

# THE CIVILIAN

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## A Fortnight of Events.

It never rains but it pours: and the past fortnight has seen more in the way of "events" for the civil service than have several months previously.

First, there were the salary increases and Civil Service Act amendments foreshadowed in the Hon. Mr. Fisher's resolution of the 8th inst. The text of the resolution follows:—

That it is expedient to amend the Civil Service Act by providing for the appointment of temporary clerks for the compilation of any decennial census, who may be employed for a period not exceeding three years, and who shall be eligible for the annual statutory increases provided by the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908; by providing that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of the said Act shall not be greater than the minimum salary authorized for subsection B of the second division, subject to be increased as authorized by section 33 of the said Act; and for the payment to collectors of customs of a salary not greater than \$4,500 per annum; and for the payment of officers of inland revenue salaries not greater than the following maximum, viz.: inspectors, \$3,200; collectors, \$2,800; deputy collectors, \$2,200; accountants, \$1,800; special class excisemen, \$2,500; first, second and third class excisemen, \$1,500; probationary excisemen, \$600; stenographers and typewriters, \$700; messengers, \$800; and for the payment of officers of the Post Office Department, as follows, viz.: Post Office inspectors on appointment, \$2,500, with an annual increase to a maximum of \$3,500; assistant post office inspectors and superintendents of the Railway Mail Service on appointment, \$1,600, with an annual increase to a maximum of \$2,500, and to authorize the increase to the minimum of the salary of any such officers whose salary is at present less than the minimum; and assistant postmaster, on

appointment, a salary of not less than \$1,100 and not more than \$2,800, and that the said salaries and increases shall be payable as from the first day of April, 1910.

On the same date a most important statement was made by the Postmaster General with regard to the increases he proposes to grant to the outside employees of the Department and the extension of the Act of 1908 to the outside branches of the Department. Details of this will be found on another page.

On the 13th instant the Bill founded on the resolution above was introduced by Mr. Fisher. A reference to the debate, and the text of the main clauses of the Act are printed elsewhere. Mr. Lemieux also advanced his matter a stage on the 13th.

As a breaking of the ice in the matter of the general increase to the outside service, the above will, we believe, be accepted with universal approval.

Meanwhile the Superannuation Bill which stands in the name of Senator Power is, we understand, taking form satisfactorily.

Finally, the closing days of the fortnight sees the C. S. Federation in annual session — the premier organization of the service. Our issue goes to press at too early a date to deal with its proceedings, though we have printed as much matter pertaining thereto as was possible. That it may succeed in the many important problems to which it has set its hand, and draw still closer the bonds of good-fellowship between all branches will be the sincere desire of every well-wisher of the service.

## OTTAWA — THE MECCA OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From an article by AUGUSTUS BRINDLE in  
*The Canadian Courier.*

A young man now in Canadian public life was one day paddling down the Ottawa River towards the Houses of Parliament. Miles up the river he and his companions had been getting glimpses of that noble pile of buildings which dominates the Ottawa quite as the British Parliament does the Thames — with infinitely greater beauty of landscape. By nature something of a prose poet with the instincts of a statesman, the young man suddenly stopped paddling as round a bend he caught sight of the towers and domes of Parliament Hill. Being impulsive and patriotic he said to his companions:

"Boys, it's beautiful! Those buildings were the expression of a creative epoch and a poetic impulse in the people of Canada."

So far as the scene is concerned he spoke with authority. No scene in Canada better challenges admiration than the part of the great pine-land valley marked by the Ottawa in the foreground and backgrounded by the dim Laurentian hills.

It was winter when I first saw the Capital, and there is no winter landscape with a greater charm, whether on the Saskatchewan, the Bow or the St. Lawrence. The light is that of diamonds. The air has a nip that stirs the blood. At its best it is the climate of northern Alberta—minus the chinooks. At its worst it seldom becomes slushy like normal Toronto. It is the north; and you know it. You would not be surprised to see a team of dogs go racing down the street with a toboggan and a red-sashed "musher" behind. You may observe characters almost as unusual and quite as borean; for it is the city of the coonskin coat and the lumberjack. Here come river-drivers for a touch of metropolitan life, even as their ancestors used to in the days when Bytown was a village in the woods. Pack-trailers and prospectors and outlanders many; fur-coated women and red sleighs robed with musk-ox; jumpers loaded with cordwood and sleighloads of hay that come blundering down the main street and down Wellington street in front of the Parliament Buildings; it is all snap and go. Ottawa is no place for a loafer. It is one of the smartest cities in America; also one of the crudest. Once it was a huge lumberyard and a rendezvous of river-men. Most of the lumberyard has been relegated to Hull, across the river, leaving only the remnants in the Capital, which yearns now to have done with the wooden age and to substitute the age of electricity.

But that is a mere incident. Nature may have intended Ottawa for a borean Pittsburg, as some hope it will become, because they think that at present Parliament overtops the city. Nature primarily intended

Ottawa to be a place of beauty, and in spite of man she has succeeded very well in doing it. Those pioneers who took a hand in the design did a good deal, however, to spoil the picture. The most obvious feature is that the main street is either too close to the Parliament or else that the Parliament grounds should have been extended clear down to Sparks street, leaving one side of the street open of walls for half a mile; so that the visitor might walk up street among the people and at the same time see what gives the real scenic and architectural character to the place.

Otherwise the parliamentary environs are perfect. Seen from the city street the towers are imposing without being possessed of absolute grandeur. By night they are much more admirable; thanks to the long sweeping arcs of mellow lights that curve in tiers from the hill down to the streets and give a mellow aspect to the buildings which is lacking in the hard light of day.

But the river, not the town, is the real dooryard of Parliament. The building seen from the river or the river scanned from the hill is equally fascinating. Here is the valley at your feet; sheer down a cove-wood bank spangled with birches and hardwoods and little pines to the frozen river. Here the dome of the library bulks up crisp and jangling with keen light seen for many a mile up and down the Ottawa; behind that again the centre tower rising higher with its flap of flag when the House sits and its coronal of electric lights that go out when the House adjourns and are visible over the entire city.

Listen to the Chaudiere; a mile or so below the hill; the music of the water that made the Indians think poetry. It's all there as it was centuries ago; the same Chaudiere that now has been computed into horsepower and will some day be harnessed and hitched to drive the wheels of what some call the coming Pittsburg of the north. Perhaps so. But the croon of the Chaudiere is at present the finest music in Ottawa. It is the tunless melody of a beautiful land. Never mind the steam-clouds and the saw-screeches of Hull. They are but an episode. Chaudiere is the voice — of the real splendid Ottawa which to the unbiased mind is the meeting-place of the tribes, of the chiefs of the white men, as once it was the gathering place of the tribes that pitched wigwams. And you reflect that the Queen of England was well advised when she placed her finger on the map and said, "Let this be the Capital of Canada." No painter could have chosen it better.

Ottawa as Parliament Hill is frozen music, and poetry, and painting, and whatsoever else in art you have a mind to call it; and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier called it the future "Washington du Nord" he was not merely sentimentalising as was the young man in the canoe, for he has been in the real

things of Parliament Hill more vitally than any other man in Ottawa; but he has the patriot's pride in the glory of the place.

## ALAS—THE HIGH PRICES.

By *Pendulum.*

"Speaking of the cost of living," began Bender.

"But I wasn't speaking of it," interrupted Mender.

"No, I know you weren't—but you would have been speaking of it in a minute or two," said Bender. "It's 1910 human nature and you couldn't have kept off the subject much longer. As I was about to say, the cost of living has got me groggy."

"Groggy!" repeated Mender. "Why in the last three or four months I've been hanging onto the ropes when I haven't been clinching. It's something fierce."

"I should say it is," declared Bender, "I sold my automobile two months ago."

"Sold it!" exclaimed Mender.

"Yes, sold it. Had to give it up. It was too expensive."

"That's hard luck," said Bender, consolingly. "How on earth do you get around?"

"Oh, I have to use the taxicabs, and I've

got to cut down there. My bill last week was \$84.

"You might as well have kept your car."

"Not a great deal of difference, that's true. The only way it pays me is that I don't have to feed a chauffeur."

"We've been cutting things right and left at our house," said Bender. "We've cut right down to the bone, but still it keeps me broke and I don't see how we can reduce another cent. That 150 foot yacht of mine cost me so much last season that I traded it in the middle of the summer for one only 75 feet long. It needed a few repairs—not many, but a few—and they cost me over \$5,000."

"You ought to do like Smithers did last summer. It cost his family so much to live at home that he put 'em on an Atlantic liner in June and sent 'em on a three months' cruise to Norway and Sweden."

"That was a stroke of genius. Well, my family has been spending the winters in Florida for the last ten years and this year they had to be satisfied with the Mediterranean. They put up an awful roar but they had to do that or stay home."

"My wife had her heart set on a diamond pendant for a Christmas gift, costing \$5,000, but I couldn't afford it and the best I could do was to give her a \$2,500 pin. Christmas was a sad day in our house."

"Same here. Never spent such a miserable day. I couldn't help thinking of the bills. I'll bet it cost me \$10,000 if it cost a cent."

"What do you suppose makes things so high? An overcoat that would have cost \$125 six years ago cost me \$175 last week. I've had to get along with only six coats this winter."

"Search me. They say it's the big production of gold."

"I can't see it. Same fellows that used to have the gold are the fellows getting it now, aren't they?"

"It looks that way. I haven't been getting any of it."

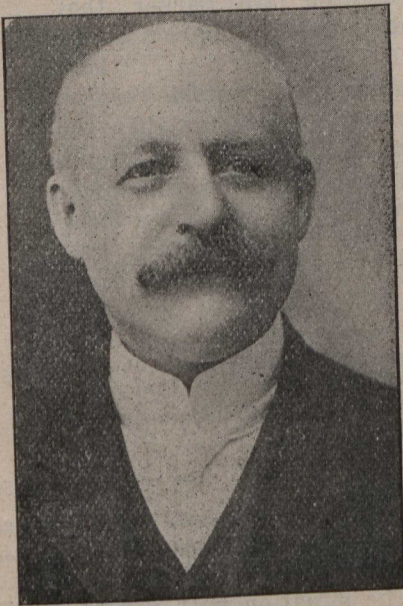
"Neither have I."

"What was your grocery bill last month?"

"Search me. I don't look over that. My housekeeper always pays it. What was yours?"

"Haven't the least idea. But it beats me the way things have gone up. We'll be starving next."

"Next? Next? Did you say 'Next'? Why, I'm starving now."



DR. J. A. SMITH,  
President C. S. Federation of Canada  
Whose recovery from a recent severe  
illness is matter of congratulation  
to his many friends.

**Very Likely.**—The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness. "Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"The fact is," said Pat, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."

## Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster General, foreshadows the extension of the merit system to the Outside Divisions of the Post Office Service.

The most important announcement made to the outside service with regard to the extension of the merit system as promulgated in 1908 is that of Mr. Lemieux, contained in his

speech of April 8. It is definite and specific, and so worth all the generalizations in the world. Mr. Lemieux said:

I have stated, and I repeat, that, in my judgment, the members of the outside service in the larger post offices, such as those of Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Quebec, Vancouver and Victoria, should be placed on the same basis as the members of the inside service at Ottawa. That is my personal view, and I know that it is shared by a large number of members of this House and by members of the government as well. But, for the present, all I can say is, that, in my opinion, the day is not far distant when all those who serve in the outside service in these large city post offices will have to come under the Civil Service Act as introduced in this House two years ago and now working so well for the civil service at Ottawa. I intend, during the recess, with my deputy and my officials, to prepare a classification in order to bring in the members of the outside service in these large offices. I believe, with my hon. friend from East Hamilton (Mr. Barker) that there is no difference in the work done by the members of the inside service and the members of the outside service. If there is a difference, it is in favour, probably, of the outside service, because they sometimes have to serve longer hours than the members of the inside service. So, as I have said, I intend, during the recess, to work up a proper classification, which will give adequate increases to the outside service and bring them, if possible, into the inside service. That is my judgment, that is the policy of the department, and I will do my best to carry it out.

We regret that considerations of space prevent the re-publication of more copious extracts from the debates of April 8 and April 14, — more particularly the references to the proposed increases to the railway mail clerks, post office inspectors, assistant postmasters, superintendents, and assistant postmasters. The increases promised for this year are shown in the following table:

Increases this year in the Post Office Dept.	OLD SCALE.		NEW SCALE.	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Class. Post Office Inspectors.	\$2,000	\$2,600	\$2,500	\$3,500

Assistant Inspectors.	1,200	1,800	1,600	2,500
Superintendents of Railway Mail Service ...	1,500	1,800	1,600	2,500
Assistant Postmasters.	1,100	2,000	1,100	2,800

N.B.—With more favourable provisions governing statutory increases.

The situation with regard to increases in the Post Office Department may accordingly be defined as follows: The lower classes (letter carriers, stampers, sorters, etc.) were given an increase last year. The

higher classes are obtaining similar recognition this year. The middle classes are given a definite promise that their case will be dealt with next year, not only from a salary standpoint, but from the standpoint of admission under the Act of 1908.

## LIST OF CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS.

Most of Which are Represented at the Federation Convention This Week.

### Civil Service Federation of Canada.

Pres., J. A. Smith; Vice-Pres., W. J. Gaborry; Sec.-Treas., R. H. Coats.

### Canadian Postmasters' Association.

Pres., M. Lawrie; Vice-Pres., W. Brosseau; Gen. Sec., Ira Stratton; Treas., Robt. Paxton.

### Canada Customs Mutual Benefit Association of Ontario.

Pres., W. C. Bushell; Sec., F. T. Pattison; Treas., Robert Colvin.

### Halifax P. O. Staff's Mutual Benefit Association.

Pres., P. J. Mulcahy; Vice-Pres., J. N. Meagher; Secy., A. W. Gibson; Treas., J. W. Dyer.

### Civil Service Association of Prince Edward Island.

Pres., Hon. J. F. Whear; Secy., J. H. Hughes; Treas., L. W. Watson.

### Civil Service Association of New Brunswick.

Pres., Hon. A. T. Dunne; 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. N. R. Colter; 2nd Vice-Pres., L. C. Ross; Secy., T. H. Belyea; Treas., T. Burke.

### Civil Service Association of Quebec.

Pres., Chas. E. Roy; Vice-Pres., R. Timmons and A. Lachance; Sec., J. E. Philbert and F. E. Kindelan; Treas., J. J. Battle.

### Customs Association of Quebec, Que.

Pres., A. Gaumont; Vice-Pres., J. Timmons; Secy., P. Hamel; Treas., J. A. Bel-leau.

### Civil Service Association of Three Rivers, Que.

Pres., C. D. Hébert; Vice-Pres., Alex. Houleston; Secy., A. Réal Shehyn; Treas., C. Z. Duplessis.

### Excise Association of Sherbrooke, Que.

Pres., A. F. Simpson; Secy., F. C. Bowen.

### Sherbrooke Customs Association.

Pres., M. T. Stenson; Sec.-Treas., O. L. Deseré.

### Postal Clerks Association of Montreal.

Pres., A. E. Morin; Secy., H. Chandler.

### Excise Association of Montreal.

Pres., J. A. Toupin; Vice-Pres., J. D. Fox; Secys., T. M. Lane, Geo. Normandin; Treas., Geo. Thurber.

### Montreal Customs Association.

Pres., H. McLaughlin; Secy., M. P. McGoldrick.

### Civil Service Association of Ottawa.

Pres., Dr. J. A. Rutherford; Vice-Pres., A. E. Caron; Secy., R. H. Coats; Treas., W. N. Ostrom.

### Ottawa Excise Association.

Pres., Dr. Freeland.

### Ottawa Post Office Employees' Assn.

Pres., F. G. Allen.

### Cornwall Canal Employees' Assn.

Pres., Jno. Lally; Secy.-Treas., E. A. Kennedy.

### Perth Branch Inland Revenue Assn.

Pres., N. McLenaghan; Secy., H. T. Noonan.

### Dominion Association of Railway Mail Clerks.

Pres., W. G. Jessop.

### Excise Association of Hamilton, Ont.

Pres., W. F. Miller; Vice-Pres., James O'Brien; Secy., D. M. Cameron; Treas., W. A. D. Baby.

### Excise Association of Stratford, Ont., District.

Pres., Geo. Rennie; Vice-Pres., W. H. Hicks; Secy.-Treas., A. J. Jeffrey.

### Civil Service Association of London, Ont.

Secy., Geo. Tyler.

### Civil Service Association of Sarnia, Ont., District.

Pres., Chas. Ellis; Vice-Pres., W. Nesbit; Secy.-Treas., W. W. MacVicar.

### Dominion Civil Service Association of Western Canada.

Pres., Dr. J. K. Barrett; Vice-Pres., H. M. Sutherland, P. C. McIntyre; Secy.-Treas., E. W. Browne.

### Dominion Civil Service Association of British Columbia.

Pres., J. R. Greenfield; Vice-Pres., F. R. Greer, D. B. McConnan and Geo. Kennedy.

### Civil Service Association of Vancouver, B.C.

Pres., E. B. Parkinson; Secy., W. F. Trant; Vice-Pres., A. Kave; Treas., W. A. Blair.

### Civil Service Association of New Westminster, B. C.

Pres., G. A. Allen; Vice-Pres., Rev. A. E. Vert; Secy., E. D. Lennie; Treas., R. C. McDonald.

### Civil Service Association of Victoria, B.C.

Pres., Wm. Henderson; Vice-Pres., W. P. Winsby; Secy.-Treas., A. Calderwood.

### Dominion Civil Service Association in Europe — London, Eng.

Pres., J. Obed Smith; Vice-Pres., A. W. Grindley; Secy.-Treas., A. N. O'Kelly.

# THE CIVILIAN

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

Ottawa, April 22nd, 1910

## THE GARNISHMENT OF CIVIL SERVANTS' WAGES.

Mr. Beuparlant (M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, Que.), has been explaining again (Hansard for April 14, p. 7,224), the meaning of the Act which stands in his name "to amend the Civil Service Act" so as to make the salaries of civil servants amenable to garnishment. His argument is based on the hardship which the concession contained in the law entails for the butcher and the baker who may be so unfortunate as to trust a civil servant for large sums on account of beef and bread, and to find that his trust has been misplaced — that, as is bound to be the experience of everyone sometimes in this imperfect world, he has been nourishing a viper in his bosom.

Mr. Beuparlant does not say that the thing is of frequent occurrence; but he has seen at least a few cases where real hardship has accrued to

a dealer whose only fault in the matter was apparently his kindness of heart. Mr. Beuparlant's sympathy goes out to such an one, and he demands to know why civil servants alone should have what he regards as a "privilege" — i.e., opportunity to escape paying one's debts.

Mr. Beuparlant misses the point of the law as at present by a mile. It is not so framed as a "privilege" or "concession" to civil servants — as a good-humoured invitation, in brief, for them to play fast and loose with the obligations of common honesty. It is devised first and last for the protection of the government. Government employment is an important calling. The government cannot afford to have its work interrupted or badly done. It pays fair salaries and it is an absolutely sure paymaster. As a class, accordingly, the credit of civil servants is good. They are run after by dealers who want to sell to them on credit — incidentally at high prices. What would be the result were such creditors able to swoon down upon a civil servant's earnings at any moment and carry them off in toto for perhaps months at a time. Obviously a further expansion of civil servants' credit, a further invitation from every side for civil servants to go into debt — a process which if anything is too easy at present — and the reaping of the whirlwind no less by the government than by the debtor himself.

Mr. Beuparlant has omitted to note that a thoroughly effective means of recovery from civil servants is available at present. It is possible to bring a civil servant debtor before a division court, where the judge will order him to pay such sums monthly as will not interfere with his work as a public servant. Nor is Mr. Beuparlant aware that many of the large corporations have adopted the same line of policy as the government, that is, they have notified the trading public, directly or indirectly, that the garnishment

# Saturday Waist Sales

## Medium Qualities—Lowly Priced

### Perfect for Office and House Wear

100 Dozen Ladies' Fine White Lawn Waists, beautifully embroidered and fine tucked; also some all over embroidery, three rows of fine embroidery on sleeves, others have val. lace and fine tucks on sleeves, new cuff, sizes 34 to 44. Regular value \$2 and \$2.50 each.

Saturday Special **\$1.05**

35 Dozen Fine White Lawn Waists, beautifully embroidered fronts, val. lace insertion, trimmed, new long sleeves, finely tucked on back, all sizes. Regular 89c. each. Saturday Special... **53c**

Special Sale of Fine Imported Contil Corsets, high and low bust, long and short hip, four rust-proof garters, broken sizes, very latest model. Regular \$1.49 and \$1.75 a pair. Saturday Special.... **90c**



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of an employee's wages means the dismissal of the employee.

The law as a matter of public policy is best as it is. In saying that, it is unnecessary to add that there is no disposition on the part of civil servants to regard its provisions in this respect as a "privilege" and that the more or less uncomplimentary bearing of Mr. Beauparlant's bill has no application to civil servants as a class.

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#### A SUGGESTION TO THE RT. HON. THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Government Annuities scheme is one that commends itself highly to the salaried and wage-earning class the country over, including the civil service. But it can *not* be taken advantage of even by Canadian-born civil servants if they reside outside of Canada. Why in logic or in anything else should these be debarred that privilege in addition to all the others which they lose by their exile? It is not their fault that they are not in Canada. And they are certainly Canadians.

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#### JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ON THE SANITATION OF OFFICES.

The sanitation committee of the Ottawa association might enroll Mr. John D. Rockefeller as an honorary member. The huge establishment of the Standard Oil Trust in London, Eng., is being removed from the dingy district of the Mansion House to the open spaces of St. James's Park, and is being given a more pleasing and sanitary interior. Mr. Rockefeller is convinced that in the long run the environment of the clerk determines the quantity and quality of his work. No one would have the temerity to call Mr. Rockefeller a dreamer.

#### THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AD- VANCES.

The Director of the Geological Survey has very wisely adopted the rule that the expert employees of the Survey should in future begin with a salary of \$2,100. It is argued that if a geologist is worth less than that, he is not good enough for the Survey. There is general rejoicing among the staff at this acknowledgment of the essentially high character of the work performed. It must be added, however, that a decision of this sort bears a trace of irony for several of the old employees who after many years of hard and valuable work find themselves, in the slow climb by statutory increases, on just about the salary level which is now decreed to be the entrance. However, no soreness will be felt over this belated awakening on the part of the Government to the sense of appreciation.

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#### THE CIVILIAN.

*The Civilian* completes with this issue the second year of its existence. We think it is a better paper to-day than it has ever been, thanks to the cordial assistance of the service, and we have great hopes that a year hence our progress will prove to have been continuous and no less marked. We have some large plans to that end, of which anon. Our circulation is more than a third greater, and our advertising patronage nearly a half again more extensive than twelve months ago. Accordingly we are giving a good forty per cent. more of reading matter — and, we think, better reading matter. As always our most earnest hope and endeavour is to advance the profession of civil servant, by moderate, fearless discussion of civil service problems, and the dissemination of news and other matter which is interesting and helpful.



## From a Woman's Standpoint

### The Fairy Gift to Woman.

Near the village there is a lonely spot. Its entrance is guarded by a circular forest of pine trees, towering every one of them towards the sky, faithful as sentinels. But, safely past these grim guardians, one comes as it were upon an enchanted spot, where in the springtime the leafing tamaracs contrast with the darkness of the spruces and the pines; where in the summertime the bracken and fern rise up in turn to contribute their contrasting green; where at one's feet the mosses and liveworts climb over the mouldering logs, and delve down into the hollows of an old corduroy road. This is the enchanted land—the home of strange forces of nature—the home of the fairies, if you will.

And if you leave the village, at nightfall, and go alone to this strange, darksome spot, you will feel the power of the place steal over you, and you will hear strange whisperings. For these invisible forces—these fairies if you will—are the fairies who keep watch over the destinies of the villagers; and they have much to talk about in the gloaming, each bargaining with each for the fates of the little children. But few know that they are there, for few have ears so attuned to the delicate whisperings; and in their quarrellings, when they strive one with another, the men of the world mistake their strife for the roar of the elements—and so, at most times, they go unheard.

Now there are many of these fairies, and each has power to give to new-born babe or growing child some gift which will make or mar its fate.

And each fairy when once it has bestowed its gift—if it be good—expects that it will grow and develop, and become a wonderful thing. And then at the end, when

the child, grown old, will give back to nature what nature has bestowed on it, there will be great sorrow or joy, according as he has made much or little of it. For, sometimes, it will come back a crushed and broken thing, and sometimes it will come back a thing of wondrous power, fit to live forever.

I have not time to tell you of the wicked fairies, or even of all of the good; I want to tell you of one whose great plan was thwarted, even although it aimed to uplift mankind.

The fairy of which I wish to tell you was the one whose gift to mankind was ambition—the desire to excel. The gift had been given from time to time, for many a year, and it would come back, now poor and small, now scarcely larger than when it went. For it would meet with evil forces in the world, which would strive against it, which would overcome it, and pervert it to evil purposes. So the fairy was discouraged, that it seemed to do so little for mankind. And at last, by reason of its failures, the truth seemed to dawn over the fairy, and it saw that its peculiar gift was in itself valueless, unless combined with other gifts which would make for righteousness. So it consulted with the other fairies of the wood, with the one who could inspire mankind with the love of truth, with the one who could stir up in man the desire for knowledge.

And when they had consulted together, they bestowed their threefold gift upon a little child. And there was great joy in the heart of the fairy as it thought what the years to come would bring.

But the years which came brought disappointment. For when the days of the child's life were ended, and the gift came back, it too came back a crushed and broken thing. And yet from all the other gifts returned, this one was different, for in its very nature it bore the marks of suffer-

ing, a life beaten out after a struggle hard and fierce.

So the fairy was overwhelmed in its sorrow.

And when it asked of the other fairies the reason, softly in the evening time came the answer: "Because thou gavest thy gift, thy best gift of all, to a woman. And to her the desire to excel, the desire to gain all knowledge, to arrive at truth, brought nothing but suffering. Thou shouldst have known, O fairy, that thou must discriminate."

Now that was the first time that the fairy had heard of discrimination. But the seed was sown, and could not be uncovered. Amongst the women of the village, of towns too, and cities, had it taken root and could not be eradicated — the desire to gain all knowledge, to arrive at truth, the desire to excel and perfect herself, the very failure of the one had given the stimulus — a divine unrest had taken possession of the women.

And that is how the fairies themselves became subdued — and many and many an hour in the gloaming do they ponder over this strange, unheard of thing. Sadly will they tell you of that fatal day when one shortsighted fairy gave the gift of ambition to a woman. They speak of it as 'the woman's war' and wonder where it will end. Yet this is merely the note of pessimism, for some one of them will tell you that even in it is there a great and noble hope, that this ambition be directed to a new and wider channel — broader than the mere desire to excel in acquiring knowledge — the wider channel of service to mankind. No one will deny that this is the greatest of ambitions; and this will the fairies themselves tell you, if you go alone at nightfall to their darksome place, if you go softly and take with you a heart that watches and receives.

FREA CANNAIAD.

## INTERVIEW OF OTTAWA EXECUTIVE WITH CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

On the afternoon of Thursday, April 14, the executive of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa was accorded the privilege of an interview with the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of discussing the effect of the regulations governing promotions from the Third Division, and of presenting certain proposed amendments. The views of the Association were presented in written form, the text of which was approved by the advisory boards. Two special meetings in this connection have been held by the executive during the present month. The text of the memorandum endorsed by the association has been already printed in *The Civilian*. A discussion lasting over an hour took place with the Commissioners, who have undertaken to give the matter the fullest consideration.

## A SKIT FROM THE P. O. D.

Although civil servants are often wont in their work to consider themselves "cribbed, cabined and confined," yet they have compensations in a variety of ways that they do not fully appreciate. This would seem to be a timely topic for some facile pen, peradventure these compensations would appear to be so self-evident to thoughtful minds that to occupy space recounting them hardly justifies the action. Under the new order of things civil servants are gradually growing to know each other better, and many things occur to relieve the monotony of official existence. I shall not dilate upon this theme, but shall relate an instance of recent occurrence that reflects a side of the civil servants' "daily grind" that will show him or her to be the possessor of that "saving sense of humour" which adds spice to life. Old Dame Rumour, who is ever busy with the affairs of others, started the story, and it soon gained credence. A 3A clerk who has seen almost a score of years in the I. S., and whose annual increases in the O. S. have been more frequent than in the I. S. was said to have become the proud parent of a pair of cherubs (much to his dismay, since he had short expectancy of promotion to 2B), and naturally such an event in the household of

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# RADNOR

TO HR.H THE PRINCE OF WALES



BY APPOINTMENT

ENDORSED

by

ROYALTY

TO H.M. THE KING



BY APPOINTMENT

## Empress of Table Waters

their fellow-clerk created much interest amongst the members of the Branch. Soon a sympathetic sister began a canvass for a tangible token of their esteem. The canvass completed, the presentation was made, and with becoming fervour good wishes for long life and health were expressed for the twins, all of which 3A accepted with that *savoir faire* for which he is noted. The sequel was sad for the kind friends who had chipped in. Next day it was found that the stork had *not* visited the receiver of the gift of the previous day, and he, thinking, as he afterwards stated, that his fellow-workers in the vineyard had been endeavoring to have some fun at his expense, accepted the situation (also the cash) in a good-humoured way, and with the amount settled an over-due gas bill. Subscription lists are now tabooed in that branch of the P.O.D., and when reference is made to the episode I have just related, there is an immediate attempt to "choke-et" off.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has settled a somewhat vexed question regarding promotion. In consequence of the practice varying in different Colonies the need for a uniform system became pressing, and the result of the new law is that an Officer of the Colonial Service who is promoted in

ordinary course in the Colony in which he is serving will, in the absence of any statutory provision to the contrary, receive the salary of his new scale, grade, or appointment, if it be available, as from the date when the vacancy occurred in the superior post, whether he be in the Colony or on leave of absence at the date in question.

The engineer spake to the city

And Ker sent word to the town:

"You ought to clean up your gardens

For Ottawa's great renown;

Fine are the streets of the city,

And fine are the parks of the town,

But set your houses in order

And have a good clean down."

The Royal Road is Righteousness.

It's straight, without unevenness:

And private love, and private hate,

It leaves aside, by going straight,

On every side it gives a view,

For ever clear, for ever true:

And broad and easy 'tis to know,

For him who has the heart to go.

The Royal Road shall never bend.

The Royal Road shall never end.

—Chinese Poem of the third millennium, B.C.

## Athletics.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

The annual meeting of the above organization took place at the C. S. Club on the 13th inst. at 8 o'clock p.m. The loss of the Parliamentary grounds detracted from the interest and the attendance was small. Reports for the past year were presented as follows:—The Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Statement, Field Sports, Lawn Bowling. A report was also presented by the committee appointed to enquire into the subject of new grounds. These reports will be printed as occasion permits, the first instalment appearing to-day. The recommendation of the executive as regards the coming year was somewhat modified upon representations made by Messrs. Hoey, McKnight and Fraser. Speaking on behalf of lawn bowling and cricket, these gentlemen argued for organization being fully maintained. This was agreed to with the proviso that the funds to be expended during the year should not exceed the amount of fees paid during the same time. The government has continued the privilege of the bowling lawn for the current year. Mr. Fraser, on behalf of cricket, hopes to get accommodation where cricket may be played on a cocoa matting. \$50 was added to the Reserve Fund, which is now over \$200.00. The Hon. Wm. Pugsley was elected Honorary President, and all the old officers and committee were unanimously re-elected.

\*\*\*

#### REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The report of the executive committee of the C.S.A.A.A., covering the operations for the past season, must of necessity be somewhat brief, owing to the limited activities carried on, through the lack of grounds.

At this time last year prospects were bright for an exceedingly successful season; a strong organization had been built up, interest in the affairs of the association was keen, and hundreds of civil servants looked forward with genuine pleasure to the various sports to be carried out on Parliament Hill.

The executive committee, elected at the last annual meeting, had met and appointed the sub-committees to take charge of the various sports, when rumors became current that the use of the grounds enjoyed by the association for a number of years would not be at our disposal. All doubt was soon changed to certainty when official notice was received from the Minister of Public Works that this privilege, insofar as the lawns immediately in front of the Parliament Buildings used for tennis and cricket were concerned, was withdrawn, but that the use of the lawn west of the west block for bowling would be continued for the season. The committee used every means in an endeavour to persuade the Minister to alter his decision and to allow the association to use the grounds for the season at least, but without avail, and we were forced to bow to the inevitable.

Under these conditions we were compelled to abandon all branches of sport with the exception of lawn bowling and field and track sports.

Although the privilege of bowling was continued, the green did not receive sufficient attention, and at no time throughout the entire season was it in a condition favorable to good bowling. Nevertheless a series of singles, doubles, and rink matches was carried out, and considering the adverse conditions under which the bowlers labored, these contests proved interesting to those taking part.

The experience gained by two years' bowling on the Hill has shewn that there is little hope of sufficient or proper attention being given to the greens, and the organization of the Vittoria Lawn Bowling Club on Vittoria street, has been the result.

The annual track and field sports were carried out on the grounds at Rideau Hall and proved to be highly successful. It is to be hoped that this event may be continued.

Whatever the future of civil service athletics may be, it would appear that for the present at least the only thing to be done is to mark time, pending the acquisition of suitable grounds, the cost of which is a serious problem to contend with.

At the last meeting of the executive a motion was submitted and carried to the effect that the executive recommend to this meeting that the association suspend operations meantime, although maintaining organization, and that no fees be collected.

W. T. URQUHART,  
President.

Ottawa, April 7th, 1910.

## C. S. LAWN BOWLING.

To the President and Members  
of the C.S.A.A.A.

I beg to submit herewith my report of the Lawn Bowling Season of 1909.

Through the kindness of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, we were allowed the use of the west lawn on Parliament Hill for the past season's play, and have had almost continuous play for about five months.

At the beginning of the season play was very unsatisfactory until we were able to pick out the small pieces of glass and stone which were left on the grass with the manure which had been used on the grounds, while waiting for the grounds to get into shape.

On the 5th of June we sent five rinks to Montreal to play the M.A.A.A. team on their grounds. We won four games out of five, winning out in the aggregate.

Before our own greens could be got into shape the Eastern Canada Tournament started on the grounds of the Ottawa Club. In this representatives of your association carried off the honors. In the Dominion match the Dewar trophy was won by the rink composed of Messrs. Blatchly, Huband, Kilgallin and Thomas, while the second prize was won by the rink made up of Messrs. Shannon, Raby, J. L. Payne and Urquhart. In the Association match, the 2nd prize went to Messrs. McIlquham, Stevens, Green and Morley. In the Scotch doubles the result shown by your representatives were: 4th, Messrs. Warne and Goodspeed, while in the singles Mr. Thomas secured 1st place, Mr. Milliken 4th, and Mr. J. L. Payne 5th.

In our own summer series sixteen rinks took part in two divisions, one led by Mr. Thomas, the other by Mr. J. L. Payne. In the play-off Mr. Thomas' rink won out. The names of the two rinks are: Messrs. W. J. McCaffrey, Jones, Milliken and Thomas (skip); Messrs. McMillan, Dongan, Bowker and J. L. Payne (skip).

On Civic Holiday, Aug. 2nd, four rinks travelled to Prescott and played two matches there, winning one and losing the other, losing on the aggregate by a small majority. Shortly after this two rinks went to Toronto to play in the Ontario Tournament; one of these won the honors of the meet in annexing the Toronto Cup. This rink, composed of Messrs. Shannon, Payne, Urquhart and Farrow (skip) demonstrated the quality of bowling put up by Eastern teams.

A tournament of doubles and singles brought the year's work to a close. Sixteen teams entered the doubles. These were divided into two sections, each team playing with the others in its section. The games were not all played, but the winners of each were decided and the finals played between Messrs. Thomas and Shannon in one division and Messrs. Brown and Goddard in the other, the result being a win for Messrs.

Thomas and Shannon in a very close game. In the singles twenty entries were received; sudden death games were played, leaving Messrs. Goddard and Kilgallin in the finals. Mr. Kilgallin won out by a score of 10 to 7.

In the City Tournament held in conjunction with the Ottawa Club, no rink games were played, owing to the inclemency of the weather, but in the doubles and singles which followed on Labor Day, Stevens and McMillan were second, and the result in the singles was: 1st, Morley; 2nd, Huband; 4th, Brown.

About the middle of July your chairman was commissioned to secure a suitable trophy for matches between the departments to be competed for each year. A very pretty shield was bought, representing, on an embossed silver centre piece, a bowling green with a player in the act of delivering a bowl; this was surrounded by smaller shields on which will be engraved the names of the successful rinks in the succeeding years. The first shield to be engraved was that for the winners of last year's game, the Customs Statistics' team, composed of Messrs. Shannon, Errett, Campbell and Hoey (skip). The shield was competed for this year, and was won by the team from the Agriculture Department, the members being Messrs. Doherty, Brown, Kilgallin and Thomas (skip).

I must mention, in closing, the negotiations re the Rosenthal trophy. Your chairman was appointed to represent you on the board of trustees of the cup, and assisted in drawing up the regulations to govern it. We regret very much that there was no contest for the trophy this year. Only two Saturdays remained in the month of September when the regulations were finally drafted. We wanted to have the cup reset with the winners of one game, as the other Saturday was to be taken up with the athletic sports of the C.S.A.A.A. This the representatives of the Ottawa Club refused to do, and although Saturday was the second of October they would not let play go on after the first, hence there was no game for the trophy this year.

Further, in reference to a new green, the bowlers of the association were unanimous after the first weeks of the season that a new lawn would have to be secured if efficient playing was to be done. As we were not authorized to proceed officially, an effort was made to induce Mr. John Manuel, who is well known as an enthusiastic curler, to fix up the vacant lot next his residence at the corner of Kent and Vittoria streets, west of Parliament Hill. This was successful, and the lot was levelled off this fall and will be ready for occupation in the early summer. Unfortunately this cannot be a purely Civil Service Club, but its charter members and main body will be members of the C.S.A.A.A.

We expect to have the use of the present

grounds for another season, but if not it is hoped that most of our members will take part in the new club.

I desire to thank the members of your sub-committee, Messrs. Kilgallin, Blatchly, McIlquham and Stevens, and especially the painstaking secretary, Mr. Huband, for the efficient services of the year, and also to thank the local press for the manner in which they reported the games.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. LINDSAY,

Chairman Lawn Bowling Division C.S.A.A.A.  
Ottawa, Dec. 1st, 1909.

\* \* \*

C. S. FIELD AND TRACK SPORTS.

The Field and Track Sports were held on Saturday, Sept. 26th, in 1909, on the grounds of the Ottawa Cricket Club, kindly loaned by them and with the permission of His Excellency Earl Grey. There were 16 events for which an entry list was received numbering 160, which shows that this field-day should be an annual one for the civil service regardless of any changes in the Athletic As-

sociation itself, for there need be little doubt of its resulting in a paying proposition, and as to its benefit from a social, sociable, and physical viewpoint there can be no doubt.

26 cups were donated by Ministers, Deputies and other prominent men in the service and elsewhere, and such practical sympathy was much appreciated, as was the attendance on the grounds of several Deputies. Professor Shortt, one of the C. S. Commissioners, showed his sympathy by acting in the capacity of referee.

We have lost a friend of athletics in the service in Sir John Hanbury-Williams, who personally made endeavours to get the grounds question settled for the benefit of the service, and he acted as one of the judges, Lady Hanbury-Williams distributing the prizes at the conclusion of the sports.

Special thanks are due to all those who assisted in donations, to those who acted as officials, to His Excellency Earl Grey, to the Ottawa Cricket Club, and to the press for their courtesy in publishing details before the day.

FRANK H. H. WILLIAMSON,  
Chairman of Sports Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — C. S. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, 1909.

The Civil Service Amateur Athletic Association in Account with A. H. Brown, Treasurer.

	Men.	Ladies.	
To membership fees—			
Dept. of Agriculture ... ..	25	17	\$33 50
" Auditor General ... ..	16	9	20 50
" Customs ... ..	39	6	42 00
" Finance ... ..	1	1	1 50
" Indian Affairs ... ..	1	...	1 00
" Interior ... ..	29	7	32 50
" Marine and Fisheries ... ..	24	4	26 00
" Militia and Defence ... ..	40	2	41 00
" Post Office ... ..	4	...	4 00
" Printing and Stationery ... ..	1	...	1 00
" Railways and Canals ... ..	3	...	3 00
" Railway Commission ... ..	3	...	3 00
" Royal North W. M. Police ... ..	3	...	3 00
" Transcontinental Railway ... ..	4	(1 pd. \$2 for 2 yrs.)	5 00
" Trade and Commerce ... ..	2	...	2 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	Total... ..	195	46
			\$219 00
To Cash on hand as per last audit ... ..			22 22
" Interest on Rest Account ... ..			7 73
" sale of skiis ... ..			89 00
" locker fees, 1908 ... ..			9 55
" sale of tennis balls, \$45.00 (2 doz.); 2 tennis nets, \$3.00 ... ..			48 00
" balance from C.S.A.A.A. annual sports... ..			17 72
			<hr/>
			\$413 22
Expenditure—			
By cricket supplies, \$59.14; duty and freight on same, \$18.19; matting, \$19.00 ... ..			\$96 33
" tennis supplies, \$35.00; duty and freight on same, \$5.75... ..			40 75
" bowling supplies: shields, \$15.00; engraving and repairing shield, \$7.05 ... ..			22 05
" football supplies, goal posts ... ..			2 50
" care of grounds, \$61.50; extra work on grounds, \$12.60 ... ..			71 10

" Secretary's salary .....	50 00
" skis purchased, \$20.00; freight on same, \$1.00 .....	21 00
" printing, \$9.00; transfer, \$4.50 .....	13 50
" locks and keys, \$3.05; sundries, 46c. ....	3 51
" balance .....	89 48

\$413 22

Assets—

Amount on deposit in C. S. Savings and Loan Society... ..	\$265 38
" owing by Y.M.C.A. tennis club .....	22 50
" in Standard Bank .....	57 21
" cash in hand .....	2 04

\$347 13

A. H. BROWN, Treasurer.

J. S. STEVENSON,  
V. WOODLAND,  
Auditors.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Association for 1909-10, and certify that the above statement is correct.

We would suggest that in future the blank membership tickets be checked by the auditors before passing into the hands of the Secretary.

**The Citizen on "Subsidized Athletics":**

The subsidizing of professional athletes cannot be regarded as a public duty on the part of the government. In the days of alleged amateur athletics it was an open secret that any desirable athlete, whose services were desired by local clubs, had little difficulty in securing an eligible sinecure in the civil service. But since the open acceptance of professionalism, involving the payment of ridiculously high salaries, it is scarcely probable that the taxpayers of Canada would approve of these highly paid gentlemen in addition to the amounts which they earn as professional athletes, being also provided for by sinecures in the civil service, especially since we now have a civil service commission that is supposed to make brains, not brawn, the test for admission. There is little to be said in defence of a system that denied eligible applicants for positions in the civil service, while extending special favors to those whose only claim to consideration was that they were useful to certain sporting aggregations, and might possibly be able to attend to such duties as they had to perform,

while following their superior role of alleged amateur athletes. But now that these gentry have been placed in the class of professional athletes and draw salaries as such, it is an obvious abuse of the public service that they should be retained on the civil service pay rolls, and granted lengthy leaves of absence during the season when they pursue their real avocation.

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## Civil Service Pot-Pourri.

There are amenities in the routine of civil service life in Great Britain which might just as well be imitated here. For example, Mr. Buxton, on leaving the office of Postmaster General to assume the Presidency of the Board of Trade on the recent organization of the Cabinet, thought well enough of his staff to issue the following communication:

"On leaving the Post Office to take up the position of President of the Board of Trade, I desire to express to the whole staff my warm appreciation of the way in which the work of the department has been performed. All classes in the service have responded to the demands made upon their energy and care, upon their skill and technical knowledge in the daily conduct of the work of the Post Office. But especially have I been impressed by the strong public spirit — the readiness to co-operate for the public advantage — that permeates the whole service. It is this spirit which renders the Post Office so efficient a department, and which has made my task so agreeable. I should like to add how sensible I am of the friendliness which has been shown towards me on all occasions, and to express how fully I have appreciated it. The personal loyalty of those with whom I have worked or come into contact, and the many marks of confidence and goodwill that I have received from all grades of the service will remain the most pleasant among my many pleasant recollections of four years' work at the Post Office."

\* \* \*

The British Civilian recently devoted a front page editorial to a review of our proposed Superannuation Act, in which the following comments are made:

"Civil servants employed in the United Kingdom will be interested to know of the proposals shortly coming before the Canadian Parliament with reference to the superannuation of employees in the service of the Dominion. The Superannuation Bill as proposed is the actual recommendation of a Royal Commission, and is expected to pass into law during the coming summer. In the main features the Bill secures to civil servants of the Dominion the privileges attaching to the established service in this country; but there are several important departures from our own system in connection with payments made to dismissed officials; pensions to widows; employment as State servants of superannuates; and deductions from salary during active service. We are glad to appreciate the element of fairness conceded in the Canadian Act. A unique provision in the new Canadian proposal refers to the employment after retirement, and whilst on pension, of State servants. In view of the

imminent pressure on the Revenue Departments by the Budget proposals, the Industrial Insurance Bill, the Old Age Pension extension, and the many other progressive measures desired to be enforced with despatch and economy, the Treasury would do well to consider favourably the adoption of some similar scheme. An annual allowance for life to the widow, and an annual allowance until the attainment of the age of 18, to each of the children of any civil servant to whom the Act applies, are provided for. This feature of the Act gives a humane stamp to an altogether excellent measure. . . . These excellent provisions fully justify the favour accorded the Bill which, we understand, is strongly supported by the bulk of the Canadian civil servants. The whole Act teems with fairness to the State employees for whom it is intended, and British civil servants will join in the pleasure of their Canadian brethren when the measure has received the Royal Assent and is on the Statute Book."

\* \* \*

Some years ago the Post Office Department at Washington found itself in a deal of trouble to prescribe the proper sentence to be used on the face of a post card. One of earliest cards was made to bear the legend, 'Nothing but the address can be written on this side,' which was, of course, untrue, as many persons could write more if they so desired, despite the regulation. Shortly afterwards this was changed so as to say, 'Nothing but the address is to be placed on this side,' a sensible enough expression, but clumsy. So it was soon discarded. The next issue of the cards was inscribed, 'The address only to be written on this side,' which, it was speedily observed, might be construed to bar the use of a typewriter. The same objection was raised to 'Write only the address on this side.' Finally the Post Office people became almost hysterical about the matter. The next issue of the card informed the user that he could 'Write the address on this side, the message on the other,' which, was not only clumsy, but ambiguous and conveying a wrong meaning, for, as a matter of fact, the Post Office officials had no objection to placing the address on both sides. Later the word 'only' was dropped, but without much improvement. Finally it was decided that there was no use trying to be original, so the officials fashioned the phrase that is now in use after the one used upon the post cards issued by the British. In England, the legend reads, 'The space below is for the address only,' and Uncle Sam has 'This side for the address only.' In Canada we say, 'The address to be written on this side.'

\* \* \*

"A contented mind is a continual feast," and a contented staff is one of the glories of good administration, and it is to be hoped



that the undoubted grievances felt by that hard-working and in every way deserving class, the Outside Divisions, will soon be remedied.

\* \* \*

The new order of the Minister of Public Works in France admitting the employees of the division of posts and telegraphs to a consultative function through their delegates went into force last month. The first election of delegates for this purpose on the part of the employees excited much attention. The experiment has not shown the mass very enthusiastic over the innovation. Only 48 per cent. of the agents and clerks voted, 32 per cent. of the sub-agents, 85 per cent. of the laborers, 60 per cent. of the wagoners, and 74 per cent. of the women employees.

\* \* \*

"But a great defect in the outside service, which strikes your Commissioners, is the utter inability to give promotion to deserving officials. Your Commissioners have grave doubts whether the present plan of keeping officials constantly in one branch of the service is advantageous, and they would recommend to the Department whether a gradual shifting about of several employees might not prove desirable, but the main fact of a detrimental character in the

Post Office service is that promotion is more or less unobtainable."

—From the report of the C. S. Commission, 1907.

\* \* \*

A Washington dispatch states that the Speaker of the House recently received the following letter:

"Our beaux cannot marry we girls because all foods and clothing is too high. What good is us girls if we do not have husbands? Why don't you provide husbands for us? You will do the country more good by seeing that all the young people are married. If all the young people were married, we would not need any President. This world would then be a paradise. We must have husbands. Get some for us."

\* \* \*

"Perfidy" wishes to know whether a civil servant would be entitled to redress in the Law Courts in case he could prove conspiracy to injure on the part of two or more of his official superiors. If the injury can be proven to have been the result of a conspiracy and to have been malicious, it appears that our correspondent has good grounds for proceeding further, but if he will favour us with fuller details we will obtain the opinion of counsel for him and deal with the matter in a subsequent issue.

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## Correspondence.

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

### Love Taps of Poet and Critic.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Why! oh, why! do you grant the entrée to your pages to trash like that of "Democritus"? Shade of Aristotle! Doggerel verse and piebald jokes in *The Civilian*!

When I was in Kingston, a few years since, I heard of a man who was hanged for murder, and it was stated by his friends that the commencement of that man's downward career had been the writing of doggerel "poetry" in the local press!

Take warning before it is too late, oh Democritus! And be not guilty of this poor "critter's" downfall, oh *Civilian* editors!

Yours,  
(Pro bono publico),  
"OLD NICK."

The editors, having in the capacity of kind friends sent on a copy of the above to "Democritus," it was received back with the following:

A crime than murder that's worse—  
The writing of doggerel verse;  
It will end in the tree,  
So take warning by me  
And keep far away from the curse.

At Kingston, there dwelt a "convic,"  
Who got "entrée" because of his kick.  
The tongue of this "critter"  
Was so wretchedly bitter  
That he was known far and near as "Old Nick."

\* \* \*

The hangman waits for thee, brother,  
The hangman waits for thee,  
The noose is ready in his hand,  
He has tested every strand,  
So down upon your knee.

The crime was very heinous, brother,  
The crime was very bad,  
You wrote some horrid doggerel stuff,  
Irreparable harm you've done enough,  
You've driven people mad.

Look at poor "Old Nick," brother,  
As sweet-tongued as a baby,  
He reads some of your piebald jokes,  
And straightway fumes and foams and chokes  
And growls as with a raby.

So down upon your knee, brother,  
The hangman waits for thee,  
Say good-bye to your native land,  
Soon, soon, you'll be a burning brand,  
For "Old Nick" waits for thee.  
—"Democritus."

### The Poor Plumber.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

The joke about the plumber is an old one, but I never really laughed at it until the other day.

Last summer I had occasion to put a roof on an 8x16 verandah. A carpenter had agreed to do the job for me for \$10, but on looking it over advised me to have it done with galvanized iron, at, he estimated, a somewhat larger expense. One of our well-known plumbing firms, to which I referred the job, advised me to let them go ahead on it, without the preliminary nuisance of estimating, which they pointed out would involve additional expense in so small a matter. The job was duly done. I was somewhat surprised at not receiving a bill, and at length became suspicious, so telephoned about it. My suspicions were confirmed when it came to hand. There were two long pages of items, and the total was for \$56. I could not explain where the joke comes in without showing you the items, and I am not sure if the space of a single edition of *The Civilian* would be sufficient.

I am sharing this with you, Mr. Editor, because it is a typical incident in the life, these latter days, of the man on a salary, like the civil servant. A neighbour of mine, a civil servant, showed me yesterday an account which he received for half-a-day's work by a mechanic, which was for a larger sum than a whole day's pay of the clerk in question, and he is by no means in the lower rank.

The fact of the matter is, we are a parcel of fools to submit to it when organization, for which no body of men on the green earth have better facilities than we, would put us beyond the reach of the sharks by whom we are surrounded. If, in a few years' time the largest general store in this city is the Civil Service Co-operative Store, the supply men of the present generation will have themselves to thank for it.

Yours truly,  
WORM.

### Messengers vs. Stenographers.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I call your attention to page 825 of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, (No. 83, 8th April), and especially to that portion of a resolution in behalf of officers of the Inland Revenue Department, whereby salaries of stenographers and typewriters shall not be greater than \$700, and salaries of messengers shall not be greater than \$800. Perhaps you will elucidate in your columns the apparent anomaly of a messenger having a greater market value than a stenographer and typewriter.

There was a time when a competent stenographer had some commercial as well as clerical status. What have the so-called

Business Colleges or the great body of stenographers (so-called) done that the qualifications of carrying a message faithfully should have a greater market value than those of transcribing it similarly?

Yours truly,  
GORDON ROGERS.

#### Kind Words.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Enclosed please find postal note for \$1.00 for your journal. I was not aware that such a publication existed until recently. I think it should receive the hearty support of every member of the service.

Yours sincerely,  
THOS. H. ELLIOTT,  
Dept. Coll. I. R.

Sault Ste. Marie.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Herewith please find postal note for fifty cents with which to renew my subscription to your valuable periodical. May you live long and prosper, is the sincere wish of,

Yours very truly,  
O. F. WILKINS.

Bridgeburg, Ont.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Am enclosing herewith one dollar. If not sufficient to cover subscription for one year, send me one dollar's worth, and probably ere these 100 cents are exhausted your efforts to better our position in the way of lengthening the salary plank of your platform may touch the sensitive chords of the government and cause them to load us all down with increases. I appreciate *The Civilian* very much and wish you every success.

Yours truly,  
W. M. MACINTYRE.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

### GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE.

There is a similarity about governments the world over. It comes out in various connections. One is apparently in connection with government architecture and the care of government buildings. While civil servants at Ottawa are complaining of the unsanitary conditions of the offices and the unsuitability of the Gothic style for office-buildings in any case, we find similar complaints almost word for word from the British service in London. For exam-

ple, the British *Civilian* has the following criticism of Somerset House:

"It is a canon of architecture that the elevations of a building should bear a logical relationship with the plan, that the outside should be, as it were, the projection and mirror of the inside. As an architectural composition, the Gaiety Theatre has many defects, but it has one great quality — its elevation is expressive of its purpose; obviously its walls are a rampart shutting off an interior from the outer world, an interior that wants to forget the sun and the Strand. But what of Somerset House opposite? Does its interior redeem the rich promise of its incomparable façades. Is there anything inside to fulfil the hopes excited by its spacious quadrangle? Does the scheme of decoration anywhere show a sense of dignity — a sense of beauty? Is there, indeed, anything that can be called a scheme of decoration? In the official phrase the answer is in the negative. And what is true of Somerset House is true of the Custom House and almost every other Government Office. The rooms are drab, and they are dirty; and consequently they are not only dispiriting but unhygienic."

Enlarging on the latter phase, the unsanitary conditions of the offices, the article says:

"We are convinced that if the great men who lavished time and thought on the designing of noble edifices for our Government Departments, could see the sordid condition of the interiors, they would shed bitter tears. We do not recommend any extravagant measures of reform. But we do maintain that any building should be decorated as a whole and not as a hundred separate parts, that the scheme of decoration should rather gratify than offend the æsthetic sense, and that rooms occupied for seven hours daily should be kept as free of dirt and dust as possible. More charwomen should be employed, and their work should be effectively supervised. Under the present system their "cleaning" is done in a manner which would not be tolerated outside a Government office. It may be accurately described as dust transference; it would break the heart of the average housewife; it would unhinge the mind of the hygienist, and it does actual harm every day of every year to hundreds of clerks. It is high time that attention should be given to the vital questions of the cleanliness and the cheerfulness of the office."

Which in spots sounds remarkably like Ottawa.

English into French—Lady (at railway restaurant)—"Dépêchez, garçon, ou je serai gauche derrière."—Life.

## Personals.

### Appointments.

Agriculture Dept.:—John O'Keefe to be messenger; Miss L. Shaw and Miss E. Lesperance to be temporary clerks.

Mines Dept.:—Miss L. E. James to 3 B.

Indian Affairs:—C. E. Parke as Indian Agent; S. Swinford to be Inspector Indian Agency accounts for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Interior Dept.:—W. L. Wilson, Miss Ella Cleary and Miss M. Lennan.

Customs Dept.:—G. L. Higgins to be preventive officer at Guelph; Geo. Whitelaw to be preventive officer at Guelph; A. J. Dysart to be sub-collector under port of Moncton; D. H. Drewéault to be examining officer at Portage la Prairie; C. A. W. Whitehead to be clerk at Vancouver.

### Promotions.

Interior Dept.:—Miss Anna Murphy, 3 B to 3 A; A. H. Flendt, 2 B to 2 A; D. F. Robertson, 2 B to 2 A; J. R. O'Connell, 2 B to 2 A; F. A. McDiarmid, 2 B to 2 A; F. A. McDiarmid, 2 B to 2 A; W. M. Tobey, 2 B to 2 A; C. C. Smith, 2 B to 2 A; T. H. G. Clunn, 2 B to 2 A.

Mines Dept.:—John McLeish from 2 A to 1 B.

P. O. Dept.:—The following were promoted from 3 B to 3 A: E. J. Low, G. M. Whillans, J. H. Preston, A. E. Graham, G. Moore, A. G. Fraser, F. M. Germain, Mary Fraser, J. A. Owen, T. A. Howard, W. G. Ogilvie, P. Desaulniers, S. D. Graham, H. S. Cooch, E. Christensen, M. A. Hinds, G. T. Edwards, G. Herring, J. Saint-Germain, D. G. Courtney. J. Ward London to junior second; R. Sturtridge and B. F. Ramsden to senior second.

### Transfers.

E. A. Thomas from Dept. of Agriculture to Dept. of Labour, Ottawa.

D. C. Tennant from Outside Division to Agriculture Dept., Ottawa.

J. F. Crowdy from Interior Dept. to Governor-General Secretary's Office.

F. A. McGregor from P. O. Dept. to Labour Dept., Ottawa.

Arthur Brophy from Secy. of State to External Affairs.

E. L. Desaulniers from Inland Revenue Dept. to House of Commons.

### Superannuated.

Indian Affairs:—John McGier, Ottawa.

### Resignations.

Post Office:—T. J. N. Corbeil, Railway Mail Service, Montreal; Miss M. Madigan, Ottawa; S. D. Arnold, Vancouver; A. B. Bryson, Vancouver; W. B. Bettsworth, Vancouver; M. E. Clarke, Toronto; W. Milestone, H. Clarke, J. D. Smith, Calgary; D.

C. Ferguson, Port Arthur; E. R. Bonnallo, Winnipeg; H. A. Clarke, Moncton; O. Y. Thomson, Victoria; G. E. Goudie, Toronto.

Interior Dept.:—A. L. Cuming and Miss Annie Marie Berthe Beaudry.

Ry. and Canals Dept.:—E. F. McCourt.

Militia Dept.:—C. A. McKnight.

Indian Affairs:—John McIver, Indian Agent, and A. W. Vorvell, Superintendent in British Columbia.

Inland Revenue:—A. W. McDonald, Weights and Measures, Regina.

### Deaths.

J. L. Hoerner, of the Railway Mail Service, Manitoba district, died on March 8th.

### General.

Mr. Napoléon Tessier, Public Works Department, is seriously ill with typhoid fever. All phases of his serious illness are eagerly watched by his fellow-employees, who hope for the speedy and full recovery of their secretary.

Miss A. Valade, of the Public Works Department, has been granted an extension of her sick leave; she is expected back by the beginning of May.

Mr. N. M. Mathé, of the Public Works Department, is mourning the loss by death of his aged mother lately.

Mr. E. Huot, of the dredging branch, P. W.D., has been recently married to Miss Beaudry, of the Interior Dept. A presentation by his wide circle of friends was made (him at the Monument National. The young couple are making an extended trip to New York and other American cities.

Mr. J. E. Marion, P.W.D.; has won the monument National championship at the recent billiard tournament.

Regina and Brandon postoffices have been placed in the city class. In the former, eighteen temporary clerks have been made permanent, and in Brandon thirteen.

Mr. George Brunet of the Patent office was successfully operated on in St. Luke's Hospital, and is now well on the way to recovery.

Miss. St. Germain of the Patent office is on extended leave of absence owing to ill health.

We cannot understand why it should be assumed that because a man is a civil servant he will necessarily allow his personal interests to outweigh his obligations as a citizen. We believe that it would be found, rather, that the entry of civil servants into the larger liberties of civil life would prove to be a substantial gain to public discussion and elucidation of social and political problems; while such cases as might occur of activity displayed in illegitimate channels could be dealt with — and adequately dealt with — at the bar of public opinion and in the full glare that beats upon the House of Commons.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEBATE (APRIL  
13) ON THE ADOPTION OF HON.  
MR. FISHER'S RESOLUTION  
TO AMEND THE CIVIL  
SERVICE ACT.

The following explanations given by the Hon. Mr. Fisher of different clauses of the proposed C. S. Amendment Act will be of interest, read in conjunction with the text of the Act which appears on another page:

Mr. FISHER. Under this Act we are arranging that some temporary clerks may be employed in subdivision B of the second division the same as in the third division, and it may be that a few of the temporary clerks for the census who will have charge of a block of other clerks will come in at a higher degree — that is at \$800 instead of \$500 — at the minimum of the second division instead of the minimum of the third division.

The Civil Service Commissioners have found that we have frequently had applications from ministers through their deputies for the temporary employment of men of a higher character for special work, and it has been found impossible to get these men at \$500 a year. We have, therefore, made this provision in order that they may be brought in at the minimum of the second division instead of the minimum of the third division. The Act of 1908 provides that temporary clerks shall come in at the minimum salary, and that has been held to be the minimum salary of subdivision 'B' at \$500. As I explained to my hon. friend from Lanary (Mr. Haggart), it has been found difficult to get men of the desired class for temporary work, and we therefore propose to pay them the minimum salary of subdivision 'B' of the second division instead of that of subdivision 'B' of the third division. That will be done only where the work is entitled to be so paid.

There is another provision later on in the resolution, which says that temporary clerks may also have the addition which is permitted under section 33 of the Act, in case the employment is of a character which is not sufficiently paid for by the minimum salary of the class. For instance, if the Public Works Department required to employ an engineer for three months, under the present Act it could only pay him at the rate of \$500 a year, and it would be impossible to get an engineer at that rate. We make provision that exceptional temporary clerks may be put into the second division, where the minimum is \$800 a year. I do not propose to apply that generally to the census employees, whose work is in a class by itself, and is of a nature that would hardly justify such a provision, although I think that a few of them ought to be paid more than \$500 a year. I may say that out of 200 or 300 census employees there would probably be not more than half-a-dozen who would be put in the second division.

Mr. PATERSON. I may say that the reason I asked the Minister of Agriculture to change the schedule of the Civil Service Act which fixes the minimum salary of collectors of customs at \$4,000 was that I might be able, with the consent of Council, to give an increase of salary to the collector in Montreal and perhaps also to the collector at Toronto. The hon. minister thinks we should make the amount \$5,000 instead of \$4,500. Increasing the maximum will not enable us to deal with any great number of collectors of customs, because we would not feel warranted in asking that the salaries of many of them should exceed \$4,000, except at Montreal and Toronto, and possibly Winnipeg. The business done at Winnipeg does not seem to warrant it, but the cost of living there seems to do so. There is difficulty, however, in this matter. The Collector of Customs at Montreal is certainly a good officer, and we value him; but in the days gone by we could not give him more than \$4,000, because it seemed to rather an anomaly that the Deputy Minister of Customs at Ottawa, who is charged with the administration of the law all over the Dominion, only got \$4,000, and it seemed to me that an officer subordinate to him should not be given any more, perhaps not as much. But a year ago the House was considerate enough to advance the salaries of the deputies, so that the Commissioner of Customs now gets \$5,000. That opened the way to removing the difficulty which I had experienced before. If we were to advance the maximum salary of any collector of customs to \$5,000, that would bring up the question of advancing the salary of the deputy, which I suppose would bring up the question of advancing the salaries of all the deputies, and we would be in the same position that we were in before. Of course, we have to proceed gradually in these matters and try to do justice. In another year there may have to be a further revision of salaries. Circumstances seem to point in that direction, as valuable officers require more than was paid in years gone by.

Mr. SPROULE. The objection to this resolution is that it only deals with a fraction of the service. The minister has admitted over and over again that the salaries of various classes are low, and ought to be raised. Therefore, in submitting a resolution to the House, I would have expected that he would have included the whole service. In many cases we are increasing the salaries of the heads, but not those of the lower grades. If the increased cost of living entitles the higher officers to an increase, surely it ought to apply to these of the lower grades as well; yet they are not included in this list. When the government brings down a measure to deal with this question at all, it seems to me they should bring down one that would include the whole service entitled to an increase of salary.

## AN ACT TO AMEND THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as **The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.**

2. Sections 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99 of The Civil Service Act are repealed, so far as concerns the Outside Service, other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by paragraph (b) of section 4 of the said Act.

Sections 30 and 42 of the said Act are repealed as to the Inside Service, and as to the Outside Service other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by the said paragraph (b) 15 of section 4.

3. Section 21 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held at the times and places specified under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission for the ordinary competitive examinations."

4. Subsection 1 of section 50 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"Provided that an officer shall not be transferred from the Outside Service to the Inside Service under the authority of this section unless he has served for a period of three years in the Outside Service, and no transfer shall be made to the Third Division of the Inside Service."

5. Section 50 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"4. No transfer shall be made, under the authority of this section, to the Inside Service, except upon report of the deputy head that the duties performed in the Outside Service by the officer to be transferred are such as, if performed in the Inside Service, would entitle him to the position to which he is to be transferred, and that he is qualified for the duties of such position."

6. Any officer or employee in the Outside Service may, by order in council, be transferred to any position in the Inside Service for a period not exceeding six months, but he shall, during such period, notwithstanding his duties in the Inside Service, remain subject to the law relating to Outside Service.

7. Special competitive examinations may be held by the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council, for ascertaining the qualifications of persons to be employed as temporary clerks for the compilation of any decennial census, and the successful competitors may be employed temporarily for the duties aforesaid for any period not exceeding three years.

2. During such term of service such temporary clerks shall not be eligible for any employment other than the compilation of the decennial census, and they shall not be entitled by reason of service in the compilation of the census to any further employment.

3. Such temporary clerks shall be eligible for annual statutory increase as provided by section 37 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

8. That part of Schedule B of The Civil Service Act which relates to Customs is amended by striking out the figures and word "300 to 4,000," opposite to the word "Collectors," and substituting therefor the figures and word "300 to 4,500."

(N.B.—Sections 9, 10 and 11 relate to new schedules in the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments, the purport of which is given elsewhere in this issue.)

12. When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under The Civil Service Act is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service Examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the civil service to which he is appointed.

13. The salaries and increases provided by sections 9, 10 and 11 of this Act shall be payable as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

14. Sub-section 1 of section 4 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, sections 28 to 37, both inclusive, and sections 39 and 40 of this Act apply only to the Inside Service."

15. Sub-section 5 of section 18 of the said Act is amended by inserting the word "fiscal" before the word "year" in the last line thereof, and by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"6. The Commission may select for any office or employment any person who is a successful competitor for a higher office or employment; provided that no such selection shall be made to the prejudice of any person on the list of successful competitors for such lower office or employment."

16. Section 21 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"2. No appointment shall be made under this section to the Third Division."

17. Section 22 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"Provided that no qualification as to age

shall be required in the case of appointment to the position of messenger."

18. The said section 22 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"2. Any person who has satisfied the Commission in the respects aforesaid may be appointed or employed temporarily in any of the said positions."

19. Sub-section 3 of section 23 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more than six months in any fiscal year."

20. Section 31 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"31. The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of this Act may be the minimum salary authorized for sub-division B of the Third Division, or the minimum salary authorized for sub-division B of the Second Division, having regard to the duties required of him, subject in either case to be increased as authorized by section 33 of this Act."

1. Section 38 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"38. In the absence of special authority of Parliament no payment additional to the salary authorized by law shall be made to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee permanently employed in the civil service in respect of any service hereafter to be rendered by him, whether in the discharge of his ordinary duties of office or of any other duties which may be imposed upon him, or which he may undertake or volunteer to discharge or otherwise perform; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in The Civil Service Act," or words to the like effect, shall be deemed to authorize such a payment: Provided, however, that nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the payment of any officer, clerk or employee in the Outside Service of a separate annual salary from each of two or more departments or distinct branches of the public service in respect of separate duties performed in the Outside Service for each of such departments or branches respectively, if one of such salaries is not sufficient to compensate him for his whole time, and if the aggregate salaries do not exceed reasonable compensation for the discharge of all the duties so performed; and provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section 46 of this Act."

**A Narrow Escape.**—"How many times have you been married?"

"Three, but—"

"Madam," he interrupted, "I'm taking the census, not proposing."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## *At the Sign of the Wooden Leg.*

### **On the Naming of Money.**

The extent of a nation's civilization can be measured by the number of names its people find for persons and things. Do you not like the looks of that proposition? It has all the merits that should belong to dramatic utterances,—it is definite, comprehensive, and entirely fallacious. I have chosen it, therefore, as the corner of this article, and trust to rear upon it a superstition that will be worthy of the base.

Canadians have seen very little gold, and some of us a good deal less than that. Speaking in terms of this same civilization above referred to, we are outlanders and barbarians as far as gold is concerned. Consequently we have no names of our own for gold coins, which therein can be deduced otherwise as a corollary from the fact that we have no gold coins to be named. We speak of sovereigns, and eagles, and louis d'ors at times, but they are like the English guineas to us, mere coins of account. Some one gave you a half-sovereign on your tenth birthday, but you passed it off on an Italian with a push-cart for a bag of peanuts and thought you were sharp to cheat the old dago. Now we are to have shining discs of our own from Nepean Point turned out in as matter of fact way as Slinn's doughnuts. It becomes us to get acquainted with this new coinage and to give a "local habitation," or "a name" at least, to the members added to our family of commerce.

Some have suggested the name Lion for the ten-dollar piece, with appropriate doubles and halves and quarters for the other coins. You can work the fractions yourself, and I hope you will get the lion's share. This name will dovetail naturally into our conversation, as we speak of lion-hearted people and of men

with leonine features. These expressions will assume a nobler significance, while a civil servant who receives an increase of five lions on the first of April will realize with quintuple power the beauty of Samson's riddle: "Out of the eater came forth strength, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." And then we shall redeem the old phrase, "There's a lion in the way," from its terrors and make it synonymous with our Orphic utterance, "There's money in it." The sign of the beast will be \$, but on the other hand the moral lessons of Daniel will be destroyed for the rising generation.

The word Beaver for ten dollars rather suggests headwear than patriotism. The table of values would no doubt run:—

2 derbies equals 1 beaver.

2 beavers equals 1 opera hat.

1 opera hat equals one crown,

and as this would lead to a depreciation of our exchanges in London, I am afraid that this series would be no go.

The women seem wild to have one of the coins called a Maple-Leaf, no doubt because the originals come out in profusion when summer suits are needed, and then you see so much change in the Fall. Tennyson speaks of "the flying gold of the woodland," with some prophetic vision perhaps of this feminine currency. By a simple inversion a leave of absence would become an absence of leave. But the best reason that could be given for the adoption of the name would be found in the new fervor with which we would all sing the words of that battered hymn of the Dominion, "The Maple-Leaf, our emblem dear, the Maple-Leaf forever!"

As for myself, I exclaim like the Prince of Denmark when he saw the ghost on the platform of Elsinor, "I'll call thee King, Father Hamlet, Royal Dane. O, answer me." The great thing is to have it answer you. "Money talks," so says everybody, but it never seems to listen. This

oratorical power of money suggests calling the ten-dollar piece a speech and the twenty a peroration. Going down the scale, a five might be called an Hurrah, the two-fifty a shout, the one a laugh, and the ten-cent piece a smile, thus bringing the nominal value into line with its exchange value of the coin at those great clearing houses, the bars.

The United States government has an eagle on their gold, but no one has suggested a bird for ours. Why not then call ten-dollars a rooster, for is this not Canada's crowing time? A five-dollar piece would then be a half-rooster, and the sale of a ten-dollar article for five dollars could be advertised as letting things off at half-cock. A dollar might be termed a pullet, and a quarter an egg, thus again giving an intelligible meaning to common values. A bad egg and a plugged quarter would be synonymous terms, an omelet would denote a disturbance in the currency, while a looting of the treasury would no longer be an act of statecraft, but a common larceny called robbing the hen-roost. And who will dispute the propensity of applying the scriptural term, "filthy lucre," to our fowl money? We should designate the Minister of Finance by the new and sounding title of High Cockalorum, and the Mint, I think, would smell as sweet by the name of Incubator.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SILAS WEGG.

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### CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

The first prize in the bridge tournament goes to Mr. C. H. Parmalee. The second and third prizes were won by Messrs. E. Valiquet and R. J. McIsaac respectively. The tournament embraced a series of twenty-five rubbers — games being played on five different evenings. At the conclusion of the series, Messrs. Par-



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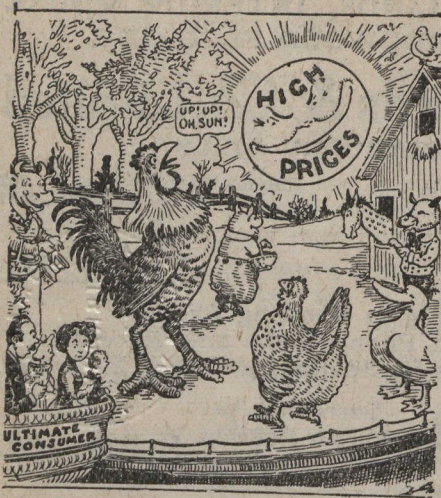
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### How "Chanticleer" is being played in Canada.

melee and Valiquet had 16 rubbers each to their credit, and Messrs. R. J. McIsaac and C. Mair 15 each. An exciting contest took place in playing off the ties — the winners, in each instance, being victorious as the result of the third game of the fifth rubber.

The chess tournament is still in progress, with Mr. C. Nananny in the lead.

### SUPERANNUATION.

It is understood that Senator Power, chairman of the Senate committee on Civil Service Administration, has completed his draft of a Superannuation Bill, which is to be considered by the committee during the current week. If approved by the committee it is expected that it will be formally introduced in the Senate during the present session. Senator Power has been kind enough to confer with Mr. G. S. Hutchinson, chairman of the Superannuation committee of the Civil Service Association, who placed at his disposal the data in the hands of the Association bearing upon this question.

### "IN HARNESS."

In Memoriam—George Lowe.

He would have wished it so; for him no fear,  
No bed of pain, no sad declining year;  
But as he slept the summons came, and he  
Heard the dread call, and answered "I am  
here!"

The last word written, though he knew not  
then,  
As evening fell he laid aside his pen,  
And softly he himself was laid aside  
Ere came the day to pen and man again.

Where on his desk the pale spring sunbeams  
fall  
A wistful sadness watches over all;  
But bird to bird calls gaily in the trees  
Above a mound without the city wall.

He knows the secret which all men must  
know,  
And treads the road o'er which all men  
must go;  
What if he started ere the twilight fell!  
Maybe 'tis best — he would have wished it  
so.

The Civil Service Insurance Act (Canada) appears to be well worthy of study by British civil servants. The Service Insurance Society has obtained very good terms from commercial companies; but the Canadian Government scheme is better. A correspondent dealing with the matter, remarks: — "Whereas we obtain a deduction of 15 per cent. from the ordinary premium, the Canadian civil servant gets 33 per cent. Take the case of a man of 30 years insuring for £200 payable at death: In England under the Civil Service Insurance scheme he pays monthly 6s. 2d. (7s. 3d.—15 per cent.); in Canada under the Civil Service Insurance Act he pays monthly 4s. 10d. If British civil servants had a solid federation they could obtain similar terms. The payment of premiums in Canada is made by deductions from the monthly pay cheque. Will the National Excise Federation move in the direction of Civil Service Federation? Now is the time."

—The Civilian, London, Eng.

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