

THE CIVILIAN

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THE DOMINION ARCHIVES.

The Branch of the Public Service that Keeps the Records of Canada's Life and Growth.

(2nd Instalment.)

The Acquisition of Archives.

The administration of the Archives may be considered under the acquisition and utilization of records. The acquisition of Archives depends on conditions peculiar to each particular state. For Canada there are three chief sources from which public documents may be obtained—the public departments of France, of Great Britain, and the federal departments of Canada. The complicated character of the organization of the system of colonial governments of France has resulted in the division of the colonial records among several of the departments. This has increased the difficulties of locating the records relating to Canada. While the British public offices may not contain the abundance of material found in France, their records are in such form as to make them more readily accessible. The transcribing of records is of necessity a slow and tedious process. The limited space available for copyists and the restrictions regarding office hours have not relieved the situation. It would seem that it is in the photographic process that assistance must be sought. At present, the chief objections to the use of photography for transcription arise from the dangers involved in the use of chemicals for the process of developing and from the absence of a photographic

paper which is suitable for a permanent record. In spite of these imperfections, it is proposed to employ photography to facilitate the work of transcription. Photographic copies can be made of the records in Paris and in London and from these copies, transcripts can be made in the offices of the Archives at Ottawa. A larger and a more competent staff can be employed than would be possible in Europe and the work can be done under more favourable conditions than at present.

The acquisition of public records from the various departments of the federal government is at present regulated by an Order in Council of 1903 which directed that documents in the public departments, prior to 1867, and which were not required for the current business of the office should be transferred to the custody of the Archivist. In many cases the Canadian departments are very jealous of their records but the public interest demands that the public records should be preserved in a place where their safety is guaranteed.

From the standpoint of historical value the private and semi-official correspondence of the men who have been active in the public life of the country is of greater importance than the official records. An attempt is being made to secure the correspondence of the various Canadian

governors. Already the papers of General Murray, of Lord Durham, of Sir Charles Bagot and of Lord Elgin have been acquired. In this connection too much cannot be said in praise of the public spirit manifested by the representatives of the families of the early governors in placing at the disposal of the Canadian people the valuable records of their ancestors. They have come to regard themselves not as the owners of these documents but rather as the custodians, holding them for the benefit of the colony and the Empire which their family served. Conditions in Canada in this respect are different. Her youth and the democratic spirit inevitable to a colonial society has not permitted the development of magnificent family traditions based on long records of public service. The preservation of family papers cannot be viewed in the same light as it is in Britain. Nevertheless, the Archives has been fortunate in securing such private collections as the Neilson papers, the Rolph papers, the Clause papers and the Askin papers.

The Utilization of Archives.

Archives may be used in conducting current business as the record of past transactions, or they may be consulted by the historian in his endeavour to interpret the life of the past. A command of their contents is necessary before records can be used for one purpose or the other. The preparation of adequate indexes therefore becomes a matter of great importance. The Canadian Archives is attempting the preparation of two indexes, the one, which is not to be published, a minute detailed key to the contents of the records for the purpose of aiding investigations conducted within the office, the other, which is to be published, a general

guide designed to indicate to the students the extent and character of the material on various historical subjects. Unfortunately the preparation of indexes has not kept pace with the rapid accumulation of records.

Nevertheless the records in the Archives have proved of inestimable value in determining rights to property both public and private. The interpretation of treaties would be impossible without reference to the correspondence connected with their formation. In the determination of boundary lines, water-courses and other matters of international interest, both the documents and the maps have afforded valuable assistance. Similarly, in case of private litigation, resort is continually being made to the records in the Archives to establish the validity and extent of claims to property.

But it is for the purpose of historical research that most frequent use is made of the Dominion Archives. It has been the policy of the Department not only to permit students to have access to the documents but, as far as possible, to publish faithful copies of the texts of the more important series of documents. The publication of annual calendars has been discontinued for the reason that in many cases the documents calendared had not been transcribed by the Archives, and in others, calendars could not be made of all the documents constituting the series. Under the present policy two classes of reports are issued—the Annual Report of the Dominion Archivist and special Publications of the Archives. The annual report, to a large degree, fulfills the purpose served by the former calendars in that it gives a summary of all the material secured by the Archives during the period which it covers. In the special publi-

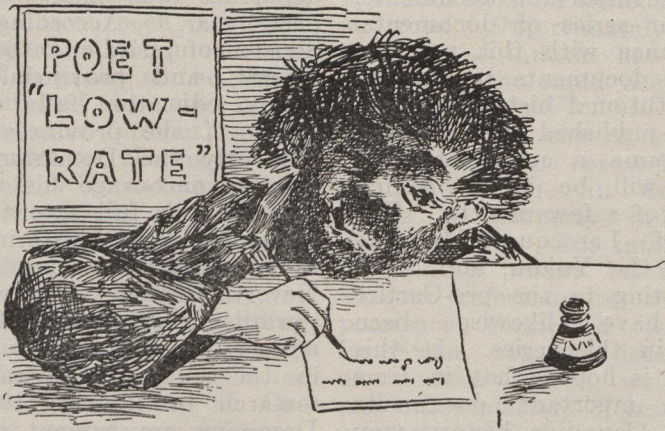
cations of the Archives the text is given of important documents, journals, or series of documents. In accordance with this policy a volume of documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada was published in 1907. A second volume, a continuation of the first, will be issued during the course of a few months. The Journal of Larocque, Murray's Journal of the Yukon, and documents relating to the pre-Cartier voyages have likewise been published in this series. In this manner it is hoped that in time the more important documents relating to Canadian history may be made accessible not only to students but to the general public throughout the Dominion.

The work of publication has acted as a powerful stimulant to the pursuit of historical research. Students and authors have realized that the history of Canada requires to be rewritten in the light of the original sources and in consequence have availed themselves of the records in the Archives. Every encouragement possible has been given to historical research at the Archives Building. The need has not arisen for the adoption of the stringent regulations regarding access to documents and hours for working which European Records' Offices have found necessary to enforce. The result has been that the Archives is developing into the Mecca of the students of Canadian History.

As much assistance as possible is rendered students who are unable to come to Ottawa to consult the original sources. Searches are made and, where conditions require it, photographic copies of documents are furnished to enquirers. In this respect photography has been of great value in combining expedition with accuracy of transcription.

For further encouragement of

historical research, an important departure was made during the past year. According to the division of jurisdiction between the federal and provincial governments, education falls within the sphere of the provinces and consequently the Dominion was unable to encourage historical education to the full extent which its possession of rich historical records would otherwise have permitted. Nevertheless a step was taken towards bringing into more intimate relation the study of history in the universities and original research in the Archives. The Dominion government established scholarships of the value of fifty dollars per month for students nominated by each of the Canadian Universities who should spend a part of the summer vacation in conducting historical studies at the Dominion Archives. In the selection of a subject the previous training of the students and the prospect of pursuing further research were important considerations. The character of the material relating to the subject was discussed with the student and directions were given regarding the use of the various classes of sources. The students were then left, as much as possible, to rely on their own resources. Seven men spent the summer at the Archives and the results of their research have amply justified the experiment. Through its publications, through its replies to enquiries, through its connection with authors and through its contact with the educational institutions of the Dominion, the Canadian Archives is endeavouring to disseminate the information which its records contain and, by turning a clearer light on the conflicts, the failures and the achievements of yesterday, to make some contribution to the solution of the national problems of to-day and to-morrow.



CONSCIOUSNESS

By the Poet "Low-Rate."

I had a fellow in my yard who always feared he'd work too hard,
 He wouldn't fetch my wife a pail of water or go get the mail,
 He wouldn't shine a pair of boots or take old Dobbin's morning oats
 Out to the barn across the lot, or kill a chicken for the pot.
 He lay around and smoked his pipe—that chap's a very common type.
 He'd put his feet upon a stool—or butt right in and play the fool
 When other fellows wished to work, so one day I got out my dirk
 And chased him all across the farm and pinned him neatly in the arm.
 Then unto him I spake like this—so not a single word he'd miss:
 "See here, young man, you can't stay here to smoke your pipe and drink your
 beer,

You seem to be afraid of work, and never willingly will jerk
 Your jacket off and start to dig—you are as lazy as a pig.
 Too many willing fellows would be glad to know they only could
 Usurp your place, and draw your pay,—yet you fool all your time away.
 You are a sort of soft-shelled goose, so draw your time and then vamoose.
 I know a chap named Charlie Hood who wants to saw up all my wood,
 And feed my stock and milk my cows and work with half a dozen plows,
 And weed my 'taters in the field, and dig them up and have them peeled,
 And mend my rake and make my pants, and kill potato bugs and ants.
 He's very willing and will do just anything I want him to—
 He's like a horse for work—his pace is very swift—he's got your place.
 So now skidoo and vanish, please, before your brains begin to freeze.
 You can't succeed and watch the clock—instead of watering the stock—
 You're worse than naught I do declare—you won't be wanted anywhere.
 If you would make life sweet and bright you have to work with all your might,
 Your boss will then increase your pay to 'round about three seads per day,
 And tend you when you're sick and sore—and let you wed his mother-in-law."

Lines Written in a Railway Mail Car.

(With apologies to Gray.)

By *Jack Cadden.*

The last "highball" proclaims the parting
day,
The dusty train winds slowly o'er the lea,
Our engine yardward puffs its noisy way,
And leaves the car to darkness and to
me.

Now fades the maze of spur-tracks from the
sight,
And o'er the yards a solemn stillness
falls;
Save where the "car-taps" vex the ears of
Night,
And fitful laughter wakes the distant
stalls.

Or where, from yonder side-door Pullman's
shade,
Some battered boo does of his woes com-
plain,
To such as, strolling near his rude arcade,
Molest his transient, solitary reign.

On yonder wellworn couch, in days of old,
(Whilst up their spines the chills of win-
ter crept),
Each with his dusty blanket round him
rolled,
The rude forefathers of the service slept.

The sneezy call of smoke-beclouded Morn,
The railroad lingo of the near-by sheds,
The engine, vibrant with a strength new-
born,
No more shall rouse them from their
lowly beds.

For them no more the reeking oilstoves
burn,
Or dull assistants ply their daily care,
No payday "pikers" wait the sport's re-
turn,
Nor hang around, his envied cheque to
share.

Oft did the locksack to their efforts yield,
Their strenuous labors many a "rush" has
broke;
How cheerfully did they the datestamp
wield,
How rang the car beneath each ancient
joke!

Let not Ambition mock their useful drill,
Nor Irony rehearse the "bulls" they
made;
Let not Derision with her poison fill
The chequered annals of the Old Brigade.

Perhaps upon yon dusty couch reclined
The wearied makings of a great Lemieux,
Whose daily round of humble toil confined
Some high ambition that we never knew.

But Knowledge to their eyes her monthly
page,
Rich with each change of Time did oft
unfold;
Whilst clinging Want enticed their noble
rage,
And sapped the bulky substance of their
"roll."

Far from the Iron Trail's o'er-noisy strife,
The bonds of Duty never let them stray;
No strong Association then was rife,
To hang the star of Hope along their
way.

The applause of stern officials to command,
Their threats of dread suspension to
despise;
Before the "ease" full-confident to stand,
And read "commended" in their chief-
tain's eyes,

Their lot forbade,—and ye who toil to-day
Think not the primrose path was their's
to tread;
From cheque to cheque they filled, inglor-
iously,
The two weeks' lease of life that stretch-
ed ahead.

No further seek their failings to disclose,
Nor turn our Fancy where they used to
roam;
A little time could we, with profit, use,
To nurse the "grief" that lingers nearer
home.

Typewriting Record.

Another world's record was made last week, according to an official of the international typewriting contest held in New York, under the auspices of the Annual Business Show, when Miss Margaret B. Owen made a net average of 125 words a minute for sixty consecutive minutes. Miss Owen's total was 7,925 words. She made eighty-six errors, and was penalized five words for each error.

THE CIVILIAN

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P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, Nov. 28, 1913

"The law pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability should be the standard of appointment and promotion, rather than service rendered to a political party."

* * *

"Entrance to the civil service should be at the bottom, and the custom of securing men from outside the ranks and placing them ahead of old employees should be discouraged, and only resorted to when public interest demands. Civil service protects employees in their positions, but it holds them there in stagnation unless a method be found to not only secure the time of its employees, but to stimulate and reward their ambition."

PROMOTION.

In the last issue of *The Civilian* attention was called to the vivid and compelling word of Sir George Murray's report when he speaks of a "flow of promotion" as necessary to the proper life of the civil service. Just as sure as human nature remains what it is and the civil service of Canada goes on with its work, just so sure is it that this word "flow of promotion" will be carried into effect in the operation of the service.

Causes of grievance and difficulty are numerous enough in the very nature of things; the bringing in of artificial difficulties cannot go on for very long without creating friction which will stop the whole machine or completely spoil its work.

Civil servants are like other folks. They have among them a certain number of people of special ability and a certain number who are misfits and not sufficiently useful to make them worth while, but the great majority have about average qualifications.

Take the average man and give him training and you improve him for the work to be done. Just how it comes, nobody, not even the "efficiency engineers," have ever quite explained, but the fact is that a man is fitted in as part of the machine, getting not merely a training but what, for want of a better word may be called a wearing that makes for the efficiency of the whole staff of which he is a member.

This means that, as the result of this training and wearing, the man does more work and better work for the Dominion of Canada whose servant he is; and that means, in turn, unless scandalous injustice is to be made the law, that the man must be given better pay and still more work to do. In other words this person, this common everyday civil servant, has a right, as a matter of plain "square deal" justice, to be promoted both in his service and in his re-

ward. If this promotion does not come, the fault is not his.

Let those who have undertaken the work of directing this man's operations see to that. To them go the honors, the emoluments, and all the gains of leadership; why should they enjoy these gains while not furnishing the fruits? There are difficulties in the way, of course; there are impossibilities in the way, of course; but, if these are to be recognized, why not recognize them at first, and save all that is paid for a leadership that does not lead but can only make excuses?

To deny promotion to the average man means the multiplication of grievances, as already suggested, and these grievances are all the more certain in the end to elog the whole mechanism because they are protests against real injustice.

It will not do to plead that "everybody cannot be promoted." In the sense in which that expression is meant to be understood by those who use it, it is not true. There are some people, of course, who cannot be promoted, the misfits and the incompetent ones. But their case has nothing to do with the whole service. It might as well be said that a whole river does not flow onward because on a curving shore below a rapid there is a perceptible backward current. In the sense in which the word is intended to be understood everybody can be promoted, and must be promoted,—if the service is to be maintained at perfect efficiency the current of promotion must flow on.

How to allow for the more rapid advancement of those specially qualified; how to deal with those whom it is found impossible to trust with increasingly onerous duties, — these are special questions and need special attention. But the fact remains that if there is not the flow of promotion of which Sir George Murray speaks, the need is thereby proven of a change of policy or a change of leadership in the service.

ONE—AND OTHERS.

The meeting of the Ottawa association brought into clear sight, as such meetings are pretty sure to do, the imperative necessity of united action.

Again and again in the discussion, grievances were brought up which had either been brooded over alone by one of the sufferers or had been discussed only with those whose sympathies were already enlisted, and whose participation brought only heat and not light to the consideration of the subject. A first-class grievance such a matter was pretty sure to be by the time it was brought to the attention of the association, and some expression of surprise if not irritation was quite natural when attention was called to the fact that so clear a grievance had not commanded the attention of the association officers.

But practically in every case it was shown that the continuance of the wrong was not due to inattention on the part of the officers or to any desire to slight those who suffered from that wrong, but to complexities and difficulties which could not at once be straightened out. To adjust the difficulty in the only way suggested by those who made the complaint might be to do wrong to twenty in order to set right the affairs of two. Or some established rule of administration utterly beyond the power of the association to affect might be the real difficulty, and its change or removal a matter involving the patient labor of years.

In every such case, that which appeared most clearly from the discussion was that the civil service is essentially one, and that united action is necessary for the settlement of difficulties. And another point—which is really the same but a little different in appearance—is that united action depends upon fair and reasonable discussion of all problems in the light of that good old motto of de-

mocracy, "an injury to one is the concern of all." On the one hand no hole-and-corner discussion should work up a false sense of grievance; and on the other hand no member of the association should be allowed to feel that his interests are being

subordinated to those of his fellow-members however numerous. The problem is the same problem that faces organizations of every kind, and the only solution is in open discussion carried on in a spirit of justice and mutual consideration.

C. S. SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

Financial Statement, 1912-13.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Interest on deposits	\$128 58	By Balance, Oct. 31st, 1912..	\$152 98
Expenses	318 20	Interest earned	770 35
Dividends to shareholders	266 57		
Transferred to Reserve Fund	64 71		
Transferred to Provident Fund	32 36		
Surplus, Oct. 31st, 1913.	112 91		
	<u>\$923 33</u>		<u>\$923 33</u>

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31st, 1913.

<i>Assets.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Loans	\$9,264 00	Shares	\$6,085 11
Interest due and accrued	109 48	Deposits	2,947 12
Cash in Bank	495 09	Dividend No. 5	266 57
		Reserve Fund	304 57
		Provident Fund	152 29
		Surplus, Oct. 31st, 1913	112 91
	<u>\$9,868 57</u>		<u>\$9,868 57</u>

CASH STATEMENT.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash bal., Oct. 31st, 1912	\$ 80 06	Shares withdrawn	\$ 786 50
Received for shares.	1,183 50	Deposits withdrawn	4,006 84
Received on deposit	4,009 11	Loans made	10,167 25
Loans repaid	9,776 91	Expenses	318 55
Interest on loans	724 65	Cash bal., Oct. 31st, 1913	495 09
	<u>\$15,774 23</u>		<u>\$15,774 23</u>

DETAILS OF EXPENSES.

Printing and Stationery	\$ 33 20
Guarantee Bond	5 00
Rent of Vault	5 00
Salary—F. S. James	200 00
Salary—H. LeB. Ross	75 00
Interest on overdraft	35
	<u>\$318 55</u>

Audited.

A. H. BROWN.
G. D. FINLAYSON.
P. A. GAY.

The Inferno of Political Patronage.

THE FICTITIOUS AND THE REAL.

The Fictitious.

Now it so befell that during the reign of Wood-Row a certain man was siezed with a great yearning to serve the multitude by holding down a Public Job.

So he said unto himself, I will sit at the feet of the scribes and become learned in the laws, that I may thus insure myself a place even among those in authority.

And after many months he set forth unto the temple of the law and took the examination for the Civil Service.

And he was not found wanting in wisdom, and passed the same, even with great honour.

But though he tarried many years through the springtime and the harvest, and sought without ceasing, the Job came not, and he was weary within himself and sore distressed withal.

And one who knew him was moved to sore compassion and spake unto him, saying, Thou art a worthy man, and entitled to a Fat Job. Get thee unto the governor and tell him thy desires.

And he betook himself unto the governor.

But the governor laughed with exceeding mirth, saying,

I know thee not. What hast thou ever done for the Party?

Whereupon one who knew the game condoled with him, saying, Thou art a fool. Thou hadst saved thyself much sorrow if thou hadst Seen the Boss, even in the beginning.

And he went unto the Boss. And the Boss spake unto him thus:

Give me ten talents for the Slush Fund and hump thyself to elect one called Mike Murphy in the Eighth Ward, and thou shalt have thy reward.

And he went out and did even as he bade him.

And behold, after that the ticket was elected, and he that was Boss was faithful unto his vow, and gave him a Place even at his right hand.

And he that had long sought sorrowing said within himself,

Verily, much learning is well, but he that would land a Public Job must first Deliver the Goods. Selah.—*Judge.*

The Real.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:—

“Abandon hope all ye that enter here” might well be written over the portals of the Outside Division of the Civil Service, unless of course that is, that one has a good pull with the local political potentate, in which event the complexion of one’s case is completely altered. Officers who have given years of unselfish and upright endeavour, seeking at all times to do that which is in the best and highest interests of the service are rewarded under the present system of party patronage, how? By recognition and well earned reward? Nay, ’twere foolish to think of obtaining even recognition of one’s just rights. They are rewarded by seeing the nominees of party hacks placed over them both as regards to position and pay. Often these same appointees are devoid of even a rudimentary education. Imagine the feelings of amazement and surprise visitors and newcomers to this country must experience upon coming in contact at the border with immigration and customs officers, ignorant of the first simple rules of polite usage and having a totally inadequate education.

One man who received an appointment as an immigration inspector, not a great distance from Winnipeg, upon being shown his new duties was found to be quite unable to either read or write and upon finding out that he would have various written reports to make out, decided to resign forthwith. That

such a man was able to obtain an appointment at all only too clearly shows the rottenness of the present system of party control.

With all due respect to that useful and necessary class that fills the ranks of our city scavenging departments, it is at the same time scarcely from this class that the ranks of the Civil Service should be recruited, however, great their usefulness may be at election times. No head of a commercial house in need of a book-keeper or an accountant would engage a teamster or logger to fill the position, just because of his political activities, and yet why should the country's business be run on other than business lines?

Another phase of this wretched system is that officers of several years of satisfactory service are unable to obtain permanent appointments while newly appointed men have been and are being placed on the permanent list either from the start or very soon after and this together with equal and in many instances at an increased rate of pay. This is not only extremely discouraging but also manifestly unfair. That the men in these services, so treated, have not protested openly and loudly is creditable neither to their courage or their patriotism.

However, the stand taken by *The Civilian* is well worthy of the greatest support, forming as it does the one ray of hope towards some change, some day. And may the powers that be grant that it will be soon.

I am hopefully,

JOB OF THE "OUTSIDE."

Vancouver, Oct. 6th, 1913.

SERVED UNDER ALL THE PREMIERS.

The *British Columbian* has this comment regarding Mr. C. M. Macdonald, who, as announced in *The Civilian* a fortnight ago, has been appointed agent for the Department of Public Works for British Columbia:

In 1875, under the regime of Premier Alexander MacKenzie, Mr. Macdonald entered the civil service in a junior capacity in Victoria. Since then he has seen Premiers Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Abbott, Sir John Thompson, Sir MacKenzie Bowell, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and last, Mr. R. L. Borden, succeed to office. Through it all Mr. Macdonald continues to keep calm. Premiers may come and premiers may go, but, like Tennyson's Brook, Mr. Macdonald goes on forever, and he smiles through his glasses like a man who has been only twenty years in the service instead of nearly forty. All the same, what he does not know about the Dominion Public Works Department in British Columbia is not the knowledge possessed by any other man.

ASK COMMISSION FOR OUTSIDE CIVIL OTTAWA SERVICE.

Members of Parliament for the city of Ottawa have strongly suggested to the Government that the outside service in this city be placed in control of a commission, and it is very likely that the system may be given a trial. If it works out satisfactorily it would be extended to other centres.

The patronage system in Ottawa is peculiarly vexatious to the members regardless of whichever party is in power. Since the inside service was placed under a commission, and admission to it made subject to competitive examination, the situation from the standpoint of the local members has improved materially, but there are still hundreds of positions, mechanical, clerical, and employing tradesmen of all sorts, for which the number of applications trebles the requirements. The Government printing bureau is an instance.

The Ottawa members, Messrs. Frupp and Chabot, are favorable to appointments on the basis of physical and technical fitness, and think that in Ottawa at least the outside service should be directed by a commission.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

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VAGRANT ON TOUR.

II.

At Gananoque we attended a performance in the local theatre which was most creditable to the little town.

It consisted of a rendition of our old friend "Alice in Wonderland," and the performers were entirely children from the local schools, including the high school. They ranged in age from little tots of five to big boys and girls of sixteen, or thereabouts. The building was packed to the doors—in fact, we secured the last two seats available, and enjoyed the performance immensely.

From Gananoque to Kingston is but 18 miles, but of course it had to rain the entire day. There is no roadhouse between these two points, the former one having been wiped out by Local Option. When our pedometer had registered nine miles—or half-way—we sought shelter at the farmhouse of Mr. James Wilson, and were most hospitably received and fed.

Starting out in the pouring rain, we arrived at the Limestone City about five p.m. Crossing the bridge from Barryfield we experienced a perfect deluge, but notwithstanding this we observed many of the cadets of the Royal Military College indulging in an afternoon run, preparatory to the football match of the next day against McGill.

One of our regrets was that the weather did not admit of a visit to our old Alma Mater, Queen's University, now much enlarged and beautified since our college days.

Next morning, bright and early, we started for Napanee, twenty-four miles distant. It was Saturday, and we thought the stream of farmers' wagons coming into the city would never end. There seemed to be hundreds of them. At noon we halted at Odessa, and enjoyed a good dinner with mine host Sproule. Then on to Napanee. The roads were improving all the time. In some places there were toll roads; in others none. It rained during the night, so on the advice of local savants we took to the railway track next morning on the long jump to Shannonville. From that point to Belleville, we tried the highway, which, while muddy, was far less tiring than the sleepers. We had looked forward from the start to the comforts we should experience at the far-famed Quinte House, which is a little King Edward, or Chateau Laurier. The comforts were there in truth, but our enjoyment of them was seriously interfered with by the non-receipt of our valises. The express company did not deliver on Sunday, we were told. So there was nothing to it but to enter the swell dining room of

the Quinter, accompanied by a large modicum of mud, together with unshaven faces, dirty collars and old water-soaked clothes.

We are not particularly susceptible, but the bevy of sweet-faced waitresses, in neat black uniforms, and shod with soft-soled shoes, was a treat. "Vivat Quinte!"

Monday opened bright and clear and we were favoured with the best piece of road of our trip, from Belleville to Trenton, 14 miles. At this enterprising little town, where we tarried for dinner, I found it necessary to visit a cobbler. He was a canny Scot. On seeing my boots he exclaimed: "Ye'll nae be ganging to Toronto in yon tooth picks."

I admitted that I had found to my sorrow that the boots were somewhat narrow for long distance walking.



"Vagrants" leaving Whitby on last day's journey; 60 miles from Toronto; 254 from Ottawa."

My Scotch friend continued, "I ken the time I saw Weston walking. It was in Glaisgy, about 35 years back. He was a little fellow, like you, and mon, he was ugly."

I did not know how much of the comparison he meant to apply to myself, but let it go at that.

"On to Colborne" was the cry. The distance was variously estimated at from 14 to 18 miles, and well it might be, as Colborne is about the most long drawn out village I have ever visited. After reaching the first lamp post and walking for half an hour, I dropped into a shop and inquired for our hotel. We were informed that it was "just a mile," and a long mile it proved.

I think there must have been several rival pioneers in the founding of Colborne, each trying to "locate" the town around his particular bailiwick.

Here we began to see apples, and continued to see apples all the way to To-



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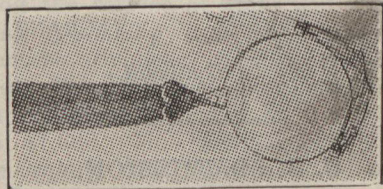
ronto. Orchards to the right and left of us. Rows of barrels, stacked up ready for the shipping waggons; warehouses jammed to the roof; box cars filled to the doors; chiefly for the old country market. A local dealer informed us that the season had been a good one, and prices on the London market were ruling high.

The desire to own an orchard filled my breast, when I heard of farmers raising 1,500 barrels and getting \$3.50 apiece for them. (Better than signing a book at nine o'clock and two every day for life in order to secure a mere ticket; eh, what?)

We delayed our departure from Colborne for a couple of hours for the rain to cease. During a temporary lull we took the G.T.R. track for Port Hope, 24 miles distant. From this point—in fact from Napanee—there are three railway tracks in sight of each other, viz., the old G.T.R., the new C.N.R., now running regular trains from Toronto to Napanee; and the C.P.R., not yet open. In some places the roads did not seem more than twenty feet apart. The plethora of railways, while no doubt a good thing, gave us cause for painful remembrances, as owing to confusion of express companies caused by the carelessness of our Colborne hotel-keeper (Local Option) we said good-bye to our suit cases there on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock and did not see them again until noon on Friday. “*Hinc illae lachrymae.*”

It may be regarded as childish, but I must confess that while I do not mind the rain and the mud during the day, I've reached the age when I enjoy—nay, crave—the material creature comforts of change of linen, dry socks, pyjamas,, slippers, razors, sponges, et ad infinitum.

Consequently we arrived the two following nights at Port Hope and Whitby, looking and feeling like tramps, and full of



From early times the monocle has had many supporters. England has been for years the stronghold of the monocle-wearer. That was because the Englishman realized the ease with which the monocle could be worn. So now, from the Beau Brummel of Victorian England, modern people have inherited the monocle and wear it as a fad decreed by the whim of Fashion. This is one of the season's most popular styles.

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wrath against our Colborne boniface. The number of times I phoned on the road about our grips is beyond my reckoning. We became well known before our arrival.

One pretty little telephone girl said to me, as soon as I entered her office, "Say, are you the guy what's been tearing your shirt about your valise? Well, the C.N.R.'s got 'em and won't give 'em to the G.T.; and the C.N.R. ain't got no station at Whitby, so they's gone on to Toronto and will come back by G.T.R. to Whitby after you've gone," and so it proved.

While stopping for a long, cold glass of cider, fresh from the mill, at Brighton, we conversed with a genial citizen.

After hearing our mission he said: "Well, I remember walking ten miles once. It was out in Colorady about 30 years ago. I was laid up for a couple of days afterwards."

When we told him we had hiked from Ottawa, about 200 miles—for *pleasure*—he went out and brought in the villagers to see us.

If there is any place in Canada which has finer or more picturesque residences than Cobourg, I have yet to see it. My only regret was that the films of my camera were exhausted before we reached the town. One might well imagine that he was at Newport or some other millionaire resort. While all the mansions were closed, caretakers could be observed pruning trees, burning up debris, etc. We had a couple of miles of wonderment and admiration. Our Yankee cousins certainly have made Cobourg famous. But we were due to Port Hope for supper, so merely tarried in the town to replenish our camera. It rained incessantly for the short trip to the Port, about seven miles. But we were soon in the shelter of the St. Lawrence Hotel—but in our wet clothes, and no valises in sight. More phoning to Colborne.

VAGRANT.

(To be Continued.)

C. S. COMMISSION.

The above commission has advertised in the Canada Gazette for applications for the following positions:

Correspondence clerk in the Railway Lands Branch, Interior Dept., salary \$1,300, and an engineer in the Marine Dept., salary \$1,600.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

The Story of an Importation.

A short time ago there was a very interesting display of goods in the window of the civil service store in Ottawa. These goods came from the Old Country, and were supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Manchester. They consisted of jams, toffee, flour, peas, biscuits, sauces, pickles, etc. The jams were manufactured by the Co-operative Wholesale Society in co-operative canneries, and the toffee was also made in a co-operative factory. The writer invested in a box of walnut toffee (5 lbs. for \$1), and, as is said of a famous Canadian confection, "the memory lingers." As a proof of their quality, the jams have a label which states that gold medals were won at the Paris Exhibition in 1908 and at the International Exhibition in 1909,—surely some achievement for a co-operative product. The manager of the store says that these jams can be purchased in England, ocean and rail carriage and duty paid, and sold in Ottawa for 20 cents a jar at the same profit that Canadian jam of a similar weight and quality, sold at 25 cents a jar, yields. An interesting little sidelight on the customs part of the transaction is that duty was levied on the containers of this fruit, the earthenware jar in which the fruit is sold.

The meeting of the Ottawa Co-operative Association, held in the Carnegie Library on the 12th instant, attracted ten of its membership, six of whom were directors. It may have been unfortunate that civil service meetings were held on two succeeding nights, as accounting for the small attendance. Or it may be that the proposed alterations in the by-laws were so satisfactory that the membership did not take the trouble to come out in large numbers to formally acquiesce in the amendments. How-

ever, the by-laws were satisfactorily fixed up after careful and earnest discussion, and the meeting then listened to the report of the auditors for the business of the two past quarters of the financial year. A discussion on co-operative propaganda in the service then followed.



The sales for the seven months of the present year which cover the quieter summer months, are \$27,952.49, as compared with \$27,791.87 for the same months in 1912, an increase of \$160.62.

The president of the C. S. Association of Ottawa has turned over to the secretary of the civil service store an enquiry from a civil servant in Saskatchewan asking information as to the organization of a co-operative store.

Mr. A. McNeill, who has been quite ill for several months past, and who is now on the way to recovery, has been obliged to resign as a director. In him the association loses the services of one of its charter directors, and of its first president. During his connection with the association as incorporator and president, he helped lay the splendid foundation upon which the Ottawa business now rests.

A Girl Telegraphist and the Heather.

"Here is a true little story of life under civilized bureaucracy—unfortunately, it is our particular corner of the system," says the "Daily Herald." "It happened in one of the largest telegraph-offices. A State slave-master, poetically described as a 'deputy-controller,' discovered a girl operator drawing the sweetness of a bunch of white heather into her senses. She had to sign a written confession of her crime, and promise never again to commit such a sin. It is by little things of this kind that social systems should be judged. All the mighty States in creation, with all their most complex machinery, must firmly be thrown on the dust-heap if they can stop a girl scenting white heather. We live for such rational pleasures—whether telegrams are despatched with punctuality is such a trifling matter," adds the "Daily Herald."

OTTAWA ASSOCIATION RE-ELECTS OFFICERS.

The annual convention of the officers, executive committee and advisory boards of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, on November 18, was decidedly the most satisfactory gathering of its sort yet held. While attendance had been strictly limited, by a ticket system, to those eligible to participate, the gathering was large and thoroughly representative. In fact, the issuing of tickets seemed to stimulate interest in the event.

In his opening remarks, President Paré briefly referred to the increase in the number of members and the lively interest displayed in all divisions and departments as sources of great comfort and encouragement to the executive.

The annual report was formally presented.

Though it had been pretty thoroughly debated at the quarterly meeting, a week earlier, it came in for further close consideration.

Under the topic of "Salaries," discussion developed desire on the part of some representatives for the payment of salaries fortnightly or semi-monthly. The proposition to subdivide Division II "B" at the \$1,200 point was again raised, and considered at length. It was argued that, under present regulations, men entering the service at \$800 and displaying special aptitude and ability cannot be advanced in salary more rapidly than \$50 per year unless they are promoted to the II "A" grade at \$1,600. This involves such a jump in salary that the action is seldom taken, and the valuable men either leave the service or suffer from apparent lack of appreciation on the part of their superiors. The Civil Service Commission has already made representations to the Government in this regard.

Rumors of the intention of the Government to increase the minimum salaries of the Second and Third Di-

visions were mentioned, but no actual information was available.

On the "Promotion" paragraph of the report there was a strong debate, and this paragraph alone of the whole report did not meet with general approval. The declaration of the executive in favor of the "Promotion Board" system was criticized and, after long discussion, the matter was referred to the new executive committee with instructions to make a full report at the next quarterly meeting.

The Third Division grievance came in for a thorough "re-hash," though little that was new in the way of information or opinion was brought out.

The whole debate was of a character to guide and inform the incoming committee as to general opinion throughout the service on the chief problems of the hour.

Treasurer O'Connor, in presenting his report on organization, referred to the excellent prospects for the new year. The office of the Conservation Commission, the Privy Council office, and the Department of Railways and Canals, which were not represented on the executive committee during the past year, have now been organized, while the Secretary of State's Department is soon to be added to the list also. Last year's gain of 300 members should be surpassed this year.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the officers who had worked so hard during the past year and had brought the civil service problems to such a precise statement for presentation to the Government, should be continued in office. It was agreed that it would be a great mistake to change the guiding hands at this critical period.

President Paré, vice-president R. H. Coats, secretary Walter Todd, and treasurer J. C. O'Connor were all re-elected by acclamation, no other nominations being offered. Mr. W. J. Lynch, I.S.O., was chosen unanimously for the junior vice-presidency.

The officers expressed desire to yield the cares and honors of office to new aspirants, but yielded to the force of general opinion and accepted the responsibility for another year.

With a fair show, the organization is prepared to serve the interests of the civil servants of Ottawa during the coming session of parliament in a better manner than has ever been possible before.

The financial and other reports of the association will appear in the next *Civilian*.

40 YEARS—

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Civil Service Federation of Canada.

CALL FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION DECEMBER 4 AND 5, 1913

By direction of the President, the Annual Convention of the Civil Service Federation is hereby called for Thursday and Friday, December 4 and 5, prox.

The Convention will open at the Civil Service Club Bank street, Ottawa, at 2.30 P.M., December 4. It is most important that all delegates be present for the opening proceedings, as these involve the reception of reports and the adoption of a line of action regarding representations to be made forthwith to the Government.

AGENDA.

It is hoped that definite information as to Government policy in the immediate future will be available for discussion. Should this not materialize, it is the more expedient that strong representations be made at this juncture to the Government as to the action desired by the service. Every organization should be represented, as in the opinion of your officers the present is a crucial moment.

It is urged that upon the receipt of this call you hold a special meeting of your organization for the purpose of bringing your membership to the highest strength. Will you also at this meeting read over the enclosed report of the last Convention. As you are aware the Naval question occupied almost the entire time of Parliament at its last session, and though the attention of the Government was at frequent intervals directed to the Civil Service situation no consideration of it was possible until the last few weeks. The situation is, therefore, practically unchanged since the last Convention. A series of resolutions on the various points brought up in the enclosed should be passed in order to facilitate discussion at the Convention and to strengthen the hands of the executive.

It is very necessary that the undersigned should be informed of the name of your delegate at the earliest possible moment and that you should at the same time submit the resolutions above referred to and per capita tax, (if unpaid) for the year 1912-13. (See Constitution, Article IV., Sec. 1).

[Signed by the Secretary-Treasurer under date of Nov. 21, 1913.]

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Editor Women's Column, *Civilian*:

In your issue of the 3rd October, 1913, you publish a long dissertation by "A Mere Women," whose sole argument seems to be that man is responsible for all the economic and social evils in existence to-day.

I should like to ask *The Civilian* if woman is such a different being from man that if placed in the same position as man is at present, she would redeem the world, or would the same economic laws, which govern man's actions, force woman to make the same mistakes as are being made to-day? Or would woman turn the world upside down, pull down everything, and start from the bottom again?

Man or woman cannot be blamed for present conditions, for both work together and both are responsible.

Then "A Mere Woman" would do away with motherhood and substitute therefor some electrical machine for the propagation of children. But what about after the child is born? The mother's time is fully occupied with the child and she is not *yet* in a position to devote her time to outside affairs. Will another machine be invented to take care of the child and teach it and rear it as the mothers are doing so well at present? In other words, shall we continue with the "primitive, unscientific, economically wasteful, ridiculous and grotesque" methods of the past?

OLD-FASHIONED FATHER.

* * *

Miss Bennett, who has just retired from the Central Telegraph Office, deserves public mention and remembrance from all civil service women workers. She pioneered the petition that led to the institution of the "marriage gratuity." Under the Treasury regulations women civil servants resign their position upon marriage, and this means that all pension rights are lost. Miss Bennett claimed that a compassionate grant should be

made to those who left to be married, and after a fight the Treasury agreed. The sum expended yearly in the Post Office under this heading amounts to over £10,000, so the concession was worth having. In this case women's rights have also meant men's gains, as the dowry of a *minimum of six months' salary rising to a maximum of a year's salary* must add to the marriageable qualifications of a girl telegraphist or telephonist.—*Manchester Guardian*.

* * *

Of Special Interest to the Ladies in the Civil Service.

Ottawa, 19th November, 1913.

To all the ladies

In the Civil Service.

In view of the legislation to be soon enacted, probably during the next session of parliament, on behalf of the civil service, don't you think that it would be advisable for us (the ladies in the said service) to study the subject together and see if we could do something in the way of "provisions" for the future.

Among other items of vital importance, there are the Superannuation, Insurance, Promotions, etc., of which, we must confess, we have a very limited knowledge, but which we should understand thoroughly in order to find out what would be the best for us.

After talking the matter over, a number of the ladies in the Interior have decided to invite the "feminine staff" of all the departments to join for the purpose of treating of these questions from a woman's point of view.

Our "confrères" have their hands full attending to the many wants of the service in general, and we should not expect them to attend to ours in particular. We are now a very important unit in the civil service, which can no longer be ignored; but it rests with us not to forget it, and to work hand in hand for the good of the whole.

Let the ladies of each department put their heads together and tackle this subject, then select a few amongst themselves as their representatives, and each set thus chosen will, in turn, unite to express the views or opinions of their friends, at a time and place to be decided upon at a later date, and where we should try to come to some arrangement regarding what would be the best plan to have our interests looked after and furthered.

I would, therefore, ask you to lose no time in carrying out the above suggestions, amicably made, that is:—all ladies in each department join and

select, let us say five or six of their group, for the purpose of meeting the different groups with the view of framing some means of action working with the Civil Service Association to obtain what is desired by each and all.

As soon as you have come to an understanding, please write me a few lines, and we shall try to arrange a meeting in the near future.

Believe me,

Dear Madam,

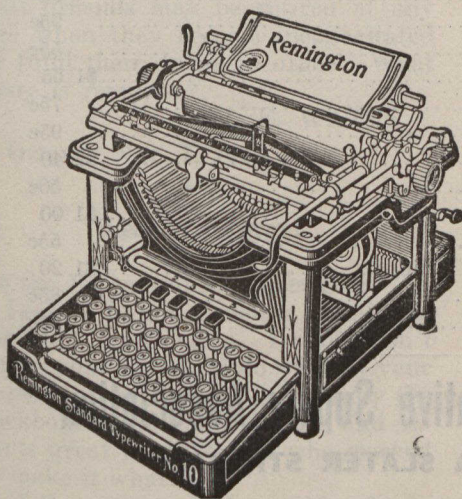
Yours truly,

M. TREMBLAY,
(Dept. of the Interior.)

YOUR LITTLE ONES REQUIRE PURE WATER

Fathers and Mothers should remember that their children really require plenty of good safe drinking water. Give your little ones a glass before breakfast, and as much as they want all day long—then you will see the bloom on their cheeks and the sparkle of health in their eyes.

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PRIZE STORY COMPETITION

The Editors of *The Civilian* offer three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$5 for the first, second and third best stories written by a Civil Servant, under the following conditions:

The story to be confined if possible, within the limits of 1,000 words.

The competition closes on January 1st, 1914. MSS. mailed after that day will not be accepted.

Unsuccessful MSS. will become the property of *The Civilian*.

The stories will be judged by a competent authority whose identity will be announced later.

Preferably the Editors would desire that the stories deal with the problems of Civil Government, such as the conditions that prevail and the ideals to be desired, but no restrictions will be placed in this respect. All M.S.S. should be addressed to:—

SHORT STORY EDITOR *CIVILIAN*,

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PETITS POIS, moyens, 6 tins.....	75c
WAX or REFUGEE BEANS, 12 tins.....	95c
SALMON, Clover Leaf, 12 tins.....	\$2 40
SARDINES, Capital, 6 tins.....	50c
SARDINES, Camping Club, 6 tins.....	\$1 00
LOBSTERS, Seacrest, 1 lb. tins.....	55c
STRAWBERRIES or RASPBERRIES, 6 tins.....	\$1 20
PEACHES, 6 tins.....	85c
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Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association

Cor. O'CONNOR & SLATER STREETS

"ANNUAL DIVIDENDS ON PURCHASES."

Correspondence.

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

A Retraction.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

It has been drawn to my attention that I was in error when in my letter published in *The Civilian* last week, I stated that Senator Power's draft bill respecting superannuation put the age of compulsory retirement at 65. When I wrote that letter I had not referred to the bill since the time of its publication in *The Civilian* May 6th, 1910. But since that time I and those with whom I have discussed the matter had been under the impression that 65 was the age limit, and so strong were our convictions on this point that I did not refer to *The Civilian's* publication of the bill when I wrote the said letter. I am pleased to retract that I said the bill was faulty even in that one particular, for I see that 70 is stipulated as the age limit, not 65.

I am convinced, however, that the principal of establishing an age limit is wrong. It is absolutely unnecessary in fact, for the bill provides that officials may be retired at any age when they become incapacitated to fulfil their duties in office. What more is required?

R. E. WATTS.

Ottawa, Nov. 7, 1913.

* * *

"Lest We Forget."

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Lest we forget, I enclose postal note for \$1.00 for *Civilian*. I really don't know what we would do without your paper, as *The Civilian* is certainly the backbone of our association, and reflects great credit on all who worked to make it what it is.

If the rank and file would only do their share in joining and subscribing

to *The Civilian*, I have no fear of the outcome.

Wishing you all every success.

Yours for the Cause,
D. MACRAE.

Customs Dept., Toronto,
Oct. 31st, 1913.

* * *

Returning Thanks.

Editor *Civilian*:

I thank '35 years' for his explanation of the 1% penalty. For years this question looked to me as being out of reason, and I feel now that it is not scientifically correct. Civil servants, who have the best interests of the service at heart, should try and eliminate matters which evidently are wrong, and I feel it my duty to bring before the Federation the fact that this 1% penalty should be expunged from the Act. If it is all right to leave it, then I wish to lay before the Federation the question of changing Clause 11 of the Superannuation Act so that time past 35 years should be taken into account in computing Superannuation.

Many strong arguments can be advanced for such a change, and I think it would be advisable to bring the matter up at this time, when the new Act is being formulated.

W. W. MACVICAR.

Sarnia, Oct. 24th, 1913.

The Task.

If it is the Department's duty to provide the road and erect the signposts, it is the Association's duty to see that obstructions (unfair tests) are removed and that the ruts (anomalies in management) are filled with good metal (prompt adjustment). It should be our endeavour to banish personal prejudice, as it from time to time appears, and to make sure that every man is afforded his opportunity or told in plain terms why his claims have been set aside.—The Katipo.

Personals.

Louise Beatrice, wife of Thomas Wensley, engineer in the Department of Public Works, died on November 11th, aged 72 years. Besides her husband she leaves one daughter, the wife of Rodolphe Boudreau, Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., commissioner of the International Boundary Survey, has returned to the city, after spending the summer on his section of the survey, extending from Fort Francis to the Great Lakes.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, of the Hansard staff, and Mrs. Campbell, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Julia Leggo Campbell, to Horace Llewellyn Seymour of Red Deer, Alta. The marriage will take place early in December.

Mr. Edward E. Code, manager of the Union Bank in Quebec, died on November 16th. Mr. W. A. Code, of the Post Office Department, and Mr. T. J. Code, assistant deputy minister of trade and commerce, are brothers.

W. H. Sullivan, superintendent of the present Welland canal, has been appointed principal assistant to Chief Superintendent Weller of the new Welland ship canal, and L. N. Hara has been appointed acting superintendent in Mr. Sullivan's place.

Mr. Bert James Roe, of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, was married on November 19th to Miss Myrtle Roberta Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. G. Harris.

Mr. Alexander McNeill, chief of the Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture, has been forced, by ill-health, to resign from the directorate of the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association and to withdraw from participation in the several civil service movements with which he has been identified. His legion of friends hope for his speedy restoration to perfect health.

The following promotions were omitted in the list published in last *Civilian*:

Customs Dept.:—F. W. Colwell to senior clerk; F. W. Gardiner, prev. off., to clerk.

Miss Frances Shore of the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, is in Calgary.

Mr. Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Mulvey, are in Chicago this week.

A valuable collection of Micmac Indian articles and relics, made in the Eastern Provinces this summer by Mr. W. J. Wintemberg, assistant archaeologist of the Geological Survey, has been placed on exhibition at the Victoria Memorial Museum.

Mr. Thomas Fawcett, D.L.S., in charge of the eastern division of the International Boundary Survey, has returned to Ottawa for the winter after his summer's work in the field.

Mr. Jos. F. Dionne, a retired civil servant of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, died at his residence in Ottawa Tuesday, Nov. 25th. Mr. Dionne was superannuated in 1896.

Athletics.

The season just closed has been a most successful one for football, in all its branches, English and Canadian 'rugger' and 'soccer.'

The English game has been played in Ottawa for the first time in over twenty years. Some delay was experienced in getting the game started, but a most enjoyable season was afterwards experienced. Sufficient players turned out to form two teams. Nearly all were members of the civil service. In Montreal a league of six clubs playing the English game has been in existence for a couple of seasons. This year a team representing this league came up to Ottawa on Thanksgiving Day and defeated the Ottawa XV., who were naturally green at the game. On Saturday, November 15th, a team went down from the Capital to Montreal, and while defeated, managed to make a tie of the second half, so far as score went. It is the intention to resume games next spring and if possible to form a league consisting of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa.



Undoubtedly there is a gradual tendency in Canadian athletics back toward a purer state of affairs so far as amateurism is concerned. In Ottawa Mr. Frank Ahearn has come out in manly fashion regarding amateur hockey. As he well says, a real amateur plays the game for the love of it, without any thought of reward. In ancient days in Athens an athlete was once put to death who was

convicted of taking money for winning a race. That is what the Greeks thought of amateurism.

The well known football coach of the Toronto Varsity team, Mr. Griffith, has also been heard from, in no uncertain terms. He declares that the highest ideal in football matches is not necessarily to win the game—no matter what the cost may be. The real object of the game is—or should be—to enjoy the play, not the win.

It is with genuine pleasure that one hears of that well known athlete, and civil servant, Eddie Gerard, declining an offer of three thousand dollars to turn professional in hockey.

The All-Black rugby team, from New Zealand, which has been playing on the Pacific coast for the past month, has not been given a "game" yet by any of the opposing clubs. So far, the A-B's have scored over 500 points against 8 for their competitors. But, then, they did almost as well as this in England, the home of rugby, some three years ago.

Now let the civil service get together and form a first-class hockey league for the season. Sink all differences of the past and 'get into the game.' The best amateur players in Ottawa are in the service. Who knows but what a C. S. team may lift the Allan Cup? There should be no difficulty in getting as many teams to enter as in baseball.

The grand old sport of just walking is growing in popularity in Ottawa. A quartette of hardy young

civil servants have gone into training for long distance work. They plan to walk from Ottawa to Halifax next June. By the way,—what's more attractive than some long-distance snowshoe work during the week-ends this winter?

Mr. J. B. Harkin, chief of the Dominion National Parks, distinguished himself by winning the silver spoon at the weekly shoot of the St. Hubert Gun Club, Ottawa.

The standing in the Ottawa Alley Bowling League to Nov. 24th is as follows:—

	Won.	Lost.
Interior No. 1	15	0
Railways	12	3
East Block	11	7
Mint	8	7
Bureau	8	7
Observatory	6	6
P.O.D. and Agriculture	7	8
Customs	4	8
Militia	3	12
Railway Lands	4	14

HIGH SINGLES—OPEN.

J. L. Payne, 235; S. L. McKnight, 233; J. B. Hutton, 229; A. J. Baker, 229; D. Hibbard, 220; H. L. Edwards, 220; E. A. Thomas, 219; J. Brankin, 216; G. J. Artz, 216; B. Fairbairn, 216.

HIGH SINGLES—NOVICE.

A. Arbogast, 230; J. Bradley, 228; J. Powers, 200; A. McPhail, 198; C. Wallace, 195.

HIGH CROSS ALLEY—OPEN.

G. Artz, 582; J. L. Payne, 577; E. A. Thomas, 570; H. L. Edwards, 565; A. Archambault, 565; E. H. Allen, 555; S. L. McKnight, 553; L. L. Edey, 549; T. Burns, 548; C. A. Clendennin, 545; D. Hibbard, 538; J. B. Hutton, 538; L. Pinard, 535; J. Brankin, 531; B. Fairbairn, 530.

HIGH CROSS ALLEY—NOVICE.

J. Bradley, 561; J. Arbogast 557; C. Wallace, 508; A. McNeil, 496; J. Powers, 489.

HIGH AVERAGES—OPEN.

H. L. Edwards, 533; E. A. Thomas, 519; A. Archambault, 509; S. Jobin, 508; E. R.

LADIES of the Civil Service and others will find

STANDARD GLOVE CLEANER

a great comfort in cleaning Silk Gloves or Waists, also for kid or other Leather Gloves. It acts like magic and leaves no odour. 25C. A BOTTLE.

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Douglas, 507; L. Pinard, 506; A. J. Baker, 505; L. H. Cole, 505; G. J. Artz, 502; E. H. Allen, 502; J. L. Payne, 500; L. F. Edey, 499; D. Hibbard, 496; J. B. Hutton, 495; T. Burns, 492; J. Brankin, 488; C. Clendennin, 488; J. J. Foran, 485; Geo. Shore, 482; C. Chapman, 482; J. H. Laroque, 475; S. H. Shore, 475; E. Foley, 475; S. Dawson, 474; Joe Howe, 471.

HIGH AVERAGE—NOVICE.

A. Arbogast, 477; C. Wallace, 477; J. Bradley, 463; A. Anderson, 442; A. McNeil, 432; J. Powers, 430; B. Foley, 429; A. Harvey, 427; C. Sawyer, 425; L. Gillespie, 423; B. Cook, 418; C. Bennett, 416; W. Latimer, 415.

C. S. Association of Ottawa.

The following names of members elected to the Executive and Departmental Advisory Boards for the year 1913-14 have been reported to the Secretary to Nov. 22nd inst:—

Justice Dept.:—1A, J. E. Narroway; 1B, J. D. Clark; 2A, R. F. Harris; 2B, J. J. O'Leary; 3B, J. E. Tremblay; Messenger, Thos. Pickens.

Finance Dept.:—1A and 1B—J. A. Russell; 2A, A. Ronson; 2B, M. G. Anderson; 3A, W. P. Gill; 3B, Miss E. Jukes.

Indian Affairs Dept.:—1B, S. Stewart; 2A, A. E. Kemp; 2B, Philip Phelan; 3A, C. A. Cooke; 3B, Miss G. Caddy; Messengers, Fred Munro.

R. N. W. M. Police Dept.:—2A, L. du Plessis; 2B, W. Gravel; 3A, W. Foisy; Messengers, W. F. Staney.

Naval Service Dept.:—1B, J. A. Wilson; 2A, F. J. Alexander; 2B, D. T. Robichaud; 3A, H. Grignon; 3B, H. S. Robson; Messengers, J. Chaput.

Public Printing and Stationery Dept.:—1A, J. A. Frigon; 1B, P. M. Draper; 2A, A. T. Snow; 2B, L. A. Grison; 3A, George Randall; Messengers, Jos. A. Marier.

Post Office Dept.:—1A, W. J. Glover; 1B, F. E. S. Grout; 2A, A. F. Bill; 2B, W. A. Code; 3A, J. P. Chilton; 3B, W. F. Allen; Messengers, H. Platt.

Interior Dept.:—G. D. Pope, R. K. Edey; T. A. Browne, J. M. Caldwell, W. M. Bailey, W. Fagan, F. W. C. Cuming. (Not classified.)

Railways and Canals Dept.:—1A, E. V. Johnson; 1B, H. LeB. Ross; 2A, A. M. Dechene; 2B, V. L. Lawson; 3A, C. E. Bleakney; 3B; Miss A. F. Grant; Messengers, B. B. Black.

Insurance Dept.:—1B, A. O'Reilly; 2A, — Warwick; 2B, Miss Isabel Grant; 3A, J. J. Byrne; 3B, Miss Moyer; Messengers, C. A. Burnside.

Labour Dept.:—1A, R. H. Coats; 2A, F. Giddens; 2B, F. Plant; 3A, H. G. Andrews; 3B, W. P. Ainsborough.

House of Commons:—1A, W. C. Bowles; 1B, James Dalton; 2A, C. A. Matthews; 2B, T. W. Alexander; 3A, W. F. Lalonde; Messengers, Geo. A. Boudreault.

Trade and Commerce Dept.:—1A, T. J. Code; 1B, John Byrnes; 2A, J. C. Macpherson; 2B, Ernest Greene; 3A, O. Gravel; 3B, B. Labelle; Messengers, F. X. Vaillant.

The following Departments have not yet reported, though it is probable that elections have been held in many of them, viz.:—Agriculture, Archives, Auditor General's Office, Civil Service Commission, Customs, External Affairs, Inland Revenue, Marine and Fisheries, Militia and Defence, Mines, Public Works, Secretary of State, and Senate. As the time for the first monthly meeting of the Executive is drawing near, and as it is most desirable for the Executive to be thoroughly organized and in good working order before the end of the year it is to be hoped that the foregoing Departments will report the result of their elections immediately, and, in any, where elections may not yet have taken place, that an effort will be made to effect them at the earliest possible date.

Departmental representatives to the executive have been elected in the following instances:—

Indian Affairs:—Geo. A. Conley.

Post Office:—W. A. Code, R. Fowler.

Railways and Canals:—Robt. Dawson.

Insurance:—A. D. Watson.

Privy Council:—D. Burke.

House of Commons:—A. T. Troop.

Commission of Conservation:—W. J. Dick.

CO-OPERATORS' AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The constitution of the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association of Ottawa underwent some further slight amendments at the special general meeting of members on the evening of the 12th. Most of the changes had been made necessary by the important amendments adopted at the general meeting some months ago. The constitution now appears to be suitable to the development and expansion of the organization along broad lines. Co-operators look forward to the time when a Dominion co-operative law will facilitate the organization and carrying on of business of that sort on a simpler and more satisfactory basis.