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THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IX.

MARCH 30, 1917.

No. 25

Major Peregrine Acland.

After almost six months of desperate battle for life against terrible wounds and dangerous complications of disease, Major Peregrine P. Acland was able to stand before King George a few days ago to have the Military Cross pinned upon his breast.

Major Acland's career has been one of special interest to the Civil Service. He belongs to the staff of the Department of Finance, and is a son of F. A.



MAJOR PEREGRINE P. ACLAND, M.C.

Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour. When the war broke out he immediately enlisted as a private in the battalion raised by the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, but before the First Division left Valcartier he had been given a commission and transferred to the 15th Battalion, raised by the 48th Highlanders of Toronto. A year later he received his captaincy. He was first wounded on June 3rd, 1916, and in the following month received promotion

to the rank of major. About the same time he was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in action, having formed his company under heavy fire, led them with great dash, and, though wounded, held his position and dug himself in.

In the terrible fighting around Courcelette in September last he received very serious wounds and was practically abandoned for dead. A contemporary account of his experiences in that action reads as follows:

Major Acland's wounds are in the head and chest, but it is understood to be the chest wounds which throughout have been most dangerous. The officer was wounded at the battle of Thiepval, or Courcelette, about 1.30 p.m. He dropped immediately into a shell hole, where the stretcher-bearers applied temporary dressings, and, leaving a water bottle at hand, were compelled to leave him, the wounded man being apparently in a dying condition. The officer was asked for messages to friends, but remarked that he had written his friends fully the day before, knowing this battle was impending. For the first hour or so Major Acland also thought the end had come. Then, however, his strength began to revive somewhat and he looked for an opportunity of returning to the British front. His wound was bleeding profusely, and he feared death from exhaustion. The barrage also changed—German or British is uncertain—and shrapnel began to fall around, and actually in the shell hole. Stretcher-bearers were sent out for him, but failed to find him.

Shrapnel at last inflicted a severe head wound, and Major Acland, who seems not to have lost consciousness at any time, determined to use his remaining strength in trying to reach his comrades. The shrapnel had temporarily blinded him, but he was guided to the Canadian front by the flashes of its guns, and staggered in at 3.30 in the morning, fourteen hours after receiving the first wound. Though both wounds were severe, vital parts had by a miracle escaped, and after the first few days the surgeons reported that with reasonable good fortune he would recover.

Wounds and exhaustion produced complications of a most dangerous character and Major Acland nearly died in hospital in France. Somewhat recovered, he was removed to England, and there had another serious relapse. His parents hastened across the Atlantic, hardly expecting to find their son alive, but were rejoiced by a final permanent improvement in his condition. Though now able to stand for a little while, it will be a long, long time before Major Acland will regain his normal strength.

The following poem was written by the young officer when he was sailing across the Atlantic on that famous armada which bore Canada's first troops to the aid of the Motherland in this war. It has been very highly commended by able critics of verse, including Prof. Hutton, of Toronto University:

THE REVELLE OF ROMANCE.

Regret no more the age of arms,
Nor sigh, "Romance is dead,"
Out of life's dull and dreary maze
Romance has raised her head.

Now at her golden clarion call
The sword salutes the sun;
The bayonet glitters from its sheath
To deck the deadly gun.

The tramp of horse is heard afar
And down the Autumn wind
The shrapnel shrieks of sudden doom
To which brave eyes are blind.

From East and West and South and North
The hosts are crowding still;
The long rails hum as troop-trains come
By valley, plain and hill.

And whence came yearly argosies
Laden with silks and corn,
Vast fleets of countless armed men
O'er the broad seas are borne.

All come to that gay festival
Of rifle, lance and sword,
Where toasts are pledged in red heart's
blood
And Death sits at the board.

Now Briton, Gaul and Slav and Serb
Clash with the Goth and Hun
Upon grim fields where whose yields
Romance, at least, has won.

Though warriors fall like frosted leaves
Before November winds,
They only lose what all must lose,
But find what none else finds.

Their bodies lie beside the way,
In trench, by barricade,
Discarded by the titan Will
That shatters what it made.

Poor empty sheaths, they mark the course
Of spirits bold as young;
Whatever checked that fiery charge
As dust to dust was flung.

For terrible it is to slay
And bitter to be slain,
But joy it is to crown the soul
In its heroic reign.

And better far to make or mar,
Godlike, but for a day,
Than pace the sluggard's slavish round
In life-long, mean decay.

* * * * *

Who sighs, then, for the Golden Age?
Romance has raised her head,
And in the sad and sombre days
Walks proudly o'er your dead.

—Lt. Peregrine Acland,
48th Highlanders,
15th Battalion.

October, 1914,
SS. "Megantic,"
(With First Overseas Contingent.)

O CANADA.

(New Version, by S. Groves, Editor, Department of Mines: Adapted to the original music by H. Lavellée.)

O Canada! our homeland in the west,
Of all lands, the brightest and the best.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
A people strong and free;
Whose sons have rights, they dare maintain,
From East to Western sea.

Chorus—

O Canada! on thee we call!
To stand for truth and right, the wide world over,
To stand for truth and right, the wide world over.

O Canada! where pines and maples grow,
Great prairies spread, and mighty rivers flow,
How dear to us thy broad domain,
Where fear is never known,
And men may toil with certain hope,
Of reaping where they've sown.

Chorus—

O Canada! on thee we call!
To stand for truth and right, the wide world over,
To stand for truth and right, the wide world over.

O Canada! beneath thy shining skies,
May thy sons, true justice ever prize;
And make our land of just renown,
The homeland of the free:
Who worship God, and serve the King,
With perfect liberty.

Chorus—

O Canada! on thee we call!
To stand for truth and right, the wide world over,
To stand for truth and right, the wide world over.

Ottawa, March 14, 1917.

—Samuel Groves.

CIVIL SERVICE CASUALTIES.**LIEUT. A. B. IRVING.**

The mystery of the disappearance of Lieut. Arthur Beaufin Irving, 16th Battalion, seems to grow more baffling. This young officer disappeared several months ago, having been last seen going over the parapet in a charge. He was last reported to be a prisoner in Germany, but is now posted as "missing, believed dead, between October 8th and 9th." Lieut. Irving was a Public Works engineer at Victoria, B.C.

DAVID BARRY.

News is received that David Barry, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, was killed in action on June 16th, 1915. Barry was a clerk in the Central Registry Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence and was a reservist of the British army. At the outbreak of war he joined his old unit and served until he met death on the above date.

DONALD McCUAIG.

Donald McCuaig, also of the Central Registry of Militia and Defence, is missing. McCuaig went to the front with the 2nd Canadian Pioneers and was posted as missing on January 8th last.

SYDNEY BISHOP.

The casualty list of March 21st contained the name of Sydney Bishop, who is posted as accidentally killed. Bishop was a deputy inspector of grain at Fort William, under the Grain Commission, Department of Trade and Commerce. He enlisted at Port Arthur in the 52nd Battalion in the autumn of 1915. The date of his death is given as January 15th, but no further particulars are furnished.

LIEUT. A. B. MUDDIMAN.

News comes from Cannes, France, that Lieut. A. B. Muddiman is a convalescent patient in hospital, having been wounded. There are no other details. Lieut. Muddiman was a clerk in the Public Works Department and

went overseas with the 21st Battalion, but was subsequently given a commission in the British army.

ROBERT COOK.

Robert Cook, clerk of the Edmonton post office staff, who was reported missing in *The Civilian* of October 26th, is now officially recorded as having been killed in action on September 26th. Mr. Cook enlisted in October, 1915. He was in the twenty-fourth year of his age and had been in the postal service since 1911.

A. J. DAILEY.

Alfred James Dailey, a letter carrier attached to the New Westminster post office, was killed in action "Somewhere in France" on February 11th, according to official report. He was twenty-eight years of age and had been in the Service since 1912.

LIEUT.-COL. L. J. O. DUCHARME.

Lieut.-Col. Louis Joseph Ovide Ducharme, of the Winnipeg post office staff, who was granted leave of absence in September, 1915, in order that he might join the overseas forces, died in St. Boniface hospital, Winnipeg, on March 12th, aged fifty-six years. He was seized with an incurable malady before the unit with which he was connected left Canada and had endured months of suffering. He was one of the oldest clerks on the Winnipeg post office staff, his original appointment dating from 1892. In the militia, Lieut.-Col. Ducharme was commanding officer of the 14th Brigade of Field Artillery.

W. M. MUSGROVE.

Wilfred Merle Musgrove, a railway mail clerk of the Winnipeg district, was reported wounded in a casualty list of March 17th. He enlisted in a Field Ambulance unit on New Year's Day, 1916, and ranked as lance-corporal.

LIEUT. F. A. BUTLER.

Lieut. Francis A. Butler, of the 113th Battalion, wounded, belongs to the Department of the Naval Service and was located at Banff. He was a casualty on November 18th, 1916.

The Roll of Honour.

Men of the Public Service of Canada enlisted for active military service.
Names previously published—3,054.

SIXTY-NINTH LIST.

- J. McNab, Agriculture, McLeod, Alta., 13th Mounted Rifles.
 W. E. Hawkins, Agriculture, Victoria, B.C., 103rd Battalion.
 J. P. McNamara, Agriculture, Victoria, B.C., Artists Rifles (British Army).
 Capt. H. E. Tremayne, Agriculture, Prince Rupert, C.A.M.C.
 Capt. Wm. Warwick, Agriculture, St. John, N.B., 115th Battalion.
 Capt. V. N. McKay, Agriculture, Halifax, N.S., 7th Overseas Stationery Hospital.
 Dr. A. C. Blackett, Agriculture, Halifax, N.S.
 Edward Eastwood, Agriculture, Victoria, B.C., 103rd Battalion.
 Patrick O'Hara, Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.
 Sergt. T. O. Clark, Agriculture, Clark Manor, Alta.
 W. E. Wiltshire, Agriculture, New Westminster, 131st Battalion.
 Lieut. H. V. Bent, Agriculture, 2nd University Battn., 15th (2nd Reserve) Battn.,
 Middlesex Regt.
 Lieut. E. H. Strickland, Agriculture, Lethbridge, 196th Battalion.
 F. M. Mackenzie, Agriculture, Fredericton, P.P.C.L.I.
 H. S. Brodie, Agriculture, Agassiz, B.C., British Army.
 H. Curran, Agriculture, Vineland, Ont.
 G. E. Ball, Agriculture, Fredericton, B.C., 104th Battalion.
 (The following additional from the Department of Indian Affairs):
 Z. Sioux, Griswold, Man.
 C. Hughes, Massett, B.C.
 Jos. Jones, Norway House.
 M. Marshall, Red Pheasant's Reserve.
 George Swift, Sturgeon Lake.
 W. R. Taylor, Le Pas.
 Rev. Mr. Thorman, Tahltan, B.C.
 Lieut.-Col. Thomas P. Bradley, Sarnia.
 Lieut. C. R. Bunn, Ashern, Man., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. J. S. Cathcart, Walpole Island, C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. H. B. Logie, Armstrong, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. C. D. Hewitt, Sinaluta, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Dr. Chisholm, Fort Fraser, B.C.
 Lieut. F. A. St. John, Virden, Man., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. J. Z. Gillies, Port Simpson, B.C.
 Lieut. G. S. Clancy, Punnichy, Sask., C.A.M.C.
 Dr. Phillips, Punnichy, Sask.
 Dr. Blakeman, Lakefield, Ont.
 Lieut. R. D. Orok, Le Pas, C.A.M.C.
 Dr. W. F. Orok, Le Pas.
 Lieut. T. F. Saunders, Baynes Lake, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Dr. Brown, Roseneath, Ont.
 Lieut. M. D. Baker, Melfort, Sask., C.A.M.C.
 Dr. Morton, Middleton, N.S.
 Lieut. D. B. Lazier, South Fort George, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. C. H. Christie, Manor, Sask., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. C. A. Graves, Massett, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. J. T. Wright, Queen Charlotte City, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. L. F. Ainley, Wadena, Sask., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. A. W. Park, Cochrane, Alta., C.A.M.C.
 Dr. Milburn, McLeod, Alta.
 Dr. Arthur, Sudbury, Ont.
 Lieut. A. H. Wallace, Towlka, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. W. G. Cumming, Sydney, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Dr. Evans, Rosburn, Man.
 Lieut. Tran, Kamsack, Sask., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. S. Traynor, Terrace, B.C., C.A.M.C.
 Lieut. Douglas Wallace, Swan Lake, Man., C.A.M.C.

THE CIVILIAN

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of Canada.

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

Ottawa, March 30, 1917

THE NATIONAL DUTY.

We are entering upon the most critical period of the war, and I voice the feeling at the front when I appeal to Canadians to support with the most earnest effort the proposals to partially mobilize the active militia of Canada. A splendid response to these proposals is vitally necessary in order that the full strength of our Dominion, in co-operation with the whole Empire, shall be thrown into the struggle with the least possible delay.

—Sir Robert Borden.

Production, finance and military resources are the things that determine in war. The man who assists in the discharge of our military operations renders by far a greater service to his country than the man who assists in production and from a financial standpoint. The man who comes forward with his life and blood is the deserving man and the man that counts and serves the country.

—Hon. Arthur Meighen.

OUR BOYS

Previously reported:

Dead	162
Wounded	226
Prisoners	14

DEAD

SYDNEY BISHOP.
DAVID BARRY.
LIEUT. A. B. IRVING.
ROBERT COOK.
Lieut.-Col. L. J. O. DUCHARME
A. J. DAILEY.

WOUNDED

LIEUT. A. B. MUDDIMAN.
W. M. MUSGROVE.
LIEUT. F. A. BUTLER.

THE TOUCHSTONE.

Complete subordination of all other interests to the supremely important task of war is something that few civilians are capable of, particularly when they reside in a country like Canada which, though at war, prospers exceedingly in a commercial sense, never hears the boom of a gun, fears not the invader's foot, rarely sees a wounded man and is but lightly touched by casualty lists. Reared in an atmosphere of security and educated chiefly to the purpose of money-getting, the average Canadian can hardly comprehend that peace is bought and maintained by war and that there is a claim upon his body and life that outweighs all self-interest. The claim to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness must be backed up by the sword until a much more advanced stage of world-civilization than that now existing is attained. The average Canadian now recognizes this situation, but in adapting himself to it he fails. His perspective is wrong. Instead of "National Duty," his foreground is filled with "Business as Usual." If his busi-

ness in life before the war was money-getting or pleasure, he interprets the slogan to suit his particular case and goes serenely on his accustomed way. Hence Canada lacks that feeling of national unity that alone would enable her to exert her full powers at this time. Canada needs more of the spirit of France, more of that new spirit of determination and sacrifice that is gripping the people of Great Britain. Another Peter the Hermit, preaching a crusade of pure patriotism, of thrift, of participation in national enterprises, of strength conserved at home to support our task abroad, is Canada's need to-day. That such a leader will arise is altogether improbable, and, failing him, we must foster and assist every little movement that is headed in the right direction. Every movement, every enterprise, every undertaking must be tried by the touchstone, "Will it help Canada?" If, in some sense, Canada's development is not to be advanced, her resources strengthened, her economic stability assured or her fighting power increased, then by this test is the proposition condemned and proven unworthy of the support of loyal Canadians.

"TWO YEARS OF WAR."

It is difficult for anyone in the Civil Service,—and practically impossible for anyone outside the Service,—to get anything like a comprehensive understanding of the part that civil servants are playing in the war. The civil servant has a three-fold opportunity. He serves as a member of his departmental staff, he aids through his membership in a Civil Service organization, and, if he be eligible, he may also serve in arms against the Empire's foes.

The military service, being unusual and spectacular, naturally attracts most attention, but the regular departmental duty generally passes un-

remarked. Yet the latter is highly essential to the country in war-time, and, in order that its importance may be more fully understood and recognized, the publishers of *The Civilian* have given "The War Work of Government Departments" the first place in the new special number,—“Two Years of War.”

There is hardly a department in the Service that is not doing war work, directly or indirectly. The war has enormously increased the duties of many departments and some of them have undergone great internal changes as a result of the prolonged struggle.

All the general organizations in the Service are deeply engaged in patriotic endeavours and the success with which they carry on such work has been publicly recognized again and again.

That the Service has thousands of men in khaki, that hundreds have been killed and wounded and that a number have been decorated for gallantry in the field, is known to every reader of the records compiled by *The Civilian*.

It has seemed very desirable to the editors that all these activities of the Service should be described and set forth in one volume so that not only the general public but the Service itself as well should be informed of what has been and is being done by the Government employees. To have awaited the conclusion of the war and the completion of all its records would have involved a delay of, perhaps, several years; and it was decided, therefore, to take, approximately, the first two years of the struggle as the period of which the story should now be told as fully as possible.

"Two Years of War" attempts to tell this story. As told, it lacks certain details that have appeared in the regular issues of *The Civilian* since the special number went to press. Additions were made to its contents up to the last possible moment, but new material might be secured every day for an indefinite period. Never-

theless, it is a story worth the telling, and the editors are confident that they will have the approval of the Service at large in telling it just now, when Civil Service affairs are much in the public eye and the Service frequently suffers from misunderstanding and misrepresentation.

"Two Years of War" has been given a wide circulation outside of the Civil Service, in the field that it was really most desirable to reach. Civil servants will value the book as a record of their own doings. No civil servant who honors his calling should be without a copy. It will afford him instruction, information and pleasure in its perusal and is worthy of preservation for future years as one of the true records of the war.

NO SLACKERS NEED APPLY.

It may be noted, from time to time, that the Roll of Honour contains the names of men who have been discharged from the overseas military force and have returned to civil employment. Probably ninety-nine per cent of these men have been finally rejected because of physical disability and it is their misfortune,—not their fault,—that they were not able to get to the front. Their efforts to get into the fighting entitle them to recognition. Readers may be assured, however, that if conscription or any form of coercion has to be resorted to in order to make the slackers in the Service do their duty, the names of conscripts will not disfigure the proud roll of the Civil Service volunteers.

Win the war.

War first, and now.

Other things later,—war can't wait.

Never mind baseball,—join the militia.

Hats off to Gov. Whitman who "canned" slacker Les Darcy, the Australian skedaddler.

If civil servants all over Canada who have back yards or vacant lots will "dig in" they can easily add 10,000 bushels to this year's potato crop.

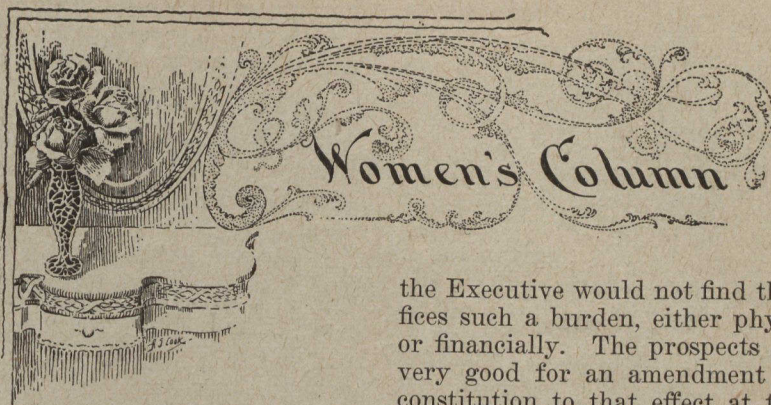
This business of being grateful for patriotic collections at hockey matches and motor shows is like Lazarus giving thanks to the rich man for the crumbs.

"No Easter excursions," says Sir Henry Drayton. "No special trains for hockey teams." Well! that man seems to think railroads have other functions than that of carrying joy-riders. Perhaps he wants to remind us that there's a war going on!

Just because the active militia is to go into camp in May is no excuse for not joining. Any man whose civil duties are more important than his military services will be duly considered.

The approach of Spring brings relief from many disagreeable things,—not least among them being that burlesque on "sport" and disgrace to Canadian young-manhood that has brazenly flaunted through the Winter under the name of "professional hockey."

The editors of *The Civilian* invite special attention to the announcement on page 631 of the publication of "The Belgian Mother" and "War Ballads" by T. A. Browne, Department of the Interior. Mr. Browne has been for years contributing to *The Civilian*, and many readers have paid warm tribute to the excellence of his work. Aside from the unquestioned literary value of the book itself, the fact that it is being issued by and on behalf of the returned soldiers lends to the potency of the appeal on its behalf.



Extra Red Cross Meeting.

On Tuesday evening, March 20th, was held a most successful Red Cross Social of the Women's Branch.

The women of the Mines and Railways and Canals Departments combined in arranging the programme and a very pleasing one it was. Owing to the meeting being an extra one it was held in De Normandie Hall. In spite of inclement weather, the hall was filled when the President took the chair and the usual routine of business was commenced.

The Red Cross convener reported on the work sent to the Red Cross since Feb. 23rd.

Fruit picking for civil servants was discussed and a motion was carried to place Miss Katherine Robinson in charge of a registry of women civil servants for the purpose. It is understood that the Department of Agriculture is taking the matter up in a large way and later in the season more definite information will be given out.

The President made some announcements regarding the nomination papers which will shortly be sent out with respect to the privileges of nomination and the interest that the Women's Branch should take in the matter.

This led to a discussion over the membership fee, and as it was pointed out that if the Branch had larger funds to work with the members of

the Executive would not find their offices such a burden, either physically or financially. The prospects seemed very good for an amendment to the constitution to that effect at the annual meeting in May. Should any amendments to the constitution be brought in, ample time and opportunity will be given for a discussion of the same before a vote is taken.

Musical numbers were supplied by Mrs. Ogilvie, who played a couple of piano selections, much to the delight of her audience, and Miss McGregor, who sang in excellent voice.

Miss Mamie Young, of the Mines Department, gave an interesting address on

CANADIAN POTTERY TO BE.

As yet we do not know what the future may hold in store for Canadian pottery industrially, but the officials in the Mines Department have passed the experimental stage in producing pottery gems from Canadian clays.

Miss Young had on exhibition some beautiful little specimens and her explanation of the work was so clear and charming that at the conclusion of the address the interest of her audience induced her to promise to be "at home" at the laboratory after five any evening her hearers cared to see the work.

The Women's Branch is greatly indebted to Mr. John Murphy, who gave a picture talk on a

TRIP TO THE PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. Murphy is the electrical engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, so his views had been chosen from the scientist's standpoint

and for that reason were doubly interesting. Especially clear was his explanation of the frequent slides in the canal and means adopted to overcome them.

It is to be hoped that when next the Railways and Canals contribute to a programme that Mr. Murphy will be able to favor the Women's Branch by showing views of our own railways and canals.

THE WORK.

All this may sound as if Red Cross had been crowded out, but such was not the case. Many women brought the work they were already on and Miss Reynolds gave out a great deal more, so that until the lights were turned out for the pictures every one worked industriously and much was accomplished.

Mrs. Ogilvie, Miss Duhamel and Miss Burt formed the reception committee. Miss Wilson and Miss Beryl Inglis looked after the refreshments which were served in the dining room downstairs by several girls from both Departments.

The next meeting will be in the lecture hall of the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday evening, April 10th.

Red Cross Output.

From February 24th to March 22nd the following articles were turned in by the Red Cross Committee of the Women's Branch to

- (1) The Red Cross—
 Socks, 74 pairs.
 Hospital shirts, 13 pairs.
 Service shirts, 3 pairs.
 Pyjamas, 28 suits.
 Pillow cases, 8½ doz.
 Ties, 20 doz.
 Handkerchiefs, 1 doz.
 Towels, 1½ doz.
 Ward shoes, 11 pairs.
 Knitted vest, 1.
- (2) The Canadian Club—
 Pyjamas, 25 suits.
 Comfort bags, 14 suits.
 Ward shoes, 3 pairs.
 Come and help.

Canadians with the British Navy.

The Emergency Fund has again served to contribute to the help and comfort of the men who are doing so much for Canada.

Two weeks ago a box of comforts was sent to fourteen Canadians who are with the Motor Boat Patrol Service. The Executive of the Women's Branch was informed that such things as mufflers, mittens and socks were badly needed, so a small committee hastily got to work and in a few days had the necessary things ready. This really meant some work because, as the above named articles had to be navy blue or black, they had to be knitted specially. However, our knitters as usual rose to the occasion and in short order the box was despatched.

Just this week four cases of comforts were sent to some eighty-six Canadians who are under the command of one British Admiral. One hundred dollars was voted for the purpose and you would be surprised to know of the good parcels that were put up for that amount.

Each parcel contained a pair of socks, one pipe, tooth brush and paste, talcum powder and soap, writing pad, pencil and envelopes, a magazine story, a bag of peanuts, chielets, a two-pound box of candy and some loaf sugar. Inside the wrapper was a verse of appreciation of the Navy's services and outside was an Easter greeting card from the Women's Branch of the Civil Service at Ottawa.

The Women's Branch is rather pleased to be the first to send comforts to the Canadians in the navy, *i.e.*, so far as it has been able to ascertain. These men who work so silently and so faithfully are probably enduring real hardships, so it is gratifying to be able to let them know in a tangible way that their services are highly appreciated.

The Annual Fee.

It is time for the women of the Civil Service to take thought and consider the question of the annual fee of the Women's Branch Association.

At present the fee stands at 10 cents.

It both looks and sounds worse than the much abused "thirty cents."

The following questions may help to elucidate matters:

What is the fee for?

Is it adequate?

Is it dignified?

How are the meetings financed?

Who pays for the hall?

Who pays for refreshments?

Where does the postage come from?

Is a ten-cent society a good one to stay away from?

Do you feel that a ten-cent annual fee has paid for all the meetings with their benefits and pleasures that have been held this winter?

If not, who paid for them?

What about the members who sent cake or its equivalent more than once?

Do you like small collections made frequently throughout your department?

What other thing worth while can you get for ten cents?

Is the membership of the Women's Branch worth as much as the entrance fee to a picture show?

Can good executive work be expect-



Minty's Tooth Paste

Will keep your teeth in the condition nature intended them to be—pearly white, without bleaching or scouring. It is not an ordinary Tooth Paste, but a scientific preparation in concentrated form, designed to accomplish maximum results for the least cost to you. IT

"Is Delightfully Refreshing"

"Cleans and Whitens the Teeth"

"Sterilizes the Mouth and Brush"

While its positive bactericidal action destroys decay germs and counteracts the gasses and acids of the mouth. It is most economical because it contains no useless fillers, and "Half an Inch is all you need."

25c. at your Druggists.

Send four cents for 10 days sample to
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ed from officers who are forced to bite a five-cent piece in two?

This is a matter that deserves everyone's attention, and in order to let in as much light as possible on the subject, correspondance is invited by the Editor of the Women's Column.

To insure publication, letters must be brief and to the point, and accompanied by the name, address and department of the writer,—not for publication unless so desired.

Address: Editor Women's Column, *The Civilian*, P. O. Box 484, Ottawa.

Sugar Bush Outing.

The Recreation Committee of the Women's Branch is arranging for the annual Sugar Bush Outing. The trip will be made as soon as weather conditions permit. Those desiring information about the plans for the affair should communicate with Miss Duhamel, of the Department of Railways and Canals. Resident 'phone, Q. 960.

LOOKS LIKE A WINNER.

There is every indication that Lieut. MacCormac's effort to raise a siege and heavy artillery draft in the Civil Service will be crowned with success. The proposition has attracted most favorable attention, quite a number of men have been secured,—and all are from the Government offices.

One of the first recruits was John R. Cox, M.Sc., who recently returned from the Arctic regions, where he served as topographer with the Stefansson expedition. As soon as he finished his report for the Geological Survey he enrolled as a gunner. He is a son of former Professor Cox of McGill.

Another gunner is A. M. Perry, D.L.S., of the Topographical Surveys, who has seen service in the artillery and mounted rifles in New Zealand.

Lieut. Glassmaher, second in command, is a civil servant.

The Departments of the Interior

and Marine and the Imperial Munitions Board were represented by prime recruits in the first few days of the call, while from far-away Calgary came an inquiry from some Outside Service men if they were eligible to join.

The "Civil Service Siege Battery" is a bright probability.

OTTAWA NOTES.

One of the first outward evidences of the carrying out of the long-proposed and often-recommended consolidation of statistical services is the removal of the Trade Statistics Branch of Trade and Commerce from the West Block to the Canadian Building where it is now organized with the Census and Statistics Office. The office of C. F. Whitley, Department of Agriculture, has been removed from the Canadian Building to the West Block.

The Roll of Honor of fifty-five enlisted men forms the frontispiece of the annual report of the Forestry Branch.

At the Ottawa Public Library books are being displayed in series, according to topic. "Canadian poets" form one class. Seven Ottawa men are honored by having their works in the select list, and all seven are, or were, civil servants. They are Dr. Wilfrid Campbell of the Archives, Duncan Campbell Scott of Indian Affairs, Dr. J. K. Foran of the Commons, Lloyd Roberts of the Interior, J. H. Brown of the Post Office Department, E. W. Thompson and the late Archibald Lampman.

R. M. Stewart, of the Dominion Observatory, lectured at the Public Library on "Time and Clocks" and surprised a large audience by telling them that the official time of the Dominion is regulated by the stars, as the sun is too irregular in its movements,—or words to like effect.

C. R. Coutlee, C.E., of the Department of Public Works, lecturing be-

fore the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, advocated building dams at every rapid in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers in order to use the falling waters for power production.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada, held at Government House, J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., was re-elected President, John Fraser, I.S.O., one of the honorary treasurers, Dr. Chas. Morse one of the honorary secretaries, and Dr. Montizambert a member of the executive council.

Civil servants were elected to nearly all the offices in the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club at the annual election last week. The list is as follows: President, Harlan I. Smith; vice-presidents, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt and N. Y. Williams; secretary, L. D. Burling; treasurer, J. R. Dymond; council, P. A. Traverer, F. W. Waugh, H. B. Sifton, C. M. Sternberg, Miss F. Fyles, Miss Edith Cowan, W. T. Macoun and C. A. Miller.

Sir Henry Drayton, chief commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners, has accepted the presidency of the Ottawa Vacant Lot Association and has donated \$500 to the funds of the organization. The aim is to till all the suitable vacant land in the city, providing at the same time healthful occupation during leisure hours to hundreds of sedentary workers and a substantial addition to the local supply of fresh vegetable foodstuffs.

Dr. George C. Hoffman, assistant director of the Geological Survey, retired, who died recently, bequeathed \$35,000 to Queen's University for the foundation of two fellowships in surgery and pathology.

SOMETHING COMING.

While, at the time of writing, no definite action has been taken by the Government regarding the fit and free men in the Inside Civil Service still

available for military duty, signs that there will be "something doing" before long are multiplying.

The Government has taken up the militia service matter, and the plan of action, with the mobilization of 50,000 men for home duty, is announced.

It is likewise made public that the Imperial Munitions Board has taken a close inventory of the personnel of its offices and has listed its "indispensables" and those who can be spared. There are about 750 persons in the employ of the Board in Ottawa. The Board has a policy for the employment of returned soldiers capable of doing its work and as a greater number of such men become available it may be possible to release more of the able-bodied civilian clerks.

These two matters,—the militia service and the munitions board employment,—are said to have been on the list of business to be disposed of by the Government before the Civil Service problem came up. It now appears that the decks are cleared and decisive action may be imminent.

It is pointed out that the Government can not urge private employers to release men for military service until it has itself done all that is possible along that line. The present state of recruiting throughout the country seems to make inevitable some strong official effort along entirely new lines to fill up the authorized establishment of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Civil servants who are eligible for the army but who say they will "wait till there's compulsion and then all go together" are making a grievous mistake from the point of view of their own interests. It is hardly to be expected that the men who go under some regulation of a conscriptory character will be given the advantages accorded those now enlisting of their own accord, and, besides, there is honor in being a volunteer and an unavoidable stigma in the term "conscript."

The Civil Service Association of Ottawa.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive was held on March 6th and a special meeting on March 16th at the Carnegie Library.

At the regular meeting reports were received from several sub-committees and the regular work of the Executive was advanced. The greater part of the evening was spent in a discussion of the requests made by Lieutenant J. MacCormac for the Siege and Heavy Artillery draft and by Captain Wilson for the G.G.F.G., that the Executive assist in speeding up recruiting for these units for overseas and home duty. These requests were referred to the sub-committee on Patriotic Affairs, which reported at the special meeting of March 16th. This report, which was in the form of a Special Recruiting Bulletin, is now before the Service, and will doubtless have a decided effect in clarifying the recruiting problem in the Service.

The reports of sub-committees presented at the regular meeting indicate that, in spite of the great amount of work entailed by the Patriotic Fund campaign, the committees are doing good work which will be shown in their later and complete reports. The sub-committees on Legislation, Co-operation, Constitution, and Membership and Representation have all work in hand which should be of value to the Association and will provide fruitful subjects for discussion and cooperative effort before the end of the year.

The membership has already passed last year's figures, and it is hoped that it will yet pass the figures of the banner year of 1913-4.

SPECIAL RECRUITING BULLETIN.

The Executive having again been requested by various units to assist in recruiting in the Service, have decided to make a strong plea for earnest and serious consideration of this matter by every civil servant, especially those who are physically fit.

For the first and second years of the war enlistments from the Service for the overseas forces were creditable. What shall we be able to say of enlistments during the third year? To thinking men there can be but one duty in these days of trial and stress; all men of military age and fitness should be enrolled either in the active military forces of the Empire, or in the Naval Service or Militia of Canada. Though military service is still voluntary, nevertheless the duty of defending our country is inseparable from citizenship therein; and our first line of defence is in Flanders and on the Somme.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Amongst the units recruiting in Ottawa at present, the Siege and Heavy Artillery draft now being organized within the Service by Lieut. J. MacCormac and Lieut. W. A. Glassmaher, late of the Interior and Militia Departments, offers special inducements to civil servants. This may be the opportunity for which many have been waiting. If so, Lieut. MacCormac should be seen at the Base Recruiting Office, 194 Sparks street. This unit is a special authorization with special attractions to members who would prefer to go with the big guns in a unit where they would be among their own friends. The headquarters will be in Ottawa, and while in training the men will be allowed to live at home till they proceed overseas.

The Ottawa Siege and Heavy Artillery draft requires only 75 men; there

are, however, many other units recruiting in the city for all branches of military service, including the R.C.H.A., the 72nd, 73rd, 74th, and 75th Field Artillery Batteries, the Engineers, the Signallers, the 235th, the 253rd Infantry Battalions, the 2nd and 38th Battalions Reinforcing drafts, the Divisional Ammunition Column, the Railway Employees, the Queen's Field Ambulance, the Bantams, Army Service Corps, and the Forestry units, all of which offer their own special inducements to men who wish to take a man's part in the defence of the Empire.

In the Naval Service, candidates for Royal Naval Air Service, also experienced seamen, stokers, artificers, cooks, and stewards are specially required, and all those whose training or knowledge leads them to prefer a sea life may there find scope for their individual abilities. For further particulars apply to Naval Recruiting Secretary, 305 Wellington street.

The Militia.

Many civil servants, for official or personal reasons, cannot go overseas. For these there is the opportunity to join the militia with its excellent training and the certain knowledge that if it is brought up to its ante bellum strength and efficiency many of the Expeditionary Forces now doing home duty would be freed to go overseas.

A call for recruits has been received by the Association from one of the City Regiments—the Governor General's Foot Guards, originally the Civil Service Rifles— whose history has been, throughout, closely associated with the Service. Many of its best officers have always been and are now members of the Service, several of whom have gained distinction and honor in the present conflict. Facilities will be granted for the formation of platoons and, if necessary, companies composed of civil servants, in which they can serve together and obtain a good grounding in the elements of military training.

The 3rd Field Company Canadian Engineers, Officer Commanding, Major McKenna, is at present training Friday evenings at the Drill Hall and needs recruits. It is probable a detachment from this company will be on duty at Petawawa Camp again this summer. Members of the Civil Service might utilize their holidays to advantage by serving their country in this way.

The 43rd D. C. O. Rifles and the 2nd and 23rd Field Batteries are other units which offer civil servants the opportunity to perform home service with credit to themselves.

The Executive feel that the time for plain speaking has arrived, therefore the situation is placed before the men now available in the Service as strongly as possible. In these unprecedented times there does not appear to be any honorable course open to a man of military age and fitness other than to offer himself for military service of some kind. The course taken by each individual must be determined by his circumstances and his official position. There are still far too many men of military age in receipt of Government salaries at the Capital, who apparently turn a deaf ear to the appeal for recruiting, thus bringing discredit on the whole Service. Under the circumstances, the Executive cannot refrain from urging these men to once more give this matter their deepest consideration, with a view of DOING SOMETHING to help in the defence of their country.

Signed on behalf of the Executive,

WALTER TODD,
President.

J. C. O'CONNOR,
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 22nd, 1917.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Answers.

E.W.—Ask the Deputy Head or Accountant of your Department for exact information as to financial arrangements for men of the staff going on military service. While the Orders-in-Council govern this matter, details are differently handled in different Departments.

* * *

J.H.A.—Write W. J. Lynch, I.S.O., at the Patents Office, for constitution and form of application of Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society.

* * *

H.S.—The Civil Service List is sold by the King's Printer,—price 35 cents.

C. S. MUTUAL BENEFIT.

The following statistics are extracted from the transactions of the Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society for 1915:

- (1) Net amount of insurance written in 1916... \$ 20,250
- (2) Net amount of insurance in force December 31, 1916 132,800
- (3) Net cash received for premiums, assessments, fees and dues in 1916.. 2,937
- (4) Net cash paid for claims in 1916 650

WAR PERSONALS.

Older members of the staff of the Department of Militia and Defence learn with regret that Charles A. Knight, formerly of the Central Registry staff, has been wounded at the front. Mr. Knight entered the Department in 1904, but resigned in 1910, and went West. He enlisted early in the war and went to the front with the 31st Battalion.

THE FRONTIERSMEN.

No one who was in Ottawa in August, 1914, can ever forget the "Legion of Frontiersmen"—the company of big, young, hardy, flannel-shirted, slouch-hatted devil-may-cares, who stormed in from Saskatchewan, clamoring to get to the front. They were absorbed into the Princess Pat's, and the greater number of them now rest behind the lines in Flanders. The memory of them will live forever.

There's a fine picture of the "Legion" in "Two Years of War"—the new special number of *The Civilian*.



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TWO YEARS OF WAR.

After months of careful preparation, *The Civilian's* second Special Number has been placed on sale.

"Two Years of War" is a title attractive to all Canadians at this time and the title has been strictly lived up to in preparing the contents of the volume. The splendid records of enlistments from the Civil Service, the rolls of dead, wounded and prisoners, the tales of heroic conduct on many fields, which have been published in *The Civilian* since the beginning of the war, are all embodied in this book.

An entirely new feature is the section dealing with "War Work of the

Government Departments," which explains the vital necessity to the country in war-time of the efficient performance of its public services.

Portraits of forty civil servants who have rendered distinguished and important military or civil services during the war, likenesses of the cabinet ministers and many specially interesting war-time pictures are included in the illustrations.

For announcement of how to secure this big, handsome, interesting book, see the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Some men who were born to command lose out after they marry.

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PATRIOTIC FNUD.

Since the publication of your issue of the 2nd inst. the following additions have been received to the "list of subscriptions by Departments":

Dept. of Agriculture.....	\$1,278.21
Auditor General's Dept....	100.00
House of Commons	127.21
Dept. of the Interior....	309.70
Dept. of Indian Affairs..	36.00
Library of Parliament ..	25.00
Dept. of the Naval Service	174.00
Dept. of Public Works ..	597.00
Dept. of Rys. and Canals.	144.00
Dept. of the Secy. of State	118.00
The Senate	75.00
Dept. of Trade and Com..	818.00
Anonymous	280.00

\$4,082.12

which added to the \$144,320.57 formerly acknowledged makes \$148,402.69 subscribed to date.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

A. DEB. TREMAINE,

*Chairman, Civil Service Patriotic
Affairs Committee.*

OTTAWA CUSTOMS ASSN.

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Customs Association was held recently in the Long Room, Customs Building. Owing to illness the President, Mr. Fred. Lapointe, was absent, and was replaced by the Vice-President, Mr. T. H. Burns, who presided.

The reports of the past year were presented and passed, special interest being manifested in the office subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund. Forty-six members contributed seven hundred dollars to this fund last year. Taking the low average of the Outside Customs salaries into consideration, this is an excellent showing. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the Secretary, Mr. George Booth, for his excellent work in collecting the

monthly subscriptions and turning them over to the proper authorities.

Arrangements were made to hold the annual reunion and euchre after Easter, and a committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements. This annual reunion of the whole staff has done much to create an "esprit de corps," and is looked forward to with pleasing anticipation by all concerned.

The former executive was unanimously selected for another term and consists of the following: President, Fred. Lapointe; Vice-President, T. H. Burns; Recording Secretary, Geo. Booth; Treasurer, W. C. Fairburn; Auditors, F. Kehoe and A. C. Whittier; Delegate, T. H. Burns.

WEALTH IN WASTE.

Dr. John S. Bates, superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories, gave the Foresters' Club a kaleidoscopic view of the possibilities of wood waste utilization in his lecture before a recent meeting of that club. Dr. Bates' experiments with processes of obtaining value from material now unutilized by wood-using industries have been greatly extended along certain lines during the war. He is engaged in special work for the Imperial Munitions Board and has achieved great success in his search for new methods of producing certain chemicals now in urgent demand. Incidentally he has made a number of other discoveries which will be turned to valuable commercial uses after the war.

LUCKY PROVINCIALS!

The provincial civil servants of Ontario are to get their salary increases. Provision was made for them in a Government finance measure presented to the Legislature last week, and the item was approved in the House by a large majority.

"TWO YEARS OF WAR."

THE CIVILIAN announces the publication of its **SECOND SPECIAL NUMBER**, entitled "TWO YEARS OF WAR", being a record of the war work of the Public Service of Canada from the outbreak of the Great War to the Autumn of 1916.

This is a large volume, produced entirely by Civil Service writers, profusely illustrated and attractively bound in cloth. Its subject is discussed under three main headings, viz.:—

- (1) **WAR WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**,—under which the special services rendered by various Departments are described,
- (2) **WAR WORK OF CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS**,—under which the Patriotic Fund contributions and allied enterprises are dealt with,
- (3) **CIVIL SERVANTS AS SOLDIERS**.—In this section are given the names of 3229 men of the Public Services who have enlisted for active military duty, a record (to date of publication) of "Our Boys" who have suffered death or wounds or been made prisoner, and numerous stories of how many of them won honors or decorations or gallantly laid down their lives in France and Flanders.

The illustrations include numerous **PORTRAITS** and a number of especially interesting and valuable war-time pictures,—some of which have **NEVER BEEN PUBLISHED BEFORE**.

As a record of Civil Service achievement the book has no rival and as a souvenir of the war it commands the favor of the general public as well as persons in the Service.

HOW TO GET IT.

Price to Civil Servants in Ottawa, 75 cents. Outside of Ottawa \$1.00, postpaid.

FREE COPY to any present **PAID-UP** subscriber to THE CIVILIAN who secures two **NEW** paid-in-advance subscriptions; or to any **NEW** subscriber sending another **NEW** subscription with his own.

A copy of the **FIRST** Special Issue of THE CIVILIAN with any of the above offers for 25 cents extra.

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THE CIVILIAN

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OTTAWA, ONT.

A SOLDIER'S PLEA.

I've done my bit, Sir; Yes, I hope, Sir, well;
I've stood 'mid shrapnel and 'neath shrieking shell;
I did my best to bravely play the game
And never flinched until death's message came.

But now, Sir, with my broken, shattered bones,
My thoughts turn back from war to those at home;
And tender longings fill my fevered breast,
Oh, Sir! I would that I were there to rest!

I thank you, Sir, and thank yon Sister, too,
For all you've done, and all you still must do;
But, Sir! I feel my cold and pallid brow
Would yield the pain were Mother with me now.

I still look back, Sir, to that day last Fall
When first I heard a sorrowing nation's call;
And clasped in mine, her hand so thin and white
As in my ear she whispered,—“Boy, do right.”

I often thought of her out in that land,
And pictured her dear face within the glare;
And as I raced along with that brave band,
My ears could softly hear her silent prayer.

I wonder if I realized her worth,
Or understood how bitter was the strife,
Of losing one to whom she gave sweet birth,
And she within the winter of her life?

And by the look I see within your eye
I read my fate, and oh, 'tis hard to know,
That in a foreign clime I now must die,
And never see her face before I go!

So now I charge you, Sir; this message give
To those who rule and guide my native land;
“My life was spent that such as she might live,”
And I am sure they all will understand.

But should they fail to make her burden light,
And in to-morrow's deeds forget the past;
There still is One, Who always judges right,
And n'er forsakes the first, nor yet the last.

And I am sure His Loving Arms will hold
And lend support until life's race is run;
Then from His Lips shall issue words of old,
“What greater love? She gave her only son.”

—A. B. Wickware.

Ottawa, March 15, 1917.

“CIVILIANS” AT THE FRONT.

“Send me another copy,” writes an old subscriber to *The Civilian*. “I send mine, every issue, to my son at the front. It's the only way to send him all the Civil Service news.”

The suggestion might be accepted with advantage by many subscribers who have friends from the Service now overseas in the army.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The portraits of Major P. P. Acland, Lieut. B. W. Harmon and Corp. Dan. A. Simons, which have been features of recent issues, are taken from “Two Years of War,” the big, new special number of *The Civilian*, just off-press.

Personals.**Appointments.**

Agriculture Dept.—Agnes G. Spittal to Div. 3B; John H. Marshall to Div. 2A.

Customs Dept.—Jas. Torrance, collector, Stratford; Wilfrid J. McKay, prev. officer, Welland. The following as preventive officers, Outside Service: G. M. Bunker, A. S. Kenney, A. C. Moore, W. H. J. Haines, A. O. Kenny, T. W. Mouat, Jean K. Birch, Frank Claridge, James Dunlop, W. J. Heney, S. J. Law, R. T. Mason, Peter Neilson, A. J. Patterson. P. A. McIntosh, Baddeck, N. S.; J. J. Cahill, Halifax, N.S.; Jerry Henwood, Parrsboro, N.S.; J. H. Slackford, Truro, N.S.; Scott Moffatt, Campbellton, N.B.; G. L. Belyea, St. John, N.B.; L. W. E. Greenland, Athelstan, P.Q.; H. E. Ford and G. T. Robinson, Montreal, P.Q.; J. G. DeBlois, Quebec, P.Q.; J. H. Davidson, Cobourg, Ont.; Harry Marr, Kenora, Ont.; W. J. Henderson, Hamilton, Ont.; M. B. Clisold, Niagara Falls, Ont.; J. F. Satchell, Ottawa, Ont.; W. H. Book, St. Catharines, Ont.; M. C. Moyer, St. Catharines, Ont.; D. Burgess, Sarnia, Ont.; W. B. Moorhouse, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; C. B. Brown, J. T. Crook, J. G. Frazer, A. E. Lowery, John McKenzie, R. K. McIntosh, J. F. Taylor, A. L. Best, F. R. Goods and D. D. Shaw, Toronto, Ont.; F. E. Richardson, West Toronto; K. G. Van Wagner, Windsor, Ont.; R. M. Allen, W. A. Hill, Gunlagen Howard and E. R. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man.; J. H. Hurlburt, Moose Jaw, Sask.; George Pickering, Prince Albert, Sask.; J. A. Guilfoyle, Calgary, Alta.; M. A. Morrow, Lethbridge, Alta.; George Dingsdale, Fernie, B.C.; R. E. Bullick, R. J. B. Flack, D. C. McSweyn, F. P. A. Maitland and Philip Hart, Vancouver, B.C. The following as sub-collectors: W. H. Carson, St. Andrews, N.B.; M. B. Fisher, Athelstan, P.Q.; W. A. Ferrah, Hamilton, Ont.; A. J. Hoshal, Hamilton, Ont.; D. G. Gray, London, Ont.; David McGilvery, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; G. J. G. Jarrett, Moose Jaw, Sask.; E. J. Crawford, Prince Albert, Sask.

External Affairs—Mary C. Flanagan to Div. 3B.

Inland Revenue—Alberte J. St. Marie, Div. 3B.; Jos. D. Gagnon, prev. officer; H. Bessette, Montreal, prev. officer; C. F. Shepard, weights and measures office, Ottawa; Fredk. Barnes, prev. officer, Montreal; M. J. O'Connor, collector, Ottawa; G. A. Danserau, prev. officer, Montreal; Harry Ashton, prev. officer, Winnipeg; N. J. Chaput, prev. officer, St. Hyacinthe; Henri Lamoureux, prev. officer.

Interior Dept.—Mary G. Woodburn, Div. 3B; Michael L. White, Div. 2B; Margaret L. Walls, Div. 3B; Jean L. C. Macdonell, Div. 3B.

Justice—Edward G. Wills, messenger; Annie M. Craig, Div. 3B.

Naval Service—Amanda Sayer, Div. 3B.

Post Office Dept.—John H. Hunter, asst. inspector, Saskatoon; Jas. F. Murray, insp., Vancouver; Ada T. McGovern, Div. 3B; Hazel H. McKibbin, Div. 3B.

Public Works—Nellie A. Keating, Div. 2B.

Secretary of State—Horace W. Dozle to Div. 3B.

Promotions.

Agriculture Dept.—Esther F. Strachan to Div. 3A; Maria L. Wetmore to Div. 3A.

Interior Dept.—Percy J. J. McLymont to Div. 2A.

Post Office Dept.—J. H. Fairweather to Div. 1A; W. C. McEachern to Div. 2A; G. M. O'Donoghue to Class 2A, Toronto; F. M. Eaton to Class 2A, Toronto; John Thos. Mollard to Class 1A, Toronto.

Public Works—Geo. F. Hennessey to Div. 1B; N. M. Mathe to Div. 1B.

Resignations.

Agriculture Dept.—Arthur Nowlan, patent examiner.

Auditor General's Office—Harold C. Hudson, Div. 2B.

Customs Dept.—Walter E. West, sub-collector, Aylesworth; J. B. St. Louis, preventive officer, Windsor; F. D. Shaw, collector, Lethbridge; Thos. Burns, Brockville. The following from Quebec: M. E. Chabot, Andrew Clyne, Mathilde C. Jolivet, Joseph Lafond, Henry Quinn, Wm. Sheridan.

Finance—Henry T. Ross, asst. dep. min.

Inland Revenue—Thos. A. Campbell, dep. coll., Moose Jaw; Jos. W. A. Champagne, Interior—E. Maud Haldane, Div. 3A; Naomi E. Stewart, Div. 3A; C. E. Paul, Div. 2B.

Naval—Jessie Potter, Div. 3B.

Public Works—F. E. Jones.

Railways and Canals—Z. J. Flanagan, Div. 3A.

Trade and Commerce—Margt. E. McMullen, Div. 3B; Gerald O'Regan, Div. 3B.

Superannuations.

Agriculture Dept.—Peter Davreau, messenger.

Customs Dept.—Alfred Briand, clerk, Halifax; John Shaughnessey, prev. officer, St. Stephen; Dr. J. A. J. McKenna, insp., Indian Schools.

Interior Dept.—Geo. H. Newcomb, Div. 1B.

Post Office Dept.—Jos. Wright, Toronto Post Office.

Transfers.

Major Harold Daly from Militia and Defence to Pension Board at \$3,800; N. C. Mitchell to Inside Service, Naval Service,

from Naval Stores, Halifax; Wm. Laurie to Naval Stores, Halifax, from Inside Service; H. M. Davey from Outside to Inside Service, Public Works Dept.

General.

R. A. McClymont, of the Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, has returned from the Western coal fields, where he has been engaged in special work under the Minister of Labour.

S. H. Waggoner, of the Department of Customs, is acting collector at Oshawa during the absence of Chas. E. Thomas, collector of that port.

Obituary.

Daniel Drummond, for the past sixteen years a technical officer of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, died on March 22nd, aged sixty-one years. After a successful career as a farmer and expert in cattle-raising, Mr. Drummond spent some time in travelling, lecturing for the Farmers' Institute, and finally his services were secured by the Department of Agriculture, in which he had been a valued official since his appointment. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Bertha Drummond, of the same Department.

The death occurred on March 21st of the wife of Ernest R. Eastman, of the Department of the Interior. Besides her husband, she leaves two sons and two daughters.

AS OTHER SEE US.

(By James Muir in *The Ottawa Journal*.)

One would scarcely credit that in this sixteenth year of the twentieth century and in what is supposed to be not only a civilized but a Christian country, there are men in the public service of Canada who have to work seven days in the week—Sunday and Saturday alike.

They are the Dominion Police, a body of men who occupy a high place in the public esteem. They work day after day, Sunday after Saturday, holiday after holiday, with never a let up until the annual vacation comes. The weary round of duties must ever be done. They are always on the qui vive. They have to be alert. Their attention is continually strained. The more efficient a Dominion policeman is the more

quickly he wears out. That is only in the nature of things.

Occasionally they are called upon to do their duty under embarrassing circumstances. A week or two ago I was entering the East Block in the early evening and was astonished to hear the usual Sabbath stillness of the precincts broken by piercing high toned denunciations, with just a trifle of brimstone as an ingredient. I recognized the voice as that of a member of parliament from Western Ontario. He was abusive towards the Dominion policeman at the door, who apparently had challenged him as a stranger when he tried to enter the building.

"I'm a member of parliament and I'll * * * *"

Now there is every excuse for anybody who fails to recognize this M.P. as a representative of the people, for he doesn't look the part. The policeman was simply polite, although

Toute la bonté et la vertu du
Raisin est concentrée dans le
Cognac.

PELLISSON

Le Cognac par Excellence.

Le déguster une fois, c'est
l'adopter pour toujours.

Pourquoi ne pas demander le
PELLISSON—vous êtes certain
de consommer le plus pur et le
plus agréable de tous les Brandy
et il ne vous en coûte pas plus.

firm. He stood his ground, but he did so without a word that could be construed as other than civil.

The M.P. should have known better. He was presented with a splendid example of how these men do their duty, and he should have appreciated it.

I remember another case. I was walking with W. F. Maclean, M.P., one summer evening, near the steps of the entrance leading to the vaults in the East Block. We sat down. That instant a Dominion policeman, who evidently had been watching us, suddenly appeared and in a perfectly courteous tone, intimated that we should have to remove from these precincts.

There was no demur from "W. F." He apologized for the trouble he had given, commended the policeman for his attention to his duties and passed on.

These little incidents are mentioned just to show what is expected of Dominion policemen. They have to be men of discrimination and intelligence, and as a force they have been brought up to a high pitch of excellence by Sir Percy Sherwood.

But a relic of barbarism still remains in connection with the conduct of the force. They have to work seven days of the week. Instances could be multiplied of the failure of the seven work day week. This war and the manufacture of munitions have proved its failure once again. The five and a half day week produced more work and better work, because the men were more efficient. The same applies to other walks of life.

Apart from the utility, however, there is the larger and broader question of the consideration of our common humanity. It is good for a man and for his family too that they should be together once a week. It is better still for a father and his boys that they should sport together one half of a week day in every week.

It is in the interests of the community that this should be so.

Old customs, of course, die hard, and in the public service they die hardest of all. But these days are bringing quick changes and no doubt this reform will come speedily now.

Watchmen and engineers on public buildings are in the same position as the policemen.

T. A. BROWNE'S PATRIOTIC WORK.

Of interest to civil servants generally, and especially to all those who have a heart interest in the welfare of the returned soldier, will be the announcement that THE BELGIAN MOTHER, an appealing and powerfully descriptive poem on the German invasion of Belgium, by Mr. T. A. Browne, of the Interior Department (which has been visualized in colors by Mr. Wm. Moule of the same Department) is to be placed on sale, together with a book of War Ballads by Mr. Browne, for the aid of the returned soldiers.

The entire proceeds of the sale will go to the aid of the soldiers, and, while assisting in a great cause, an artistic souvenir and a book of literary merit may be obtained.

THE HOME GARDEN.

Canada must produce more food-stuffs. We have much vacant land about our homes, which, if cultivated, would greatly add to the food supply. Very little work is necessary, and the returns more than compensate for the effort. By helping to provide the food for your own family you are releasing that much additional for the general good, and reducing the cost of living.

—*Conservation.*

Only the man with enough and to spare of it can scorn money sincerely.

VALUE OF SAVING

The opinions of William H. Osborn, United States Commissioner of International Revenue, on saving, are quoted in the "American Magazine"

"People get rich in two ways," he says. "The minority through skill and success in investments and trading; the majority through systematic saving of small sums. I know a man who just before he was to be married, twenty years ago, lost all he had, and went \$11,000 in debt on a business deal. He gave his intended bride a chance to release herself.

"I think you can get on your feet again," she told him. "I'm willing to take a chance."

"All right," he said, "get into the boat with me."

"And they were married."

"The bride got a cigar box and cut a hole in the top lid. She called it her "furniture box", and into it went all the dimes and quarters she didn't really need. Soon she had enough to furnish a home.

"I know of many more cases just like that. It's a law of business that invariably succeeds.

"My advice to every young man is to start a savings fund and put into it a definite part of what he makes."

HEALTH HINTS

Hope and success make a finer tonic than medicine.

The best tonic is fresh air.

The best restorative is sleep.

The best stimulant is exercise.

Fatigue calls for rest and not the spur.

Don't neglect to take daily exercise in the open air; it's almost as important as daily food.

One of the best forms of exercise is walking. Every day when the weather permits, walk to or from your work, and certainly during noon hour.

A half hour's brisk walk in the

fresh, clean, outdoor air every day will bring its own reward. If chilly or cold when walking, take deep breaths. Walk with the chest high and head up, and you cannot feel blue and despondent.—Kitchen Counsel.

QUICK WORK.

Michael O'Flanagan was busily engaged in painting some railings. In fact, he was working so hard that Patrick, who knew his dislike for labor, was simply astounded.

"Bejabers, man," said Patrick, "you are going it! I've never seen you work like that before."

"Begorra!" answered Michael, still feverishly using his brush, "don't bother me! I'm trying to finish painting before the paint is all used up."

MAY GO WEST.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., foreshadows that the provincial government of British Columbia will offer the position of Civil Service Commissioner of the province to Dr. Adam Shortt. The Dominion Commissioner framed the bill for the British Columbia legislature, which, enacted into law, will provide for the complete reorganization and permanent establishment of the provincial service. The bill, it is understood, provides for one commissioner whose power of appointment and control in the Service would be practically supreme.

SURPRISING.

From the Boston Transcript.

Mrs. A.—I've planned such a delightful surprise for my husband.

Mrs. B.—What is it?

Mrs. A.—He'll be getting his spring suit out shortly and I've put a quarter in one of the pockets.

THE POSTAL JOURNAL

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PER CAPITA TAX.

By the Secretary-Treasurer.

These three words mean very much more than would appear at first sight. To the average member, although perhaps loath to admit it, they signify nothing except another expense to meet, in many cases unwillingly. Many, although paying perhaps cheerfully, never give the matter a second thought. Others again are never tired of trying to devise means of reducing the amount to the lowest possible minimum. A few of our members—I should have said enthusiastic members—are eager to see the amount substantially increased. Now I ask you, which policy do you advocate? Would you like to see the per capita tax reduced, remain at the present figure, or increased? At present the per capita tax is 75c per annum, being an increase of 25c over the original figure, found necessary owing to so many of our members being absent on active service and the agreement made at the Vancouver Convention that this Association carry all such members during their absence.

Now figure out the object of this tax. It is for meeting all expenses incurred by your Association, such as printing, stationery, postage, telegrams, expenses of officers to Convention and to defray expenses of delegations to Ottawa or elsewhere, when found necessary to send a delegation in the interests of the Association. It is almost impossible to give an estimate of the lowest possible minimum yearly expense, for it depends entirely upon where the Con-

vention is held, the location of officers, and whether it be found necessary to meet the expense incurred by sending a delegation to Ottawa. There are approximately 2,200 clerks employed in city post offices in the Dominion, leaving out chief clerks, etc. Should we be successful in getting 75 per cent of these clerks as members—a conservative estimate—we would have a membership of 1,650 plus perhaps 200 clerks employed in semi-staff offices, a total of 1,850. A per capita tax of 25c on this number would realize \$462.50. Would this be sufficient to meet expenses if the Convention should be held either in the extreme East or West? Would it not be better to have a substantial balance in hand after meeting all expenses and perhaps allowing a grant to certain small offices in order to enable them to be directly represented at Convention? Get down to details and admit to yourself that an Association which is not worth more financial support than less than half of one cent per week is not worth running. The large branch is apt to think that because they pay a large sum, as against a small amount received from a small office, that they are paying too much, whereas they are only paying the same in proportion to membership. They are better off by reason of their share being larger for the branch funds benefit in like proportion. Association and co-operation are very near relatives, why therefore should not the large office help the small office? I have figured out the amount of per capita tax paid into this Association by the very small offices since we first started and I find

that \$75.25 has been received while \$70.00 has been paid out in grants to certain of these offices in order to enable them to send their delegate to Convention. Do you commend or condemn such action on the part of our officers? If you commend such methods, then you cannot support a 25c proposition.

This Association of ours is fast-passing out of its childhood days and as year succeeds year so will it improve. Why wait for years to pass before introducing improvements which are apparent to-day? It is generally conceded that a movable Convention is by far the best, but as to the advisability of an annual Convention doubts have been expressed. In any case, whether the Convention be annual, bi-annual, or called by majority vote, there is no doubt that when such Convention be held *every* branch should be directly represented.

Voting by proxy has never proved satisfactory. A proxy vote is inanimate and should it be cast with the opposition it does not count at its true worth, whereas if a delegate were present to place the views of his branch lucidly before the Convention it might happen that instead of it being cast with the minority it would be with the majority. Remember, there are many sides to most questions and the proxy vote might be representing one of the sides you failed to see. Two heads are always better than one. Leaving out the expense of sending a delegate or delegates to a Convention the yearly expenses of any branch is very small. Many of our branches have monthly due of 25c, collected each month on the card system, and where this figure has been fixed it has always been found successful for it is far easier to collect 25c every second pay day than it is to collect 50c or 75c every six months. The boys get used to it and hand over their "two bits" cheerfully. The branch therefore collects \$3.00 per annum from each member and if the per capita were reduced to 25c the revenue of the branch

from each member would be \$2.75. Even with the per capita at the present figure a large branch can pay their tax, send their delegates to Convention, and still have a balance in hand at the end of the year. You can therefore see how easy it is for the large offices to help the small offices.

This question of per capita tax will be a very live topic at the next Convention and it behooves every member, or intended member, to consider the matter very carefully, so that when the Convention is held we may be able to get a truly representative vote on this question. My ideal is for a scheme to be worked out whereby the Association will be able to pay railway and sleeper fares to every delegate in attendance at all Conventions and at the same time to always carry a balance of about \$500.00. An initiation fee of \$1.00 would help out the balance very considerably. It is not by any means impossible, and some day you will see it come to pass. To the member working in the large office I would say "How would you look on this question if you were employed in a small office"? True, you might be just as eager to be a member, but when Convention time came around would you not like to see your small branch represented? There is no doubt but that you would, but when it comes to digging down in your pocket for about \$5.00, or perhaps more, in order to send a delegate, then the question becomes extremely personal.

I would suggest that this question be settled by a vote of our total membership. If left entirely to the delegates assembled in Convention the delegate from a small branch of, say, fifteen members would equalize the vote of a delegate representing fifty members. Let each branch take a vote of its entire membership and submit the result to Convention. The vote could be taken under two headings: "Do you favor the lowest possible minimum," or "What amount do you consider reasonable." By this means

we would be enabled to fix a figure that would be satisfactory to the majority and it is the majority that counts. The question should be thoroughly explained to every member before a vote is taken.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Robert Chambers, the popular novelist, in one of his books says, "I know of no lonelier man than he who lingers 'empty-handed among those who pore over the home mail.'" Keep this in mind and write those of your fellow workers who are overseas a little oftener.

Since the war began, the cost of living has increased in this country to the extent of 41 per cent. Which means, in other words, that the postal clerk who was, before the war, receiving \$50 per month, now gets the sum of \$30.00 or less. If a man was getting \$100.00 he is now getting less than \$60.00.

This association has always maintained that the lower paid clerks should not be required to work upon M. O. and Registration duties. From one source or another, we are constantly having the wisdom of such a regulation brought forcibly home to us. To have men earning what most outside people consider less than a living wage, employed upon responsible duties in the departments mentioned or similar work, is neither fair to the Government, the clerks themselves or to the whole office staff.

Brandon is to the fore in deciding about convention delegates. Other offices would, in many cases, do well to follow such an example.

In a very recent issue we had notes from Victoria, B.C. In this issue we have notes from Halifax, N.S.

The grand chain is now from end to end of the country and there is a link at almost every city worth while. Our next business must be, then, to strengthen that chain so that anything can be done with it by its owners and so that it can withstand any strain placed upon it by its enemies. To do this, we must strengthen each and every link, by so doing the whole is made stronger. Refuse to allow your link to be the weak one.

Any matter believed to be worthy of the attention of the Convention and which it is thought would benefit the postal clerks generally or which would promote the efficiency of our organization should be communicated to the General Secretary, Box 642, Winnipeg, with as little delay as possible.

In this issue the Secretary-Treasurer deals with the question of per capita tax in detail.

All branches would do well to take his advice and study this important question thoughtfully and thoroughly. Boiled down to a few words, it would seem to amount to this. Which is preferable, a small tax and each branch pay their own Convention expenses or a larger tax and the travelling expenses to be borne from the headquarters' funds? It is likely that, at first sight, branches with a membership of about 100 will say that there is little or no difference; branches with a larger membership may say that they prefer the smaller per capita tax and the smaller branches will probably figure the larger tax more advantageous. However, there is but one way in which to look at such a question as this, viz., not in terms of branches but in terms of the whole. Which will be the most advantageous system to the Postal Clerks' Association of the Dominion of Canada?

In the near future, our branches will be required to select their representatives for the coming Convention. Members have it in their hands to make or mar their branch's usefulness at the important conference in July. It is in the branches' power to see that this organization gets a good or a bad Convention. In appointing your delegate or delegates you yourselves decide upon what opinion your fellow branches shall hold of your own branch. For such reasons, it is very essential that branches go about the election of their representatives in a very cautious and thoughtful manner. Personalities and "staffs" have no place in such elections. Your best advocate coupled with a broad-minded thinker is the man that is wanted. Send your best men irrespective of any minor petty reasons.

BRANCH NOTES.

Halifax.

The first meeting at which we organized was very well attended and a most enthusiastic affair. The gathering was held on Sunday, March 4th, and the following officers were elected: President, R. W. Gibson; Vice-President, H. E. Hope; Secretary, C. W. Hire; Treasurer, J. H. Sullivan.

Brandon.

A well attended meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27th. It was decided that this branch be represented by a delegate at the forthcoming Convention to be held in Winnipeg.

Appreciation was expressed by all the members for the efforts put forth by the delegation who went to Ottawa and hopes that their labors will not have been in vain, and judging from the fact that Toronto has joined our association, the efforts put forward by them in that city have met with

success. The delegates are asked to please accept the thanks of this branch for the earnest work they did on our behalf and all postal clerks generally.

Another of our members, Mr. W. G. Smith, has offered his services and been accepted in defence of King and Country and enlisted with the 181st, stationed in this city. He leaves us with our united best wishes for a speedy and safe return. A letter has been received by the secretary from one of our members overseas, Pte. R. A. Goodman, who is stationed at the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital, Taplow, England. He speaks of the "Postal Journal," which he and the other boys are very glad to get, and wishes the Association continued success.

Prince Albert.

We are wondering how many semi-office delegates will turn out for the Convention. We hope considerably more than last year. It should surely be easier this year in view of distance for the Eastern offices to put in an appearance. Ours is ready, war bonus or no war bonus.

The recent licking inflicted on our whist club by the local farmers was returned recently. In the first match they plowed deep, etc., etc., but they returned to their home-steads this time, duly beaten, with the stamp of good play, they are now posted in their proper category.

"Hugh" wishes to announce at the earliest moment that "flat feet" was the cause of his recent downfall before the medical board. We did not wish to imply otherwise, Hugh; sorry, old chap.

After a long period of deep thought, Papa Sinclair suggests that our "back pay" would be acceptable in war certificates. Brains!!!

"Bob" cannot understand how "Pauly" came to "Sing Him to Sleep" recently. It was a case of the survival of the fittest.

"Our" orchestra is 'sitting.' We are dreading the hatching period. We would suggest to "Dock" the danger of toying with misfortune,—leave it alone, Dock, and keep to the fiddle.

Calgary.

It is with deep regret and concern that we again lose our esteemed fell worker and senior clerk, Mr. E. B. Elson. We understand that he intends trying a cure upon an Eastern farm and the entire staff without an exception will wish him better health than he has had recently.

We have, since our last notes, three of our old fellow workers and association members back with us. One from the trenches in France, one from England, and one, who, unfortunately, was unable to get further than Winnipeg. The first mentioned, 'Doc'

Nicholls, enlisted and left us at the very outbreak of war and became a member of the famous 10th. He was wounded at St. Julien and has been in hospital for 19 months. He is glad to be with us again, but no better pleased than we are to have him. Our member from England is W. W. Brown, who has been invalided home, but expects to be working with us very shortly. We can do with you, Billy.

Regina.

No more interesting event has occurred in the annals of this branch than the journey to Moose Jaw of about 25 of our members to be the guests of Moose Jaw branch on Wednesday, March 28, 1917.

Upon arrival at Moose Jaw, at 4 p.m., we were met by Mr. Bell, and proceeded to the post office and introduced to the Asst. P.M. and the Moose Jaw members on duty.

The spacious, well ventilated office, coupled with the Asst. P.M.'s genial disposition, was admired by all.

At 5 p.m., at the invitation of our host, a number of the boys took in a picture show, and a very pleasant hour was spent in that manner; others took a walk around the city to see the sights.

Two of our number at least had this lone hour booked; one Harry Selby was officially reported missing, and treasurer Joe Calhoun was observed travelling hurriedly in a certain direction carrying, a small brown paper parcel, box shape, which, without examination, of course, appeared to be sweetmeat, supposedly for some fair one.

At 6 p.m. a joint meeting was held in the parlor of the Brunswick Hotel, at which the Regina boys became acquainted and here President Gardner described his trip to Ottawa and the future of the association was discussed generally. After the meeting a banquet was provided and we all partook of a sumptuous repast.

A number of toasts were down on the programme, but owing to the late hour the majority of Regina members could not stay and were bidden farewell as they departed on the 10 p.m. train.

Six noble warriors defied their wives and did stay behind and had the pleasure of speaking to various toasts.

President Gardner spoke to the toast "Our Association," and was listened to with rapt attention as he declared "that good associationalists are always good clerks."

Inspector McKinnon and Postmaster Smith were also honored guests and spoke expressing themselves in a fitting manner.

Several returned soldiers were present, and those of us who were privileged to hear the story of one returned as he graphically described the heroism of two Moose Jaw boys under fire in France will not forget the picture he painted on the canvas of our imagination.

Visits such as this, with the opportunity for inter-change of views, as well as its fraternal and social aspect, cements more cordially the neighborly relationship that should exist between branch and branch, and to Moose Jaw branch we are grateful for the honor they bestowed upon us and hope that in the near future arrangements can be made for a return visit to Regina, so that we can reciprocate the welcome we received in Moose Jaw.

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Organization.—"When postal employees learn that they must work out their own salvation through organization instead of depending upon the favors of the P. O. Department, then, and not until then, they will secure laws insuring stability. But there is no easy way. Freedom and rights come as the result of organization and struggle. They can be maintained only through organization, eternal vigilance and preparedness for every emergency."—*Railway Mail.*

This is not the only place.—"One of the acknowledged principles for efficient management is to stimulate employees of the P. O. Dept. by hope of promotion. Napoleon said, in a figure of speech, that every private in his army carried in a knapsack a marshal's baton in blank, ready to be filled out and signed. Another acknowledged principle of efficiency is to employ experts in managerial positions. What is the situation in the P. O. Department! Instead of appointing postmasters by promotion from those who have shown expert knowledge in the lower ranks, the positions are filled by outsiders. These are outsiders and are usually either politicians or broken-down failures in business whom some influential politicians desire to foist upon the United States for support, and almost never, when appointed, do they know anything—and seldom learn during their incumbency—much about the intricate postal service. I say intricate because it is far more intricate mechanism than is usually supposed.—*The Hon. R. H. Dana, President of the National Civil Service Reform League. From the "Union Postal Clerk."*

A SHORT RETROSPECTION.

We expect that our year which will end next July will practically see the end of our active External Organization. To-day, we have branches firmly established in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Moose

Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Fort William, Brantford, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Kingston, St. Thomas, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fredericton, Moncton, Sydney and Halifax. The few remaining offices are in the capable care of our Organizing Secretary, so that, in future years, external organizing will only be necessary as new city or semi-staff offices are established. Each can be taken care of as it springs up. Surely there is no reason for pessimism in our ranks. In four years we have founded and placed on a firm basis a coast to coast association recognized and admitted to be the liveliest Civil Service organization in the Dominion. Apart from any other accomplishments, this is no mean one. While we have no desire or reason to brag about this feat, nor wish to encourage our members to do so, yet we believe it would be well for our members to keep this fact in front of them and to take a reasonable pride in the same. At least it is worthy of an optimistic outlook upon the future. Members constantly ask, "What has been done." Let us suppose, for a moment, that outside of the above mentioned, nothing had been done. Did you ever hear of an army going to war before it was recruited! And yet it is something such as that, that some of our pessimistic members seem to think, at times, should take place. And, after an army is recruited, it must be trained; in other words—educated. This is "Internal Organizing," a branch of our work which should have a premier place in our thoughts to-day. Our army is recruited or practically so and our greatest need is training—education—in association ideas and principles. We shall never be educated to the required standard until every member realizes the power which automatically comes with a united body of postal clerks throughout the country. We must have every man a worker, every man an enthusiast, every man seeing all questions affecting his daily occupation from the point of view of "postal clerks," not from the viewpoint of "Number One." In the meantime, we go marching along, a gain here, a set-back there. When we figure that we have been but sparsely recruited and very barely trained, we honestly believe that we have, as an association, done remarkably well during our short existence. For all that the past is as nothing to what the next four years should have in store for us, provided we grasp our opportunities. We need every brain and every dollar we can get. No institution can be run without intelligence and finance. You cannot get results with nothing. Organize internally, put heart and life into the cause. Don't be a grouch, be a worker, be an optimist.

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