

PAGES

MISSING

OTTAWA

MONTREAL

The Mortimer Co., Limited

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

OTTAWA CANADA.

ENGRAVERS, — LITHOGRAPHERS, — PRINTERS,
PHOTO ENGRAVERS, — MAKERS OF FINE CATALOGUES.

The Ault & Wiborg Co. of Canada, Limited

Manufacturers:

Printing & Litho Inks
Litho and Zinc Press Supplies



WINNIPEG

TORONTO

MONTREAL

WHEN IN NEED OF FURNITURE, REMEMBER

HARRIS & BARRY LIMITED

UPHOLSTERING AND DRAPERIES

511-513 SUSSEX STREET.

PHONE 2599

If you want the **DOW'S** Ales, Porter and
best, drink . . . **Crown Stout**
The Standard of Excellence in Canada
for over 100 years.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

MATTHEWS-LAING LIMITED.

MATTHEWS' STORES

NOW that the Fall season is at hand, we all fully realize that **THIS** is the time for **VENISON**. We have provided for the occasion by supplying our stores with the "SPORTSMAN'S FAVORITE".

MINCE MEAT is now seasonable and we are excelling all records for fine quality.

USE THE PHONE - - 4 DELIVERIES DAILY

MATTHEWS-LAING LIMITED.

The least expensive store in Ottawa to buy anything in the
Jewelry Line is

M. BILSKY

AND SON, LIMITED.

Rideau St. Opposite Chateau Laurier.

BRASS GOODS - CUT GLASS - DIAMONDS
Are our Specialties. - Also Souvenirs of Ottawa.

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. V.

NOVEMBER 15, 1912.

No. 15

The Patronage System.

“ 'Tis the Curse of Service.”

—*Othello.*

For many long and silently endured years the Civil Service of Canada has been a target for the attack of the public press. The character of the attack has been marked by versatility,—sometimes facetious, sometimes vitriolic. It is a question as to which method hurts the more. This impugning of the honour of the public service has been impersonal. Nobody is mentioned, and yet every body is mentioned. Every member of the service, temporary or permanent, has had, at some time, to blush on learning that the penalty of working for one's native land is to be called, directly or inferentially, a ne'er do well or a loafer. Dull and insensitive, the service has, until nauseated, patiently taken this medicine. It is time for the worm to turn.

Since the *Civilian* began publication, its correspondence included complaints on this score. The last case of this kind was published in our issue of October 18th. *Saturday Night* in an article on a public question went out of its way to deliver the usual blow, which we intend to show is below the belt. This is what it stated, referring to outside audit of chartered banks:—

“Let the performance then be carried on by competent firms of private accountants who will report to government and be responsible for their own acts, rather than *create further departments and government officers and sub-officers and clerks who will loaf half their time under the protection of political friends.*

We are paying for too much of that sort of thing now and if we were wise we would, instead of creating further departments and complications, go in there to Ottawa with our *political axes* and *decapitate* right and left and turn over the bulk of the work now performed or *mis-performed* beneath that roof to private firms, who would do it properly and at a small fraction of the present cost.”

A member of the Ottawa service, Mr. Honore Brenot, sent in a pathetic protest which appeared in the correspondence department of that issue. The intention of the present article is to vigorously support the objections of Mr. Brenot to this kind of scurrility, and to place the responsibility where it belongs.

Saturday Night, like the great body of the press, is busy looking out for prestige, sensationalism and success. It has not the time, even if it has the necessary grey matter, to investigate, probe or analyze. A moment's intelligent reflection would suggest to *Saturday Night* and that ilk which stabs the civil service, that they have been plunging their rapiers into the **shadow** instead of the **substance**. They have been indulging in acrobatic abuse of a **result**, of an **effect**; which low art requires little or no brains. This is a less expensive process than employing brains to discover the **cause**. It is as though a bolt of lightning struck a house and killed a number of the inmates. *Saturday Night* might as well pick a quarrel with

the survivors of such a catastrophe without mentioning the bolt of lightning, as abuse civil servants "who loaf half their time," without stating the **cause**. What is the **cause**?

The simile chosen to illustrate the reason for civil service inefficiency is inappropriate in one respect; that lightning is accompanied by reverberating thunder while the cause of ineffective public service, like the stiletto, is silent and subtle. It is known as the **Patronage System**.

What is the Patronage System?

The patronage system is not a peculiarly Canadian institution. It is common to all *civilized* countries, whether Democratic or Autocratic. Its greatest shame is discovered in countries enjoying free institutions. The struggle for civil liberty has been attained by means of the noblest and the most unselfish sacrifices of which the human race, in its efforts for light and freedom, has ever given evidence. The ballot was born the day civil liberty was achieved. The handmaiden of noble impulse and disinterested patriotism presided at its *accouchement*. The story of the once pure and undefiled ballot, under the Patronage system, may be read in contemporary history. The fruits of public office, of public contract and of public favour as a reward to those who take part in the battle of ballots has brought about at one stroke, corrupt elections, and an ineffective public service.

The Proof.

The political pamphlets of the parties to the election of 1908 fairly illustrate the effect of the Patronage System on the morals of a people who have prizes held up as the rewards of success in elections. These pamphlets might have issued from the printing presses of Sodom and Gomorrah. They are submitted to *Saturday Night* for calm and philosophical study in analyzing the frailties of public service. Later

illustrations of the demoralizing effect of money prizes in political elections are the echoes of the Saskatchewan, Macdonald and Richelieu elections. Millions of dollars worth of prize money in the shape of government positions are dangled, under the Patronage System, before the eyes of the contestants and workers in a political campaign. The players in the game are not animated, by clean instincts of sportsmanship and the distribution of the prizes, as the records plainly show, are but the reflection of the style of play.

A Case in Point.

Not long ago a financial dept. needed a civil servant to complete its working staff in the outside service. The office was in the gift of a **Patronage Committee** of 35 men. This Committee decided that the department did not need anybody. This was because they could not agree upon a nominee. Then they decided that the man required should not be one with the qualifications indicated, but with qualifications of a much lower standard. It developed that the Committee did not know what work was being performed in the office concerning whose staff it was the dictator under the Patronage System. The Committee finally nominated a bricklayer, without education, or any previous financial training to the vacant position.

The department expressing a preference for a man of higher educational qualifications, the committee declined to acquiesce. After many months had passed, a vacancy occurred, through death, in another department and this nominee who had no educational qualifications was appointed, under the Patronage System, to a clerical position. Then and then only did the original department, after much inconvenience, get a man to fill its vacancy. In another case, the head of an office in the *Outside Service* having died, a Patronage Committee

appointed a stonemason to fill the vacancy, notwithstanding that there was in the office a man whose knowledge of the duties to be performed was not excelled by that of any man in the service, either *Inside* or *Outside*. These cases are typical. Thus the comic opera of political patronage is played upon the stage year by year.

The Responsibility.

Who is responsible for this system? The *Civil Service* or *Saturday Night*? One of the disabilities which civil servants incur in appointment is political disinheritance. They become political eunuchs. They are debarred from political discussions and many think it proper to deny themselves even the franchise. *Saturday Night* is a great newspaper, powerful to command attention to any imperfections in the body politic, and the foregoing is respectfully submitted to its attention in the prayerful hope that at least one great organ of public opinion will turn from its attack upon the shadow and level its lance against its real enemy, the substance.

There is one great hope for *Saturday Night* which is peculiarly its own. It is so near the Sabbath day that having, on the evening which it has appropriated for its own, duly performed its penance and received absolution, it may hope to repair the errors of its youth. As for those other Scribes and Pharisees, who have similarly offended, and who, less fortunate in the choice of a name, are further removed from grace, there is not the same hope of redemption and they may pass away without even the extreme unction either of the Service or of the Church.

OBITUARY.

—
JOHN HEAD.

—
By *Robt. Cuthbert*.

had known the deceased received that sad intelligence with a shock on the morning of the 22nd October. Up to Saturday, 19th Oct., he had been attending to his duties as Appraiser in Canadian Branch of Customs, Toronto, as usual. On Monday following he was feeling too ill to be at work. The writer, on hearing of his indisposition, telephoned his sympathy and telling him that he would be up to see him after office hours. This was Monday, Oct. 21st. It was my first visit to him in his new home, which he had recently bought and occupied. He was on the lookout for me, and hailed me from his bedroom window. Our friendship had grown to be so intimate and warm for each other that we felt the sight at once as mutually beneficial. I felt his pulse, and pronounced it strong and regular. He told me that he expected the Doctor every moment, and asked me to remain with him till the Dr. came. In the meantime Mr. Head signed a report, in which he and I had previously concurred. Never did he make a neater signature and more indicative of decision of character.

The Doctor came, examined Mr. Head in my presence, made his diagnosis and formulated his prescription for him. There was nothing to excite alarm. On the contrary, there was much amusing anecdote and laughter. The Doctor and I parted from him at the same time, about 6.15 p.m. Mr. Head followed us and hailed me from the verandah of his house, handing me the necessary change and requesting me to buy some car tickets for him. I reached home about 7 p.m., and after two hours had elapsed received a telephone message from the Doctor to say "Mr. Head is dead."

My dear friend and daily comrade, to whom I had been speaking only two hours previously—dead! The shock was terrible,—such as I had never before experienced. I could not imagine such a sudden cutting off. Angina Pectoris or Heart Stroke, was the deadly form his disease took in the case of the late John Head. Next morning, 22nd Oct., when I saw his remains, they had a juvenile appearance and indicated a happy release from intense pain and suffering.

The late John Head was a general favourite amongst all who knew him. He was a born comedian, but his sterling good qualities of head and heart far transcended those of a light or humorous character, and to know him truly was simply to love him. He had been a civil servant for fifteen years, and at time of death had attained the rank of Appraiser. He was an esteemed and enthusiastic member of the Customs' Appraisers' Association of Canada, who now deeply mourn his sudden demise. He is survived by his bereaved widow, to whom heartfelt sympathy and condolence are freely offered now in her great sorrow.

"John Head is dead!" Everyone who

Progressive Legislation.

It is noteworthy that in Australia the civil service has attained the dignity of being constituted an "industry" within the meaning of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-11. An organization of civil servants therefore (provided it comprises three-fifths of their total number), can bring before the Court any plaint relating to their salaries or conditions of employment, and the claim will then be treated as if it were an industrial dispute within the meaning of the act. The award is not limited to the subject matter of the claim, but may include anything which the Court thinks necessary in the interests of the public. The award may even be contrary to the laws, but if so will not be operative if either House of Parliament passes a resolution disapproving it.—*Colonial Off. Journal.*

SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

Address to Canadian Club on "The Service of the Crown."

The Canadian Club of Ottawa never did a better thing for the city and for the Dominion at large than it did by allowing the people to hear Sir George Murray discuss "The Service of the Crown." The large dining room of the Chateau Laurier was filled with an audience made up of the best men of the city including nearly all the more prominent members of the Civil Service residing in Ottawa. The occasion was specially noteworthy for the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor General. It happens most fittingly that the President of the Club is an honored and valuable member of the Inside Service, Dr. Otto Klotz, of the Dominion Observatory, who did him-

self and the Club and the Service honor by the manner in which he directed the proceedings.

Sir George Murray, the speaker of the occasion, as all members of the Civil Service know, is the gentleman who has come to Canada on the invitation of the Prime Minister Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, to survey our administrative machinery and suggest improvements. Sir George, though still apparently a young man, has spent a working lifetime as a civil servant in Great Britain and has greatly honored by a splendid career the calling to which he devoted himself. He was secretary to Gladstone in the height of that great statesman's work. He has held other very important positions, including notably the permanent headship of the treasury, the highest permanent office in the gift of the Crown in Great Britain.

Sir George Murray, on rising to

speak was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke with the clearness and brevity characteristic of the British oratory of today. He seemed to have thought out carefully what he had to say but to speak extemporaneously so far as choice of words was concerned. Like any other master of a subject, he spoke in simple terms and presented what he had to say in a fashion to be understood by everybody. He spoke convincingly and effectively. Yet without attempting any flourishes either of rhetoric or of gesture.

"I know of no career that ought to appeal more strongly to the man of ambition," said Sir George "and in saying that I make no distinction between the service of the Crown in Great Britain and the same service in any other part of the Empire. The Crown is the link which binds together all parts of an empire covering a quarter the habitable area of the world and probably more than a quarter of its population." Proceeding he differentiated between the three main branches of the service of the Crown—Parliament making the laws, the courts interpreting those laws and the ministry performing the functions of administration. Directing attention especially to the last, he rapidly reviewed the historical development which had led to the present system under which the ministry carry on public affairs through the Crown, and went on to show how the growth of population and the increase in the complexity of affairs had given rise to the need for those who should devote themselves wholly to the carrying out of policies for which the ministry were held responsible by the people's representatives. The administrative expert was thus a modern necessity. To be efficient this man must not only be possessed of great ability but must have the benefit of wide experience and long training. This meant that he must enter early upon his career and must make the ser-

vice of the Crown his life work. To this end he must be made to feel that, so long as he discharged his duties ably and loyally, his position was secure. This permanency of tenure of office was absolutely incompatible with political partizanship. Not that the civil servant need be deprived of his rights as a citizen to vote at elections, but his expression of opinion on public affairs must be such as not to interfere with the performance of his official duties. But the civil servant who gives loyal and efficient service has the right to permanency in office and has also the right to the full confidence of his ministerial superior.

The question then arose: How to catch and train the administrative expert. The experience of Great Britain had convinced the people there that the best policy was that of "the open door." All must be free to enter who showed themselves best qualified and those who proved themselves efficient by success in their work must be advanced. Sir George briefly reviewed the history of civil service reform in Great Britain and spoke with pride of the fact that they had succeeded in establishing a service open to all on the basis of merit alone. Though still capable of great improvement, it was one of the most valuable assets of the public life of Great Britain.

Speaking of civil servants themselves he said that if he were asked to sum up the qualities required he would say, first Loyalty; second, Silence, and upon these qualities he dwelt briefly. Speaking of the administration of the British Empire he said, "We are carrying out one of the most audacious experiments in government that history has ever known, one that in its successes, and even in its failures, under the providence of God must inure to the benefit of the Empire and through the Empire be an example to the world at large."

THE CIVILIAN

Devoted to the interests of the Civil Service
of Canada.

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

Advertising rates are graded according to
position and space, and will be fur-
nished upon application.

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

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

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

Ottawa, Nov. 15, 1912

MR. DOOLEY ON THE SERVICE.

—Every civil servant who has read Mr. Dooley's latest contribution of the world's wisdom must have felt kindly toward the genial old philosopher for the compliment he pays our craft. The lesson he teaches is the good old lesson of democracy—that the important people are the people as a whole and not the few individuals who, for the time being, happen to be most prominently in the lead. In typifying and glorifying the government of the people, he takes, not the official head of the nation, the man whose signature authorizes laws and whose words and acts are chronicled day by day, but one of the working members of the civil service. Mr. Dooley's words are a reminder to his millions of attentive readers that they depend to a greater extent than they realize upon the faithfulness and ability of the rank and file of public servants. Here is a part of what Mr. Dooley says to his friend Hennessy:

“Whin I'm in me right mind afther iliction, I know that there ar-re many things more important to me thin who's prisidint iv th' United States. I have nawthin' to do with him but help ilict him, usually be votin' f'r somewan that hadn't a chanst to beat him, an' whin I've done me jooty that far I have no further inthercourse with him, ex-cept through th' intarnal rivnoo bureau or Dorsey, th' letter carryer. Divvle th' bit iv diff'rence it makes to me whether th' threaty with Rooshya is good or bad, but it makes a lot iv diff'rence whether I get me daily budget iv bills fr'm th' gas comp'ny, offers iv dimon necklaces an' old masthers at rayjooiced rates, an' flatthrin' appeals to me gin'rosity signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Jawn D. Rockyfellar, an' Andrew Carnaygie to add me mite to glad-din' th' Christ'mas iv th' inmates iv th' home f'r needy curb-brokers. Manny's th' time I've gone to bed thinkin' th' republic was on th' verge iv roon because iv somethin' that'd happened at Wash'nton, only to be woke be Dorsey's whistle, an' sayin' to meself: 'All is well. Th' govermint at Wash'nton still lives. Dorsey is at wurruk.' ”

“Anny administhration will be a success, so long as th' hired help sticks.

This, of course, we realize is only one side of the truth, the fact that the issues of war and peace have often depended upon an election proves that the civil service is not everything. But Carlyle tells us that throughout the revolutions and counter-revolutions of eighteenth-century France the road-menders went on with their business and traffic was thus kept moving. And to compare the France of pre-revolutionary times with the France that emerged from the fires of those terrible conflicts is to realize that all these disturbances affected only the surface of the national organization. The people's servants went on with the nation's housekeeping, and when

the riot was over and the new rulers were chosen under the new forms, life went on much as it had gone on before.

While such opinions as those expressed by Mr. Dooley involve a great compliment to the civil service they also convey a lesson. If our work is thus important, that very fact emphasizes our duty in the performance of it. It is the business of the leaders to make the nation great and urge it forward in the path of progress. Our work is to hold it together and to serve it well no matter in which direction it may be led.

* * *

DESERVING PROMOTION.

Two opposing difficulties only are usually recognized when the general question of promotion is under consideration. One is that arising from designedly keeping good men back and the other is that arising from promoting men over the heads of their seniors.

But there is a third difficulty, and it may be called the difficulty arising from mere inertia.

There are men in the service who ought to be promoted and whom everybody concerned intends shall be promoted, and yet who go on doing the same work at the same pay—except that not infrequently such men are given the very doubtful honor of doing harder and more responsible work without increase of salary. No reason can be given for the position of affairs in many such cases. The higher position is open and the money for it is either available or very easily obtained, and the man is there, equipped by training and experience for the work and worthy of the increase of both pay and responsibility as shown by years of faithful service. There is simply a fault in the mechanism of the service, and therefore, without anybody designing it or wishing it, a good man is kept back.

Often, such a result comes about by reason of the inability or unwillingness of the man himself to press his claims. There are many people who love to talk about themselves and boast of what they have done or can do. But not all are so constituted; many a man feels like a fool when he must go to others and tell them what a good man he is, and especially when an unsympathetic attitude on the part of the other party to the interview may make him look like a suppliant for favors.

But the very first object of a wise civil service administration must be to concentrate the attention of the employee upon his work. If a man must give to his work only such attention as he can spare from pushing his own interests the result must be bad for the service. The story of the office boy is in place here. The boy was hired at two dollars a week. He worked faithfully and hard, but with a gnawing sense of grievance when he found all his efforts unappreciated and apparently disregarded. At length he rushed into the office of his principal and demanded a raise of pay. When the employer learned what the boy was doing, how long he had been at work and what his pay was, he promptly doubled his pay and said: "Why didn't you ask for a raise before?" "Gee?" was the answer, "I've been so busy I hadn't time." The written history of that boy ends there, but tradition says of him that one lesson was enough and that he never after that was so busy attending to his employer's business as to be unable to make demands for further increases of pay.

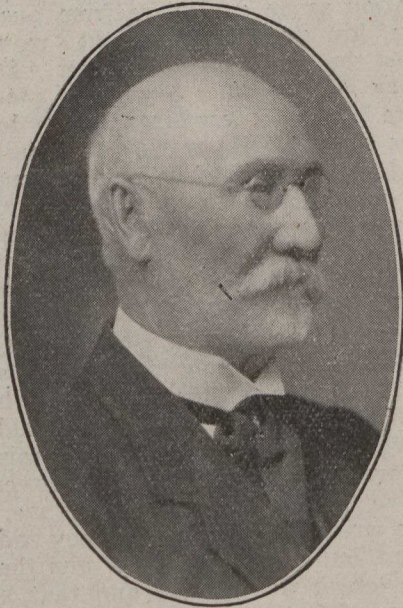
The people of Canada are rich enough and proud enough to be quite willing to pay every man for the work he does. The people want a good public service. And they know they cannot have such a service if every man employed must fight his own way through the grades of promotion—that kind of

thing means strenuous self-seeking, not faithful public work. It is too bad that, through mere senseless failure to give the right work to the right man at the right pay grievances should be allowed to accumulate which, like dirt in the bearings, clogs the workings of the whole great machine.

OUR OUTSIDE SERVICE POR- TRAITS.

—
NO. XVII.
—

Mr. Edward Hackett, Postmaster of Charlottetown, P.E.I., was born at Sea Cow Pond, P.E.I., 26th July,



MR. EDWARD HACKETT.

1842, and educated at common school. He entered into commercial pursuits early in life and was associated for many years with late Governor Howlan of P.E.I. in prosecuting general mercantile business at Tignish, P.E.I. In 1875 Mr. Hackett contested first district of Prince County at a by-election for a seat in the local legislature, but was de-

feated. At general election 1876 he was elected for first district of Prince County, but resigned in 1878 to contest Prince County in Conservative interest for the House Commons and was elected. He was re-elected in 1882 but defeated at general election 1887 and appointed inspector of fisheries for Prince Edward Island in 1888. He resigned office in 1896 to contest West Prince for seat in House of Commons and was elected. In 1897 was unseated on petition. Contested West Prince at by-election which followed and was defeated. Elected to local legislature at general election 1897. Resigned same year to again contest West Prince the seat becoming vacant through the death of Hon. G. F. Perry the sitting member and was defeated. At general election of 1900 was elected for West Prince to House of Commons. Prince Edward Island having lost one member by the redistribution of seats under the census of 1901, Mr. Hackett retired from politics and was appointed postmaster at Charlottetown in February, 1912.

The foregoing furnishes about as strenuous a record of political warfare as could well be imagined. Mr. Hackett is a man of kindly, genial nature; a whole souled Irishman and a Roman Catholic.

WINTER SPORTS.

High altitude—pure air—good hotel accommodation and winter sports such as skating, skiing, tobogganing and snowshoeing, can be had under exceptionally good conditions during the winter months in the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, 285 miles west of Montreal, 169 miles west of Ottawa, and 205 miles north of Toronto. It is easily reached by the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway. A postal card to Mr. Wm. Call, Manager, the "Highland Inn," Algonquin Park station, Ontario, will bring a handsome illustrated booklet telling you all about it.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

Counting the Cost.

There are two methods of counting the cost, which we may call the prospective and the retrospective methods. And there are two purposes which people may have in view when they start out to count the cost, which we may call, without too long an argument over the exactness of our definitions, the scientific and the practical purposes. Of course what is really practical is really scientific, and vice versa, but you know what I mean, and so we will get on with our study.

The scientific people call our two methods the *a priori* and the *a posteriori* ways, which will help us a good deal if the printer can spare us a few italics. The *a priori* method of the scientist is that method familiar to us in the old books of arithmetic, where A, B and C reaped fields and filled cisterns and did other stunts at a certain rate uniform for each and where no allowance was made, except it be by a tricky examiner, for rainy days or sickness. This is an easy way of counting the cost as long as the multiplication table holds together. You remember the style of the questions. If A can reap a field in five days and gets \$2 a day, and B can reap the same field in four days and gets \$2.25 a day, and C sits on the fence and smokes, how much will it cost if A, B and C do the work together? You were bothered a little about C at first, wondering what was his rate of pay, but not for long. You recognized him at last, and found him lurking shadowlike in

every other question, as the *a priori* philosopher himself who sits on the fence of life and solves with his formula the problems which A and B have to tackle with their sickles. C must have been one of the folks whom Shelley had in mind when he wrote: "We look before and after and eipher what is naught," for, despite all our sympathy for the poor bent backs of A and B, their existence was imaginary. C, smoking his pipe on the fence of life, is still alive and counting the cost of imaginary people's work under imaginary conditions. You have often seen him. When people put trust in him the bridge falls down. He always neglects the elements of stress and strain when stating the terms of his problems. He is a thinker in a vacuum.

The *a posteriori* method, for we may as well finish with the scientific before considering the practical purposes of counting the cost, is best exemplified by the work of the statisticians. I have done odd jobs for the Statistics Company myself, so you may trust my word on this phase of our study as implicitly as you would trust the word of a captain of the Foot Guards on the military operations in the Balkans. I speak with authority, being somewhat of an author. You may not have seen the voluminous appendices to the annual reports of the treasurer of the Municipality of Doodleburg. *Si monumentum requiris*, go to Doodleburg. I was born to statistics, I may say in all modesty, as the sparks fly upward. As an infant I was observed to be ever

counting my toes, a labour which is cut in two now. At school I used to count the minute spaces on the clock, out of pure love of statistics. In fact I have never endeavoured to make money out of my favourite diversion, and I have had the satisfaction of being told again and again that I count for nothing. It was at Doodleburg that I had my fling at figures. Everyone there did his work for the town voluntarily, except the town clerk who was free of taxes. I was no good for the fire brigade and was defeated on the three occasions on which I ran for hog-reeve, so I was thrown back on my special task. I made the appendices for the annual reports. There were columns for all sorts of things, some showing the town's gross debt, others the net debt, others the number of cows and widows and the circulaiton of the Doodleburg Doxology. I omitted nothing and arranged the statistics and rearranged them so that no one could find what he wanted without exclaiming, "What a head for figures that fellow Wegg has!" I loved to confuse folks with footnotes. The town printer used to swear at me something fearfully when he began to run out of asterisks and daggers and double-daggers after the first ten pages of my work were set up.

But I am talking too much of myself. My aim, however, has been to give you an idea of the field in which the scientific counter of the cost works. It is a large field and his opportunities for beclouding problems are infinite. If we were right in calling the *a priori* calculator a thinker in a vacuum, we may be not far off when we call the statistician a thinker in a fog-bank. The fault of the former is to restrict the scope of his investigation, while the latter's fault is to make the scope so wide that one can never hope to distinguish between what is accidental and what is essential.

For practical purposes—and here

"practical" connotes, as it so often does in common speech, what concerns you and me, especially me—we may consider two classes of people who have the habit of counting the cost. The one class is made up of the good economical people who never take a leap in the dark. These practise the prospective method. The other class embraces all those people who love to be extravagant and are then sorry for it, the penitent spendthrifts. These practise the retrospective method. The high cost of living is responsible for the former class. The latter class is responsible for the high cost of living.

It has been an ambition of mine to belong to the prospective class. It has been my fate to be classed among the retrospectives. I have an instinctive admiration for the man with glue on his fingers, but, alas, there is butter on mine. I cannot keep hold of the nimble sixpence. The fourteenth of the month always finds me "walking both ways," and that gives one a good opportunity for a retrospective counting of the cost. Bank street is paved with my good intentions. Many a time and oft, during the lean days just preceding the fifteenth have I made myself into a Committee of Ways and Means and taken upon myself the dual position of Minister of Finance and Financial Critic. I have laid down my budget before myself and then scored with merciless eloquence the idiot who allowed himself to be the maker and defender of that budget. "Indeed repentance oft I swore; but had I money when I swore?" I am one who has to be entirely without cents before I have any.

The retrospective calculator differs from his prospective brother in that he asks his questions after he has answered them. Between his "I simply can't do without it" and his "Why did I get it?" lies all the Heaven and Hell of a spendthrift's life. A spendthrift always gets more than he bargains for. On the

Business
Man's Lunch,
Full course
SPECIAL
50c

Murphy-Gamble Limited

Hair
Dressing,
Manicuring
on Balcony

Phone Queen 6-2-0-1

A Plea For Early Shopping

With the Parliamentary session but a few days away, bringing its special volume of business in formal and informal dress among the official set, and Christmas scarcely six weeks off with its tremendous volume of popular trade, this store has a strenuous period of commercial business activity ahead, and would ask its patrons, all and singular, in their own interests, to place early orders.

Imported Evening Gowns, from \$35 to \$150

Elegant Black Lyons Velvet Coats, from \$40 to \$75

Strikingly Smart Evening Wraps, from \$30 to \$75

General Winter and Holiday Merchandise

Dolls, Toys, Games, Children's Furniture, etc.

Orchid Brand
Provision
Label
Proclaims
a Recherche
Table

Murphy-Gamble Limited

Secret Blend
Orchid Tea
The Flower
of
Hospitality

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.



“Fitwell”

—\$4.00—

Here You Are !

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

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

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

The **2 MACS** Ltd

Outfitters for Men and Boys

Polson Iron Works Limited

TORONTO

Steel Shipbuilders, Engineers and Boilermakers

Steel Vessels, Tugs, Dredges and Barges of all Sizes and Descriptions. Sole Canadian manufacturers of Heine Safety Water Tube Boilers. Write us for illustrated catalogue.

WORKS AND OFFICES—

ESPLANADE EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

MOVED

TO LARGER PREMISES.



OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

THE Pritchard & Andrews
Company of Ottawa, Limited.

GENERAL ENGRAVERS
AND BRASS WORKS

264 Sparks Street, Ottawa

WEAR



Masson's Shoes

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

other hand the prospective calculator gets just what he pays for and no more, except it be the joy of haggling which is denied the spendthrift. As a rule the economical man can not buy pleasant, only useful, things with his money. He sacrifices pleasure to security, and the question for us to take home with us is this—Is it better to sacrifice pleasure to security or security to pleasure? Is it better to be safe in a cold stone fortress, or to be down in the garden among the roses and the snakes?

CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

Annual Report of the Executive 1911-12.

To the members of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa,—

On behalf of the Executive of the Association, the undersigned beg leave to present to the membership the following report of their proceedings during the Association year 1911-12.

Fifteen meetings of your Executive have been held—of which ten were regular monthly meetings, while five were of a special character.

The average attendance at these meetings has been seventeen.

Nine standing sub-committees have been in existence throughout the year and have been engaged on the following subjects:—

Superannuation; Salaries, Organization and Promotions; Sanitation; Constitution; Insurance; Co-operation; Publicity; Membership and Representation; Audit.

A number of special sub-committees have been appointed from time to time to report to your Executive on special problems arising during the year.

Owing to the change in the administration of the government in September of last year, your Executive felt the need of placing before the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and his colleagues the views of the Association on the various questions affecting the civil service at Ottawa. A comprehensive memorial was prepared and presented early in January inviting the attention of the government to the following subjects:—

1. Certain injustices involved in the Civil Service Regulations for a large section of the Inside Service which was classified as in the Third Division on the coming into

force of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908.

2. The enactment of a comprehensive measure of Superannuation.

3. The extension and amendment of the Insurance privileges now granted to civil servants.

4. The need of a reorganization of the service as contemplated by section 8 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

5. The amendment of the regulation governing the age limit for entrance to the Second Division in certain cases.

6. The securing of uniformity in the preparation of the Quarterly Reports.

7. The improvement of sanitary conditions in certain of the government buildings.

Each of these subjects was ably presented by the speakers chosen, and at the request of the Prime Minister a copy of the memorial was placed in the hands of each of his ministers.

A sufficient number of copies of this memorial was printed for distribution to all members of the Association.

On the appointment of the Public Service Commission your Executive took steps to co-operate with and assist the members in arriving at a thorough understanding of the needs of the service at Ottawa. Interviews were arranged, at which the point of view of the Association was presented in detail on many of the subjects being dealt with by your Executive.

Your Executive also co-operated with the officers of the Civil Service Federation at a special session of the Public Service Commission, at which a strong plea for Superannuation was made by the representatives of the whole body of Canadian civil servants.

Your Executive has also been privileged to place our views on this most important measure before the Honourable the Minister of Finance, and is in a position to say that the Minister is in possession of all available information involving the principles of a comprehensive measure of Superannuation.

Your Executive recognizes fully the vital importance of such a measure, and urges that nothing be allowed to interfere in the slightest degree with the procuring of its enactment at as early a date as possible.

Your Executive has taken steps to get into touch with Sir George Murray, at present engaged in preparing a Report on Civil Service conditions in Canada. The developments in this connection will no doubt be carefully noted, and acted upon by the incoming Committee.

Your Executive has studied carefully the situations arising from certain vacancies in the First Division having been filled otherwise than from the Second Division, and has endeavoured by interview with the Civil Service Commissioners to bring about a more definite understanding of the clauses

of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 covering such cases. While this work may be said to be unfinished and apparently unproductive of result, the early appointment of a third Commissioner will, it is hoped, materially assist in the adjustment of many existing difficulties.

Reviewed as a whole it may be claimed that progress has been made in advancing the interests of the civil service at Ottawa. Some measures of civil service reform may be looked for in the constructive legislation which it is hoped will shortly occupy the attention of Parliament.

It is to be regretted that many members of the Third Division are still without the redress so long and earnestly sought for by your Executive.

Some progress has been made in forwarding the educational campaign on Government Insurance, being carried on by the Federation. The number of policies is still far below what it might be, showing that a proper appreciation of the very liberal benefits granted is not yet established.

Several departments are still without representation on your Executive as is shown by the Treasurer's Report.

Good results have been realized from the work done in the past three years by the Sanitation Committee. A noted improvement has been made in the unsanitary conditions reported by this Committee.

Attempts have been made to relieve the congestion in some of the buildings by securing new quarters. The lighting has been improved in some of the departments. The placing of sterilized water at the disposal of the service (secured temporarily during the first typhoid epidemic) has been made permanent in many of the departments.

Your Executive is again recommending some changes in the Constitution. The accompanying leaflet furnishes these in detail. It is thought that such changes will tend to promote a greater activity in the affairs of the Association.

As in the past the different organizations promoted or endorsed by the Association have been encouraged in every way possible. The "Civil Service Federation," "The Civil Service Loan and Savings Society," and "The Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association" are now firmly established and widening their scope for good each year.

The Civilian as usual has co-operated in every way possible in keeping before the service affairs of interest.

In conclusion your Executive would again urge the necessity and importance of organization and of maintaining or rather of increasing the membership. A large membership ensures a deeper interest in our affairs, while the more thorough the organization the more effective will be the work done and the sooner may be realized the success due the Association.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee.

ORMOND HIGMAN,
President.
ALEX. M. MACMILLAN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA C. S. CLUB NOTES.

In the last issue an omission occurred in the list of directors for 1912-13. The name was that of Mr. J. W. Reid, of the Auditor-General's Office. Mr. Reid was re-elected to the board, of which he is a valued member. He is also chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. J. W. Eastham of the Department of Agriculture has been elected a member of the Club.

This is the season when several members whose duties take them away for the summer, return. The Club welcomes back Mr. E. E. Stockton of the A. G.'s Office who makes an annual visit to the distant Yukon; also the genial Mr. James Bates, who has been away on the Boundary Survey. Mr. J. M. Macoun, C. M.G., returned from British Columbia sometime ago. One of the most popular members of the club has just got back from a visit to the West. Mr. Frank J. P. Crean. He went as far as the Kootenay country, with the opening of the session. Other members will be here.

A bridge tournament started on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6th. Entries are also being received for an English billiard tournament (handicap.)

A smoking concert is being arranged for Friday evening, November 15th, during the visit of the delegates to the meeting of the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

"My daughter appears to have married very happily," remarked a lady. "Her husband has not wealth, it must be admitted, but he has family." "Yes, I heard he was a widower with six children!" a neighbor sniffed acridly.

Have you decided about the Piano?

WOULD YOU LIKE A

“NORDHEIMER”
FOR CHRISTMAS

We have several styles of this leading Piano from \$350 up. Call and ask for terms.

C. W. LINDSAY, LIMITED
PHONE Q. 1447 189 SPARKS ST. OTTAWA, ONT.

It is the SUBMARINE part of bread that count — the part BENEATH the surface.

CREAM MALT BREAD is a revelation of **EQUISITE** tastiness.

This loaf has the double virtues of great **NUTRITIVE VALUE** and **WONDERFUL FLAVOR**.

Your **BREAD** knife will reveal **SUBMARINE SECRETS**.

PHONE 736 **A. H. Shouldis**

FOOTBALL! FOOTBALL!

—OUR—
FALL & WINTER LINE FOR 1912-13

is now ready, it has been greatly improved. The prices are right, the quality is there. Call and see stock of Headgears, Shoulder and Knee Pads, Supporters, Boots, Sweaters, Stockings. They will interest you.

KETCHUM & CO., Ltd. SPORTING GOODS DEALERS
BANK AND SPARKS STREETS

Riding Habits.

Let Us Remodel Your Furs.

Fur Storage.

HARRISON'S

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS

249 Bank St. - - Phone 643 - - Ottawa.

THE PLAZA CAFE

(Open Day & Night)

The place to bring a friend. He will enjoy a meal as he would at home.

“OUR SPECIALITY”

**GAME IN SEASON,
STEAK, CHOPS, etc.**

Cor. BANK & SPARKS.

PLAZA CAFE

A. FUTERAL & CO. 236 Bank St.

High Class Furs

First Class Persian Lamb Coats
50 inches long \$275.00

Each inch shorter is \$5.00 less

FOR A NOBBY SUIT TRY

United Tailors & Co'y

LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS
WORK GUARANTEED

175 Rideau St. Phone 5198
OTTAWA.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

CIVIL SERVANTS

SPECIAL PRICES TO

CIVIL SERVANTS

Phone 3397

Anything in Sporting Goods.
Edison Phonographs and Records.
Agents for Spalding and D. & M. Goods

HURD & CO

Successor to **191**
Hura & McBride Sparks St.

"Love's Labor Lost"
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night Act 3

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

The Canadian Standard of Quality for over 100 years.

Wm. DOW & COY'S

ALES, PORTER & CROWN STOUT

The Hughes-Owens Co.
LIMITED
Montreal & Winnipeg
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLUE AND BLACK PRINT PAPERS
IMPORTERS OF
EVERYTHING of the DRAWING OFFICE.

PATENTS

promptly obtained OR NO FEE. Trade-Marks, Caveats, Copyrights and Labels registered. **TWENTY YEARS' PRACTICE.** Highest references. Send model, sketch or photo, for free report on patentability. All business confidential. **HAND-BOOK FREE.** Explains everything. Tells How to Obtain and Sell patents, What Inventions Will Pay, How to Get a Partner, explains best mechanical movements, and contains 300 other subjects of importance to inventors. Address,
H. B. WILLSON & CO. Patent Attorneys
Box 179 Willson Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

Customs Association of Maritime Provinces

Call to Annual Meeting.

Chatham, N.B.,
October 14th, 1912.

Sir,—

The Third Annual Meeting of the Association of Customs Officers of the Maritime Provinces will be held at Halifax, N.S., on the evening of *Friday, November 8th, 1912.*

Since this Association was formed, it has succeeded in impressing upon the Department of Customs the need of a higher range of salaries for the officers in the outside service.

During April, 1911, delegates from our Association interviewed the Honorable Ministers of Customs and Marine, and were able to secure an immediate slight increase in salaries in the outside Customs service, they also accepted and approved an amended Schedule of Salaries presented by said delegation, and the Honorable Minister of Customs intimated that the following year an adequate advance would be generally given; but owing to circumstances he was unable to fulfil his promise.

There are some three hundred and eighty-five Customs officers in the Maritime Provinces. Our membership during the past year numbered only 134. The annual fee is \$1.00, and any Customs officer in the Maritime Provinces can become a member of our Association on payment of the annual fee, for which a membership receipt will be given him by the Secretary.

The members of this Association are heartily willing to contribute its funds for the betterment of all Customs officers as a class, but they feel that a larger number should join our Association and thus not only by their annual fee, but by their numerical individuality, contribute in strengthening our hands, and thus enable their delegates to speak as representatives of a numerous and united body of officers. Now is the time to get your needs before the Department.

Civil service affairs are being reorganized, and if we miss this opportunity of laying our claims before the proper authorities, our chance will have passed, and we must then content ourselves with whatever may result.

The Civil Service Commission is looking for information; prepare it and give it to them, through the delegates who are liable to be appointed at our Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Civil Service Federation will be held at Ottawa, November 15th and 16th, and we have been requested to send delegates to same.

The C.S.F. is a very strong organization, comprising associations and organizations from the whole of Canada. It is needless to state that its officers will have a strong influence in the reorganization of civil service matters.

Every Customs officer in the Maritime Provinces who can should attend at Halifax, November 8th, or should at least send his annual fee of \$1.00 for 1912-13.

If you cannot attend the Annual Meeting, mail me your fee for 1913 that our Association may start the year financially and numerically strong.

If you have any suggestions to make or advice to give, and cannot attend, write so that I will receive your letters before November 6th, and I will have pleasure in submitting your views to the Annual Meeting.

In purchasing your ticket to Halifax for Annual Meeting, be sure to get it under the Standard Certificate plan.

GEORGE WATT, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
Association Customs Officers, Maritime Provinces.

TORONTO POST OFFICE ASSOCIATION.

At a well attended meeting of employees held November 3rd, it was decided to organize a branch of the Civil Service Federation to be known as Toronto Postal Branch. This is something new though organizations of this kind are in existence in other city offices.

The officers are, Wm. Christy, president; Jas. Riggs, vice-president; A. Crate, secretary; A. Murphy, treasurer, delegates to convention of Civil Service Federation, to be held at Ottawa, Nov. 14, 15, Ed. Hynes, and F. Davies. The annual fee to defray expenses and contribution of twenty dollars to Ottawa headquarters is fifty cents.

OTTAWA CIVIL SERVICE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Statistics up to and including games played Saturday, November 9th, 1912.

So far 73 bowlers in all have taken part and the outlook for the season is even in advance of the record season of last year. The scores are not so large as last year, owing to the fact that practically new alleys are now being used, but they are improving every game and before long new records will again be established beyond a doubt.

TEAM STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.
Railway Commission	8	1
Interior No. 1	5	1
Mint	3	0
Railways and Canals	5	4
Interior Outside	4	2
East Block	3	3
Observatory	2	7
Customs	1	5
Ptg. Bureau	1	5
Interior No. 2	0	6

TEAM AVERAGES.

Interior No. 1	2916
Mint	2890
Railways	2753

Ry. Commission	2709
Customs	2573
Observatory	2552
East Block	2533
Interior Outside	2526
Ptg. Bureau	2513
Interior No. 2	2366

LEADING SINGLES TO SAME DATE.

D. Hibbard	230
E. H. Allen	217
F. T. Rannie	215
A. E. Shore	206
A. Archambault	203
R. Harvey	202
H. L. Edwards	200
C. Chapman	197
E. R. Douglas	197
V. Woodland	196
L. DePuyjalon	194
E. Foley	195
V. Campbell	193
Geo. Shore	193
L. Brethour	191

LEADING CROSS ALLEY SCORES.

E. H. Allen	550
H. L. Edwards	549
J. Howe	546
Geo. Shore	541
H. Swinburn	539
E. Turcotte	539
C. Chapman	539
E. A. Thomas	525
F. T. Rannie	516
A. Archambault	511
H. L. Mainguy	510
J. L. Payne	503
H. Stewart	497
J. A. Armstrong	496
D. Hibbard	495
E. R. Douglas	494
S. L. McKnight	492
V. Woodland	491
E. Foley	491
J. Reardon	490

RE HIGH AVERAGES.

Owing to the fact that a number of the players have so far participated in only one game, it is not deemed advisable to publish the averages at the present time.

The four leaders, however, are:—

E. H. Allen	513
E. Turcotte	502
H. L. Edwards	500
C. Chapman	498

The above have taken part in more than one game there are several others who have only taken part in the one game whose score is in excess of the above averages.

SCHEDULE

**Civil Service Bowling League.—
First Half.**

There are no games scheduled for Nov. 2nd, there being a football game on that date. Also on Nov. 23rd, the probable date of the Dominion football finals. If such finals should be played on Nov. 16th at Ottawa, the games for the 16th are to be played on the 23rd.

- Oct. 29—Observatory vs. Railway Commission.
- 30—East Block vs. Railways and Canals.
- 31—Interior No. 1 vs. Interior No. 2.
- Nov. 1—Interior Outside vs. Customs.
- 4—Mint vs. Railways and Canals.
- 5—Railway Commission vs. Interior Outside.
- 6—Observatory v. East Block
- 7—Interior No. 1 vs. Customs
- 8—Railways and Canals vs. Interior No. 2.
- 9—(2) Printing Bureau vs. Observatory.
- (4) Printing Bureau vs. Railway Commission.
- 11—Interior No. 1 vs. Mint.
- 12—East Block vs. Customs.
- 13—Interior No. 2 vs. Interior Outside.
- 14—Observatory vs. Railways and Canals.
- 15—Railway Commission vs. Customs.
- 16—(2) Printing Bureau vs. East Block.
- (4) Printing Bureau vs. Railways and Canals.
- 18—Interior No. 1 vs. Interior Outside.
- 19—Interior No. 2 vs. Customs
- 20—Railway Commission vs. Mint.
- 21—Observatory vs. Interior No. 1.
- 22—Railways and Canals vs. Interior Outside.

- 25—East Block vs. Railway Commission.
- 26—Interior No. 2 vs. Mint.
- 27—Interior No. 1 vs. Railways and Canals.
- 28—East Block vs. Mint.
- 29—Railway Commission vs. Interior No. 2.
- 30—(2) Printing Bureau vs. Interior No. 1.
- (4) Observatory vs. Interior Outside.
- Dec. 2—Customs vs. Mint.
- 3—East Block vs. Interior No. 1.
- 4—Observatory vs. Interior No. 2.
- 5—Railway Commission vs. Railways and Canals.
- 6—Mint vs. Interior Outside.
- 7—(2) Printing Bureau vs. Customs.
- (4) Printing Bureau vs. Interior No. 2.
- 9—East Block vs. Interior Outside.
- 10—Observatory vs. Mint.
- 11—Interior No. 1 vs. Railway Commission.
- 12—Railways and Canals vs. Customs.
- 13—East Block vs. Interior No. 2.
- 14—(2) Printing Bureau vs. Interior Outside.
- (4) Printing Bureau vs. Mint.
- 16—Observatory vs. Customs.

C. S. SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of this society will be held in the lecture room of the Carnegie Library on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 26th, at 8 o'clock. All members are invited to be present.

F. S. JAMES,
Ottawa, Nov. 11. Secretary.

REPORT OF MEETING MARI-TIME CUSTOMS.

The annual meeting of the Association of Customs Officers of the Maritime Provinces was held at Halifax on the eighth instant was a great success. Eighty delegates were present. The membership fees already paid number one hundred and seventy-five. Resolutions affirming that officers of the outside service should come under the civil service commission; that temporary officers after six months satisfactory service should be placed on the permanent list instead of being kept for years on the temporary list; that Sunday overtime should be paid on at least the same basis as mercantile or steamship houses pay their employees; and that customs officers should receive pay or recognition for the work they now gratuitously perform for the Marine Department. That there should be a re-adjustment of the salaries of customs officers which will place their earnings on a par with officers in other ser-

vices and enable them to meet the advance cost of living with their salaries. Mr. I. R. Power, was elected president. Messrs. A. F. Caldwell, J. W. Hayte, and Geo. Watt, were appointed delegates to attend the annual meeting of Civil Service Federation at Ottawa. The latter were also instructed to interview the Hon. Mr. Minister of Customs as per resolutions.

THE NEW PRESIDENT FAVORS SUPERANNUATION.

The attitude of Governor Wilson on the retirement question should be pleasing to the hundreds of thousands of post office employees located in every state. The Democratic platform alone ignored the third of the three cardinal principles of civil service upon which rests good government. The candidate has made amends for this oversight by a direct statement that he favors a pension system for the post office employees.

L. GREEN, LADIES' TAILOR and HABILITATION MAKER
 283 BANK St. Phone 3468.

PHONE 5338
BRUCE STUART & CO.
Shoe Specialists
 275 BANK ST. - Between Somerset and Cooper Sts. - OTTAWA

FIRE PLACES. FLOOR & WALL TILES. ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
ELLACOTT'S
 PHONE 1747
 224-226 BANK STREET. REPAIRS.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

If Mr. Wilson feels that it is unjust to throw out an aged carrier of the mails he surely will not confine his justice to one department. In the declaration for pensions for post office employees every federal employee should rejoice.—The Chief.

Correspondence.

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

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE COST OF LIVING.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Recent despatches from Europe show that certain German housewives have adopted militant methods against dealers in meat because of failure on the part of those dealers to do what the housewives regard as the proper thing in the way of lowering prices. This is only one of many indications that the common people are not ready to accept the theory that prices are the result of unswerving forces quite beyond the control of either party to the ordinary everyday market bargain.

I ask leave to use your space to urge that point once more upon my fellow-victims of the present famine conditions. I am not urging militant methods,—far from it; for I regard those methods as almost certain to defeat the end in view. But the lesson to be learned from the German housewives is that prices are greatly affected by public opinion, and the reason why we pay high prices to-day is merely that we are willing to pay high prices to-day. The methods and results of the egg strike in Cleveland are not fully reported amongst us, but it has been publicly stated that many people joined the strike and that prices were reduced. This method also may be open to serious objection.

But at least it proved that prices are not the uncontrollable thing that many men of so-called learning would have us believe.

The question may be asked me: What, then, are we to do? In my opinion, so long as that is the question, there is nothing to be done. But if each victim will rouse himself from the trance in which prices seem a mere impossibility of mysteries, and will understand that his opinion of what the price of an article should be, will help in fixing that price, then something can be done.

As a matter of fact, we see that force of public opinion actually at work to-day. There is no necessary relation between a cigar and a certain amount of money. Yet cigars are made to be sold at certain figures—five cents straight, three for a quarter, ten cents straight and so on. Why? Because smokers have fixed those prices and manufacturers must accept them. A trolley ride in a new city does not necessarily involve the same expense as in a city with its trolleys already running. Yet if a new city were to spring up in Eastern Canada tomorrow and an Ottawa man were to visit it next day he would be surprised if, on stepping on a trolley for a ride within the city, he were charged either more or less than a five-cent fare. Why? Because public opinion has fixed five cents as the basis for a trolley ride within a city and until that fare will afford a profit a trolley line is not built in the new town. Thus, the price is not fixed at the cost of production plus profit, but it is fixed by public opinion. And in some cases, as in Toronto, the fare based on five cents yields enormous profit, while in some smaller towns it only precariously covers the expense. Yet the price stays at five cents in Toronto because public opinion sanctions it, and it cannot be increased in the smaller town because public opinion will not allow it.

There is nothing in the nature of

other supplies and services to make them different from cigars and trolley systems. If we can fix these prices without being obliged to consult the occultists who mumble their incantations about "supply and demand," "increased production of gold" and so on, why can we not do the same in other things?

I do not pretend that we can, by merely willing it, call into existence the five-dollar motor car or a six-course dinner for two for a quarter. But I do contend that public opinion is an element in all prices and that if public opinion is determinedly fixed upon low prices, producers will find a way of meeting the demand.

A. C. CAMPBELL.
Ottawa, Oct. 29th.

The Scots.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Permit me to point out to your correspondent "W" that history does not support his statement that Kenneth Macalpin was the first King of Scotland, but that history makes it very plain that Scotland's first King was given to that country when the Scots from Ireland, (the original Scotland, called so after Queen Scota, a daughter of one of the Pharaohs, whose grave we can show in the ancient "Kingdom of Kerry"), led by Fergus, son of Ere, settled in the highlands (Argyle) in 495 and became King after helping the north Piets to subdue the south Piets. Ireland was known as Scotland up to the eleventh century, after which it became better known as Ireland, North-Britain being known as Albania, Caledonia, New Scotland. Fergus was the certain ancestor of all the Scottish Kings. He died while paying a visit to his native land, and was buried at Carrekfergus, near Belfast, in Antrim. The reader will see much of interest regarding the original Scots in the History of Ireland by the learned Abbe McGeoghegan, or the

History of Scotland by Prof. Geo. Grubb.

GARRETT O'CONNOR.

Bridgeburg, Ont.,
Nov. 8, 1912.

Personals.

The following list includes changes that have taken place in the service up to the month of July only.

Appointments.

Dept. Agriculture:—F. W. L. Sladen to Div. 2A.; J. T. A. Caron, messenger; Fredk. Torrance, veterinary director general; Miss L. A. Hawkins, Div. 3B; Dr. Jos. Begin, Supt. Exper. Farm, St. Anne de la Pocatiere; N. S. Blair, Supt. Exper. Farm, Kentville.

Customs:—F. A. Fair, messenger; Chas. H. McIntosh, prev. officer (Spec. Beh.); E. W. Moore, prev. officer, Hamilton; Eugene Chenic, prev. officer, Quebec; J. M. Walsh, clerk, Montreal; D. J. Hachey, collector, Bathurst; Jos. Desjardins, sub-coll., St. Leonards; J. E. Clair, sub-coll., Clair; Alex. Cruickshanks, sub-coll., Haskett; Chas. E. Bent, sub-coll., Pugwash; S. Fraser, sub-coll., Springhill; A. D. Macfarlane, sub-coll., Wallace; F. Fitzpatrick, sub-coll., Joliette; J. A. Tipping sub-coll., Clarenceville; T. O. Mellor, sub-coll., Minnedosa; T. J. Downie, sub-coll., Margaretsville; J. E. Slocomb, sub-coll., Port George; L. H. McNamara, sub-coll., Walkerton; J. J. Glass, collector, Lindsay; F. F. Fyles, collector, Abercorn; C. A. French, collector, Sherbrooke; D. A. Manson, collector, Mansonville; Omer Beaulieu, collector, Rimouski; Raoul Miron, collector, Valleyfield.

Finance:—L. S. Mills, Victoria; Arnold Wilson, Toronto; Kenneth Freeman, Toronto.

Indian Affairs:—Chas. McGibbon, to Div. 1B.

Inland Revenue:—Wm. Richardson, dep.-coll., Calgary; D. F. Dillon, W. and M., Halifax; J. B. Sloan,

messenger, Toronto; O. J. Olivier, W. and M., St. John; S. F. Belanger, W. and M., Montreal; J. H. Brick, Jr., W and M., Hamilton; W. A. Fallowdown, W. and M., Toronto; R. S. Clements, 3rd class, Victoria; P. J. Fegan, 3rd class, Winnipeg; J. A. Chisholm, 3rd class, Ottawa; A. Gilbert, dep.-coll., Victoriaville; G. T. Scouler, Gas and Elec., Vancouver; W. J. McConnell, W. and M., Saskatoon; D. N. MacGregor, dep.-coll., Saskatoon; A. Lefebvre, dep.-coll., Valleyfield; W. H. Dunkin, dep.-coll., Prescott.

Interior:—J. H. Corry, to Div. 2B; Eugene Widmeyer, Dom. Lds. Agent, Dauphin; A. J. Sharp, Dom. Lds. Agent, Swift Current; T. J. Oliver, Dom. Lds. Agent, Humbolt; M. R. J. Reid, controller Chinese Immigration; H. G. Cuttle, Insp. Dom. Lds. agencies; H. A. McCallum, to Div. 2B; John McDonnell, to Div. 2B; G. F. Buskard, to Div. 1B.

Justice:—Dr. J. A. Pominville, St. V de Paul, Pen.; Rene de Salaberry, to Div. 1B; J. E. Tremblay, to Div. 3B.

Labor:—Miss J. C. McKellar, to Div. 2A.

Marine: — Jno. Henderson, Div. 2B; J. B. Christie, Div. 2B.

Militia:—Miss J. H. Creegan, to Div. 3B.

Mines:—Dr. E. M. Kindle, to Div. 1A, Invertebrate Paleontologist; Karl Gustav, Spangenburg, to Div. B, priv. secretary.

Naval Service:—R. B. Lee, to Div. 2B; T. F. McVeigh, to Div. 2A; W. A. Rush, to Div. 2A; H. H. Cordelle, to Div. 2B; H. O. Townshend, to Div. 2B; W. E. Brissenden, paymaster, Halifax.

Privy Council: — J. F. Boyce, to Div. 2B.

Promotions.

Dept. Agriculture:—H. Dubourg, to Div. 2B; Mrs. K. M. Battle, to Div. 3A.

Customs:—Chas. Martin, to prev. officer; J. F. Kincaid, to prex. officer; Edw. Richards, to prev officer;

W. H. McDougald, to asst. inspector; C. G. Barker, to asst. inspector; W. J. Henry, to prev. officer; W. S. Webb, to sub-coll., Joggins Mines; R. M. Bxater, to sub-coll., Tidnish; J. A. MacDonald, to sub-coll., Gateway, B.C.; H. A. Prall-Pierce to prev. officer, Fort Francis; C. H. Stockdale, to sub-coll., Maple Creek; W. H. Pooley, to collector, Trenton; M. C. Maclean, to sub-coll., MacLeod; Thos. Colter, to sub-coll., Bannerman; Thos. F. English, to collector, Calgary; Jas. McNeilly, to sub-coll., St. George; R. J. Coleman, to sub-coll., Killarney; Geo. S. Haslam, to sub-coll., Carberry; Wm. Fenwick, to collector, Brandon; A. C. Wright, to clerk, Vancouver; S. H. Loomer, to sub-coll., Kingsport; J. H. Strong, to sub-coll., Belle River; W. C. Saunders, to prev. officer, Ottawa.

Customs:—W. H. Carter, to collector, Quebec; E. W. Dowling, to asst. appr., Montreal; H. Clement, to clerk, Montreal; F. Armstrong, to clerk, Victoria; R. J. Hunter, to clerk, Toronto; Wm. Ryder, to Div. 2B; C. H. Callbeck, to Div. 2B.

Finance:—S. J. Jenkins, to Div. 1B; F. A. Coffin, to Div. 1B; Geo. W. Hyndman, to Div. 1B; Mrs. Sutton, to Div. 3A; Miss Street, to Div. 3A; Miss Clayton, to Div. 3A; Miss Start, to Div. 3A; Miss Beith, to Div. 3A; Miss McConnell, to Div. 3A; Miss Bates, to Div. 3A.

Inland Revenue: — Victor Kitto, to Div. 2A; Alph. F. Brain, to Dom. Insp. Distilleries; L. A. Fournier, to Insp. W. and M., St. Hyacinthe; F. Dresser, to Insp. Gas and Elec., Victoria; X. Saucier, to Dis. Insp., Calgary; Geo. Fowler, to Div. 1B; E. O. Way, to Div. 2B; J. K. Laflamme, to Div. 1B; Wm. Himsworth, Asst. Dep. Minister, R. M. Fletcher, to collector, Calgary.

Interior:—F. K. Herchmer, Insp. Forest Reserves, Manitoba; D. McCann, to Div. 2B; E. E. Wood, to Div. 2A; F. H. Byshe, to Div. 2A; A. E. Blanchet, to Div. 2A; W. D. McClellan, to Div. 2A; Alec. Rogar, to Div. 2A; M. J. Carroll, to Div. 2A;

A. D'Orsonnens, to Div. 2A; R. M. Motherwell, to Div. 2A; R. E. D. Lury, to Div. 2A; D. B. Nugent, to Div. 2A; W. C. Jacques, to Div. 2A; W. M. Bailey, to Div. 2A; Miss A. K. Hancock, to Div. 3A; Gordon Worden, to Div. 2A; Grier Wyld, to Div. 2A.

Justice:—A. A. Allain, dep. warden, Dorchester; F. H. Gisborne, asst. dep. minister; C. H. Masters, to Div. 1A; H. B. S. Lane, to Div. 1B; Laura M. Pillar, to Div. 3A; Dr. Chas. Morse, to Div. 1A; Jno. T. Hackett, to Div. 1B.

Labour: . . V. DuBreuil, to Div. 2A; F. W. Giddens, to Div. 2A; J. D. McNiven, to inspector; W. P. Ainsborough, Div. 3B.

Marine and Fisheries:—L. F. H. de Miffoins, to Div. 2A; Miss Blount, to Div. 3A; Miss Clark, to Div. 3A; Miss Doherty, to Div. 3A; Miss Rochon, to Div. 3A; Miss Wainwright, to Div. 3A; Miss Bremner, to Div. 3A; Leon Matton, to Div. 3A; Gustav Heidman, to Div. 1B.

Marine:—V. H. Steele, to Div. 1B; D. C. Campbell, to Div. 1B; F. B. Jennings, to Div. 2A; J. W. G. Roberts, to Div. 2A; E. C. Larose, to Div. 2A; W. H. Brunel, to Div. 2A; Miss Doyle, to Div. 2A; Mrs. Thomas, to Div. 2A; Miss Euman, to Div. 3A.

Militia:—F. J. Boyle, to Div. 2B; J. A. McKenna, to Div. 1B; J. B. Donaldson, to Div. 2A; D. Barry, to Div. 2A; Miss Prenter, to Div. 3A; Miss Roxborough, to Div. 3A; Miss Potter, to Div. 3A; Goldwyer Lewis, to Div. 1B.

Naval Service:—F. E. Cox, to Div. 2A; R. E. Sneyd, to Div. 2A; Raoul Fréchette, to Div. 2A; Paul F. Jobin, to Div. 2A; Chas. Savary, to Div. 2A; Geo. Bachand, to Div. 1B; Vera Johnston, to Div. 3A; T. I. Killeen, to Div. 3A; John A. Wilson, to Div. 1B.

Printing and Stationery:—Wm. Emond, to Div. 3A; Geo. Randall, to Div. 3A; Jas. Reardon, to Div. 3A; A. J. Sawyer, to Div. 3A; F. G. Bronskill, to Div. 2A; F. Farrell, to

Div. 2A; N. Laroche, to Div. 2A; A. T. Snow, to Div. 2A; J. C. Howard, to Div. 2A.

General.

Recognition of the increased cost of living west of the Great Lakes has been made in the case of the Dominion Police stationed at Esquimault. The special allowance being 20%.

A substantial bonus has been given by the Justice Dept. to all keepers in penitentiaries getting less than \$1,000 per annum.

The automatic gauges maintained by the Public Works Dept. on the Great Lakes has been transferred to the control of the Dept. Naval Service. Mr. F. R. Burgess, officer in charge, has been transferred to the latter Dept.

There seems to be a general disposition on the part of the government to meet the increased cost of living by increasing salaries and revising classification.

THE WORLD IS WORRIED.

In our last number we referred to the enquiries which are being made in Canada as to the increased cost of living, and it now appears that New Zealand is also bent on tackling the problem. A Royal Commission has been appointed by the Dominion Government to see whether the cost of living has increased within the last twenty years; if, so, has the increase been greater than in other English-speaking countries; how far the increase is due to the higher standard of living, or to monopolies, trusts, tariff, price of land, or labour legislation; also what steps should be taken towards reducing the cost of the necessaries of life. New South Wales is also investigating the subject. In the United States there has been a proposal to send a commission round the world to study the subject. There will evidently in due course be a vast accumulation of evidence, and

no doubt the operation of various causes will be traced, but it will take a good deal of faith in administrative measures to believe that a world-wide movement of this character can be stopped.—Colonial Office Journal.

Athletics.

The football situation is now much clearer. The championship of one of the two major leagues has been settled, by Argonauts' victory over Ottawa. Toronto University will play McGill for the Intercollegiate honours and the winner will meet Argos for the Dominion championship.

* * *

The Ottawa Young Women's Christian Association is to be congratulated on the new addition to its premises. Hitherto the social side only of its members was attended to, now there have been provided gymnasia, swimming tanks, etc., and the young ladies will have all the advantages of their brothers across the way. Why should not the ladies bowl on the alley? It is a splendid exercise and would benefit them as much as—perhaps more than men. Put an alley in the new wing, ladies, and you will never regret it. Ladies curl on the ice; why not 'bowl' (on the alley, of course.)

* * *

Speaking of athletics for women, it is somewhat surprising that the latter have never taken up football, but perhaps basketball is strenuous enough for them. "Life" has a picture of a match of the future between men and women in which a husky youth is making a hard tackle of a fair one. The latter calls out "Oh, you mustn't." But matches of women against women would certainly be interesting and draw a great gate.

* * *

Artificial ice rinks are being estab-

lished in all the large cities. Fancy a hockey club in Los Angeles, Cal.; but such is the fact. One of the immediate effects will be a boom in the manufacture of skates, hockey sticks, boots, etc. But a more important result will be the very material physical benefit which will undoubtedly ensue. Skating is one of the best forms of exercise for both sexes, of all ages. Some day we may have champion speed skaters coming from the Southern States or the West Indies. Why not?

* * *

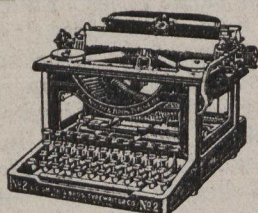
This is the season for walking. The air is bracing and cool, but alas the roads are generally in a terrible condition. Ottawa is favoured however, in her drive way where one can get a long distance walk without the handicap of mud. The Aylmer Road also, is usually in very fair condition. Horse back riding too is much in vogue at this season. On a recent fine Sunday morning in Montreal the writer observed not less than 200 young men and women (and some old ones) riding round the Mountain. That's what makes the ruddy faced octogenarian in England, who can eat his steak the size of a door mat, accompanied by a bottle of tawny old port—without feeling any ill effects.

* * *

South Africa has another rugby football team on tour in Great Britain. The last one was over there about 6 years ago and lost only one game out of 20, and making a draw of the match against "all England." Canada has not advanced quite so far in either football or cricket as the other "colonies," but has probably a greater variety of sports.

Montreal has a football team playing the regular English game, such as is in vogue on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts only. Recently they went to Halifax and played two matches. Although they lost both the defeats were very creditable.

THE CIVILIAN



L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters.

MONTAGUE ADDRESSING MACHINES.
ELLAMO DUPLICATORS.

Ottawa Typewriter Co., Limited,
HARRY RITCHIE, Manager.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH
SAFES, VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS

Give the best protection obtainable from Fires, and from the Danger of Burglars.

OUR SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED
IN CANADA'S HOTTEST FIRES.

The Goldie & McCulloch Co.
GALT, ONT., CANADA. Limited.

WE RECOMMEND * * * *

OTTAWA DAIRY

PURE MILK from Inspected Herds.

ICE CREAM BRICKS made from pure cream & selected fruit

A NUTRITIOUS FOOD

REGULAR DELIVERY

PHONE 1188



Cater to you **Coal** requirements.
for your We guarantee
quality with prompt and careful attention
to delivery. Lowest prices

JOHN HENEY & SON

Phones 4428-4429

20 Sparks St.