

# THE CIVILIAN

VOL. VI.

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No. 1

## THE PARCEL POST.

*The Civilian presents to its readers an article on the proposed Parcel Post from the pen of Mr. W. A. Code of the Post Office Dept., Ottawa. Mr. Code furnished The Civilian with one of the best of many good departmental articles, that on the Postage Stamp Branch. The present article may serve prospectively as a departmental article on the Parcel Post.*

The question of a parcel post system for Canada is of such general interest that it may be considered, in view of the recent announcement of the Postmaster General, a timely topic to touch upon in your columns, even though it be in a brief and superficial way. There are many matters that enter into the consideration of a parcel post service, not the least of these being the difficulties arising from the establishment of such a service in a country where the population is comparatively small, the transportation facilities as yet not by any means an extensive as desired, and where distances are great. Such things as affecting a parcel post service apply to conditions in Canada. It follows, too, in any event, that the cost involved in the establishment of such a service must be considerable, and will, no doubt, prompt the Postmaster General in this departure to act on the old adage and "make haste slowly."

Parcel post systems have been for many years operated in England, France, Switzerland and Germany with splendid success, but conditions in these countries are vastly different from conditions in Canada where a relatively small population is spread over a large area.

As the United States on the 1st January last put into operation a system of parcel post, and as that country, geographically speaking, has much the same conditions as to dis-

stances (particularly from east to west) to contend against as has Canada, it is permissible, perhaps, for our present purpose that an outline of the scheme adopted by our American neighbours be given so that we may have something to work upon.

The United States parcel post scheme is divided into eight postal zones, the first of these including "all territory within such quadrangle in conjunction with every contiguous quadrangle, representing an area having a mean radial distance of approximately fifty miles from the centre of any given unit of area." The following six zones are determined on a somewhat similar plan, each one increasing in distance from the centre of a given unit of area, and extending outward 150, 300, 600, 1,000, 1,400 and 1,800 miles, the eighth zone including all units of area outside of the seventh zone.

Distinctive parcel post stamps in the 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 denominations are issued and are required to be used; the use of the ordinary postage stamps on parcels being prohibited.

The subjects of the several denominations are:—

- 1c, "Post office clerk."
- 2c, "City carrier."
- 3c, "Railway postal clerk."
- 4c, "Rural carrier."
- 5c, "Mail train."
- 10c, "Steamship and mail tender."
- 15c, "Automobile service."



20c, "Aeroplane carrying mail."  
 25c, "Manufacturing."  
 50c, "Dairying."  
 75c, "Harvesting."  
 \$1, "Fruit growing."

Parcel post due stamps in five denominations are also issued.

The table hereunder, taken from the United States Parcel Post Regulations, supplies an intelligent idea of the rates fixed:—

surrounded by eight zones having different radial distances. These zones are given on the parcel post map for a particular office, so that in ordering a map it is necessary to specify the office at which it is desired to use it. The radii of the zones shown on any two maps for different offices are the same, and, therefore, with a ruler or measure the radii of the zones may be obtained from any

#### RATES OF POSTAGE.

Weight.	First zone.		Second-zone rate.	Third-zone rate.	Fourth-zone rate.	Fifth-zone rate.	Sixth-zone rate.	Seventh-zone rate.	Eighth-zone rate.
	Local rate.	Zone rate.							
1 pound..	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds.	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.21	.24
3 pounds.	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4 pounds.	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41	.48
5 pounds.	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6 pounds.	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7 pounds.	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8 pounds.	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
9 pounds.	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10 pounds.	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11 pounds.	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11	1.32

A flat rate of one cent an ounce is fixed by the parcel post law on parcels weighing four ounces or less. When parcels weigh more than four ounces and do not exceed eleven pounds, the rates of postage vary according to weight and the zones in which they are to be delivered. The parcel post law divides the country into units of area thirty minutes square, identical with a quarter of the area formed by the intersecting parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. The parcel post map is drawn to scale and shows the country thus divided with each unit of area numbered. The Parcel Post Guide gives the number of the unit of area in which each post office in the country is located. All post offices in the same unit of area have the same zone system. The centre of each unit is

map, and when those distances are measured from the centre of any unit of area, the zones of all post offices located in that unit may be found.

The zone system is worked out in the following manner:—

Instead of using townships and counties as units of starting points, it was decided to divide the whole country into blocks of units, each block being half a degree of longitude east and west. There are 3,500 of these units in the country.

An example is submitted of how to get the first zone:—

Find the centre of the unit in which your post office is located. Draw a circle of fifty miles radius around that centre. Every unit which lies wholly within that circle or more than half of which is within that circle, is included in the first



zone from any post office, and the postage rate is 5 cents for the first pound and 3 cents for each additional pound.

The second zone is determined by drawing with the same centre a circle of 150 miles radius. Every unit which lies within it, but outside of the first zone, is in the second zone and the rate is 6 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound.

The method by which the second zone is determined is used for all the other zones; their radii and rate of postage for the first and additional pounds, respectively, being as follows: third zone, 300 miles, 7 cents, 5 cents; fourth zone, 600 miles, 8 cents, 6 cents; fifth zone, 1,000 miles, 9 cents, 7 cents; sixth zone, 1,400 miles, 10 cents, 9 cents; seventh zone, 1,800 miles, 11 cents, 10 cents; eighth zone, and all territory farther away, including the Philippines and island possessions, 12 cents flat.

The regulations governing the system are many and varied, involving as they do the transmission of articles of mail matter "too numerous to mention." Already the Washington authorities, it would appear, have had many problems to solve and rulings to give upon matters quite novel and unexpected. And, too, it is told, the lot of the parcel post carrier has not been a happy one to date, for the unexpected has frequently happened to him. Many stories are told of the carrier's plight when an unusual parcel has been presented to him for delivery, of which limited space will not permit mention.

The United States law prescribes that a package to be admitted to the parcel post shall not exceed seventy-two inches in combined length and girth, and must not exceed eleven pounds in weight. These maximum figures as to size and weight should afford great possibilities in the advantages that may be taken of the system, and there would appear to be no reason to doubt that with respect

to the transmission of the necessities of life, such as eggs, butter, cheese, fowl, etc., from our rural population to their city neighbours, the parcel post system in its cheaper cost of conveyance, must reduce in a large measure the high cost of living, a consummation, to civil servants at least, devoutly to be wished.

Of material assistance in the establishment of the system will be the rural mail delivery service at present being successfully performed in many sections of the Dominion, and which under a progressive administration, will keep pace with the demands of the people, and of the requirements of a parcel post service, should such a system be soon inaugurated.

If in our country's history the time has arrived, then Canada is fortunate in having at the helm of the P. O. Department a man who will successfully launch the parcel post ship.

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### SHADES OF SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

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#### Scandalous Waste of Government Supplies.

Lady civil servant: — "I wore a brand new skirt to the office yesterday, and upset a whole bottle of ink over it."

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### LIFE.

We squander health in search of  
wealth,

We scheme and toil and save.

Then, we squander wealth in search  
of health,

And only find—a grave.

We live and boast of what we own,

We die—and only get a stone.

"NAUTRON."



## DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

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*Honourable Mr. Lougheed, leader of the Government in the Senate, makes a public announcement regarding superannuation and other civil service legislation.*

On April 2nd Hon. Mr. Power, a strong exponent of the principle of superannuation to achieve greater efficiency in the public service, rose in the Senate to "call attention to the mischievous delay which has occurred in dealing with the retirement of members of the public service, and ask why it is that no legislation upon the subject is to be introduced during the current session?"

Senator Power spoke at length, quoting from the report of the Senate committee on Civil Service Administration of the session of 1909-10 which was published in full in *The Civilian*.

Hon. Mr. Lougheed on behalf of the Government replied as follows:—

"The question of organizations or reorganizations of the public service has been receiving the very best attention possible at the hands of the present government, taking into consideration the many very large subjects they have had to deal with since their accession to office. As an evidence of their good faith, indicating a desire to improve the public service as far as possible, they invited Sir George Murray to come from England to report on the public service of the Dominion and, after engaging its attention some couple of months, an elaborate report has been prepared by Sir George, which was laid on the table of this House a few weeks ago, and which in due time will come before the government. The hon. member from Halifax can hardly expect during a session of parliament, such as the present session when some very large questions are requiring the best consideration of the government and particularly when parliament has been called upon to work twenty-four hours a day during part of the session, to seriously take this subject up at the expense or neglect of other equally, if not more, important subjects. I can assure my hon. friend that these subjects touching the public service are receiving the best attention of the government and as soon as they can give proper consideration to them it will be done."



## An Ode to the Bacilli.

*By the Poet "Low Rate."*

There are blisters on the Corn-cob and some warts upon the cheese,  
 And the Spinach has the colic, and I found a million fleas  
 On the fowl we had for dinner—plus a cockroach in the pie;  
 And the green tuberculosis laid the pig out in our sty.  
 All the water's full of Typhus, and the bread has got the mumps,  
 My wife I kissed this morning, and the germs stayed on in lumps;  
 Then I tried to eat an apple, but it reeked with bacilli,  
 And I found four kinds of cancer in my morning pot of tea.  
 Our domestic cooked an omelet—(Dr. Weeks was in to dine)—  
 And it came to table steaming—floating in my rarest wine—  
 But he swore I'd get the anthrax and a gumboil and the gout,  
 If I ate it, so I hollered for the maid and sent it out.  
 The celery's rheumatic and the pumpkin's on the blink,  
 The onions have the measles, and there's nothing fit to drink.  
 The pepper has the pinkeye, and the salt's affected too,  
 And the pickles have the goitre—no, I mean—tiedollerue.  
 And pancakes all have spavins and the milk has got the pip,  
 The vinegar has gumboils and the coffee has the grippe.  
 And the portidge—Oh God help us—why I threw it in the ditch  
 For I heard on good authority, the blamed stuff had the itch.  
 Why: I've had to bathe each sausage—sterilise each nut and prune,  
 And I'm sure that I'll go crazy if they don't discover soon  
 Some sort of germless fodder, I can plaster on my ribs,  
 For I'm sick of drinking hair oil, and eating rusty nibs.  
 Still—I've one old pair of gum shoes and another quart of oil  
 So I'll eat them with a bathrug—and plod along and toil,  
 I'll eschew these condimmed microbes—and I'll swat each bug and fly,  
 And I'll live on ripe tobacco, or I'll pine away and die.

### PERSONALS.

Mr. L. M. Fortier, of the Immigration Branch, concerning whose departure there is an item in another column, left Ottawa on Thursday, April 24th, with his family, for his new home in Annapolis, N.S.

Mr. George Bunnelle, of the Post Office Department, has now recovered from his recent severe illness, and his many friends are glad to see him around again.

Mr. T. J. Morris, late clerk in the Department of Justice, has been transferred to the Department of Interior.

W. D. McLean, formerly mail clerk on the Bridgeburg and St. Thomas

route, latterly laying out rural mail delivery routes, has been appointed assistant inspector at London, in the room of Col. Fisher, who succeeded Dr. Campbell as inspector.

During the Case Exams. in London District, Mail Clerk J. Stewart, sorted his whole 1000 cards correctly in the quick time of 21½ min., while Mail Clerk Anderson sorted his cards in 19½ min., missing one card. "Going some?"

Mr. Irvine M. Creelman of the Department of Customs, Ottawa, was married on April 25th to Miss Elizabeth Lillian Mohr, daughter of Mrs. E. Mohr of McKellar Townsite. Mr. and Mrs. Creelman are on a tour which will extend to the Pacific coast.



# THE CIVILIAN

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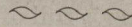
Communications on any subject of interest  
to the Civil Service are invited and will  
receive careful consideration.

Ottawa, May 2, 1913

## OUR ANNIVERSARY.

It is five years ago to day since *The Civilian* first made its appearance. The service that we have been able to perform in that time must be judged upon its merits by each of our readers. On our part, we claim no immunity from short comings and error, but we yield to none in sincere desire to promote the general cause, to the extent of our all too feeble powers. We have argued in favour of the merit system, of a fair compensation for service, of a measure of superannuation, of the exclusion of political patronage and favouritism, of the administration of the service under a commission untrammelled by improper influences, and various other matters of greater or less importance. These things we consider good for the service. Further than that it is for the honour and glory of our Canada. The members of our service should be contented and happy; and the service itself so con-

stituted and administered that it shall be the pattern and the mould of form to all the other portions of the empire, to all the other nations of the earth. If we may contribute something to this noble cause, we shall, when the time comes, relinquish our task with joy.



## A LITTLE PHILOSOPHY.

One of *The Civilian's* Ottawa canvassers brings a message to the "office" full of significance. Referring to the support given to *The Civilian* by the Ottawa service, being less than the expectations of the editors, a civil servant, philosophically inclined, remarked to him that such support suffered from limitations common to all communities of men and women. Such limitations, he said, were, physical, intellectual, and moral. This civil servant thought no complaint could be made if a member of the service declined his support on account of the meagreness of his purse. This would, he thought, account for a great deal of apparent indifference. As to the second reason, he stated, that no man could see beyond his understanding. *The Civilian* carries on a line of serious articles on civil service questions, which are too weighty for the intelligence of, and fail to arouse a responsive chord in, a certain element in the service. As to the moral state, our philosopher and friend referred to that state of loyalty to class, called esprit de corps. This, he said, was lacking in the Ottawa service. If it were otherwise, its possession would overcome many financial and intellectual difficulties. If this is so, *The Civilian* should be grateful to the remnant of wealth, intellectuality and morality of the Ottawa service which has consistently given its support during the past five years, and enabled the editors to cooperate in the many phases of civil service de-



velopment which have taken place since May, 1908.

If our thanks are due to the Inside Service, how much more do we salute with expressions of appreciation, our loyal supporters outside of Ottawa. We would like to make an honour roll of staunch friends in the large centres of service life, whose efforts enable us to get a large circulation in the distant portions of the Dominion.

To one and all we appeal for a measure of indulgence for the unavoidable imperfections of our service. In addition, we ask of those who are well disposed the favour of criticism, advice and co-operation.



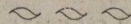
#### IN HARD LUCK.

The Canadian Civil Service is in hard luck, which is another way of saying that the Canadian people are in hard luck. Circumstances have militated, during three sessions of parliament, against any studied effort on the part of the government, of the great problem of co-ordinative administration of the service. In 1911, the Reciprocity contest arose between the two parties; and in 1912 the new administration was busily engaged in laying the foundations of government. In both these years, with the exception of Mr. Pelletier's reclassification of the Post Office Department, the unusual circumstances precluded any chance of a general survey, on the part of government, of its great business staff, 10,000 classified, and another 10,000 unclassified. In the present session another unusual event has occurred to further postpone a scientific scrutiny of this great organization; at least this is the general fear.

In the last instance, luck is of the worst kind. Much was anticipated from the new administration. The Prime Minister's interest in securing the services of Sir George Murray,

and the resultant most valuable report are evidences of good faith. The attitude of the government, as generally understood, on the subject of an up to date measure of superannuation left little to be desired. Many instances of a lively sense of the responsibilities of managing such a great service are indicated on the part of the government.

We must have patience. Political storms blow over in time; normal conditions must prevail in due course and we are not without good and sufficient grounds for believing that when the opportunity comes, Mr. Borden's government, will make the generous and efficient treatment of the service, one of the most important motions on the order paper.



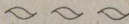
#### DUTIES OF THE PRESS.

*The Civilian* appreciates references made by the press to its humble endeavours to promote the common weal. The Citizen, of Ottawa, in particular, is following a most praiseworthy course in taking up point after point of a public service nature. This new departure is prophetic of the day when the public shall be educated as to their responsibilities in regard to the civil service, and so not leave that service to the "tender" mercies of politicians with a personal interest to serve. The service, both inside and outside divisions, will hear something to their advantage and to the advantage of Canada, as soon as the Prime Minister is able to press that particular button. But education of the public must go on all the time and the Ottawa Citizen, in applying sound ethical treatment to the civil service topic, deserves the general thanks. Commenting upon our article in the last issue referring to patronage in the Ottawa service, the Citizen in part says:—

Signs are not wanting that, as in Britain, in Australia, New Zealand and other enlightened communities, a movement to



wards reorganization from within may assert itself soon in the Dominion civil service. The lesson is being learnt that nothing to curtail the politic machine can be hoped from politicians who are themselves slaves to the machinery. True reform in any branch of life, profession, trade or social conditions, must be carried out by the people themselves. Medicine and law have their own highly protected societies. Why should the public service remain exposed to the confusion and depreciation caused by external and entirely unnecessary influences?



### BEHIND THE TIMES.

According to *Good Government*, the organ of the National C. S. Reform League of the United States, Mr. Bryan made a statement in his letter of acceptance in 1896, as follows:—

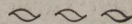
That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they as a rule make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent officeholding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

This antiquated idea would not be worth bringing to life but for the fact that Mr. Bryan is suspected of having learned nothing on this subject in the intervening years. The story of permanency of tenure in the States is not without its interest in Canada as there are certain branches of our service still unclassified. We would like to draw the attention of Mr. Bryan and other reactionaries to items such as the following taken from *Good Government*.

A chart comparing the daily salary cost of legislative employees in nine states, of which Wisconsin is the only state whose legislative employees are appointed on the merit basis, is as follows: Wisconsin \$313, Iowa \$564.62, Oregon \$685.73, Minnesota \$718.69, Illinois \$891.47, California \$998.50, Pennsylvania \$1172, Maryland \$1365.85, New York \$1551. From these figures it is apparent that New York pays over five times the amount paid by Wisconsin to its legislative employees.

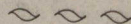
The waste of public money in the legislative staff of New York where tenure is not fixed is perhaps not as serious as the loss of efficiency. Let us imagine for one insane moment that the C. P. Ry., every once in a while discharged a large portion of its trained staff accustomed to all the intricate phenomena of the daily task, and engaged an entirely new lot of men.

Fortunately President Wilson is on record as favouring permanency of tenure under the merit system. In our humble way we have become worshippers at the Wilson-shrine. He comes to take up the white man's and the black man's burden at a crucial time. "Every god doth seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man." Merit and honour are safe in his hands.



### EDITORIAL NOTES.

There are many matters of general service interest happening in various parts of the Dominion. As many of these are beyond our powers of observation, we will be obliged, and the service will be served, if any of our readers will mail us a note of such events, or a clipping from any paper containing a notice of affairs which will be a source of amusement, or interest or will forward in any way the more serious considerations involved in a great public service organization.



The editors are sincerely grateful for the number of contributions, news items, etc., which are constantly coming to Box 484. This is a welcome indication of a growing interest in the work *The Civilian* is endeavouring to do. It is not always possible to publish articles or communications immediately, but as space permits all such will receive due attention.



The introduction of a Superannuation bill in the Ontario Legislature is another indication of the general belief in the desirability of superannuation for civil servants as a measure of public utility. The adoption of the contributory system by the framers of the bill is, in the opinion of *The Civilian*, also commendable. The suggested scale of benefits might well be increased, and specific provision for the dependents of deceased civil servants should be made.

### PERSONAL NEWS.

Messrs. T. K. Doherty of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. P. Cousineau, M.P.P. for Hochelaga, and R. F. Stupart of Toronto, will represent the Canadian Government at the general conference of the International Agricultural Institute at Rome. The assembly commences its sessions on May 6th.

A press correspondent writes from Fort Erie as follows:—"Immigration Inspector Seaton, who has been stationed at the old dock, has been transferred to the new one. Inspector Prentiss of Niagara Falls is filling his vacancy. Customs officers Smith, formerly at the G.T.R. platform at Bridgeburg, and Ranson of Prescott, are on duty at the new dock."

E. H. Brennan of Welland has been appointed to a position on the Immigration staff at Niagara Falls.

Mr. G. D. Aird of the Post Office Department, Ottawa, was honored by the other members of the staff in the gift of a purse of gold and an address. Mr. Aird, after ten years' service here, has been transferred from the money order branch to the dead letter department of the Toronto post office.

Adelaide Rossiter Wolff, relict of the late James Fitzgerald Wolff, Inspector-General of Customs, and daughter of the late Samuel Rossiter of Morrisburg, died in Ottawa on April 15th. Her husband died in 1890.

### C. S. CLUB OF OTTAWA.

The final of the billiard match was won by Mr. E. A. Miles, who defeated Mr. J. E. Gobeil after a close match.

\* \* \*

In the list of Deputy Ministers present at the dinner tendered by the directors on April 5th, the name of Mr. Frank Pedley, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, was inadvertently omitted.

\* \* \*

The following new members were recently elected to the club:

Major E. St. O. Chapleau, Clerk of the Senate.

Dr. T. B. Flint, Clerk of the House of Commons.

L. Beauchesne, Department of Justice.

\* \* \*

Another "One Night" bridge tournament was held on Wednesday, April 16th, seven tables competing. This time the Interior Department had it to themselves. Mr. J. E. Featherston won the first prize, and Mr. E. Blake Robertson the second.

### A Compliment.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Please find enclosed \$1.00 my annual subscription for *Civilian*.

Permit me to congratulate you on the growing improvement of your magazine, as regards appearance, tone and subjects of importance which every Civil Servant should be interested in.

Yours very truly,

E. M. H.

Ottawa, April 21st, 1913.

"I want you children to go to my lecture to-night," remarked a professor to the younger members of his family. "Couldn't you whip us instead just this once, father?" said one of them.



## At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

### The Death of Jones, etc.

These are the circumstances attending the death of Jones.

"You are a microcosm," said Jones to me. So I smote him.

Years afterwards I had occasion to look up the word *microbe* in the dictionary and my eye fell on the word that Jones had applied to me. Then I wept for the fate of Jones. I realized then that I had no cause to put him to death.

And for you who have never owned or consulted a dictionary, I may say that *microcosm* is not an offensive term if used in a spirit of charity. There are worse things can happen a man than being called a *microcosm*. When I laid violent hands, in those rash days of my youth, on poor Jones, I thought that he had grievously insulted me. I was peeved, after a manner, with Jones. I know better now. I killed him on account of the first syllable of the word he used to me. It takes time to master the whole of a word. And thus, while I was in the early stages of my education, Jones died.

Yes, I am a *microcosm*. I would have killed Jones in those old days had he called me a *macrocosm*, for I don't like the Scotch any better than I do the Irish. The Norman blood of the Wegggs boils quickly in youth.

However, as I see it now, I think that at the time of the death of Jones I would not have demurred at being called a *macrocosm* if I had known what it meant. It means—I am sure you have an idea that it refers to some half brother of the colon bacil-

lus—it means the whole push. I know now, at times, that I am not a *macrocosm*. But I am a *microcosm*, and that means that I am as much the whole push as any mortal is. The "flower in the crannied wall" is a *microcosm*, as Tennyson pointed out. Be careful of your logic now. I am no flower in the crannied wall. The Commission would not let me stay in the Service if I were.

There is a calm delight in regarding one's self as a *macrocosm*. The Universe, being you, works with regard to your existence alone. "Come now, Silas," I hear you say. "No one is so foolish to believe that." The next time it rains provide yourself with a notebook and keep count of all those who make this remark: "There now, it is sure to rain just because I did not bring my umbrella." Those are the *macrocosmically* deluded people who think that the Universe is run to spite them. Prof. Foster tells us that the cyclone which will strike us next month is due to the conjunction of Jupiter and Mars or to the spots on the Sun's face. But Smith and Brown and Johnson all state it is because they have not mended their roofs or taken their umbrellas with them to the office. As I said there is a calm delight, which offsets the inconvenience, in regarding the Universe as a machine run with reference to your existence alone.

Happier than these, however, are those who regard the Universe as run, not for their destruction, but for their pleasure. They, too, are under a delusion we must believe, but it is



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used in  
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a pleasant delusion for them, and, except in aggravated cases of chirpy optimism, their macrocosmic theories do not jar on the nerve of their fellow men. I know at least a dozen men who are going through life on the supposition that things will always come their way. They are never surprised at good fortune. They accept its advent as they accept the sunrise, as something inevitably set down in the almanacs of their lives. I am afraid they are selfish men. They know of no universe outside of their own goodly frame. According to what I was taught at Sunday School they will get a hard bump in the Hereafter, but in this present life they wax exceeding fat.

Not all the joy of life is to be found in thinking that one is a macrocosm. There is a satisfaction in knowing that one is a microcosm, in realizing that nothing can happen to us that cannot happen to the other members of the family of life. There are no freaks in the Universe. "Nothing is that errs from law." If "streams will not curb their pride the just man not to entomb, nor lightnings turn aside to give his virtues room," at least we know that it will not rain just because our umbrellas are in the umbrella rack.

Somewhere is this civil service of ours there is a fellow—perhaps you know him—who thinks that luck is against him. He has a hard time of it bucking against the Universe. Deputy ministers and chief clerks may be the instruments used for his undoing, but his inmost belief is that he is hoodooed. This fellow—I can't remember his name—has no shortcomings, that he is aware of, no sins of omission or commission which he can check up. And yet this fellow—blast it, you know the fellow I mean—is under a life sentence of bad luck. What can we do for him?

I do not think that it would help him any to set him at work reading this article of mine—because he has written it.

## PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS.

The value of legitimate organization among members of government services is constantly being illustrated. Some three years ago, an association was formed at Toronto called the Ontario Civil Service Association, including in its membership a majority of the officers and clerks in the provincial parliament buildings and Osgoode Hall. One of the first subjects to be discussed by the association was the procuring of a law granting pensions to retiring civil servants. After a thorough ventilation of the matter it was decided to approach the Government. In the first instance, a deputation waited upon the Premier, Sir James P. Whitney. Being sympathetically received they preferred a request for an interview with the whole cabinet council. This was granted, and the delegation was given a cordial hearing. In fact, the cabinet shortly after appointed a subcommittee of ministers to confer with the association, with the result that a bill which was considered satisfactory all around was prepared and was introduced into the house by the Hon. Mr. Hearst. The bill was published in the last number of *The Civilian*. The Government did not commit itself to the principle, however, but introduced the measure for the purpose of discussion. The expectation is that at the next session a final measure will be brought forward and passed into law.

\* \* \*

While circumstances, over which the service of Canada has no control, will probably prevent any legislation this session in regard to superannuation, placing the Outside Service under the merit system, etc., the congress of the United States has a great deal of this kind of business before it. One item is a resolution of Senator Overman, which calls upon the Civil Service Commission to transmit information to the Senate pertaining to the number of those in the classi-



fied service, the states to which they are credited, the number covered into the classified service by executive order, those promoted for causes other than proficiency and those promoted from labourers to clerkships. The information will cost \$29,000 to tabulate and indicates the lively interest taken by the legislators of the United States in their public service.

\* \* \*

Readers of *The Civilian* may not be aware of the fact that stamps in rolls in the 1c and 2c denominations have been issued recently from the Department,—500 stamps to the roll. These rolled stamps are used in Postage Stamp Affixers, and are meeting with a general and gradually increasing demand on the part of business houses and firms of every description having heavy correspondence. Stamps in rolls have come to stay, the growing demand all over the Dominion justifying the departure to issue stamps in this form. They may be obtained at any post office or from any licensed vendor.

\* \* \*

On Thursday, March 27, the temporary headquarters of the Civil Service Association at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, was formally opened by Hon. Mr. McNab, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Acting Premier. Both ministers congratulated the staff on the formation of the association, and on the good influence which it is bound to exert both on the work and play of the civil service. The inclusion of athletics in the activities of the association on grounds to be provided adjoining the building must result in the creation of an *esprit de corps* which will benefit the whole service. The preliminary remarks of Vice President, Mr. Cromie, setting out the objects of the association, presented ideas which met with the heartiest approval of the authorities, so that the success of the association is practically assured, working as it

will to raise the tone of the service to the ultimate good of all concerned.—*Public Service Monthly.*

\* \* \*

Washington, D.C., April 9. — The unanimity with which civil service employes all over the country favor the straight annuity system of retirement in preference to the contributory system was shown here late last Saturday afternoon, when, after two days of the fairests and most open-minded discussion it has ever been the pleasure of the writer to witness, one hundred and fifty-nine delegates from all parts of the country representing 9,930 employes in every branch of the service, cast a unanimous vote in favor of the straight annuity plan as opposed to any other.

#### Vote on Four Plans.

When the vote was taken, four plans were submitted to the delegates. The first was the straight annuity, the second was known as the "Baltimore Harmony Plan," the government to pay the retirement for the first year of all those eligible to retire and then the government and the employes sharing the burden equally thereafter; the third was to submit no particular bill, but instead a monster petition, asking congress to grant retirement, and the fourth was the contributory plan, in any of its shapes or sizes.

The vote on this ballot resulted as follows: For straight annuity, 9,232; for Baltimore harmony, 502; for a petition, 196; for contributory plan, 0.—*C. S. News.*

\* \* \*

Springfield, Ill., April 10. — Civil Service employes scored another decisive victory in the personnel of the House Committee on Merit Law as appointed this week by Speaker William McKinley. Seventeen of the twenty-four members are pledged to merit rule reform and only seven are in the doubtful list. Probably only three will take a decided stand against civil service.



All who use postage stamps (and we almost all do—even civil servants since the abolition of the franking privilege) will be interested to know that 1c stamp books, each containing twenty-four (24) stamps of that denomination, will be issued by the P. O. Department (Postage Stamp Branch) on or about the last of May next. The 2c stamps books, which have been issued since 1900, have proved very popular, particularly in the West, and it is to meet a pressing demand for the lower denomination that the 1c stamp books are now being issued.

\* \* \* \*

A convention of Civil Service Commissioners of the United States is announced for June 12, 13 and 14; federal, state and municipal commissioners will participate. It is the intention to invite civil employees to attend the conference, the first one in particular. The programme of the Carnegie meeting, both as to speakers and subjects, is being made up with a view to giving those directly interested in civil service a better understanding of its possibilities, from the standpoint of administrative officials. The convention is composed of city, state and federal commissions, and its objects are to strengthen and extend the merit system through a mutual interchange of ideas and methods in operation. This ought to be of special interest to those whose welfare rests more or less upon a just, efficient and progressive attitude toward the Civil Service law. It is for this reason that Mr. Gallagher is particularly desirous of bringing together the civil employees and the visiting commissioners.

**AN UNREASONABLE COMMAND.**—An Irish captain inspecting his company noticed that one of the soldiers had neglected to wash either the back of his neck or his ears. "Hi, you," he called to him—"you haven't washed yourself at the back! Right-about face and look at yourself!"

## GOD SAID, "LET THERE BE LIGHT."

*A civil servant who is in a position to speak "as one having authority" and who neglects no proper opportunity to express his views on matters of importance to the service at large is worthy of the applause of his fellows. The Civilian takes pleasure in reproducing the substance of a recent interview by an Ottawa newspaper. It follows:*

"If the rooms and offices in which the employees of the Dominion government in Ottawa do their work were part of an ordinary factory, the Ontario government would probably take action under the Factories' act. As a matter of fact, the employee of the ordinary factory works under better conditions as to light and ventilation and health generally than the average civil servant."

The speaker was Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, in charge of the health department of the Canadian Commission on Conservation. Dr. Hodgetts has protested more than once at the conditions of labor in the civil service. To the Free Press, he further outlined his objections and pointed out where these could be remedied.

### AS AN EXAMPLE.

"Take the conservation offices," said Dr. Hodgetts, "as an example. There is little light, and in some rooms where seven or eight people work, it is necessary to use the electric light all day long, even in the summer. Moreover, the ventilation is poor, the only ventilation possible, in fact, is the opening of a window." And, as Dr. Hodgetts pointed out, there were double windows in winter on most windows, that prevented any fresh air getting into the room.

In many branches of the government service it is frequently the case that two men at the head of different sub-departments, are in the same room. The result is that when a man comes in to interview one of these men, the work of the other man is



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interrupted by the conversation. Frequently, when there are many interviews with officials, one or the other is prevented from attending to his work half the time.

#### NO VENTILATION.

"In the main building," continued Dr. Hodgetts, "the lack of ventilation is greatly felt. The stenographers are frequently forced, through lack of room, to do their work out in the corridors. As a matter of fact no employee, and especially no woman, should have to work in a draughty corridor. These girls are the mothers of the future Canadian citizens, and it is a distinct loss to the nation that their vitality should be lowered by working in unsuitable surroundings."

"As a matter of fact," said Dr. Hodgetts, "this crowding, apart altogether from the health element of it, reduces the efficiency of the average employee daily from twenty to twenty-five per cent. That is, if the conditions under which the work was done were perfected the employees could do from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more work daily."

#### KIND OF BUILDING NEEDED.

Dr. Hodgetts said that the government should keep in mind the fact that any new buildings should not be built in great groups. He did not mean that there should be a number of small and disconnected buildings, but rather the different sections of the building should be connected by corridors. This could be done and the architectural symmetry preserved. Thus the employees could be given all the light necessary, the ventilation problem could be satisfactorily handled, and all conditions of working be materially improved.

#### DEPARTMENT COMMITTEES.

There was one suggestion that Canada might well adopt from Britain, thought Dr. Hodgetts. In Britain it is the habit to appoint committees to deal with these matters of ventilation and working conditions.

These committees are known as departmental committees and the members are selected from among the permanent officials of the government. That is, the men in the service that knew about the modern practice in ventilation, and other matters of sanitation composed the committee and made recommendations to the ministry. Thus, the experts are actually members of the committee, and did not need to go outside to get how to proceed.

#### IT IS SERIOUS.

"The matter is serious," concluded Dr. Hodgetts. "The sailors on the ordinary ship, even in the battleships, get better ventilation and better conditions of working than do the employees of the government in many cases in Ottawa. The complaint is quite general, the buildings on the Hill are old fashioned, so far as sanitation is concerned and have not been brought up to date. In this work alone a great deal must be done soon. The matter has been placed once or twice before the government in the past and will probably soon again be up for consideration. If so, prompt action in the matter will be the desire of all."

---

### *Athletics.*

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Aquatics in the vicinity of Ottawa are booming. If one walks along the canal, activity is the order of the day. A large new canoe house has been erected to accommodate the large number of canoes formerly housed near the old Bank street bridge, and others.

The Motor Boat Club are also enlarging their quarters. It is to be hoped that the speed regulations, especially at night, will be strictly adhered to, with such a large number of craft on the narrow sheet of water.



The Ottawa Lawn Tennis Club are



### C. S. Bowling League of Ottawa.

As indicated in our last number, we reproduce the ballot form suggested by one of the members of this league, in order to assist in arriving at the opinion of all the members in regard to a discussion which has arisen.

THE BALLOT.

Are you in favour of dis-continuing the present method of forming teams in the Ottawa C. S. Bowling League by Departments ?

<b>YES</b>	
<b>NO</b>	

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DEPT. \_\_\_\_\_

to be congratulated on their new quarters, in a most ideal location, just east of the Rideau River, between Cummings' and Hurdman's bridges. A fine old house is being remodelled for a club house and ten courts laid out. The grounds are within five minutes' walk of the street cars.



#### LAWN BOWLING FIXTURES.

Ottawa civil servants are very much interested in lawn bowling, for, in addition to the membership of the Civil Service Lawn Bowling Club, scores of civil servants are active members of the Ottawa and Vittoria clubs. Two of the members of the Eastern Association rink which will tour the British Isles with the Canadian team this summer are civil servants.

Locally, there will be many interesting events during the summer. At a conference of committees of the three city clubs the following fixtures were made:—

Sat., May 31, 2.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Vittoria (F) (6).

Sat., June 7, 2.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Vittoria (R) (5).

Tues., June 10, 7 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Civil Service (F) (4).

Fri., June 13, 4.15 p.m.—Vittoria vs. Civil Service (R) (4).

Sat., June 21, 2.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Civil Service (R) (4).

Tues., June 24, 7 p.m.—Vittoria vs. Civil Service (F) (4).

Thurs., Aug. 14, 7 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Vittoria (F) (6).

Thurs., Aug. 21, 7 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Civil Service (F) (4).

Thurs., Aug. 28, 7 p.m.—Vittoria vs. Civil Service (F) (4).

Sat., Aug. 30, 2 p.m.—City Tournament.

Mon., Sept. 1, 9 a.m.—City Tournament, Continued.

Sat., Sept. 6, 2.30 p.m.—Vittoria at Civil Service (R) (4).

Sat., Sept. 13, 2.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Vittoria (R) (5).

Sat., Sept. 20, 2.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Civil Service (R) (4).

In the above list, the matches marked (F) are "Friendly" games; those marked (R) are matches for the Rosenthal trophy. In each case,



the play will be on the greens of both competing clubs. The numbers affixed in each case indicate the number of rinks to be engaged.

Tournament fixtures, in addition to the City Tournament, as above, are as follows:—

Ontario, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, July 7.

St. Lawrence, at Prescott, July 14.

Western, at London, July 21.

Eastern, at Toronto, Aug. 4.

Dominion, at Toronto, Aug. 11.



The following is a list of the officers elected at the annual meeting of the Post Office Department Baseball Club of Ottawa:—

Hon. Patron—The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, P.M.G.

Hon. President — R. M. Coulter, M.D.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Capt. H. B. Verret, Mr. W. J. Glover, Mr. W. Rowan, Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. E. J. Lemaire, Mr. G. C. Anderson, Mr. B. M. Armstrong.

President—M. T. Hobart.

Vice-President—R. Hood.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. H. Iverson.

Committee—E. G. Bunelle, W. J. McCarthy, H. Renwick, M. F. Goodwin, M. E. Broderick.

Manager—M. F. Goodwin.

The meeting was largely attended and several of the offices were keenly contested.

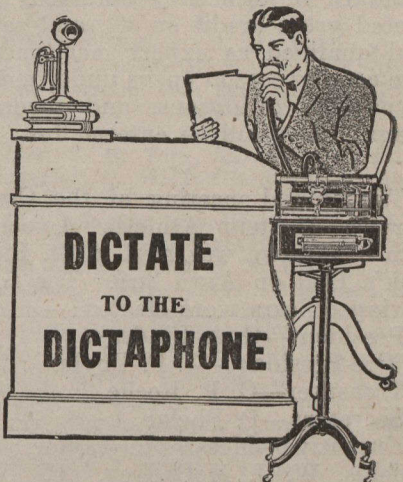
The Manager has a long list of promising material at his command, and promises to produce a first division club.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RIFLE ASSN. OF OTTAWA.**

The annual general meeting of the Interior Rifle Association was held on the 4th April, 1913, at Ottawa.

J. M. Roberts, President, in the chair.



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The annual report was read by Secretary W. Anderson and adopted.

The President in his address reviewed the work of the past year, and encouraged the members to still greater efforts in the coming season. He stated that several trophies had been presented for competition.

Spoons won during the season were presented.

The following officers were elected for the present year:—

Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. President.

J. M. Roberts, President.

J. E. Featherston, Vice-President.

Capt. T. E. S. Davies, Team Captain.

W. A. Purdy, Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive—W. Anderson, R. A. Cohoon, J. H. Brigly, F. D. Anderson, Capt. A. A. Pinard, D. W. Richmond, Wensley Thompson.

Considering that this was the Association's first year, and the majority of the members novices, the



standard of efficiency obtained reflected great credit on all, and several qualified as expert marksmen. The coming season opens under most favourable conditions, and several competitions will be entered for.



The annual meeting of the Civil Service Amateur Athletic Association of Ottawa was held in St. Patrick's Hall on April 2nd. The following officers were elected:—

President—G. A. Lindsay.

Vice-President—J. P. Doyle.

Treasurer—C. P. Roche.

Secretary—P. Phelan.

Executive—Messrs. F. Taylor, J. Shields, W. J. McCaffrey, C. W. Steves, P. McDonald, J. W. Shore, G. Jones, J. Audley.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, Mr. J. A. Watson. Messrs. G. A. Lindsay and C. P. Roche were appointed trustees of the funds of C.S.A.A.A. in the Civil Service Loan and Savings Association. The annual membership fee was placed at four dollars per year.



### C. S. BASEBALL LEAGUE OF OTTAWA.

This league is getting busy again now that the baseball season is on, and President H. R. Sims, of the Dredging Branch, has eight teams to look after this season.

The teams entered, with their respective representatives, are as follows:—

Post Office—M. Broderick.

Immigration—Butterworth, Worden.

Topographical Surveys—J. Williams.

West Block—M. Skuce, A. Holfner.

Transcontinental—Kenny, O'Malley.

Census—H. Boyd, J. Wyte.

Printing Bureau—G. Babin.

Customs-Statistics — T. Doyle, Kane.

City league players have been allowed to play in the Civil Service league this year, and therefore good fast ball is expected.

Varsity Oval will be again the centre of interest, and the schedule will be undertaken this week.



Canada is making strenuous efforts to get a strong team to represent her in the lawn tennis championships this summer in England, for the Davis trophies. The following is the drawing for the contests, by teams:

Australia vs. United States.

Germany vs. France.

South Africa vs. Canada.

Belgium, a bye.

The civil service will have at least one representative, in our old friend Capt. Foulkes, of Victoria, B.C., formerly of Ottawa.

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## Personals.

The following list includes changes in the service to March 31st, 1913, as far as obtainable:—

### Appointments.

Agriculture Dept.—Robt. Newton, Asst. Dom. Cerealist, Div. 2A; E. A. Boivin, Div. 2B; Miss M. J. McInnes, Exper. Farm., Div. 3B; Miss E. L. Delahey, Exper. Farm, Div. 3B.

Customs Dept.—F. G. Weir, clerk, Winnipeg; H. J. Dempster, J. W. Dowding, B. P. Duffy, Vancouver; Edw. Doran, Asst. Appr., Winnipeg; D. T. Lister, clerk, McAdam Junction; R. S. Bonnell, E. W. Corbett, H. C. Ring, clerks, St. John; J. A. Frechette, prev. off., Quebec; Wm. Jackson, prev. off., Port Stanley; J. F. Knifton, collector, G. W. Spence, prev. off., Parry Sound; G. E. Bampton, collector, Beebe Junction; J. B. Delaney, prev. off., Dalhousie; D. McAllister, prev. off., Jacques River; F. C. Jacques, messenger, Ottawa; E. J. Donnen, prev. off., Calgary; G. E. Booth, clerk, Ottawa; G. W. Elliott, Edmonton; L. S. Martins, Sprague, Man.; Roy Chambers, Sprague, Man.; A. T. Howard, sub-coll., Orangeville; J. F. Edwards, prev. off., Halifax; L. Ross, prev. off., Nainaimo; E. B. Garrard, sub-coll., Port Alberni; J. A. Hobbs, collector, J. Hodgson, prev. off., L. Williams, prev. off., Greta, Man.; L. R. Rowe, H. Sullivan, prev. off., Winnipeg; Jas. Marshall, exam. off., St. Ste Marie; W. G. Bead, W. L. Edgar, W. C. Hennan, G. R. McLeod, H. C. Powell, prev. off., Halifax; W. P. Bigaouette, A. J. Blondeau, W. A. Dall, Jas. Dooley, W. J. Fanning, J. A. Gregoire, J. E. Lamb, Jas. Livingstone, J. E. Martineau, U. Pageot, E. Renaud, prev. off., Quebec; M. F. Haley, Chatham; T. W. Wetmore, F. M. Thorburn, L. Speedy, McAdam Junction; R. J. Cunningham, Wm. Lanyon, R. J. Murphy, A. C. Powers, L. Trafton, A. S. Willett, F. J. Wilson, E. F. McDonald, St. John; W. G. Paul, prev. off., Calgary; A. E. Shannock, Board of Customs; H. McCormack, clerk Toronto; G. E. Rogers, sub-coll., South Porcupine; A. E. Spera, clerk, Edmonton; H. J. Guy, prev. off., Kingston; Robt. Gallagher, S. C. Johns, clerk, Vancouver; C. W. James, clerk, Toronto; R. B. Craig, prev. off., Hamilton; A. G. Giberson, prev. off., Bath, N.B.; C. J. Collins, prev. off., Petroeia; A. E. Chase, clerk, Port Arthur, W. H. Byrans, prev. off., Winnipeg; W. F. Wall, E. H. Bourdon, asst. appr., Montreal; D. A. Bird, clerk, Belleville; H. B. Andrews, clerk, Victoria.

The following preventive officers, Toronto:—H. E. Ball, E. B. Birmingham, G. E. Black, P. H. Boulton, W. G. Burns, H. R. Chambers, G. K. Chisholm, E. C. Day, F.

H. Gardiner, J. H. Graham, J. H. Hall, F. E. Hare, Cameron Hawkins, G. P. Hutty, W. G. Ingram, G. J. Kirk, O. D. Leroy, Herbert McClelland, J. H. McMurray, R. A. Magill, Joseph Marshman, J. R. Milne, A. R. Morrison, Wm. Pointon, F. H. Pyne, H. J. Ross, H. W. Salmon, A. N. Saunders, C. A. Saunders, Simon Shumer, Charles Stuart, T. G. Tate, Albert Tobin, P. H. Thompson, G. W. Tomlinson, A. B. Ward, John Wild, John Worrell.

The following preventive officers, Montreal:—Henry Bermingham, M. F. Callaghan, J. M. Cartier, G. P. Cassidy, J. E. Casaubon, Emile Denis, Alphonse Deschamps, W. D. Edgar, James Kane, J. N. Langevin, O. J. McShane, W. A. Meloche, Louis Migneault, P. E. Netten, Alexander Nickle, Hector Porteous, J. T. Pullam, Dosylva Racicot, L. D. Sabourin, D. W. Scully, Eugene Brossard, Frederic Papiilon, J. M. Benjamin, J. M. M. Benoit, M. T. Brennan, J. R. Brien, L. de G. Carignan, W. T. Cox, Ernest Dagenais, E. H. Decary, James Donovan, J. E. B. Drapeau, Joseph Giard, Alfred Goyette, Hercule Goyette, G. B. Grondin, J. A. Guertin, H. J. Holdbrook, Domina Huet, Remi Lachance, G. Le Brun, Armand Leclair, Stevens Leduc, T. A. McCormack, William McRobie, J. E. A. Marleau, K. W. Matheson, James Noonan, Philippe Ouimet, L. D. Parizeau, H. G. Pickel, Albert Plante, P. J. Quinn, T. M. Roach, John Savard.

### Transfers.

W. G. Paul, Customs, from Calgary to Board of Customs; Earl J. Donnen, Customs, from Calgary to Board of Customs; John McFadden, Customs, London to Board of Customs; A. B. Sowter, Customs, from Vancouver to Edmonton; P. J. Malone, Customs, from Owen Sound to Port McNicholl; G. H. Pickel, from Board of Customs to Rock Island; J. F. Paquette, from Beebe Junction to St. Hyacinthe; C. A. Tervo, Customs, from Prince Rupert to Victoria.

### Superannuations.

Jas. E. Whittaker, Customs, St. John; S. N. Hyslip, Customs, St. Stephen; F. A. Osborne, Customs, Edmonton.

### Resignations.

Dept. Agriculture:—Miss Alice McLean, Conservation; F. Robertson, Exper. Farm, Nappan, N. S.; Miss Annie Irwin, Patent Branch.

Customs Dept.:—John A. McDougal, collector, Dawson; Louis Martel, sub-coll., Metford Mines; John Slean, Toronto; John Morrow, sub-coll., Colborne; D. Mullins, sub-coll., Magog; J. B. Allison, coll., Napanee; H. McCutcheon, Barnston; A. Dansereau, Montreal; G. E. Bampton, Beebe Junction; J. Moscrop, Vancouver; S. Guropsky, To-



ronto; Walter Clarke, Halifax; E. R. Mus-selman, spec. officer; Warren Beggs, Win-nipeg; Jas. Caton, Owen Sound; P. A. Wood, Inside Service; C. F. Lyon, Winni-peg; G. A. Mosher, Ship Hbr.; Wm. M. MacIntyre, collector, Moose Jaw; Geo. Byron, Toronto; H. T. Ball, Beebe Junc-tion; Dan Dyer, Edmonton; D. J. Hachey, Bathurst; David S. McCaig, Lethbridge.

### Promotions.

Customs Dept.:—E. S. Ironside, to col-lector, Dawson; Roland Simpson, to asst. appr., Winnipeg; E. R. Douglas, from Cus. Stat., to prev. officer; W. R. Moore, to prev. officer; A. B. Sowter, Vancouver to chief clerk; J. A. Watson, to Div. 1A, In-side; R. M. Heintz, to Div. 1B, Inside; H. V. Rorke, to Div. 1B, Inside; M. Laughton, to senior clerk, S. Ste Marie; S. W. Wil-kins, J. McFadden, senior clerk, St. John.

### HOLE DIGGING AND POST-SET- TING AUTOMOBILE.

#### *Hint for Telegraph Branch.*

A motor truck which not only lifts and sets telephone poles in position but digs the post holes as well, is revolutionizing this department of work in the larger cities of the country. Under ordinary conditions the apparatus, operated by two men can dig the holes and complete the setting of two poles in an hour, while the average for a gang of nine men and a foreman, with the usual equipment of manual labour, is not more than a pole an hour and the work is much heavier.

The pole-setting derrick is located on the rear of the truck and is supported by a transverse beam. The drilling apparatus, also at the rear of the truck, is driven by the motor through a winch connected by an endless chain to a pulley which has a threaded centre and is fixed to the bracket carrying the drill. The drill may be driven into the earth a distance of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft., after which the gear shaft of the motor is reversed, thus reversing the winch drum, and the rope running through pulleys at the top of the derrick attached to the drill draws the latter out of the

ground together with the earth at-tached.—The Katipo.

### Miscellaneous Turnips.

"I say, mother, how many turnips are there in a bushel?" asked a boy who was doing his "home lessons." "I don't know, dear. Surely your teacher didn't ask you that?" "She did; it's a question for to-morrow in our music examination." The per-plexed parent made inquiries and found the demand to be, "How many beats in a measure?"

ADOPTING ADVICE. — An Amer-ican sauntered into a barber's shop in London, and on sitting in the chair freely criticised English methods of work and business. "You don't specialise," he said; "you should stick to one branch of a thing and master it completely." The barber said nothing, but lathered the Ameri-can's face very liberally and then sat down to read. "Well, why don't you shave me?" inquired the stranger after five minutes had elapsed. "We only lather here," was the response; "you must go into the next street for a shave!"

A POLICEMAN'S PARDON-ABLE ERROR.—Mr. Arthur Rob-erts, the popular comedian, got up very early one day recently—he had bathed, dressed, and breakfasted, and was out on the doorstep by half-past eight. There he was greeted by the local constable. "Good night, Mr. Roberts!" said the policeman cheer-ily.

### A Little Overdone.

The Cannibal King — "See here, what was that dish you served up to me at lunch?"

The Cook — "Stewed motorist, your majesty."

The Cannibal King — "It taster very burnt."

The Cook—"Well, he was scorch-ing when we caught him, your ma-jesty."—Sketch.