

THE CIVILIAN

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



NEMO SIBI VIVIT.

FEATURES.

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THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IV.

JULY 14th, 1911

No. 6

Our New Cover — And Some Other Things.

No need, of course, to ask — have you noticed it — our new cover?

We hope you have taken in its points, and that you will give us the benefit of your opinion of them. Needless to say it represents considerable thought and labour of execution, and we are ourselves well pleased with the result. But it is not final — good as we think it. In the meantime, there are one or two things we would like to say about it and *The Civilian* generally.

The design is the work of a civil servant, Mr. W. J. Moule of the Surveyor General's staff. This suggests two remarks:

(1) It is, we think, significant of the manysidedness of the service that we had not to go out of the family for a piece of work of this decidedly special and technical kind. We are a versatile body, —the civil service.

(2) From *The Civilian's* own particular standpoint it is, as we regard the circumstances, of great good cheer to us that a suggestion so pleasing and helpful should have come spontaneously from the ranks of our readers themselves. Mr. Moule without other solicitation than the sight of our need gives what must have cost several days of his time to the assistance of a civil service enterprise. It is of a piece with much else that is animating the service at this moment,—the splendid silent work of those who are behind the C. S. Club, the Loan Society, and our other associations great and small, and that makes the carping heard now and then of the lack of *esprit de corps* very aimless and unreal.

But *The Civilian*, of course, like Shakespeare's rose, does not have its being in extraneous matters like titles or title-pages. We would not lay stress on the new cover if it were not in a high degree symbolical of progress all along the line.

Have you notice, perchance, that the present issue is one of fifty-two pages—the largest we have ever been able to put out? We are not sure that we can retain this size immediately, but we certainly will for a while. Then our next objective will be sixty pages. As to quality, as well as quantity, we will do our best to deliver the goods. They will be the best we can secure from the service. We are able to attempt this for the following reasons:

(1) *Circulation*. The last time we mentioned circulation we were hovering about 2,500, and planning a campaign for 3,000. We are now printing 2,970 copies of *The Civilian*, — which is getting pretty close. Before the snow flies we want 3,200, which with exchanges, etc., taken out will give us a nice margin over a 3,000 bona fide circulation. Not that we intend to stop at that by any means.

(2) *Advertising*. With improved circulation we are getting bet-

OUR NEW COVER — AND SOME OTHER THINGS.—Continued.

ter and more remunerative advertising. We are as strong as ever in quantity and much stronger in quality, because we can offer now an undoubted *quid pro quo*.

Now, while we have many grounds for satisfaction on these and other points, we are far from thinking that everything is being made of *The Civilian's* opportunities. That is partly owing to certain necessary limitations which we have prescribed for ourselves. We stand first, last and all the time for a civil service journalism directed and controlled by civil servants in the interests of civil servants. We have now a staff of seven, regularly taking part in the work. We want more. We want ideas. We want honest criticism. But most of all we want solid practical help, and anyone who can furnish it will be welcomed to our organization — which remains voluntary, flexible and co-operative in every sense.

Educational Standards and Promotions.

Civil servants are hearing a great deal recently about "educational standards." We have at Ottawa a large class, members of which when slated for promotion are to be excluded from it unless they can demonstrate what is termed their "educational fitness." It will perhaps be interesting for men of this class, as well as others, to read a recent and expert opinion as to the relation of intelligence—that is, general fitness—and education. It is the opinion of an eminent scientist of the United States and is published in a late issue of the "Lancet-Clinic" as below. *The Civilian* regards the essay as noteworthy for its common sense on the question which is so vital to many at the present moment.

Intelligence and the Higher Education.

In these days of mental unrest, and calls for, and criticism of, higher education, it is well to pause and get our bearings. We already realize the inadequacy of "book learning" alone, and know the futility of the "cramming system." And now, before proceeding further, we should have a clear understanding of the object or purpose for which we strive. Is it higher education, or is it greater intelligence that we need? This question should be driven home to every man who utters the words—higher education. For men who have not had the benefits of education, as ordinarily under-

stood, often display great intelligence. Why?

Intelligence is always manifested wherever there is a healthy brain tissue, and the degree of intelligence manifested will always correspond to the health, the stage of evolution, and the development of this tissue. From this it would be easy, as is often done, to conclude that where there is no brain there is no intelligence. But such is not the case, for, according to our speculation, the brain is simply the organ which manifests the presence of an all-pervading and ever-present intelligence. The brain is one thing, and intelligence is another—they are separate and distinct; and the act of

manifesting intelligence is something else. That which we are in the habit of calling intelligence is but the manifestation of the omni-present intelligence.

What is Intelligence?

We know what brain is. We have yet to learn what intelligence is. And, until we can define electricity, we should be satisfied to know that such a "substance" as omnipresent intelligence does exist. Of either electricity or intelligence all we know is their manifestations; and because each is, as yet, incomprehensible to the human mind, that is no reason that they do not exist outside of the human body, and independent of it. That is to say—there is as much intelligence in a barren land as there is within college walls; the apparent different is a matter of instruments (brains) for manifesting the universal intelligence.

That we are surrounded by electricity no one will at present deny; and, according to this theorem, some day men will awake to the fact that all men exist in an atmosphere pregnant with intelligence. Thus it is evident that many of the attributes attributed to man are but the manifestations of the greater intelligence flowing, as it were, through the brain of man. With this view of the problem we can better understand many of the obscure mental phenomena; how God, spirits, and demons speak to men, or revelation, if you please; why mental irregularities accompany brain disorders; and how best to secure a greater display of intelligence.

If we look upon intelligence as existing everywhere, after the fashion of electricity, air, and ether, wholly independent of "intelligent" beings; and if we look upon brain, not as the seat or organ of intelligence, but simply as the organ or instrument by which the great intelligence is manifested, just as electricity is manifested by the "gener-

ator," or as a tone is manifested by the reed of a musical instrument, many of the most difficult psychic problems will be cleared away.

The Sub-Conscious Region.

To-day we are hearing much of the silence, sub-conscious attention, auto-suggestion, in tune with the infinite, the still small voice, inspiration, voices from the spirit world, etc. Socrates recognized his "demon," while others "feel it in their bones," and so on down the list. What is all this but the omnipresent intelligence flowing through the brain? And what are educational efforts but attempts to enlarge this flow and to increase our power to perceive, and to profit by it? If those efforts recognized as educational fail to do this, they have failed in their purpose, and they must be either negative or deleterious in their efforts; and, therefore, they do not educate, but may prove the source of mental perversion. And, too, if such efforts draw our attention away from the ideas created in our own brain, by the force of intelligence, they are worse than useless.

What is Education?

There are many curious notions about education. Education does not, and cannot, make brain-cells—although proper nutrition may do so. Neither does education strengthen brain-cells—though proper nutrition will. All in the world that education can do for an individual is to help him to understand, and to enlarge and employ the ideas that come to him. A horse may be taught to be bridled, but does that enable him to better understand and employ his own ideas? We should know there is a large difference between training and education. We may gain a livelihood by employing other men's ideas; but we grow intellectually by seizing and developing the ideas created within ourselves by the great intelligence. What are ideas but the action of the great intelligence upon

certain brain-cells? This action or flow is continuous; thus we have our day-dreams and dreams of sleep, our emotions and our imaginings.

Our intellectual life is largely a medley of ill-defined and undeveloped ideas. Our knowledge is made up of experiences, "book-learning," and glimpses, as it were, of fragments of the great intelligence, and our wisdom depends on all these. Nothing can develop our sum-total of knowledge if we fail to develop the ideas that come to us. Every idea is a possibility, and if it were developed it would lead to others, and on to the wondrous. One of our troubles, to-day, is that we are inclined to depend too much on teachers, books, and authority. And the question arises, Shall we live the life of memories of other men's ideas, or shall we "get in tune with the infinite," and develop the ideas that come to us from the omnipresent intelligence?

Wise Men.

Wise men are distinguished by their facility in receiving and transmitting truth, and they profit by knowledge wherever and however gained. Thus it is evident that education is a matter of brain development—through experience, listening to the still small voice, acquiring ideas from books and teachers, and memory; and, as brain power is a matter of nutrition, the bodily forces must be created and conserved. "Smart" men have highly-evolved and healthy brains. "Smarter" men have highly-evolved and healthy brains, and experience. While the "smartest" men have highly-evolved and healthy brains, experience, and "book-learning." Many men are impractical, because they fail to draw on the omnipresent intelligence; other men are impractical because they fail to shape their ideas according to experience and books; while still others are practically useless because their brains are poorly nourished. To make us more

practical, healthy, happy, and useful is surely the purpose of education; but when education saps vitality, or when we are hypnotized by books and teachers, we are reduced to automatons, and consequently miss the "mark of our high calling"; then, as far as the matter of human intelligence is concerned, a highly-evolved and healthy brain is of more importance than "book-learning"; but without experience, the possessor of a fine brain may be a dreamer, and without the knowledge of books his usefulness as well as his happiness will be unnecessarily limited.

As the main purpose of this paper is to emphasize the importance of health in the problem of education, it may not be out of place to ask—Is not will, or will power, simply the manifestation of robust health, a clear head, and abundant energy? And is it not possible that our power of attention and concentration corresponds to the state of nutrition, or health, of our brain cells? And when ideas flit through our "mind," and are gone before we can analyze them, and our thoughts are interrupted and shifting, may it not be due to toxins circulating in the blood? Then, if these questions may be answered in the affirmative, health becomes a large part of human intelligence, and health must be reckoned as a large part of the higher education.

AN INCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.

For some time past, the most important questions under discussion in Washington in connection with civil service matters have been the question of salaries of clerks and that of superannuation. In May of this year a certain Joseph M. Buck, one time auditor in the War department, but since January 28, 1909, devoting his life to the furtherance of retirement legislation, con-

ceived and successfully carried out a plan for reorganizing a society known as the National Business Men's Association, under the new and impressive title of the National Civil Service Improvement Association of the Business Men of the United States, for the purpose of assisting "in securing legislation which will provide equitable salaries, scientific business management and retirement pay for federal employees." Mr. Fulton R. Gordon of Washington became president, a number of the most prominent business men of the city accepted election as vice-presidents and Mr. Buck became secretary. Under Mr. Buck's pushing management, elaborate plans for a great convention of business men from all parts of the country to meet in Washington on May 31 and June 1 for the discussion of these pressing problems, were announced. In a few weeks Mr. Buck informed the country that no fewer than 418 leading business men had sent word of their intention of attending this meeting, that speakers of National repute had been engaged and that success was assured.

Into the midst of this rejoicing, however, came disaster. The real cause of all the troubles that so speedily overwhelmed the Association appears to be a matter of dispute. Mr. Gordon says that Mr. Buck did it and Mr. Buck says that Mr. Gordon did it. However that may be, the plain facts are that the Washington newspapers—Mr. Buck says that "they are run by a lot of country men"—came out a few days before the convention with stories quoting Mr. Gordon as having advocated strikes by federal employees and Mr. Buck with having expressed the patriotic sentiment that if Congressmen refused to raise the salaries of government clerks after raising their own, they ought to be horsewhipped. Thereupon, the storm broke. Four of the vice-presidents

resigned in a body, even though Mr. Gordon protested that he had been misquoted—he merely said that employees ought to organize and might possibly strike in the future—and though Mr. Buck protested that when he spoke about horsewhipping Congressmen he was just quoting somebody else.

These events all took place before the 20th of May. Mr. Buck remained, however. "Four hundred and eighteen business men from all parts of the country" were to gather in Washington on May 31, and even if all the vice-presidents had resigned, the convention should be held. On the night of May 31st, according to the account in the Washington Post, the Masonic Temple, fittingly prepared within, with many chairs, much bunting and the Marine Band, was thrown open for the meeting. Mr. Buck was there and there was also one speaker. The "418 business men from all parts of the country" were, however, conspicuous for their absence. As the hour for the opening of the convention approached the Marine Band began its work manfully and skilfully, but while its sweet strains drew an appreciative audience in the street without, Mr. Buck and the speaker continued to make up the crowd within. Further distressing details of this melancholy affair may be omitted. In the course of time, suffice it to say, the Marine Band ceased its efforts, the crowd outside dispersed, Mr. Buck and the speaker silently withdrew. The first convention of the National Civil Service Improvement Association of the Business Men of the United States had adjourned *sine die*.

Hon. J. F. Whear, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is postmaster there, and P. O. Inspector for the rest of the Island. We notice that he is an active member of the Civil Service Federation.

—The Postal Current.

THE CIVILIAN

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of Canada.

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

Ottawa, July 14th, 1911

CONCERNING PROMOTIONS — A DISSERTATION.

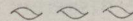
If it be not an outrage, considering the dog-days, *The Civilian* humbly offers the following on the heated subject-matter of the promotion question, which as civil servants we have always with us:

The application of practical regulations to govern promotions in the civil service has been found difficult, and it may be said with truth that little progress has been made in that regard.

There are at least four bases or methods of making promotions. First, that of free selection by the promoting officer. This is said to work well in private business, where the motive of profit enters. Another method is that of promotion by seniority, which should certainly be used as a means of discrimination among candidates whose other qualifications are equal. A third method is that of competitive examination.

It has been advanced that under this method the employees are placed on an equal footing, as the personal equation is eliminated and impartial tests are applied. This method has been tried in other countries to some extent and afterwards abandoned for promotions from class to class within a subdivision, because of the belief that for such promotions the value of employees could be more accurately and fairly measured from daily observation of their actual work. In the case of promotions from division to division, it is still as we know much used. A fourth method, that of promotion on records of efficiency, has rarely been found to work satisfactorily, as the ratings are likely to become perfunctory and to lack relativity and uniformity even when applied by a supervisory body.

While each method has its supporters, a system combining seniority, efficiency ratings, and competitive examinations has also its advocates. If any one would care to wage a discussion on any or all of these points *The Civilian* will welcome him to its columns, giving the above merely as a sort of analytical "starter."



GREAT BODIES MOVE SLOWLY —BUT THEY MOVE.

One of the few points on which the Civil Service Federation at the recent annual convention had to admit slow progress during the past year was in the enlisting of active co-operation and support among the postmasters of Canada and their powerful organizations, Dominion and Provincial. The slowness of the Postmasters in this connection has always seemed to *The Civilian* a great pity. In the objects for which the Federation is contending the whole public service has an interest. They are objects which require the most careful and com-

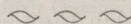
The Savings and Loan Society.

It is a pleasure to hear of new and substantial accessions of strength during the past few weeks to the Ottawa C. S. Co-operative Savings and Loan Association. This excellent organization has only to be recognized in its true character and purpose to receive the support of every civil servant. In a salaried community no greater work can be essayed than the inculcation of thrift and wise business habits. Civil servants will find in the Society a convenient and absolutely safe repository for their savings, with the knowledge that it might prove a much needed resource in time of need. By such means alone can the devastating trade of the money shark be banished from our midst. No other remedy strikes at the root of the usury evil by destroying the cause. In appreciating this the Ottawa civil service (which is too often portrayed as an inert and bloodless body) is setting an example not only to the whole service but to the whole country. The membership is now turning 400. It should aim at 1,000 straightway, and every civil servant should constitute himself a "booster" to help it attain that mark. The Society cannot have an enemy unless among the covetous or stupid, and no civil servant can afford to be indifferent to it.

prehensive discussion, and an organization which stands aloof not only lessens by so much the general "force behind," but robs itself of opportunity and influence. Especially is this unfortunate where the terms of affiliation are so lenient and elastic. However, it is only natural to expect great bodies to move slowly. The Postmasters are a great body. It is matter for congratulation that they are moving at all. And they are moving—or thinking of moving. Here is the comment of The Postal Current, the organ of the Dominion Postmasters' Association, on the last annual report of the Federation:

"We have been perusing the report of the last meeting of the Civil Service Federation, and we have been led to wonder when the Postmasters' Association would be represented at such annual meeting. We rather think that if all goes well our Central Committee will be able to meet in fairly good time next year, and to arrange to send at least one

or two fraternal delegates, even should it not be wise to affiliate."



CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

On Monday, June 12, in the forenoon, No. 37, Buffalo to Goderich train, nearly met a light engine carrying three supposedly sane men, three miles east of Bright and only six or seven miles distant from where No. 39 mail train was wrecked and six lives lost on the night of Feb. 5. It being daylight, a clear morning, and straight track, the engineer of No. 37 saw the light engine coming towards him down a grade. He whistled, stopped; the light engine also stopped and hurried back to a siding at Bright.

Are the B. & G. clerks growing nervous? No; but it would not be surprising if they were.

The crew of the offending light engine have been dismissed; but would not a term in prison be well deserved by men who "take

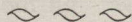
chances" of wrecking a passenger train by running out of time. No doubt all mail clerks have many very narrow escapes. Two clerks were injured in a wreck near Souris, Man., within the last month.



WORK FOR AN OFFICE AND STAFF.

The newly formed C. S. Federation of Great Britain (the organization of which is a tribute to the Canadian example, as we point out in a brief article appearing elsewhere) realizes from the outset the magnitude of the task it is undertaking by providing for the employment of a paid secretary to be engaged from outside the service with no other duties than those of promoting the interests of the Association. We are not so large a concern as the British service, but undoubtedly the great handicap of such organizations as ours of the Canadian service is the amount of work,—a lot of it mere drudgery,—which they entail for the officers, and especially the president and secretary in each case. This makes it literally true to say that the activity and success of the organizations depends upon the amount of time and effort the officers and executives can spare from their regular duties. If they can sometimes spare little they are not to be blamed. The service realizes that and makes allowances, and on the whole such good work is done that we would be the last to find fault, knowing as everyone may who enquires the amount of whole-hearted self-sacrificing effort that has been put forward in the last few years by the civil service organizations. But the situation is not ideal. *The Civilian* looks forward to a day when the Canadian service will be able to command for its various activities the entire time of a trained advisor and agent and when it will be able to go abroad into the legal profession

or the business world for such an agent with an offer that will secure the best.



THE CIVILIAN AND THE PRESS.

One of the benefits which *The Civilian*, notwithstanding its many inadequacies and imperfections, has brought to the service is in the increased attention which the large newspapers and weeklies of the country are impelled to lend to civil service problems. *The Civilian* visits them all twice a month and is very often received with comments, which whether favourable or otherwise are in themselves something. Collier's and *The Canadian Courier* apparently receive from us not a few reminders that the civil service is a topic worthy of discussion. We have seen in that discussion many evidences of good seed planted in the editorial mind. The *Toronto* and *Montreal* dailies usually reserve fire till we say something they can disagree with. The local newspapers, all three, have, we think, been stirred to a better service of news and views since *The Civilian* arose in Ottawa as a constant and visible sign of the importance of the civil service constituency. Unfortunately we observe in most editorial comments in the country at large a certain amount of suspicion of the service as a class. But to that there is but one cure. The more discussion civil servants can stir up the better for the profession—if we are worthy.

For Shorthanders.

Put the following words in shorthand:—
Alike, Olga, alum, along, Allan, elegance, alimentiveness, Elgin, election, Alexandra, lucife, illusive, lozenge, Lessing, lesson, listener, fail, vale, scale, quail, squeal, rail, bewail, Yale, yowl, awhile, misrule, admiral, skill, Nile, nail, kneel, nicely, nasal, Kingsley, Bingly, wrongly, facile, fossil, vassal, thistle, vessel, consul, exceedingly, boastingly, jestingly, Powell, towel, dowel, Browel, dial, trial, trowel, realm, film, Colman, volume, dwelling, Rollinson, collusive, falsification.



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 Rowat's large Bottle Onions, Chow Chow, & mixed pickles per bottle.....25c
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 Celery and Lettuce, each.....4c
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20 lbs, Best Granulated Sugar....98c
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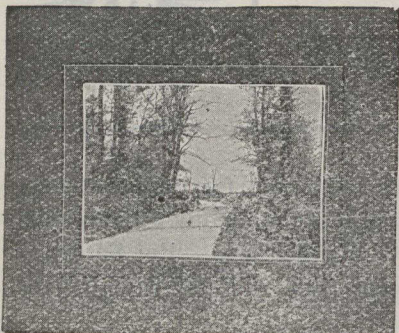
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 2 Tins Clams for.....19c
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They have a Bureau of Poetry in Japan.

When the Mikado of Japan offered his congratulations to King George and the British people on the occasion of the Coronation, the message took the form of an ode. An exact copy appears below. They have a Government Bureau of Poetry in Japan, and the chief of the Bureau very considerably enclosed with the ode (whether the Bureau produced the poetry in the first place is not stated) the following metrical translation:

When nation speaks to nation in the tones
Of friendly greeting, 'tis a joy to hear.
When nations dwell in peace beneath the sway
Of wise, good rulers, 'tis a joy to see.



The Mikado's Coronation Ode to George V.

Never give way to melancholy; resist it, for the habit will encroach. I once gave a lady two-and-twenty recipes against melancholy. One was a bright fire; another, to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another, to keep a box of sugar plums on the chimney piece, and a kettle simmering on the hob. I thought this mere trifling at the moment, but have in after life discovered how true it is that these little pleasures often banish melan-

choly better than higher and more exalted objects. One great remedy is to take short views of life. Are you happy now? Are you likely to remain so till this evening, or next month, or next year? Then why destroy a present happiness by a distant misery which may never come at all, or you may never live to see. For every substantial grief has twenty shadows, most of them your own making.—Sidney Smith.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Some Signs of Summer — With No Reference to "Keep Off the Grass."

"It is summer I know by the blue of the sky,
And the business-like air of the common house-fly."

Thus, or thereabouts, sang a versatile poet by the name of Anon, who had a pull with the Council of Public Instruction, *inter alios*, and so secured publication of his pieces in the Royal Readers. He went on, in this poem, to furnish other evidences of the existence and presence of the good old summertime from the flight of the swallows, the merry song of the haymakers at work in the field and various like items of more or less interest as rural news. Dear old Anon, whose productions have reflected the thoughts of all ages and been buried in all sorts of tombs, from the *Garland of Verse* which Grandfather gave Grandmother on her birthday to the Hymns Ancient and Modern which we read so industriously at collection time,—how little he knew after all of the real evidences of summer. A calendar is as reliable as a grasshopper or a water wagon *in re* the advent of summer, and I, for one, trust none of these. But I have one clear hunch and, dropping into verse, I would put it thus,—

It is summer I know by the parcels I
see
In the arms of commuters hieing home-
ward to tea;
By the look of despair as they rush for
the train,
Without their umbrellas, in a shower of
rain;

By the ruby-bright spots on their faces
each day
Where scoffing mosquitoes have tarried to
prey;
By their boots blue with clay from heel
unto toe,
And so-forth, and so-forth, and so-forth,
and so.

These are to me the surest signs of summer, for I know then, without reference to the thermometer, that my old friends the suburbanites are again crazy with the heat. They have yielded themselves again to the Call of the Wild as represented by cinder-sprinkled cars and suppers eaten on the perilous edges of ant-hills.

Given a Ladies' Home Journal bungalow with binder-twine hammocks to match, a marsh at hand friendly to the incubation of mosquitoes, plenty of canned corn and salmon, and a position in the civil service, anyone of unreflective habits of mind can lead the simple life, can respond to the call of the wild and the lure of the north, or follow the trail of the lonesome calf to the goal of unuttered desire. The Holy Grail or the Celestial City had no such seekers as these who, burdened at nightfall like Bunyon's Pilgrim, set up their tents beside the Slough of Despond and imagine they are camping on the borders of a Sylvan lake. How many among us at this very hour are sighing for the cedars of Lebanon where they may lie on their backs, each with a nimbus of gnats about his head, and pray to the great Pan to come and ravish their souls. Oh, you Thoreaus, and Wagners, and strenuous Teddies, I

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

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summon you to look upon the works of your pens.

There are only two ways in which a city man without a lawn mower can lead a rural life,—he can go to a boarding house, or he can have a cottage of his own. In the latter case he sees the tins out of which his fresh peas come. This is an advantage if he is particular about the brand he uses. Boarding has one great advantage over homing it, namely the right to kick, except the boarder is one of the family or a "paying guest" as they say in old English manors. Then there are certain drawbacks. John Burroughs says that one does not really live in a house who does not see the fire that warms him and the rafters that support his roof. He would have spoiled his epigram had he added the dishes in which his food is cooked. I have no great objections to the farm-house dining-table, beyond the presence of fat pork at breakfast and the seven kinds of fly-attended cake on Sunday, but the farm-house kitchen, with the hens a-roosting on the chairs and the roller doing double service (in two roles, you see) as a bath towel and a dish cloth, is a delight—only to the noseless blind. The advance of sanitary science has left the old oaken bucket to the tender care of the cows, the microbes and the poets. Oblivion will within a few years submerge the Whitecombe Rileys who dare to sing the glories of Aunt Miranda's tin pans and rolling pin.

A cottage of one's own is a convenient place for flying the Union Jack and for putting up Welcome mottoes made of sprays of spruce. The cows and sheep appreciate the latter. These animals have remarkable ocular organs and recognize a Welcome sign at the distance of many miles, obeying its injunction though they have to travel o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and middle of the night. The bell wether has a fond-

ness for verandahs. He loves to rehearse there the ghost walking scene in Hamlet. With a grim reference to this habit Parker has given his cottage the name of Elsinore. Nor should I forget to mention the sociable sow, the playmate of the sun, who delights in stretching her bristled length in front of your door when you are expecting visitors by the next train.

Such are the delights of a summer in the country, delights which now tremble in the twilight of the Coronation recess as the 18th of July approaches. Parker is heartbroken as he realizes that he may have to leave Elsinore to the solitary possession of the old bell-wether, and Simpson seems to have a reverence for that sow which frequents his lawn as if she were Alba Longa herself. Be merciful, oh ye deputies, and full of compassion, oh ye ministers of state, and let the commuter have his summer while the sun is hot. The night cometh when no man shall work, and the winter cometh when there are no mosquitoes. A summer up the Gatineau keeps a clerk up to the scratch.

MOSQUITOES, AHoy!

Having tried the device which is described as follows by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology, we can heartily recommend it to our friends as being effective:

It consists of a tin cup or tin-can cover nailed to the end of a long stick in such a way that a spoonful or so of kerosene can be placed in the cup, which may then, by means of the stick, be pressed up to the ceiling so as to enclose one mosquito after another. When covered over in this way the captured mosquito will attempt to fly and be caught in the kerosene. By this method perhaps the majority of the mosquitoes in a given bedroom—certainly all of those resting on the ceiling—can be caught before one goes to bed.

Allowing for 600 mosquitoes on the ceiling, and half a minute to each mosquito, you can easily get to bed after 300 minutes work; and 300 minutes is only five hours.

The Canadian Civil Service Federation copied by Civil Servants in Great Britain.

Inspired by the Example of Canada, the Civil Service Organizations of Great Britain get Together on a Federal Basis. — A Suggestive Programme Outlined.

On Thursday, the 18th of May, a conference of delegates representing some twenty-three organizations in the British civil service was held in London, Eng., for the purpose of discussing the formation of a Civil Service Federation. Inasmuch as we have reason to believe that it was the successful working of the Canadian Federation that led directly to this action on the part of the civil servants of the Mother Country, the service here will be interested for a double reason in a brief account of the proceedings and results of the meeting, which cannot but be full of very practical suggestions for civil servants on this side of the water.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting was a business meeting, called as they knew to decide as to whether a Civil Service Federation should be formed, and if so on what basis it should be placed. Tracing the principal grievances which animated the breasts of all civil servants — especially those dealing with patronage appointments and salary — he showed conclusively that the demand for united action was an imperative one. The lower ranks of the civil service had suffered and were suffering as a result of the administration to which they were subjected, and had, time after time, been sacrificed to the higher ranks. The members of various departments had been wise enough to form Associations within their own departments, but the civil service should be linked together as one body, and they were gathered that evening in order to achieve that object. The Civil Service Federation should leave associations complete autonomy over

their own immediate concerns, and should take up the wider questions which affected the greater portion of the civil servants of the country. As the whole was greater than its part, so the Civil Service Federation should strive to deal with the greater principles at issue, and thus remove all fear, and he knew it existed, that the smaller associations would be swamped in the interests of the larger. He wished the public to understand that theirs was not a mere agitation for obtaining increased salaries or to get promotion. They would exist for the defence of their rights and that only. Concluding, he mentioned another point of importance, viz., that the Civil Service Federation would not exist for the single individual or the single Association, but for the general advantage of the State, in the whole body of civil servants at large, and referred to the advance in that direction already accomplished in Denmark. (Hear, hear.)

A speaker who followed outlined the circumstances which led up to the convening of the conference. The idea of a Civil Service Federation had caught on in a most gratifying manner. The matters which it was intended should find a place on their agendas in the future were those which related to the whole civil service and not merely to individuals or separate associations. He sincerely hoped that the outcome of their deliberations would result in the formation of such a Federation they had in view. (Hear, hear).

The following resolution was then proposed:

“That this meeting of representatives of Civil Service Organizations

is of opinion the time has arrived for every organization of civil servants, whether established or non-established, to unite for the purpose of advancing and protecting the interests of all, and resolves that a Society be formed and called the Civil Service Federation. The objects of the Federation shall be to watch over and advance, by all legitimate and constitutional means, the interests of civil servants, with particular attention to such objects as are common to all branches and grades."

Other resolutions were:

That a Provisional Executive of 16, eight to form a quorum, with power to co-opt, be appointed to draft the constitution, within any limits laid down by this Conference, and on approval by a further meeting of this Conference to bring the Federation into being; further, that the requisite preliminary funds be provided by grants from Associations the latter to be regarded as payments on account.

That Provincial Towns and Districts shall be encouraged to form Local Branches, and the constitution of the Civil Service Federation shall include provision for the representatives of these Branches.

The Secretary shall be a paid official appointed from outside the ranks of the civil service.

That one of the objects of the proposed Civil Service Federation shall be to secure equality of opportunity and remuneration for women with men in the civil service.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

The Conference was held in a small room of the Emerson Club, Buckingham Street, Strand, and commencing shortly after 7 p.m., lasted until 10 p.m., the first two hours being devoted to a warm discussion on the important question as to whether it was politic to permit the introduction of non-establish-

ed civil service employees to the proposed Federation, and whether the Conference was sufficiently representative and duly empowered to pledge the general body of civil servants to any decided action. An enumeration of the C. S. organizations represented will be of interest, the following being the complete list:

Admiralty and Outports Clerical Federation.

Admiralty and Dockyards Draughtmen's Association.

Assistant Clerks' Association.

Customs Port Clerks' Association.

Customs Second Class Examining Officers' Association.

Customs Assistants' Association.

Customs Watchers' Association.

Customs Preventive Men's Association.

Excise Federation.

Federation Enquiry Committee.

Ordnance Survey Civil Employees' Association.

Portsmouth Federation of Civil Servants.

Second Division Clerks' Association.

Tax Surveying Officers' Association.

The National Joint Committee of Postal and Telegraph Associations.

Postmen's Federation.

Post Office Servants' Federation.

National Union of Auxiliary Postmen.

Committee of the Supplementary Establishment, G.P.O.

General Association of Third Class Clerks, G.P.O.

Society of Post Office Engineers.

Women Clerks' Association.

Women Sorters' Association.

The British Programme.

A writer in the current issue of the *British Civilian* lays down the following as a programme for the new organization:

(a) The establishment of a Civil Service Court of Appeal.

(b) The granting of full rights of citizenship.

(c) The abolition of all Patronage Appointments as such.

(d) The direct representation of the civil service in Parliament.

(e) The substitution of established for all non-established civil service.

(f) The provision of permanent employment for every boy admitted to the civil service, or due provision for those incapacitated or otherwise unfitted.

THE POSTAL WORLD OF CANADA CEASES PUBLICATION.

Some time ago The Postal World, a bright and well written monthly, devoted to the interests of the Postal Service of Canada, made its appearance with every prospect of a welcome in Western Ontario. The Postal Service had already a journal, The Postal Current, of Manitoba, but in a field so large it was thought a second publication might find a work to do. More particularly, The World attempted to publish an extensive news service, while The Postal Current was more in the way of an official bulletin. The World, however, has been forced to suspend. It is interesting to read the comments of The Postal Current on the event, for the light they throw on conditions and "point of view" in this important branch of the civil service.

Somewhat abbreviated, The Postal Current states:

"Of those postmasters who are willing to subscribe for a postmaster's paper, there are at least three important classes. Those who look for, or at least hope for, a first class magazine; those who think a paper should be a newspaper, and the third class, who feel with us, that what is needed is a monthly bulletin, reflecting editorially, the views of our active committees, reporting from time to time the doings of the

Association, and leaving its columns open to proper individual correspondence.

"There are too many good magazines for the Association to go into the magazine business. Daily papers are too numerous to permit of our publishing a newspaper, and then our own work is important enough to occupy most of the space in as large a paper as it is wise for the Association to publish.

"There are those who would like a paper which would stir the public. Our experience tells us that it is the postmaster who requires stirring up. As a class he requires to have his views broadened and his conception of his duties made more clear. When he has prepared himself to do his part the work of the Association will be comparatively easy. Those who watched the effect of this winter's individual action on the part of certain postmasters will quite realize what might happen if only all worked unitedly and intelligently. They will agree with us, too, that the duty of the publication is to fit them for their work, not to prepare the public for the postmaster.

"It has been demonstrated during the past few months that a publication out of touch with the Association may become a menace to certain interests — may say the thing that it were unwise to say. In the multitude of councillors there is wisdom and safety but in a multitude of advocates there is danger of division.

"There is no room in our Association for personal ambition to be gratified. The duty of our executive officers is to take hold of a publication and make it as effective as possible.

"We hope that the recent experience will tend to lessen the demand for a newspaper, as such, and to increase the respect for a bulletin and strengthen the desire to have it reflect the Association."

Prices and Principles.

Continuance of a Discussion on a Question of First Importance to every Man on a Salary.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Before saying a word on this subject I must remind those who need to be reminded that there are other principles than those of ethics. There are principles of mathematics, of business,—of everything. I speak of the relation between producer and consumer, and it is one of the principles of that relation that I wish to discuss.

And let me say in a further preliminary parenthesis that, of course, I know that we are all consumers, and that all of us who are not living on charity or by robbery are producers also. In a game of cricket every man goes to bat, and the same man who is batsman one minute may be bowler the next. But the very essence of the game is to recognize the facts as they are and to avoid confusing the batsman and the bowler notwithstanding recurrent personal identity. This question of consumer and producer is not a question of individuals, it is a question of relationships in a game which we may call the Bread-and-Butter Game.

In my last letter on this general theme, I tried to make clear my opinion that the consumer has a right to demand reasonable prices as well as good goods, and that he is not bound to be satisfied with excuses, however strong those excuses may appear to the representative of the producers' side of the case—the retail dealer—from whom the consumer buys.

The effect of this making of excuses is to ask the consumer to take part in the producer's business. But the part is strictly based on the principle of "heads I win; tails you lose." For, if the excuse is found on examination to be good, the con-

sumer is bound to give his approval; but if it is found to be merely a form of excuse, — well, the price goes anyhow and the consumer must pay.

Personally, I have discussed this question of prices with dealers of a good many different kinds, and have been invited to consider all sorts of technical operations and the cost of them as reasons why prices cannot be lower than they are. Whenever I have entered upon these discussions I have done so from sheer love of a wrangle and not because I did not understand the folly of it all.

But I am on a better basis now. I am a member of the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association. I am not among those who believe that co-operative dealing or manufacture is the real answer to the economic problems of our time. On the contrary, I believe that our present method of individualistic action is the true answer. But when the producers in each line, instead of trying to carry out our system in good faith, make bluffing offers to me to enter upon their business, I am glad of the chance to call the bluff and enter upon the business for business purposes.

The magazines are paying a good deal of attention to the subject of co-operation just now. Several of them state that one of the principal reasons why so many lines of goods are cheaper in Britain than in Canada and the United States is that the co-operative supply associations of Britain do a business of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, and the regular dealers (I speak of them as I think of them, as "regular" dealers) have to meet their prices. I have no doubt at all

that when the producers, including the distributors, really begin to understand their true place in the economic system of society and to try to perform their duty they will be able to do far better for the consumers than the consumers can do for themselves by any system of co-operation. But, in the meantime, co-operation, wherever it can be practised, is the logical and natural answer to be made to the producers, whose only answer to complaints is, in effect: Our line of business persists in wasteful methods of producing or distributing goods, and the consumer must pay for waste; we care nothing for reason, justice or self-respect in these matters, we care for nothing but our price.

But there is another and more direct way for the consumer to control prices. I would like to say a word about that in another letter.

A. C. CAMPBELL.

NUBS OF NEWS FROM THE P. O. DEPT.

The usual number of absentees on holidays in the P.O.D. makes new faces particularly noticeable these days and one feels old in seeing these new faces in old places.

It is not safe betting even yet as to who will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. E. H. Laschinger as Asst. Deputy P.M.G. of the P. O. Dept. Nevertheless, those in the know claim to be willing to wager a V that V. gets the job.

The boys in the Accountants' Branch, P.O.D., are feeling chirpy these days because Sowden, one of their co-workers, was in the victorious "fours" at Henley. There will be something doing in the Branch when Felix returns.

On the eve of the severance of his connection with the P. O. Dept. as Assistant Deputy P.M.G., Mr. E. H.

Laschinger was made the recipient of a handsome travelling case from the chief clerks and a few others officially associated with the Asst. Deputy in the Outside Service at Ottawa. Dr. Coulter, Deputy P.M.G., in making the presentation, paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Laschinger as an official, which elicited a feeling response from that gentleman.

The baseball fever has struck the Accountants' Branch of the P. O. Dept., and a team composed of "stars" is now on a still hunt for scalps. They are considering the wisdom of challenging the winners of the city pennant in the local league.

With the thermometer playing pranks around the 100 mark the employees in a certain room of the P. O. Dept., packed as they were like sardines in a box, were ready to pay the top-notch price for a breath of fresh air during the past week. The boys in the basement, whose complaints have been loud and long on the score of unsanitary quarters, had rather the best of it during the hot spell.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB NOTES.

The Club House, situated as it is near the river on Bank street, is almost midway between two of our large bowling clubs, viz., the Civil Service Club on Parliament Hill and the Victorias, whose beautiful grounds are just to the westward on Vittoria street. Hence it is found most convenient for members after a hot contest. On Dominion Day the visiting bowlers from Prescott were entertained at lunch in the Club dining rooms by the local players.

Several more members of the service are on the board for membership at the next ballot.

The proximity to the river renders the Club building and grounds decidedly cooler than other parts of the city.

The Proposed Act affecting Salaries of Clerks in City Post Offices.

In response to several requests received from interested subscribers in different parts of Canada, *The Civilian* prints below the text of Bill 217, being "An Act to Amend the Civil Service Act." It should be pointed out that the Bill had received its first and second readings only when the House adjourned in May.

1. That part of Schedule B to *The Civil Service Act*, chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, which relates to clerks in City Post Offices, Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office, as amended by chapter 6 of the statutes of 1909, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor, and such repeal and substitution shall take effect and become operative as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven:—

"Clerks in City Post Offices, in Offices of Post Office Inspectors, in Offices of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office.

"CLERKS IN CITY POST OFFICES.

"Salaries.

"Third class clerks—

Grade B, on appointment, \$500, by annual increases of \$100 to \$800.

Grade A, on appointment, \$800, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,000.

"Second class clerks—

In post offices having a revenue of fifty thousand dollars and over—

Grade B, on appointment, \$1,000, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,200.

Grade A, on appointment, \$1,200, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,400.

"First class clerks—

In post offices having a revenue of one hundred thousand dollars and over—

Grade B, on appointment, \$1,400, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,600. There shall be not more than one clerk in Grade B for every complete unit of one hundred permanent employees, employed in any office.

Grade A, on appointment, \$1,600, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,800.

There shall be not more than one clerk in Grade A for every complete unit of one hundred and fifty permanent employees, employed in any office.

"Chief clerks—

In post offices having a revenue of eight hundred thousand dollars and over.

Specific duties. There shall be not more than one chief clerk for every

complete unit of two hundred permanent employees, employed in any office. On appointment, \$1,800, by annual increases of \$50 to \$2,100.

"Office superintendents—

In post offices having a revenue of eight hundred thousand dollars and over—

Salary on appointment.....\$1,800

By annual increases of \$100 to 2,500

"Clerks in Offices of Post Office Inspectors, in Offices of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office.

Salaries.

"Third class clerks—

Grade B, on appointment, \$500, by annual increases of \$100 to \$800.

Grade A, on appointment, \$800, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,000.

"Second class clerks—

Grade B, on appointment, \$1,000, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,200.

Grade A, on appointment, \$1,200, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,400.

"First class clerks—

Grade B, on appointment, \$1,400, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,600.

Grade A, on appointment, \$1,600, by annual increases of \$50 to \$1,800.

"Any stamper and sorter in a city post office, and any clerk in any of the said offices, who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, was in the fourth or junior third class, shall be deemed to be a third class clerk, Grade B, from that date.

"Any clerk in any of the said offices who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, was,—

(1) in the senior third or junior second class shall be deemed to be a third class clerk, Grade A, from that date;

(2) in the senior second class shall be deemed to be a second class clerk, Grade B, from that date;

(3) in the first class shall be deemed to be a first class clerk, Grade B, from that date, and if his salary was less than \$1,400, it shall continue to be the amount he was then enjoying, subject to an annual increase of \$50 until his salary reaches \$1,600 per annum.

“Senior second class clerks who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, are employed in city post offices having a revenue less than fifty thousand dollars, shall be clerks in the second class, Grade B, under this part of Schedule B, notwithstanding any limitation as to revenue heretofore expressed; and first class clerks who, on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, are employed in city post offices, shall be clerks in the first class Grade B, under this Schedule, notwithstanding any limitations as to revenue or number of permanent employees heretofore expressed.”

2. Any office superintendent or clerk referred to in that part of Schedule B as amended by this Act, who has been for a period of one year and upwards in receipt of the maximum salary of his class, as heretofore established, and whose salary, in the case of a clerk, is less than the maximum of the Grade in which he is placed under this Act, shall be eligible for the increase of salary as provided by the said Schedule B as amended by this Act from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and, if he has served for any period less than one year at such maximum salary, he shall be eligible for the increase as soon as he has completed one year's service at such maximum salary.

3. No person shall be eligible for the position of third class clerk in a city post office unless he has passed either the Civil Service preliminary or the qualifying examination, or is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of a University in Canada, and, except as to persons in the service at the time at which this Act comes into force, no third class clerk who, on appointment, had passed the preliminary examination only, shall be eligible for promotion to a higher class until he passes the qualifying examination, or unless he is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of a University in Canada.

2. No person shall be eligible for the position of third class clerk in the offices of Post Office Inspectors, Superintendents of Railway Mail Service, or in the Money Order Exchange Office unless he has passed the Civil Service qualifying examination, or is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any University in Canada.

4. Any person may be employed temporarily in a city post office, in the office of a Post Office Inspector, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and in the Money Order Exchange Office, or as a railway mail clerk, who has not passed the Civil Service Examination for the outside service, for a period of not more than one

year, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year. A temporary railway mail clerk may be paid mileage allowance.

5. Temporary helpers may be employed in any branch of the outside service of the Post Office Department, when necessary, irrespective of age, and who have not passed the Civil Service Examination, at a per diem allowance to be fixed by the Postmaster General, but not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents a day, but no temporary helper shall be employed for more than six months in any one calendar year.

6. Except as provided in section 5 hereof, no temporary clerk or other temporary employee shall, hereafter, be taken into employment in the outside service of the Post Office Department who is over thirty years of age.

7. Schedule B to *The Civil Service Act* is further amended by adding after the words “railway mail clerks” in the first line of the paragraph which relates to mileage allowance for railway mail clerks the words “and other post office employees when employed as sorters in the postal cars.”

8. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors, and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, as amended by section 10 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, is further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

“The salary of an Inspector, Assistant Inspector, or Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who was appointed prior to the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, may be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the salary he is receiving on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and the salary he would have been receiving on that date had he, on appointment, been given the minimum salary as established by section 10 of chapter 8 of the statutes of 1910, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars, or his salary may be increased by such lesser amount as the Governor in Council determines.”

There is still sun on the wall.

It requires a long time to know any one.

All sorrows are bearable if there is bread.

He who does not rise with the sun does not enjoy the day.

Everyone is as God made him, and very often worse.

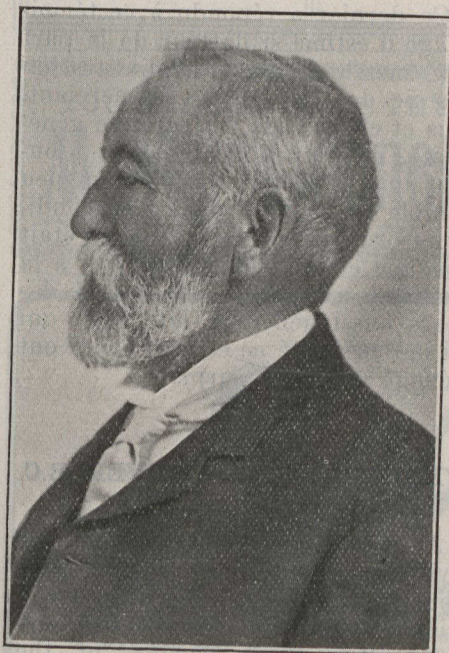
Until death, all is life.

Praying to God, and hammering away.

—Sancho Panza's Proverbs.

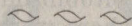
Civilian Portraits.**DR. SAUNDERS.**

Into the retirement which he has so richly earned Dr. Saunders carries a reputation which is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which time will not efface but rather strengthen. The civil service in bidding him farewell from active work rejoices that his fame was won in



DR. WM. SAUNDERS.

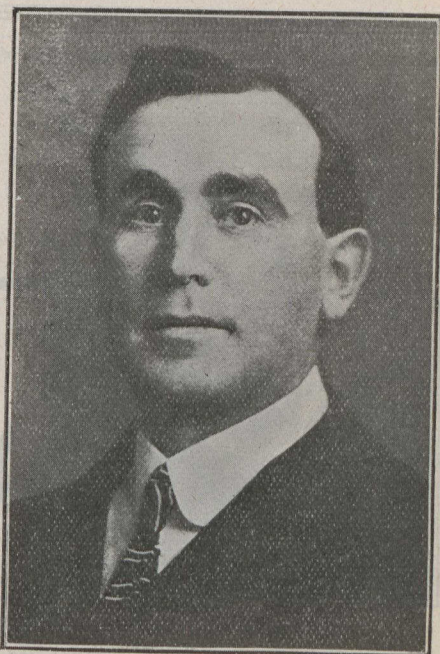
its ranks and that his career is only a recent example of how closely the service touches the life and the appreciation of the people.

**MR. W. J. EGAN.**

Mr. W. J. Egan is one of the most recent appointments to the staff of commercial agents for Canada.

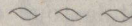
Mr. Egan is well qualified for the position. He has spent all his adult life in travelling over the length and breadth of Canada, representing

some of the largest wholesale concerns in the commercial metropolis. He has also occupied the position of President of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, which is a sufficient proof of the respect and confidence reposed in him by that large and important body of our citizens. Mr. Egan is well qualified to exploit the great possibilities of Canada, from a business standpoint, to the citizens of Manchester, England, and surrounding district.



MR. W. J. EGAN.

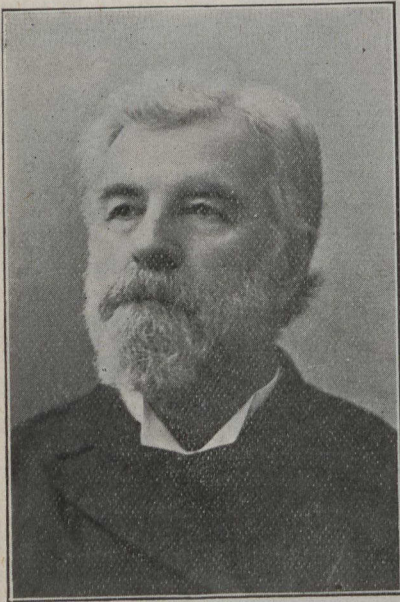
to which he has been assigned. *The Civilian* wishes him long life and success in his new position.

**A GOLDEN WEDDING.**

Mr. David Calixte Dagneau, whose picture is given herewith, a Railway Mail Clerk appointed on February 13th, 1879, celebrated on Monday, 12th June, his golden wedding with Anna Ramsay. The children, relations and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dagneau presented them, on this

occasion with many presents and best wishes for a long and happy life.

On Thursday, the 16th June, the employees of the mail service of Quebec Division, offered Mr. Dagneau, their veteran of 32 years of service, a purse of gold with an address transmitting to him and his wife their earnest wishes for happiness, good health and *multos annos*. We transcribe from the Quebec press as follows:



M. CALIXTE DAGNEAU.

Lundi de cette semaine, M. D. C. Dagneau, officier de malles, célébrait les noces d'or de son mariage; et le jour même la fête était des plus joyeuse et vraiment touchante.

Lundi, c'était le tour des parents de festoyer les vénérables jubilaires. Hier soir, c'était celui des membres du service des Postes, dont M. D. C. Dagneau forme partie, comme officier de malles, depuis trente-deux ans. Une nouvelle et agréable surprise fut causée à M. D. C. Dagneau et à sa digne épouse par les membres du service des postes. Ils lui ont présenté une bourse en or avec une

adresse de félicitations et de bons souhaits à l'occasion des noces d'or de son mariage. L'adresse était signée par M. S. T. Green, Inspecteur des Postes; Jos. Larue, Député Inspecteur des Postes; O. Talbot, Surintendant du service des malles par voies ferrées, et tous les employés de ce département; Elzéar Verret, Assistant Maître de Poste de notre ville, et par tous les officiers de malles de la division de Québec à laquelle M. Dagneau appartient.

Ce dernier a répondu à ce témoignage d'estime si flatteur de la part des membres de l'administration postale de Québec, les remerciant, tous et chacun, de leur grande générosité, de leur délicatesse, et ajoutant que, s'il était toujours un peu pénible de vieillir dans les conditions ordinaires de la vie, c'était une joie et un plaisir d'arriver à la vieillesse avec des confrères et des chefs aussi généreux que ceux qui lui ont présenté ce cadeau et lui ont ménagé une telle surprise.

WEDDING AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

A wedding of interest to the civil service took place in St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, recently, when Miss Ida Madeline Sayre Bliss and Mr. Arthur Basil Sowter, of the Customs staff, were united in marriage. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of friends of the bride and groom. The bride was given away by her uncle, Ven. Dr. Pentreath, Archdeacon of Columbia. Mr. Noel Robinson was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Percy Gomery and Mr. Horace W. Smith. After the ceremony at the church a few friends of the bride and groom were entertained at the Archdeaconry House, Barclay street, by Mrs. Pentreath, aunt of the bride, the house being decorated with white flowers. The couple received a number of handsome gifts (including

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which is nature's way of telling you the system needs renovating, is easily remedied by the regular use of

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(LONDON)

India Pale Ale

Prejudiced and unscrupulous vendors may suggest others, but compare it any way you will—purity, freedom from acidity, palatablene—Labatt's Ale is surpassed by none, equalled by few—at about half the price of best imported brands.

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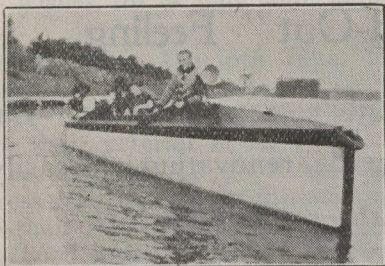
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two cheques), among which was a case of fruit knives, presented to Mr. Sowter by the Customs brokers of the city, and a case of fish knives by his fellow members and officers of the Customs. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch set with a diamond; to the flower girls, pearl crescent pins; to the bridesmaid, fleur-de-lis set with pearls; to the groomsmen, gold cuff links, and to the ushers, scarf pins. Mr. and Mrs. Sowter left for a trip to California. On their return they have taken up their residence in the Cambridge apartments on Bidwell street. Mr. Sowter is one of the most active members of the C. S. Federation, being secretary of the B. C. branch.

Correspondence.

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

"Socrates" on the Attendance Book.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

On returning after an absence and reading over your article, "Socrates at Ottawa," I must congratulate your sprightly and scholarly contributor, who has so well, in conjunction with your own editorials, brought out the anomalies of the existing system. The whole question is of-course a tough nut to crack. I presume you noted the articles of the Toronto News on the subject some time since?

Yours,

C. S.

(The gist of the article of the News and a rejoinder of some length were published in *The Civilian* of July 2, 1909.—Eds.)

Personals.

Born.

JOHNSON—To Mr. and Mrs. Duncan W. Johnson, of the Dept. of Interior, 517 Gilmour St., Tuesday, June 27, 1911, a daughter.

LANDERKIN—On Monday, 3rd July, 1911, at 6 Oakland Ave., Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Landerkin, of the Dept. of Interior, a son.

Married.

BAYLY—CHILTON—In St. Matthew's church, Ottawa, on Wednesday, June 28, 1911, at 7.45 a.m., by Rev. Walter M. Loucks, Agnes Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Chilton, of the Post Office Department, to Norman Bayly, youngest son of the late Archer and Mrs. Bayly, of this city.

O'CONNOR—MAGGILLIS—On Wednesday, June 28, 1911, at St. Columbian's church, Cornwall, Ont., by Rev. Vicar General Corbett, Mary Teresa Macgillis, daughter of Mrs. R. S. Macgillis, Cornwall, to Peter J. O'Connor, of the Dept. of Indian Affairs.

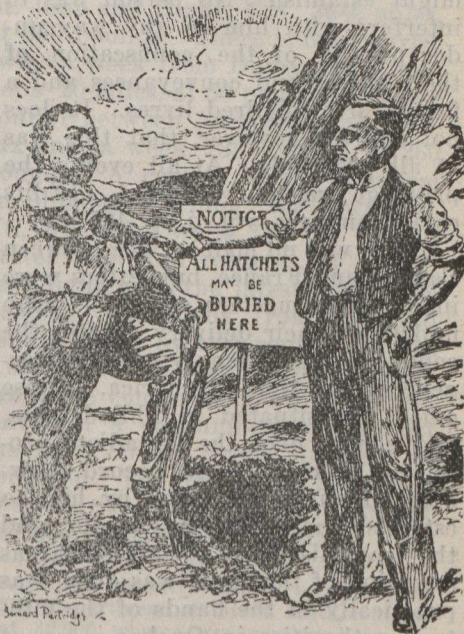
Died.

BINKS—At Chicago, on Sunday, June 18th, William Binks, of the Government Printing Bureau, in his 39th year.

TUGHAN—At Grassy Lake, Alberta, on Saturday, 1st July, 1911, Nina Geraldine, wife of B. E. Tughan, M.D., and younger daughter of E. T. Smith, Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

MACOUN—At the Protestant General Hospital, on Monday, July 10th, 1911, suddenly, of appendicitis, Elizabeth Entwisle, eldest daughter of W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, aged 9 years.

DISARMAGEDDON.



President Taft and Sir Edward Grey agree upon it.

—London Punch.

Early Days in the Canadian Post Office Service.

From *The Postal World*.

Under the French regime the postal service was of a very mediaeval character. Messengers were sent by the Government officials, but the seigantry had no regular means of communication and probably did not need any. The only attempt at a regular postal service was the agreement entered into with *Sieur Lanoullier*. This agreement, which is found in the laws and edicts of the Government, is dated the 27th of January, 1721. By it Governor the Marquis De Vaudreuil and the intendant Michel Begon gave to the *Sieur Lanoullier* the privilege for twenty years of establishing a post between Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. He was authorized to build bridges where required and to establish a system of public conveyance, which should carry passengers, parcels and letters, subject to such charges as the Government might establish. No person was to interfere with him in any way under penalty of the confiscation of their horses and conveyances and a fine of five hundred livres. It does not appear, however, that this was at all profitable. At all events the privilege was not renewed. (*Edits et ordonnances*, vol. ii., p. 465.)

There was no mail service between Canada and France, but letters were intrusted to masters of vessels, who undertook their delivery. After the conquest, the deputy postmaster-general for North America, whose office was situated in Philadelphia, had charge over the Canadian provinces. I can find no record, however, of any steps taken by him to establish the service in Canada; and the transmission of letters so far as anything of that kind was done, was practically in the hands of the military authorities in Quebec.

After the revolution of the thir-

teen colonies against Great Britain, *Hugh Finlay*, who had been appointed deputy postmaster-general in 1767, removed to the royal provinces, having his seat of office at Quebec, and confining his duties to Canada and Nova Scotia. A report by him to Governor Haldimand, dated the 29th of August, 1778 (*Can. Archives*, Series B., vol. 200-1, p. 14), gives some idea of the condition of affairs. Evidently the service was being carried on very irregularly. The work was done by *Maitres de Poste*, literally postmasters. They were not, however, postmasters in the modern meaning of the term. They kept post—that is, they had horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers and freight. They were utilized by the Government also for the conveyance of letters, but they were not under the authority of the Government in any way. They simply conveyed the Government couriers, who had charge of the mails, each one binding himself to the performance of the duty under a penalty of twenty pounds sterling. At first it was supposed that they were under the control of the Government, and during that time they did their work properly. But in 1776 it became apparent that they were really not under Government control so far as the post was concerned, and they became careless in the discharge of their duties. *Mr. Finlay* says in his letter: "No order has been observed; everybody complains of delays, refusals and the extortions of the public postmen. They, on the other hand, complain of abuse, beatings, woundings of their horses, carrying off their caleches by force, and of the injustice of many who have refused to pay their fare under various pretences. His Majesty's couriers complain of delay by ferrymen and from the badness of the post horses, and of the unwilling-

ness of the Maitres de Poste to do their duty, as formerly, which they say they are incapacitated from doing through the want of good order and from the bad usage they have lately received; and they add, unless matters are soon put on the ancient, or on a better footing, they must give up the posts, as they cannot pretend to keep horses for forwarding the King's mails without having the advantage of forwarding travellers, and that no advantage can accrue to them without certain rules and regulations are laid down for their guidance and protection, and a person appointed to see these rules observed."

In view of this condition of affairs Mr. Finlay makes the following recommendation:

"Now seeing that the interests of the postoffice are so intimately connected with due encouragement to the Maitres de Poste, may it please your Excellency to appoint Mr. Finlay to be superintendent of the public post houses, with such powers as your Excellency may think right to grant unto him for the purpose of rendering them of the greatest service to the public, by bringing them under proper regulation until your Excellency shall see fit to pass an ordinance to establish the posts on a permanent footing.

"Mr. Finlay is safe to assure your Excellency that the public shall be well served, that the grievances of the postmen shall be removed, and that by granting him this commission there will be a very great yearly saving to the revenue because any other mode of forwarding the mails would be attended with a very heavy expense.

Whether or not the governor approved of Mr. Finlay's recommendations does not appear; at all events he was not definitely appointed deputy postmaster-general of British North America until 1787.

In 1779 several offices were opened between Montreal and Kingston, and between Niagara and Detroit.

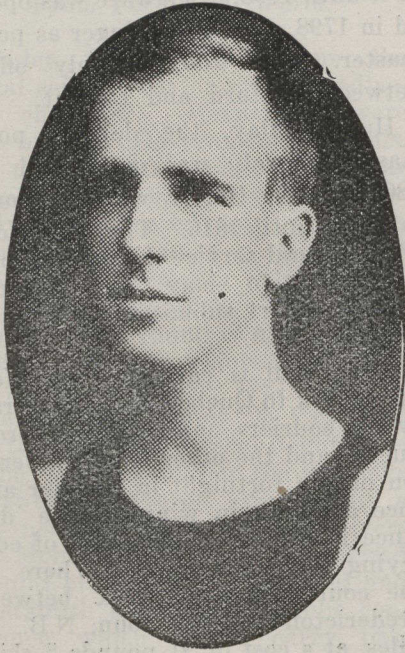
York, Toronto, was probably opened in 1796, though there is no record of it until 1803. Delaware was opened in 1798, with D. Springer as postmaster. This was the only office between Burford and Detroit.

Hugh Finlay, the deputy postmaster-general, was succeeded in 1800 by Geo. Heriot, who continued in office until 1816. The conditions of the postal service during Heriot's administration may be gathered from a report submitted by him on Oct. 8th, 1810.

"The mail is carried from New Brunswick to Quebec, and vice versa, by two couriers, one setting out from Quebec and the other from Fredericton once a fortnight in summer and once a month in winter. The distance is 361 miles. The cost of conveying the mails, £140. There is one courier once a week between Fredericton and St. John, N.B., 82 miles, at a cost of 91 pounds 5 shillings. There are two packets weekly across the Bay of Fundy, between St. John and Digby, N.S., 36½ miles, at 350 pounds. There is one courier twice a week from Digby and Annapolis, 20 miles, at 50 pounds, and one courier between Annapolis and Halifax once a week, 133½ miles, at 260 pounds. A carrier leaves Montreal on Monday evening for Swanton, Vt., where he waits for the United States mail and returns on Saturday night with the latest mail from Boston. The mails from England usually come by this route. He has a salary of 126 pounds per annum. From the commencement of the present year a communication by post has been opened from Montreal to Kingston. The distance is 200 miles. The courier goes once a fortnight and has a salary of 100 pounds.

A report recently issued by the Post Office Department of Great Britain states that 32,000 women are employed in the service doing all kinds of general work which only a few years ago was done mostly by men.

The Civil Service Members



C. H. PAYNE.



MARTIN KILT.

Athletics.

All Canada was on the tip-toe of excitement last week over the result of the Henley Regatta on the Thames, in which the Ottawa eight were competitors. The first news received was most encouraging, as an unexpected win was recorded for the Capital in the preliminary heat of the fours, followed the next day by an easy victory in the first heat of the eights over the dangerous Belgian crew—three times winners in the last five years. However, Canada's hopes were dashed on Friday last when the Ottawa crew lost both of these events in the second heats. In the eights Magdalen College, last year's winners, defeated Ottawa, but were compelled to go in very fast time. The experiences gained will be most valuable, and possibly within the next year or two

Canada will send over a crew which will "lift the cup." The singles and the fours have already been won by Canadian oarsmen and nothing remains but the coveted 'eights.'



The Canadian representatives at the Coronation sports in England succeeded better in the swimming events than in the field and track contests. Hodgson of Montreal won the mile race, while Gordon Johnston of Ottawa obtained third place in the 100 yards—a very creditable performance with such of host of starters. In the foot races Lukeman of Ottawa was defeated in 100 yards dash and hurdles, but Tait of Toronto won the mile.



Swimming, while a very healthful and pleasant pastime, is a most useful accomplishment, — as the vital statistics show every day. While

of the Henley Crews.



F. SOWDEN.



E. H. PHILLIPS.

occasionally we read of a drowning accident in which a good swimmer was seized with cramps, more often death is attributable to lack of knowledge of the art.

Ladies, who have more time at their disposal than the sterner sex, should all endeavour to acquire proficiency in swimming. That they can do so and compete successfully with men is being proven every day—not only in Montreal lately where Miss Katherine Fonseca has won several contests against men. Last week she swam a mile with both feet and hands tied—in 30 minutes—a wonderful performance.



While still on aquatic subjects, it is most noteworthy that Canadian oarsmen have added fresh laurels to their credit recently. On the Fourth of July at the People's Regatta in Philadelphia, E. B. Butler

of Toronto captured the single sculls, while the Argonaut eight had a practical "walk-over" in their event. What a pity that Butler's entry for Henley was not put in in time to be received! His present form would have given him a good "look in" for the Diamond Sculls.



Last week was a great one in Canadian golf circles. The championship was decided on the Ottawa golf links on the Quebec side of the river. Nearly all the prominent players of the Dominion contested. After a spirited series of matches the individual championship went to Mr. G. H. Hutton of the Beaconsfield Club of Montreal, the "runner up" being Mr. A. E. Austin of the Lambton Club, Toronto. The former champion of many years, Mr. G. S. Lyon of Toronto was not in good

form and was "eliminated" early in the contest.

Canada is now preparing for the American championships, and a strong quartette will be sent. This will probably be composed of Messrs. Hutton (Toronto), Austin (Montreal), Martin (Hamilton), and either Lyn (Toronto) or Lees (Ottawa). This is indeed a strong combination.

All the leading professionals in Canada took part in the Open championship held on the Ottawa links immediately following the amateur contest. Murray, of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, established a new record for the links, doing the course in 73.

Canoe racing is booming in Canada. A very successful regatta was

held last Saturday by the Rideau Canoe Club. The principal events were the half and quarter mile war canoe races, which went to the New Edinburgh and Rideau clubs respectively.

The big event, however, in Canada in canoe circles is to come off in August in the Britannia club's waters; no less than the annual meet of the Canadian Canoe Association, in which the championships will be decided. The Ottawa district is favoured this season with no less than three championship meets, viz., the golf, canoe and lawn tennis events. This is a pretty large share in the line of outdoor sports. But Ottawa is particularly well situated, geographically, and is the natural battleground—at least for Eastern Canada.

Promotions from the Third Division.

List of the Successful Candidates at the Recent Examinations for Promotions from the Third Division, Inside Service.

At the recent examinations held under the C. S. Regulations for candidates for promotion from the Third to the Second Division, twenty-six members of the service presented themselves: Of these nineteen were successful. A list of the latter follows:

Department of Agriculture.

Seed Branch—

Gow, Duncan.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Awrey, H. N.

Conley, G. A.

MacKenzie, A. F.

Department of the Interior.

Accounts Branch—

Addison, R.

Wood, E. E.

Forestry Branch—

Byshe, Fred. H.

Railway Lands Branch—

Lawe, R. S.

Registry Branch—

Roger, W.

Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch—

Ryan, E.

Dominion Lands Branch—

Scott, Beresford.

Department of the Post Office.

Money Order Branch—

Aird, George D.

Secretary's Office—

Atwater, H. E.

Accounts Branch—

Bonner, Jas. J.

Public Printing and Stationery Dept.

Gay, Paul A.

Privy Council Office.

Wall, W. J.

Department of Public Works.

Johnstone, John.

Narraway, Chas. A.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Green, Ernest.



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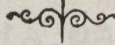


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Weddings which I have seen.

By I. D. K.

I have attended many brilliant functions in my day; I have decided, therefore, to write down for my own pleasure and for the profit of posterity, a full and faithful account of the weddings which I have seen. In fact, my sense of duty to the public prompts me to this, feeling myself qualified to give in concrete form what so-called books of etiquette have sought to give in the abstract. My reward will be that future participants will have a sure and correct guide.

The first brilliant social function of this kind which I will strive to describe took place after my installation as the Minister's private secretary. Such an important position contrived to secure for me much greater social prestige than I had hitherto attained. True it was not a lucrative position, but the dignity—the dignity compelled me to accept it—to be paid from the appropriation based on unforeseen gratuities—and to be thankful. In order to provide for my necessities of board and lodging, I must confess that I was forced to teach in the village school (of Bradford), which plebian occupation absorbed my attention from nine till four, and left me only one hour in the day to devote to my official duties.

At such an hour, one chill October evening, I was pacing the hotel platform in the town of Bradford, when a strange commotion became apparent. With an eye trained to detect, I was the first person in the neighborhood to know that a wedding was imminent—and as the Minister's private secretary, paid out of the unforeseen gratuities, I became bent on securing for him—"the job."

I approached them cautiously—they were four.

"Is there anything I can do for

you?" I asked, as I lifted my hat with special ceremony, for I perceived them to be Ottawa runaways, and they pay well.

"Well, no-er, no; not unless you happen to be a parson."

"Well, I'm not exactly one myself. I replied, "but I can easily secure the services of one if you require such."

A whispered colloquy ensued amongst the contracting parties. They decided to enlist the services of the "young gent," for such I seemed to be, and proceeded to introduce me to the contracting parties. But what cared I, as to who was to be married to whom as long as it was really true. For there hadn't been a wedding in Bradford for six years—and no more gratuities—and Ottawa runaways in the good old days had always paid so well.

It was just here that a horrible thought overtook me—the Minister was away. He had driven out of town that afternoon, apparently to visit a parishioner, and when would he be home? A vision arose before me of that gratuity falling into the hands of the wife of the Non-Conformist, who lived just round the corner, and a bitter sense of defeat sought to stifle me.

"Are there any other parsons in town?" I had foreseen the inquiry.

"No, there are not," said I, struggling with the fits, "unless you would like to try the Dissenter, which would never do. No, I will get you the man, if I drive to Harding myself for him."

Ten minutes later, I was ushering the contracting parties into the church. The church was the safest place for them while they would wait. Any old gossip might undo the whole thing, while I would be

away getting the Minister. Five minutes later still I was on the road; the town's best horse and buggy (\$1.50) at my disposal, splashing through the mud, over the corduroy roads, now a bit of unfinished stony macadamized—going like the wind on the Minister's trail—nothing to guide me save the unforeseen gratuity.

Meanwhile, the Minister's wife was doing her duty. She had stepped over from the Rectory, and had served a light lunch for four in the vestry. She was a charming lady,—the dear,—especially when an unforeseen gratuity hovered near—and the conversation was delightful. It followed the line of love affairs.

It was Maggie Rose who was to be married to William Simpkins, and Ben Clark and wife (nee Simpkins) were to be groomsman and matron of honor respectively. The latter couple approved of the match; the only one in doubt seemed to be Simpkins himself. Maggie Rose was quite enthusiastic. She had met Simpkins week before last.

Eight o'clock—neither sign nor sound of the Minister or his private secretary. The conversation was flagging—the church was growing cold. The church sexton had to come in and build a fire (25 cts.) and loiter awhile to keep up the conversation.

So the groomsman and matron of honor were husband and wife. Oh, yes, Clark and Mrs. Clark had been married for five years. They had had children, but they were mostly all dead. Clark was getting up in years. He was twenty-three and the Missus was twenty-four. He had been going with her before he had been married the first time. He was married to his first wife at sixteen. She was dead. Yes, Clark approved of early marriages. That was the reason that he and Mrs. Clark (nee Simpkins) approved this match.

Meanwhile the Minister and I were getting home. The glow from the

Ottawa electric lights brightened up the night; the Minister urged on his nag, I flogged mine through, and at 9.45 we drew up to the church door.

"Pretty nigh on to ten o'clock, sir," said the sexton, as he stepped out. "Better be mighty quick about it, or you'll miss the job,—who knows but what my time is slow."

So in we hastened—into the coal oil atmosphere, and the society of them who had been waiting long at the church. The Minister's wife had fallen asleep over the organ keys; Simpkins was snoring; Ben Clark and Mrs. Ben (nee Simpkins) were nodding in the front pew; only Maggie Rose was on the alert, and she was looking after some sandwiches in the vestry.

How we got them on their feet, no one knows. The license was produced, and Simpkins averred that Maggie Rose was over 18. He didn't approve early marriages, Simpkins. He agreed with the Ontario law.

All went merrily onward, until one comes to that important place in the ceremony where the simple words "I will" keeps the ceremony proceeding.

Simpkins didn't know whether he would or not. He grinned miserably over towards the Minister's wife. Clark nudged him, I, as private secretary to the Minister, gave him the nod. There was no audible speech.

"Say 'I will,'" whispered the Minister.

Simpkins didn't know whether he would or not.

"Say 'I will'"—such in stentorian tones. They came from Mrs. Clark (nee Simpkins), who stepped out from the position of the matron of honor, and shook a fist in Simpkin's face.

Simpkins said it.

It was a ring service, too. But what did Simpkins know about rings? He tried first one finger, then

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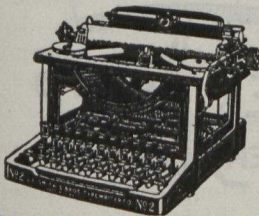
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another. Oh, it was a trying night for Simpkins.

Just as the clock from Parliament Hill was tolling out the hour of ten—the ceremony was concluded. We didn't hear the clock strike, but in deference to the Ontario law we hoped it was striking then.

Simpkins paid up like a man—as a man pays a friend—not by ordinary cheque, or vulgar bank note, but in the glittering silver of the realm. It was 50 cents—my unforeseen gratuity.

The Minister's wife and I calculated it together. We divided the proceeds.

To gratuity... ..	0 50
<hr/>	
By lunch for four (ap- prox.)	1 00
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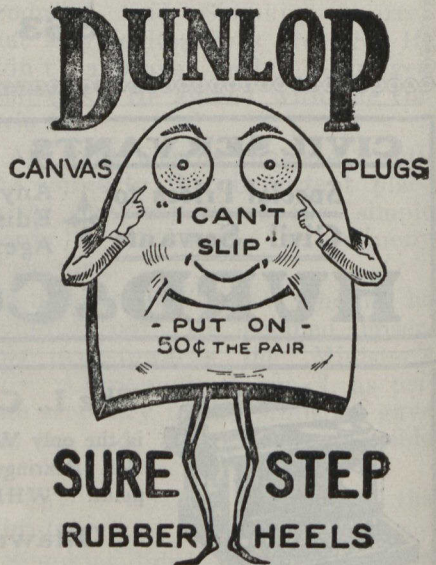
The next day I left the Minister's service.

P.S.—The bride was attired in a short (\$13.00) walking suit, with motor cap to match. Her only ornament was her wedding ring.—the gift of the matron of honor, nee the groom's sister. The matron of honor was suitably attired. There were flowers on her hat. They were beautiful.

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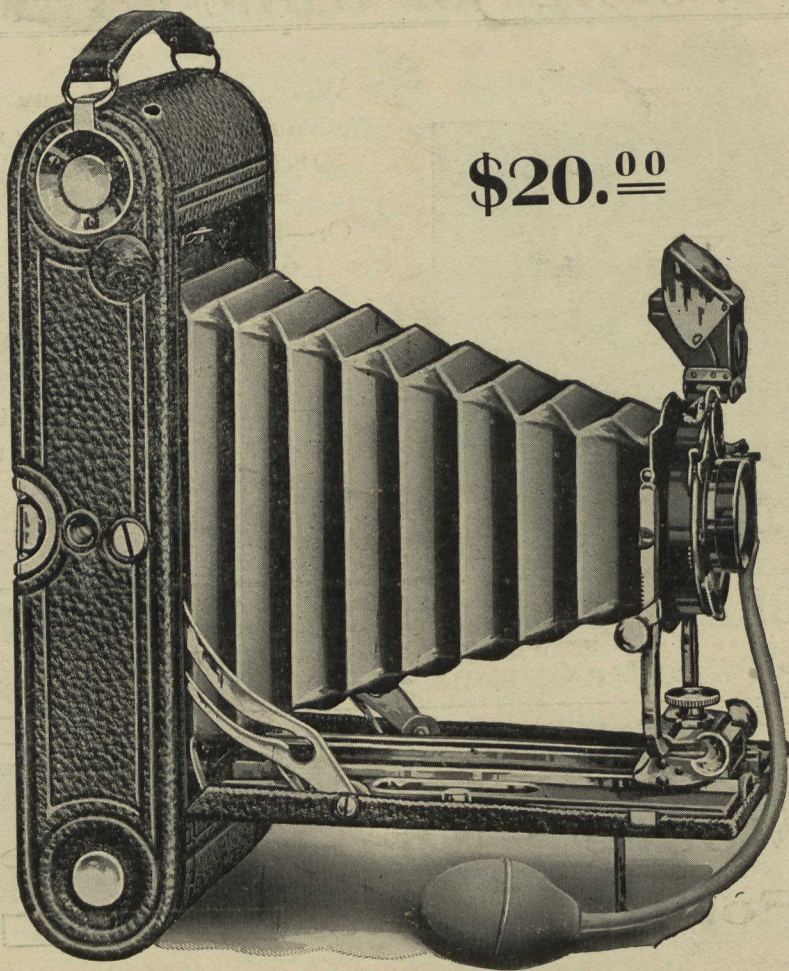
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