

**PAGES**

**MISSING**

# THE CIVILIAN

VOL. III.

AUGUST 12th, 1910

No. 8

## Memorial to a Great Public Servant.



Photo by courtesy of The Ottawa Naturalist.

The James Fletcher Fountain, unveiled at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, July 19th, 1910.

## The James Fletcher Memorial Fountain.

*His heart was in his work and the heart  
Giveth grace unto every Art.*

LONGFELLOW.

**Some of the Tributes to the late Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, at the Unveiling of the Tait McKenzie Memorial to his Memory by the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club.**

**The Honourable Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who unveiled the Memorial Fountain.**—Dr. Fletcher was the ideal type of a public servant. The work which he did throughout the whole of Canada was of the greatest benefit to the country at large. Entirely forgetting himself in every way he gave up his whole time to the work of which he was placed in charge. He was a very hard worker and one who never spared himself. There was no doubt that if Fletcher had taken a much needed rest, some few years ago, he might have been with us and doing his work to-day. His investigations and lecture courses took him to every part of the Dominion and the experience he thus gained respecting agricultural conditions, was of extreme value. His whole thought was to benefit Canadian agriculture, and the wide reputation he made, not only in his own country, but throughout practically the whole world where economic problems in agriculture are studied, will last as long as time itself. Of a genial and enthusiastic temperament he made friends wherever he went and his name to-day is known in every part of Canada.

**Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, and considered to be at head of the entomologists of North America.**—Dr. Fletcher was one of my dearest friends, and I had the greatest admiration for him. His services to Canada were very great. He had a wonderful capacity in a very broad field in entomology and was one of the best informed men of his time on the intricate and manifold aspects of economic entomology. His reports were sound and practical, and as a public speaker before assemblages of farmers and gardeners he was unexcelled. He was known and admired and loved also, throughout the United States. In fact I have never known a man who had so many absolutely devoted friends as Dr. Fletcher. His energy, his enthusiasm, his absorbing interest in everything that lives and grows, his warm heart, his perfect lack of even a suspicion of egotism attracted everyone who knew him and bound them to him in friendship, and even love, forever.

**Dr. Wm. Saunders, C.M.G., Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms.** — The value of his work as Entomologist and Botanist to the farmers of the Dominion was very great and he has been much missed. At meetings of farmers and fruitgrowers his clear statements regarding subjects under discussion made his presence a great benefit. He was blessed with a child-like optimism and cheerfulness of spirit which made his society always welcome, and instances of his wide and kind sympathy can be recalled by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Such a life as his was will be a lasting influence for good. Having by this memorial striven to show our appreciation of our late friend's character and work, we may honour him still further by endeavouring to maintain and advance those sciences to the promotion of which so much of his life was so enthusiastically devoted.

**Dr. W. D. LeSueur, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society.** — The duty we are fulfilling towards the memory of our departed friend is one in which the Royal Society of Canada may very fittingly take a part. It was early in the history of the Society that the name of James Fletcher was enrolled in its list of members. His zeal and his attainments as a practical botanist and entomologist had already attracted the attention of the leading men of the Section devoted to the biological sciences; and they gave him a warm welcome to their ranks. It is almost needless to add that he did not regard his election in the light of an idle decoration; he saw in it rather a call to work and duty. The turn of his mind was at all times practical. He was one of those men who see things to do, and who do them. He was not a man to undervalue or depreciate scientific theory but his talent lay rather in the region of the visible and tangible. The living, breathing world was his domain. He had the quick eye, the retentive memory, and, above all, the responsive, sympathetic heart. He worked while it was day faithfully and well.

**Mr. R. B. Whyte, on behalf of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club.**— As a field-naturalist, there was probably no one in America who was his equal. He had a deep love for boys and girls, and many well-known naturalists in Canada to-day owe their early interest in plants and animals to him. At the excursions of the Club he was always the leading centre of attraction. Everyone wanted to go with Dr. Fletcher through the woods and into the meadows and get from him some of his enthusiasm and knowledge about the forms of life which occurred everywhere.

**Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chief Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms.**—To those who knew James Fletcher personally no monument in stone or bronze is needed to keep his memory green. The charm of the true, kindly, cultured gentleman, which all felt when in his company, will not readily be forgotten. But we have done well in the erection of this Fountain to raise a tribute to his memory—a tribute, as has been happily expressed upon the stone, of affection from his friends, that may speak to those who come after of the love and the admiration we had for him; to tell them that James Fletcher was a man who did much good in his day and generation. Probably of even more value was his inspiring enthusiasm, that power to awaken in others an interest in the study of animate nature. We do honour to-day to the memory of a busy man called away in the prime of his life, in the midst of his work. So far as we know he had made no startling or brilliant discovery in the realm of pure science, but that fact—if fact it be—does not in the least detract from the honour that is rightly his. We are rather apt now-a-days to save our applause for those who legitimately or illegitimately can startle us. But Dr. Fletcher was none such. He was a hard worker—but one who looked upon his work as his pleasure—and he was a phenomenal success in that special work to which he devoted his life. He left us a splendid example; may we all try in some measure to follow in his footsteps.

We may all take great satisfaction in knowing that this Fountain, now entrusted to the care of the Experimental Farm and the public, has been erected as a free-will offering by his admirers. In not a single instance was personal canvassing resorted to. We shall rejoice to reflect in the days that are to come that this memorial was the spontaneous tribute of those who knew and loved James Fletcher.

## Why shouldn't Sir Wilfrid Laurier take a leaf out of President Taft's book?

**On the all important Question of Superannuation events are Moving Rapidly in the United States.—A great Example to the Canadian Government.**

A despatch sent out from Washington, D.C., under date of August 3, says:

Whether the clerks of the classified service in the executive departments of the Federal Government are to be retired on annuities made up by voluntary contributions on their part, will be decided by President Taft within the next few weeks. He has notified officials of the Treasury Department that he wants placed at his disposal all the data and figures bearing on the subject so that he may study them and decide what to say to Congress regarding the matter in his message upon the convening of the next session.

The Department will send to him at once the results of an extended investigation of conditions among the clerks, and with the various reports and tables of figures showing how money can be saved for the Government by the contributory annuity plan will be sent "a recommendation from the Secretary of the Treasury that Mr. Taft commend the scheme to Congress."

As an indication of what the outlook is for the President's acting in a manner emphatically favorable to the plan, is the additional fact that Charles D. Norton, now secretary to the President and thoroughly in his confidence took a great interest in the matter while he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Before Mr. Taft left Washington he indicated his belief that the retirement plan was necessary, both to take care of the aged clerks and also to make the Administration of the Government's affairs more expeditious and economical. It was at a cabinet meeting shortly before the

adjournment of Congress that the suggestion was made that a "rider" be attached to an appropriation bill in Congress and that it be framed so as to authorize heads of departments to take the first steps toward the realization of the plan.

This was to be done by giving the members of the Cabinet discretionary power to retire superannuated clerks on annuities estimated at a certain per cent. of their salaries. The plan at first found favor in the eyes of the President, but he afterwards said he wanted further information before taking final action on the subject.

Since he went to Beverly there have gone to him stories that a considerable number of the clerks, both men and women, are opposed to the contributory method of accomplishing retirement because they do not want to lose any part of their salaries while they are working and meeting the expenses of living. This complaint is one of the things which moved the President to his determination to make a thorough study of the entire situation in mid-summer when he will have more time to look into it than he would have in Washington in the rush of routine work.

It is well known that Mr. Taft believes the salaries paid to Government clerks are too low in view of the recent tremendous increases in the cost of living. The supporters of the retirement plan claim that, through its operations, it will be possible to increase the salaries of the active workers, as the economy accomplished by having only younger workers will make up for the preliminary cost of instituting the retirement scheme.

This has appealed to the President as an excellent argument for the plan. He has said that he does not wish to try to put into effect any plan which does not please the clerks, but he cannot see how they could object to it if it brought them higher salaries.

Both the President and the cabinet are convinced that they cannot put through Congress legislation for a straight civil pension list. The

expense of this would be enormous, and Congress would not stand for it, according to representations made to Mr. Taft by the chairmen of the House and Senate committees on appropriations. For this reason, Mr. Taft has made up his mind that, if anything can be done to retire the superannuated clerks, it must be by the contributory annuity plan. He will have a thorough grasp on the subject long before he is ready to write his message to Congress.

Would it not be good policy for the Government of Canada to take at once like President Taft the preliminary steps towards a thorough understanding of this important question?

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#### ESPRIT DE CORPS AMONG MONTREAL CIVIL SERVANTS.

The following invitation received by the Editor of *The Civilian* speaks for itself:

*The Officers and Members*  
of the  
***Montreal Customs Association***

*request the pleasure of your Company at the*

***Moonlight Excursion***

*on the Str Three Rivers*

***Monday the 15th August 1910***

*The boat leaving Victoria Pier at 8 P.M.*

R. S V P.

P. J. McGOLDRICK, Secretary.

# THE CIVILIAN

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

**Ottawa, Aug. 12th, 1910**

## EDUCATION AND THE SERVICE.

Education in Canada is a matter of provincial jurisdiction. One of the first results of the new method of recruiting the Dominion service by competitive examination will be to bring the educational systems of the several provinces into contrast. Sooner or later the problem of maintaining a proper distribution of the supply for the service as among the provinces will arise.

It has already arisen in Great Britain. Wales, it is said, is not contributing its quota to the supply of civil servants, in spite of the high educational standing of the Principality. The manner in which the situation is being met is interesting. A powerful Committee, with Sir Herbert Roberts as chairman, has been appointed to obtain the fullest possible information concerning service appointments, and communicate with Welsh secondary schools and colleges, which appear to have neglected this sphere of advancement

for their scholars. The first meeting will be held in October, the intervening time being employed in eliciting the views of Welsh educationists and collecting information as to civil service examinations, vacancies and appointments.

The civil service commissioners have in Canada assumed the task of advertising the educational necessities of the service among the large provincial institutions. Under present conditions, the attractions of the service may not prove particularly enticing in the face of the abundant opportunities offering in other fields. But it is to be hoped that the provinces will from the first see that in so far as training goes proper facilities are offered and proper encouragement given to those desirous of devoting their future to the service of the State.

## A DOMINION CUSTOMS APPRAISERS' ASSOCIATION.

The action of the Customs Appraisers and Assistant Appraisers of Toronto in organizing a Dominion Customs Appraisers' Association, as described in a special article elsewhere in the present issue, is to be very heartily commended. Organizations of this kind can achieve perhaps more than any other agency for the uplifting of the service. Certainly the more important ports throughout Canada should hasten to follow the example of Toronto, with a view ultimately to a Federation throughout Canada and a regular programme for the discussion of the many highly technical problems that belong to appraisement and the introduction of reforms of method as well as the betterment of material conditions. The Secretary, Mr. Robert Cuthbert, 211 Avenue Road, Toronto, will be glad to furnish further information to officials interested.

## CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AGAIN

The attempted murder of Mayor Gaynor of New York by a dismissed civic employee recalls the assassination of President Garfield, by a disappointed office seeker in 1880. It was the latter which led to the first steps being taken towards civil service reform in the United States. New York is a world in itself, and that the army of officials who serve it is in urgent need of organization and cleaning up, the almost spectacular career of Mayor Gaynor within the past year has proved. It would be strange if an early result of this tragic incident were not an immediate extension and strengthening of the principle of non-political appointments.

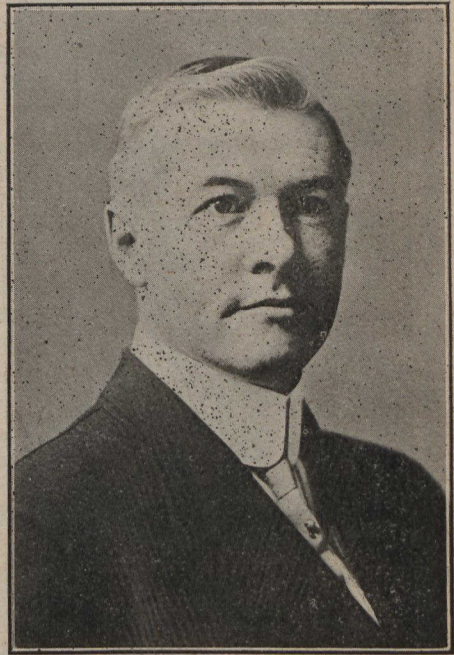
### *Civilian Portraits.*

#### A WELL-DESERVED PROMOTION.

It has been officially announced that Mr. R. C. Des Rochers, who has so ably filled the position of Assistant Secretary of the Department of Public Works for the past fourteen years, has been promoted to the Secretaryship. The promotion is pleasing to the civil service generally, not only as a recognition of particular ability, but as an earnest of the intention of the Government to adhere to the principle of promotion by merit. It is another proof that the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 is gradually accomplishing the aim intended and is working out in a way that will not only be in the public interest, but will have the effect of encouraging civil servants to loyalty and devotion to duty,—a policy that will eventually result in the civil service being looked upon as a career for Canada's best sons where the reward of faithfulness and efficiency is assured.

Mr. Des Rochers was first appointed

to the Department of Public Works as a junior clerk in 1885. Step by step he rose to the position of Assistant Secretary, to which he was appointed in 1896. In 1890 Mr. Des Rochers, who is a proficient stenographer in both English and French, was appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the then Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin, and later became Private Secretary to the two succeeding Ministers of Public Works, the Hon. Aldric Ouimet and the Hon. Alphonse Desjardins. In 1892 he was appointed to a second class clerkship, and in 1902 promoted to first



MR. R. C. DES ROCHERS.

class, and to a Chief Clerkship in 1906. During the time he has been Assistant Secretary he has on numerous occasions filled the position of Secretary, and in such capacity has shown executive ability of a high order. In his transactions with the public on Departmental matters he has invariably been painstaking and courteous, with a ready power of



appreciating what the circumstances required.

Mr. Des Rochers was born in L'Assumption, Que., in 1868, was educated at Ottawa University, and was married in 1889 to Miss Adele du Plessis, daughter of the late T. C. du Plessis, Accountant of the Intercolonial Railway. He is connected by family ties with prominent officers of both the Inside and Outside service.

### THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
C.M.G.

The incident of greatest moment to the industrial and commercial life of Canada during the past fortnight was the settlement of the G.T.R. trainmen's strike by Mr. King on August 3. Mr. King won his experience as a conciliator in labour disputes, not to mention his general command of labour questions, (and incidentally his C.M.G.), in the ranks of the civil service. It was, in fact, his work as organizer of the Department of Labour that laid the foundations for his appointment as Minister.

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

Our vacations are said to be three weeks long, but in reality they take in all the summer and segments of the spring and fall. There are three stages,—the period of preparation, the period of relaxation, and the period of review. I was about to call the second stage the period of absence, and might properly term it the period of corporal non-attendance, but the unqualified word "absence" is broad enough to describe the whole three stages, for who is at his desk when his thoughts are angling for trout along the "little rivers," or what avails it for purposes of the State that one signs the book with the spluttering office nib when in imagination he is re-writing his name with a soda-fountain pen on the register of the Fairy Inn?

Economically considered, these three stages are analogous to the three stages through which the government moneys pass, and we might name them again as follows,—the period of saving, or collection of revenue, the period of expenditure, and the period of audit. Each department has its distinct and separate joys apportioned to it, and unto each in turn you occupy the position of administrator, "drest in a little brief authority."

The revenue for a vacation is mainly the product of an income tax. Some may be able to issue short-term debentures on the security of a fur coat or that supreme collateral of the middle classes, a watch, whence the paradox that he who gives time gets time; but the Excise is the general method of taxation employed. By derivation this word signifies a cutting out, and it is by a thorough system of cutting out this and that luxury that we are enabled at last to cut out for "fresh fields and pastures new." The real lenten season of the year

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is just before the annual leave. It is a time of self-denial, of careful housekeeping and the study of food-values. We let the democratic street cars fly past us without raising our imperial hands to stop them. He that has feet to walk let him walk, we say. Raspberries cannot tempt us, or watermelons turn us from our vows of economy. The heart is trained not to exult at the sight of a chicken pie. We are at peace—and beans.

Slowly at first, but ever surely, the tide of silver and copper coins rises in the cocoa can which we have converted into a bank of deposit by slitting a hole in the cover, and which we place as a *pro tempore* family altar in the centre of the dinner table, ready there to receive our sacrifices of first fruits and spring lamb. Thus, with much good to soul and body, and with no little joy, for we spend our money many times while saving it, the days of preparation glide into the days of fulfilment, and the lid is off our bank.

No metamorphosis is more complete than the transition of the caterpillar of economy into the butterfly of extravagance on the first days of vacation. I think the regeneration is accomplished at the railway office. For him whose fingers touch that "linked sweetness long drawn out" of a tourist ticket there is a new heaven and a new earth. The first sign of the change is the refusal to buy a paper for a penny from the boy at the corner in order that you may enjoy the luxury of paying five cents for it on the train. You do not read it when bought,—its news is all too local for you, the globe-trotter and cosmopolitan,—but you light the first cigar of weeks and, tilting your hat at the angle of careless observation, await the return of newsy with his store of "chocluts, chieluts, caramuls," and last month's magazines. Perhaps you are not a smoker but a reader of the Ladies' Home Journal. You have not lost your

taste for Huyler's, accustomed as your palate may be to loaf sugar and nutless fudge. Somewhere within the recesses of your wardrobe you find your hard-saved dollars and you gladly open them to the world that you may taste of these old delights made new.

"For am I not, this day,  
Whate'er I please? What shall I  
please to-day?  
My morn, noon, eve and night —  
how spend my day?  
To-morrow I must be Pippa who  
winds silk."

This is the joy of the second stage of the vacation, to find the realization of the legion of selves that the day's work and the need of economy have kept within their multiple shards. They emerge at the call of the locomotive whistle, they scamper along on the gray wings of the smoke, they play tag with the semaphores, — and incidentally draw cheques on the Cocoa Can Bank. Not a draft is dishonoured while a cent is left in the treasury. Were you are as penurious as the Post Office, you become as prodigal as the Public Works. A dinner at the Metropolitan is ordered with the same abandon with which you choose picture postcards at Penetangueshene. But soon the three weeks, lengthened though they may be into twenty-one working days, are garnered into the harvest of things accomplished, and you return "tangled in stars and spirit-steeped in dew" to enter the period of reminiscence.

There is a blessing in the poverty that often follows a vacation, even as there is a joy in the saving that precedes it. He who is unfortunate enough to return with a fairly fat purse is tempted to spend the cool autumn evenings at the theatre and to betake himself to the many forms of amusement that cheat the mind of its thoughts. But the most of people come back strapped and their theatre opens perforce on their door.

steps where they sit of an evening and behold the drama of their vacation, or it may be only vaudeville, repeated to a hundred encores. Again the rod lithely responds to the bite of the fish, the meadows yield their bounty of clover again, the mountains come to you as they would not to Mahomet, and you feel that you are getting the worth of your money. For this is the stage we have called the period of audit, when sober second thought demands certificates from memory that your expenditure was fair and just.

It is an audit after payment, which is conducted on a few broad and general principles. An itemized account and specific vouchers are not required, only a blanket endorsement that your *per diem* allowance was not exceeded on the average. Here is the cash account:—

Cash on hand, Aug. 1. ... \$100.00  
 Percolations ... .. 99.85

Cash on hand, Aug. 23... .15

(O.K.)

E. C. CONSCIENCE,  
 Auditor.

The profit and loss account cannot be cast in terms of our currency, for the gold of the buttercup is our reserve, and our trustees are the Banks of the Gatineau and the Saguenay. They are faithful to their trust, notwithstanding the suckers that lurk about them, and I suppose that is why we always return to find in them an added interest. They may go into liquidation in the springtime, but early summer will bring the greenback, the birds will renew their notes, and you will be there a little later to find things running along as usual.

Good-day. My leave begins tomorrow, and I must take my wooden leg to the pawnshop. I generally have an understanding with my uncle in the summer.

SILAS WEGG.

### The Woman in the Service.

Some time ago the Canadian government supplied Miss Agnes Deans-Cameron with means to supplement her extensive knowledge of the country by further travels, and then sent her to England to lecture on the advantages of emigrating. The Australian government has followed this example by sending Miss Beatrice Grimshaw to explore Papua (British New Guinea) with reference to its opportunities for settlers. The results of her observation are to be published by the government. Miss Grimshaw is the author of a volume on the South Sea Islands, and the compiler of a valuable handbook for the British steamship companies. The British South African Company has also engaged a woman, Miss E. A. Maidmend, for an important task. As a recognized authority on agricultural matters, she is to show the farmers of that region the way to prosperity. Dairy products and poultry are her specialties, which she has studied in Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Germany, and the United States; and it was her success in interesting English farmers in the results of her observations that led to her engagement as an agricultural missionary for South Africa.

#### WHERE YOU SHOULD GO FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS.

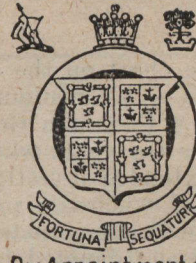
Pick out the Kind of Person you are and Act Accordingly.

Antiquarians	should go to...	B.C.
Egotists	" "	...ME.
Catholics	" "	...MASS.
Readers	" "	...CONN.
Suitors	" "	...PA.
Invalids	" "	...MD.
Debtors	" "	...O.
Physicians	" "	...ILL.
Arithmeticians	" "	...TENN.
Young men	" "	...MISS.
Young women	" "	...MAN.
Noah	" "	...ARK.
Miners	" "	...ORE.
Laundresses	" "	...WASH.



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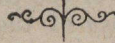


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## How much more is it costing You to Live?

The chart on the opposite page represents the latest answer to this question — a Canadian answer, and thoroughly authoritative,—the answer of a Canadian Government Department.

It is the chart which represents the final summing up of the results of an extended investigation by the Department of Labour into the course of wholesale prices in Canada during the past twenty years. The line is compounded of the quotations of 230 articles, the basis of comparison (denoted by the level of 100 in the chart) being the decade 1890-1899.

For some time past, and especially since the beginning of the present century, one of the most important features of the general economic situation in Canada has been a rapid and continuous advance in prices and the cost of living. At the present time it is safe to say no economic question equals in public interest that of the recent rise and the existing high level of prices.

In selecting the articles included in the Labour Department's investigation the aim was to reflect the general trade and production as well as the consumption of the country. For example, under the heading "fish" the more important products of the three great divisions of the Canadian fisheries, namely the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the fisheries of the great lakes of the interior and the fisheries of the Pacific coast, are included. Under textiles, quotations of woollens, cottons, silks, jutes, and oil-cloths are given. Similarly with metals, meat products, leathers and the rest. For each commodity an effort was made to secure a reliable price quotation in a primary or representative market for the opening week day of each month in each year back to 1890. To illustrate the results of the investigation a series of 114 charts, printed in colours on heavy paper, is employed.

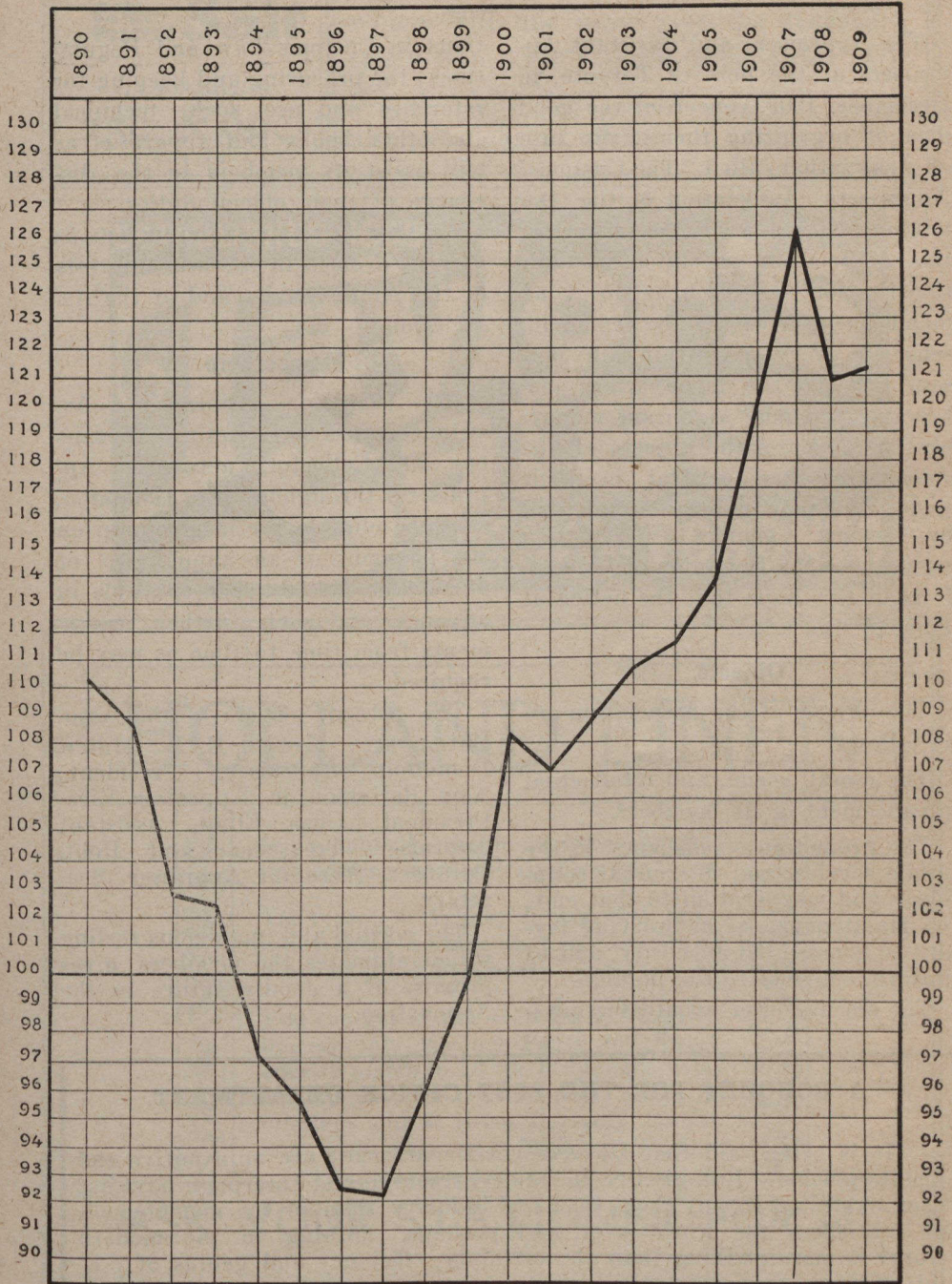
The chart shows that prices in Canada were falling at an almost precipitate rate from 1890 to 1895—years of panic depression and political unrest both in the United States and the Dominion. Steadying themselves for a year, they rose even more quickly than they had fallen from 1897 to 1900. There was again a year's breathing space, after which the advance was resumed, but somewhat more slowly, until 1905, when the extreme buoyancy of 1900 again set in and held full sway until 1907. A slump in 1907-8 and a partial recovery in 1909 which was continued into 1910, and is probably by this time completed, concludes the tale. From 1900 to 1907 the rise was at least 37 per cent.; and it would be conservative to infer that at the present time also prices in Canada are fully that much above the level of thirteen years ago.

A valuable feature of the report is the appendix, which contains an exhaustive review of the more celebrated index numbers of the world with charts and diagrams illustrating their most important findings.

The report also contains a full analysis of the changes occurring in the leading branches of consumption. For example, the fact that in food products the rise has occurred almost entirely in the case of foods grown in Canada, while imported foods have in many cases declined, is pointed out in detail. A discussion of the causes of price changes concludes the report.

A limited number of the Reports are available for distribution to interested persons.

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How 230 thoroughly representative articles have varied since 1890, the line 100 being the average level of prices during the decade 1890-1899.



## The Customs Appraisers Association of the Dominion of Canada.

The Appraisers and Assistant Appraisers at the port of Toronto, in December, 1909, conceived the good idea of organizing themselves into an Association called "The Customs' Appraisers' Association of the Dominion of Canada." The objects of this Association, as stated in their Constitution, are such as to commend themselves to the common-sense of every right-thinking person. While the name is all embracing, and may savour of monopoly by Toronto, the objects of the Association are general in their scope, and may readily be adopted by every similar Association throughout the Dominion of Canada. It is in this hope that the action at Toronto was taken.

### Objects.

The objects of the Association are as follows:

The moral, social, and intellectual advancement of its members.

The promotion of efficiency in the public service, and of mutual confidence and co-operation to that end; the maintenance of unswerving loyalty to constituted authority, and of uniform courtesy to the public.

The discussion of debateable ques-

tions in Customs Law and Regulations; the procuring and keeping for reference and use such technical and other books and apparatus as will assist its members in the discharge of their official duties.

All such other aims and objects as may be deemed in the best interests of the public service and of the Association.

### Membership.

All Dominion Appraisers, Assistant Appraisers, Acting Appraisers, and Collectors acting as Appraisers, throughout the Dominion, shall be eligible for membership on the payment of an annual fee of one dollar (\$1.00) each, payable in advance, and such further assessments from time to time as may be required.

The present officers of the Association are: Messrs. E. W. Miller, Dominion Appraiser, President; Alex. Patterson, jr., Appraiser, Vice-President; Chas. Elliot, Assistant Appraiser, Treasurer; and Robt. Cuthbert, Assistant Appraiser, Secretary.

The cordial and unanimous feeling which animates the members gives promise of a goodly future to the Association.

### A BOUQUET FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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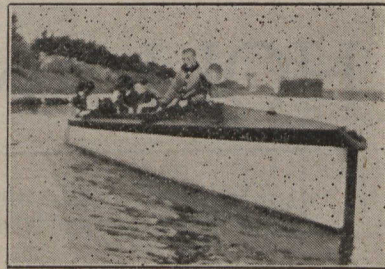
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### *Athletics.*

The great event in Field and Track athletics of the season on this continent is the Meet of the American Association which takes place in Chicago on Saturday, Aug. 13th. Canada will be well represented in the All-round Championship contest by two men, Gillis, the Vancouver policeman, and Archibald, of Toronto. There seems a strong probability that some of the longstanding records will go. The fight for supremacy between Gillis and Martin Sheridan will be watched with great interest. There is a certain amount of local interest attaching to Gillis, for he is a protege of Chief Chamberlain of Vancouver, who is well known in Ottawa, where he was one of Col. Sherwood's right-hand men on the Dominion Police.

In the lacrosse championship things are somewhat one-sided, for the Nationals have only lost one match and have the coveted honour well in sight. The Capitals have at last captured a game, and the infusion of the young blood into the team was no mistake. Last year's champions, the Montreal team, after a long trip to the Pacific Coast in search of the Minto Cup, returned with two overwhelming defeats against them. Now we find their President, Mr. Findley, writing a strong letter to the trustees of the Cup, advocating a change in the rules governing the contests. Mr. Findley wants the matches to be played on neutral grounds, and the total gate receipts to be equally divided. These suggestions seem plausible at least, but it is a pity that they did not occur to the writer before the coveted mug got out to Vancouver.

Our theory that it is only in professional lacrosse that rough play obtains received a rude shock in some recent matches of the Ottawa

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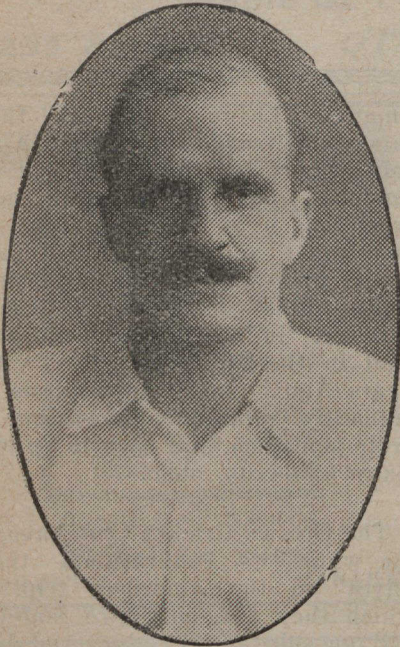
Amateur League. One of these games will probably be aired in the police court for the assaults it engendered. We still maintain, however, that it is the example set by their older, and, presumably, more expert professional brothers, which incites these young players to such violence. It is somewhat ironical to read in the "Citizen" of "Twenty Years Ago" that "the Capitals indignantly repudiate the charge of professionalism, and back it up with many affidavits, etc."

The Ottawa Cricket Club have, on the whole, to congratulate themselves on the American trip, in which they lost only two matches, had one substantial victory and drew five games, mostly in their favour. Our Canadian Zingari team are doing themselves proud in England. Fancy a Canadian eleven putting on 400 runs in one inning against the M.C.C.! Up to date they have played twelve matches, of which they have only lost two,—the first two

they played,—while all the others have been wins. This tour will do a lot to encourage similar trips from other organizations in Canada.

Since cricket is about the only team game left in Canada which is free from brutality, it is interesting to learn that the Winnipeg Association is petitioning the School Board of that city to have it taught in the schools, and for that purpose to have a professional brought out from England. If we might venture to remark it, this would be a very fine thing for all our schools. It has been a fine thing for public life in England. Seriously, we earnestly trust that the press will take the matter up and give it its support.

#### AGAIN CANADIAN TENNIS CHAMPION.



CAPTAIN FOULKES.

In congratulating Capt. Foulkes, of the civil service, in our last issue upon his winning the lawn tennis championship of Canada, we were somewhat premature. He had then merely won the Montreal tournament. In the following week, how-

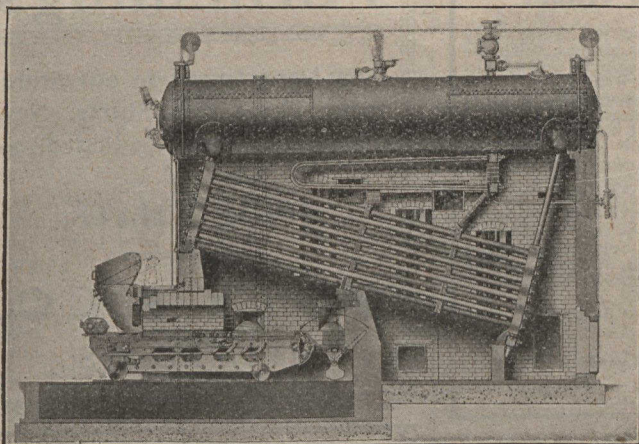
ever, he journeyed to Toronto and there repeated his successes of Montreal, but in this instance actually did win the Canadian championship, for the second successive year.

Captain Foulkes is an Englishman by birth, who came out to British Columbia, from which portion of our Dominion,—after putting up some fine tennis,—he was transferred to the Militia Headquarters at Ottawa. Captain Foulkes is an example to the younger athletic generation. At the age of 43 he sallies forth and meets and overcomes a host of strong, wiry young athletes from all parts of Canada, a large proportion of whom are nearly 20 years his junior. May he still continue to win the championship! We only regret that he is about to leave Ottawa to go back to the Pacific slope,—but we'll see him again, no doubt, next year on the green.

We sincerely hope that the rumours which have been afloat concerning the probability of the early formation of a second golf club in Ottawa, mainly among the members of the civil service, is true. There is ample room for it. With another club here many local matches could be brought off and the standard of play raised by keen inter-club competition. We understand that there are over 200 applicants on the waiting list of the present club, which is an evidence of the number of the devotees of the grand old game there are in our midst. By all means let us have the second golf club.

Another rumour, which we hope will also be realized, is to the effect that Ottawa is likely to be included in the Canadian Jockey Club Meets. This will give us some lively sport, which will be keenly appreciated, especially by those of us who are compelled to "stay at home." If such active enthusiasts as Hon. Mr. Sifton and Dr. Webster take the matter up, as it stated, is it bound to go through.

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

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## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain carefully the terms "epic," "lyric" and "dramatic," as applied to poetry; and give several examples of each kind of poem.

2. Why is Chaucer sometimes called "the father of modern English poetry"? Why are the Canterbury Tales so called? Give some account of the matter and of the language and style of the Prologue to these Tales.

3. Explain the term "allegory." Name some of the best-known allegories in English, and give a brief account of the meaning or purpose of any one of them.

4. What is Marlowe's importance in the development of the English drama? Name three of his principal plays. Give the plot of one of these, and briefly indicate the superiority of Marlowe's work to that of preceding or contemporary dramatists.

5. Into what periods is Shakespeare's life usually divided? Give the principal plays belonging to each period, and note the general characteristics that distinguish the plays of one period from those of another.

6. Give an account of the plot and the chief character in one of Shakespeare's plays.

7. What is meant by the Renaissance? How it is distinguished from the Reformation? Compare the forms taken by the Renaissance in Italy, Germany and England.

8. Name some of the later Elizabethan and early Stuart dramatists and lyric poets. What are some of their characteristics, both of matter and of style?

9. What were the literary ideals, both in matter and in style, of the school of Waller, Dryden and Pope? How far are these ideals set forth in Pope's lines:

"True wit is nature to advantage dressed;  
What oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed?"

Into what faults did the poets of this school fall, and who were the chief names of the Nineteenth Century movement towards a more natural style of writing?

10. Give a clear, intelligible account of the substance and the style of (1) an essay of either Bacon, Addison, Macaulay, Arnold, or Carlyle; and (2) a poem of either Wordsworth, Byron, Tennyson or Browning.

11. Who were the three greatest novelists of the Nineteenth Century? Name six of the best-known works of each. Of these, give the one you like best, and justify your preference. What constitutes a good novel?

12. Name three of the most important writers of English History in the Nineteenth Century; and give some account of any one of their works.

## SPELLING.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 4 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Of all the arts, skulptur and arkitectoor, from their durebillitie and exellense, have the most powerful clames to the proteckshur of a grate nation. They afford the only meens of shedding an indureing intrrest and a nevar-faling luster over the historie and acheevments of a peeple. They are truly nashional arts. What imperrisheble fain: and glory have they reflekted on the nations of antickwitty for a long sucesion of ages! Had the monnments of these arts not remaned to us, ruened and deafased as they are, could we have formed so high an estimate of the nationale power and glorie of Egypt, Greace and Rome? The finest pane-tings, wheather in fresko or oil, cannot retane their koloring beyond a sertane lapse of time, shuld they even eskape the number-less axidents to which they are ourly exposed. Yet a few revolveing ages and the greater number will no longer exist, posterite will know them only by copys and engravings. When after a few fleating sentures, the admired produxions of the great masters shall have pereshed with those of antickwitty, the works of the skulptur and arkitect will kontinu to blum in all their freshness and vigar, and even when mutilated, deafased and in ruens, remane objekts of interest and admerashun to a distent posterite. If rome and the serounding nations of antickwitty wear indetted to Greace for their nollege of clasic art, the moderns owe her a cimilar dett of gratitud.

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**Personals.**


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**Appointments.**

(When not otherwise specified the following appointments are permanent.)

Agriculture Dept.:—Paul Larocque (temporary). The following veterinary and food inspectors: E. C. Gaw, J. O. Guertin, H. S. Cawsey, Regina; N. McCarthy, Castor, Alta.; C. E. Waddy, Strathmore, Alta.; T. E. Anderson, Ottawa, (temporary); H. Pratte, Ottawa, (temporary); A. Cote, Ottawa, (temporary); Edgar Stansfield to Div. 2B. The following gentlemen have been appointed inspectors under the Act to suppress insects, pests, etc., destructive of vegetation: H. T. Gussow, Ottawa; H. Groh, Ottawa; C. Gordon, Ottawa; A. Gibson, Ottawa; R. C. Treherne, Ottawa; G. E. Sanders, Ottawa; T. Wilson, Vancouver; A. K. Leith, Winnipeg; C. Wright, Windsor;



O. N. Garner, Niagara Falls; P. H. Dupuis, St. Johns; H. E. Goold, St. John.

Customs Dept.:—John Edwards, Preventive Officer, Prescott; A. E. Harley, Collector at Brantford; Geo. Johnson, Preventive Officer at Nanaimo.

Finance Dept.:—John R. McCargar to A. R. G. Office, Toronto, vice W. H. Galanger, transferred; M. B. Brown to A. R. G. office, Halifax; Miss J. Macauley (temporary), Miss A. Winsborough (temporary), Miss C. P. Grant (temporary), Miss L. M. York (temporary).

Inland Revenue Dept.:—Geo. Ogden, Toronto, confirmed as Inspector Gas and Elec., Toronto; Edmond Monforton, Excise officer, Windsor (on probation).

Interior Dept.:—John McCadden to be a packer; R. J. Watson confirmed as Crown Timber agent at Revelstoke; Chas. White, Ottawa, (temporary); R. Loyer, Ottawa, (temporary); M. Mulhall, Ottawa, (temporary); W. Churchill, Ottawa, (temporary); E. B. R. Pragnall confirmed as Dominion Lands agent at Swift Current.

Justice Dept.:—Miss Herma B. Splane (temporary).

Marine Dept.:—Capt. L. A. Demers to be Wreck Commissioner.

Mines Dept.:—J. J. Carr (temporary).

Post Office Dept.:—H. B. Sears, Ry. mail clerk, Vancouver, (on probation); Wm. R. Isbester, Toronto, to 4th class; C. A. Smith, M. T. agent, Vancouver, (on probation); Geo. Boucher, M. T. agent, Montreal, (on probation); E. R. Blais, M. T. agent, Montreal, (on probation); Bruce Ross, clerk Ottawa (temporary).

Railways and Canals:—C. J. Tomney to Board of Engineers, Quebec.

Trade and Commerce Dept.:—Alice M. Peresian to Annuities Branch (temporary).

Marine Dept.:—R. T. Todd to be officer-in-charge at Stuart Lake Hatchery, B.C.; J. B. Johnston to be officer-in-charge at Skeena River Hatchery, B.C.; R. McCaskill to be officer-in-charge at Anderson Lake Hatchery, B.C.

Colborne P. Meredith has been appointed to the Improvement Commission, vice C. R. Cunningham, deceased.

A large number of letter carriers and Ry. mail clerks on probation have been confirmed in their positions.

#### Resignations.

Customs Dept.:—F. L. Pattison, sub-collector, Port Colborne.

Interior Dept.:—A. J. Beaudette, W. C. Noble and Alfred Watson, Dawson.

Post Office:—P. Y. Heroux, Ottawa; F. Mahoney, Montreal.

#### Superannuated.

Saml. W. Kain, Customs, St. John, N.B.

#### Transfers.

W. Pretty from Babine Hatchery to Rivers Inlet Hatchery, B.C.

H. L. Gibbs from Stuart Lake Hatchery to Babine Hatchery, B.C.

L. L. Cooke, Health of Animals Outside Division to Inside Division for six months.

#### General.

47 members of Weights and Measures service have been granted increases.

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15 members of Gas and Electricity service have been granted increases.

News has been received of the death of Captain George O'Farrell, which occurred yesterday on the Transcontinental line one hundred miles above La Tuque. Deceased was formerly captain in the 87th Regiment and for several years lighthouse inspector on the St. Lawrence. He was a brother of Major Finbar O'Farrell, Ottawa.

#### A Promotion and Presentation at St. John, N.B.

Mr. F. Walter Pheasant, who has been the valued stenographer of the St. John postmaster since November, 1907, was on July 29 made the recipient of a handsome pig-skin travelling bag and dressing case, the gift of Postmaster Sears and the staff of the local postoffice. The presentation was made by the postmaster in a happy speech, in the presence of the other employees. Mr. Pheasant made a suitable reply. When Mr. George Ross, Toronto, chief superintendent of city post offices in Canada, made his first trip to St. John he brought along his own stenographer. He had occasion at that time, however, to employ the services of Mr. Pheasant to some extent. The next time Mr. Ross came he was alone. His entire work was entrusted to Mr. Pheasant. The same was true of succeeding visits. The other day Mr. Ross found himself in need of a new stenographer. He knew of none better throughout the length and breadth of Canada than Mr. Pheasant of the St. John office, so he forthwith promoted him. It is a promotion of salary as well as of rank.

### Correspondence.

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

#### Re Promotions from Sub-Division to Sub-Division.

To the Editors of *The Civilian* :

I have read with interest the memorial presented by Mr. Todd's committee to Mr. Murphy recently on the subject of promotions from sub-divisions to sub-divisions. I cannot see, however, that its points are well taken in view of the provisions of the Act.

As Mr. Todd says, there is an obvious difference in the definitions attaching to A and B of the First Division. That removes Division I from the field.

But it is his contention that there is no similar distinction between A and B of the Second Division. Let us read the clause of the Act which bears on the matter :

"The First Division shall be divided into—

"Subdivision A, consisting of officers having the rank of deputy heads but not being deputy heads administering departments, assistant deputy ministers, and the principal

technical and administrative and executive officers;

"Subdivision B, consisting of the lesser technical and administrative and executive officers, including the chief clerks now holding office and not eligible for subdivision A.

"The Second Division shall consist of certain other clerks, having technical, administrative, executive, or other duties which are of the same character as, but of less importance and responsibility than, those of the first division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B."

Though separate definitions are not attached to A and B of II as in the case of A and B of I, by every implication, this last sentence of the above quotation means that A and B of the Second Division represent different kinds or *degrees* of employment. Mr. Todd's one argument that they do not is that Mr. Fisher stated in Parliament that the \$1,600 division point was merely to stop the incompetent. My answer to this is that Mr. Fisher's statement as to the intention of the Act has no claim whatever for a hearing in a matter involving the interpretation of the Act. This is axiomatic. Moreover, it is expressly stated elsewhere in the Act that the function which Mr. Fisher ascribes to the subdivisional barrier at \$1,600 belongs to the statutory increase and that it is intended to stop a clerk at \$1,300, \$1,400 or \$1,500 as easily as at \$1,600 for the causes assigned in Mr. Fisher's explanation.

Again Mr. Todd has omitted to notice the strong argument that is offered against his contention in the case of the Second Division by the example of the Third Division. Here the wording of the Act is very similar to that defining the Second Division, viz. :

"The Third Division shall consist of the other clerks in the service whose duties are copying and routine work, under direct supervision, of less importance than that of the Second Division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B."

But note that the Act strongly implies that subdivision A of the Third Division is created expressly to reward *without* change of employment, faithful and long service in subdivision B. It does this by the mere fact that the A subdivision overlaps subdivision B of Division II and is regarded throughout as a thing set apart in an exceptional way for this special purpose. The absence of any such in the case of the Second Division argues that a similar interpretation of B and A of Division II cannot be adopted.

In conclusion: the suggestion that the Regulations be amended to cause advancement to be continuous from \$800 to \$2,100 is outside the mark. This is a question of the interpretation of the Act and nothing but an amendment of the Act as it stands can meet the wishes of the Association's committee.

Yours truly,

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