

THE CIVILIAN

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AUGUST 20, 1915.

No. 9

The Income Tax

The Question of the Right of Municipalities to Tax Salaries of Officials of the Federal Government.

The Civil Service Federation and *The Civilian* both have upon their shoulders a certain responsibility which has caused no little annoyance to their respective constituents. The most recent developments in the matter have happened in Toronto where Judge Morson, an officer of the Federal Government, has put his back against the wall and is defying Hercules to move him. The secretary of the Federation applied to the officers of the Toronto association for a statement of the facts, and this has now been received and is published hereunder.

The Civilian would be proud to reproduce the photograph of Judge Morson on this occasion, but failing the opportunity to do so is placing in this issue the photograph of the second best man in the legal contest, viz., Mr. R. A. Reid, LL.B., D.C.L., counsel for the judge in this important case. The story of the battle to date follows:

The legal battle which has been waged by Judge Morson and the City of Toronto for about three years, over the question of the right of the municipal authorities of Toronto to impose an income tax on the salaries of Canadian Government officials residing in that city, is now about to be carried into the Appeal Courts and thence to the Privy Council for final decision. The matter was up again for hearing before Judge McGillivray of Whitby on Saturday, June 26th, 1915, by way of a motion made on be-

half of Judge Morson by his counsel, Mr. R. A. Reid, to set aside a default judgment obtained by the Toronto authorities against the judge.

The income taxes over which this present dispute arises amount to \$126.98. After hearing argument by counsel for the City of Toronto and for Judge Morson, Judge McGillivray upheld the contention of Mr. Reid, namely, that the city had not taken the proper legal steps to secure the judgment and that as the matter involved a question of constitutional law of very great importance to municipal authorities all over Ontario, and would no doubt be watched with interest by all municipalities in Canada, he ordered that the judgment against Judge Morson be vacated and set aside, and the case proceed to trial in the usual way. It will probably come on for trial in September next.

As this is a matter of great interest to the Civil Service of Canada, it may be stated that in the previous action brought by Judge Morson against the City of Toronto to recover taxes paid by the judge under protest on his income which is received by him from the Dominion Government, he obtained a judgment for \$79.60, being the amount of the said taxes, and an execution against the city was placed in the hands of the bailiff for service, but the judge was promptly paid the amount of his judgment before it became necessary for the bailiff to make a seizure of the goods and chattels of

the City of Toronto in order to satisfy the judgment. This latter case was heard before Judge McGibbon of Brampton, and the judgment rendered by him is of considerable importance to all Dominion Government officials in Ontario, and will likely be followed all over Canada. Lengthy written arguments on all aspects of the question were submitted by Mr. R. A. Reid, counsel for Judge Morson, and by William Johnston and B. W. Essery, counsel for the City of Toronto.

Judge McGibbon held that no authority can be found in the British North America Act authorizing the imposition of an income tax on Dominion Government officials by or through municipalities under the authority of provincial legislation, and that under a Federal system of government such as obtains in Canada, one Government cannot tax another, nor tax the means and instrumentalities used by each, such as officials and employees engaged in maintaining and carrying on its powers and authority and the various departments of government, and executing and administering the law and other affairs of state.

He also held that the Ontario Assessment Act does not authorize the imposition of any such tax on Federal officers, but that, on the contrary, the Act impliedly exempts them from such tax, and does not apply to Canadian Government officials at all. He said the weight of judicial decision and authority is all against the contentions of the defendant, and the Privy Council decision relied upon by the City of Toronto is not applicable to the Canadian constitution.

Mr. Reid intimated at the hearing before Judge McGillivray on June 26th last, that he intended to apply to the Department of Justice at Ottawa for a reference in the form of a series of constitutional questions as to the respective powers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in Can-

ada regarding the imposition of income taxes on the salaries of Government officials, to be prepared and submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada for answers thereto, and, if necessary, appealed to the Privy Council in England, in order to have the matters



R. A. REID, LL.B., D.C.L.

Counsel for Judge Morson in the Income Tax Case.

in dispute passed upon by these tribunals, as was done in the Companies case a short time ago. This would save all parties considerable expense, and at the same time, settle the question for all municipalities in Canada.

It has also been suggested that the Ontario Legislature should amend the Assessment Act and remove the doubt now existing as to this question by declaring all Dominion Government officials exempt from income taxes. This would be a speedy and decisive way of ending the dispute. In any event we think Judge Morson will succeed. His counsel, Mr. R. A. Reid, barrister, of Toronto, is one of the

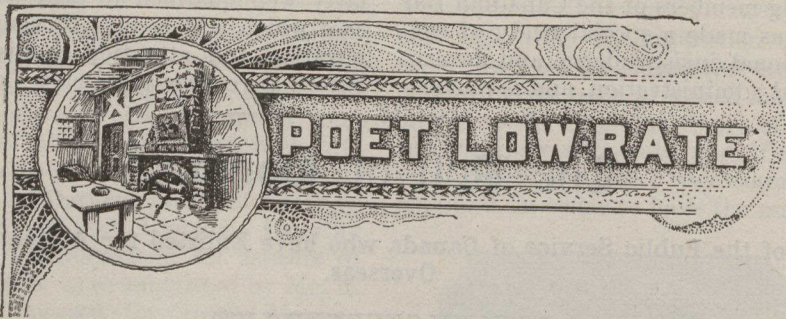
leading members of the Canadian Bar and has made a special study of constitutional jurisprudence and governmental administration, and is particularly well qualified to deal with this case which will receive thorough preparation and attention in his hands before it reaches the Privy Council.

The Roll of Honour.

Men of the Public Service of Canada who have Enlisted for Active Service Overseas.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LIST.

A. E. Lewis, Secretary of State's Dept., Ottawa, Divisional Ammunition Park.
 E. E. Richards, Post Office, Regina, 46th Battalion, C.E.F.
 Lieut. C. J. Allen, Auditor-General's Office, 26th Battery, C.F.A.
 James Edward Dancey, R. N. W. Mounted Police Depot., 25th Battery, C.F.A.
 R. I. Baxter, Dept. Interior, Ottawa.
 W. A. Blue, Mining Lands Br., Interior, Ottawa.
 Capt. A. W. Gray, Parks Branch, Interior, Ottawa, 47th Frontenac Regiment.
 Lieut. R. S. Stronach, Parks Branch, Interior, Ottawa, 38th Battalion, C.E.F.
 C. E. Sumner, Customs, London, 7th C.M.R.
 H. Dodds, Customs, Peterborough, 39th Battalion, C.E.F.
 Arthur Ellis, Customs, Toronto, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.
 John S. Douglass, Customs, Brandon, 45th Battalion, C.E.F.
 M. Hutchison, Customs, Winnipeg, 43rd Battalion, C.E.F.
 P. E. Dennison, Customs, Edmonton, 13th C.M.R.
 Sergt. John E. Duke, Customs, Edmonton, 13th C.M.R.
 Corp. Geo. Edgecombe, Customs, Edmonton, 13th C.M.R.
 Capt. A. H. Elliott, Customs, Edmonton, 49th Battalion, C.E.F.
 Capt. John E. Lee, Customs, Edmonton, 49th Battalion, C.E.F.
 Lieut. J. C. McQuarrie, Customs, Edmonton, 51st Battalion, C.E.F.
 M. W. Oliver, Customs, Victoria, B.C., 47th Battalion, C.E.F.
 P. A. Erritt, Customs Dept., Ottawa, Governor-General's Foot Guards.
 H. R. Munroe, Customs Dept., Ottawa, 8th C.M.R.
 R. J. Bennett, Customs Dept., Ottawa, 8th C.M.R.
 J. F. Barton, Customs Dept., Ottawa, 38th Battalion, C.E.F.
 Major C. E. Ferguson, Customs Dept., Ottawa, 59th Regiment.
 H. E. Ball, Customs, Toronto, 19th Battalion, C.E.F.
 T. D. Elson, Customs, Toronto, 4th C.M.R.
 S. Sergt. W. A. Hawkins (K.P.), Customs, Toronto, 48th Highlanders.
 Percy H. Hole, Letter Carrier, Vancouver, 6th Canadian Engineers.
 Dr. Chas. Valery, Indian Affairs, Edmonton.
 Dr. G. B. Peat, Indian Affairs, Andover, N.B.
 A. O'N. Daunt, Indian Affairs, Vernon, B.C.
 J. E. Pugh, Indian Affairs, Edmonton.
 Dr. Morris, Indian Affairs, Windsor, N.S.
 L. G. Francis, Indian Affairs, Dallas, Man.
 Dr. A. E. Bennett, Indian Affairs, Kamloops, B.C.
 Dr. J. S. Hill, Indian Affairs, Lloydminster, B.C.
 Dr. Templeton, Indian Affairs, Brandon.
 W. E. Robertson, Indian Affairs, Kinistino, Man.
 Dr. Harold McGill, Indian Affairs, Calgary.
 Rev. W. H. English, Indian Affairs, Battleford.
 Dr. W. H. Monkman, Indian Affairs, Vergreville, Alta.
 L. R. H. Nash, Indian Affairs, Macleod, Alta.
 Dr. J. A. Sponagle, Indian Affairs, Middleton, N.S.
 Dr. W. T. Ewing, Indian Affairs, Ladysmith, B.C.
 R. S. Salmon, Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Alta.
 Dr. J. M. E. Prevost, Indian Affairs, Ashern, Man.
 Dr. J. C. McNaughton, Indian Affairs, Kelowna, B.C.
 Dr. J. J. Gillespie, Indian Affairs, Pincher Creek, Alta.
 Dr. Alfred Lawther, Indian Affairs, Brandon.
 Dr. Darrell P. Hannington, Indian Affairs, Wilmer, B.C.
 Rev. D. McPherson, Indian Affairs, Glendale, N.S.



“THE MAN WHO MAKES A NAME.”

My chicken coop was full of holes,
 My house was on the blink,
 Each time a heavy deluge came
 The place began to sink.
 It needed patching up a bit
 From garret to the floor,
 So I called on Mr. Tickletoes
 Who does that kind of chore.
 “I’ll give you forty cents,” said I,
 “To put my wigwam right
 And patch my chicken coop a bit
 And make them watertight.”
 He came last week and started work,
 And finished up today,
 And now no cloudburst drives us out
 When once we’ve hit the hay.
 I called him in and gripped his hand
 And pulled him by the ear,
 I smote him on the vertebra
 And handed round some beer.
 I fanned his features with a brick
 And jumped upon his chest,
 And pulled the spinach on his chin—
 My frou then did the rest.
 Again I spake to him and said,
 Old Sox, you are the man
 Who does each little job he takes
 The very best he can.
 You advertise—each piece of work
 You do, before you’re through,
 To passers-by who come your ways
 A monument to you.
 Sit down until I pay your bill,
 I’ll make it sixty cents.”
 And then my frou got out a bale
 Of liquor she ferments;
 We drank a pail—he went his way,
 And as he left, I said,
 “Dame Low-Rate, there’s a man who’s work
 Will live when he is dead.”

AN ENGLISH HYMN OF HATE.

*This is our English Hymn of Hate,
This is the tale of the grudge we hold;
Ye who watch by the Voges Gate,
Listen and learn how the tale is told:*

We hate no law and we hate no land
Whose honour abides by the world's decrees;
We hate the sword in the despot's hand,
And wide is our hate as the Seven Seas.

We love the strife in the marts of Trade,
And yield to the call, tho' faint and far;
We hate the sway of the reeking blade,
And the ruin that lies in the wake of War.

Too long our prowls have cleaved the Sea,
And felt the lift of a conquered tide;
Too long our Standard, floating free,
Has found us safe and satisfied.

Once more our battle-line is flung,
Where bows the weak beneath the strong;
Once more, by taunt and insult stung,
Flares forth our British hate of Wrong.

We seek no quarrel that is not just,
We hate the ruin and wrath of War;
We love the peace that our laws can trust,
But we love Honour and Freedom more.

We love as one and we hate as one,
We stand as one to the common foe;
And the Higher Worth that our lands have known
Shall go where our world-wide legions go.

*This is our English Hymn of Hate,
This is the tale of the grudge we hold;
Ye who watch by the Voges Gate,
Listen and learn how the tale is told!*

Jack Cadden.

THE CIVILIAN

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

Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1915.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN IN HALIFAX PLATFORM.

A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service should be put into effect, so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination. I am convinced that we shall perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain, under which a member of Parliament has practically no voice in or control over any appointment to the Civil Service.

To use the power of filling positions in the public service as a reward for party service and without regard to the character and capacity of the individual selected is a gross breach of a solemn public trust. A private trustee so dishonouring his office would be subject to punishment by the criminal law.

OUR BOYS

Previously reported:

Dead	22
Wounded	43
Prisoners	4

DEAD.

J. W. McCLEAN.

WOUNDED.

SYDNEY CHARLES BATE.

EDWARD HART.

NORMAN ROYAN MILLAR.

OPPORTUNITIES

EVERYWHERE.

That there are opportunities everywhere for members of the Civil Service to engage in movements for the benefit of their fellows is illustrated by a document which is now in circulation. The document itself and the work which it sums up are almost wholly the work of one man acting as the appointee and representative of the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

The point involved is that there has always been a serious discrimination against members of the railway mail service by accident insurance companies, so serious, in fact, that many railway mail clerks have been without this form of protection. The risk which the railway mail clerk undoubtedly runs in the course of his work is so serious that he ought to carry accident insurance, but it is not fair that his need should be made the occasion for demanding from him a disproportionate rate of premium.

At its meeting last winter this subject was considered and was handed over to a committee headed by Mr. C. A. Halladay, chairman of the Organi-

zation Committee of the Outside Service.

Thanks mainly to the energetic and thoroughly capable way in which Mr. Halladay carried out the duties entrusted to him, a plan has been completely worked out which now, by means of the circular already referred to, has been submitted to the members of the railway mail service for their judgment.

In the three pages of print of which the circular is made up, the whole matter seems simple and compendious. But those who have had experience in such affairs will know that it must have involved correspondence, calculation and discussion representing a simply immense work to be performed in the spare hours of an exacting and arduous position in the Civil Service.

But the fact that so much work was involved makes all the more notable and satisfactory the success which Mr. Halladay has achieved.

His report presents to his fellow-members of the railway mail service three separate bases of indemnity—accident only, accident and limited sickness, and accident and all diseases, each to have the accumulations and the double liability in certain cases which are features of nearly all accident policies.

No fewer than fifteen companies have tendered for this business, the rates offered being very favourable. A careful analysis of these tenders is presented, and those for whose benefit this work has been done are asked to declare their interest in the matter and to make a choice of the form of contract they desire and the tender on the basis of which they wish to be insured.

The work of Mr. Halladay's committee can go no further—it is for those for whom he has worked to accept or reject. It is to be supposed that the railway mail clerks will avail themselves of the splendid service which has been offered them. In any case, the work was worth doing, and

it is to be hoped that in every branch of the Civil Service public-spirited men and women will be led by Mr. Halladay's example to find, and to improve, opportunities to work for the common good.

OUR RETURNED VETERANS.

It is always refreshing to find anyone outside the Civil Service discussing questions relating to the administration of that great body of employees. Especially is this appreciated when the outsider is a clergyman. The Rev. A. T. Phillips, of Aylwin, Ont., has a letter in the *Ottawa Citizen* of Aug. 11th dealing with the important problem of providing our returned soldiers with positions in the public service. The reverend gentleman questions the sanity of making wholesale provision for our fighting heroes in this manner, and thereby opens a subject for discussion of very great moment. The clergy might become a fine Civil Service Reform organization and aid in their own special propaganda of the "Standing Room Only" sign in Heaven by converting a number of people in Canada to a sense of the fitness of things and the square deal in this earthly paradise.

Far from prejudicing the welfare of our returned soldiers, we consider the problem involved to be serious enough to call for an organization under governmental authority to cope with it. To hear of one of our defenders being in distress after facing the brunt of battle will excite the liveliest sympathy of all of us. On the other hand to rush into a solution such as the one proposed in connection with the Civil Service may prove to be a short-sighted policy.

This problem has been a bone of contention in the United States; the popular argument being that war veterans should have a preference of so many points in the competitive ex-

aminations. Civil Service reformers have been opposing this policy. Dr. Moskowitz, President of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, has sent the following self-explanatory letter to the heads of each city department:

"My Dear Commissioner.—There is a very serious situation in the Constitutional Convention in the matter of preference for Spanish War veterans. The proposal is to give all Spanish War veterans an absolute preference of appointment. If this proposal should be put into the Constitution it would be fatal to efficiency in the civil service."

The protest issued by the Reform League was effective for on July 23rd at Albany the agitation of Spanish War veterans for preferences in the state civil service was virtually nullified by the constitutional convention committee on civil service. The committee voted to report to the convention that the committee was in favour of no change in the present article of the Constitution dealing with civil service preferences.

Civil War veterans enjoy at present a preference and it may be the experiment has not operated satisfactorily. At all events it is a serious matter to consider the imposition of still more "exempt" appointments or an increase in the number of old civil servants who find promotions made over their heads while they remain at their old status hopeless and aghast. As we have observed, the problem is sufficiently serious to warrant the Government in providing the machinery necessary to cope with cases of veterans in distress. Nothing is too good for the man who risks life in the service of his country, *except* one thing, namely, the right to a preference over better men to serve that country.

THE WESTERN POSTAL CLERKS.

The attention of postal clerks all

over the Dominion is directed to the report of the convention of the great Western Association held in Vancouver on July 12th and published in full in our last number.

Regarding the change in the name of the association and in order to remove any misunderstanding it should be explained that the change was made at the suggestion of the president of one of the Eastern associations, Mr. W. J. P. Cantwell of Ottawa. The principle of a Dominion Postal Clerks' Association has been generally adopted by all postal organizations; the problem being how to accomplish the fact. Mr. Cantwell's idea is that the great Western Association with its thirteen branches federated under one constitution might form the nucleus of a Dominion-wide union, and any difficulties that crop up may be adjusted when we all meet again at the next convention of the federation.

A very worthy tribute is paid by this convention to the C. S. Association of Ottawa for the very efficient work performed in respect of Superannuation. In this connection it may be explained that the opinion arrived at by the convention on the subject of the last report on Superannuation prepared by Mr. Walter Todd and published in *The Civilian* of July 9th, was necessarily a hasty one. This was entirely unavoidable as the Secretary of the Federation had merely galley proofs to send to Vancouver and these arrived while the convention was in session. The convention failed to observe that the proposition involved in Mr. Todd's last report was purely an optional plan to provide for certain conditions in the Service as explained in our editorial of July 23rd.

A mark of enterprise on the part of this great Western Association, to be emulated by the Customs, Excise and other services, is comprised in the desire expressed to provide postal matter to fill six pages of *The Civilian*. Delegates to the convention of the

Federation last January will recall the presence there of Mr. J. W. Green, who came as the representative of this association and who evinced that aggressive spirit which was peculiarly in evidence at Vancouver. We need all the men of the "Green" type we can raise both East and West until the breeze we are stirring up develops into a tornado which will make all the patronage opponents of the Merit System seek the cyclone cellar to escape destruction.

Your King and Country need you.

* * *

Do your bit,—and do it now.

* * *

There is no individual in Canada over ten years of age who cannot do something for the national cause. There is some duty which each person is in honour bound to discharge. No excuses are acceptable at this crisis of our history. If you are not doing your part you are a shirker and a slacker and there is a great, nasty yellow streak in your moral make-up.

* * *

It is to be regretted that civil servants have not been recognized as a distinct class in the formation of battalions for the expeditionary forces. There must be enough of them in some corps to form sections or platoons. The fault is not in the militia administration. If enough civil servants offer to form any subdivision of any corps, it is certain they will be recognized and welcomed.

* * *

"My wife won't let me," and "I'm not twenty-one" are no longer excuses for "slackers." The militia authorities have abolished the regulations which have been so shamelessly abused. No longer can the yellow streak be hidden behind a woman's petticoats or the husky lad who assumes a man's dignity and demands a man's pay seek to climb back into his

cradle when military service is spoken of. What will the "safety first" brigade do now?

* * *

The day has come for every man to ask himself if his business is here or in Flanders. It is a question which can only be answered by the individual himself. Every Canadian should be asking himself to-day where his duty lies. Many have done so and Canada has responded splendidly to the call of arms. But there is room for many more. Playing fields are still filled with eager young men in baseball and football togs, the golf clubs and the tennis courts still find many devotees amongst the men who are unmarried and fit. Let them consider well whether or not they are shirking their duty in not exchanging the flannels and the knickers and the baseball togs for the khaki.

Never mind whether other men are doing their duty or shirking. The sole question for each of us is whether we are doing our duty or shirking.

* * *

Correspondents of *The Civilian* in all parts of Canada are requested to be vigilant in their inspection of local casualty lists for the discovery of civil servants' names. News items should be mailed to the editors as soon as secured. Don't delay. Many items have to be left over from every issue because they are received a day or two too late for insertion, and annoyance to everyone concerned is the result. *The Civilian* cannot be run on the time schedule of a daily newspaper. To be sure of publication, matter should be in the hands of the editors a full week before the date of the next issue. Only brief and important matter can be handled later and then with no certainty of finding a place in the make-up. Be on time,—or ahead of time,—if you can.

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

In the issue of *The Civilian* dated July 23 the editors asked for information concerning Quartermaster-Sergeant J. F. Blurton, of the 8th Battalion, C.E.F. (90th Winnipeg Rifles) and Private John Hastings of Renfrew Post Office, both of whom had been reported missing.

News that Q.M.S. Blurton was alive and well on July 13th was received just too late for publication in our last issue. On the date mentioned he wrote to J. K. McMillan, a colleague, of the Winnipeg Customs, to whom, and to John Sedgwick of the same staff, are due thanks for the opportunity to publish the letter. Here it is:

In the Trenches,
13-7-15.

Dear Mac,—Thanks very much for your kind note, for things like that cheer a man up quite a lot our here, I assure you.

Well, old boy, I trust I shall be spared to see you again,—and a red-letter day it will be, trust me. Glad to hear all the boys are doing well and that your farm is A1. I hope you will have a bumper crop.

I am sorry to say there are not many left of our original outfit, but those that are left are doing very well and those that have left, left in a good cause,—there is that satisfaction for this means life and death to every country in the world as you quite realize.

Well, I won't say more this time as I have that long epistle of Sammy's to answer yet, and you know what that was. So kindly remember me to all the boys and with kind regards and best wishes, I remain,

Your old friend,
J. B.

VANCOUVER GUNS.

Vancouver Post Office and letter carriers staffs are determined to do more and more for the country's cause. A correspondent writes of their latest proposition as follows:

“There is a movement on foot in the local office to raise a total of eighteen men for the purpose of manning two machine guns in the 62nd Battalion, or the 72nd Seaforths, about to be raised, each team

comprising nine men, including an officer. A number of men have already signified their intentions of serving, subject to their passing.

“The 72nd Seaforth Highlanders are the first regiment to be kept complete as a battalion in the Dominion and were also the first to offer themselves as such on the declaration of war last August.

“The local office was the first public body, outside of individuals, to subscribe one gun for the local contingents in British Columbia.”

HERE'S ANOTHER.

On July 23rd *The Civilian* published an account of how Sam Taylor, a Vancouver letter carrier, overcame difficulties which would have kept many men out of the army. The “Daily Province” gives the following story of another Vancouver “posty's” determination to don the khaki:

Another member of the postal carriers of Vancouver, Mr. F. Moss, has signed on for active service. Mr. Moss has eight brothers who have served with the colors, and he did not wish to be an exception. When he first applied he was rejected on account of his teeth. He made use of the old joke, that he wished to fight the Germans, not to bite them, but it was of no avail, so he spent \$80 to have his molars put in good condition. Now he has been accepted and no one is wearing his uniform more proudly than he.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE CONTRIBUTES.

Minutes of a meeting of the staff of the Ottawa City Post Office, called by the Postmaster to endeavour to arrange for some suitable form of contribution to aid the soldiers at the front.

The meeting was held on Friday evening, August 6th, 1915, in the top floor room of the Post Office building.

Present: J. A. Gouin, Postmaster; W. O. Mercer, Asst. Postmaster; Messrs. W. H. Pennock, Geo. McQueen, H. W. Mix, Jos. Larue, and

upwards of 100 members of the clerical and carriers staffs.

The Postmaster and Asst. Postmaster jointly took the chair. Mr. W. E. B. Mann acted as secretary of the meeting.

Mr. W. O. Mercer called the meeting to order and read the memorandum attached hereto, explaining the purpose of the meeting.

Moved by Mr. A. C. Layeux, seconded by Mr. Kitcheman, that one per cent of the net salary of every employe of the staff, including carriers, be deducted, in one payment monthly, until the total required amount be collected.



MR. J. A. GOUIN.

Moved in amendment by Mr. F. X. Giroux, seconded by Mr. Geo. Dewett, that \$1.00 per month be collected from every employe of the staff, or any sum over that amount from those who so desired, until the required sum be obtained.

The chairman called for a standing vote on the amendment which was declared lost. The main motion was then voted on and carried by a large majority.

Moved by Mr. F. X. Giroux, seconded by Mr. W. A. Martin, that the committee named in the memorandum, consisting of Messrs. W. O. Mercer, W. J. P. Cantwell, T. A. Ledoux, G. A. Dixon and A. d'Auray, be authorized to make such disposition as

they believe to be best, of the funds placed at their disposal.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cantwell, seconded by Mr. Lacelle, that a general meeting of the employes shall be called by the chairman of the Executive Committee upon request in writing, signed by seven members of the staff.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. C. Gervin, seconded by Mr. G. T. Gorman, that the amount expended must not exceed the sum of \$2,500.00 without a general meeting being called and that the committee already appointed be authorized to procure the money from the Standard Bank.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. H. W. Mix, seconded by Mr. Lacelle, that the Postmaster and Assistant Postmaster be joint treasurers of the fund.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cantwell, seconded by Mr. Gervin, that the acting secretary of this meeting, Mr. Mann, be appointed a member of the committee already named.—Carried.

The meeting adjourned.

J. A. GOUIN,
W. O. MERCER,
Chairmen.

W. E. B. MANN,
Secretary.

A SON TO BE PROUD OF.

News has been received that Lieut. C. S. Craig, of Cobourg, son of R. J. Craig, Immigration Inspector of Niagara Falls, Ont., and Mrs. Craig, has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous bravery. Mention was made in a description by eye-witnesses of the battle in which the Canadian artillery was engaged, and of the heroic work of Lieuts. Craig and Kelly with their machine guns. Both of these young officers were wounded and are now in Bathurst hospital, London, England, where they have been attended by the King's surgeon, Sir William Bennett, and where they recently received a

visit from Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary. The King stopped to chat with Lieut. Craig for about 15 minutes.

Letters received from others at the front state that Lieut. Kelly and Lieut. Craig took their guns to pieces and took them into a trench within 75 yards of the Germans at night. They covered them with sand bags and next morning opened fire with deadly effect. Lieut. Craig got two of the German machine guns and Lieut. Kelly got another. It was in this engagement that the young Canadian officers were wounded.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON.

The following sketch of an incident at the 44th Regiment recruiting office is taken from the *People's Press* of Welland:

"Another recruit, Sir," said the Sergeant, as he ushered in Bugler William Henry Garretty.

"How old are you, son?"

"Fifteen, Sir," said Bugler W. H. Garretty, bringing his hand with quick precision to his cap.

"Where is your home?"

"Cayuga, Sir."

"Father living?"

"With the 4th Battalion, 1st Contingent, Sir, wounded at Ypres, in hospital two weeks, otherwise doing fine, Sir."

"Any previous experience, Bugler?"

"I was with the 2nd Contingent at Toronto and the 2nd Contingent at Niagara, but couldn't get away, being too young, Sir."

He took off his clothes like all the other men for examination. It seemed a joke to some, but not to Bugler Garretty. He was a soldier, all that could be crammed into so small a package.

Height, four feet ten inches; chest, twenty-nine inches; sound in wind and limb. "Fit," said the M. O., and Bugler Garretty proudly slipped into his pants.

Too small for Overseas he was assigned to the 44th Regiment's Welland post, where he will bugle to beat the band.

* * *

Bugler Garretty and his Daddy are doing theirs. How about you?

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**CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE, OTTAWA.—CONTRIBUTION TO THE
RED CROSS TO PROVIDE HOSPITAL BEDS FOR
WOUNDED CANADIAN SOLDIERS.**

Under the Auspices of the Civil Service Association.

The movement started in April last by the Women's Branch, and endorsed by the Civil Service Association, to collect money in the various departments for the purpose of providing hospital beds, has met with a generous response, generally, and *The Civilian* is pleased to be in a position to publish the following statement.

A few Departments have not yet sent in their contributions, but the Women's Branch hope to add a few to the list when all the returns are in.

It is gratifying to see that the Ottawa civil servants are never behind when an appeal for a worthy cause is made to them; for it should be kept in mind that a large portion of our citizens are civil servants, and whatever is undertaken by any association or individual, the civil servant is called upon to contribute, whether directly or through the members of his family.

The final disposition of the beds has not yet been decided; but at a meeting of the Executive of the C. S. Association held on Tuesday, the 27th of July last, a suggestion was made and approved that, if it were at all possible,

a ward of, say, 25 or 30 beds in the Duchess of Connaught Hospital should be apportioned to us, which would be known as the "Canadian Civil Service of Ottawa," and wherein the beds would bear, on a card supplied for the purpose, the name of the Department or Branch having donated the same, the balance of the beds to be placed wherever most needed, at the discretion of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

When it is remembered that a number of our "confrères" have gone to the front, and that some of them, alas! will go to the hospitals, we wish to show that we have not forgotten them. We want "our boys" to feel at home, in a Canadian bed, should "the Path of Glory" lead them there to rest their weary heads or heal their wounds. May they find relief and cure in those beds provided through the tender care of their friends and relatives in the land of the Maple, who look forward to their happy return.

Including eight of the beds mentioned in our issue of July 9th last, the contributions now amount to \$2,554.03, or 51 beds and \$4.03.

OTTAWA, 31st July, 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

Dominion Astronomical Observatory.....	\$200.00	or	4	beds.
Irrigation Branch.....	50.00	"	1	beds.
Forestry Branch.....	50.00	"	1	"
Land Patents Branch.....	52.50	"	1	" and \$2.50
Accounts Branch.....	50.00	"	1	"
Registration Branch.....	50.50	"	1	" and .50
Topographical survey Branch.....	57.30	"	1	" and 7.30
Mining Land & Yukon Branch.....	50.00	"	1	"
Mining Land & Yukon Branch.....	50.00	"	1	"
Immigration Branch.....	52.70	"	1	" and 2.70
Immigration Branch.....	52.70	"	1	" and 2.70
Water Power Branch.....	50.00	"	1	"
Timber and Grazing Branch.....	30.50			
Chief Geographer's.....	20.25	"	1	" and .75
Minister's staff and Survey Records Branch.....	10.82			
	39.50	"	1	" and .32

Deputy Minister's staff.....	23.00				
Lake of the Woods Technical Board.....	13.25				
Dominion Parks Branch.....	15.06	"	1	"	and 1.31
School Lands, Branch.....	15.00				
British Columbia Lands Branch.....	10.00				
Secretarys Branch.....	9.50				
Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.....	3.50				
Balance from other Branches.....	17.42	"	1	"	and 5.42
Dominion Lands Branch.....	51.00	"	1	"	and 1.00
Railway Lands Branch.....	51.04	"	1	"	and 1.04
	<u>\$955.42</u>	"	19	"	and 5.42

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

Entomological Branch.....	\$100.00	or	2	beds.	
Dairy and Cold Storage Branch.....	52.50	"	1	bed	and \$2.50
Central Experimental Farm.....	58.50	"	1	"	and 8.50
Health of Animals Branch.....	25.00	"		"	25.00
			4	"	and \$36.00

OTHER DEPARTMENTS:

Department of Mines:

Geological Survey Branch.....	57.75	"	1	"	and 7.75
Mines Branch.....	52.50	"	1	"	and 2.50
			2	"	and 10.25
Archives.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Census.....	6.00				6.00
Department of Labor.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Dept. of Marine and Fisheries.....	62.05	"	1	"	and 12.05
Dept. of Customs.....	100.00	"	2	"	
Dept. of Insurance.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Wenatche.....	68.00	"	1	"	and 18.00
Inland Revenue.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Commission of Conservation.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Naval Department.....	80.59	"	1	"	and 30.59
Public Works Dept.....	56.07	"	1	"	and 6.07
National Art Gallery.....	6.00				6.00
Civil Service Commission.....	7.00				7.00
Auditor General's.....	54.00	"	1	"	and 4.00
Indian Affairs.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Finance Department.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Rep:.....	\$1135.96	or	22	beds	and \$35.96
Int:.....	955.42	"	19	"	and 5.42

Staff of Supreme Court.....	\$50.00	or	1	bed.	
Printing Bureau.....	36.70				
Library of Parliament.....	15.10				
House of Commons.....	23.25	"	1	"	and 25.05

Post Office Department:

Postal Stores Branch.....	50.70	or	1	bed	and .70
Accountant's Branch.....	51.40	"	1	"	and 1.40
Savings Bank.....	40.00	"			
Dead Letter.....	10.00	"	1	"	
Money Order Branch and Exchange.....	55.35	"	1	"	and 5.25
Secretary's Branch.....	50.00	"	1	"	
Mail Contract Branch.....	12.50				
Annuities Branch.....	6.75				
Rural Mail Delivery.....	3.00				
Postage Stamp Branch.....	3.75				
Enquiry Branch.....	7.75				
Staff Branch.....	12.00				
Railway Mail Service.....	5.40				
Post Office (Mr. Mercer).....	10.00				
Inspector's Office.....	11.00				
Mr. Plumb.....	8.00	"	1	"	and 30.15

	<u>\$2450.00</u>	or	49	beds	and 104.03
	104.03	"	2	"	and 4.03

Total.....\$2554.03 or 51 beds and \$4.03

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the best in its history. Why not take advantage of the dull times and prepare for the wave of prosperity that is bound to sweep over this great Canada of ours when the war is over?

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Correspondence.

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

Editors of *The Civilian*:

Dear Sirs,—I am a member of the staff of the Interior Department,—the largest in the Service. I understand that we number about a thousand clerks.

If we give one dollar each, we can purchase a camp kitchen. Why don't we do it? I would ask the heads of the various branches to start subscriptions in their branches, NOW.

Yours truly,
INTERIOR.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

Dear Sirs,—I should like to hear from some civil servant (or other person) beyond enlistment age, who would care to go upon a walking trip of four or five days duration, a little later in the season.

Yours truly,
VAGRANT,
P. O. Box 484.

The Doyen of the Service.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

I noticed an item in your last issue respecting contribution by the Hamilton Post Office of a machine gun; also photo of the P.M., Mr. Adam Brown.

This gentleman is certainly the "doyen" of the Civil Service. On April 3rd next he will be 90 years of age, yet I think it will be acknowledged that he is pretty active. There is no man in Canada who is a more loyal and devoted British subject than Adam Brown.

ONE OF HIS ADMIRERS.
Ottawa, Aug. 12, 1915.

Adoption of Prisoners.

She following memorandum received from the treasurer for the above fund, Commission of Conservation, is self-explanatory:

May I call your attention to an item

appearing on page 208 of *The Civilian* for August 6th.

It is stated that the Commission of Conservation has "adopted" six prisoners of war for a year. This statement is quite correct, but should be supplemented by a further memo. The Commission has adopted: 5 prisoners for the *duration of the war*, 1 prisoner for *one year* (both dating from July 16, 1915), which is analogous to: 6 prisoners for one year and (after the expiration of one year) 5 prisoners until the end of the war.

Yours truly,
J.

Treasurer for the above fund, Commission of Conservation.

The Editors,

The Civilian,

P.O. Box 484, Ottawa.

WHAT TO SHOW THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

When the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General, visits the West, he will no doubt see the Calgary post office, that beautiful eight by ten shack which adorns Second street east opposite the City Hall. He should also be given a chance to see the hole in the ground at the corner of Eighth avenue and First street east, where the \$150,000 building was torn down over two years ago to make room for a new building, which has often been talked about but never built. Then he should have a look around and see all the idle stone-cutters and carpenters who might be employed at this new building.

The present building is a disgrace to a city like Calgary, and an inconvenience, not only to Postmaster King and his efficient staff, but also to the business men in general. The Board of Trade men in general. The Board of Trade would do well to take Hon. Mr. Casgrain in hand and point out Calgary's needs in this regard. He will not have much trouble in seeing what is required.

Shingles from the Shack

FIDO.

(Continued from issue July 23rd.)

Several months have elapsed since first Fido really happened along in his casual and unconscious way. Summer has come and went since then; at least, she is now in the process of wending, having been reigning some time. Fido is really a back number, and the tears that were shed for him over the "issue July 23rd" are long since dry and forgotten, like that recorded history of Fido's fate. However, the curious and interested may refer to that document; and since Fido is now 'continued' he must be concluded, if perforce cur-tailed. In the closing paragraph of the last instalment, a fragile widow of some seventy summers, or summers thereabouts, in a poke bonnet (the widow, not the summers), was retailing things to me which, owing to my constant consideration for the extreme youth and innocence of some of my fair friends in the Service who read with avidity every word of *The Civilian* (Colonel F. Grierson will be glad to hear this), I did not repeat in print. The gentle reader, assuming that I have one, will please imagine the mature relict above referred to still hurling Germanic anathema at me from the cylindrical depths of the poke bonnet,—a sort of verbal howitzer, as it were.

I did not tarry to hear all she had to say. And I said nothing in reply at all. I towed Fido back to the foot of the island, landed, and left him there. He was my dog, anyhow, and I did not have to bury him any sooner than I wanted to. And I settled that when the burial came off, I would be reading the service at the shack—two hundred yards away.

That, I think, was on a Tuesday. It

was on the following Friday that Lem Kearns came out to tea at my shack. He brought several short stories all to the point, an appetite, a thirst, and a charming little widow. I was getting used to widows by this time, in their infinite variety, and felt that after a while I might be able to look one in the face—a pretty one—without blushing, though of course not for very long.

We took a stroll around the island, while the beans were browning, gradually approaching the foot of it, which I call Poplar Point. Not so much because there are several perfectly upright and moral young poplars there, so slender and green and so on, but because I think there ought to be a 'u' in the middle of it. It seems such a nice place for proposing when you come to the Point, where it is grassy, and so should be very popular with the girls. I could go on with this joke *ad infinitum*, but you will get the idea. I thought that perhaps the little widow might propose to Lem or me. But she didn't get a chance. As we entered the path she exclaimed:

"O, how perfectly sweet! M! M! M! Dog-tooth violets!" And she bent her trim, well-tailored little figure to the meadow-grass.

Lemuel was leading the way, striding on. He abruptly paused.

"Perfectly sweet?" he said. "Hm! Yes! Yes! Seems to me that"—— He looked at me, and sniffed.

"We will return," I said. "The beans must be pretty brown by now."

"It's not the beans," he said. "Maybe it's German gas." He was already striding back.

Stealthily, hastily, I peered over the shrubs bordering the high steep bank, to the rocky shore below. Yes, there was no doubt of it. Man's inhumanity to man was still in evidence. No one had been thoughtful or unselfish or heroic enough to bury Fido, and I had forgotten him for three

whole days. Fine, warm, sunny days, too.

Very, very early next morning—having set the alarm clock—I crossed the river and borrowed the warrior's weapon, a spade, from a neighbouring backyard. The dog there objected. He was not a model watch dog, like Fido, for he was alive. I sought to pacify him, paying him the undeserved compliment of calling him Fido. But that seemed to incense him. So I pacified him with the spade. But in the meantime he had aroused an insect misnamed a man who occupied the house. He was an irascible insect; and stimulated by his second wife (in a nightcap, curling kids and some other paraphernalia of that ilk) who had been a widow, he more or less dressed hurriedly and followed me in a boat.

I did not hurry too much. Regardless of his threats, I led him into ambush; that is to say, into the path to Poplar Point. When this insect got there he was out of breath, which made it worse for him. He paused, looked bewildered, gasped, and tried to come on. I jeered at him—I seemed to be sniffically immune now—and he made a second gallant rush. But he stopped, reeled, turned, and with one hand clapped over the nether half of his face and the other waving wildly, he staggeringly fled.

I dug like the very devil. But it was no use. Wherever I turned on that Fidolian shore, I struck rock. It was hard labour. And Fido, as I have intimated, was built upon generous post-mortem lines. I felt that it would take a small sized cavern to accommodate Fido now, in a sanitary and hygienic way. Desperate, I climbed the bank. Ah, up here was the soil! Just under the edge of the turf was a stoneless, sandy loam. It was no trouble to dig here, and in such a cause. Moreover, Fido was fifteen feet below on the other side, and the high bank stood between.

Then, with that ample grave yawn-

ing and ready, I saw my error. *This* was the very spot I had decided in my imagination that the summer girls would like above all others. Perhaps I might stroll here myself and in the tender light of a full moon,—Heavens! In such a romantic moment to suddenly remember that under my very feet Fido reposed! It would be too, too much.

I fled back to the shack. Fortified with Scotch, I rowed half way along the island shore. *Here* was the logical place, a silent little fern-embowered bay, if I had to have a dog cemetery anywhere. The earth was easy; and in ten minutes I had 'trenched' a last resting place for Fido; poor, patient Fido. I ran the rapid to the Point, and performed the bravest act of my life. Then, towing Fido at a respectful distance, I laboured up the rapid. My mind was so occupied, my head bent, with reflections of relief and gratitude that here at last was a successful ending of the whole matter, that I did not notice that I was wasting my energy in tugging at swift water because my boat was hard and fast upon a rock.

Somebody was hailing me in a shrill voice from afar. I looked over the water to the village shore. It was the poke-bonnet widow, at the end of her garden walk. One hand was lost in the depths of the bonnet, and the other was being waved violently. The wind was blowing down the river, it seemed. I hadn't noticed it.

Then, as I looked, something caught and held my vision between the poke-bonnet and me, about fifty yards away.

It was the passive form of Fido, hard and fast upon a large flat rock.

And from my boat a yard or two of clothes line, no longer taut, floated upon the rapid water.

A peal of laughter, refreshingly sweet, came down the wind. Turning, I saw my friend the pretty and practical widow, a hundred yards up

stream, lying upon the oars of her skiff.

I was between widows; but I preferred to get off the rock and continue up stream toward that laughter refreshingly sweet, even at the price of its derision. I do not care to plumb the depths of a poke bonnet—unless the plum is a peach.

"I told you so!" she hailed, sweetly.

I did not try to explain.

"And what are you going to do now?" she called.

But I was looking toward the shack end of my island shore. A strange boat was there. And on the bank was a two-legged insect, with folded arms, and a dog. And instinctively I remembered the spade, which was in my boat.

Then, as my glance travelled over the water again, it was shocked, fascinated. Regardless of the fact that I was drifting back into the rapid, I stood up, shaded my eyes, and stared.

It was too true.

Another dog, larger than Fido, had drifted into the little bay.

The end of the tail.

ONTARIO WAR TAX IN OTTAWA

The large majority of the civil servants of Ottawa will find the tax a very light one. Householders, those who live in their own houses or rent a house, have \$1,500 exempt from taxation. The term householder does not mean house owner, as a man does not get any exemption for owning a house unless he is the head of the family living in it. Non-householders have only \$600 of their salaries exempt.

In all there are 2,751 civil servants who will pay the tax, the aggregate assessment being \$2,013,618; and the tax to be derived, \$2,215.05, an average of 80½ cents per civil servant. Of these 2,437 will have to pay on amounts ranging from \$100 to \$1,000,

the average being 39 9-10 cents, and 314 will have to pay on an amount of over \$1,000, the average being \$3.95 9-10, yielding \$1,243.

There are 369 civil servants who have been billed for only 11 cents; 489 for 22 cents; 308 for 33c.; 298 for 44c.; 131 for 55c.; 294 for 66c.; 117 for 77c.; 62 for 88c.; 49 for 99c., and 118 for \$1.10.

Owing to the number of small sums the city made an effort to have the Government pay a lump sum but the Government refused.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

MANITOBA RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS' ASSN.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held on the above date, and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. W. McPherson was elected chairman pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The secretary read the correspondence. The secretary read notice of motion delayed by adjourning the July meeting, i.e., "I beg to give notice that at the next regular meeting we proceed to elect a representative to the Western Federation for the year ending August, 1916." This notice was allowed as though given in July. Moved by C. A. Hives, and seconded by Mr. Theobald, "That to carry out the above notice of motion, I will ask for the suspension during this meeting of Rule No. 4 of the by-laws, as provided for in Rule No. 18 (Cushing, 163 and 164)." Carried. Mr. Theobald nominated Mr. Cyr for our representative to the Western Federation. Mr. Cyr being the only nominee, was elected unanimously. Moved by Mr. Haney and seconded by R. E. Hammill, "That copies of the correspondence in connection with the machine gun presented to the Department by the Winnipeg branch of the Mail Service be filed." Carried. Moved by T. A. Sadd and seconded by D. J. Me-

Nabb, "That two separate lists be made of the Roll of Honour, one for the railway mail clerks on active military service and one for railway mail clerks with the Postal Corps." Carried. The question of a R. M. C. Benevolent Association as proposed by Mr. Beausoleil of Montreal was discussed, the opinion being to put it off for further consideration. Mr. Halladay's report on Accident Insurance was also discussed, the opinion of the meeting being that it should be further considered at a special meeting to be held at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 14th inst. Mr. Haney moved and Mr. Irons seconded, "That we adjourn to Saturday next, August 14th, at 10 a.m." Carried.

BANQUET OF POSTAL CLERKS' ASSN. OF WESTERN CANADA.

There were some excellent speeches made at the banquet, which marked the close of the third annual convention of the Postal Clerks' Association of Western Canada, at the Commercial Club last night. Mr. F. G. Allen was chairman, and after the toast to the King, Mr. W. F. Eve sang two patriotic ballads. He sang one, and was encored tumultuously till he sang another, and if the chairman had not suggested that there were other things on the programme he would probably be singing yet. There was no excuse for this except that he had a good voice, he had chosen things to sing that were heart-touchers, and he sang them well. Mr. A. Strang showed that he is being wasted in the postal service. His recitations or perhaps his monologue renditions of chapters from Dickens, were superb. Postmaster Macpherson and the mayor dealt with the toast of "Our Boys at the Front." The former punctuated the fact that the Vancouver postal service had sent twenty-six men to the front, and some of them were already on the roll of the honoured dead.

Two exceedingly amazing speeches in which hard facts and friendly satire were happily commingled, were made by Mr. H. D. Talbot of Edmonton and J. W. Green of Winnipeg in connection with the toast to the Postal Clerks' Association, and the announcement was made by Mr. Green that the association in future would be Dominion-wide instead of restricted to points west of Port Arthur.

The addresses of Post Office Inspector Greenfield and Assistant Inspector J. F. Murray showed the splendid camaraderie that exists between the different branches of the Service. Mr. R. Wight made a very pleasing reply to "Our Visitors." He is secretary of the Letter Carriers' Association.

During the evening the post office orchestra, Mr. N. Williamson, violin; C. Tossell, cornet; Joseph Dowling, clarionette; R. Davidson, trombone; A. Caplin, 'cello, and J. E. Holden, piano, rendered a number of airs that were both patriotic and captivating.

At the business session of the association earlier in the day the following resolution was passed:

"This convention desires to go on record as being unanimously in favor of the extension of the merit system to cover all clerks employed in the postal service. The convention considers that it is most desirable, in the interests of the post office department, its employees and the general public, that promotion be given for merit only, thereby eliminating the baneful influence of the patronage system, so much in evidence in this department.

"Further, this convention is of the opinion that as a reward of merit the higher positions in the postal service, such as city postmasters, assistant postmasters, post office inspectors, assistant post office inspectors, superintendents, assistant superintendents and inspectors of the railway mail service, should be thrown open to the rank and file of the department, instead of being utilized, as is so often

the case, for the benefit of the friends of the party in power.

“Further, in the opinion of the convention, it is considered to be of the utmost importance in the interests of the Dominion, that appointments to the Service be placed immediately under the jurisdiction of a commission. The system of appointment under the patronage system is entirely wrong and debars many desirable applicants from entry into the Service, at the same time throwing open the door to any person, desirable or otherwise, who possesses the necessary influence to enable him to pull the party strings.”

THE FABLE OF THE FODD GAMM DHULE.

Once there was a FODD GAMM DHULE, who fancied himself and thought he saw efficiency every morning when he shaved. He was blind with vanity and years, so could not see that his efficiency had never got him anywhere or anything of much account. And the FODD GAMM DHULE, by devious ways, political pull and stratagem slipped into a good thing in a Government Office, where he was by no means a necessity and not much of an ornament. He did not know that he was lucky, but believed that the Government Office had been in outer darkness and ignorance before his arrival.

So soon as he got his feet in the Government Office and his pipe lit, he began to exude wisdom for the members of the staff and to show them where they were at. And the staff grinned, admiring his nerve but taking no account of his alleged wisdom, and they said, “This old buffer is fresh; we have seen his like before. He will presently run down.” But the FODD GAMM DHULE was not that kind; he was a wise guy and believed in his mission to show the Government office staff what! And

presently the staff ceased to grin and recognized the fact that FODD GAMM DHULE had the disease “Kaiseritis.”

Now a scientific Knocker who knows his business may make some progress before he is called down, but a plain Kicker with Kaiseritis gets his soon.

And the Chief of Staff of the Government Office was a Stag, peaceful as a Pussy Cat when the Staff made good, but a Holy Terror on the Four Flusher. The FODD GAMM DHULE had never been up against anything like the Chief in his whole life, for he had formerly lived among mutts who had allowed him to play Stag himself. And the FODD GAMM DHULE looked upon the chief and deemed him easy and he spoke unto him saying: “Now lo and behold Chief you have ME—I hate to talk about myself but I am not only efficient to an abnormal degree degree but I know efficiency when I see it and I don’t see any in your office. Lend me a hand and let us together make a real office that will do us proud.”

And the Chief smiled a nasty smile and said, “Who are you?”

And the FODD GAMM DHULE answered and said: “Don’t you know me? I am IT.”

And the chief expectorated once and pushed an electric button on his desk and when two messengers came in reply he said: “Lead this away, pull off his shoes and send him out to grass till the fall; then I will look him over.” And he went on with his work, for he was a busy little man.

MORAL.—Once there was a man who made a large fortune by minding his own business. Also, we all have to be a little lucky to get along.

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FEMALE CLERKS ARE NOT WANTED BY HIS LORDSHIP.

"No female clerk need apply," is the sign Mayor Martin put over the City Hall yesterday afternoon when he told the Board of Control that girls might be acceptable as typists, stenographers and telephone operators, but not as clerks, for "I have seen enough of girl clerks in Ottawa."

The discussion arose when Controller Ainey wanted the city to employ a girl whose duties would embrace clerical work other than typewriting. "No girl clerks in the City Hall," was the uncompromising mayoral reply and His Worship then explained how his experience of "girl clerks in Ottawa" has left him with but scant respect for the clerical abilities of the fair sex.

The proposal was dropped.

The above, from the *Montreal Star* of recent date, is an uncalled-for insult aimed at the ladies of the Civil Service, Ottawa, and comes as a revealing flash of would-be sarcasm from the one and only (thank goodness) Mederic Martin, M.P., who when the House is in session, occasionally takes some time off from his regular occupation of foisting the Tramways deal on the people of Montreal, and damning the English, and runs up to Ottawa just often enough to lose none of his sessional indemnity. For Mederic is a patriotic soul at so much per. Readers of the *Montreal press* will know the characteristics of this charming legislator well enough to appreciate the value of any opinion coming from one who so often "just opens his bally mouth and lets it say what it likes."

The ladies of the Civil Service, Ottawa, need no defence. Only the truism that all thrown mud does not return to the morass from whence it came, explains why the remark is not ignored. Silent contempt is all that it merits.

But it is a too well known fact that Mederic Martin, M.P., is not the only offender, in the House and out of it, who has seen fit to sneer at a splendid body of people, who because of their

positions are unable to openly resent the grossly unfair charges made against them. Readers of the history of Civil Service legislation will find such honourable gentlemen among those lined up *against* any proposed measure to better conditions against which they at other times and places rail.

Perfection in all cases is unattainable, but a high degree of efficiency has been reached by the faithful, hardworking lady clerks at Ottawa, and Mayor Martin may do far worse than introduce the much needed elevating influence of a few ladies in the civic offices of Montreal.

THE NEW FIRE ALARMS.

For about four years, a gang of men have been at work in certain Government buildings in Ottawa, creating dirt, din and disorder and slowly but surely installing an elaborate system of automatic fire alarms. All the buildings on Parliament Hill, the Langevin Block and the Military Stores building have been so equipped. Lately the electrical workers have been engaged in the West Block, and a test of the alarm equipment in that building was made a few days ago, with highly satisfactory result. Fire Chief Graham has, ever since assuming his present position, contended for better fire protection in the Government buildings. Most of the scandalous conditions revealed by his first inspection have now been eliminated and with the new alarm system the principal buildings will be among the best protected instead of the most dangerous in Ottawa.

BRITISH SOLDIERS.

M. Clemenceau, writing in the "*Homme Enchaîné*," says: "The British soldiers, treating war as a higher form of sport, have placed on record such deeds that they can claim a renown which the greatest alone have been able to equal, or rather if I may say so, a pre-eminence in equality."

Personals.

L. Dana Wilgress, sub-trade commissioner, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, is on an official trip through the Maritime Provinces.

Gwendoline Lillian, eldest daughter of S. J. Robins, of the Department of Indian Affairs, and Mrs. Robins, was married on the evening of August 2nd by Rev. J. E. Lindsay, of St. George's church, to Lieutenant Herbert Layton Mainguy, of the 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles, son of P. Anstruther Mainguy of the Post Office Department.

Mary Loretta, daughter of Hugh Dugan, of the Department of the Secretary of State, was married in St. Joseph's church on August 2nd, by Rev. Father Cornell, to J. Herbert Vaughan.

A new office, "Assistant King's Printer and Controller of Stationery," has been created and Mr. Fred. Cook, ex-Mayor of the city of Ottawa, and a journalist of world-wide reputation, has received the appointment.

Mr. H. A. Messerary, who was temporarily employed as an assistant in the District Engineer's office, Charlottetown, during the month of July, is at present taking the officers' training course in heavy artillery at Kingston, Ont., preparatory to offering for overseas service.

Mr. A. R. Dufresne, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, with Mrs. Dufresne and son, are at present at Shaw's Hotel, Brackley Beach, P. E. Island.

Mr. Robert H. Nicholson, of the District Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, has enlisted for overseas service, with the P. E. Island Battery of Heavy Artillery.

Mr. S. L. Miller, Dept. of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, has been at the Sanitarium, Saranac, N.Y., for the past six months. "Sid" has been greatly benefited by his rest at Saranac.

Obituary.

James H. Thompson, who died on July 30th, aged sixty-eight years, was the father of Miss Ida Thompson of the Department of Militia and Defence, and of the wife of W. A. Fraser of the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. W. H. Thompson, wife of the Chief Customs Inspector of Winnipeg, died on August 4th of appendicitis. Besides her husband she leaves one son. Mrs. Thompson was a woman of unusual gifts and was prominent in art and literary circles. For five years she occupied the position of librarian of the University of Manitoba.

Athletics.

Bowlers Were Busy.

Civil Service lawn bowlers had a busy fortnight.

The Eastern tournament opened on August 2nd. Thirty-two rinks were entered, of which number five were from the Civil Service club and ten from other clubs were skipped by civil servants. "Billy" McCaffrey, skipping a quartette of which Jack Doyle, P. Phelan and Geo. Addison were the other three members, made a grand fight for the Dominion trophy. They won in their first four contests by scores of 19-6, 20-6, 14-7 and 25-3, but in the final contest they were beaten by an Ottawa club rink skipped by E. A. Thomas, of the Department of Labour, by the close score of 18-17.

Kilgallin (Agriculture) skipped a Vittoria rink to victory in the Eastern match, McIlquham (Interior), of the same club running-up. The Association cup went to the Vittoria rink of Morley (Topographical Surveys), Munro of the same club being runner-up. Kilgallin and Alexander won the doubles and Rook of Prescott the singles, with Addison (Customs) runner-up.

Four Civil Service club rinks went to Westmount on the 7th and strove to wrest the Birks trophy from the home club, but failed by 14 shots.

SMALL WANTS.

Kitchener wants men.
Lloyd George wants shells.
Balfour wants ships.
French wants Canadians.
Canada wants war orders.
The Kaiser wants the earth;
But will probably get hell.

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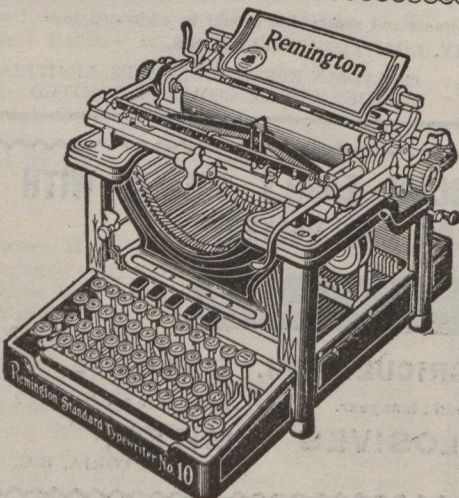
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