

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. I.

OCTOBER 23rd, 1908

No. 13

Civil Service Insurance.

**An Account of the Benefits offered by the System.—
Premium Rates very low. — Act not taken advantage of as it should be. — A suggestion for the
C. S. Association in this connection.**

It is the common lot of the people of any country to live close to the means of subsistence. Few are fortunate enough to achieve a competence even after the efforts of a lifetime, and fewer still achieve that competence before middle life. But it is in early life that the greatest risks are incurred. It is in the early and intense days of the struggle that the young man marries and begins to have a family. Give him but life and health for a score of years and usually all will be well; the children will grow to men's estate, the combined family resources will become more ample. But should death supervene during that score of years, his helpless dependents are oft-times plunged into calamities so black that they are fortunate if they escape without complete ruin.

By what means, then, if there be any means, may such a man guard against the train of evils that would follow his early taking-off? By what means may he, poor in his life, make his family financially independent at his death? Everyone knows the answer: he may for a comparatively small periodical payment provide for a comparatively large amount of death-benefit. Life insurance, by all odds the best business translation we had yet had of the precept "Bear ye one

another's burdens," has supplied the adequate and the only remedy.

Let us now without further circumlocution get to the business in hand. The Government of Canada stands ready to insure the lives of its permanent servants upon terms which are easily the best that can be met with anywhere, as will be made plain in the sequel. It is by no means creditable to the members of the service that so few have taken advantage of this singularly good opportunity of insuring their lives. Making all proper allowances for lack of knowledge of the system, it seems remarkable that of the very large number who are eligible, only about 250 should have insured their lives in the 15 years during which the Civil Service Insurance Act has been in force. We remember well an occasion three or four years ago when Sir Wm. Mulock, then Postmaster General, expressed contempt for the lack of thrift shown by civil servants in neglecting their opportunities, particularly Civil Service Insurance. The deputation which waited upon him on that occasion took refuge behind the plea that the system was very imperfectly known, but this defence was not regarded as satisfactory.

In support of the statement that the rates of premium under the Civil

Service Insurance Act are extremely low, consult the following figures:—

Life Premiums per \$1,000 Insurance.

Age	Civil Service Rates.		Regular Commercial Rates.	
	All life	Single Payment.	All life.	Single Payment.
25	\$ 11 50	\$ 168 85	\$ 17 30	\$ 333 00
35	16 31	223 67	22 75	410 00
45	24 65	303 35	32 30	505 00
55	40 04	414 32	50 45	620 00

Age	Civil Service Rates.			Regular Commercial Rates.		
	10 Payment Life.	15 Payment Life.	20 Payment Life.	10 Payment Life.	15 Payment Life.	20 Payment Life.
25	\$22 27	\$17 13	\$14 72	\$40 50	\$30 00	\$25 00
35	29 79	23 04	19 02	48 90	35 50	30 25
45	41 13	32 22	28 24	61 00	46 00	38.70
55	58 68	47 33	42 74	79 00	62 00	53.65

The Government issues policies only upon the "Non-Participating" plan: that is, the sum insured only is paid, there being no "profits." To make the comparison fair, the corresponding "Non-Participating" commercial rates have been chosen. The latter represent something of an average of the rates quoted by several companies; the rates of some being higher, and of others lower, than the figures given above. The variations, however, are after all comparatively trifling.

As between the C. S. rates and the Commercial rates, the former are seen to be lower to a very marked degree. Under the Single Premium plan, which we commend to such intending insurers as can afford that method of payment, the C. S. rates are more favorable at the younger ages than those of the insurance companies by some 50%; and at all ages, and under all plans the differences are striking. The cause of the differences is somewhat too technical to be referred to now, but most persons will understand the matter sufficiently when we state that the Government rates are computed upon the assumption that money is worth 6%;

whereas the companies, having to keep well within the actual earning-power of money, assume 3½% only. Moreover, the Government makes absolutely no expense charge for administration.

Let it be here noted that in making the above comparison, there is no intention of criticising the insurance companies. For the most part, they do business upon the best terms consistent with safety. The Government system is a special case, and those directly interested should be informed of the facts. There is still plenty of business left for the companies after civil servants have taken the maximum allowed under the C. S. Insurance Act. On the other hand, civil servants should acquaint themselves sufficiently well with the advantages of their own system not to be deceived by possible criticisms on the part of agents of the companies. We have known agents to try to explain away the difference in rates; to pretend that the companies offered additional advantages in their contracts sufficient to compensate for such difference; that the C. S. policy contract was old-fashioned, and so forth. The human eye is old-fashioned, too, but useful none the less; and similarly, from the point of view of family protection, which is the aim of any genuine system of life insurance, the Government contract is not open to criticism. The insurance must be for the benefit of wife or children (or future wife or children in the case of bachelors) or of some combination of these immediate dependents. The contract cannot be assigned or otherwise diverted from the preferred beneficiaries—all of which is clearly in the interest of the family.

An additional advantage lies in the fact that the best possible facilities are afforded for payment of premiums. If the insurer so wishes, his premiums may be paid monthly to the Receiver General, in the form of abatements of salary, thus spreading the cost evenly over the year, and resulting in the

least possible inconvenience to the insured. By means of this automatic device, the risk of having the policy lapse through inadvertence, or failure to make privately the necessary provision, is entirely removed.

We have often heard it objected that the scope of the Act is fatally limited on account of the fact that persons contributing to Superannuation Fund No. 1 are required, upon becoming insured, to pay an abatement rate of 3% instead of the 1¼% or 2% regularly applicable under that Fund. Counting this additional 1% (for practically it amounts to an additional 1% in all cases) as part of the charge made for the insurance, the result is that the cost of a C. S. policy is for such persons usually about the same as the commercial rate. If the salary be comparatively small, the C. S. rate

will usually be less, and if the salary be large, usually greater than the regular commercial rate. But this surcharge applies only to about 1,900 persons out of a total of about 7,200 who are now eligible. The number of persons coming within the scope of the Act has recently been very largely increased by the transference to the Permanent List of a great number of clerks formerly classed as Temporaries. And the number eligible will continue to increase rapidly from the continued operation of the same cause, as well as in consequence of new appointments to the service being made.

Tables of premium rates and other information relative to the Civil Service Insurance system may be obtained by making application therefor to the Superintendent of Insurance, who is the officer charged with the administration of the Act.

Further Observations with Reference to the Civil Service Association.

The last number of THE CIVILIAN contained an article dealing with the subject of the Association, and the scope and direction of the activities which such an organization ought naturally to foster. As the time for the annual meeting draws still closer, it seems to us fitting that the attention of the service should be directed to one or two very practical considerations.

The service must, first of all, definitely come to a conclusion whether it means to take a whole-hearted interest in the Association, and uphold its hands in the good work that is being done. The service must, in a word, make up its mind whether or not it wants the Association to continue in existence. We shall be much surprised if the decision be in favor of putting up the shutters, for such a conclusion seems to us flatly absurd. There are still among us, it is true, a small band who consider that service

organizations of any kind are superfluous. So they are, for any purpose which these our friends are capable of conceiving. They do not even yet realize that their old sheet-anchor, *Pull*, can carry them no longer, and no demonstration that we can make would give them the much-needed new outlook, or put a right spirit them within. But these persons are now so few as to be a negligible quantity, and Father Time will soon place them *hors de combat* completely.

The practical question fronting us just now is of different nature. Stated briefly, it is this; Is the service prepared to take a genuine, active interest in its Association? The interest during the past year has been passive and theoretical, except in times of excitement, when it took on a spasmodic activity, not always very helpful. Is this to be changed during the coming Association year? It is a consummation devoutly to be

wished, for the time is really critical when we consider how important are the questions that are certain to emerge, and the good or ill that may ensue from their being wisely or unwisely dealt with.

If, then, the Association is to be enabled to carry on its next year's important work to the best advantage, the service must, first and foremost, do its own work well, and put heart into the new executive at the annual meeting. It must do its own work well by choosing its best and ablest men as representatives on the executive. If any department does its duty perfunctorily in this respect, or by the slap-dash methods that in the past have attended the choice of representatives in some of the departments; if motives of expediency dictate the choice, or any motive short of a determination to select the best man, that department is, in effect, unfriendly to the Association, and to its work. The time is drawing near, or is already come, when each department should be giving its very best thought to this matter, not only in nominating its Advisory Committee and representative, but in making it plain that these will be expected to give an account of their stewardship. During the course of the year now closing, many representatives absented themselves from important meetings of the executive, without taking the trouble of arranging for a substitute, as the Constitution provides. This is an abuse that the several departments concerned could, and should, put a summary end to. To some extent it reflects the attitude of the offending representative's department. They have not taken an interest and held him to his duty, and naturally he has taken liberties with them and with the executive. Is the same thing to go on next year? Be assured that it will not if each department takes the trouble to revise its own attitude towards the Association, or rather towards the matters of public concern with which the Association will have to deal.

Then, as to the annual meeting: The Constitution will require amendment in several respects, most of which are not perhaps of great importance. For our part, we should like to see the Constitution amended so as to provide for the election of the four officers by the whole membership, instead of by the convention of Advisory Committees as now. The greatest defect in the present system is the lack of participation on the part of the membership (amounting practically to a lack of interest) in the proceedings of the executive committee. Election of officers by the method above advocated would, we believe, stimulate a greater interest in the service and infuse a new spirit into the executive itself. But for the present year the officers must be elected as is now provided for, and it is time to be getting busy over this matter. The Association need not be in the least surprised if its present officers decline to act, should they be invited to retain office for another year, and the service must be prepared, if necessary, to refill the offices with first-rate men. In such a service as ours, this ought not to be supremely difficult. There are times when the withdrawal of a particular officer, or of a group of members of the executive who have shown marked capacity, may be embarrassing and detrimental; but these situations must be met if the organization is to enjoy a continuous existence.

It is time, moreover, that we realized the folly of electing men to onerous posts, and of then leaving them without support to their own devices. There ought to be a better distribution of the work. If some dozen of the persons who are now identified with service organizations were removed, their places could not be filled without a serious impairment of the usefulness of these bodies. Nevertheless, the service appears to be content with this practice of allowing a few men to wear themselves out by expecting them to attend personally

not only to serious, important business, but also to the sheer drudgery incidental to their posts of secretary, treasurer, or the like. A practice better adapted for frightening off aspirants to such posts could not be devised. If the work be worth the doing, it is worthy of better distribution, and this applies not only to the Civil Service Association, but to the Athletic Association, the Loan Society, and, not least, to THE CIVILIAN itself.

On the present occasion, it only remains to say that the annual meeting of the Association must be held, according to the constitution, not later than the second Tuesday of November, which, needless to say, admits of its being held before the Tuesday mentioned. As the annual meeting of the Loan Society is fixed definitely for the same second Tuesday, admitting of no change of date, some prior date for the Association's meeting should be agreed upon and announced as soon as is convenient, so that any possible misunderstanding may be avoided.

(Since the above was written, the executive committee has fixed the date of this year's meeting for Friday, Nov. 6th, proximo.)

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

In our issue of the 25th September we indicated, in a general way, the desirability of civil servants taking an active part in the ensuing civic elections. The suggestion appears to have been well received, and, despite the distractions attendant upon the general elections, considerable interest has been evinced in what is recognized to be a matter of unusual importance.

It is high time, in the interest of the entire community, that something was done to ensure the election of a council composed of men seized of the necessity of applying business

methods to the administration of civic affairs.

The present council is typical of what we have had in this and other cities for many years. It is not urged that it is a particularly bad one; neither can it be said that its good qualities are at all conspicuous. The great fault lies in the lack of definite purpose and the individual anxiety to "square" Tom, Dick or Harry of the ward.

Nobody denies that this condition is a most unsatisfactory and unfortunate one, yet nobody does anything to remedy it. The privilege, nay, the duty, of civil servants is to do that which others of the community have failed to do. Even if it be necessary to go into the service to find them, let us, next year, have men of purpose and of courage in our city council. When this is done there will be an end of juggling and bungling such as characterized the attitude of council towards the tuberculosis hospital project, and half-hearted measures, such as were adopted in dealing with the question of the Aylmer sewage.

Then there is the other aspect of the case. Civil service interests need to be safeguarded in council. Notwithstanding the statement of the city solicitor, it is pretty generally understood that the income assessment is to be used as a lever to force the government to grant "better terms" to the city. In other words, the service is to be used to pull the city's chestnuts out of the government fire. If the service objects to being used as the catspaw in this connection, it will be necessary to have the right men in council to enforce that objection, and to see that civil servants are protected in this as in every other matter in which they are interested as citizens of Ottawa.

Does anyone doubt the necessity for a step such as we have advocated? If so, let him reflect upon the fact that at the time the monthly pay cheques were withheld and the city

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

Ottawa, Oct. 23rd, 1908

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

Elsewhere in this issue a tolerably complete account is given of the Civil Service Insurance system. The article sets forth the undoubted advantages which the system holds out to those in need of insurance, and self-interest alone should impel our readers to give their best consideration to the whole subject. Especially let our young men, whether married or unmarried, embrace the opportunity now afforded them of making a sure provision for those who are now, or who will be, dependent upon them. The strength of the Government of Canada is the guarantee which the contracts bear, and young men will scarcely feel the small monthly payments even upon the more expensive plans. But while we are convinced of the solid advantages which the system now offers, it should be noted that the Act might

properly be amended to admit of the insuring of women as well as of men, and to raise the maximum from \$2,000 to a figure more in accordance with the needs of the times.

Reference is made in the article to the fact that about 1,900 persons out of a total of some 7,200 are required to make extra payments,—admittedly as an offset against the 2% rate which they contribute to superannuation as against the 3½% rate paid by those upon Fund No. 2. This has been felt to be a considerable hardship, and has had a strong indirect influence in preventing those who are free from any such surtax from embracing opportunities so advantageous to them. For many years after the Act came into force, the service was made up either solely or very largely of persons subject to the surtax. They united in condemning the Act as useless, or almost useless, for their purposes, and this tradition has prevailed in the service even among the now-preponderating class to whom it would be an unmixed benefit.

No effort is made by the Government to make the system known. There is no appropriation for this purpose, and, rightly or wrongly, the view is held that a good thing ought to be its own commendation. It is the duty of the service, therefore, to act in this matter for itself. The Civil Service Association could not better serve the ends for which it has come into existence than by assisting the service in obtaining information upon this subject. The Association should either print at its own expense, or prevail upon the Government to print, a large number of copies of the Regulations and Tables of Rates. These, together with a few instructions as to mode of procedure, should then be distributed directly to civil servants residing in Ottawa, and indirectly to the outside service through local organizations, or otherwise. A portion of the funds of the Association could not be put to a more truly useful purpose.

HALF TIME — A SERMONETTE.

With this its thirteenth issue, THE CIVILIAN completes the first half-year of its existence. This will be conceded to be a semi-notable occasion, at the least. Our purpose in referring to it is not to call for three-times-three, or to inflict upon readers a tiresome enumeration of the useful purposes which the paper is generally admitted to have served, so much as to give voice to one or two apposite reflections.

The first great question to be answered when any project is entertained is this: Is it worth while? If it be the consensus of opinion that it is not worth while, let speedy burial follow. But if the contrary be decided, then, for the credit of human intelligence, let active support be forthcoming. Active support, we say, not passive: not the dollar-a-year kind alone, not the kind that thinks its duty is performed by voting at the annual meeting, still less the kind that holds aloof altogether and, alas, only criticizes. Recollect that this is addressed to those who believe in any project which is in process of being carried out. To those who condemn it from the start, no appeal is made. They at least are consistent in their mummy-like repose. But that the others,—that persons who fully sympathize,—should leave to a devoted few all the planning, all the work and all the worry is, to say the least of it, neither very consistent nor very manly.

A multitude of persons in the service are supporters of THE CIVILIAN. A few (and only a few) have been active helpers. By which we mean that they have made suggestions to the Editors for the improvement of the paper, and have contributed to its columns. We take this occasion of thanking one and all of these, our true friends. A periodical such as this is either a co-operative work for the benefit of civil servants, and as such to be participated in by the beneficiaries generally; or it is nothing.

We have again, therefore, to suggest that THE CIVILIAN is entitled to something more than mere good-wishes; for these, however sincere, will not of themselves avail to make of the paper an absolute, unqualified success.

At the same time, if you cannot find scope for your energies in advocating new movements or helping along the old; if you *must* write upon controversial subjects, or introduce topics that will foster dissension: then, dearly beloved, prithee use thine own name boldly and hide not behind our skirts unless for reason good.

RE-ORGANIZATION.

In connection with the all-important question of whether Section 8 of the new Civil Service Act is to be properly carried out when the departmental Orders-in-Council are passed, there is absolutely nothing new to be said just now. One thing only is certain, namely, that nothing will be done until after the Elections. The game being now a waiting one, let us play it as well as we can. Let us wait gracefully, shifting the weight from the tired leg to the fresh one, and back again, until we bear the crack of the whip once more.

"What-the-devil's the odds," exclaimed a friend of ours the other day, "whether they re-organize the departments or not? It will be years before they can be got to act otherwise than perfunctorily anyway." Whereat we broke loose upon the *scelerat*, and as he fled, exhorted him to take his atrocious heresy to the new Commissioners, who would thank him most sincerely for pointing out this readiest method of trebling their work, to say nothing of rendering it most vexatious and ineffectual. And, after all, is not this the truth of the matter? If those who are responsible in their several departments fail to provide for a proper re-organization

now, it will have to be done for them by the Commissioners a little later. A power of recommendation is, under the circumstances, as good an instrumentality as could be desired for effecting real reforms; and the will to make those recommendations is not likely to be wanting.

We profess to a feeling that is, upon the whole, by no means hopeless. One solid gain we have in permanency: the Commissioners are actually in office, and, depend upon it, they know what is expected of them by the country.

EN PASSANT.

While the general question of the re-organization is, as above noted, in the background for the present, *THE CIVILIAN* notes, with a great degree of satisfaction, the fact that a large number of extra clerks in the Departments of Interior, Public Works and Agriculture, have been placed on the permanent list at increases in salaries ranging from \$50 to \$750. That the injection of such a considerable number of persons into the old establishment should produce anomalies, is not strange, and we are informed that, as a matter of fact, some indignation is felt among those who have been supplanted in point of remuneration by the newly-classified. This renders all the more necessary a thorough reorganization of the inside service, and indeed probably constitutes the initial act in the process of re-organization.

As we have repeatedly pointed out, it would be idle to assume that there can be any general increase in connection with the application of the new Act. In point of fact, many extra clerks in the Departments above indicated have been transferred without any increase whatever, and it is assumed that those to whom increases were given, received them as a recognition of the importance of the

duties they are called upon to perform. We believe that it will be absolutely feasible for the deserving permanent officials of the service to be treated in the same way. To illustrate: If a deputy minister decides that it is in the interest of his department to have a greater number of the higher grade clerkships than will be filled by reason of the automatic transfer under Section 6, and the bringing in of his temporary staff, it will be quite competent for him to make provision to that end in the memorandum defining the organization and then to promote, from the ranks of those affected by the automatic transfer, a sufficient number of clerks to fill the positions unprovided for, even if the individual amounts involved should range from \$50 to \$750. Surely the treatment of permanent officials is to be uniform with that of the extra clerks.

The general increase, which must be arranged upon a percentage basis, is quite another matter, and since it is being dealt with by the politicians we prefer to reserve further comment for a future issue.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

Continued from page 319.

was asked for an extension of the time for allowing discounts on taxes, the only reply received was made by an official who voiced the refusal of the council in terms deprecating and minimizing the importance of civil servants in the community. Let him remember, too, that at the time the attention of the council was called to the agreement between the city and the government, exempting the salaries of government employees from taxation, not a solitary member of the board of control or of the council was man enough to rise in his place and declare that the city should live up to the terms of its agreement.

Is it not time that somebody was taught a lesson?

At the next civic elections, something like two thousand civil servants will be entitled to vote. Thus they will have the power of determining the election of the mayor and of every member of the board of control. There should be no trouble in electing two aldermen in Victoria ward, and there will probably be a sufficient number of civil servants' votes to materially influence the result of the elections in every other ward in the city.

The co-operation of all right-minded citizens is expected, of course, and if civil servants will join forces in this, as they have in other matters, and measure up to the standard of their responsibility, we venture to predict a civic administration for Ottawa which will be the pride of its citizens and a model for our neighbors.

ON LEAVE.

THREE SONNETS AND AN AFTERTHOUGHT

By Mercutio.

Amid the bracken, yellow unto brown,
I lie and listen to the Autumn breeze
With angel swiftness passing o'er the trees,
And loosing now and then a sere leaf down,
Like foolish virgins, each in shimmering gown
Robed for the feast but left without to freeze,

The birches whisper of their miseries,—
And I am sixty miles away from town.
As barren of ideas as this hill
Is verdure-barren, save for fir and pine,
Which like the few great verities divine
Keep us from madness and uphold the will;
I half forget those bondmen at the mill
For whom the whistles blow at half-past nine.

II.

Yet they are busy now with forms and files,
Reports and memoranda for the Head,
With wondrous balances in black and red,
And each one all alert for Fortune's smiles.
What matters it to me at sixty miles
Who rises, falls, is living or is dead?

Their very names are blank, as if I said
John Doe and Richard Roe and one called
Stiles.

O ye that have the honour to remain
Obedient servants,— may your tribe decrease;

'Tis well to lodge with Duty in the main,
But be not anxious for too long a lease.
"TO LET" I stamp in letters good and plain
Upon her door. I seek the Golden Fleece.

III.

Ere I return to tread the treadmill's way
The thin ice will be formed on lakes anew,
And payments on last summer's ice be due,
And winter's coal be partly burned away.
And, peradventure they that have the sway
Of our material fortunes,— Red or Blue?—
Will have reorganized us through and through,

And based our salaries on our rates of pay.
And shall I come to find my name engrossed
On parchment heavy with the weight of
seals,

As Chief Comptroller of the Arctic Coast,
Or Sub-Inspector of Eccentric Wheels?
Far be it from me,— Me whose modest boast
Is six calm pipes a day and three square meals.

IV.

One word ere I the wearied pen resign,—
I would not have the Cabinet construe
Remarks *re* Rank as meaning I decline
The salary appertaining thereunto.

THE SECRET MEDITATIONS OF A SERVICE MAIDEN.

To-day I begin to set down for my own instruction the most important incidents of my life, and I mean to persevere for a while. It will be great fun, I know. The amusing part is how I came to get the notion. George Carstairs mentioned night before last that he had been doing it for two years. He said something about a person going down to oblivion through lack of the "sacred poet's" services, and that he proposed to be his own sacred poet. Thinking this over afterwards, I decided that it would be

nice to keep up with George without saying a word. George has the loveliest eyes, and to see him—(Here follows an appreciation that the Editors judge it would be profanation to divulge, and also some remarks on a certain person designated as Alice which we also think it proper to suppress).

* * *

If I am to be strictly truthful and candid, as I promised myself when I began, I must begin with myself. My name is Gladys Harrington. That's easy, though perhaps unnecessary here. I am a brunette, of rather striking appearance, I am told, neat in my habits, eyes brown, tending to grey, and a disposition that, under proper treatment, would be amiable.

* * * I have been six years in the Department. My salary is \$500, and for that I pound the types "from morn till noon, from noon to dewy eve" (as George says), or, in other words, from 10 to 4. The old fogies here, particularly that mean old Jones, won't give me a chance at anything better. Their eyes are on themselves all the time. All eagerness when it comes to getting more salary for themselves, they think that their subordinates, and especially the girls, should be content with anything. Some of the girls say that our motto should be "without fear (of being bounced) and without hope." That's about it. As to the "hope" business, who wants to stay in their old service forever anyway? I met Miss — of the — Dept. the other day. She's fifty if she's a day, and looked that yellow that it gave me a turn. I haven't been myself since. But to resume. Gladys, I say unto thee,—but cautiously even to thee,—that thou art now of the age of 27; that thou hast of material possessions worth mentioning just \$82 in money, a not-too-shabby pongee silk for best, and a rather striking hat, trimmed with trimmings, which George certainly did admire that Saturday aft-

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ernoon when I first wore it. (Ed. Note: We have seen the hat. It is of the inverted coal scuttle type, and our opinion of George is not especially raised to know that he "certainly" admired it).

* * *

I must record here, for my sins, that Jones has been my chief for the past four years. Before that I had Tompkins, who certainly was a corker, and is now dead. *Nil nisi bonus de mortibus*, as George says. (I hope I have that right.) Jones considers me inconsiderable, for am I not a "working girl"? The Joneses have been aristocrats for centuries, barring a couple of generations just prior to, and in part overlapping with this Jones, when they milked cows and hoed potatoes for dear life. But this Jones has reverted to type alright, because now he never works. "Having the honor to be" is his strong suit in office hours, and it pursues him into private life, where he thinks himself some pumpkins, I tell you. To tell the truth, Jones is a bit of a toady, and his manners and temper are something fierce. I remember well the evening when George Carstairs, seated on our steps along with that bore David Mellow, who simply would not go home, scarified old Pollock of his Department. George always has the most apt and cutting things to say, wherever he gets them, and he said that Pollock reminded him of old Thingumbob that he had read about somewhere, who was "to his superiors a fawning sycophant, to all beneath him proud and arrogant, and with his equals surly, rude and impracticable." That sounded so fine and fitted Jones so well that I asked George to come into the house and write it down for me, which he did, and Mr. Mellow went home mad as a hornet. When we finished with this quotation and our talk about it, George said it was quite a bond of union having chiefs who were alike in their "bad eminence," and he

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* * * (The MS. is illegible at this point—Eds.) Sometimes I think I'll leave the service, especially after I've been talking to George.

* * *

THE CIVILIAN came out to-day. It's fearfully dry. There's a lot of stuff about re-organization, and the new Act, and buying coal and all that sort of thing. A fellow calling himself "Mercutio" bobs up in every issue. He thinks he's mighty smart. Alice thinks he's splendid, and got quite angry the other day when I said I could get asleep quicker reading his stuff than anything else in the paper. I wonder if he's a drinking man?
* * * I ironed out my white organdy to-day. It will look well enough with my chipped-straw hat. Haven't seen George this week.

(To be continued.)

CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting Friday, November 6th.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee, held last Monday evening, it was decided to hold the annual convention of the Association on Friday evening the 6th November, in the railway committee room of the House of Commons. Messrs. T. N. Doody, J. F. Lanigan and Lt.-Col. Todd were appointed a special committee to make the necessary arrangements.

In view of the desirability of making several amendments to the constitution, a committee composed of Messrs. M. D. Grant, G. S. Hutchinson and A. E. Caron was appointed to prepare a report as to the changes which the annual convention will be asked to make.

The question of holding an annual banquet, to be attended by the outgoing and incoming officers and mem-

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ON THE BUSY CORNER.

bers of the Executive, was discussed at some length. The matter was finally left in the hands of the following committee: Messrs. W. A. Code, E. E. Stockton and A. N. Payne.

The above committees will report at the regular monthly meeting to be held this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

CIVIL SERVICE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Reports of the operations of the Loan Society are most favorable, the rate of progress being really notable. It was as late as Sept. 24th when the Society became ready to do business, and between that time and the date of writing over 250 members have been admitted, whose subscriptions to shares amount in the aggregate to more than \$1,200. The whole of this amount has not actually been paid in,

of course, because some subscribers elected to pay their shares by instalments. Especially gratifying is the fact that so many ladies have become members, thus again exemplifying the truth that they are always foremost in every genuine and unselfish movement. Some have subscribed for 4 or 5 or even 10 shares. We are sure that every person connected with the administration realizes the responsibility resting upon him, and the necessity for safeguarding to the uttermost the funds thus committed to the Society's care.

The loans thus far applied for are stated to be for worthy objects. We trust that the quality of the applications may continue good without exception. The person who would knowingly take the funds of his fellow-workers without assurance of repayment, has a poor standard of morals. Against any such the Board of Credit should be on the watch ceaselessly.

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CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASE OF COAL BY CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Secretary of the Coal Committee, Mr. A. E. Caron, has received invoices of two carloads of coal, egg and stove size. This coal will be delivered in ton lots, pending the arrival of additional shipments, when full deliveries will be made. There are still eighteen cars to come, and it is expected that at least seven weeks will be required to complete the deliveries of all orders.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

"The price of coal should, strictly speaking, be advanced 50 cents per ton now, but competition is so keen that I do not think there will be any increase over last year's rates," said a coal merchant on Sparks street to the Free Press to-day. — Free Press, Oct. 12th.

It is evident, from the foregoing, that civil servants are not the only ones who have benefitted by the operations of the coal committee. Viewed in the light of the experience of past years, it is probable that consumers generally will effect a saving of fifty cents a ton in their coal purchases. This will be satisfactory to every one but the dealers. The fact that they got \$7.75 last year for coal which they can afford to sell for \$7.25 this year, should afford a degree of consolation, however.

CO-OPERATIVE ICE-SUPPLY PROJECT.

Mr. A. E. Caron informs us that the Ice-Supply scheme is nearing completion. A circular, to be accompanied by an application blank, will be distributed to the service without delay.

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scheme to civil servants and their friends.

as this is the sixth in the course of the present year.

PRESENTATION.

A very interesting event took place in the Topographical office last Saturday. This was the presentation to Mr. Eugene Archambault of that branch of a beautiful green upholstered oak Morris chair, also a combined escritoire and cabinet of the same kind of wood.

It was a small token of esteem from his fellow-workers on the occasion of his marriage, which took place on Tuesday, October 20th.

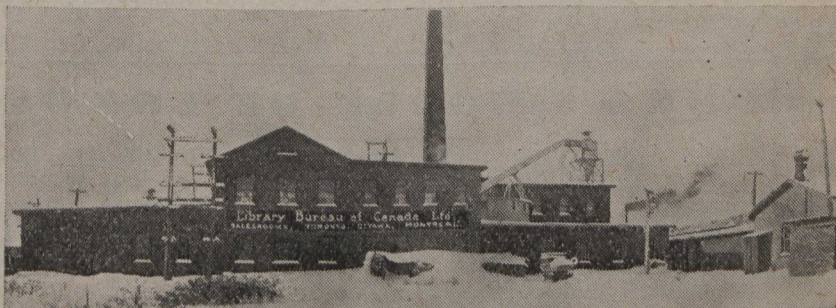
Mr. P. B. Symes, the chief clerk, made the presentation with a few suitable words, expressing sentiments of congratulation.

Speculation is rife as to who will be the next to enter the mazes of matrimony in the Topographical Surveys,

THE ANXIOUS STEP-FATHER.

The master of an elementary school sent a circular letter to the parents of several backward boys who were under his charge, stating that unless those pupils paid more attention to their lessons he would have to resort to drastic methods of punishment. A few days later the following reply was received:—'Dear Sir,—I have reseed your flogging sirkler, and u have my sankshun too walup my sun ass much ass u like. I no e is a very bad skoler: is spellin is simply atoshus. I have tried to teech im myself, but e will not learn nothin, so hop u will beet it intu im ass much as u can.—P.S.: The resin e is sich a bad skoler is bekas e is my sun bye my wife's fust usband.'

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THE EAST WIND.

(‘Morning Post,’ London.)

It has long been a puzzle why the East wind should be so extremely unpleasant, and even deleterious to health as well as to comfort. The extreme dryness of the air while it is blowing will not wholly account for it, because it has been shown that a similar absence of moisture when the wind is blowing in other directions does not produce the same results. Some experiments lately made by MM. Henriot and Bonysssey, and recorded in ‘Comptes Rendus,’ may throw light on the problem. The experimenters have been making daily estimates for a long time past on the variations of ozone in the air. They find that an increase in the proportion of ozone is accompanied by a decrease in the amount of carbonic acid gas. They infer that since a reduction of carbonic acid gas below its normal amount must be due to the introduction of air from high altitudes, ozone must also come from the upper air. Now the greatest proportion of ozone is in the air when the wind is in the west

and south-west. The least amount is when the wind is in the east. On the other hand, the greatest amount of carbonic acid gas is present when the wind is in the east. Evidently, therefore, more air from high altitudes is thus brought down by the westerly and south-westerly winds, which in the northern hemisphere, at any rate, are moving in the normal direction of the great earth currents of atmosphere, whereas the east wind, a surface wind, is moving in the opposite direction. Rain also increases the proportion of ozone and diminishes that of carbonic acid gas. Solar radiation increases ozone. It does not affect the carbonic acid gas; but this gas rises in quantity during mists or fogs, because these prevent the diffusion of the gas as it exudes from the soil. MM. Henriot and Bonysssey arrive at the general conclusion that the formation of ozone in the air is due to the ultra-violet radiations of the sun at high altitudes. Its occurrence in the lower strata may be attributed partly to wind and partly to rain; and it would tend to diminish in quantity therefore if the atmosphere were very dry.

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A Convert to the New Spirit.

To the Editors of THE CIVILIAN :

I was much impressed with the article in your last issue dealing with the future of the Civil Service Association, and would commend it to the careful consideration of every civil servant.

Having watched the progress of the Association with deep interest, I feel it a duty to express my appreciation of the good work which has been accomplished. At the outset I was skeptical as to the benefits to be derived from such a movement. Today I am ashamed of the misgivings then entertained and desire to say so.

The memorial placed before the Royal Commission by the Executive Committee was a complete revelation of the new method of doing things. It was complete, masterly and unanswerable. No less complete and convincing were the memorials presented to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture. If absolutely nothing else had been done by the Association these would have been sufficient to command the approval, and thoughtful member of the Association, to earn the gratitude, of every

True it is that here may be found a thoughtless one, and there a chronic "groucher" or a know-it-all who is inclined to blame the Association for our not getting the salary increase or because the reorganization has not been effected. To the thoughtless I would point out that practically everything asked for by the Association was contained in the recommendation of the Commission and that two of the important provisions of the new Act were placed there in direct response to the request of the Association. As far as the grouchers are concerned it may be well to point out

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D. HOSSACK

MANAGER.

that this class is composed, for the greater part, of individuals whose efforts are prompted by selfish motives. It is utterly foreign to their natures to do things for others and the thought that anybody should labour for the benefit of the service as a whole is, to them, unbearable. For this reason any disparagement from this source should be taken as a compliment to the Association.

A word as to the ensuing elections. It is to be hoped that great care will be exercised in selecting the Advisory Committees; that the very best men in each Department will be chosen for the Executive Committee, and that the officers will be men not only able, but progressive—men of initiative and energy — prepared to take advantage of every opportunity for promoting the welfare of the service. Let us give the progressive element a chance. If there is corn in Egypt, send for it, and take grist of everything that comes to the mill. It is necessary to be abreast of the times in this progressive age.

To my mind there is one weak feature in connection with the machinery of the Association. The membership is not brought into close enough touch with the Executive. Might this not be remedied, to some extent, by each Department having an organization of its own? Such organizations to hold meetings and discuss topics which could, later, be placed by the departmental representative before the Executive for consideration.

There should be an annual general meeting. It might not be practicable to attempt the discharge of business at a meeting of this kind; but why not follow the example of some of the national societies? Secure the Russell Theatre for an evening. Have one or two addresses by prominent men of the service, and a concert. There is talent, and to spare, in the service for such an undertaking, and the result would be beneficial beyond doubt. To defray the expense a nominal admittance fee could be charged

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and the surplus, if any, could be devoted to the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis or to some other worthy object.

I trust that these rambling remarks have not trespassed upon too much of your space, but I do not feel that I can close without indicating my appreciation of THE CIVILIAN. Your publication is deserving of every good word that can be said for it, and of the unanimous support of the service. You have attained a high standard of excellence and each issue reveals a knowledge, on your part, of civil service matters, which may well serve as an example and an inspiration.

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.

October 19th, 1908.

×

This is Kind.

To the Editors of THE CIVILIAN:

In view of the fact that the next issue of THE CIVILIAN will complete the first half year of its existence, I desire to congratulate you heartily upon the manner in which you have discussed, and introduced matters of vital interest to the members of the service. Those who are in a position to appreciate the many drawbacks and difficulties, which in the ordinary course of events must have confronted you, will I am sure join with me, in stating that we as a body owe you our deep gratitude; especially so, when it is considered that the work in connection with the editing of our paper, must necessarily rob you of your cherished leisure hours.

It is therefore quite evident that you have been prompted only by the best motives, which have naturally resulted in reliable and intelligent information of direct and indirect interest to every individual in the service.

THE CIVILIAN will undoubtedly prove a great boon to civil servants, its value having already been recognized in no uncertain manner.

I therefore sincerely trust that the knowledge of appreciation from your

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With best wishes for your future,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

GRATEFUL.

Oct. 17th, 1908.

×

Exceedingly Apathetic.

To the Editors of THE CIVILIAN:

I read with pleasure not unmixed with sorrow a letter in a recent issue of THE CIVILIAN by Alpha on the subject of a club house, etc. He says we have organizations but no "local habitation." "There are numerous committees, but no place in which to hold a meeting." It might have been supposed that a perfect volley of opinions would have been forthcoming from live members of the service, for we are supposed to have a few members with a moderate amount of energy, else how could we have THE

CIVILIAN? But no, Alpha might have taken Omega for a surname and let it go at that for all the excitement his humiliating announcement aroused. In an age of scandal the Civil Service is right in the fashion, amongst the first families, for is it not a scandal that there is no sentiment in favor of getting something we can call our own in the shape of an abiding place? But no, we seem satisfied to live on charity. The athletic field is a larger order, and I hope Alpha will attend the next general meeting of the athletic association and open the subject for discussion. If he does not, I will.

Thanking you, Messieurs Editors, for allowing me to address these few heated remarks to my co-laborers in the country's service, and congratulating you upon the work you are doing in providing us with a means of communicating with each other,

Faithfully yours,

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

October 20th, 1908.

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ATHLETICS.

The Montreal Star is canvassing the opinions of various authorities on the subject of athletic peace and the best way to obtain it. A peaceful solution at the present time might be more frightful than war. The C. A. A. U. has many sympathizers and believes in the principle it professes to stand for. "Professes to stand for" is written advisedly. The C.A.A.U.'s good friends have stuck to the union in spite of many mistakes, the hope always being uppermost that the mistake were in the judgment and not in the heart. But the C.A.A.U. will find it a difficult matter to justify some of their courses. A year ago two of the Olympic lacrosse team filed statutory declarations with the C.A.A.U. that they would not again compete with or against professionals. Both appear to have violated their affidavits last summer and now both are ac-

cepted again as gentlemen fit to represent Canada in the mother country.

How does the sentence meted out to Carpenter by the English Amateur Association appeal to the expediency-loving officers of the C.A.A.U. The English association showed more moral courage than appears on the surface, for it ran the risk of being suspected of partisanship if not of revenge. Fortunately, the athletic name of Great Britain is pure enough to place it above any such reproach. Let the C.A.A.U. take a leaf out of this book instead of spying round for petty advantages. It will be well for the governors to hold fast to principle in conducting amateur business else house-cleaning time will arrive when least expected.

* * *

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heads attended the first C. S. meet?" excited a great competition. The capacity of the staff was taxed to the limit opening the replies of the vast host who were anxious to win such a valuable trophy. There was one peculiarity about all the responses,—viz., every one was correct. Correct replies were received from some even who were not at the games, who wrote that they knew that no deputies would be present. The spontaneity and exactitude of these replies reflect great credit upon the service. It belies the reputation the service has acquired for apathy and indifference to all great public questions. The name of the lucky winner of one year's subscription to THE CIVILIAN is T. W. G. Clunn, of the Surveyor General's office. This is not the only honor Mr. Clunn has achieved this year for he is captain of the "Outside" cricket team, champions of the league.

* * *

Why does not the athletic association conduct a harrier department? Where could a better field be found? The voracious appetite shown by the

younger element of the service for field and track athletics has been merely tickled, not assuaged. There were 160 entries in the Ward Marathon and 200 in the Independent Harriers' road race. It is too late for this season, and too early to talk about next spring. In the meantime snowshoe and ski-ing time is approaching, and we should have clubs organized in good time. We leave it to you, Mr. President, to utilize the most competent members of the executive for this purpose. A Civil Service gymnastic class to attend one of the city gymnasiums is a suggestion also well worthy the consideration of the executive.

* * *

The official results of the athletic meet on the 26th Sept. are here published at the special request of a number by this means the report will be convenient for reference at any time and especially at the next meet of the association:

100 YARD DASH.

Heat 1.—H. L. Edwards, Interior,

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PEOPLE DRINK

ANGLO-SAXON TEA

1; F. Littlefield, Militia, 2. Time, 11 seconds.

Heat 2.—C. E. Gruson, State and P. P. and S., 1; H. H. S. Nutting, Trade and Commerce, 2. Time, 10-5.

Heat 3.—E. R. Williams, Interior, 1; F. H. Williamson, Interior, 2. Time, 10 3-5.

These six entered the final and Gruson was first, beating Williams by about a foot. The result: C. E. Gruson, State and P. P. & S., 1; E. R. Williams, Interior, 2; H. L. Edwards, Interior, 3. Time, 10 1-5.

PUTTING 16-LB. SHOT.

The men who qualified in this event at the preliminary trials were: J. P. McMillan, Interior; R. Lagimodiere, Railways; A. D. Morrin, Agriculture; P. J. Vaughan, P.O.D.; R. S. Stronach, Interior. The result of the final was as follows:

1.—R. Lagimodiere, 34 ft. 6 in.; 2, R. S. Stronach, 32 ft. 9 in.; 3, J. P. McMillan, 31 feet 6 inches.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

Four men qualified in the preliminary trials in this event: A. M. Beale, Interior; H. L. Edwards, Interior; P. J. Vaughan, P.O.D., and R. S. Stronach, Interior. Stronach won with a jump of 5 ft. 6 inches. A. M. Beale was second with a jump of 5 ft. 4 inches, and Edwards third with 5 ft. 3 inches.

120 YARDS HURDLES.

The first heat of this event was won by E. R. Williams, Interior; J. B. Donaldson of the Militia being second. Time, 21 2-5.

R. S. Stronach, Interior, won the second heat, with H. L. Edwards, Interior, second. Time, 16 2-5.

The final was easily won by R. S. Stronach, Interior, with H. L. Edwards, Interior, second, and J. B. Donaldson, Militia, third. Time, 16 seconds.

880 YARDS RUN.

This race provided an exciting finish, Harold Nutting of Trade and Commerce winning out in the last 100 yards by a narrow margin. C. B. Patten, Customs, was second, and Joe Gorman, P.O.D., third. Time, 2.15 1-15.

THROWING CRICKET BALL.

Five men qualified in this event, which was won by F. Littlefield, Militia, who threw it 100 yards. D. H. McDonald, Interior, 95 yards, was second and A. M. Beale, Interior, 93 yards, third.

STANDING BROAD JUMP.

Woodland and Stronach tied in this event after an exciting contest with 9 feet 5 1-4 inches to their credit. On the jump off Stronach covered 9 feet 3 inches and Woodland 9 feet. The result: R. S. Stronach, Interior, 9 feet 3 inches, first; V. Woodland, Finance, 9 feet, second; H. L. Edwards, Interior, 8 feet 11 1-2 inches, third.

RELAY RACE.

The Interior Department "A" team won the event, with Militia and Defence "A" team second and Finance third. Time: 3:35 1-5.

THE LADIES' RACE.

The ladies were timid about entering this event, and there was only one entry, Miss Weekes, who was given the prize.

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VETERANS' RACE.

This was open to members of the C.S.A.A.A., 40 years and over, one yard handicap for each two years above that age. The distance was one hundred yards, and Nelson got home an easy winner. Result: F. Nelson, Interior, 1; E. P. N. White, Militia, 2; G. Rogers, Agriculture, 3. Time, 14 seconds.

440 YARDS FINAL.

Six men qualified at the preliminary trials for this event. They were: H. S. Nutting, Trade and Commerce; R. S. Stronach, Interior; E. R. Williams, Interior; W. W. Foy, Marine; C. B. Patten, Customs; W. G. Addison, Interior. The result of the final: 1, R. S. Stronach; 2, H. S. Nutting, 3; E. R. Williams. Time, 56 3-5.

TUG-OF-WAR.

This event was a feature of the day. The Mint defeated the Public Works after strenuous work in the first pull, and then Militia won from the Interior. Customs defaulted to Finance. In the second pull the Mint defeated Agriculture. This left the Militia and Mint in the finals and Mint won after a hard struggle.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

This event went to R. S. Stronach, Interior, with 19 feet 1 1-4 inch. E. R. Williams, Interior, was second with 17 feet 5 inches, and D. McClosky third with 17 feet 1 1-2 inches.

ONE MILE RUN.

The one mile run was won by Harold Nutting of Trade and Commerce with Joe Gorman second.

Football.

Association football on the Hill this fall has attained a status, the plane of which one would have been chary in predicting this time last year.

To Canadians in general this is a new game, but this is no reason why

they should not learn it, for it is the national winter game of the Motherland, and, viewed from a spectacular standpoint, has no equal, with the probable exception of ice hockey.

In brief its rules consist of kicking a ball between goal posts, the hands must not be used except by the goalkeeper, one must not trip an opponent nor 'charge' him in the back unless he faces his own goal, neither may he be pushed with one's hands.

When the ball goes out of touch, it is thrown in by the team who did not kick it out, and the throw must be made over the head with both hands and with the heels firmly planted on the ground.

A foul throw results in a free kick to the opposite team.

The service this year is having a league between departments or blocks in a position to raise teams, and the divisions were published in the last CIVILIAN. The outside team is undoubtedly the warmest bunch and had its strength been realized at the time the schedule was adopted, no doubt two teams would have been drawn from the outsiders.

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The following is the result so far of the inter-service league:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Goals for.	Goals Against.	Points.
Outside	3	3	0	11	1	6
W., E. & L. ...	2	1	1	6	3	2
Topo.	2	1	1	3	6	2
Militia	3	0	3	1	11	0

* * *

On Saturday, Oct. 17th, was played on the Hill before a very large crowd of spectators the final for the Bigg's cup. The Ottawas were the opponents of the C. S., and a very hot lot they proved themselves.

Their superiority of combination, having played for years together, and their general fitness, due to their con-

tinuous training since the spring, were just too much for our men who made a splendid fight of it, the goals being 5 to 3 eventually.

The service were unfortunate in not having three of their best players, these three being incapacitated through injuries received on the field of football, and the service were also unlucky in having two goals scored from them within a few minutes from the start of the game and before they had got into it.

However, when they did get into the stride they kept the Ottawas busy and it looked at times as if the score would be equalled. Next year it is hoped to get the Civilians into training earlier in the year, and to get them to work together, when it is anticipated they will make a good bid for the Bigg's trophy and the championship.

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Lawn Bowling.

By kind permission of the weather man, the lawn-bowlers have been able to complete their lengthy autumn group series. President Payne and Mr. Farrow, winners of sections B and A respectively in the rink series, met in the final struggle, Mr. Farrow winning from the president in the presence of a large and interested audience.

In the doubles, fortune again smiled on Mr. Farrow, he and Mr. Blatchley easily defeating Messrs. Raby and Chandler in the finals.

In the singles, the contest was keen and one source of gratification was the manner in which "juniors" put "the good ones" away. Mr. Jack Stevens, an 1908 product, by clever and consistent bowling, reached the finals where he was finally stopped by his more experienced opponent, Mr. H. S. Campbell.

The full returns are as follows:—

RINK MATCHES.

1st prize—J. Milliken, W. E. Wild, J. Stevens, R. R. Farrow (skip).
2nd prize—C. H. Payne, H. Blatchley, H. Bowes, J. L. Payne (skip).

DOUBLES.

1st prize — Messrs. Farrow and Blatchley.
2nd prize—Messrs. Raby and Chandler.

SINGLES.

1st prize—H. S. Campbell.
2nd prize—J. Stevens.
While this finishes the schedule matches, it by no means ends the bowling. As long as the weather holds fair the remainder of the season will be devoted to special matches, settling questions of personal supremacy, selecting "pet rinks" for next season, etc. Several of these last mentioned aspirants for Dominion honors will shortly be announced.

* * *

For several weeks the war-cloud

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has been hanging over the Balkans of the Ottawa Civil Service, viz., the Departments of Customs and Agriculture. It is almost too much to hope for that the department which increases our taxation and the department which increases the cost of living in farm products should come to blows and attempt to exterminate each other. That the decrease in the Customs receipts and increase in the cost of chickens and butter have been but the barometer presaging the horrors of the impending conflict, let him deny who reads the following harrowing details: For some time those who sit at the receipt of Customs have showed an inclination to be lenient with poor oppressed taxpayers. On the other hand the "farmers" have been disposed to give it to the consumer in the neck. Daily for the past fortnight some of the extremists of the Customs Dept. have been guilty of using unparliamentary language when expostulating with their brother Agriculturists. "Too many black sheep in the pack" is one of many forms of innuendo. The "farmers" being slow to anger silently endured their taunts, but matters were brought to a climax last Friday when the lie was passed. Diplomatic relations were at once severed between the departments. Numerous conventions were called by the "Cow Boys," and E. A. Thomas was appointed Minister of War. The Customs also met and selected a "breed" named Lanigan to confer with the

delegate of the potato trust as to the best means of setting the controversy. They immediately arrived at the conclusion that the only possible solution was a pitched battle. Accordingly arrangements were made for this to take place on Saturday afternoon on the greens.

Sergt. Instructor Kilgallin immediately set to work drumming up and drilling recruits, rummaging the stores for ammunition, etc., with the result that four rinks, usually pacific, but now equipped with all the accoutrements of horrid war, answered the roll call at the appointed hour. The recruits, some of whom were about to fire their first shot, were cleverly placed among the veterans. Several ladies who had bravely volunteered for Red Cross duty now formed themselves into a rink and entered the fray. For an hour and a half the battle raged. The troops from "Langevin" proved themselves practical fighters if they are only experimental farmers.

Finally at 4.30 p.m., with all his lieutenants beaten back, and his ranks shattered, Commandant Urquhart to avoid a massacre ran up the white flag, and retired to the West Block Barracks.

The Customs people declare there is sure to be a rise in the price of farm produce, especially in the price of "Agricultural pigs."

THE CIVILIAN is published exclusively in the interests of the Civil Service of Canada, based upon a broad interpretation of all important questions affecting that body. It is designed to be thoroughly democratic in spirit and the views of high and low alike, presented with discretion and moderation, will receive ample attention.

It is under the management of a Board of Editors, composed of four Civil Servants, who are in touch with the various Departments of the Service, and will endeavour to exercise the utmost possible care in their management.

It has as a prominent feature a strong Editorial page, dealing with important questions and matters of policy in a comprehensive manner.

It will make a feature of dealing in a special way with all interesting questions of the moment. At the present time, as always, there are very many such.

It will make a speciality of reporting the doings (and commenting thereon) of important Service organizations, such as the Civil Service Association and the Athletic Association. One or more of the Board of Editors will be members of the Executive Committees of both these Associations, which will ensure special facilities for obtaining full and correct information.

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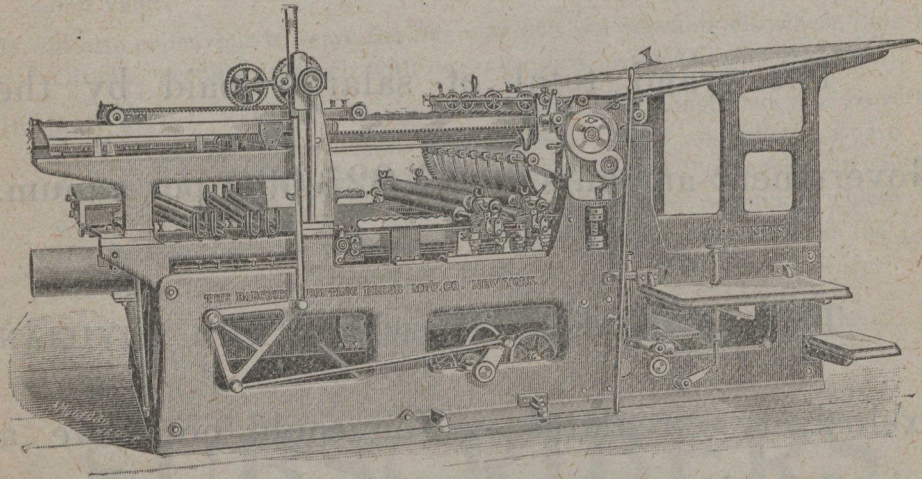
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