

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER 3, 1913.

No. 12

Railway Mail Service Salaries.

A Letter from Saskatchewan.

The Civilian, in the last number, dealt with the salary schedules of the Outside Customs service on the basis of present low schedules, compared with the specacular increase in the expenses of living. As occasion serves, it is the purpose of the editors to similarly deal with other services. Among these will be Messengers and Lower Grades of the Inside Service, and Inland Revenue, Post Office and other branches of the Outside Service. The letter published herewith deals tentatively with salary conditions in the great Railway Mail Service.

Moose Jaw, Sept. 24th, 1913.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I read with great interest the "Outside Service" letter in your last issue. The idea that the Federation is dominated by the Inside Division, is very prevalent out here in the West.

Time and time again I have swung discussion round to this topic, only to be met with, "What chance would the 'Railway Mail Service' have to get their grievances forwarded, the Inside Division have enough troubles of their own" This is no doubt very true.

The points being brought to the attention of the "powers that be," in connection with the Railway Mail Service, are, unless a person is very well acquainted with his subject, hard to understand. The manner in which salary, provisional allowance, and mileage are mixed up, and set up one against the other is astonishing.

By the amendment to the Post Office Act of 1911, a Railway Mail clerk on appointment receives a salary of \$500 per year, doing one year on probation, if he passes his case examination satisfactorily, he receives his permanent appointment at \$600 per year. The provisional al-

lowance of \$120 per year is also given. There then follows annual increases of \$100 per year until he reaches a salary of \$800, (subject to taking a 90% case examination), when the annual increases become \$50 per year to the maximum of \$1,400. At the same time the Provisional Allowance is reduced from \$120 per year, to 10% of the salary, that is \$80, when we receive \$800 per year, \$85 when receiving \$850 and so on right down the years, until our salary is \$1,200, when we again come into the \$120 per year provisional allowance which stays there until the maximum, and then we lose it altogether.

The position is this, Mr. "A" is now drawing a salary of $\$700 + \$120 = \$820$. Next year he gets $\$800 + \$80 = \$880$, an increase of \$60, yet the Act states he will receive \$100 increase that year.

We put forward this claim,—that if a man needs the full provisional allowance, when he is receiving \$700 or \$1,200 per year, he should still be getting the same allowance during the ten years he is working, at a salary between those figures. When this hits a man, he has been in the service four years, from then to the time he is getting \$1,200 per year, he

is at his best, and doing the best work. It has been the experience of this division to lose most of its best clerks for that same reason. They will not study to make 90% in an examination to be given \$50 annual increase, and be docked on their provisional allowance, and who can blame them. As a matter of fact a clerk is considered amongst ourselves pretty poor if he cannot make 95%, as we claim that though the youngest division in the Railway Mail Service, we stand second to none in point of efficiency. The reason why we receive a smaller provisional allowance and why it is even made smaller is said to be because the Railway Mail clerks receive mileage, and the other departments do not. But Mr. Editor, any member of any other branch being sent out on the road on duty, puts in an expense account, to cover the trip. As the Railway Mail clerks are continually on the road, an expense account every trip would cause quite a lot of unnecessary labor, so it is computed that 1c per mile, between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. and 1/2c per mile between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. would cover these expenses. It has been my experience, however, that this sum, averaging \$25 per month is entirely inadequate out in this part of the world. If the cost of living has advanced as your correspondent "Outside Service" states 14% in the last two years, how much more necessary it is to increase the provisional allowance, instead of decreasing it?

To cover the deficiency, we have asked that the "Provisional allowance," to railway mail clerks in the West, be \$180 per year, and that the annual increase be \$100 per year, all the time until the maximum is reached. In the event of this being granted, it will benefit those clerks who were receiving \$500 per year when the Act of 1911 came into force, and these clerks, who have had to teach, and watch over the newcomers, and have been held responsible for any

mistakes, which, in common with every section of humanity, often occur in the Mail Service.

We put forward our claim, on the ground that the clerks have upheld the efficiency of the service in the past, and have produced the goods, and we hold that a system, which will continue to lose men after about four years' service, when they are at their best, is from the point of economy, a very poor one.

Also we claim that associating together for the advancement of the clerks, will tend to raise the efficiency of the service, as we are brought into touch with the clerks on distant runs, and as a means of education this is something which will benefit the clerks and the Civil Service as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

R. HERROD,
(Railway Mail Clerk).

THE POLYGLOT BIRD.

O'Toole was passing a bird store when this sign caught his eye:

"Step In. A Bargain Today. An Elephant Poll Parrot Which Speaks Seven languages, for Sale."

O'Toole went in. "What are ye askin' for the bird?" he asked.

"One dollar, and it's a sacrifice," said the dealer.

"You're on," said O'Toole, "Put the beast in a cage and send it out to Mrs. Ellen O'Toole, to the Shamrock Apartments on the Drive." "Then he continued on his way to work. He could hardly wait to get home, so anxious was he to try the parrot out on the language thing, and when the whistle blew he was the first man out. Running home, he rushed in upon his wife and exclaimed, with face aglow: "Did the bird come, Illin?"

"It did, Dinny, and it's stuffed, baked and ready for ye, but I'm tellin' ye, Dinny, there's no more than a pick on the thing."

"Ye cooked it?" screamed O'Toole.

"Sure," said Mrs. O'Toole.

"'Twasn't to be killed, Illin," cried O'Toole. "Sure, the poor green thing was a present to ye—'twas a talking parrot! The bird could spake sivin languages!"

"Well, why the blazes didn't it say something?" said Mrs. O'Toole—Montreal Herald.

An Interesting Question.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Dears Sirs,—Can you give any reason *why* an extra one per centum is added towards the superannuation fund when a civil servant takes out insurance with the Insurance Department? It is impossible for me to see any connection between civil service insurance and the superannuation fund. Even supposing the rates of the insurance are not adequate, which is a mere supposition, why should the extra per centum be added to superannuation?

Your writings are an authority to the Outside service, and I would be obliged for any information you may be able to give on this question. I have tried to get it into my head, but my cranium must be thick, for it does not make an impression. Thanking you,

Fraternally,

W. W. MACVICAR,
Railway Mail Service.

Sarnia, Aug. 8th, 1913.

It is not an easy matter to get an official declaration in reply to Mr. MacVicar's question. General impressions have been formed on the subject somewhat to the following effect:—The deductions made on account of the first superannuation act, viz., 2% and 1¼%, were considered too low for the benefits conferred, and on April 1, 1893, an amendment was made to the act making the deduction 3½% and 3%. As an indemnification to those compelled to pay the larger rates, the government instituted its civil service insurance policy, which became law on April 1, 1893, the same day the increased superannuation rates took effect. It is supposed that the government considered that those paying the lesser fees not to be eligible for this privilege on equal terms with those paying the greater fees, and imposed the super-tax of 1%.. This extra charge has apparently not been justified or even discussed by any government since 1893, and its withdrawal has been requested by the federation. The extra 1% is credited to the Insurance Fund, not to Superannuation.—[EDS.]

ALONG THE LINE.

A New Customs Association.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Gentlemen,—I beg to advise you that a Civil Service Association has recently been organized at the Port of Edmonton to be known as the Northern Alberta Customs Association.

A final organization meeting was held on the 24th of July at which a Constitution was adopted and officers for the current year were elected. I enclose you a copy of our Constitution as adopted and following is a list of the officers for the current year:

Hon. President, J. W. Shera.
Hon. Vice-President, A. B. Sowter.

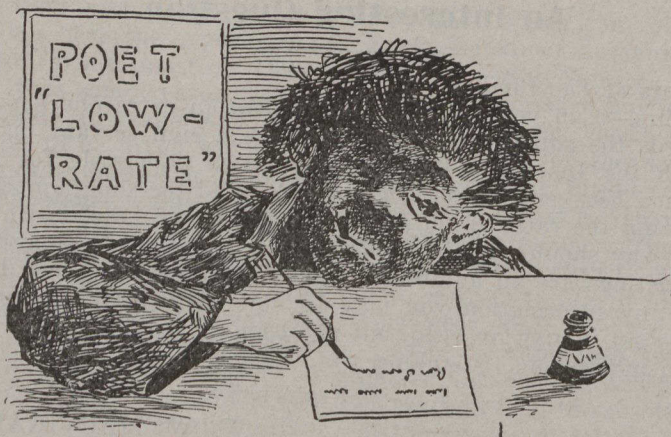
President, John Rea.
Vice-President, Wm. Parish.
Sec.-Treasurer, F. Lumsden.

Executive Com., A. A. Johnston, J. Carmichael, J. W. Duke, A. H. Elliott, N. J. Sparge, G. W. Elliott.

At our last meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. A. B. Sowter for his work in the organization of this Association.

I enclose cheque for \$5.00 for five yearly subscriptions to your paper in order that we may have a few copies to circulate among the members of this Association, many of whom are not as yet acquainted with this publication. These may be addressed to the Association and will be distributed. Your truly. — F. LUMSDEN, secretary-treasurer.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 16th, 1913.



Venomous Woman.

Since the day the world was finished
 And they manufactured Eve,
 Who was only a side-issue,
 Mortal man's done naught but grieve—
 Woman's spoiled his best illusions,
 Caused him sorrowing and strife,
 And I think a man's a jackass
 And a fool to take a wife.
 Eve got Adam through an apple—
 Or it may have been a quince—
 And they've tempted him with divers
 Flesh attractions ever since.
 They are schemers, fell and evil,
 Pointed thorns within his side,
 They are brainless willy-nillies
 Full of jealousy and pride.
 They are leeches—they're viragos
 Termagants, and even worse,
 They are warts upon this planet
 Barnacles upon his purse;
 They will bleed him to a finish,
 They will milk him—milk him dry,
 And they'll look when he is bankrupt
 For some other fish to fry.
 They will gamble all his lucre
 On their foppish games of whist,
 Through his pantaloons and wallet
 They will search with clutching fist;
 There is nothing on the calendar
 Of crime they ever miss,
 And like far-famed lying Judas
 They'll betray him with a kiss.
 They will feed him on their cooking—
 Bad enough to kill a cow—
 From the break of dawn till twilight
 They do naught but raise a row;
 They compell him to meander

On the bankrupt's fatal brink,
 With their "serpents tongues" and nag-
 gings
 They'd drive Gabriel to drink.
 They're a lot of plaster angels,
 Each one is a vapid Gnu,
 And the poor weak fool who gets one
 All his life has cause to rue;
 They should be out on an island
 Where no steamship ever ran—
 Forty seven million skillion
 Miles beyond the Isle of Man.
 Every husband in the country's
 Treading forty seven racks,
 He sees his total earnings placed
 Upon their ill-shaped backs;
 He is treated like a dummy
 And his lot's a Hell on E,
 How I thank the Stars above us
 I'm unfettered and I'm free.
 Let me warn you gentle brothers
 Of the swish of petty-coats;
 That the man who keeps a wife is
 Forty seven kinds of goats;
 If you're bent on suicide at all
 And want to end your life
 In agony and torture,
 Go and find yourself a wife.
 Scheming woman: why God wasted
 Adam's rib on you, to me
 Is a source of daily wonderment
 A perfect mystery.
 You're a scourge most pestilential—
 A waste of useful bone—
 And as long as you infest this globe—
 We'll groan—and groan—and groan.

“Unto The Hills.”

By Jack Cadden.

Day by day I've watched the sunset blazing in the western sky,
 Day by day I've sat and pondered as the landscape floated by;
 Reedy marsh and waving willow, curving hill and level plain,
 Each and all from out the distance linger and are gone again.
 Far behind me lies the city, and in fancy I can see
 Neath its gaudy gilt and glamour, all its pain and misery.
 Where each face is seared with scheming in the throng that hurries by,
 And the man-made charnel houses pour their poisons to the sky!
 Where each dawn is red with terror and each night is black with dread,
 And the soul is warped and twisted in the fight for daily bread.
 Day by day I drink the freshness of the great, untainted plain,
 In the dawn-dust, in the star-shine, and the vapors of the rain,
 Till I stand in holy wonder and my soul is over-awed
 With a spell that seems to filter from the very throne of God!

Cut me loose from tie and tether,—from your cities and your sin,
 Let me live where Life is sweetened by the Voice that speaks within,
 Calling forth the better manhood that is strangled in your streets,
 Living down the crimes that flourish where the paths of Commerce reach.
 There is Peace upon the prairies, there is Health amid the hills,
 There's the Mystery of the moonlight and the laughter of the rills.
 And the song of thanks that rises while the purpling shadows fall,
 Is the deep and lasting tribute to the goodness of it all.

OTTAWA C. S. SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY AND THE FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

The history of Cooperative thrift institutions, such as the C. S. S. & L. Society, goes to show that no other financial institution can stem the tide of a money stringency with the same calm assurance and wonted grace. The business statement for the last three months is really lyrical in its numbers.

Business Statement, June, July and August.

RECEIPTS.

Shares taken	\$ 275 00
Deposits made	1,162 00
Loans repaid	2,372 96
	\$3,809 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Shares withdrawn	\$ 385 00
Deposits withdrawn	1,888 08
Loans made	1,538 80
	\$3,811 88

It may be said that the months to which the above statement relates is almost always more or less of a stringency for the loan society inasmuch as so many members going on holidays feel the need of a little additional ready cash. None-the-less everything has gone with extreme smoothness and the society has been extremely successful in attending to the needs of its members. It might not be out of place here and now to give members

A Tip

as to how they can most readily and satisfactorily secure the necessary funds for next year's holidays. It is simplicity itself. Begin right now, open a savings account with the society and make regular monthly deposits. The society will pay you interest at 4% and next summer when you wish to take a holiday you will have your own money to do it with. This will be very much more satisfactory than having a loan to repay with interest at the end of your three weeks. If you are not a member get in line.

THE CIVILIAN

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 fur-
nished upon application.

Subscriptions, MSS intended for publication,
and all other communications should be
addressed to

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, Oct. 3, 1913

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

* * *

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

CO-ORDINATION.

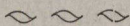
Sir George Murray, in his report to the Premier, introduced a principle of peculiar importance in discussing co-ordination of the government service. In the Public Service News column in *The Civilian* of Sept. 19th, it is noted that the federation of civil servants in Great Britain is requesting its government to undertake an enquiry into the service once every five years; the enquiry to deal with pay, hours, conditions of working, etc. This proposal does not strike us as being exceedingly progressive.

It has been stated that in the Canadian federal government, each department is a kingdom in itself, and each minister, in effect, a suzerain. Each minister is so engrossed in his own problems that he is unable to observe the co-relation between his department and others; hence arising anomalies, duplications and confusion. A well known instance of this exists in the engineering works, divided mainly between three departments. The Marine Department attends to the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Railways and Canals Department has to do with all the canals, and the Public Works manages the public works besides these.

No organization in the industrial world would be content to hold a co-ordinated survey of its component branches every five years. Instead of that, the co-ordination takes place daily, hourly. It never ceases. A chartered bank with all its branches could not succeed without absolute uniformity in administration, and this calls for close and accurate study of the system as a whole.

The government will surely be convinced by the lucid treatment of this subject by Sir George Murray, beginning at section 106 of the report. Sir George suggests a committee of deputy heads. The federation of Great Britain desires a Select Committee of the House of Commons to

perform the duties of co-ordination. The duties involved are of the highest importance. May we offer a suggestion in this regard, viz., that the members of the cabinet without portfolio be constituted a permanent board to study the problems of the public service from the standpoint of co-relation and co-ordination. Some such board should study the public service continuously, day by day, and not spasmodically as in the past.



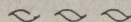
TWO GOOD ONES.

In the news columns of to-day's *Civilian* there will be found reference to two civil servants who are doing things. The one is in what is called, for want of a better name, the Outside Service. His name is A. B. Sowter. Mr. Sowter has been in the Customs service for many years, and wherever he has gone he has impressed upon his comrades, for the time being, his keen instinct for organized discussion of class interests. Moved about from port to port, Mr. Sowter has finally landed in Edmonton, and there has resulted a new civil service organization called the Northern Alberta Customs Association. The initiation of this new body is attributed to Mr. Sowter by his new confreres in the port of Edmonton. Well done, Mr. Sowter!

The name of the other civil servant whom we would post to-day on the roll of honour is Mr. H. R. Sims, who has been the indefatigable instigator of organized recreation in the Ottawa service during the past few years and who successfully ran off an athletic meet on Saturday, Sept. 20th. Mr. Sims is president of the service baseball league in Ottawa. The committee of this league met on Sept. 10th, wound up its baseball business in a meeting called during the lunch hour, and laid plans for an extensive programme of athletic events which was attended with remarkable success; and all the work of

preparation done in ten days. Well done, Mr. Sims and confreres!

Sowter and Sims are the kind of men the Canadian service needs; men who believe in fraternity, good-will and a thorough understanding of the service, its possibilities, its weaknesses and its needs.



THE SOCIAL CLUB AT OTTAWA.

Some three years ago there was formed at Ottawa the Civil Service Club. The club originated in the idea that it was desirable to have a rendezvous where committees devoted to service interests could meet. The ambitions of the early promoters of the rendezvous idea developed this idea into the organization of a social club of some pretensions. As such it has had its vicissitudes of fortunes. The club has had to fight for its very existence. Not receiving the expected membership from the service, the club has not flourished to the full extent of its possibilities. Enemies have arisen where least expected, and the club has had to suffer the stigma of reproaches brought upon it by some of its thoughtless members.

At present the club is in the control of a splendid committee who are doing all that mortal men can do to put the club upon a plane comporting with the dignity of a great public service. The annual meeting of the club takes place on October 15th, when the report of the committee will be laid before the members. *The Civilian* congratulates the committee upon its uphill fight against great odds, and wishes every success to its endeavours to maintain an institution of inestimable value to service life in the Capital.



EDITORIAL NOTE.

The Poet "Low Rate" in the present issue indulges in a "Timon of Athens" tirade against the fair sex. If there be any of our lady readers

who may feel offended at his little joke, we would recommend to all such an antidote to be found in the letter from "Mere Woman" in the Women's Column.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

The death occurred at Toronto, on the 18th Sept., of Mr. Richard Bloomer, a letter carrier who entered the service in 1891. Mr. Bloomer was widely known and greatly respected by all who knew him, and his loss is severely felt by those with whom he worked. A few days previous to his decease, Mr. Bloomer commented on the fact that he had served twenty-two years and hoped he would soon be enabled to enjoy superannuation. Unfortunately, death intervened, and though some provision of insurance remains for his wife and two children, the amount paid in by the father to superannuation, is lost to them, by his untimely death.

* * *

Alexander G. Gilbert, chief of the poultry division at the Central Experimental Farm, died on September 24th at the age of seventy-three years. He was born in British Guiana, educated in Scotland and had experience in sugar-growing in the West Indies and in banking and journalism in Canada before he entered the civil service in 1882. His private investigations into poultry raising won him the charge of such work for the Government in 1887 and for twenty-six years he did incalculable service to that industry in Canada.

* * *

Mr. Harold M. Blatchley of the Geographers Branch, Department of the Interior, died on September 22nd after a lingering illness. Mr. Blatchley was forty-one years of age and had been a civil servant since 1898. The funeral service was held at St. Matthews church on September 24th and interment was made at Beechwood.

* * *

Mr. Theophile Fortier, chief of the Records Branch of the Department of Public Works, died on September 15th after an illness of less than two weeks. Deceased was born at Ste. Claire, Dorchester County, Quebec, on May 26th, 1845, and was educated at the Quebec seminary. He came to Ottawa and entered the civil service in 1871 and was continuously employed for over forty years. Mr. Henri Fortier, assistant inspector in the Post Office Department, is a son.

LE SERVICE EXTERIEUR.

Quels que soient les griefs des fonctionnaires du service intérieur, ils ne seront jamais aussi justes ni aussi considérables que ceux du service extérieur. Non pas qu'on n'ait tenté, dans le passé, à améliorer le sort de ces fidèles serviteurs de l'Etat, mais il y a tant, tant à faire, que ma foi, il ne faut pas leur en vouloir s'ils reviennent si souvent à la charge.

Je me sens d'autant plus à l'aise pour parler sur ce sujet, que je n'ai en vue que le principe même de la question en cause, la politique, les partis, les affiliations, n'y étant pour rien. Je veux croire que les administrations successives ont fait leur possible, bien que ce possible ait souvent été fort mitigé.

D'après les chiffres fournis par le ministère du Travail lui-même, le coût de la vie a augmenté de 60 pour 100 depuis 1900 et de 14 pour 100 depuis deux ans seulement. Voilà des chiffres alarmants avec leur évidence mathématique.

Les traitements ont-ils été accrus proportionnellement? Loin de là. Combien sont là pour en témoigner? Un nombre considérable de fonctionnaires d'une extrémité à l'autre du pays.

Une amélioration importante dans la situation souvent difficile du service extérieur serait d'enlever ce service à l'influence des différents partis politiques et de le placer sous l'autorité de la commission du service civil de même que le service intérieur. Du reste, si un troisième commissaire a été nommé, ou plutôt si la position a été créée par la loi, car ce troisième commissaire, on le sait, n'a pas encore été choisi, c'est avec l'entente que les fonctionnaires du service extérieur jouiront de tous les avantages du service intérieur en étant placés sous la régie de la commission, et en étant soustraits aux caprices et aux rancunes des passions politiques qui ont été de tous les temps, de tous les pays et le seront éternellement.—Rodolphe GIRARD.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Editor Women's Column, *Civilian*:

I have just returned to my official duties after some weeks' absence, and have been reading up past numbers of *The Civilian*. In your Women's Column of August 8th, you publish an opinion of Dr. Pembrey as to the proper status of women in the world, which is to the effect that it is for the purpose of bearing children only. All other duties in life are to be performed by man alone. Well, Mr. Editor, your Doctor is a back number, and might well transfer his investigations from the biology of life to that of the fossil.

Man has exclusively ruled this earth since time began, and a sorry mess he has brought us to at this late date. Nothing is settled. The whole economic world is a seething mass of unrest and rebellion, and an outbreak, bloodier than the wash-out of '89, is imminent. A few chosen favourites of **man** rot in their millions of luxury and pride,—a great mass of the people rot in starvation and dirt. The social life of the man ruled world is a reflection of the economic. Women and little more than babes in arms are paid a slaves wage by the masters of this universe, and these hapless creatures pass on their emaciated frames to a deteriorated posterity. Thousands of women and girls are taken into captivity year by year under a system called, in refined terms, "the white slave traffic," a system under which the female sex is captured and degraded to satisfy man's rapacity, developed to an unnatural excess. This woful picture of man's inhumanity might be extended incontinently into nearly every phase of life on this globe.

The human race wears the "Crown of Thorns" placed upon its head by blundering man. Women are now coming out of their caves of the centuries and are going to share with man the burdens and problems of

government. By foolish and fanatic methods, as well as by sane and sensible methods, woman is taking her place as a co-operator with man in achieving a higher state of life. Woman's tender and sympathetic nature is needed in the battle of emancipation of the race from the miseries with which it is beset.

Fortunately for woman, man has made a brilliant success in scientific research. This fact is my justification for calling your learned Doctor, who does not believe in educating woman, a fossil. Science will undoubtedly, in due time, find another method for replenishing the earth with its human species. Already from the laboratory comes the whisper of the electric protoplasm. The present method is primitive, unscientific, economically wasteful, ridiculous and grotesque. The new method will assuredly be superior to the present method of re-production, and woman freed from her exacting duties of propagation will accelerate the rate of human progress; supplementing man's superior intellectual powers by the addition of her own peculiar powers of intuition and warmer sympathies and emotions.

A MERE WOMAN.

Ottawa, Sept. 28th, 1913.

In the wee sma' hours a party of men left their club, where they had drunk unwisely. They proceeded until they came to a semi-detached villa, where they stopped, one of them advancing and knocking at the door. A woman put her head out of an upper window. "What do you want?" she demanded. "Ish this the residence of Mish'r Shmith?" inquired the man. "It is. What do you want?" "Ish it possible I have the honour shpeakin' to Misshus Shmith?" "Yes. What do you want?" "Dear Misshus Shmith! Good Misshus Shmith! Will you—hic—come down an' pick out Mr. Shmith? The resh of us want to go home!"



Dutch Bulbs

For winter blooms in the house and spring flowering outdoors there is nothing so easy to grow as Dutch Bulbs. Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Jonquils, etc., can all be flowered successfully by any amateur.

We import these direct from Holland, and handle only the choicest stock of the most select varieties.

Our free catalogue tells you how to grow Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Snowdrops, Lilies, Iris, Lily-of-the Valley and many other sorts.

	Doz.	100
Extra Quality Mixed Hyacinths -	50c	\$3.50
White French Roman Hyacinths	45c	3.25
Single Early Tulips. Mixed - -	15c	.90
Single Early Tulips. Special Mix.	20c	1.25
Double Early Tulips. Mixed - -	20c	1.00
Darwin Tulips. Mixed - - - -	30c	1.50
Narcissus. Choice Mixed - - - -	25c	1.25
Narcissus. Poeticus- - - - -	15c	.75
Narcissus Paper White - - - - -	30c	1.50
Crocus. Mixed - - - - -	10c	.60

CALL, WRITE OR PHONE FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

KENNETH McDONALD & SONS, Ltd., MARKET SQUARE

PHONE RIDEAU 207

Seed & Bulb Merchants.

(Cor. George St.)

PELLISSON'S "MEDICINAL" COGNAC-BRANDY

is the purest distilled from Cognac Grapes and very highly recommended as a tonic. Taste it—it has a particular, pleasing, mild aroma. . .

S. J. MAJOR LIMITED

Agents - - - - Ottawa



There are over 225 Dictaphones in daily use in Government and Commercial Offices in Ottawa.

Ask for List.

W. C. DEVLIN, Sole Agent

302-3 Hope Chambers.

Phone Queen 7407.

PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS.**A Useful C. S. Commission.**

Urgent advice to civil service employes of Cook County, Illinois, to organize to protect their rights is contained in the report of the Cook County Civil Service commission. The report takes up the work done by the present commission in its effort to bring order out of the chaos left by the last commission.

On the subject of employes' organization the report says:

"We have urged the employes to organize to protect the rights of their weaker members, to take care of their aged and disabled members, especially those who work in the contagious disease and tuberculosis hospitals, and to put a stop to individual log rolling for the increase of salaries. The requirement for a uniform salary for the same work or grade and the pension for old and disabled county employes are both measures of justice and humanity to the employe and of economy to the county. We have invited the Civil Service (Employes) League to hold its meetings in our rooms, and have done what we could to foster the esprit de corps in the service."

Extension of the merit system to all county offices would save the county \$1,072,000, according to the report. Various departments are taken up and figures given to show how economies could be effected if politics were eliminated. On this point it says:

"We estimate that the pay rolls of these offices (those now outside the merit system) could be reduced 50 per cent., or \$1,072,000. These figures are based upon observations made by experts, the details of which can be presented to the finance committee in December."

* * *

Programme of Reforms.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks of the United States met in convention at San Francisco on Sept. 1st and passed a number of resolutions expressive of their feelings on certain questions as follows:

A feasible retirement plan differing from the impractical straight pension plan and based upon annuity provisions as offered in the Austin Bill; amalgamation of all

postal employes, an emphatic protest against the untimely penny postage plan; indemnity for injuries while in the performance of duties; irregular assignment of vacations; a more equitable rating system; discouraging limited tenure of office; closing of post offices on Sundays, condemning the so-called Taylor or speed system; six hours night work; chairs for clerks at least two hours per day; against frequent changing of postage stamps to avoid confusion; and for an annual sick leave.

* * *

Robbing the Hen-Roost.

Civil Service News is absolutely nonpartisan and nonfactual. We do not propose, however, that our strict adherence to the independent position shall keep us from speaking out in meeting about any administration or any legislative body in reference to any important civil service question that comes up.

One of the rawest things that has happened in the present session of Congress was the action of the Senate on the section of the Underwood Bill appropriating over \$1,200,000 for political pie. This is in the form of salaries for supervisors and agents to be employed to collect the income tax. Despite the protests not only of the opposition party but of the public, the Senate has adopted the provision expressly stating that these positions shall be filled without regard to the civil service law.

As indicated by the Washington correspondent of Civil Service News last week, the president may find a way to rebuke Congress for this action. It stands out as something conspicuously bad in the record now being made by the party in power. Perhaps it seems the more flagrant because it is generally admitted that on the whole the record being made is good. — C. S. News.

* * *

Postmen's Grievances.

The provisional agenda for the national conference of the Postmen's Federation at Birmingham was issued in September. A resolution to be submitted by the executive council reads:—

"That this conference declines to accept the report of the Select Committee (on postal conditions of employment) as a proper verdict on its just and moderate claims. It emphatically states that no juggling with pence will dispose of the admitted increase in the cost of living, and regards the proposals to increase the working hours of the staff, under the guise of a concession, as an insult to the intelligence of the Post Office employes. It calls upon the government to take immediate steps to deal with an acute and dangerous situation."—Daily Mail.

SUPERANNUATION NOTES.

Congratulations are in order to the Public Service of New South Wales upon the news that a superannuation act will be passed during the present session of parliament. The premier himself wrote to the secretary of the Public Service Association assuring him of the fact as stated above. The arguments used by the service in Australia to effect this reform is of interest. In a previous number of *The Civilian* these arguments were quoted so far as superannuation referred to the necessary efficiency of public administration. A quotation is here cited from the Public Service Journal of Victoria more especially dealing with what is due to the individual who renounces the world and takes up the country's civil service as a career:—

There is another aspect from which superannuation for the public service should be regarded. It is this: The average civil servant cannot, in the ordinary course of his career, expect to become in any sense "well off," or even "comfortably off." He may, in exceptional circumstances, attain to a competence, but his prospects of so doing are remote as compared to those of the ordinary business man of average ability. The civil servant has, it is true, a guarantee of continuous employment, a guarantee withheld from the man "outside," but to set against this are the limitations and restrictions in money-making that are necessarily imposed by the conditions of employment in the state service. This point of view is commented upon in the New South Wales Report, as follows:—"The state cannot offer the prospect of wealth to its servants, and it must, therefore, be able to assure them a competence and reasonable security against poverty and old age. . . . The existence of a pension fund is indeed universally recognized as a necessary compensation for the small scale of earnings possible to Government officials, as compared with the earnings of professional men, business men, and many others."

Mr. Morris Fox, the actuary of the Government Insurance Department of New Zealand, in his report upon the superannuation fund, in regard to the subsidy which the government contributes to this fund, has this to say:—

"Against the subsidies, however, there must be set a considerable saving that has been made through the operation of the superannuation fund; indeed, a larger amount of compensation has been saved during the first three years than the subsidy which has been paid. The compensation avoided by the consolidated fund (of the Dominion) since the commencement of the public service superannuation fund, through officers retiring on the latter fund, was a total of £93,432 during the three years, as against a total subsidy paid of £62,500."

WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS.

1. Because they provide the only effective means of bringing before the authorities betterment of conditions and rectification of disabilities.
2. Because such organizations can deal with matters of general principle in which you are vitally concerned.
3. Because you will not allow your brother officers to work for the attainment of benefits, unless you share in the expense and effort necessary therefor.
4. Because the Associations have already justified their existence, by obtaining for you many things you previously did not enjoy.
5. Because a journal is now at your disposal for the ventilation of the views of the service, collectively and individually.
6. Because they provide a means for the promotion of good fellowship and a better understanding of one another.
7. Because the interests of the individual are bound up in the interests of your fellows.
8. Because they will bring about a better understanding between senior and junior officers, officers in different departments, and officers in different divisions; as well as improved relations between the Government and the Service.
9. Because no great object is attained without organized effort.

CIVIL SERVANTS Phone 3397
SPECIAL PRICES TO Anything in Sporting Goods.
CIVIL SERVANTS Edison Phonographs and Records.
 Agents for Spalding and D. & M. Goods

HURD & CO Successor to **191**
 Hurd & McBride Sparks St.

"Love's Labor Lost"

Shakespeare Series No. 3

GANONG'S
 THE FINEST **G.B.** IN THE LAND
CHOCOLATES

The Canadian Standard of Quality for over 100 years.

Wm. DOW & COY'S
ALES, PORTER & CROWN STOUT

WHEN IN NEED OF FURNITURE, REMEMBER

HARRIS & BARRY LIMITED

UPHOLSTERING AND DRAPERIES

511-513 SUSSEX STREET. PHONE 2590

Dwellings, Household and Personal Effects **FIRE INSURANCE** Commercial Buildings and Contents

First Class Tariff Companies — Prompt and careful handling of business

Marriage Licenses Issued **J. R. JACKSON** 22 METCALFE ST., Phone Queen 631

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.



“Fitwell”

— \$4.00 —

Here You Are !

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.

The 2 MACS Ltd

Outfitters for Men and Boys

LADIES of the Civil Service and others will find

STANDARD GLOVE CLEANER

a great comfort in cleaning Silk Gloves or Waists ; also for Kid or other Leather Gloves. It acts like magic and leaves no odour. 25c. A BOTTLE.

The STANDARD DRUG STORE
Corner RIDEAU & NICHOLAS STS.

MOVED

TO LARGER PREMISES.



in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing attendance has moved to larger premises. Nearly double the room. The school will be open all summer. For particulars write the principal—

W. E. GOWLING,
Cor. Bank and Wellington Sts.

WEAR



Masson's Shoes

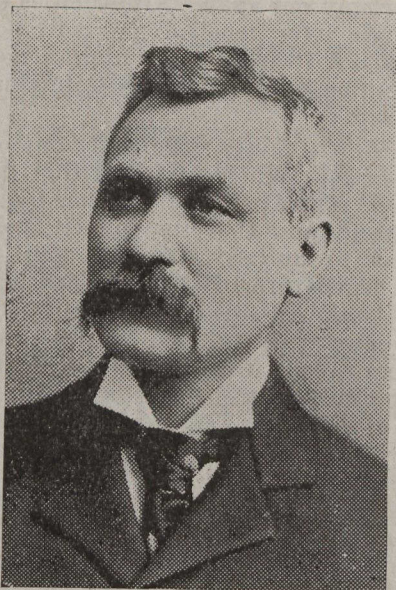
72 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

O'TOOLE'S
WALLPAPER STORE

233 RIDEAU STREET
PHONE RIDEAU 951
We are IT for Wallpaper.

OUTSIDE SERVICE PORTRAITS.

No. XX.



DR. A. FREELAND.

Dr. Anthony Freeland, Collector of Customs at Ottawa, is one of the best known citizens of the Capital. He was born in 1856 in the city of Quebec. His parents were William Freeland and Johanna Murphy, both natives of Ireland. Dr. Freeland received his education at the Brothers' School at Kingston, Ont., where he was under the famous Brother Arnold; afterwards at Ottawa Collegiate and Queen's University, where he graduated M. D. and C. M. in 1889. He came to Ottawa and practiced his profession until 1901 when he was appointed to his present position.

Dr. Freeland is very prominent in Irish Catholic circles. He has been President of the following: Ancient Order of Hibernians; St. Patrick's Society and the United Irish League. He was an active member of the Gaelic League to perpetuate the Gaelic language. Dr. Freeland was for a number of years an attending physician of the Ottawa General Hospital and is still on its consulting staff. He is a Coroner of the County

of Carleton.

The doctor was an active member in the founding of the Civil Service Federation, and has done much good work for it. He is now a separate school trustee, representing St. George's Ward, where he resides. He has been very active in endeavouring to secure a more equitable distribution of taxes for the separate school system. The doctor is strongly in favour of bilingual education and is taking an active part in the fight now going on in that matter.

OTTAWA C. S. CLUB NOTES.

A general revival of club activities has been noticed during the past fortnight. It is to be hoped that the renewed interest in club matters will become general during the coming season.

The regular meal service is proving popular owing to the high standard maintained. For those who patronize the club for an occasional meal a first class five course dinner at 50 cents is a great attraction. The lunches are as before.

The Board of Directors is holding frequent and long sittings to prepare for the close of the club year on September 30th.

Their financial statement is complicated by the fact that some fifty members have not yet paid their dues for the current quarter due July 1st,—this is hardly playing the game.

On Wednesday, September 24th there was an informal bridge evening and some fifteen or twenty members turned up. It is proposed to have a series of tournaments during the winter.

The annual meeting will be held at the club on Wednesday, Oct. 15th at 8 p.m. It is hoped that a really representative crowd will be on hand to discuss the various important changes which the Board of Directors will recommend.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, was seated at a dinner-party next to a loquacious lady who waxed eloquent on the immortality of the works of certain authors no longer among the living. Said the lady to the novelist, "Have you ever written anything that will live after you are gone?" "Madam," Mr. Crawford replied, "what I am trying to do is to write something that will enable me to live while I am here!"

Correspondence.

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

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Referring to my letter on pages 273 and 274 in your last issue of *The Civilian* regarding Sir Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand, I have to draw your attention to a typographical error at the end of the last line.

The price of the new "Instructor" should read £3/6 and not £3/16 as at present appears.

Yours very truly,

"PHONOGRAPHER."

Ottawa, Sept. 23rd, 1913.

* * *

Transportation in Ottawa.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Dear Sir.—I presume that it is the desire of *The Civilian* to endeavour to advance the material interests of the service, in every way possible. It occurs to me that the question of transportation to and from our offices is one of importance.

Now, assuming that there are 5,000 civil servants in Ottawa, I would say that at least half of them are obliged to live at such a distance from their offices that they must take the cars. Buying 25 tickets for a dollar they can make the four trips a day for 16 cents. With an odd trip for Sundays, this makes just an even dollar per week paid to the street railway by each civil servant, or \$52 per year. Thus the 2,500 members of the service pay in a year the large sum of \$130,000 for car tickets. But this is not all. Many of them have wives and children who also use the cars. I think we would be safe in assuming that the latter would spend an additional \$20,000 between them. Therefore, the civil servants of Ottawa pay every year to the Ottawa Electric Railway the enormous sum of \$150,000. And these are conservative figures.

And what do they get in return? Crowded cars. People jammed and

wedged in so that they have to fight their way on to the cars and fight their way out again. Other cities of Canada have rebelled and will not stand for it. The other night I met a gentleman from British Columbia. He said:

"We do things differently out on the coast. When we found that the street railway would not heed our protests, and the city council were afraid to take any stand, we went to the legislature of the province and had an act passed which soon brought redress. Of course the street railway people fought it to the last ditch,—and lost. Now, what is the result? In Vancouver, my home city, so soon as every seat in a car is occupied, the car is closed, and a sign to that effect is let down on the front of the car. Not another person is allowed to get on that car, which does not stop on the corners, unless some one wants to get off. In other words, no one is obliged to stand in a car. What was the result? The Company had to build about 150 additional cars, and now we have comfort."

The thought occurred to me, that when the service contributes so much to the street railway company in Ottawa we should get better accommodation. Mr. Editor, if you can do anything to air this grievance I shall esteem it a favour.

We have several members of the service in the City Council. There are controllers Hinchey and Kent. Then there is Alderman George O'Connor. Let some of them get a move on and see what they can do.

Yours, CIVIL SERVANT.

* * *

"Little Girl."

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:—

You who have been spending your holidays in the country here noticed that it isn't the country girl who goes in for the slit skirt and the low-necked, armless street dress, and the

FOR YOUR ICE SUPPLY PHONE

TWIN CITY ICE CO., LTD.

We supply absolutely pure NATURAL Ice cut on the Gatineau River. Our service is prompt and efficient.

TWIN CITY ICE CO., LTD.

Office : 313 Dalhousie St.

Telephone : Rideau 503.

MACDONALD & CO.,

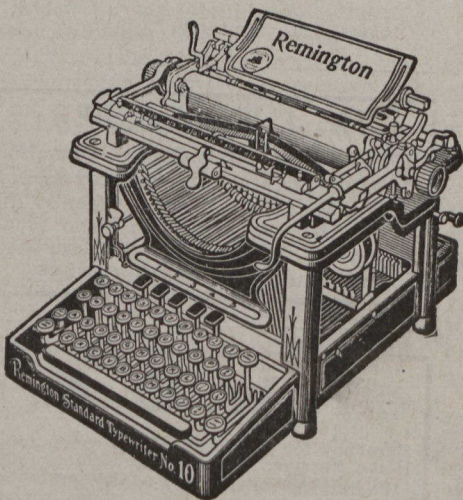
Men's Furnishers.

Cor. Bank & Queen Sts. - - - OTTAWA.

**YOUR LITTLE ONES
REQUIRE PURE WATER**

Fathers and Mothers should remember that their children really require plenty of good safe drinking water. Give your little ones a glass before breakfast, and as much as they want all day long—then you will see the bloom on their cheeks and the sparkle of health in their eyes.

Tally Ho Water always reported by an eminent bacteriologist
"Absolutely Pure."
PHONES 5916-5917.



**ONE Visible Model 10
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER**

in use in your office will absolutely prove to you the enduring leadership of the Remington, and every additional one simply piles up the proof.

Remember that we guarantee your satisfaction.

Federal Typewriter Co.,

Agents Smith Premier, Remington and Monarch. Tel. O. 6267 & 2913.

200 Queen Street, Ottawa.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

Let **KODAK**
prolong your out-of-
doors season — add
zest to every autumn
outing.

And before the indoors days set in in earnest get a copy of our interesting and instructive little book, "At Home with the Kodak." It shows many Kodak home portraits and how to make them. Free at your dealers, or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO.,
LIMITED,
TORONTO.

cobweb hose that you can see through a block away. The country girl still wears petticoats and chemise, and is able to step off at a good, swinging stride without splitting a peek-a-boo skirt up to the oack. The country girl is also slow to learn the new-fangled dances, such as the bunny hug, the Georgia glide, the monkey maze, the turkey trot, the Boston dip, etc. The practise of dressing (undressing) so as to expose as much of the "tinted flesh" as possible without being hustled into a justice court has not yet reached the country, for which the Lord be praised. The country girl may not look so "swell" in her simple, modest gown, but she can walk along the street without being rubbered at by a bunch of grinning yaps with drooping lower lips and the intellect of a yearling colt.—J. A. M.

Ottawa, Aug. 28th, 1913.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commissioners hereby give public notice that applications will be received from candidates qualified to fill the following positions in the Inside Division of the Civil Service of Canada:—

An assistant chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, in the Department of Agriculture, Subdivision B of the Second Division, at an initial salary of 1,200 per annum. Candidates should be graduates of the Scientific Department of some recognized university, who have given special attention to the study of theoretical and practical chemistry and who have had experience in general analytical work.

A Photographer in Subdivision A of the Third Division in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, initial salary \$1,000 per annum. Candidates must have had at least five years' experience as professional photographers, and must be qualified as operators and printers.

Candidates must be natural born or naturalized British subjects, must have been resident in Canada for for at least three years and must be of the full age of eighteen years and not more than thirty-five years.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the Office of the Civil Service Commission no later than the 13th day of October next. Such forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 19th September, 1913.

Mr. J. W. BEARDER

FELLOW Royal College of Organists,
Eng. Licentiate Incorporated Society
of Musicians, Eng., Piano. Organist All
Saint's, Ottawa. Lessons in Piano, Sing-
ing, Organ. Phone Rideau 2530

Residence—539 BESSERER ST.

Y. W. C. A.

Enrol now for Physical Training, Swimming,
Home Nursing, Dressmaking, Millinery and
all other Classes Opening on October 1, at

Y.W.C.A., 135 Metcalfe Street.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTHERN ALBERTA CUSTOMS ASSOCIATION.

The Constitution of the newly formed Customs Association of Alberta, the formation of which is reported in our news column, is hereunder printed in the hope that it may stimulate other bodies of civil servants desirous of joining together to study and improve conditions of service.

Constitution of the Northern Alberta Customs Association, as adapted at General Meeting held on the 24th July, 1913.

Art. 1.—The name of this Association shall be called the Northern Alberta Customs Association.

Art. 2.—The objects of this Association shall be to create a feeling of good-fellowship amongst its members, to promote their mutual interests and welfare, and to encourage amongst them high efficiency in the service of the government, and to relieve families of the deceased members as well as to offer help to any member when in need, and to further assist members co-operatively.

Art. 3.—The membership of this Association shall be limited to officers employed in the Customs Service in Northern Alberta.

Art. 4.—The initiation fee shall be \$1.00 and a monthly fee of \$1.00. On the death of a member a donation will be given to the widow or legal representative of an amount equivalent to a per capita levy of \$1.50 per member, together with the payment of \$150.00 from the Co-operative and Mortuary Fund. The monthly fee must be paid in advance not later than the first of each month. Members over two months in arrears can be suspended. The suspended member can, however, be reinstated upon payment of his arrears.

Art. 5.—The officers of the Association shall be: Honorary President, Honorary Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Committee consisting of officers representing the undernoted branches of the Port:—

One officer who is employed in the Long Room.

One officer who is employed in the Examining Warehouse.

One officer who is employed in the Suffrage Warehouse.

One officer who is employed in the Lockers' and Gaugers' Department.

One officer who is employed in the Express Department.

One officer who is employed in the Postal Parcels Department.

There shall be three trustees of the Co-operative and Mortuary Fund. Two auditors shall be elected at the annual meeting.

Art. 6.—All officers and trustees shall be elected at the annual meeting by ballot.

Art. 7.—The representatives of the different branches on the Executive shall be elected by the members of their respective sections at their own meetings to be held not later than one week after the annual meeting of the Association.

Art. 8.—The Co-operative Fund shall be under the control of the three Trustees, and shall be used for any legitimate purpose which would tend towards the assistance of the members of the Association, and further in the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) to the widow or legal representative of the deceased member. No payment for this purpose to be made however until after the first of the next fiscal year.

Art. 9.—The General Fund shall be at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Association for any object which the Committee consider will promote the interests of the members. The funds shall be kept in a chartered bank and all cheques must be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and the President or Vice-President.

Art. 10.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings which shall be called by the Executive. In the absence of the President the duty shall devolve upon the Vice-President.

Art. 11.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all the meetings and a list of the members of the Association, and further a record of all funds and correspondence. Upon a vote at the general meeting a bonus may be granted to the Secretary-Treasurer to be taken out of the General Fund when the state of the funds will allow of such a consideration.

Art. 12.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall exhibit a statement of all his accounts for inspection by Auditors at the annual general meeting.

Art. 13.—The Executive Committee shall have control of all monies in the General Fund. They shall further have the right to appoint sub-committees to consider any question for the benefit of the members.

Art. 14.—Meetings of the Executive shall be called by the President or the Vice-President in his absence. A meeting shall be called in three days by the President when requested to do so in writing signed by five members of the Executive. Five will constitute a quorum for the Executive Committee.

Art. 15.—The annual general meeting of the Association shall be held on the first

Monday in April. A general meeting shall be called at the discretion of the President and shall be called upon the written request of ten members or the recorded wish of the majority of the Executive Committee.

Art. 16.—Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at all general meetings.

Art. 17.—Members may continue membership after transfer to another branch of the service or upon their honourable retirement from the service provided they continue to comply with the requirements of the Association. Any member retiring may have the option of receiving a refund of twenty-five per cent. (25%) of his payments after one year's membership.

Art. 18.—When an office becomes vacant through the resignation, disability or death of office bearer the successor shall be named in regular way as prescribed by this Constitution, and not more than one meeting may be held until such office has been filled.

Art. 19.—Any officer or member of the Executive may be removed from office by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the general meeting, provided notice of motion of such removal is given to the President in writing three days before such meeting and by him conveyed in writing to the officer or member of the Executive concerned at least forty-eight hours before said meeting.

Art. 20.—Any officer or member of the Executive except the Honorary President and Honorary Vice-President, failing through good and sufficient reason to attend three consecutive meetings shall forfeit his office.

Art. 21.—The President can declare any vacant office whose incumbent has been suspended or who shall have forfeited his membership.

Art. 22.—The order of business before the meetings of the Association shall be:—

- 1.—Roll Call of Members.
- 2.—Minutes of Previous Meeting.
- 3.—Elections.
- 4.—Reading Reports of Executive Committee.
- 5.—Unfinished Business.
- 6.—Communications.
- 7.—Reports.
- 8.—New Business.

Art. 23.—Every member shall subscribe to this Constitution before being entitled to the privileges of membership.

Art. 24.—The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the vote of the members at any general or special meeting, provided that notice of one month has been placed in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, and that such notice fully states the nature of the proposed amendment.

Art. 25.—Parliamentary Rules shall govern procedure at all meetings.

Personals.

The Civilian hereunder concludes the list of changes in the personnel of the service to June 30th, as far as obtainable:

Appointments.

Public Works, Inside — K. G. Spangenberg, Div. 2A, Priv. Secy. to Minister; John E. Evans, Div. 3B; E. V. Burwell, Div. 2A, sec. 21; Miss M. K. Allen, Miss G. H. Slack, Div. 3B; H. S. Tremaine, Div. 2A, sec. 21. Outside—G. Russell, Halifax, Junior Asst. Eng.; Miss Kate O'Grady, senior 4th class; G. M. Peters, New Westminster, Senior Asst. Eng.; C. F. Leclerc, Montmagny, Junior Asst. Eng.; J. L. Nelson, Supt. dredges, B.C.

Railways and Canals — A. L. McKendrick, Asst. private secretary Div. 2B.

External Affairs—Loring C. Christie, legal adviser to dept. Ext. Aff., Div. 1A.

Trade and Commerce — F. Belisle to Div. 3B.

Promotions.

Public Works, Inside—A. H. Beau-bien, to Div. 2A; B. F. Hart, to Div. 2B; E. T. Smith, to Div. 1A; F. X. Paquet, to Div. 1B. Outside — J. B. A. Reneault, Montmagny, to Junior Asst. Eng.; Michael Bender, Montmagny, to Senior Asst. Eng.

Railways and Canals—E. E. Fairweather, to Div. 1B; G. A. Bell, to be Financial Comptroller; W. V. Cope, to be Deptl. Auditor; E. R. Williams, to Div. 3A; W. A. O'Leary, to Div. 2A; A. M. Dechene, to Div. 2A; D. W. McLachlan, to Div. 1A.

Secretary of State — N. A. Cornfoot, W. G. Hazlett, A. E. Lewis, to Div. 3A; Eugene Hamel, to Div. 2B.

Civil Service Commission — J. J. McCann, confidential printer, to Div. 2A.

Transfers.

Joseph Lamoureux, from Outside Public Works, to Inside Ser., Div. 1B.

Resignations.

Public Works, Inside — Miss H. Saint Jean; J. A. Bonnerville, G. Richard, C. E. Davidson, Fred Taylor, C. E. Walker.

Public Works, Outside—H. A. Bayfield, Supt. Dredges, B.C.; J. P. Champagne, Tel. Office, Dawson.

R.N.W.M. Police—A. V. Joyce, Inside.

Secretary of State—F. W. Grey, Archives.

Superannuations.

Jas. G. Jones, lockmaster Smith's Falls; Francis Gallagher, specification clerk, Quebec, Dept. Trade and Commerce.

General.

Mr. Maxwell Graham of the Department of the Interior has been charged with the unique duty of presenting a pair of pure blood bison to the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland, in Dublin, as a gift from the Government of Canada.

Mr. Fred Taylor, the hockey "cyclone" and former Ottawa civil servant, was a visitor in the Capital lately. Fred is now in the service in Vancouver.

Mr. George Wilson Taylor has been promoted to be secretary of the Department of Inland Revenue. Mr. Taylor is a civil servant of twenty-five years standing and was formerly on the outside staff of the Department in Quebec and Toronto.

Mr. Walter Todd, clerk of the private bills committee of the House of Commons, has returned from England, accompanied by Mrs. Todd and family.

Unconfirmed reports from Northern British Columbia state that H. Bode and E. R. Roberts, engaged in government survey work, were killed in a land-slide at Cape Mission, Dall Island, Alaska.

Mr. J. P. Jaffray, editor of the Galt "Reporter" has been appointed Canadian Immigration Commissioner at Phalidalephia.

Mr. Hugh DeSchmid of the Department of Mines has returned from the West.

Mr. Nathaniel Mills, postmaster of the House of Commons, and Miss Mills, have been visiting in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Retallack have returned from Rochester.

Mr. Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, took a motor trip to Portland, Me.

Dr. William Wakeham, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, has been appointed to represent Canada on the Commission which will consider international regulations affecting the fisheries of the Dominion and the United States.

Mr. William A. Harkin, the widely-known journalist, who died in Vancouver recently, was a brother to Mr. J. B. Harkin of Ottawa, Dominion Parks Commissioner.

The marriage of Mr. Rowland Alexander Lewis, accountant of the Department of Trade and Commerce, to Miss Evelyn Currie Black, lately of Glasgow, Scotland, was celebrated at St. Andrews Presbyterian church on Wednesday, September 17th, the Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are now on a trip to Scotland.

Joseph Kearney Foran, LL.B., Lit. D., assistant law clerk of the House of Commons, has been honored by the government of the Province of Quebec with an appointment as King's Counsel. Dr. Foran is one of Canada's best-known civil servants and has an enviable reputation as a lawyer, literateur and journalist.

A correspondent writes from St. John, N.B.: We were all very glad to see the genial face of Mr. D. J. Gleason of the statistical department, he certainly holds his age well. Dave was always a great favourite in St. John.

Mr. Hiel Bowen, late of the Government printing bureau, died in Ottawa on September 12th. Interment took place at Napanee.

Mr. George C. MacKenzie, B.Sc., M.E.,

of the Department of Mines, has been assigned to special duty at Nelson, B.C., for five months from October 1st. Mrs. MacKenzie and family will accompany him West.

GILLIES-GOODSELL—At the residence of the bride's mother, 193 Gloucester St., Ottawa, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 17th, 1913, by the Rev. Basil Thompson, Helen A. (Millie), daughter of Mrs. M. Goodell, to Alexander Gillies of Immigration Branch, Dept. of Interior.

EBBS-BARBER — On Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1913, at St. Joseph's church, Ottawa, by Rev. Father Collins, Lotta, daughter of the late Edward C. Barber and Mrs. Barber, to John Parsons Ebbs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ebbs of Immigration Branch, Dept. of Interior.

ONTARIO POSTMASTERS IN CONVENTION.

The postmasters of Ontario, in convention in Toronto, took up the problems of their class in business-like fashion:—That postmasters should be permanent in their positions unless found to be inefficient, that the scale of salaries for smaller offices should be revised, that the amounts and methods of paying commissions and allowances should be made more up-to-date, that compensation should be allowed for extra expenses in connection with rural mail delivery and that parcel post will be a good thing for the country, were the principal resolutions adopted.

In connection with the dismissal of George H. Burgar, for forty years postmaster at Welland, fear was expressed that his five years' presidency of the association had brought him into disfavour with the Post Office Department. A resolution of sympathy and a testimonial of appreciation were voted.

James Scott of Clinton, the retiring president, was elected honorary president; William Hamilton, of Uxbridge, president; William Forbes of Grimsby and A. B. Foran of Winona, vice-presidents.

H. E. Proctor of Aurora, wanted to resign the secretary-treasurership but the unanimous effort of the meeting prevailed upon him to accept re-election.

L. V. Cote of Oakville and R. G. Hanbury of Dundalk are the new auditors. Members of the executive committee chosen were H. Sinclair of Beamsville, A. A. Wright of Renfrew, W. H. Taylor of Parkhill, W. C. King of Bowmanville, J. D. Howden of Whitby and R. Rawlings of Lakeside.

Athletics.

The C. S. A. A. A. *redivivus!* There is no doubt about it. And why? The baseball league has done it. Mr. Sims again, aided by Mr. Doyle. They pulled off a stunt on the Lansdowne Park grounds on Saturday, September 19th, which did the trick. With only a week's notice they brought out a bunch of athletics which bid fair to produce some Canadian champions within the next year. This is, so everybody hopes the rejuvenation of the Civil Service Athletic Association, to such an extent that men may be entered for the Dominion championships. And why not?

King's weather greeted the sports which were engineered by the Baseball League on Lansdowne Park grounds. With little time to prepare, the details were well looked after, and the whole programme was carried out without a hitch. President Sims marshalled the array of officers with such nicety that there was nothing to be desired. Every man on the field was a veteran in such work. The following is the summary:—

100 yard race—1st, Gordon Simpson, Mines; 2nd, J. Dowd, Census; 3rd, Gordon Willis, Public Works. Time, 10 3-5.

Base running contest — 1st, J. Dowd, Census; 2nd, J. Yorke, Customs. Time, 15 3-5.

Ball throwing contest — 1st, P. St. Amour, Printing Bureau, 305 feet, 6 in.; 2nd, E. Anderson, Immigration, 298 feet.

220 yard dash—1st, G. Simpson, Mines; 2nd, Gordon Willis, Public Works; 3rd, Eddie Williams, Surveys. Time, 23 2-5.

Running high jump—1st, J. Vaughan, Post Office; 2nd, E. Robertson, Census. Height, 5 feet, 1 inch.

Quarter mile run, open—1st, G. Simpson, Mines; 2nd, J. Salter, Ottawa Collegiate; 3rd, Charlie Connell, Shamrock Lacrosse Club. Time, 53 4-5.

Baseball managers' race—1st, A. Sawyer, Printing Bureau; 2nd, J. R. O'Malley, Transcontinental. Time, 11 seconds.

One mile run—1st, George Guy, Royal Mint; 2nd, Les Tubman, Ottawa Y.M.C.A.

Putting 16 pound shot—1st, J. B. Kyte, Census; 2nd, Gordon Willis, Public Works. Distance, 31 feet, 6 inches.

Quarter mile run, novices—1st, R. Pelle-

tier, Immigration; 2nd, H. R. Sims, Public Works.

Tug of war—1st, Public Works; 2nd, Printing Bureau. Only two entries.

Running broad jump—1st, J. Vaughan, Post Office, 18 feet, 3 inches; E. Robertson, Census, 18 feet; 3rd, Gordon Willis, Public Works, 17 feet, 10 inches.

Departmental relay race—1st, Post Office, G. Johnstone, J. Vaughan, J. Campbell and R. Anderson; 2nd, Census, E. R. Robertson, H. Boyd, S. Stout and Joe Dowd. Time, 4.44 1-5.

The officials were as follows: League officers—H. R. Sims, president; E. R. Williams, vice-president; T. V. Doyle, secretary; J. R. O'Malley, treasurer; committee: H. Boyd, F. Grierson, A. Sawyer, J. T. Kyte, H. E. Heyward, C. B. Burns, E. R. Williams, R. Whillans and T. V. Doyle; field officers: referee, Col. Sherwood; finish judges, E. Ryder, W. J. McCaffery and C. H. Parmlee; field judges, H. O. Maguire, F. Grierson, T. Gorman, F. H. H. Williamson and F. Boardman; timekeepers: Charles Olmstead, Dr. H. L. Sims, J. T. Moran and W. Dingman; scorers, C. B. Burns, T. V. Doyle, H. Heyward and A. Sawyer; starter, F. C. Chittiek; clerk of course, E. C. Scrivens; announcer, T. R. O'Malley.



By branches it is interesting to note that the following result was recorded; so far as the total score of the different teams were concerned:—

Census	22
Mines	15
Public Works	14
Bureau	13
Immigration	13
Mint	8
Transcontinental	3
Militia	3

This is undoubtedly the beginning of a large athletic association. The Civil Service should have a large grounds of its own, with club house, running track and all the paraphernalia incidental to such an aggregation.



Champion C. S. Athlete of Ottawa Service.

It is most fitting that these columns should contain a portrait of Mr. Gordon H. Simpson, who won the championship for aggregate points in the Civil Service sports at Ottawa.

Mr. Simpson, who has but lately attained his majority, has become very

popular since his advent to Ottawa in 1911. He is a native of Toronto, where he was educated at the public schools. He graduated from the Technical High School and was appointed to the Mines Department.



MR. G. H. SIMPSON.

Mr. Simpson has taken considerable part in athletics. Representing the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. he competed in many events before coming to Ottawa. He was captain of the Junior Track and Junior Basketball teams, and won several City Championships in the Queen City, in the sprints and quarter mile. He was also a member of the senior track team of the Y.M.C.A.

In football, Mr. Simpson played for the Technical High School in Toronto and for the Y.M.C.A. and Ottawa City Teams in the capital. His work last year at half back was very fine.

In the recent C. S. sports he won the following: 100 yards, 10 3/5; 220 yards, 23 2/5; 440 yards, 53 4/5.



Interior Rifle Association of Ottawa.

There was no shoot held on Saturday, the 20th Sept., 1913, owing to the ranges being occupied with the Dundonald match.

Scores for Saturday, the 27th Sept., 1913:

	500	600	200 Tl.
E. Turcotte	34	31	34—99
A. A. Cohoon	35	31	32—98
W. A. Purdy	30	28	32—90
J. M. Roberts	33	26	31—90
J. H. Corry	26	32	31—89
W. R. Latimer	29	29	29—87
W. Thompson	33	23	29—85
A. McCracken	27	28	28—83
J. H. Brigly	28	23	24—75
J. J. Carr	24	22	29—75

First class spoon, E. Turcotte.

Spoon for possible at 500 yards, A. A. Cohoon.

Ladies' Rifle Association.

An enthusiastic meeting of ladies, chiefly in the civil service, was held in the lecture room of the Carnegie Library on the evening of Sept. 22nd. It was thought well to elect a gentleman as president, and Mr. Wensley Thompson of the Immigration Branch received that honour.

Mrs. Malcolm Brice was chosen as vice-president, and Miss E. A. Browne of the Immigration Branch as secretary. Application has been made for permission to use the drill hall, during the winter for practice, with the small rifle, and it is expected that the ladies will be able to shoot next summer with the regular rifle on the ranges, as is done in England.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes has evinced much interest in the movement. Already sixty members have joined the club.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

When civil servants begin to protest against the manner in which their positions are held as rewards for political service it shows for one thing that the Civil Service Act is becoming a dead letter.

To quote only one sentence from last week's issue of the *Civilian*, the publication issued by the Civil Servants' Association at Ottawa, which says:—

“It is estimated by a most excellent authority that in Ottawa alone one-half of the \$6,000,000 expended in civil government could be saved to the Treasury by the introduction of business methods.”

The *Civilian* knows whereof it speaks, and has not the habit of sensational statement. Its editors are men, holding Government positions, who have seen administrations come and go and have watched the manner in which they have done their work. Patronage must make serious headway when men so well informed tell us that one-half of the civil government vote of six millions of dollars is wasted in Ottawa alone.

A lack of business methods—merely a euphemistic way of saying an excess of party patronage—is costing us dear in cash as in efficiency. Party differences in Canada have almost reached that dead level of a grab for patronage which for so many years disgraced the politics of the United States. If a political worker can produce the goods at election time he gets the reward, no matter whether or not he is fitted to do the work assigned him. Indeed, the party which does not help to hoist it into power is regarded as lacking in gratitude and as such to be condemned.

Against the holding out of government “plums” in the public service as reward for value received, protests innumerable have been made by those who, like the civil servants, have seen the system working at close range. And now the civil servants themselves have joined in the chorus of protest and in the demand for as high efficiency in Government service as is required elsewhere.

Whether or not their comment will receive from the Government the attention it certainly merits remains to be seen. If not now, then later, those who pay the bills are going to insist upon value for their money.—*Montreal Herald*.