

PAGES

MISSING

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. V.

OCTOBER 18, 1912.

No. 13

The Library of Parliament.

(First Installment.)

The Parliamentary Library is known to every member of the civil service. There is not one of the five thousand government employees in Ottawa but could direct a stranger to the big dome-shaped building on the bluff overlooking the Ottawa river. Few, however, would be able to tell anything of its origin and its use to the Dominion as a whole.

The descriptive articles—dealing with the various departments—that have lately been appearing from time to time in *The Civilian* have been brief and to the point. No doubt their authors were wise, for a little bit often goes a long way, but should the writer undertake the allotted task of attempting to give *Civilian* readers some new ideas of this National Library, with the sole intent of being as brief as possible, he would be guilty of a great injustice. The subject is not one to be treated lightly. Having this opinion, the best way appears to lay in the division of what might be otherwise a long story.

The history of the Library is worth consideration. The Library itself deserves notice and its usefulness should be brought to light. It is intended in this, the first article, to deal entirely with how a quarter of a million books were gathered together.

* * *

A Canadian Library can be traced back as far as the first parliamentary régime in Quebec, while there is proof of a small Library having existed in Upper Canada one hundred and three years ago. There were thus two collections in the Canadas.

During the time that has elapsed since 1815 and the present, the colony, stretching from the boisterous old Atlantic to the sun-kissed Pacific, has undergone a wonderful process of development. Then, Ontario was "The West," and Europe knew little of the country across the sea with great tracts of unexplored forests and prairies. Reading matter was scarce and expensive. It could only be collected through the generosity of a few broad-minded individuals who saw that the general public, like themselves, must have access to the thoughts of the great masters, if the new towns and settlements were to really progress.

To-day Canada stands before the world as the chief link in the great colonial chain, while the art of printing has made tremendous strides, and cheap editions of standard literature have been placed within easy reach of all.

The twin collections grew slowly but surely. There were many setbacks as a regular librarian was an unknown factor, and members and others treated valuable works with scant care. In fact, on more than one occasion, they neglected to return the books they had taken out.

When the Union came in 1841, the Libraries amalgamated. By unanimous consent a Dr. Winder was appointed senior librarian with Mr. Alpheus Todd as his assistant.

Parliament moved every five years, holding sittings at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. The difficulties these movements caused were enormous, as the parliamentary machinery was tossed hither and thither

necessitating the greatest skill and care to prevent utter chaos.

With the powers that were, went the books and well earned the title of "A Travelling Library." The wear and tear upon them was more than noticeable, and, unfortunately, a large number of the collection met with a fate most undeserved.

In 1849, the Library was in Montreal. It consisted of 8,232 volumes. That year, in the month of May, a disastrous fire broke out in the building where the books were kept and destroyed all but two hundred. The loss was estimated to have been over \$100,000.00.

Hopes and plans were dashed to the ground, but with stout hearts the book-lovers prepared to reconstruct their almost totally destroyed collection. Their efforts were soon rewarded.

England, the United States and France came to the rescue, as also a number of private individuals, and in two years Canada had in her possession one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine volumes.

Four years passed away, and then Doctor Winder was pensioned off to be succeeded by Mr. Todd. A wiser promotion had never been made by the government. Mr. Todd was a quiet, unassuming man of the old school. He said little but did much. Earnest, conscientious and a brilliant scholar, he made his mark from the start as a successful librarian and a writer of the first order.

Mr. Todd had received his promotion but a short time when he was sent to England and Paris, to expend over nine thousand pounds upon books. The additions he brought back gave new evidence of his skill and taste. A large number of his purchases are still often used, many of them being very valuable.

The history of the Library from now on is that of a steady increase. In 1859 all the books were in Quebec City. Their number was forty-five thousand.

Six years later the final move was made when the Library was transferred to Ottawa to remain there permanently. Transportation took a full month, and it must have been a remarkable spectacle to have seen the numerous barges laden with all sorts of literature moving slowly along the St. Lawrence and up the Ottawa rivers.

When the first United Parliament sat, a Library was in readiness for the members, the present reading and newspaper room being used for that purpose.

The Library itself was completed in 1876, and here to-day some five hundred thousand volumes of the world's rarest and best literature have been gathered together through patience, courage and foresight.

* * *

The second article of the Library series will appear in a subsequent number of *The Civilian*, entitled "The Library Itself."

NEW INVENTIONS.

A complete copy of any of these patents will be forwarded to any person by Messrs. Willson & Co. on receipt of ten cents. Persons ordering copies must give Number of Patent.

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Civil Service Federation of Canada.

Ottawa, October 7, 1912.

Dear Sir,—

Annual Convention.

As you are aware, it was not thought advisable to hold the annual convention of the Federation in April this year as usual but to hold a meeting of the Executive in order to place the views of the Federation before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

With the announcement that Parliament will assemble in November, it would seem expedient to follow up the action of the Executive with a meeting representative of the entire membership. The President has accordingly directed me to issue a call for the annual convention to take place in Ottawa on Friday and Saturday, November 15 and 16.

In view of the fact that the activities of the Federation, with the exception of the action of the Executive above referred to, have been largely confined to routine, it is thought that one day (Friday, November 15) will suffice for the business of the convention proper, leaving Saturday, (November 16) for such interview with the government as it may be thought advisable to ask. Delegates are therefore urged to use every effort to arrive in Ottawa on the day preceding the convention, viz., Thursday, November 14, in order that proceedings may be carried out promptly and expeditiously.

The meetings will be held at the Civil Service Club, 12 Bank St., and will open on Friday morning at 10.30.

Owing to the fact that few or no expenses were incurred by the Federation during the year, April, 1911, to April, 1912, the usual per capita tax was not collected. The officers, however, feel that with the resumption of more active work it would be well to have sufficient funds in the treasury to meet the demands for printing, etc., that may arise. I would ask you, therefore, to forward a statement of your membership by return mail, together with the amount of your per capita for the present year 1912-13. The rate is ten cents per member for the first 200 members, two cents for each additional member up to 1,000, and one cent for each member over 1,000.

Please give the matter of this communication your immediate attention and let me know the action of your Association at the earliest possible moment.

Yours very truly,

J. A. SMITH,
President.

R. H. COATS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NEWS OF THE OTTAWA ASSOCIATION.

The Executive of the Civil Service Association resumed their work after the holiday season on Friday evening, Sept. 27th. The attendance at this opening meeting was not so large as had been hoped for owing to the absence from the city of a number of the representatives. It is to be hoped

that the next meeting will show a good gain in this respect. The Executive have been hampered from time to time by the failure of departmental representatives to provide substitutes when unable to be present themselves. This has not only resulted in delaying the business of the Association, but is unfair to the department interested as well as to those who faithfully attend the meetings. In justice to the

department failing to secure representation at two successive meetings the secretary has been instructed to notify the Advisory Boards in future of such failure on the part of their representatives.

The president in his opening remarks outlined in a general way some of the work ahead of the Executive during the coming season, and referred to the coming visit of Sir Geo. Murray and some of the possibilities arising out of such a visit.

The feature of the meeting was a carefully prepared report from the sub-committee on Salaries Organization and Promotion. The report emphasizes the sad, sad fact that while the cost of living has rapidly increased since 1908 the same cannot be said of the salaries paid to civil servants. Statistics are quoted from the official record and analysis of prices compiled by the Department of Labour with the authority of the government itself to show the extraordinary conditions which have arisen. Retail prices (the most accurate index of the cost of living) are shown to be soaring more rapidly even than are wholesale prices. Prompt action is urged upon the Executive and it is altogether likely that a special meeting will be called by the president to deal with this very timely report. A number of copies of this report were ordered to be printed and these are now in the hands of the representatives.

Two very seasonable clauses in the constitution, numbers 19 and 30, are reproduced here for the benefit of the electorate at large:

Departmental Advisory Boards.

19.—In each Department for the guidance of the representatives, the several sub-divisions of civil servants shall elect an Advisory Board, consisting of one member for each such sub-division, and one for the messengers. Such elections shall be held on or before the fourth Monday in October of each year, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the representative or representatives to send a list of the names of such Advisory Board to the Secretary of the Association.

Amendments.

30.—An amendment to this Constitution may be made by the annual meeting provided notice of the same has been forwarded in writing to the Secretary of the Executive Committee on or before October 15, and communicated by him to the Advisory Boards at least two weeks before the annual meeting.

CIVIL SERVICE BOWLING LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Civil Service Bowling league was held at the O.A.A.C. Thursday evening, October 3rd, 1912.

A large number were present and the outlook for the coming season is of the brightest.

The officers for the coming year are:

President—J. M. Roberts, reelected.

Vice-President—E. R. Douglas.

Secy.-Treasurer — G. J. Artz, reelected.

Executive Committee—A. J. Baker, Mint, Wm. Hull, Printing Bureau, J. L. Payne, Rys. and Canals, C. A. E. Clendening, Dominion Observatory, and C. Chapman, Railway Commission.

Some of the teams, owing to retirement of bowlers have had to amalgamate with others but the same number of teams will take part and it is expected that the number of actual bowlers will be larger than last year when in all 179 different bowlers took part.

The same rules and conditions of play as last year will be in force and the league season will open October 29th.

The schedule will be announced shortly.

The civil service bowlers intend holding a Dominion Night again this year, also a series of smokers and the annual Christmas and New Year's tournament open to the city.

What it Costs to Live.

Disclosures from the Accounts of one of the Deans of the Service, showing how the Cost of Living Strikes the Salaried Man.

One of the oldest and most respected members of the service in Ottawa recently mentioned to an editor of *The Civilian* that he had, in the course of looking over some old papers at his home, come across evidence indicating the extraordinary increase in the cost of living at the present day as compared with several periods since he first entered the service. To mention the gentleman's name would satisfactorily convince readers of *The Civilian* who may be skeptical as to the accuracy of the figures and the enormous rise in prices that has ensued. While the increases shown in the subjoined tables have been going on for 35 years, civil servants have had but little re-adjustment of salaries on account of the increased cost. A flat increase of \$150 and the new classification of 1908 in the Ottawa service, and certain spasmodic rather than general increases to the Outside service have been received. It is only necessary to read the figures appended to prove that many civil servants are suffering the pangs of hunger. The second of the two tables herewith being more specific is more valuable, but the first, dealing with the gross yearly cost of certain departments of domestic economy is also interesting:—

	1879	1886	1897	1911
Servant	\$ 60	\$ 98	\$100	\$216
Groceries	126	252	295	480
Bread	30	35	50	76
Milk	36	52	65	96
Meat	30	35	55	240

The figures representing cost of certain food commodities, etc., were revealed by these accounts, the nature and quality of the comparisons being proportional:—

	1879.	1911.
Fowl	20c to 30c ea.	75c ea.
Turkey	60c to 80c ea.	\$1.25 to \$2.50
Suit clothes	\$12 to \$15	\$25 to \$30
Rent	\$12 to \$15	\$30 to \$50
Servant	\$4 to \$6	\$18

Personal.

Mr. Geo. S. Hutchinson, of Toronto, is at the Russell. The many friends of Mr. Hutchinson will be pleased to know that he is meeting with a good

measure of success in his business venture. It is reasonably certain that if "George" devotes the same amount of energy to the envelope business as he did to civil service matters he will "make good."

THE CIVILIAN

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THE CIVILIAN,
P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, Oct. 18, 1912

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

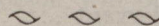
Since the establishment of *The Civilian* four and a half years ago, the Editors have had the benefit of much friendly advice as to the line it should pursue as an organ of the service. It is suggested that something is necessary to round it out and make it more acceptable to the service. One suggestion is that we become a society journal relating the comings and goings of the members of the service; that we publish photographs of those who do anything notable, such as becoming engaged, getting married, and the like. Apart from the advisability of such a course, this is a difficult object to attain without a larger organization than *The Civilian* has at its disposal. Also the suggestion must be considered in connection with the protests of some of our readers who object to anything of a light or frivolous nature, and of one lone outstanding Jeremiah who objected to the entrancing reflections of Silas Wegg on the

ground that we should present sober, moral and mental reflections only for the edification of our readers.

Another class of suggestors deals with our editorial attitude towards the "powers that be." According to this view, we should join the Eye-Opener class and trounce, if not everything the government in its wisdom or its folly does, at least nearly everything. We are supposed to be namby-pamby, supine and weak-kneed because we have not brought on a French revolution in the service and adjusted all grievances, real and imaginary. We lose subscribers because "*The Civilian* has not done anything for me."

Thus you see *The Civilian*, a little paper, edited by a few of the rank and file of the service, is expected to do what a powerful opposition in parliament and a vigorous and opulent opposition press cannot do, viz., bring the government to its senses. It will interest those of our readers, sympathetically inclined, to hear that one of our correspondents, providing us with most valuable information as to the administration of the hardest worked branch of the public service, has been suppressed by the Minister of the department. He was informed that his revelations might be embarrassing.

Under all these circumstances, and considerations, *The Civilian* endeavours to steer its course, presenting facts as they may be obtainable, and expressing its opinion in a moderate and dignified manner, which manner apart from its own inherent value is the only course to be pursued if we desire to avoid the fate of our late lamented correspondent referred to above.



GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

The death of Sir Richard Cartwright must call special public attention to that system which he himself evidently regarded as his greatest and most lasting contribution to the

fabric of the social and national life of Canada.

What place this system has in the world-wide effort now making to improve the condition of the common people let sociologists decide. Whether it is soundly based or not whether it will be worth to the state more than it costs or vice versa, we leave to the actuaries. But one thing is sure, and that is that the system offers invaluable benefits to many individuals in Canada. Whether those individuals be a majority or not matters nothing so far as the benefit to each of them is concerned.

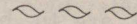
To consider all to whom this annuity system should appeal would take too long. But there are good reasons for believing that there are more people in the civil service to benefit by the system than in any other class.

Except for the appointees of many years ago, the civil service is now without a superannuation system. That such a system must be re-established we all believe. But a thing of this kind is never done until it is done, and, while all hope for it and some work for it, only the unwise will depend upon it as coming at any particular time.

The government annuities system offers the only means by which one not familiar with business can provide his own superannuation and be sure he has it. Dozens of other methods of thrift offer, but the annuities system is in the same class with the post office savings bank and these two are in a class by themselves. Let the man who can afford to trust his own judgment put his savings into anything he likes, from elegantly engraved mining stock to the cracked teapot at the back of the shelf. But the man who wants simply to save will place his money with the government and let the government do his financing. The annuities system is fitted to be used by anybody who wants it. The government will take a person's money

practically in any shape in which he wishes to pay it and will give an old-age pension in exchange that will exactly represent the power of that money.

If there is a special class to whom such a system specially appeals it is to self-supporting women on a salary. No lawyer, no business expert is needed to advise in the transactions. The buying of an annuity is as simple as the buying of a postage stamp. Many women have to think not of any dependents but only of the time when, through illness or advancing age, they may become dependent upon others. To such women the annuities system offers a means by which even the smallest saving of the present can be made to yield an income when other sources of income fail.



SERVICE.

The ancient joke about government employees doing nothing but drawing their pay was always used as a jibe against the civil service. As a matter of fact, the reproach was against the public itself, for it meant that always there was a crowd of applicants seeking to escape work by making their way into what was supposed to be charmed circle of those who emulate the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field.

But there are at work forces which will help to reduce this pressure upon the portals of public employment. Among these, and by no means to be left out of consideration, is the preaching of the new—(so-called new, but very old) — gospel of "Service."

This gospel takes on many forms. One of these is now a cult by itself and in high and growing favour among leaders in industrial development. This school has for its "big medicine" the word efficiency. To this movement the initiation of

conservation is closely allied. But, from the ethical point of view the main preaching of these and other sets of the new style is the doctrine that they call "Service."

That this doctrine is simply an ethic of Christianity is a detail with which scientists may deal. But the point to be emphasized at this moment is the fact that the result of this preaching is to cause men to believe that the object of life is not the reward but the work. To one converted to this new teaching the idea of seeking a place which is nothing but place and salary would be abhorrent. Every believer in the gospel of service who seeks a place in public employment will do so in the belief that his qualifications will enable him to do better work in a government office than he can do elsewhere.

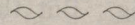
Such men are to be welcomed. And when they enter the civil service they will find that the ancient jibe about civil servants being idlers, if it ever had a basis of truth, is true no longer.

Not that there are no idlers and self-seekers in the public service. There are such. But there are self-seekers, even in the Christian ministry. The existence of such men only throws into brighter light the lives of the pastors and missionaries whose thought is only for others and for the good that they can do. So, in the civil service, the standard of judgment must be, not the individual here and there, but the average and general tendency of the whole. And judged by this standard, the civil service is a big workshop manned by people on the whole more efficient and far more devoted to the common good than those of the average workshop of the country.

The fact is that the gospel of "Service" has long been the working religion of many civil servants. The preaching of this gospel among the thousands who seek to enter the ranks will make it easier for those

in charge to place in office men who do not need the bracing effect of public service to cure them of laziness and the essential dishonesty of mere salary-seeking.

And it is to be hoped that, for their own sakes, as well as for the sake of the civil service and of our master, the public, this newly-named gospel of "Service" will find converts in our own ranks. Every man who changes from a salary-grabber to an idealist working in his own way for the public good helps to improve the working of the whole great organization and to win that public approval which is one of the greatest of our rewards.



APOLOGY.

The Editors desire to hereby tender apologies to a large, influential and useful organization of civil servants whose achievements we have failed to record in our athletic column. We refer to the Civil Service Bowling League of Ottawa. We regret our omission all the more on account of the prominent part the league takes in civil service life and the worthy manner in which that part is performed.

For be it known the civil servants of Ottawa have a bowling league containing a membership larger than that of any similar club in Canada. The proficiency arrived at by the service bowlers may be appreciated by the following resumé of some of the good work achieved during the past season. E. R. Douglas made a possible score of 300, equally the world's record, and Mr. Douglas' feat has been recognized by the Brunswick-Balke Co. of America. In the open competition for the McClenaghan cup, the games being played on all the city alleys, all the five winners were civil servants. In the senior Ottawa city league the two winning teams were composed wholly of civil servants. Civil service bowlers hold the Canadian record

for individual average for series of games; also the three men and team average. During the second half of last season seven scores were put on of 700 or better, a record never equalled in the bowling annals of the game.

We heartily congratulate the organizers and players of this league of civil servants and wish them all success and pleasure in their future development of the game. It is only fair to state that our failure to report the games was due to a misunderstanding on our part that reports would be sent to us from time to time. An account of the annual meeting of the league will be found on another page.

NON-PARTISAN SERVICE.

Conservative newspapers which demand fair treatment for Conservative civil servants during a Liberal regime are apt to be regarded as rather prejudiced pleaders. Similar misinterpretation is often put upon the motives of Liberal papers which call for non-partisan administration while a Conservative government is in power. But the press of each party can be particularly effective in advocating a square deal for the service while its own party holds the reins.

The Stratford Herald apparently takes this view of the situation, and has come out in manly fashion in favor of enquiry into the dismissal of William Ireland, formerly proprietor of a Liberal newspaper at Parry Sound, who is no longer collector of customs there because he was charged with political partisanship. He absolutely denies the charge, and asks for a commission of enquiry. "This is fair," says the Herald. "A man should not be dismissed except for just and adequate cause, and if a charge is made, he ought to have a chance to defend himself. This is elementary fairness."

The Herald adds the following remarks:

"The Minister of Customs will surely see that an enquiry by a fair man is but common fairness in this case. He should grant it, and should reinstate Mr. Ireland if he can prove his innocence as he says he can. Although a newspaper man forms the text in this case, this does not mean that the above contention should work out in his case only. The whole question of the civil service calls for upward treatment, increasing reward of merit and efficiency, and more and more reference to these qualities as the chief basis of appointment. Indeed, the sooner the whole civil service, inside and outside, can be taken out of politics the better. The old system which lingers with us exerts a bedeviling influence upon both politicians and supporters. That, however, will no doubt take some years to bring about. We are, perhaps, not far enough out of the rough and ready stage for it yet. But we can work in that direction at least, by ensuring security to the civil servant who minds his business, is efficient and meritorious, and keeps from partisan meddling."

That is a sane view of the situation. The time has not yet arrived when party Governments are likely to appoint many men of the opposite stripe to office. But they can at least make dismissal a matter of demerit, and appointment a matter of merit. And office-holders should have the same right to a trial, and a presumption of innocence as any other citizen who is accused of misbehavior. — *Toronto Star*.

HIS TERMS VARIED—"I give a little reception next Thursday evening, and I should like some music, piano solos particularly. What would be your terms?" Thus a lady to a professional instrumentalist. "Eef I go zere simply as a musician," was the reply, "und blay my selections und leave, I gcharge fife guineas; but, eef I must go as a guest und spend ze whole evenings talking to von pack of fools, I gcharge den guineas!"

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

The Bonehead Perspective.

My esteemed friend Bonehead — Harding Stonehinge Bonehead is his name in full, and he lives at Rockliffe—often tells me that I do not have "the right perspective." What he means by that, my dear uneducated reader, is that I do not see things with the eyes of the Bonehead Family. And he is mistaken in that, as I had a great grandfather by the name of Bonehead. A tintype, rather the worse of wear, is in existence revealing his features as they were when he was sixty-five or so. Gaffer Bonehead had rather a flinty face. Mrs. Wegg calls the tintype the Snark, because she finds it, she says, "handy for striking a light." Yes, Gaffer Bonehead had a flinty face and a flinty mind, too, if family traditions can be relied upon. He it was that, in his declining years, had me called Silas. He rather insisted on Silicon, which was his own name, but compromised on Silas with my mother who wished to name me Anastasius. Some say that I resemble my great grandfather in mental qualities. Others go so far as to say that I inherited my wooden leg from him. At any rate, when any Bonehead says that I cannot appreciate his point of view he does not know my family history. I do not bear the Bonehead name and have not the Bonehead arms quartered on my shield, but blood will tell, and here is my leg as Exhibit A in support of that proposition. The family arms can be bought at any junk-shop, but when it comes to "claims of long descent" trust to the family legs.

After these few personal remarks, Mr. Chairman, I may proceed to the subject in hand, which, as you are aware, is the Bonehead Perspective. A-hem! The Bonehead, or Right, Perspective may be defined as that view of life which can be obtained without the exercise of the pivotal functions of the cranium. If, in addition to this, the Bonehead can maintain a certain rigidity in the ocular muscles, he is entitled to be called a thirty-second degree Bonehead and to be relieved from all further examinations. Boneheadism thus consists in "seeing life steadily," but with no special provision for "seeing it whole." To this latter phase Boneheadism is indifferent, for life to us Boneheads is an aggregation of facts and not a system of ideas. We believe in the gospel of "one thing at a time." We have no sidelights, except they be of the hirsute kind which serve as blinkers. For us the supreme invention of the ages is the microscope, which enables us to direct the gaze upon single isolated facts without the fear of being disturbed by flashes from some golden sunset or by smiles from some happy face. The sunsets and the smiles will be observed in their turn, but we do not go out of our way for them.

We are useful people, are we not? And you are quite sure that you admire us? You know Harding Stonehinge Bonehead perhaps. He has made his way in the world. He says that I have not the right perspective, but he mistakes a certain pivotal motion of my body, due to the inequality of the axes on which my body moves,

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for a pivotal motion of my head. H. S. Bonehead has neither lateral nor vertical movement in his head and his eyes are fastened on the ends of steel rods. But be not deceived. Cousin Harding S. sees what comes his way and, moreover, his sense of smell is acute. His eye is on the Main Chance from morning to night and he can nose out what he wishes without the bother of seeing accidental details. He goes straight for a Thing. He gets what he goes straight for. He has no use for a Thing but the Thing's use. Harding is classed as a "practical man," and a "practical man" is the raw material for a chief clerkship.

The beauty of Boneheadism — yes, it has its beauty—is in its simplicity. This is not the simplicity which the artist sees in the columns of a Greek temple or a philosopher finds in the universality of law. The Bonehead simplicity is of another class. It is the simplicity one sees in the construction of a dry goods box; that is, it is the simplicity of the practical and not of the ideal. We Boneheads are exact people. We do not argue. A man who argues has doubts of himself. We do not even state propositions, for what is the use of making evident the self-evident? We know. Yet it is hard to go about under a Trappist vow in a land of folks who *think* they know it all. I am not a thirty-second degree Bonehead, and so at times I must let out when I hear people talk who do not have the Bonehead perspective.

There is a certain fellow I know who has no use for us Boneheads. He says that our heads were made that we might move them from right to left and that our eyes belong to beings of wide discourse which should be looking before and after, but where he obtained such ideas I cannot for the life of me say. I lost patience with him one day and asked him if he thought we should sit with our legs curled behind our necks because such a range of contortions was possible for us. He did not see my point

at all. People outside the Bonehead school are weak on logic. He talked at random about the world being good to look upon and the sin, yes, the sin, there is in the directing of one's attention to the things of the immediate present. Well, of all the guff I ever heard, his was the limit. In vain did I point out to him the economic gain of keeping one's head in a straight line. He admitted after a way that continual movements of the head to the right and left absorbed energy, but he said he guessed the head could stand it. He guessed! Beware of guesses. Be a Bonehead.

Now some will tell you that there is no difference between a Bonehead and a Stiff. They err in talking thus. I do not wish to say anything against the family of which I am a member, but the Boneheads are under a disadvantage when compared with the Stiffs, for the latter do not have to carry their souls around with them. The Stiffs have entered the beatific state. They are passive Boneheads.

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

Dr. Malti, of the Experimental Farm, has returned from a trip to the lower provinces.

Miss Mercer, of the Immigration Branch, returned last week from a most delightful visit of two months to England and the continent. Miss Mercer was accompanied by Miss Darcy of the P. O. Department.

Mr. Sims, of the Public Works Department, and President of the Civil Service Baseball League, is back at his desk after a very protracted siege of typhoid.

Mr. A. H. O'Brien, Law Clerk of the House of Commons, is away on a vacation trip.

"The gas-stove has gone out mum," said a new servant. "Well, light it again!" responded the mistress. "But it's gone out through the roof, mum!" continued the girl.

A Propos of Bank Inspection.

The Following Article, which is in the way of an Essay on the Functions of Government, with a Sting in tail for Government Employees, is from a Recent Issue of "Saturday Night."

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, is evidently giving his attention to the question of independent bank inspection. Reports of an unofficial character have appeared to the effect that it is his intention to have the work done by outside accountants who will report to the Government. Something in the nature of a denial of this report has appeared, but it bears evidence of being more or less correct, and it is generally thought that the programme stands a good chance of being adopted.

In reality the suggestion is a most excellent one and is in line with suggestions which have been made from time to time in these columns. The system of bank inspection by government is objectionable because it increases and expands the functions of government, whereas our whole effort should be to minimize government functions. There is, of course, a type of mind which always wants government to do something. It is a socialistic mind. Opposed to this is the individualistic type which believes in each doing everything for himself which can be done by the individual. He feels that the only way to do things properly is to do them himself or to have them under his own control. Up to the present the very worst way to get anything done is to turn it over to the government, be that government municipal, provincial or federal.

There are functions which can perhaps only be performed by government. These are of their very nature of a communal character as opposed to an individual character. Their nature makes them socialistic—as, for instance, the ownership of the public domain and, some think, the ownership and operation of public utility

concerns, though this latter is doubtful. In a general way the distinction must be made along the lines imposed by nature. Thus, things which were not made and can never be made by any individual (namely the natural resources, the public domain and the great earth's storehouse of raw product) are of governmental or social or communistic nature, while those which are made by man are individualistic. Nature made it that way. Only by respecting in our functions the distinctions laid down by nature can we get the best results.

Running a grocery store, a bank, a factory or producing wealth of any sort should clearly be individualistic functions, and surely no less is the work of inspecting banks. Were it not for certain features which are not necessary to discuss at the moment, one might go farther and deny the right of government to compel banks to permit inspection just as one would deny the right of government to compel the grocer to submit his books for inspection. Government, after all, is only our neighbors and ourselves; and if we deny the right of our neighbors to interfere in our affairs we must logically deny their right, and our own right, to interfere under the name of government. Really almost the principal basis for our social or governmental existence is to band ourselves for mutual protection against neighbors who attempt to interfere with and impose their wishes upon us.

The suggestion to have public accountants perform the work of inspection and report to government is welcome, mainly because it increases to the least extent the functions of government. It is a certainty that we are going to have inspection of some character. There is little argument

on that point. Let the performance then be carried on by competent firms of private accountants who will report to government and be responsible for their own acts, rather than *create further departments and government officers and sub-officers and clerks who will loaf half their time under the protection of political friends.* We are paying for too much of that sort of thing now and if we were wise we would, instead of creating further departments and complications, go in there to Ottawa with our *political axes* and *decapitate* right and left and turn over the bulk of the work now performed or *mis-performed* beneath that roof to private firms who would do it properly and at a small fraction of the present cost.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Who Can Answer Cy Warman's Question?

Montreal, Can., Aug. 17th, 1912.

Editor, Toronto "Saturday Night."

Dear Sir,—I notice that the price of your paper has gone up from \$2 to \$3 a year, and from 5c a copy to 10c a copy. This represents an increase, wholesale, of 50 per cent. and an increase on the retail price of 100 per cent. My first concern was for you. I was afraid that this long jump in the price of your publication would drive great numbers of your readers away. It is heartening to hear that instead of losing you have gained subscribers. I am informed that the increase in circulation is over 50 per cent., one man says your circulation has doubled since you doubled the price of your paper. I congratulate you. After all, it was hardly fair to expect you to take three cents worth of white paper, cover it with conversation and sell it to the trade for two and a half cents. Moreover, I presume you pay more for printers and print-

ers' ink, for machinery and men to run it. Even those brain workers who supply the thought waves and who are not protected by a labor trust must demand and doubtless receive higher pay than the rate which prevailed ten years ago.

I should like to ask you, while I have this human dictagraph in hand, if there was any protest, any grievance committee waiting in the outer office on the morning following this 100 per cent. uplift. Just now the railways all over this continent are having hard sledding, and if they could raise freight rates just a little bit, it would be a great relief. Of course, no one would think of raising them one hundred per cent. or even fifty per cent., but if they could be raised one or two per cent., it would enable the poorest to sidestep the receiver and others to provide additional equipment with which to move the great crop which is coming to help the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant. In fact, to help everybody but the railroad. The railroad will merely have that much more work to do, but the increase in gross will in all probability, work a hardship instead of adding to the net revenue. As a matter of fact, American railways paid over three hundred thousand dollars during ten months of last year for the privilege of handling 32 million dollars worth of new business. That is to say, the business of the railway increased by 32 million dollars during these ten months, but the net earnings actually decreased. Everything that goes into the making of transportation which is a finished product, is going up in price from day to day. The price of day's work, of a whitelight or a locomotive, has just about doubled in the past twenty years, while freight rates are actually lower than they were twenty years ago. Now, out of your wisdom and experience, can you suggest any way for the railways to increase their

rates just a little bit, without going to jail?

Faithfully yours,
CY WARMAN.

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We have secured two car loads of Green Mountain potatoes from New Brunswick and are in a position to sell them at \$1.00 per bag of 90 lbs. Now is the time to place your order for your supply of potatoes for the winter.

The finest Eastern Townships creamery butter, put up in 56 lb. boxes, every pound guaranteed. Price while the supply lasts, 31c per lb.

Don't forget that we have the best Canadian cheese in the city, made by a government cheese expert, and we sell it at 18c a lb.

Those Gravenstein apples at \$3.00 to \$3.50 a barrel are exceptionally good value. Call at the store and see them.

Are you a Co-Operator?

These are co-operative prices and any profit made will be refunded to the purchaser. Of course you understand that it costs as much to handle this business for 100 customers as it does for 200. If we have enough customers to pay expenses, the more we get the larger our profits will be. Come in and get some of the profits. The experimental stage is past for the Civil Service Co-Operative Supply Association. The store is paying. It is just a question now of how much it is going to pay in dividends.

It is almost certain that a dividend will be paid this year. Will you get some of it or are you only a co-operative in theory?

Everybody says co-operation is a good thing, but everybody doesn't take advantage of the opportunity to co-operate.

Correspondence.

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

The Old, Old Story.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

The enclosed is a clipping from "Toronto Saturday Night" of the 21st inst. I think it is only just to its large number of painstaking and efficient members that such unwarranted and insulting references, as are contained in this article, should be replied to in vigorous terms.

"Saturday Night," as you are aware, has a very wide circulation, and is a very influential publication, and such an insult should not be allowed to go unchallenged, especially at a time like the present, when the Civil Service Association is doing its utmost to dispel the old prejudice which ignorance had established in the minds of not only the writer of this article but many others. The writer might also be given his first lesson in logic. It is quite evident from his words that all the inefficiency of which he complains is the result of the political axe, and yet he would rectify all these wrongs by the same method—the "political axe"—certainly not very sane reasoning.

HONORE BRENOT.

Ottawa, Sept. 23, 1912.

[The article to which reference is made above appears elsewhere in the present issue.—Eds.]

The Best Commission.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

The civil service has been humorously defined as something which is always needing to be investigated. The investigations of our own service now going on, and the further announcement that a famous British expert is coming to overhaul us, seem to justify this definition.

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would be the eliciting of ideas of reform from the members of the service themselves.

I venture to think that, if the Ministry were to invite suggestions from the service generally, a number would be forthcoming from the more thoughtful members, many of which would prove valuable to any commission which might be appointed to study them. It is the perfection of organization and routine that results in economy of men and time, and no one should be better qualified to advise upon this than those who are up against actual conditions of service life every day.

And what a variety of talent is concentrated in the civil service! Ideas may come from messengers, clerks, university graduates, technical men, college professors, and deputy ministers. And as a stimulant, if it were required that suggestions should be made in the form of an essay, money prizes could be given for those containing the most valuable and practical ideas.

The symposium could be further extended by inviting the criticism of the general public on those services with which the public comes into daily contact, and prizes could also be given as suggested above.

MARTELLUS.

Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1912.

U. S. Justice.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

On the 25th day of July last a foul murder was committed on one of the ferry boats plying between Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. The victim was a Civil Servant of Canada, Mr. H. G. Herbert, one of our Immigration Inspectors, who made his headquarters in Ottawa and was well known to a large number of members of the service, particularly those who served the Government in the Yukon Territory.

The assassin was a immigrant named Ferguson, whom Herbert had

rejected on account of his being a cripple and indigent. The murder was most deliberate and cold blooded and had it taken place in Canadian waters. Ferguson would unquestionably now be occupying the condemned cell, awaiting execution.

As a matter of fact, what happened? The vessel was an American bottom and the point at which the deed was perpetrated was found to be Michigan waters. Michigan has abolished capital punishment, but on account of the murder having taken place on shipboard, Ferguson was amenable to the U. S. Federal law, which still punishes murder with death.

At the trial which concluded last Friday in Detroit, Ferguson coolly admitted having slain Herbert and justified the deed on the ground that he had been improperly rejected. The United States District Attorney, who corresponds to our Crown Prosecutor, acting for the Federal and not the State government, in addressing the Court, stated that he did not desire the full penalty of the law, but merely a life sentence. Consequently the jury obediently brought in a verdict to this effect, as they have power to do under the constitution.

It would be difficult to imagine a greater miscarriage of justice. It amounts, practically, to an official intimation that murders may be committed on these ferry boats at will, with no fear of extreme punishment. We would not have wondered so much if this had happened in Kentucky or South Carolina, but in an old established State like Michigan, peopled by many French and English Canadians, it is incredible.

With the present somewhat strained relations over the action of Congress in the Panama Canal matter, we can well imagine that the Herbert decision will but tend to increase our contempt for American justice and American legislation.

JUSTICE.

Ottawa, Sept. 30th, 1912.

Genealogical.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Sir.—While it does not particularly concern the Civil Service, I am taking the liberty of writing you on a question of history.

While it may savor of 'lese majesté' I should like to ask you whether or not our Sovereign, His Majesty Geo. V. gets his right to the throne in as direct a line as the present King of Italy. (i. e. to the throne of England). A friend of mine contends that the latter ruler not only has a more direct claim, but obtains it through a male ancestor, whereas our present Sovereign claims through one of the collateral branches and through a female progenator.

Can any of your readers give me this information.

Yours truly.

INQUIRER.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

Canada Gazette Announces Change of Regulations.

A number of important changes in the regulations of the Imperial Service Order are announced in an extract from the London Gazette, published in the Canada Gazette of Friday last. Henceforth it will rank next to the Distinguished Service Order.

Only the members of the administrative or clerical branches of the civil services shall be eligible for the distinction of Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

The number of companions of the order shall not exceed seven hundred, of whom two hundred and fifty shall belong to the home civil service, two hundred to the civil services in India including the staff of the secretary of state for India one hundred appointments being reserved for Europeans and one hundred for natives of India, and two hun-

dred and fifty to the civil services of the Dominions beyond the Seas and countries under British protection, including the staff of the crown agents for the colonies.

No person shall be eligible to be a companion of the order who has not at the time of his or her nomination rendered at least twenty-five years' services; provided that in the Indian empire the minimum period of service in the case of Europeans shall be twenty years, and that in any part of the Dominions beyond the Seas, or any country under British protection, which under the Pension Acts or regulations applying thereto is recognized as unhealthy, the minimum of service shall be sixteen years; provided also that it shall be competent to appoint specially to the order persons who, not having completed the aforesaid periods of service, have rendered such eminently meritorious service as to qualify them to become recipients of this distinction.

Companions of the order shall have the privilege of adding the letters "I.S.O." after their names.

Next to the D. S. O.

The Imperial Service Order shall rank next to, and immediately after, the Distinguished Service Order, and before the fifth class of the Royal Victorian Order, and the companions thereof shall, in all places and assemblies whatsoever, have place and precedency next to, and immediately after, the companions of the Distinguished Service Order, and shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective nominations.

Imperial Service Medal.

Members of the civil services, who are not eligible for appointment as companions of the order may, on retirement from the said services, after not less than twenty-five years of meritorious service, or, in the case of Europeans serving in the Indian empire, after not less than twenty

years of such service, or in the case of service in any part of the Dominions beyond the Seas, or any country under British protection which, under the Pension Acts or regulations applying thereto, is recognized as unhealthy, after not less than sixteen years of such service, be awarded a medal to be designated "the Imperial Service Medal"; provided that no such medal shall be granted, except on the recommendation of one of the principal secretaries of state.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

Abolish the Postmaster-General?

The London *Globe* has given publicity to some startling suggestions for reform in post office administration. It would begin at the top by abolishing the Postmaster-General! The suggestions in full are as follows:

"To-day the question is again raised as to whether the time has not arrived to make a change in our system of Post Office administration. The latest proposal is in favour of the abolition of the office of Postmaster-General and the creation instead of a Board of Directors with a permanent chairman. This interesting plan is put forward by "Past President" in a letter to the *Times*, and he points

out that as long ago as 1877 the late Mr. W. H. Smith had advocated a change from the system now, as then, prevailing.

"The essential thing, says that writer, is continuity of management, and management by practical business men. It would not do to appoint a Board of ex-Treasury officials or a chairman who was always looking for "promotion" to some other department. The chairman should be a man determined to find his career in the Post Office, and to give his whole time and attention to it. Although not in Parliament, he should rank before all Permanent Secretaries of Departments and before all Under-Secretaries of States, whether Parliamentary or Permanent, and should have the same freedom of access to the Prime Minister that any Minister has. He should be paid at least £3,500 a year, and should be sworn of the Privy Council. His permanent colleagues on the Board should be a Director of Posts and a Director of Telegraphs, equal in rank and each receiving £2,000 a year. They should be chosen from the staff of the Department for their capacity as administrators. Each should be a specialist and should attend to his own job, which he would find quite big enough. It is important that neither should be subordinate to the other.

"To co-operate with the permanent chairman and directors there should

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be appointed to the Board, say, five business men, who should receive substantial directors' fees. They should be summoned (proceeds "Past President") to attend once a fortnight, and it should be a point of honor with them to be present. I suggest, tentatively, that the following bodies should each nominate one—viz., the Directors of the Bank of England, the Committee of Lloyd's, the Committee of Lloyd's Register, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the Court of Aldermen of the City of London. The chief engineer, the solicitor, the chief officer of accounts, and other officials should attend the meetings of the Board for consultation when required, but should not vote.

"All matters of high policy should be discussed direct by the Chairman with the Prime Minister and the

Chancellor of the Exchequer. There should be no intermediary. The public might then hope to secure for their great commercial business of Posts and Telegraphs a steady, continuous, and practical management, free from personal advertisement, and concerned only with the efficiency of the service and with means for meeting the legitimate requirements of the public."

Athletics.

Now that the smoke of battle for the world's baseball honours has cleared away, everybody will breathe easier. The Presidential election will again vie in importance with the war in the Balkans. In Canada we hardly know what a real "fan" is. Fancy an enthusiast standing for 36 hours in line, waiting for a chance to purchase a ticket. Our American cousins are strenuous, not only as competitors, but also as spectators.

* * *

The Civil Service had, during the past summer, its first experience of a baseball league, and the result augurs well for the future. It is now confidently expected that the C. S. Hockey League of last winter will be again in force, with a larger number of clubs and greater enthusiasm. These are the sort of organizations which promote esprit de corps in the service. *The Civilian* has great hopes of Mr. Sims' abilities as an organizer.

* * *

The mayor of Philadelphia is seeking drastic legislation to control the speed of automobiles. Something similar with regard to aeroplanes would be beneficial. The latter is not so much needed in Canada as elsewhere, but undoubtedly, the auto is becoming dangerous throughout the Dominion. It is getting to be quite common to see young girls and mere tots of boys driving large touring

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In Toronto recently several lacrosse players were fined heavily in the police court for disorderly conduct on the field. This will have a damaging effect upon the game. It used to be considered one of the best points in lacrosse—in the good old amateur days—that it called for many hard knocks which had to be born 'with Christian resignation.' This tended to train the players in self restraint. Nowadays, they seem to think that the public attend the contests for the sole purpose of witnessing slugging matches and that to make good much gore must be in evidence. Something must be done quickly to purge our national game. If good old Dr. Beers were alive, he would probably start on a lecturing tour which would make the 'Bull Moose' look like the 'day before yesterday.'

* * *

The contemplation of two sorts of athletic competitions held recently is interesting if not edifying. In New York and Boston opposing athletic clubs playing for mercenary considerations met and parted, without a single incident to jar the sensibilities of the most fastidious. In Hamilton and Ottawa two games took place, played solely for love, at least so it is said, and the atmosphere is surcharged with curses, groans, hoots, sticks, stones and mud. In the latter case a species of football is played with rules so complicated that administration is difficult. And in addition the games are allowed to proceed with officials unqualified for their duties. There must be other reasons to explain the venomous spirit displayed in these games played "merely for love," and the managers may well be asked to interpret the disgraceful proceedings in view of common decency and Canada's good name.

The C. S. lawn bowlers concluded

a very pleasant season last week with the playing off of the departmental games for the "Rosenthal Shield." Nine rinks entered the contest which was won by the Railways and Canals. The winning rink was skipped by Mr. S. L. T. McKnight.

The season just closed was most successful in many respects, due in a large measure to the kindness of Hon. Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works, who gave the C.S.A.A.A. permission to put up poles and light the greens.

Now that the grounds are lighted the bowlers are looking forward to a largely increased membership next year.

OTTAWA CIVIL SERVICE CLUB

The annual meeting of the Club is taking place on Wednesday, Oct. 16th. A report of the proceedings will appear in the next issue.

A couple of amendments are being proposed calling for reduction in the number of directors, and also permission to admit a limited number of persons outside the service as Associated members. It is thought that that there will be a large accession to the Club this winter.

Civilian Portraits.

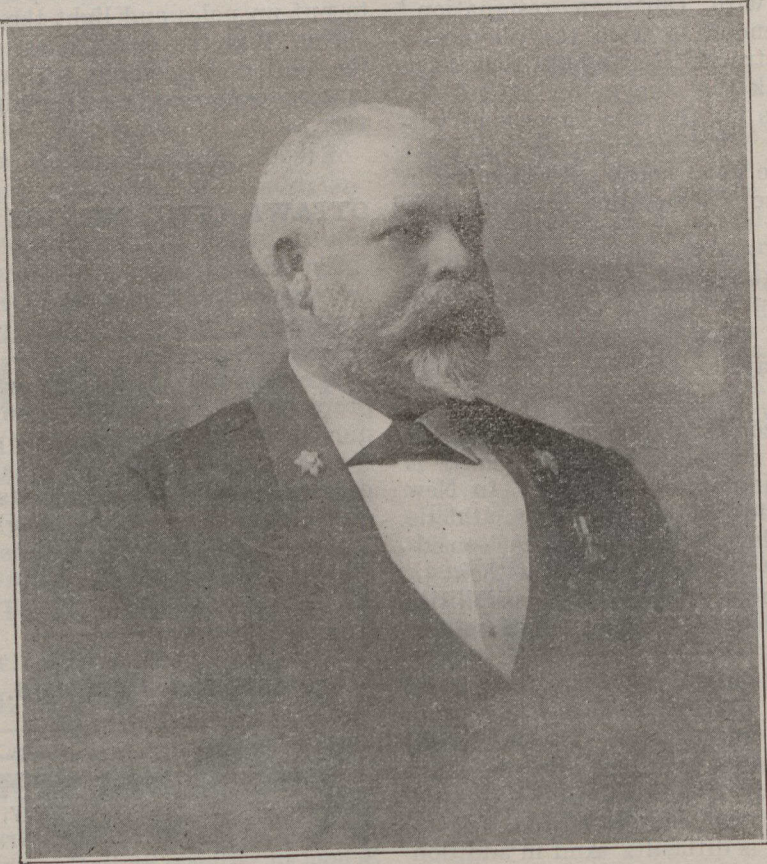
T. G. Rothwell, law clerk of the Dept. of the Interior, was born in Ottawa on the 1st February, 1852. He was educated at the Grammar School in Ottawa, and after a year in commercial life began studying law and entered the law office of Alex. Gibb. He afterwards engaged in a successful law practice on his own account until he entered the government service in January 1st, 1883. In the service Mr. Rothwell's record has been distinguished by stern unyielding devotion to the stricter ideals of public administration. It is said that his uncompromising attitude on ques-

tions of principle has prejudiced his advancement in the service. In 1906 when a division took place in the C. S. Athletic Association of Ottawa, Mr. Rothwell took a strong stand on the side of clean sport and thereby suffered loss of prestige and promotion in his department.

Mr. Rothwell from early days interested himself in the militia, join-

ergetic and resourceful officer popular and respected by all ranks."

Mr. Rothwell has been prominently mentioned as the appointee by the government to the new office of Civil Service Commissioner. As a man who has bumped all the bumps in the way of advancement in the service, Mr. Rothwell should be well qualified for the office, and the members thereof as a body and as individuals would be



THOMAS GAINSFORD ROTHWELL.

ing No. 6 Battery, Ottawa Garrison Artillery, in 1867. He was awarded the General Service medal with clasp for the Fenian raid of 1870. He joined the Governor General's Foot Guards in 1902 and has been paymaster of that corps since 1907. The official account in the Guard's records states that Capt. Rothwell is "an en-

sure of an attentive and sympathetic hearing from one who has been over the hard places himself. "Tom" Rothwell's uncompromising sense of justice would guarantee to the humblest member of the service the same measure of fairplay as that accorded to the higher and more influential ranks of the service.