines that tested the cards are again brought into use. These machines are based upon the idea of electrical connection through the holes in the cards. By proper arrangement the machine can be made to accept only those cards that have a given combination—for instance, native Canadian males over twenty, married and working on the farm. Working without brains, these wonderful pieces of mechanism do what it would addle any human brain to attempt to do. By means of them the present Census can be made to show in simple tables facts concerning the population of Canada which, while covered by the returns in former enumerations, could not be extracted without labor which the country could not afford to pay for.

It will be seen that with the whole census reduced thus to an orderly pile of cards and machines to handle them, the Census and Statistics Branch can be drawn upon at any time for new arrangements and combinations of the facts to throw light upon special problems as they arise. This means that the Census now is incomparably more useful than before this system was perfected.

Endless ingenuity and attention have been devoted by the officers of

the branch to the many minor tools and inventions that help to make the system practicable, and wonderful skill has been developed in the operations necessary. In the preparation of the card, for instance, the officers are faced with the difficulty that people give their occupations, not according to the ideas of the branch but according to local name or mere individual idiosyncrasy. But for purposes of tabulation certain lines must be fixed. To assist the clerks who divide the workers into classes, a book has been prepared by leading officers of the branch giving a list of more than seven thousand names by which people may describe themselves as to occupation, with figures to indicate how each is to be classified for purposes of tabulation. And so perfectly have some of the ladies who mark these classes for guidance of the card-makers memorized this great list that they will classify entries at the rate of five hundred an hour all day long and refer to the book only once or twice in the course of the day's business.

This great work of the Census and Statistics Branch commands the services of only thirty-one permanent officers of all classes. At the head and in general charge of the branch is Archibald Blue, L.L.D., a man of many years' experience in statistical work. Dr. Blue was in charge of the census of 1901, and the experience he then gained has been of signal value in developing the present elaborate system and supervising the current enumeration. Dr. Blue, of course, is in the 1A class of the Civil Service. Second in command is Mr. E. H. St. Denis, 2A, secretary of the branch. Mr. E. S. Macphail, 2A, is superintendent of compilation having charge of routine. His assistant is Mr. J. C. Macpherson, 1B. Mr. E. H. Godfrey, 1B, is editor of Census and Statistics publications. Messrs. Jos. Wilkins and James Skead, both in class 2B, are in charge of the Year Book. Mr. J. R. Munro, 2B,

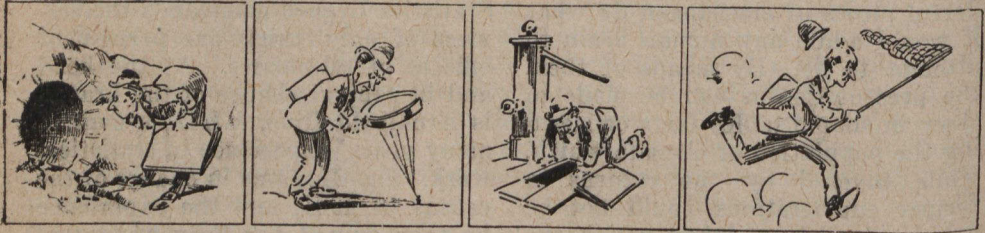
has charge of the Records. The work on Criminal Statistics is in special charge of Mr. St. Denis, and immediately onder him in this part of the service are Messrs. R. E. Watts, 2B, and J. C. H. Pelletier, 3B. Miss F. A. Brown, 3A, is secretary to the chief officer. Messrs. A. J. Pelletier and R. R. Marciel, 3A, have general duties of a responsible character. The officers in 3B class are Misses F. A. McClelland, M. E. Thompson, and Gertrude Kehoe, typists; Messrs. W. A. Archer, E. Babin, A. Bourret, R. H. Field, O. Gravel, and Angus McGillivray; Mrs. K. M. Battle, F. Lovekin, and L. C. Davis; Misses E. Bertrand, S. D'auray, B. Drysdale, M. Jenkins and L. Keir. The messenger of the branch, on the permanent staff, is Mr. F. X. Vaillant.

Besides these permanent officers there are always temporary clerks. The number of these is now at its maximum, or would be but that the branch has had difficulty in finding suitable people for some positions whose duties, while not technically

difficult, call for qualities which are in demand by other employers with more permanent work to offer. The temporary employees are engaged for not longer than three years.

The list of employees would be markedly incomplete were no mention made of the man to whose genius as an inventor and skill as an engineer the perfection of the elaborate system of mechanical tabulation is primarily due. This is Mr. Charles W. Spicer, who is now in charge of the mechanical work of the branch. Mr. Spicer was in Washington for a number of years as expert adviser in his specialty to the census department there. Mr. Spicer's engagement here is only temporary and, as soon as he can be released he will return to the United States to fill engagements that are awaiting him.

Mr. Ernest Thornton is the understudy of Mr. Spicer and is making such progress that it is expected that in a very short time he will be fitted to take charge of the machines after Mr. Spicer leaves.



Snapshots of the Last Strenuous Efforts of the Census Man.

St. Paul Dispatch.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB OF OTTAWA.

There has been a most gratifying increase in the number of applications for membership of late.

The following gentlemen were elected to the club since the last list was published:

F. J. Crean, Interior Dept.

B. M. Armstrong, Railway Mail Service.

In addition to the above there are ten names of gentlemen posted on the notice board as applying for membership at the next meeting of the Board. All this augurs well for the success of the club.

In the last issue we neglected to note the following:

Mr. E. A. Primean, vice-president. Mr. P. Marchand, treasurer, and Mr. Wensley Thompson, secretary, were all re-elected to their positions

by the executive, following upon the annual meeting of the club.

* * *

The main stairs have been recarpeted and a very neat additional card room fitted up on the top flat adjoining the billiard room. This is furnished in mission work.

The rear portion of the Reception Room has been established as a "Silence" room, which will be much appreciated by the members.

* * *

It is proposed to hold during the winter season, monthly receptions in the nature of smoking concerts, to which members may bring their friends.

* * *

Messrs. Grierson and Coats gave a pleasant little dinner at the club on Thursday evening, Nov. 9th to a few friends.

* * *

Bridge and English billiard tournaments are to be held and the lists of entries for both are now posted on the board and are filling rapidly.

OUTSIDE PORTRAITS.

Henry R. Frankland, Collector of Inland Revenue at Toronto was born in Toronto on the first of September, 1858. His father, Garrett Frankland, was born in Lancashire, England, came to this country as a young man, and became a pioneer of the Canadian cattle trade, in fact it was through his efforts the trade grew to such proportions. His mother, Jane Nelson, was born in Toronto of Irish parents.

He followed the calling of his father until 1899 when he accepted the position he now holds. At the age of 21 he was elected deputy reeve of York township. He has also held the position of school trustee for 21 years.

He was elected an alderman of

the city of Toronto in 1894-5, resigning to contest East York against Mr. W. F. McLean, M.P., and upon a recount was counted out by three votes; was again elected alderman for the years 1898-9, resigning at the end of 1899 on account of having become a government official.

Mr. Frankland is a director of the Canadian National Exhibition;



MR. HENRY R. FRANKLAND,

a director of the Toronto Horticultural Association (was its president for 5 years) and is president of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition which holds exhibitions in Toronto for one week each year during the month of November.

He is vice-president of St. George's Society of Toronto and president of the Toronto Agricultural Society. He is a member of the A. U. W., of the Royal Arcanum and of the Masonic Fraternity, as well as a life-member of the York Pioneers and a member of the Board of Trade, Toronto.

THE CIVILIAN

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THE EDITORS,
THE CIVILIAN,
P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1911

THE PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

The status of private secretaries of ministers of the Crown has recently become the subject of some discussion in the civil service. The question has arisen as to what rank shall be assigned to them when their duties in a special secretarial capacity are ended.

Without at the present time having special information as to the concrete problem which, it is reported, caused a difference of opinion to arise between the late government and the Civil Service Commissioners, a brief analysis of facts and conditions may not be out of place.

When a man is appointed to act as private secretary to a minister he is admitted at once to the full status of a civil servant, under a special section of the amended Act. It is claimed on behalf of the private secretary (and surely justly so) that as his duties are onerous and exacting far beyond those usually performed by civil servants, he should receive

a special allowance, fixed by the statute at \$600. This, in the case of many, is none too much. Besides, a private secretary stands a good chance for promotion, and if this is not over the heads of other civil servants who may have been a score of years longer in the service, little or no complaint is heard from the service on this account.

The private secretary is, however, to a certain extent in politics at least to the extent that in the case of a government defeat he loses his status as secretary, retaining only his standing as a civil servant. It is currently reported that the late government after the 21st September wished to promote some of the ministerial secretaries so as to compensate them for the loss of the secretarial grant of \$600. What grounds the commissioners took for declining to pass these promotions is not at present known but some opinion has been expressed in the service and such convictions as have been heard savour of a strictly judicial attitude on the question. Those who argue for the secretaries refer to the loss of income incurred and the necessity of rewarding the man who has devoted himself at much personal sacrifice to his minister's service. On the other hand it is argued that the very reasons which justify favoured treatment for a private secretary while performing special duties are sufficient to warrant the cessation of such treatment when the service is ended. The service cannot afford two sets of party secretaries getting special promotion at once, for it must be remembered the incoming ministry will bring in their own secretaries and more than likely from the outside. To some extent, it is claimed, more or less private service is frequently rewarded in this way.

Some light may be thrown on the whole situation by a consideration of conditions as they exist in Great Britain. There an entirely different set of circumstances prevails. The

ministers of the Crown in nearly all cases have their own private secretaries whom they pay out of their own private means and who assist the minister in his own personal business. This is regarded rightly as an inferior position. The real private secretary of the minister—the one whose salary is paid by the public—is almost invariably selected by the incoming minister from the ranks of the civil service. His great function, in fact, is to be of service to the minister in connection with the department and he is usually chosen for his intimate knowledge of the work of the department. Such an officer presents no problem in the event of his minister going out of office, for he is a part of the department machine and as such can easily be adjusted to the new conditions.

TO CHECK ABUSES.

Usually, when an interview is published, the name of the person interviewed should be given. But when a man of importance talks about matters of importance and is quite willing that his opinions should be reported but not as his own, it is sometimes advisable to publish the material even though the views expressed may lack the force of a good name behind them. The interview published elsewhere dealing with the correction of abuses in the service is exactly as it was given, except for changes made necessary in order to effectually keep faith with the person interviewed by concealing his identity. The import-

ance of the matter treated and the directness of the appeal made are the reasons for giving the interview space.

There can be no doubt of the correctness of the statement made,—that the abuse of privileges by the few is the cause of the loss of privileges by all. We do not need to agree that it is justly so, but we do need to recognize the fact as it stands. The question is how that fact should be dealt with.

On the whole, this seems to be a case for the regenerating influence of sound public opinion. There ought to be such opinion in every community. And, for the purposes of this reform, a department of the public service, or a branch of a department, or even a single room in a branch, is a community. If one individual is endangering the precious privileges of all by selfish abuse of those privileges, there is no reason either of politeness or of official duty for everybody interested remaining silent and inactive. It would be quite reasonable, in such a case, for those whose privileges are endangered to demand the cessation of the abuse which gives rise to the danger. To say that this cannot be done is only to say that the persons interested are not so brought into relations with one another as to develop a public opinion commensurate with their common interest. People who work together ought to get together.

But, if these abuses are so great, so widespread and so menacing as to bring in danger the privileges of the whole service, then it is perfectly reasonable for the Federation or the Association to take cognizance of them. And where there is an opportunity to promote the interest of the service that of itself lays a duty upon the central organizations. No small abuse can stand against the clearly expressed opinion of a great body like the Civil Service of Canada.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wlegg."

The Furnace. An Essay.

The furnace is a noble animal. It has a big appetite and a bad breath, the latter being due to imperfect, though not necessarily weak, digestion. It is found extensively—I speak now of the common domestic furnace (*fumitorius suiphuriensis*)—in all sub-arctic residential sections, where it takes precedence just before the enamelled bath-tub (*sapolio scrubendus*) as a modern improvement and household pet.

Unknown on Vancouver Island and but indifferently tamed in Nova Scotia, the domestic furnace finds its favourite habitat in the great middle provinces of Canada. It has pursued a successful struggle for existence in Toronto during fifteen years against its ground-floor cousin the flamboyant base-burner (*micaferius terrificus*), and is received cordially among the best families of Sorel, although in this locality it has to meet the competition of the deadly *cylindricus omniverus*, known to the vulgar as the Quebec Eater.

The habits of the furnace are more various than its habitat. It smokes without apology and plays hide-and-seek with the bath-room register or radiator, as the case may be, on Saturday nights. While the great furnaces of the factory area (*fumitorius bituminus* and *fumitorius deddogabus*) take rest only at the approach of low prices (*ad Kaiendas Graecas* one may say) the domestic furnace has a somewhat stated period of hibernation, or aestivation, ranging from three to seven months. During

this period it may do passive service as a garbage collector or refrigerator. It prefers, however, a *dolce far niente* state of existence in which it may ruminate on the part it will play during the balance of the year in the great world-game of advancing the cost of living.

But, at the approach of the football season, it rises from its lethargy. Like a second Samson it heaves its weighty bulk against the pillars of the house and makes the mortgage to rattle under the mansard roof. Like a second Samson I said, and with some point, for it is the chief of riddlers, is it not, and a grate shaker (Ha! Ha!) to say nothing of the thousands it has slain with the jawbone of a—coaldealer.

Domestic furnaces need careful and prayerful watching. They are all guaranteed by the furnace-fanciers to be of gentle dispositions and willing to eat from the owner's hand. This latter recommendation always proves true, alas, and yet how many a purring furnace has bitten the hand that stroked it! They prefer, as a steady diet, a substance called Coal, supposed by scientists and householders to belong to the Diamond family, but a good-natured peptic furnace will devour many other edibles, as chairs, doilies, lead-pencils, boots and shoes and gents furnishings, love letters, wooden legs, sandwiches (n. o. p.), cigar butts, poetry (published) and assorted rubber goods. Some of them consume a lot of advice (hence called hot-air furnaces) together with all kinds of plain and fancy profan-



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ity. Barring gold-fish, the domestic furnace receives more advice in proportion to its other supply of food than all the remaining animals in captivity.

Most furnaces are held in check by chains which must seem to the ordinary unscientific mind at first glance to be too slight for the purpose in view, considering the massiveness of the creature so enslaved. The chains are attached, as a rule, to small nickel-plated knobs, or hooks, on the floor above the beast's chamber and serve as means of amusement to the children of the house. It has occurred to some, no doubt, that the furnace may be that Leviathan mentioned in the Book of Job, he of the close-sealed scales "so that no air can come between them," out of whose mouth go burning lamps and whose nostrils breathe smoke. These very chains, towards which little Mary Jane creeps so stealthily, are mentioned in the old account of him: "Wilt thou play with him as a bird, or wilt thou bind him for thy maidens?" Be not wroth, therefore, with Mary Jane. Surely you pay enough for Leviathan's upkeep to let Mary Jane have her fun at fulfilling scripture.

Though we may regard the furnace at times as this Leviathan who "esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood," or as that camel of the fable who introduced himself into the tent by such slow degrees that one could hardly say when he became master of it, or as Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea, or as a mammoth Raven whose "eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming," and who will leave us nevermore, there are other times when he appears as the very *Lars familiaris* worthy of garlands as well as of offerings of food and frankincense. Have you not approached your home some winter's night at, say, eleven-thirty and beheld his great warm red heart open to you through the front cellar win-

dow? A jealous god in truth, demanding his tithe of all you possess, but repaying you a hundred fold some night at, say, eleven-thirty! Hot-blooded Bacchus or faithful, heavy-breathing Vulcan, I know not who you are then, but I, for one, hail you with a glad heart, realizing for the while the truth of Emerson's lines,

"The blessed gods in servile masks
Ply for thee thy household tasks."

your furnace may esteem a month's salary as straw, and a statutory increase as rotten wood, but you must not make him a party to all the crimes your thermometer commits. Think it over.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE NOTES.

Writing in a late issue of *The Civilian* regarding the lighting of mail cars, I pointed out how superior as an illuminant pintsch gas was to the old oil lamps, but how terribly dangerous it was should the gas pipes be broken in an accident, as witness the incredible swiftness with which the B. & G. mail train was burned up at Richwood, Ont., on the night of Feb. 5, 1911.

Since making these remarks, I noticed, by the daily papers on Oct. 24, that the G. T. R. was now lighting its pullman cars with electricity. If this is possible, why cannot all passenger cars, mail cars, dining cars, parlor cars and baggage cars be lit by electricity? There can be no reason why they should not be so lit, for the people in those cars are as much entitled to safety and comfort in travelling as the rich people who travel in Pullman cars. This would seem to be a matter for the consideration of the Railway Commissioners, whose advent has produced great good to Canada.

* * *

From lighting to heating is just a

step. Often when disaster overtakes a train during the winter, the escape of steam from the heating pipes has cruelly tortured passengers or trainmen who have been so seriously injured that they could not escape. There would be no danger of torture if cars, as are trolley cars, were heated by electricity, as an accident would be most likely to throw the electrical appliances out of order. It might be reasonably asked: Why are dangerous methods of lighting and heating trains allowed if comparatively safe methods are known? This might be answered by venturing the prediction that the Railway Commissioners will surely have much to say about these matters in the early future.

* * *

While speaking of the grand work which the Railway Commissioners are doing for the general benefit of the country, I would like to give expression to the hope that complaints of individuals or municipalities against shortcomings in operating railways may be unnecessary in the future for the reason that inspectors will be appointed all over the Dominion, by districts, whose duty it shall be to make regular inspections of railway stations, crossings and cars of all kinds in the interest of the comfort and safety of the whole people.

* * *

I suppose it is somewhat early in the official life of the new postmaster general, Hon. Mr. Pelletier, to call his kind attention to the aspirations of railway mail clerks? What! Are railway mail clerks still aspiring? Frankly, they are; but their aspirations, thanks to the advancement which they received from Sir W. Mulock and Hon. R. Lemieux, are not likely to give their new chief much trouble, as they only consist of the laudable desire to be permanently placed under the Civil Service Board, and to have one

more concession granted regarding their salaries, namely, the annual increase of \$50, after the \$800 mark is passed, raised to \$75 or \$100. This would add but a very small sum to the pay list, and would be of great benefit and give great satisfaction to over half the railway mail clerks, who, while properly grateful to their past chiefs for benefits received, never ceased hoping that all the clerks would immediately benefit from the recent increases, instead of only the younger men and veterans.

I would venture to suggest, should the new P. M. G. see fit to give the railway mail clerks his kind assistance, that both the clerks and the service might benefit by granting the clerks who won 90 per cent. to 95 per cent. at the annual case examination, an annual increase of \$50 until the maximum is reached, and an annual increase of \$75 or \$100 to the clerks who obtained over 95 per cent. marks. I trust that these ideas will meet with the kind endorsement of the Controller and Deputy P. M. G.

* * *

Below we publish a New York newspaper dispatch giving valuable contribution from Dr. F. B. Willard, Buffalo, on the proper way to clean trolley cars so that disease may not be spread. In the interest of the railway mail cars, and the clerks who work in them, I would like to call the attention of the P. O. department to Dr. Willard's remarks, feeling satisfied, from long experience, that the mail cars are not properly cleaned every trip, and that disease germs, carried into the cars on articles mailed and on mail bags and sacks, are in a congenial atmosphere amongst the ever-present dirt and grime so abundant in them. There is no doubt but that mail cars should be regularly disinfected and all the dust removed from them at the end of every trip by vacuum cleaners. I could show any member of the P. O. Dept., in the three cars

that run on the B. and G. route) for example) evidence in support of my contention; and, in the interest of the P. O. service and railway mail clerks, I would like to draw the attention of the P. O. Dept., to the matter. The dispatch referred to is as follows:

New York, Nov. 4.—Not in New York alone, but in every city which is big enough to have trolley lines, Dr. Frederick B. Willard of Buffalo, who has specialized on "disinfection," says people ought to understand that there is hardly anything in the world like street cars for spreading disease.

The doctor's view, as expressed before the recent conference of New York State health officers here, is that few street cars are kept clean enough. Mere sweeping, he holds, is insufficient. Water and some such disinfectant as carbolic acid and formaldehyde gas, he believes, ought to be squirted into them, too.

What the doctor calls "dry sweeping," he explained, simply stirs up the germs, sets them to flitting about in the air, and then the first passenger who enters they settle on and proceed to infect with some sort of unpleasant or even dangerous disease.

G. O'C.

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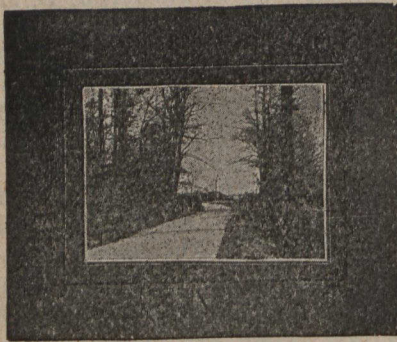
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Civil Service Commission.—II. B. to II. A.—Miss Elsie Saunders, C. H. Bland, J. R. A. Basil; III. B. to III. A. Miss Gertrude Braceland.

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By order in council of Oct. 6th, 78 promotions in the Outside P. O. service went into effect.

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Militia and Defence — A. A. Lapointe to Kingston.

External Affairs—Arthur Brophy to Dept. of Secretary of State.

Post Office—Miss T. C. MacDonald to Aud. Gen. office; Miss J. McJanet to Interior, Forestry Branch; Moss Kennedy to Regina post office; H. G. Gauly to outside service, Winnipeg.

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Naval Service — F. X. Chauvin,
Miss Mamie A. Ramsay.

Trade and Commerce—Harold H. S. Nutting, Herbert Lee.

Public Works — Miss Vivian R. Bennett, Mis Lillian Nicholson.

Post Office—F. D. Stewart, P. D. Evans, R. G. Moher, Miss C. Fairbanks.

Superannuations.

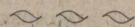
Interior—P. B. Symes.

Militia and Defence — Alfred Stooke, W. J. Duncan, D. W. Little, Michael Poivers.

R. N. W. M. Police — Constable John Emerson Aylesworth, Staff Sergeant William Haslett, John Daniel Nicholson, Sgt. Major Thos. Flintoff.

Railways and Canals—Wm. Aikens.

Post Office—James Carter.



Born.

MACOUN—At the Experimental Farm, on Sunday, Oct. 29, the wife of Mr. W. T. Macoun, of a daughter.

PENSE—On November 2, 1911, at 309 Stewart St., to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Herbert Pense of the

Dept. of Public Works, a daughter.

McALLISTER—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. McLeod McAllister, of Dept. of Indian Affairs, 158 Sunnyside Ave., a son.

Married.

DRUM—DAY—In London, England, on October 24th, Frances, daughter of the late George Bosworth Day, of Montreal, to Major Lorne Drum, of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, Ottawa.

JACKSON—GUIMOND—Alfred B. Jackson City Post Office, Ottawa, to Alice L. Guimond, by Rev. Father Berard, at St. Jean Baptiste church.

VON ANREP—RUNDLE—On Nov. 4th, 1911, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Rundle, of Pembroke, Ont., and Mrs. Rundle, now of Ottawa, to Aleph Von Anrep, Jr., of the Dept. of Mines, son of the Honorable Aleph and Mrs. Von Anrep, of Helsingborg, Sweden.

Died.

LOUGHREN—On Monday, Oct. 30, 1911, at 547 Laurier W., Frances Emiline Ogilvie, beloved wife of W. J. Loughren, and mother of Miss Annie Laughlin of the M. & F. Dept., aged 53 years.

JACKSON—On Nov. 3rd, 1911, at Red Deer, Alberta, in her 90th year, Mrs. James Jackson, sister of Dr. John Thorburn, of Ottawa, formerly Civil Service examiner.

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FEW WRONG: ALL SUFFER.

Selfish Abuse of Privileges Means Hardship for the Whole Service.

“Do you know what’s the matter with the Civil Service?” asked a leading official of *The Civilian* man recently. The answer, quite clearly was not, “She-e-e’s all right!” And, as there was evidently what is known in professional newspaper circles as “good story” in the answer, whatever it might be, *The Civilian* man promptly gave it up and waited to hear the conundrum elucidated.

“The trouble with the Civil Service,” said the leading official, “is that it does not value its privileges enough to defend them against the influence of a few of its most selfish members. It is only because privileges are abused that they are taken away; and that abuse is not general, but it is made outrageous and unbearable by a few. In the old days the Civil Service had the privilege of franking mail matter. That privilege was taken away. Why? Because a few made a practice of receiving their lunch or their laundry from their homes outside, or even of making money by franking the letters of business houses. The government found it easier to cut off the privilege from all than to correct the undesirable actions of the few, and so we lost the frank. In some departments the telephone privilege has been taken away or restricted. There are a few people in every department who seem to have no sense of fitness when their own selfish interests are affected. In my branch, for instance, we have one officer who uses the office telephone more than all the other people in the room put together. It isn’t merely that he occupies in this way time that should be given to his work, but he cuts the office off from communication with other branches and with the public. Why, it would

pay the public better to put a telephone on this man’s desk and pay him to devote his whole time to it than to have the office wire monopolised in this way. When the deputy minister tries half a dozen times to raise that office and gets no answer but Central’s “Busy,” and then learns that the communication he wished to make has been prevented by the personal business of an officer who should have been attending to his public duties, what do you suppose is likely to be the result? Why, he will give instructions for restrictions in the use of the telephone which will apply not only to the offender but to the whole staff or to certain classes of the staff.”

“But that would not be just,” meekly suggested *The Civilian* man. “That is not the question,” was the answer. “The object is not to regulate the actions of individuals but to protect the public interest by removing obstructions from the course of the department’s business. To attempt to investigate and adjudicate upon every proposal on the part of an officer to use the telephone would be even a greater drag upon the public business than to allow existing abuses to continue. If the officials as a whole do not show some sort of judgment and consideration in the use of such a privilege as this, there is no course open to those responsible for the department’s affairs but that of shutting out from the privilege enough people to relieve the public business from this clog upon its proper progress.

“Then there is the matter of sick leave. Everybody knows how that privilege has been abused. And some people, who judge of affairs as many are apt to do, by the facts that strike their attention rather than by all the facts, will tell you that sick leave is given to a civil servant whenever he wants it and for as long as he desires. Of course, we know that for one person who

thus abuses the privilege there are ten who keep on working even when they ought to be in bed. We often read of sudden and surprising deaths in the ranks of the civil service. But these deaths are not sudden. They only mean that the men concealed, even from themselves, illness to which they should have yielded, and so met death as soldiers meet it on the battlefield, sacrificing themselves to what they regard as a duty. And besides, for every one who abuses this privilege, there are scores and hundreds whose sick leave amounts to practically nothing, earnest, ambitious people who seek advancement in the public service by deserving it. The arbitrary restrictions upon sick leave affect all classes, though only a few individuals have been guilty of the abuses."

"Would you recommend the Civil Service Federation to take the matter up?"

"I think that would be a good step. But just how the thing is to be done is not the point I had in mind. What I believe is that it is almost criminally foolish for the whole Civil Service to allow a few of its members to endanger privileges which are of such value to all. How these few are to be held in check is a question to be decided. If the Civil Service Federation can do it, well and good. But, even though it should be found to be beyond the power of the Federation, that would not be a reason for allowing the evil to continue. Something ought to be done to check the folly and selfishness of a few when the continued display of these qualities on the part of these few means such grave injury to the great body of the Service."

THE LATE ROBERT E. YOUNG.

The death of R. E. Young has called forth a genuine expression of sorrow from all civil servants who

were fortunate enough to know him. Mr. Young had been a member of the Civil Service Club and the board of directors at a meeting held on Monday last recorded their sorrow and condolence in the terms of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the officers and members of the Civil Service Club have learned with profound regret of the death of Mr. Robert E. Young, a highly esteemed member of this club as well as a distinguished member of the Civil Service of Canada.

"That the club feels deeply the loss it has sustained in the sad and untimely demise of Mr. Young, whose life was moulded by high ideals of private and public duty, and desires to inscribe in its minutes this expression of its appreciation of his high character, sterling integrity, singular ability, and unselfish devotion to family, friends and country.

"That a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary to the bereaved family, with whom the club sympathizes in their great affliction."

VAGARIES OF A CIVIL SERV- ANT IN THE LOCAL HINT- ERLAND.

One does not always fully appreciate the comforts and advantages of a city like Ottawa until one has had some experience in outside localities. However, the knowledge gained by change of scene, added to the widespread hospitality of our rural cousins goes far to make up for any temporary discomforts.

Having been commissioned by my chief to make a tour on official business, into certain counties not more than one hundred miles from the Capital, I duly set forth about three weeks ago. Arriving by train at the first stopping place I proceeded by bus to the village hostelry. After registering and looking round I was

struck by the oft repeated notice on the walls 'Spit in the cuspidors; that's what they're made for'. There is a directness of speech about this which is refreshing to one from diplomatic centres, whose soul is jaded by many years of red tape and circumlocution.

After supper I sought out a livery man to drive me round the country the next day. I found a genial son of Erin and engaged him. After mapping out our itinerary Pat invited me to the 'Club', which proved to be a social organization gotten up by the parish priest and housed in a most substantial brick building. All sorts of legitimate amusements were in full swing. "D'ye see thim three fellows playing pool?" asked my friend; "thim's all Protestants; everybody's welcome here?" And so I found it; showing the broad-minded hospitality of the 'father.'

Next day we started on a series of drives into the remotest parts of the country. But every nook and corner were known to Pat. 'Mornin Pat' or "Good day, Paddy" was the greeting of every man, woman and child wherever we went.

Ottawa seems a goodish city, with its 86,000 people, but some of the inhabitants of the rural districts are not so appreciative of the size of the Federal Capital. One good Irish woman interrogated me thus: "Would you be knowin' my sister Mary in Ottawa? Mary O'Gorman. She's workin' to servise with Mrs. G." I replied that I had not the pleasure of Mary's acquaintance. "How long have you been there, thim?" asked she. "Oh, about 15 years", I answered. "Well Mary's been livin' there over three years; and d'ye mean to tild me ye don't know her? Look at that now."

Next day we called at a very cleanly farm house. After some conversation with the good housewife, I asked if she had any objection to my lighting my pipe. "Oh no," said she; "the ould woman's havin' her

little shmoke in the corner, beyant" I turned and descried in the shadows of the ingle nook (whatever that is) a little old figure busily knitting and puffing away at her 'dudeen'. I went over and sat down beside her. She told me that she was 94 years of age and had been 'hitting the pipe' all her life. She could read and knit without glasses and her hearing was perfect. Her daughter, who was well past middle life told me that the old lady's general health was much better than her own. Truly one meets some remarkable people without looking for them.

After some two days of enjoyable driving, enlivened by Hibernian wit, I was compelled to take leave of my companion and push on to one of the neighboring towns by rail. Several 'drummers' on the train warned me of the miserable hotel accommodations of this particular burg. However, I determined to take a chance and obtained the name of what was regarded as the least objectionable of these establishments. Shades of the Chateau Laurier! Little do the inhabitants of Ottawa, in their comfortable homes, know of the miseries of these so-called 'hotels' in some of the adjacent towns and villages. With the aid of a match I found the register and signed. A little more groping revealed the proprietor. I inquired whether I could have a room. "I'll let you know later" replied the genial boniface. "Is there any show going on here tonight?" I asked tremulously. "Oh yes" said he; "there's a fine picture show up the street you'll know it because it's the only light on the street." And so I found it; but I made a mistake in not providing myself with a lantern in order to find my way back to the hotel. Arriving back about 9.45 I again inquired whether I could have a room. Then ensued a long conference between the proprietor and his wife. Finally he said, "I'll not be able to let you have a room,

but you can have a bed on the 'sofy' in the parlor. There's a poker game going on in there, but they'll break up about three o'clock" (I had to be up at six). "What's the matter with that room over there?" I asked, spying an apparently vacant room opposite. "Oh, I'll not be able to let you have that room; that belongs to the head brakesman of the freight,—if he comes" replied this caterer to the public, and then added with much sang froid, "Some night's he comes and some nights he sleeps down town. If he was 'fer to come' and find anybody in that room he'd raise h—ll." What was I to do? I finally went into the parlor and lay down on the 'sofy' and drew a screen in front of me. This of course did not keep out the sound of the poker game which continued in full swing until about three o'clock. After about two hours of fitful sleep, I got up, washed and went down stairs to breakfast. When I was settling my score I remarked casually to my host that the 'head brakesman of the freight' had not apparently occupied the room. "Oh no" assented he, "but he might a come." And there you are; and what could I do against the mighty 'head brakesman'?

Gentle reader; have you ever heard a cockney English lad attempting to sing a French song in the original? Well, the effect is very funny, and this I heard on one of my jaunts into a French portion of my territory. There were a number of young English lads and lasses who had been brought to Canada by the various benevolent societies and placed with farmers in the country. Some of these were good and some were not worth the food they ate; and their working capacity. However, they all seemed to have been rigorously instructed in their religious duties. At one house I found an English lad who seemed incapable of carrying out the simplest order correctly. Disobedience was his

long suit. Just previous to my calling at the farm he had committed some flagrant breach of discipline and had been banished upstairs preparatory to receiving corporal punishment. While I was sitting in the kitchen talking with the farmer the young lad came running down the stairs and dashing up to his employer exclaimed joyfully, "It's all right; it's all right; I've fixed it all with the Lord." "That may be so" said the farmer, "but you have'nt fixed it with me," and then proceeded to mete out what I have no doubt was richly deserved punitive treatment.

As an illustration that some of these boys do some thinking, the farmer stated that he had one who was much inclined to argue with him respecting the methods of running the farm. Last winter, when the youth 'took on' with him, he gave a sample of this. One night about eight o'clock the employer gave the order for retiring to bed. "Why do you go to bed at eight in winter time?" asked the boy. "Because we have to be up at four," replied the farmer. "But why do you have to get up at four? came back the youth. "Because we must have breakfast at half past" said the agriculturist. "But why do you have to have breakfast at half past?" persisted the lad. "Well, the pigs must be fed at five," answered the farmer, now getting desperate. "But why do the pigs have to be fed at five any more than six?" said the indomitable youth. "Look a here" jerked the employer, "I've been runnin' this farm for 25 years. Do you suppose I'm going to let a little brat like you come out here and give advice? Get up stairs."

Incidents like these happened on my tour in quick succession, but, as I said at the outset of this rambling screed, 'there is no place like home,' and I was not sorry to get back to Ottawa.

'VAGRANT.'

Athletics.

Dr. Charles Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University, has just stated that he considers football, as played in the American colleges, more dangerous to life and limb than professional pugilism, and second only to aviation in risk. Coming right after Harvard's defeat by Princeton, some may think that Dr. Eliot's interest in the game may have received somewhat of a damper. It is remarkable how we lose enthusiasm when our favourite team is signally beaten. However, there is food for thought in Dr. Eliot's remarks. There is, no doubt, however, that our Canadian game is not quite so 'strenuous' as that of our American cousins.



Last Saturday week, both the Ottawa clubs won their matches, and excitement was at fever heat when they sallied forth one week later to do battle again. This time both teams lost and the championship of the two major leagues is now practically settled. The play-off for the Dominion championship will be between the two Toronto clubs of 'Varsity and Argonauts, and a battle royal it promises to be. Last year, with Lawson playing for the University they won handily. This year he is with the city team, and is such a factor in the game that the final meeting will be anybody's contest.



A few years make a great difference in the calibre of a team, especially a college aggregation. A short time ago Queen's were champions of Canada. This year they have not won a single match. Last Saturday the odds in the Ottawa-Argonaut match were, if anything, in favour of the Capital—before the game. Yet Ottawa were almost 'whitewashed' on their own ground. Such are the fortunes of war. Ot-

tawa College made a gallant fight against 'Varsity on the latter's grounds and for three-quarters of the match had the play in their favour. Toward the end the older and heavier Toronto team asserted itself and won a narrow victory. It has been an ideal football year, both for players and spectators. It is not often that we have practically summer weather near the middle of November. The standing of the two big leagues is at present as follows:—

INTERPROVINCIAL.

	Won	Lost	To Play	Points— For	Points— Agst.
Argonauts	5	1	0	56	31
Ottawa	3	3	0	61	83
Tigers	3	3	0	84	57
Montreal	1	5	0	49	75

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

	Won	Lost	To Play	Points— For	Points— Agst.
Varsity	5	1	0	122	68
College	4	2	0	85	93
McGill	3	3	0	121	103
Queen's	0	6	0	60	123

On Saturday, 18th, Argonauts meet the Alerts of Hamilton, champions of the Ontario league and on the following Saturday the winners will play off with 'Varsity for the Dominion championship.



The leaders of the boy scout movement in Ottawa are to be commended for their proposed movement in the direction of teaching the youth of the city the art of swimming. Arrangements have been made with the local Y. M. C. A. for the use of their baths for instruction purposes, during the coming winter months. The day ought not to be far distant when every boy,—and let us hope,—every girl, will be able to swim. Fletcher, the eminent food specialist said not long ago that the day was fast approaching when it would be considered a disgrace for anyone to be ill. A fortiori, it should be regarded as a reproach for anybody to be unable to swim, when the opportunities for learning are so well

within the reach of all. During the past summer no less than 64 persons lost their lives in the Lachine canal at Montreal. Outside of a few deliberate suicides, committed at night, all of these were accidents and should never have occurred. Success to the scout movement.



The next Olympiad, or Olympic games, will take place at Stockholm next July, and already teams are being selected to compete. The Americans will, as usual, be largely represented. Canada will have several likely entries. Hodgson of Montreal should make a good showing in the swimming events. Tait of Toronto, in the long and middle distance races is a good man. Goulding of the same city will probably have no rival in the walking matches, and Frank Lukeman of Ottawa will have a 'look in' in the sprints. It is interesting to note that a team of Japanese athletes will be present. It is a far cry from the Flowery Kingdom to Sweden; but nothing is considered remarkable nowadays in the way of distance. Some day we should have the Olympiad in Canada, and let us hope that it will be soon. It would certainly do a lot to stimulate amateur athletics.



One of the greatest exponents of high class amateur sport visited Montreal a fortnight ago in the person of Lord Desborough, Chairman of the last Olympic Games Committee, which were held in London. One evening he called at the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association club house and stated that it was the best equipped institution of its kind he had ever seen. This gentleman is probably the greatest all-round athlete and sportsman whom England has ever produced,—C. B. Fry not excepted. At the age of nineteen he stroked the Cambridge University crew to victory. He also played

on his college XV.; was amateur boxing champion of the British Isles; for three consecutive years won the fencing championship. He swam the Niagara River, just above the falls, twice in three weeks. He has hunted big game, and faced death, in almost every part of the globe, including the Canadian Rockies, where he was on one occasion lost in the mountains for three days without food or ammunition. Withal, he never 'killed' himself training, but lived in a rational way. A true English sportsman, who competed for the love of the game and not for records or filthy lucre.



Rogers, the trancontinental aviator, not long ago completed his flight, or series of flights, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The journey occupied 55 days in accomplishment. In comparison with this achievement the feat of old Edward Payson Weston last year in walking from Los Angeles to New York in 77 days looms large. If the aeroplane takes two thirds of the time occupied by a man of 73 years who used only 'Shanks mare' in crossing the continent, then it can hardly be said that the bi-plane 'has much on' the biped. The more one thinks of it, the more old Weston's walk stands out as remarkable. Fancy any man averaging 43 miles a day over mountain torrents and sand deserts for 77 consecutive days; and this man was over 73 years of age and was accompanied up Broadway by his grandchildren, when finishing his walk. It is safe to say that no horse could have accomplished it.



In hockey circles, the 'call of the West' has asserted itself, just as in other sports. Lester Patrick has lured several of the Wanderers away to his new league. Johnston and Gardiner have already gone, and more are getting ready. No

doubt the new Western league will start off with a flourish on account of the novelty of ice events being held in the mild Pacific Coast zone. It is questionable however if the interest will last long. We are doubtful if a genuine winter sport like hockey will flourish on artificial ice in the absence of cold, bracing weather. However, if it does, so much the better. For the coming season the clubs in the professional league will probably be the same as last year, as the Toronto Arena will hardly be ready, in time for that city to enter a team. It will eventually be a good 'drawing town,' but some of the smaller clubs in the league may be crowded out. This seems to be the policy of Toronto clubs in all branches of sport. It is the 'long green' they are looking for; witness the present situation in lacrosse, where the two Toronto clubs (owned by the Street Railway and Ferry Company) are endeavoring to put the Ottawa and Cornwall teams out of the league. This action, however, may have the effect of reviving the interest in the National Game in the two places mentioned and in that way will confer a lasting benefit. If we had a few men of the stamp of the late Dr. Beers of Montreal,—the father of lacrosse,—there would be a different morale in this splendid game.



New York and California having legislated against professional pugilism, the scene now shifts to far away Australia, considered by many to be the greatest "sporting country" in the world. Langford and Burns, both Canadians, have already gone there to see what can be picked up. Hugh McIntosh, the promoter (of Melbourne), states that he has a signed agreement with Jack Johnson under which the latter is to appear there this winter. McIntosh took no chances, and immediately after obtaining the signature

insured his venture in Lloyd's, paying of course a pretty long premium on his policy. Everything is reduced to a commercial basis nowadays.



His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, has shown his keen interest in many branches of outdoor sport during his brief residence at Rideau Hall. He took the very first opportunity of visiting the links of the Ottawa Golf Club and taking a turn over the course. He has also graced a couple of our football matches with his presence, remaining to the end of the contests. In addition the Governor General attended the races at the Hunt Club recently and acted as one of the judges. Canada has been greatly favoured in recent years in having representatives of the Sovereign who asserted their influence in support of legitimate athletic events, and the present Royal incumbent seems to be,—if possible,—even a greater lover of the healthy outdoor life.

OTTAWA C. S. ASSOCIATION.

—

Election of Officers—Full Report in Next Issue of The Civilian.

—

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Civil Service Association was held on Tuesday evening, 14th instant, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, president, in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, O. Higman, Inland Revenue.

1st Vice-President, R. H. Coats, Labour.

2nd Vice-President, Arthur Paré, Public Works.

Secretary, A. M. Macmillan, Customs.

Treasurer, Richard Patching, Interior.

As the forms are about to close, it is impossible to deal with the meeting at length in this issue. A full report, however, will be given in the next number.

The following is a partial list of the advisory boards elected under the constitution of the Ottawa C. S. Association for the ensuing year:—

Insurance Dept.

- 1 B. A. J. O'Reilly.
- 2 A. W. H. Gilliland.
- 2 B. R. W. Warwick.
- 3 A. Miss L. L. Moorman.
- 3 B. J. J. Byrne.
- Messengers. Mr. Burnside.

Interior.

- 1 A. R. H. Campbell.
- 1 B. N. B. Sheppard.
- 2 A. F. W. C. Cumming.
- 2 B. J. M. Caldwell.
- 3 A. T. A. Browne.
- 3 B. C. C. Cowan.
- Messenger. (Deferred.)

Public Works.

- A. G. Kingston, chairman.
- C. H. Hunter.
- C. Beaudry.
- A. Thivierge.
- J. A. Morin.
- Miss O'Hanly.
- E. J. Smith, Secy.

Militia.

- 1 A. E. F. Jarvis.
- 1 B. J. W. Caldwell.
- 2 A. W. R. Ranstead.
- 2 B. J. B. Donaldson.
- 3 A. E. J. Boag.
- 3 B. W. E. Craig.
- Messenger. F. Littlefield.

Finance.

- 1 A. & 1 B. J. A. Russell.
- 2 A. S. J. Jenkins.
- 2 B. C. W. Ronson.
- 3 A. T. H. Siddall.
- 3 B. Miss Street.
- Messengers. (Deferred.)

Indian Affairs.

- 1 A. D. C. Scott.
- 1 B. S. Stewart.
- 2 A. G. L. Chitty.
- 2 B. A. F. MacKenzie.
- 3 A. C. A. Cooke.
- 3 B. Miss G. Caddy.
- Messengers. J. Bradley.

Customs.

- 1 B. E. L. Sanders.
- 2 A. M. H. Goodspeed.
- 2 B. D. McNeill.
- 3 A. J. F. Lessard.
- 3 B. A. S. Ogilvie.
- Messenger. E. H. Benoit.

Inland Revenue.

- 1 A. F. R. E. Campeau.
- 1 B. G. W. Taylor.
- 2 A. P. E. S. Brodeur.
- 2 B. J. H. Gervais.
- 3 A. C. J. Furlong.
- 3 G. E. D. K. Mathews.
- Messenger. E. Bourgeois.

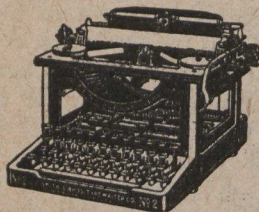
The Co-Operative Store.

Editors of *The Civilian*.—Everything that can be said in favor of civil servants supporting their own movement for lowering the cost of living has already been said. But many are still outside this movement, and I cannot but feel that there must be some method of appeal which, if used, would cause these people to join. As a mere business concern, the business can make a success even without these people, but no co-operative movement is really successful until all who should benefit are in line. What we need is not a new line of argument in favor of co-operation among civil servants here in Ottawa, but some new impetus to cause people to accept the benefits offered to them.

MACK.

Ottawa, Nov. 4th.

THE CIVILIAN



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IT WON'T LEAK

It is the perfect service that Moore's Non-Leakable Fountain Pen always gives that has made enthusiastic friends for it everywhere. Everyone using a Fountain Pen wants the best procurable. :: :: ::

ASK ANY OWNER OF A MOORE'S WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

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Insist on having a Moore Pen. Can be procured from your stationer.

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The most comfortable as well as the most stylish shoe sold.

Wears as well as any \$5.00 shoe and only \$4.00 costs you

Fitwell shoes are made on 50 different styles and all leathers.

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174 WELLINGTON STREET

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

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
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October 29th, 1911**

**OCEAN LIMITED EXPRESS
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