

# THE CIVILIAN

VOL. I.

OCTOBER 6th, 1908

No. 12

## The Association and Its Programme

**The Salary Question.— Reorganization. — Superannuation.—Civic Relationships. — Co-operation.—  
Esprit de corps.—The annual meeting.**

In a few days the Civil Service Association will have completed the first unbroken year of its existence. Naturally, therefore, the present is a time of stock-taking, and of resolves for the future. At the annual meeting soon to be held we shall doubtless hear much of both, and it is with no wish to forestall that discussion that we introduce the subject of the association and its work to-day. Rather is it with the idea of enhancing the interest of the occasion, by inviting careful previous consideration of the topics that in all probability will claim the chief share of the attention of the delegates. It is the time of year that individuals and societies are settling down to the winter's work: it is to be hoped that civil servants include in whatever programmes they are forming some thought of the service as an organized whole and of what activities may be possible in their collective capacity.

### Stock-Taking.

In so far as the stock-taking end is concerned, we feel that we have said enough on a previous occasion. The Association is not faultless; it will be a pity if it begins to imagine that there is no room for improvement in the way in which it transacts its business; but it has on the whole an honourable record of faithful, and in some instances of strenuous effort, and its

success in the chief aim to which it addressed itself has been thus far less than its deserts. Its supreme success, as an organization in the first year of its life, and under the circumstances of its origin, has been in the mere fact of its existence, as a sign that the civil service has at long last appreciated the one and only way of doing things.

### The Future.

To turn to the more interesting and practical topic of the future. What is the message which the experience of the past year has to deliver for the guidance of that upon which we are entering? We do not know whether a presidential address or other formal expression of opinion from the outgoing executive is in contemplation. If not, it might well be, and we could imagine no more useful service at the present time than the promulgation of just such a word of advice and encouragement. It is a precedent that might well be established from this time forward. We have had no special opportunity of gauging opinion in this respect, such as belongs to the leaders of the executive, but a random thought or two gleaned from the general consciousness will do no harm and may smooth the path for the announcement at the annual meeting of a definite and carefully considered policy.

### The Salary Question.

In the first place, what fate will the Association accept for the salary question? No issue in the history of the civil service has ever engaged the same amount of organized effort as the endeavour on the part of the Association during the past year to obtain an equalization of the general scale of pay with the enhanced cost of living under recent conditions. That effort has been up to the present almost wholly unsuccessful. A few have gained directly and undoubtedly the educational effect of the Association's campaign has been most potent. We cannot yet say what its final result will be. It is unquestionable, in any event, that the relief sought last year is as badly needed now. The great desideratum, in fact, of the service, is *immediate* relief. The new Act has benefited the deputy ministers, but to the present moment it has affected no one else, and apparently it cannot. We may all, a decade hence, be better off under its provisions, but that is but cold comfort for the nonce. The Association should assuredly measure strength again and yet again with a problem so vital to the interests of its members, so that under no possible circumstances would it fail to be abreast of developments in the governmental situation, or be unable at a moment's notice to deliver a matured and intelligent opinion on all phases of this inherently unstable subject. One of the first duties of the new executive might possibly be the creation of a standing committee to build upon the excellent foundations that are already laid and attack the even larger amount of material that remains to be analysed, no small part of which will be a comparison of our rates with those of other governments or those of absolutely similar occupations in our own country.

### The Reorganization.

An effort clearly is called for on the part of the Association to rescue the

reorganization from the thing it threatens to become. We have expressed our views at length in a previous issue on this question, and some further reference is made to it in a brief note elsewhere to-day. The Association possibly has its own opinion in the matter. In any event, it has the definite word of the Prime Minister that the process shall at least be uniform. The question strikes at the root of a large part of the discontent in the service in the inconsistencies both in the treatment of employees and in the methods of transacting business that prevail as between different departments. The Association must define its policy in this important connection and take steps at once to impress its views afresh upon the government. Up to the present it has been unable to part company with the hope that in the reorganization lay a possible measure of relief from the cost of living problem. Standing as the Association does for the rank and file of the service, it had better, in our opinion, place that hope definitely and firmly to one side, and consider the reorganization in the only light that is proper to it.

### Superannuation.

It is decidedly high time that the true importance of superannuation to the service were again enunciated by the Association. If words of condemnation too strong for the arbitrary and inefficient arrangement known as the retirement fund are to be found we have not alighted upon them. High-handed as the system is from the viewpoint of the service, it is even worse from that of the government whose interest in it is wholly practical and to whom its uselessness in this regard should strongly appeal. A clerk entering the service by the ordinary gateway and mounting steadily to the limit of the second-class would have no more than three or four thousand dollars to his credit in the fund. Could the government turn

a man of sixty, grown grey in its service, and perhaps with wife and family, adrift with that. Yet that is precisely the object of a pension system, that it enables the employer without cruelty to get rid of his deteriorating employees. It is not philanthropy; it is hard-headed business economy. Moreover, it ensures permanence of service on the part of the useful employee and a growing disinclination to engage elsewhere. Every railway on the continent has a pension fund, in recognition of these facts. Now that admission is by competitive examination and promotion by merit, the country may probably learn to value some of its servants after a fashion unknown before. The Association has already placed itself on record emphatically on this question in its memorial to the Commission. It succeeded then to the extent that the commission endorsed its plea and pressed a draft bill upon the government. The government itself has spoken favourably of the proposal, but naturally preferred to deal with one thing at a time. For the same reason the Association has remained quiescent. It is worth asking if the hands of the clock are not again pointing to action.

### **The Income Tax and Civic Relationship.**

The income tax fight is another question, already of pressing import, which will probably not be laid at rest for some time to come. The energetic and capable way in which it has been grappled with by the Association's committee is only one more proof of the usefulness of an ever ready arrangement for engaging all such questions as they arise. The matter is but a part of a larger whole which embraces the entire problem of the civil service in its relations to the civic community.

### **Co-operation.**

The Association should lend the heartiest encouragement in its power to the co-operation movement, in

which such hopeful initial progress has already been made. It should maintain, no doubt, its separation from any definite scheme or schemes that may be undertaken. The Association has a larger function to perform than that implied in any specialization however worthy. Moreover, there are practical difficulties in the way of binding its membership to any line of activity that does not concern all to the same degree. But the Association can undoubtedly do much to encourage and educate the service as to the unique opportunities that are offering in this respect for united action. Probably there is no field in Canada more suitable for the application of co-operation—using the term in the common economic sense—than is offered by the civil service in Ottawa. The mobility of the industrial population which has prevented hitherto the growth of any strong movement of the kind on this continent does not in this instance exist. The scale of incomes is higher than among the classes which in Europe have so successfully applied the method. In one thing only are we lacking—complete appreciation of the benefits to be obtained and of the methods whereby to obtain them. Under the latter heading the want of proper legislation is a serious handicap. The co-operation measure, which would have solved this difficulty most effectively, unfortunately met a reverse at the hands of the Senate during the past session of Parliament. It will almost certainly be revived in the coming year, and its success can be only a matter of time. Toward the winning of that success the Association might well contribute by a strong pronouncement when the time is ripe. In the meantime the lack of legal facilities need not be an unsurmountable barrier. The experience of the loan and savings society and of the coal purchase have demonstrated that. The Association should have a strong committee at work, not necessarily to involve it in the minutiae and responsi-

bility of any specific co-operative undertaking, but to advise it of the needs and opportunities of the situation as a whole, to direct it as to the precise degree of activity which might be warranted in any given case, and perhaps to encourage outside of the executive the enlistment of volunteers and enthusiasm without which any experiment of the kind must be in vain.

### Esprit de Corps.

There is, of course, a wider side to co-operation than that which we have emphasized above. The mention of the need of volunteers may be allowed to introduce the topic, though it is inherent in the very existence of the Association. The usefulness of every one of the various organizations we have now in operation in the service will more and more come to depend upon the spontaneity with which the members enlist both in filling the offices and carrying on the other work that has to be done. It is, perhaps, a lesson still to be fully learned that the undertaking of an office in these organizations means hard work and plenty of it. Especially is this true of the Civil Service Association which should aim at nothing less than to be the general mouthpiece and director of the inside service. Plainly such an office calls for continuous and alert attention from all to whom its duties are entrusted. If the work is laborious, let it be held an honour in equal degree. Hitherto upon a dozen men at most the burden has almost entirely fallen. If we be allowed a word of criticism in the matter it would be to point the unsatisfactoriness of such a state of affairs. It is unfair to the men who do the work and it is unfair to the best interests of the Association. At the moment it has a practical bearing in view of the near approach of the annual elections. We have no words but those of praise to each and every member of the present executive. At the same time we feel it will be a mistake if at least three-quarters of the new committee does not represent new blood. The offices

should be passed around, and the wholesome leaven of work in the common cause interfused in the body of the service. New advisory boards should be chosen, and if possible new rooms and branches of the several departments brought for the moment to the more immediate front. The service is full of men of ability who should be interested at once in the principle of organized effort which is at last our recognized way of doing business. The association of all bodies must not fall into a rut. Like everything else it must be refreshed and invigorated by new ideas and new men to promote them.

### The Annual Meeting.

In conclusion we would urge a prompt and business-like despatch of the various preliminaries that fall to be dealt with prior to the annual meeting. It is understood that, according to the constitution, the advisory committees of the several departments consisting in each case of representatives of each of the various classes, must be elected on or before the fourth Monday of the present month. This, accordingly, entails the holding of a meeting by each class in each department before that date. The advisory committees thus constituted must then enunciate the manner in which the representative of the department to the central executive is to be selected. The selection must, in any case, be made on or before the first of November. Finally, the annual convention of the advisory committees in conjunction with the executive must take place before the second Tuesday of November. Here the officers of the Association will be elected and such other business transacted as may be thought proper. Under the latter, it may be remarked, falls the amendment of the constitution; but if any one is holding this in view he should remember that a notice of the same in writing must be forwarded to the secretary at least two weeks before the meeting.

## THE INCOME TAX.

### The Association Will Resist Any Attempt to Collect.—City Must Stand by its Agreement.—Review of the Work of the Committee.

Having completed all preliminary arrangements, the Civil Service Association is in a position to join issue with the city with reference to the income tax. An attempt to exact payment will be met with an appeal to the county court judge before whom a test case will be argued.

The committee in charge, having given careful consideration to every detail, has reported that the prospect for a successful outcome is a most hopeful one.

#### Counsel for the Service.

Mr. Gordon Henderson, one of Ottawa's ablest young lawyers, has been retained in the interests of the service. Mr. Henderson's thorough knowledge of the law and his great skill in handling cases before the courts, constitute a guarantee that no weak point of the city's case will be overlooked and no opportunity for attack neglected.

#### Will Not Go to Court of Revision.

It was at first thought that it would be necessary to submit a test case to the Court of Revision, but inasmuch as the court has no power to decide a point of law—its functions being solely to determine assessable values—this idea was abandoned. The only appeals to the Court of Revision, in which civil servants will be interested, will be a few isolated ones in which an agreement could not be reached with the assessment commissioner touching the amount of the assessment.

#### An Important Point.

It will be remembered that at the time the Minister of Public Works wrote the city council protesting

against the imposition of the tax, on the ground that it would constitute a violation of the agreement with the government, the city solicitor stated that the city had no right to enter into any agreement which would have the effect of exempting any individual or class of individuals from the payment of this tax. Mr. Henderson contends that the right to raise this point does not rest with the city or its officials. If the city council has exceeded its powers in passing the by-law confirming the agreement, it would be quite competent for a ratepayer to institute proceedings in the courts to have the by-law set aside. Until this has been done, the agreement continues in full force and effect, and the city will be bound to conform to its terms.

The point raised is a most important one, and one upon which the service will be able to make a strong fight, notwithstanding the adverse decision of the Supreme Court, in the St. John case.

#### Correction of Errors.

In response to the circulars sent out by the committee, upwards of one hundred and fifty assessment notices were sent in for the purpose of securing the correction of errors as to over-assessment, etc. As soon as the notices were received the committee prepared a statement for the assessment commissioner giving reasons, in detail, for each appeal. Great care was taken to verify—and in many cases to supplement—the information furnished the committee, and as a result all but eight of the appeals were allowed.

Immediately the conferences with the assessment officials were concluded, a letter was sent to each civil servant, who utilized the services of the committee, notifying them of the result.

Mr. Stewart, the assessment commissioner, and his chief clerk, Mr. Veale, are entitled to the thanks of the Association for the assistance ren-

# THE CIVILIAN

A fortnightly journal devoted to the interests of the Civil Service of Canada.

Subscription \$1.00 a year ;  
Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising rates are graded according to position and space, and will be furnished upon application to

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MSS intended for publication, and all communications relating to the editorial policy of the journal, must be addressed

THE BOARD OF 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, Oct. 9th, 1908**

Correspondents will please bear in mind that communications cannot be considered unless accompanied by the names of the writers. We require this as an evidence of good faith and for the protection of our readers and ourselves. Several letters, received since last issue, are withheld because of failure to comply with this rule.

## REORGANIZATION.

We have received some friendly criticism from civil servants and others *à propos* of our suggestion of a fortnight since that the reorganization should be handed over at a blow to the commissioners. The magnitude and complexity of the task are urged against making it the initial problem set to be solved. It is also suggested that the urgency of the need of a set-

tlement calls for more immediate action than the commissioners could take. To the latter argument we would reply at once that it is based, probably, whether consciously or not, upon the supposition that the object of the reorganization is the relief of the civil service. So it is, but not, as we think, in the direct and immediate way, and on the general scale, that many believe. The reorganization cannot, and should not, be made to play the part of a more or less universal adjustment of salaries. What it can do and ought to do is to attach a proper value to the various duties performed by civil servants, the importance of some of which at the present time is sadly under-estimated. The best hope of civil servants, however, here as everywhere, rests upon the broad basis that whatever tends to increase the efficiency of the service as the working arm of the government of the country, and to advance the interests of any particular class, tends likewise to increase its general prestige, to the ultimate amelioration of the general conditions of employment. As to the magnitude and complexity of the work of reorganizing, that, to our mind, is the most convincing argument why it should be carried out from a single centre. The civil service is one, not many and diverse. It is nothing short of impossible that it should take its methods and complexion from something over twenty differently constituted and differently thinking individuals, and remain a harmoniously-acting piece of machinery. How else, also, than by submitting to a single authority, can the work of collaborating and grouping functions as between departments be intelligently dealt with? We are ourselves convinced that time will more and more reveal the necessity of governing the service as a whole. To the commissioners, if they were permitted to assume this important undertaking, one thing at least could be absolutely guaranteed—the active sympathy and

assistance of every rank in the service. As time passes, the service is coming more and more to appreciate the grounds upon which alone it stands to benefit in this matter. Had its wants on the score of the enhanced cost of living been met, the envidious fog that has more recently enwrapped the reorganization would never have gathered. That fog, however, is now in a fair way of being dissipated, and the light of clear and reasonable thinking allowed to shine forth. The service knows full well that it would have everything to gain and nothing to lose from the absolute fair-mindedness that would be brought to bear by the commissioners. It would abide, therefore, with equanimity, by any result of the application of such a principle.

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#### TEMPORARIES MADE PERMANENT.

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One of the strongest of the pleas made for a reconstitution of the civil service and the laws appertaining thereto has been in connection with the abuse of the privilege of engaging temporary employees. Everyone is familiar with the absurdities and worse which resulted from that abuse. The new Act very properly resolved that a summary end should be made to them. It declared, in effect, that in future no clerk shall be engaged for more than four months in the year without attaining to the status of a permanent employee. Some substantial privileges are involved, as, for example, the right to an annual vacation, the right to sick leave without loss of pay, and the right to a statutory increase if deserving. These in the past have been matters of special favour to the army of "temporaries" — some of whom have been ten, twenty, and thirty years in their employment. But mark the immediate result of the edict that they be made permanent. To many it means no more nor less than that

they become liable to the deduction of 5% from their incomes to the credit of the institution known as the retirement fund, the sole object of which is the protection of the government, and which under the most favourable definition that is possible is a compulsory savings system of a kind that no employer less powerful than a government could think of enforcing. Under the existing circumstances, when the men affected are straining every nerve to meet the bare necessities of life, the imposition of this new burden is an intolerable hardship. Surely, if the country cannot follow the practice of ordinary employers in adjusting its salary bill to current economic conditions, it might at least adopt an enlightened policy on the subject of superannuation, especially when it itself stands to gain as much as its employees. The arrangement of this matter is among the very first that calls for action in connection with the new Act.

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#### THE UTILITY OF ORGANIZATION.

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An object lesson is afforded in the work performed by the special committee of the Association which is dealing with the problem confronting the service in the form of the income tax. Without the slightest inconvenience to individuals constituting its membership the Association has arranged its plans for contesting the right of the city to impose the tax, and, in a single week, has done that which it would have taken an unorganized service many weeks to accomplish. At the same time something like one hundred and fifty members of the Association — who had taken advantage of the committee's offer to secure the rectification of errors in their assessments — had the satisfaction of being notified that the matter was adjusted without the slightest effort or trouble on their part.

There was nothing very wonderful about this, but it serves to demonstrate the advantages which may be derived by utilizing the machinery of an organization such as the Civil Service Association, and, in a small way, indicates the possibilities of the proposed federation of the civil service organizations of the Dominion.

## THE INCOME TAX.

Continued from page 289.

dered the committee. Both went to a great deal of trouble for the purpose of adjusting matters upon a fair, and, in as far as possible, satisfactory basis.

### The Raising of Funds.

Many inquiries have been received as to the method to be adopted by the Association for raising the funds necessary to defray the expense of conducting the case for the service. By way of reply, it may be stated that the Association has sufficient funds on hand to defray any expense which may be incurred within the next few weeks, but that as soon as it is found necessary to seek the intervention of the courts a special assessment will be levied upon the service generally. Each civil servant will probably be asked to contribute a portion of the salary which he or she receives per diem.

### A Wrong Impression.

The daily papers of the 30th ultimo published articles which were entirely misleading as to the effect of the decision of the Imperial Privy Council with respect to the appeal of the Australian civil servants against the imposition of the income tax. It was stated that the decision of the Privy Council upheld the appeal of the civil service against the tax and that it was necessary to pass a federal act to render the incomes of government employees amenable to provincial levy.

Both these statements are incorrect.

The decision of the Privy Council, which was handed down in June, 1907, based upon grounds which are outlined in THE CIVILIAN of the 11th September, did not sustain the appeal of the civil servants, and the act which was subsequently passed by the parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, had its inception in the determination of parliament to remove any points of difference which—notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council—were controversial in their character, and to establish the right of the several states to impose, or to authorize the imposition of, the income tax.

It is not to be denied that the activity of the various municipalities in Canada, in which the assessment is being made this year, is due to the decision of the Privy Council in the Australian case. Undoubtedly, however, the municipalities are assuming too much when they take it for granted that the reasons underlying that decision are applicable to the situation here.

Had the newspapers taken the trouble to consult the taxation committee of the Association they would not have been placed in the position of having misrepresented the facts. Their statements were based upon the following extract from the official year book of the Commonwealth of Australia, which has recently been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce:

"On 8th October, 1907, the Commonwealth Salaries Act, passed by the federal parliament received the Governor-General's assent. By this act it is declared that salaries and allowances paid by the Commonwealth are liable to taxation by the states. The tax is payable in the state in which the officer resides and the salary is earned, and in the case of a member of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, in the state in which he was elected. The only exemption from taxation is the salary of the Governor-General. This act was the outcome of considerable litigation, brought about by the refusal of persons in receipt of federal salaries and allowances to pay income tax in respect thereof."

It is assumed that in the readjust-



ment of salaries under the Act, provision was made for the additional burden imposed by the tax.

### APPEAL OF ST. JOHN CIVIL SERVANTS DISMISSED.

#### The Supreme Court Decides That Salaries of Government Em- ployees May Be Taxed.

Judgment was given in the Supreme Court of Canada, on Tuesday last, dismissing the appeal of the civil service employees of St. John, N.B., against the income tax assessment—Mr. Justice Girouard alone dissenting.

The decision, which is based upon an interpretation of the British North America Act, rules absolutely against the contention that the imposition of the tax by provincial authorities is an interference with federal rights, and lays down the principle that the power of taxation by municipalities must be uniform and without discrimination in favor of persons, or corporations or classes.

It would, of course, be entirely premature to express any opinion with reference to the judgment until such time as the revised text of the opinions of the judges is available. Nor is it possible to state whether there will be an appeal to the Privy Council. That is a point which will have to be very carefully considered, and, since it is clear that the St. John people should not be expected—even if they could afford—to bear the entire expense of such an appeal, it must be considered in the light of the judgment of the various branches of the service throughout the Dominion. It is regrettable, indeed, that the proposed federation of the service had not been accomplished in time to deal with the matter.

An interesting feature of the judgment of the court is found in the fact

that at least two of the judges failed to see that that interpretation of the Australian Commonwealth Act, by the Privy Council, in the case of Webb vs. Outrim, could afford any governing rule for an interpretation of the B.N.A. Act. In view of the fact that the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was based upon the judgment of the Privy Council, the average layman will be at a loss to know where he is at.

The hour of going to press followed so closely the handing down of the judgment that THE CIVILIAN is unable to give its readers anything more than the following brief summary of the opinions of two or three of the judges composing the court:

"No provision is found in the B.N.A. Act exclusively vesting in its parliament or withdrawing from the provincial legislatures the power of taxing incomes earned within the state whether by Dominion officials or not.

\* \* \* Upon the true interpretation of the B.N.A. Act the power of direct taxation within the province as to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes having been given to the provincial legislatures and the 125th section of the same Act having exempted the lands and property of the Dominion from liability to taxation, the argument seeking to read into the power a further prohibition, and an implied one, cannot prevail, but the fair and reasonable construction of the words conferring the power must be held to include resident Dominion officials and their salaries as well as all other residents.

"It is a fundamental principle that must be observed in the exercise of any municipal power of taxation, or otherwise, that it must be exercised uniformly and without discrimination of persons or corporations, or classes. Such had been the exposition of municipal law in this country before Confederation. \* \* \* It seems, therefore, hard to conceive of it being intended that there should be implied to municipal institutions in the pro-

vince that there must be one class which was to have this partial discrimination reserved in its favor."  
\* \* \*

"Then why, if incomes be taxable, should not the salary of the civil servant be so also? If we assume the salary is given for a civil servant to live upon, then must we not suppose he has been given it to bear the burden of the daily necessary expenses of living." \* \* \*

"Surely, at least, in the absence of express declaration of the Dominion to the contrary, it must be assumed that, at all events in those cases where the civil servant is prohibited from earning by other means of livelihood than his salary, the Dominion has given or intended to give a sufficient salary to meet the ordinary expenses of living, and that not to the extent of a single cent is the Dominion servant to live upon the products of the labour or incomes of his fellow townsmen." \* \* \*

"Notwithstanding the array of judicial authority supporting and following the judgment in the Leprohon case, it cannot be found that it proceeded upon a correct interpretation of the B.N.A. Act."

### THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Applications for membership are coming in at a most encouraging pace and the success of the Society is now assured.

The manager, Mr. H. LeB. Ross, has been formally bonded by a guarantee company, and, since the Society is proceeding without incorporation, the bond has been made payable to three trustees, consisting of the President and Vice-President of the Society, and Mr. J. M. Courtney, formerly Deputy Minister of Finance.

The first loan was made at a meeting of the Board of Credit held last week, when the rates of interest were fixed. They are as follows: For a

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The Society offers exceptional facilities to those who desire to deposit their savings in small weekly or monthly instalments. A number of the ladies of the service have already opened accounts with the manager, and it is hoped that their example will be followed by many others.

Application forms and copies of the constitution may be obtained from the manager, to whom letters may be addressed at 360 Gilmour street. Persons desiring to consult the manager personally may do so on Monday and Friday of each week, between 4.15 and 6.00 p.m., at the offices of the Office Specialty Co., 143 Sparks street.

### THE CO-OPERATIVE COAL PURCHASE.

The Coal Committee has encountered an unexpected delay in receipts of coal from the mine as a result of the drought which has prevailed during the past six weeks in Pennsylvania. Several mines, including the one from which the civil service supply is being obtained, have been forced to shut down, either partially or totally, from lack of water, and orders generally

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have been delayed in consequence. The Buffalo agents of the mine report that they are urging the need of expeditious action upon the mine owners, and that conditions will improve after the first week of October. At least a fortnight's delay, however, will be incurred through these unpreventable conditions.

Though no new orders are now desired by the committee, there will probably be a few extra tons available toward the end of the month or later, upon the final distribution and adjustment of orders. Details in this connection will be published later.

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### A BALLADE OF MYSTERIE.

*By Mercurio.*

The mysteries of the past are dark,  
The secrets of the future deep;  
Time will not wake, howe'er we bark,  
She swallows facts and falls asleep.  
I do not wish to pry and peep  
Beyond or horn or ivory gate;  
But I should like to know a heap  
Just what is meant by Section Eight.

I range at night through street and park,  
Long vigils with the moon I keep;  
The milkman comes, in lieu of lark,  
To warn me I am losing sleep.  
In vain I count the vaulting sheep,  
The breakfast bell ne'er finds me late;  
But still no voice from out the deep  
Tells what is meant by Section Eight.

The cubic content of the Ark,  
The yards a kangaroo can leap,  
The size of Alderny and Sark,  
Are facts I never care to reap.  
I let the planets viewless sweep,  
Nor long to know an atom's weight.  
One thing I pray for, as I weep,  
Oh! what is meant by Section Eight?

Is there not here some man of mark,  
Of reading wide, of wisdom deep,  
Some deputy or senior clerk,  
Who holds this knowledge in his keep?  
As 'umble as Uriah Heep  
To such a man I duck my pate,  
If he but tell,—oh, words are cheap,—  
Just what is meant by Section Eight.

### L'ENVOI

Prime Minister, to thee I creep;  
Thy smile is eloquent with Fate.  
Resolve this riddle dark and deep—  
Come, what *is* meant by Section Eight?

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## THE CANADIAN POSTAL SERVICE — PAST AND PRESENT.

By W. A. Code.

(Continued from the last issue of *The Civilian*.)

A source of trouble, and one that reduced the revenue largely, was produced by the excessive rates of postage, which had the effect of diverting a great portion of the correspondence

from its legitimate channel to private means of mail conveyance.

When in 1867 the scattered portions of this country were united into one grand confederation, Canada's Postal Service assumed a new aspect, and her development in this particular—as in other respects—was rapid and continuous.

In order to show the growth and expansion of the service during twenty years including the fiscal year ended June 1887, the following comparative statement by decades is given:—

Fiscal year.	No. of Post Offices.	No. of Money Order Offices.	Amount of Money Orders issued.	No. of Savings Bank Offices.	Deposited during fiscal year.	Amount of deposits and interest to credit on same.
1887....	7,534	933	\$10,328,984.	415	\$8,272,041.	\$19,497,750.
1897....	9,191	1,349	\$12,987,230.	779	\$8,223,000.	\$32,380,829.
1907*....	15,170	3,718	\$42,880,130.	1,390	\$11,737,644.	\$63,270,609.

Fiscal year.	Actual railway track mileage used for mail purposes.	Total annual mileage performed by railway.	No. of letters posted annually.	Value of Issue of postage stamps, &c.	Gross Revenue for fiscal year.
1887....	10,953	11,298,346	74,300,000	\$2,577,714.	\$2,603,255.
1897....	14,780	15,118,526	123,830,000	\$4,332,700.	\$4,322,423.
1907*....	27,755	23,534,146	364,094,666	\$7,952,464.	\$8,713,457.

\*Note.—The figures given for 1907 are based on those shown in the P. M. G's Report for the nine months ended 31st March, '07 (the fiscal year having been changed), three months additional having been added at the same ratio of increase, which will be found well within the mark.

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Necessarily, there must be much "detail" in connection with Canada's postal progress omitted from the foregoing, and much that might acceptably be included, such as registered matter, free delivery, post cards, etc., etc., but enough has been supplied, it is hoped, to sufficiently demonstrate the purpose of this paper.

Of the general growth in the postal service in the Dominion, the expansion in the postage stamp issue might be taken as a fair and trustworthy index. It is significant to observe that the figures representing the value of the issue of postage stamps and those showing the revenue for the fiscal years stated, show a marked similarity in amount, thus exemplifying that the Postage Stamp Branch produces almost the sole revenue of the Department. In this connection, the following paragraph in the report of the Postmaster General for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907, is of interest:

"The stamp issue during the period covered by this report shows a marked and steadily growing increase over that of the like period of the preceding year. For the nine months ended 31st March, 1907, the issue represented in value a total of \$5,964,347.75, and in quantity a total of 329,189,095 pieces,—which, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year, shows a growth of \$696,363.25, or 13 1/5 per cent. in the value, and of 40,755,253 pieces, or 14 per cent. in the volume of the output."

For the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1908, in all branches of the Department's service, but more particularly in the Postage Stamp Branch the figures are startlingly significant of a vastly increased volume of public business. It is expected that the total value of postage stamps, &c., issued will exceed 8½ millions of dollars. The actual figures, however, will not

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become available until embodied in the report of the Postmaster General to Parliament.

Before leaving this phase of the subject it may be said that in addition to the Money Order and Savings Bank transactions above tabulated, Postal Notes to the number of 1,912,885, the aggregate value of which for 1906-1907 (9 mos.) amounted to \$4,035,823.55 were paid, thus illustrating the advantage of this convenient mode of transmission of small amounts of money by the people; a departure which affected the Money Order system for a time, but which to-day is much in excess of any previous figures. (Postal Notes were first introduced in 1898, the amounts for which they were issued being from 20c to \$5.00.)

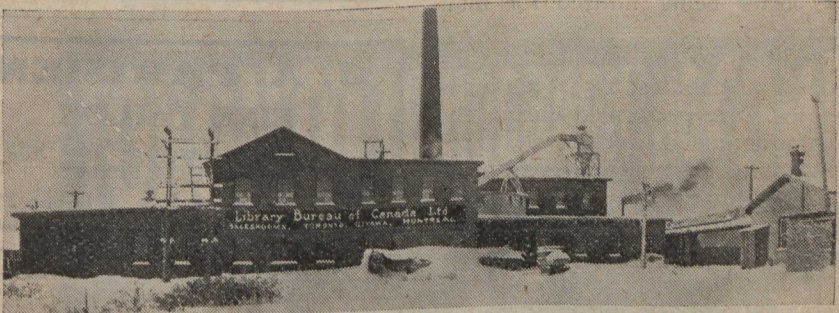
Canada's Railway Post Office dates from 1854, when an R.P.O. service was put into operation between Niagara Falls and London — a distance

of 120 miles. In 1855 and 1856 the projection of the Grand Trunk Railway System westward from Montreal afforded further facilities for advancing mail service by railway.

The Railway Mail Service of Canada is under the immediate direction of a Controller and nine Superintendents; the Controller being located at Ottawa—the Capital—and the Superintendents at points in the Dominion from whence they direct and supervise the operation of the service coming under their respective jurisdictions, the Superintendents receiving in all cases involving special instructions orders from the Controller at Ottawa. The existing system of control of this Branch of the Department was inaugurated in 1897.

A memorable epoch in the mail service of Canada was signalized on the 28th June, 1885, when the first through train on the Canadian Pacific Railway left Montreal for the

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Pacific coast, a distance of 2,906 miles. This service, with the already existing railway connection between Halifax and Montreal by the Intercolonial system (a government railway) afforded a daily line of R.P.O. service through distinctly Canadian territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, almost 4,000 miles.

As one of the many definite results of this splendid achievement in railway enterprise, direct transmission of correspondence between Canada and Japan and China by certain steamships plying between Vancouver, B. C., and the Eastern countries mentioned was established. Following this other countries of the East have since been brought closer to Canada and the Mother Land in the sense implied by a more rapid and efficient postal service—a factor of prime importance to a country's weal.

Along with the Canadian Pacific, the two other largest railway systems which have furnished to the people of Canada modern mail facilities are the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial, about 3,000 of the former and 1,200 miles of the latter being utilized for mail purposes.

In addition to the mileage of railways and post routes, 1,512,502 miles of service were performed during the nine months ended 31st March, 1907, to offices situated contiguous to ports of call of steamers plying in the inland waters of Canada. This service, together with that operated under subsidy to the Mother Country and her possessions, and also to foreign lands, tends to magnify the extent and importance of the Canadian Postal Service in proportion to Canada's place and position amongst the other nations of the world.

In providing and satisfying the demand for efficient mail service to all parts of Canada's great North West, and within recent years to the gold fields of the Kootenay district and Yukon Territory, the Post Office Department has grappled with an undertaking which has taxed its resources,

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but happily with a large measure of success. These districts now enjoy a very efficient mail service considering the difficulties attached thereto.

The early policy of the Mother Country towards the colonies in the inauguration of quick mail service, which has done so much to bind the Empire together, had not been forgotten by colonials, and it is through the progressiveness of Canada along the same lines that the people of the United Kingdom—as well as many of the colonies—now enjoy what is known as the “Inter-Imperial Penny Postage.” To Canada’s ex-Postmaster General the initiative in this great step toward Empire solidarity can be attributed, the success of which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Although the adoption of the 2c. rate throughout Canada and the Empire caused a marked reduction in postal revenue, as anticipated, notwithstanding this loss of revenue the deficit for the first year of its adoption was much less than that of the pre-

vious year—a practical result of a decreased rate of postage to the people.

On the 7th March, 1903, the domestic rate of postage was made applicable to newspapers and other periodicals posted in Canada for transmission to Great Britain, an arrangement which has done much to further cement the bond between the Mother Country and her colony Canada, by conveying and fostering a more intimate knowledge of things Canadian to our brothers and sisters beyond the sea.

In concluding this paper, although much has had to be omitted, reference may fitly be made to the reduction in the drop letter rate of postage, which went into effect on the 10th August last, from 2c. to 1c. in cities where free letter carrier service is established. This step, it is confidently hoped, will, as in similar instances in the past, whilst giving the people of the Dominion a much coveted concession, prove to be, in the near future, a financial gain to the Department.

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## MEDITATIONS OF A MUSE.

By Demosthenes.

### The Catharsis of Courage.

"Audaces fortuna juvat."

In the Civil Service of Canada just at this climacteric of its existence probably no virtue is more required than that mentioned in the heading of this humble disquisition.

If corruption in political life, in civil administration, and in the governance of our country generally are to be ousted from our midst, then courage of the highest order will be essential.

Courage on the part of many of the country's servants will no doubt be called for in the months to come, and it will be courage of the first water.

It will take courage to remain in honourable poverty when one sees others grow rich maybe by doubtful honesty.

It will take courage to say "No" when everybody else perchance says "Yes" on a question in which you may not see eye to eye with the crowd.

To do one's duty in silence and obscurity, perhaps, while others prosper, although neglecting obligations; to stand firmly erect while others fawn for praise or promotion; to stand alone; be out-voted; beaten; ridiculed; misjudged; these demand true courage.

Should custom dictate, or fashion demand conformity, it takes pluck to withstand and be ostracised.

Not to bend the knee to popular prejudice, but if duty asks it to espouse an unpopular cause,—this requires high courage.

It is easy to prevaricate and dodge an issue, but it requires a man to face the music and bear the responsibility of mistakes.

Look the world in the eyes. "Quit ye like men, be strong."

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Heed not criticism, adverse or favorable; do your duty regardless of the approval or disapproval of the world, the flesh or the devil, and all three will admire you for your courage.

Be not afraid of assuming responsibility; do and dare, and take on your shoulders the risk of failure which requires great courage generally.

With an ample stock of this moral commodity, a man is capable of anything; and all things serve a brave soul.

Thousands die every year in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort.

Execute your resolutions immediately, for procrastination is the thief of time.

Waste no time in crossing bridges before you come to them, nor dream of obstacles which may never materialize.

Turn your back on the world and it will bruise your heel, but show a bold front and it will place its head beneath your foot.

The faith of a good man in his abilities can accomplish all things, to the moving of mountains.

The magnetism of a courageous man is infectious, his intrepidity creates an epidemic of the same quality, and the world is influenced beneficially.

Develop the spirit of courage and the whole temper of your life will be transformed, and you will be assisting to revolve the world; your country will be advanced; your soul will be purified; and when you shuffle off this mortal coil both the material you leave behind and the spiritual you assume will have gained by this unravelling of your true nature.

"Whatever people may think of you, do that which you believe to be right. Be alike indifferent to censure or praise."—Pythagoras.

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**CREMATION OF SAM Mc-  
GEE.**

BY ROBERT W. SERVICE.

*THERE are strange things done in the mid-  
night sun*

*By the men who toil for gold;  
The Arctic trails have their secret tales  
That would make your blood run cold;  
The Northern Lights have seen queer sights;  
But the queerest they ever did see  
Was that night on the marge of Lake Lebarge  
I cremated Sam McGee.*

Now Sam McGee was from Tennessee where  
the cotton blooms and blows.

Why he left his home in the South to roam  
round the Pole God only knows.

He was always cold, but the land of gold  
seemed to hold him like a spell;

Though he'd often say in his homely way that  
he'd "sooner live in hell."

On a Christmas Day we were mushing our  
way over the Dawson trail,

Talk of your cold! through the parka's fold it  
stabbed like a driven nail.

If our eyes we'd close then the lashes froze,  
till sometimes we could'nt see;

It wasn't much fun, but the only one to whim-  
per was Sam McGee.

And that very night as we lay packed tight  
in our robes beneath the snow,

And the dogs were fed, and the stars o'er-  
head were dancing heel and toe,

He turned to me, and, "Cap," says he, "I'll  
cash in this trip, I guess;

And if I do, I'm asking that you wont refuse  
my last request."

Well, he seemed so low that I could'nt say  
no; then he says with a sort of moan:

"Its the cursèd cold, and it's got right hold  
till I'm chilled clean through to the  
bone.

Yet 'tain't being dead, its my awful dread of  
the icy grave that pains;

So I want you to swear that, foul or fair,  
you'll cremate my last remains."

A pal's last need is a thing to heed, so I  
swore I would not fail;

And we started on at the streak of dawn, but  
God! he looked ghastly pale.

He crouched on the sleigh, and he raved all  
day of his home in Tennessee;

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And before nightfall a corpse was all that  
was left of Sam McGee.

There was'ut a breath in that land of death  
and I hurried, horror driven,  
With a corpse half-hid that I could'nt get rid  
because of a promise given;  
It was lashed to the sleigh, and it seemed to  
say: You may tax your brawn and  
brains,  
But you promised true, and it's up to you to  
cremate those last remains."

Now a promise made is a debt unpaid, and  
the trail has its own stern code.  
In the days to come, though my lips were  
dumb, in my heart how I cursed that load.  
In the long, long night, by the lone firelight  
while the huskies, round in a ring,  
Howled out their woes to the homeless snows;  
O God! how I loathed the thing.

And every day that quiet clay seemed to  
heavy and heavier grow;  
And on I went, though the dogs were spent  
and the grub was getting low;  
The trail was bad, and I felt half mad, but I  
swore I would not give in;

And I'd often sing to the hateful thing, and it  
hearkened with a grin.

Till I came to the marge of Lake Lebarge,  
and a derelict there lay;  
It was jammed in the ice, but I saw in a trice  
it was called the "Alice May."  
And I looked at it, and I thought a bit, and I  
looked at my frozen chum:  
Then, "Here," said I, with a sudden cry, "is  
my cre ma- tor-eum!"

Some planks I tore from the cabin floor, and  
I lit the boiler fire;  
Some coal I found that was lying around,  
and I heaped the fuel higher;  
The flames just soared, and the furnace  
roared—such a blaze you seldom see;  
And I burrowed a hole in the glowing coal,  
and I stuffed in Sam McGee.

Then I made a hike, for I didn't like to hear  
him sizzle so;  
And the heavens scowled, and the huskies  
howled, and the wind began to blow.  
It was icy cold, but the hot sweat rolled down  
my cheeks, and I don't know why;

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And the greasy smoke in an inky cloak went  
streaking down the sky.

I do not know how long in the snow I wrest-  
led with grisly fear;

But the stars came out and they danced  
about ere again I ventured near,

I was sick with dread, but I bravely said:  
"I'll just take a peep inside.

I guess he's cooked, and it's time I looked,"  
then the door I opened wide—

And there sat Sam, looking cool and calm in  
the heart of the furnace roar;

And he wore a smile you could see a mile,  
and he said: "Please close that door.

It's fine in here, but I greatly fear you'll let  
in the cold and storm—

Since I left Plumtree, down in Tennessee, it's  
the first time I've been warm."

*There are strange things done in the midnight  
sun*

*By the men who toil for gold:*

*The Arctic trails have their secret tales*

*That would make your blood run cold;*

*The Northern Lights have seen queer sights,*

*But the queerest they ever did see*

*Was that night on the marge of Lake Lebarge*

*I cremated Sam McGee.*

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

By C. F. Street, M.A.

The title "Civil Service" is applied to the staffs of officers, clerks, and employees in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada.

There are about fourteen departments; and each of them has an Honourable Minister of the Crown presiding as the Head, and a Deputy Minister to direct as the permanent manager.

Each department has charge of an important branch of business relating to the public affairs of the Dominion and to its expenditure and revenue. Thus the civil service has very responsible and intellectual duties entrusted to it, which demand the employment of expert officers, intelligent clerks, and trustworthy employees.

Learned professions, scientists, and specialists are represented in the service; its offices requiring, in some cases, Barristers-at-Law, Attorneys, Military and Civil Engineers, Officers of the Artillery; in others, Architects,

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cheque,  
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The relations of the civil service to the Executive Government of the Dominion, the grave importance of its miscellaneous duties, its direct connection with the Honourable Ministers of the Cabinet, tend to confer on the service special respectability and dignity, and to attract to its high offices men pre-eminent in their professions, persons of culture and learning.

Judging from the reports of the numerous candidates who present themselves before the Board of Examiners of the civil service, and of the many applications to the Honourable Ministers for appointment to the lower grades and to the third and junior classes, it would seem that the service has great attractions to the young men and maidens of the cities, towns and counties throughout the Dominion.

Whilst the civil service may have its attractions for young men who have just completed their education at school or college, it has also its counter charms, so to speak, which are discovered only by those who have been for some years in the employ of the Government.

*The Civil Service List*, annually published, shows that men who had been appointed third or second class clerks, have been in the service ten, fifteen, twenty, and even thirty years without any advance; their stationary lot being, not the result of negligence or want of the requisite qualification, but of circumstances beyond their control. Other men who had been promoted, after years of delay, to the first class clerkship, have no hope of anything higher; they have reached the goal of their race in life and will be in a subservient position to the end of their days.

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There are only a limited number of chief clerks attached to each department, who have received their promotion either from long service or from being pronounced partisans.

It is something very unusual for a chief clerk to be raised to the office of a Deputy Minister, but we have recently had pleasing exceptions to this rule in the case of the Department of Finance and of the Auditor-General's office.

Thus, it is evident that the civil service is not a desirable vocation for a young man who is enterprising, ambitious, and determined by hard work, study, and perseverance, to climb from the lowest rung of his profession in life to the highest. An aspiring, talented young man finds in the civil service that his hands are tied, his energy restrained, his schemes snubbed; he is, as it were, attached to a chain, which permits him to go so far and no further. Moreover, he dare not be too officious or more observing than his superior officer; he must never forget his subservient position, the consciousness of which is occasionally forced upon him in a humiliating manner.

How different are the surroundings and prospects of an energetic, "live" man outside of the civil service! He has in view numerous vacancies, occupations, professions, opportunities, which have more scope, more money, higher honours in prospect, than are associated with any clerkship in the service of the Government. If he be a moral, temperate, industrious, and enterprising man with education such as the civil service clerks usually possess, he will be a happier, better man, with more self-respect, more freedom of action, than he would

be as a clerk checked by fixed hours, by departmental laws, by rules of precedence, and by political influence.

Look at the stagnant position of a second or third class clerk of the civil service. He has no immediate prospect of promotion through extra labour. His daily routine of work dwarfs his intellect unless he is a student after official hours; his life from year to year presents no opportunities for brightening his prospects, no hope of change for the better; like a piece of machinery, he is in a groove which limits the work to be done. If he be a married man, with a family and increasing expenses, in vain does he put forth greater efforts to meet emergencies; his only remedy is self-denial, economy and patience.

However, there are certain privileges connected with the civil service which, in a few respects, may be some compensation for the limited income and stationary position.

The respectable association of the civil service is a very great attraction to those seeking admission to the lower grade or third class clerkships. Being under the control of the Governor in Council, having an Honourable Minister at the head, are circumstances which imply respectability and integrity and give an employee or clerk a certain standing in a community.

Again, in the service, men are not exposed to that intense rivalry which prevails throughout the various houses of business or among professional men, a competition which demands much anxiety and watchfulness.

Notwithstanding all those offsets in favour of the civil service, it is evident that an energetic, capable and ambitious young man makes a mistake

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in the choice of a vocation when he seeks admission to a third class clerkship of the civil service; he thereby limits his progress in the world, will meet with continued disappointment, and in all probability will never attain either distinction or wealth.

Still, there are persons especially adapted to a civil service clerkship, persons of quiet temperament, unambitious, contented with a small income so long as it is certain, who are not extravagant in their habits, not luxurious in their tastes, and who have neither the ability nor the wish to fill a position more responsible than a third or junior second class clerkship.

### ATHLETICS.

"Oh pardon me if I am meek and gentle with these butchers."

Thus soliloquized Mark Anthony over the murdered body of Julius Caesar. The athletic moralist might

do well to assume such an attitude towards the lacrosse players in Vancouver who have recently given an exhibition that will further contribute to the vitiation of all that is good in Canadian sportsmanship. In a game between the Westminster team, holders of the Minto Cup, and the Vancouver team on Sept. 28, a free fight took place between thirty players and officials. The account of the official recorder of the game is confined to a recital of rotten eggs, revolvers and blood. What the recording angel has set down none know save Heaven. While one might be meek and gentle with the youthful players who are what their environment has made them, what leniency can be extended to their managers who have permitted to grow, even if they have not fostered, the sordid passions at the bottom of this riot? What tolerance can be exercised towards the trustees of the professional hockey and lacrosse cups who by the raising of one finger, by the insertion of one simple and fundamental rule, could end forever the



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careers of objectionable athletes? Surely the name of the Viceroy of India, who was so recently amongst us, should be protected from the odium of connection with such affairs as that in Vancouver, and such as happen only too often nearer home. Surely the trustees themselves would not care to have their names associated with scenes of this kind quite aside from the responsibility they lie under to the Canadian people which is a matter of no small moment. God send to the cup trustees at as early a date as possible a due regard for the onus of responsibility they must assume in that the clubs playing for these cups set the examples which are copied by successive generations of young Canadians. The establishment and maintenance of higher standards in the games that attract their thousands of spectators will be welcomed by patriotic Canadians, and particularly by the C.S.A.A.A. which must curb its aspirations for greater things until such time as this happy issue is consummated.

\* \* \*

The first annual field and track athletic meet of the C. S. Athletic Association took place on the grounds of the Ottawa Cricket Club on Sept. 26th. The smoothness and facility with which the events were run off and the absence of friction or dispute have been generally commented upon and reflect much honor upon Mr. Frank Williamson, the sponsor of the meet, and his loyal assistants. In referring to the committee-men of these sports, the services of the sub-committee, one or more from each department, who so enthusiastically seconded the chairman and executive in the preliminary arrangements should be especially remembered by those who enjoyed the games.

The work of the field officers is worthy of commendation. Three officials of sister athletic clubs were unavoidably prevented at the last moment from officiating, and the association had to rely largely upon

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its own members, who though not graduates in athletic laws, applied themselves with great intelligence to the difficult task. The thanks of the association are due to Professor Shortt and Messrs. Finlay, Hurd and Gowing for services rendered on a very busy afternoon.

The following is a complete list of all who donated cups in response to the appeal made by Mr. Williamson:

- His Excellency the Earl Grey.
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
- Sir Frederick Borden.
- Sir C. Fitzpatrick.
- Sir J. Hanbury-Williams.
- Hon. Geo. P. Graham.
- Hon. W. S. Fielding.
- Hon. Sydney Fisher.
- Hon. R. Lemieux.
- Hon. Clifford Sifton.
- Hon. R. L. Borden.
- Dr. W. L. McKenzie King.
- T. C. Boville.
- J. B. Hunter.
- F. Pedley.
- F. C. T. O'Hara.
- W. J. Gerald.
- G. J. Desbarats.
- J. McDougald.
- R. Boudreau.
- A. Fripp, M.L.A.
- Dr. J. L. Chabot.
- A. W. Fraser.
- Robt. Stewart.

And another who wishes to remain anonymous, making grand total of 25 cups.

The number of points made by departments exclusive of the relay race, tug-of-war, veterans' and ladies' races, is as follows:—

Interior .....	51
Trade and Commerce .....	13
P. O. D. ....	10
Militia .....	6
State and P. P. & S. ....	5
Railways .....	5
Finance .....	3
Customs .....	3
Marine .....	3
	—
	99

Civil servants who have played in games elsewhere and in other organizations will recall the avidity of interest always shown by seniors and superiors of the participants. In school sports, the head-master and tutors take the liveliest interest, in college games the professors have been known to show an almost undignified enthusiasm. There was nothing undignified about the enthusiasm evinced by the permanent heads of departments in the first annual sports of the service. The deputy heads are slow to move as witness the alleged reorganization. Their absence from the games can only be explained on the grounds of the great lack of sympathy and understanding between the permanent heads and their staffs. This is unfortunate and to be deplored, in view of the future interests of the athletic association. The indifference shown is thought to be of such importance that the managers of THE CIVILIAN have offered a premium of one year's subscription to the person sending in the first correct answer to the following question: How many deputy heads attended the athletic meet of the Civil Service on the 26th Sept.?

The necessity of properly equipped grounds for the service was demonstrated at this first meeting. After only one month's warning 290 entries were made. An entirely new set of men were unearthed—many who have never heretofore taken part in the established games. This promises well for the games next year, when many more competitors will be expected.

R. S. Stronach was the feature of the day. Perhaps the most graceful feature of the games occurred in the standing jump. Stronach and Woodland tied at nine feet. Stronach decided to give up the contest and take second prize. Woodland, with a laudable keenness, desired to jump off. Stronach won out, but true to his word he declined the proffered first prize, and would only accept the second.

Many of the officers of the C. S. societies were in attendance at the games. The editors of THE CIVILIAN were detected moving modestly about in the crowd, endeavouring to pass themselves off as ordinary civilians.

\* \* \*

The Athletic Association should invest its reserve fund in the Savings and Loan Society by means of trustees. Together we stand.

\* \* \*

Alley-bowling, so successfully carried on last winter by Mr. Urquhart, will, it is to be hoped, have the same good management this year. There seems no hope at present of the association owning its own alleys.

#### Lawn-Bowling.

Some of the sensitive ones will soon need to wear mitts and ear-muffs as the breeze on the bowling green is a bit frosty after crossing the Ottawa on its journey from the Gatineau hills. Whether this clarified atmosphere contains the elements of perpetual youth or no, we cannot say. But certain it is that the game grows young as the season wanes; more and more find their way to the bowling greens, and for the first time this season one afternoon last week with the thermometer dangerously near the freezing point, every green was engaged, and they will accommodate 95 persons. The autumn series are nearing completion, and as the "good ones" drop out the contest becomes keener. In the rink matches President Payne in Sect. B., by some remarkable bowling, has gone through the series without defeat, with Campbell, Thomas and McCharles tied for second place with two defeats each (providing Thomas defeats Campbell in their remaining game). Thomas says he is sure to do it, and in the interest of keen sport it is to be hoped he may. It is easy to say in the "post mortem" that Morley, Thomas, Lindsay, and Allen should have beaten the President, but the fact remains that they failed, and

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through sheer tenacity Mr. Payne and his confreres have qualified to meet the winners of Sect. A for the finals.

The winner of Sect. A is still in doubt as Raby, Farrow and Kilgallin are all tied with a loss each. From this distance it looks like Farrow.

The doubles have been delayed somewhat by the rink matches, but are nearing the finals. Those left in the running at the time of writing are:

Chandler and Raby.  
Ham and Duplessis.  
Patterson and Thomas.  
Blatchley and Farrow.  
Umback and Goodspeed.

Only the experts are now left in the singles and the contest from now on should prove most interesting. Out of 64 entries, the following remain. Messrs. Stevens, McCharles, Mullin, Green, Thomas, Campbell, Mackie, Gordon, Beardsley and MacIlquham.

#### Football.

Association football in the C.S.A. A.A. is this fall developing into a series of inter-service league matches, similar to the cricket, to be played after 4.30 p.m. on the Hill.

The divisions contemplated are:—the West, East, and Langevin combined, Topographical, Militia, and a team outside these.

A win counts 2 points and a draw one each. Each team to play the others twice. The games must commence by 5 o'clock, and play will be 20 minutes each way; any team not ready to play at this time will default.

Men must be clothed in suitable football apparel, though football boots are not absolutely compulsory.

All wishing to play "soccer" are requested to send in their names to any of the committee. Only members of the C.S.A.A.A. will be allowed to participate in games.

The following are the officers looking after football in the service:

Chairman—F. H. H. Williamson.  
West, East and Langevin—C. B. Patten and H. Renwick.

Militia—J. Symons and W. Belsey.

Topographical Surveys—R. S. Stronach and B. Dawson.

Outside—H. J. Heygate and R. B. Farrell.

The Civil Service soccer 1st eleven is a very excellent one, and so confident are the officers of giving any other team in Canada at least a good game that they have challenged for the Bigg's cup, and on Saturday the 17th inst. play the champions for the trophy.

The popularity of Association football, which draws its millions every Saturday in the Old Country, and which has spread to the States where hundreds of clubs have sprung up in the last few years, seems to be extending to the Dominion, and the civil service are manfully pioneering this comparatively new game in Eastern Canada, which is easy of comprehension and is essentially a spectators' game, and should become very popular in the Capital.

The following is the schedule for the C. S. Association Football League:—

Thursday, Oct. 8th — Topographical vs. W., E. and Langevin.

Friday, Oct. 9th — Militia vs. Outside.

Monday, Oct. 12th — W., E. and L. vs. Militia.

Tuesday, Oct. 13th — Outside vs. Topographical.

Wednesday, Oct. 14th — W., E. and L. vs. Outside.

Thursday, Oct. 15th — Topographical vs. Militia.

Friday, Oct. 16th — W., E. and L. vs. Topographical.

Monday, Oct. 19th — Outside vs. Militia.

Tuesday, Oct. 20th — Militia vs. W., E. and L.

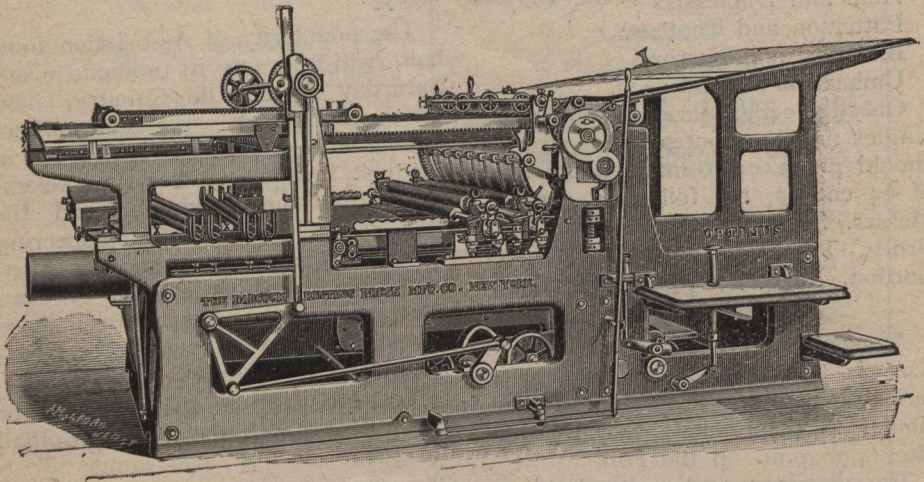
Wednesday, Oct. 21st — Topographical vs. Outside.

Thursday, Oct. 22nd — Outside vs. W., E. and L.

Friday, Oct. 23rd — Militia vs. Topographical.

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