

# THE CIVILIAN

VOL. VI.

JULY 25, 1913.

No. 7

## A Review of Post Office Salaries.

*The Civilian* has in the past devoted considerable space to the cause of the Post Office Department. This policy was inspired by the belief that this department suffered most from the neglect of the "powers that be," but the liberal space allotted to the Post Office Department was also due to the fact that members of that department took an interest in their involved affairs and used the pages of *The Civilian* to state the case.

The change in the fortunes of the Post Office Department dates from the accession to power of the Honorable L. P. Pelletier. For it was but a short time after he took office that the Postal Stores branch was removed from the lazarretto in the basement of the Langevin Block to clean and commodious quarters in the Robinson Building. The members of this branch expressed their gratitude to the Postmaster General in a flattering address. Not long after Mr. Pelletier had thus evinced his human sympathies with the tragic conditions in the basement of the Langevin Block, he relieved the notorious congestion in the Secretary's Branch, and moved a great portion of it, given a new status as the Staff Branch, to the Blackburn Building.

Under Mr. Pelletier's short rule the members of the Inside Service have been granted promotions long delayed and long outstanding, the withholding of which in the past has been the cause of much dissatisfaction and consequent loss of efficiency.

Passing from the Inside to the Outside Service, Mr. Pelletier found a situation even more deserving his

attention. In this regard it will be simply necessary to observe that the schedule of salaries in force when Mr. Pelletier took office had been in force practically since confederation.

Prior to the 1st April, 1912, the scale of payment for clerks in city post offices was as follows:—

Stampers and sorters, \$500 to \$600 by increases of \$50 a year.

Fourth class clerks, \$500 to \$700 by increases of \$100.

Junior third class clerks, \$700 to \$800 by increases of \$50.

Senior third class clerks, \$800 to \$900 by increases of \$50.

Junior second class clerks, \$900 to \$1000 by increases of \$50.

Senior second class clerks, \$1,000 to \$1,200 by increases of \$50.

First class clerks, \$1,200 to \$1,500 as the Postmaster General may determine.

Under bill No. 106 as passed by the House of Commons March 18th, 1912, the scale of salary was changed to take effect April 1st, 1912, and to include clerks in city post offices, in offices of Post Office Inspectors, in offices of Superintendents of Railway Mail Service and in the Money Order Exchange Office as follows:—

Third class, grade "B," \$500 to \$800 by increases of \$100 a year.

Third class, grade "A," \$800 to \$1,000 by increases of \$50.

Second class, grade "B," \$1,000 to \$1,200 by increases of \$50.

Second class, grade "A," \$1,200 to \$1,400 by increases of \$50.

First class, grade "B," \$1,400 to \$1,600 by increases of \$50.

First class, grade "A," \$1,600 to \$1,800 by increases of \$50.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Pelletier has founded a new class of chief clerkship in respect of city post offices, to quote the act:—

"In post offices having a revenue

of five hundred thousand dollars and over—

On appointment, \$1,800, with annual increases of \$100 to \$2,200. Such clerks shall have specific duties, and there shall not be more than one chief clerk for every complete unit of two hundred permanent employes, employe in any office.”

It will be observed, therefore, that the stamper and sorter class and fourth class clerkships were abolished, that the lowest class now is that of third class. There are two divisions in the second and third class as formerly. They are now known as grade “B” and grade “A,” whereas formerly they were known as junior and senior. The maximum of the third class has been raised from \$900 to \$1,000. The minimum of the second class has been raised from \$900 to \$1,000, and the maximum from \$1,200 to \$1,400. The minimum of the first class has been raised from \$1,200 to \$1,400, and the maximum from \$1,500 to \$1,800. Formerly there was only one division in the first class; now there are two—grade “A” and grade “B.”

Formerly the City or Office Superintendents received a fixed salary of \$1,800. Under the Act which went into operation on the 1st April, 1912, they were given a minimum of \$1,800 and a maximum of \$2,500 by annual increases of \$100.

Prior to the 1st April, 1912, the maximum salary of an Assistant Postmaster was \$2,800. The Act passed on the 1st April, 1912, provided that in offices where the postage collections exceeded \$1,000,000, the minimum salary was to be \$2,800 and the maximum \$3,500 by annual increases of \$100. On the 1st April, 1912, the minimum salary of Assistant Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service was raised from \$1,600 to \$1,800 with a maximum of \$2,500.00.

#### Railway Mail Clerks.

Under the bill of last session railway mail clerks, who had been em-

ployed fifteen years and over, were given a special increase of \$100, but the increase was not to exceed the difference between the present salary and the maximum salary of a railway mail clerk, \$1,400.

Letter carriers, messengers and box collectors who have been the greatest sufferers from the living conditions of the day have received consideration from Mr. Pelletier as regards probationary periods and salaries.

Under section 4 of the new Act, the probationary period is fixed at one year, grade “A,” and the employee has to serve one year in each of the following grades before being advanced to the next higher one, reaching the highest grade in four years, whereas, under the old Act, it took six years and three months to attain the highest grade.

Under section 6 of the new Act, the minimum salary is fixed at \$2.00 a day, grade “A;” \$2.25, grade “B;” \$2.50, grade “C;” \$2.75, grade “D;” and \$3.00, grade “E.” You will observe, therefore, that, while the minimum salary was, under the old Act, \$1.75 a day, and the maximum \$2.75, the minimum has, under the new Act, been increased to \$2.00 and the maximum to \$3.00 a day. The salary attached to each grade, under the new Act, is 25 cents a day greater than under the old Act.

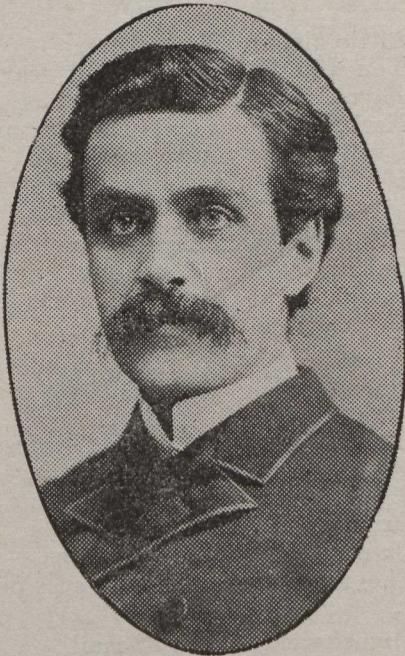
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A *Civilian* representative met the Knocker, and his hammer-ship said, “I was away on my vacation and you didn’t put anything in your paper about it. Then my step-uncle’s-brother-in-law died and you didn’t have anything about him either.” To which “The *Civilian*” replied: “True! We didn’t. We didn’t know anything about either of those important events. We can’t have a man watching every Britannia car and counting the civil servants on it, nor a man to interview the corpse at every funeral to ascertain if he leaves any relatives in the King’s employ. But we do our best, and we invite co-operation. If you have any news for *The Civilian* send it in,—and don’t knock!”

## PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS.

Mr. Halford J. Mackinder, M.P., representing the Royal Geographical Society, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission of the service in Great Britain, said:

That from an educational point of view the greatest good you could do to the Service would be not so much in the examination methods of entry (which might be necessary, but which he deplored), as in a staff-college system at a later stage. In the Government Service you had not the competition which existed in the commercial world to keep a man efficient, and after he had learnt the routine of his of-



HONOURABLE LOUIS PHILIPPE  
PELLETIER.

Postmaster General of Canada.

face, at 25 to 27 years of age a man should be allowed to draw away for a time to exercise his mind free from the limits, and yet conscious of the limits, of practical life. One man might travel in a foreign country to get up information on some broad economic question, another might examine the working of its constitution. He would then examine a problem in a totally different way from what your mere academic student would examine it.—The Civilian, London.

\* \* \*

The Chief of New York in a recent editorial said:—

“Like a great army of invasion, the employees of this city should spread themselves out over the State and seek to inculcate in the minds of the people the desirability of having enacted speedily such laws as will forever divorce the public service from political control. This is an especially good year for the proclaiming of such a doctrine, for the people are aroused to the necessity for a general reform in governmental affairs and the dissolution of the boss system. This idea is popular with the country gentlemen, as they are bitterly opposed to any form of government which cannot stand the light of day.”

\* \* \*

After years of discouragement, the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association has finally secured the passage of a civil service law for the state service. Its approval by Governor Baldwin makes a total of nine states whose services are operated on a competitive basis. The law enacts that employees who have been in the service of the state less than six months must pass a non-competitive examination to retain their positions. All other employees are given a competitive status.

\* \* \*

The new Australian government is losing no time in effecting several changes in the various federal departments. According to the Sydney correspondent of the Morning Post, the post office is to be placed under the control of a business non-political commission, a decision which is generally approved, especially by the commercial community, which has long complained of the serious inefficiency of the postal and telegraph departments.

\* \* \*

“The Eight-Hour-in-Ten Law — Effect on the Service—Advisability of Continuing” is to be one of the special topics for discussion at the national convention of first class postmasters to be held at Denver, Col., on July 29, 30 and 31.

“Billy, I owe you an apology.”

“Say, old man, I’ve heard it called “a V,” “five beans,” “five bones,” “five iron men,” “five simoleons,” “five plunks,” “five seads” and even “five dollars,” but I never heard it called an “apology” before.”

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## RISQUÉ GARB AND RISQUÉ RHYME.

*By the Poet Low-Rate.*

*Dedicated to the College of Prudes by a member of the "Satanic School."*

"Little girl you look so small,  
Don't you wear no clothes at all?  
Don't you wear no shimmy-shirt,  
Don't you wear no petty-skirt,  
Just your corsets and your hose—  
Are those all your underclothes?"

Little girl you look so slight  
When I see you in the light.  
With your skirts cut rather high  
Wont you catch a cold and die?  
Aint you 'fraid to show your calf?  
It must make some fellers laugh.

Little girl what is the cause  
Why your clothes is made of gauze?  
Don't you wear no undervest  
When you go out fully dressed;  
Do you like those peek-a-boo's  
'Stead of normal underclothes?

Little girl your spenders show  
When the sunlight plays on you.  
I can see your tinted flesh  
Through your little gown of mesh.  
Is it modest, do you s'pose  
Not to wear no underclothes?

Little girl your socks has shoals  
Of those little tiny holes.  
Why you want to show your limb  
I don't know—is it a whim?  
Do you want to catch the eye  
Of each feller passin' by?

Little girl I see your chest  
'Cause you go around half dressed.  
Yes, I see way past your throat  
To a region most remote;  
T'aint my fault now, don't suppose,  
Why not wear some underclothes?

Little girl where is the charm  
In your long uncovered arm;  
In the V behind your neck,  
Is it there for birds to peck?  
Little girl, I tell you those,  
Aint so nice as underclothes.

Little girl now listen here,  
You would be just twice as dear  
If you'd cover up your charms,  
Neck, back, legs and both your arms.  
I would take you to the shows  
If you'd wear some underclothes.

Little girl, your mystery  
Luring charm and modesty,  
Is what makes us fellers keen  
To possess a little Queen;  
But no lover—goodness knows—  
Wants a girl *sans* underclothes.

S'pose I wandered down the street  
With a loin-cloth 'round my feet;  
S'pose I wore some harem pants  
Or no shirt, like all my Aunts,  
Or a ringlet through my nose,  
They'd arrest me, don't you s'pose?

I must wear a coat of mail,  
Clothe from head to big toe-nail,  
I must cover up my form  
Even when the weather's warm;  
Can't enjoy the swimmer's throes  
Less I garb in underclothes.

Little girl take this advice  
And you'll look just twice as nice;  
Wear a shimmy—petty-coat,  
Closed-work socks—et aussi l'autre  
Chose—unspeakable—you see  
There's a charm in lingerie.

## "HOME-SICK."

*By Jack Cadden.*

From the land of the plains to the land of the pines  
A "birdie" sends his song;  
From the vasty track of the racing winds  
To the North Saskatchewan;  
It's little I care for the prairies' lure,  
Whatever the charm may be,  
There's something up in the distant North  
That still looks good to me.  
I follow the pike to the barren South,  
With its bleak, sky-bounded view,  
And gaze all day on the leagues of gray  
That stretch to the bounds of blue;  
Where the only break is a russet streak,  
Or the furrow's dusty line,  
With never a gleam from lake or stream,  
Or breath of fragrant pine.

There's many a kink in the flimsy rail  
That leads to the frozen North,  
There's many a curve to jar your nerves,  
But look what the game is worth;  
The road is rough and the ditch is deep,  
But just take a tip from me,  
You'll live as long on the C.N.R.,  
As you will on the old C.P.  
We're taking a chance at the best of times,  
Wherever the road may run,  
Be it East or West or North or South  
We're glad when the day is done;  
But let me go where the scene is fair,  
And where, at the close of day,  
The eye delights in a better sight  
Than a mass of dismal gray.

Full many an hour I've sat and watched  
The landscape floating by,  
As woodland, stream and wild ravine  
Stretched forth to meet my eye.  
When, turning from the glutted case,  
My thought would backward roam,  
To little visits I had made  
When Nature was "at home."  
And there it is I'd be tonight  
To feel content again.  
I'd swap this puny, one-horse pike  
To hit the old C.N.,  
And ride the rust, if ride I must,  
To a fresher, greener town  
Than that to which my steps will turn  
When this day's work is done.

# THE CIVILIAN

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P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

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

Ottawa, July 25, 1913

## PARTIZAN PATRONAGE. (3)

There are influences for good in the national life of Canada. Why have not the Church and the Press, by salvo or by independent fire, made an attack upon this most palpable evil in the body politic. In truth neither have done so, notwithstanding the perennial crop of public scandals, little and great.

In religion, the politic paters of fatherless flocks use guarded language on this abuse. Is it possible that while their words fly up their thoughts are upon the collection plate? "Use can almost change the face of nature," and certain it is that we are becoming accustomed to the stench arising from the spoils of office. Let us pray that our pastors may be shortly converted to Christianity.

Then let us look to the press, the fourth estate of the realm, for succour in our time of trouble. Why does not the press unite to sterilize the microscope, which breeds from civil service

patronage, the scandals and inefficiency of public service? The reason is that every newspaper has telephonic communication between its editorial and business departments. Every newspaper editor has the evidence to prove the evils of civil service patronage, yet every newspaper is dumb as regards the genesis, the analysis and the deteriorating effect of partizan patronage upon the morals of the people and the state of its public business. Every editor imbued with a well balanced sense of justice is inclined at the first encounter with a public question to treat it as his heart dictates, until a telephone message comes from the business department. He then ceases to be animated by the loftiest motives and desires, where only he can do his best work. His motive power at once becomes the muscles of the managerial pocket-book,—a poor inspiration to any good work.

\* \* \*

Wherein then lies the hope of rescue from the slough of despond. Surely by the service itself raising signals of distress until the public takes cognizance of the fact. Addresses to parliament fall on deaf ears, but the public is more powerful than the politician. Herein surely lies the function of the Civil Service Federation of Canada. Already the machinery exists to carry on this very work. The federation has a publicity committee formed for the very purpose of reminding the people that they are owners of a big business with a staff of tens of thousands of men and women. Let us humbly and most respectfully beg of the executive of the federation to use this committee for all it is worth, giving it the funds necessary to carry on its work.

\* \* \*

As far as *The Civilian* is concerned, the editors have accomplished a stern duty in putting in plain type their conception of the facts concerning civil service employment under partizan patronage. The merit system

should be enforced by a commission, entirely removed from influence. Does the government desire the personnel of its service to feed on the fair mountain of merit, or to batten on the moor of the spoils system, and suffer the pangs which patient merit must from the unworthy take?

Neither of the two great political parties is, (or both are) responsible for the system which makes the public service a failure in business, and a laughing-stock in Ethics. Both parties have practised (we cannot say enjoyed) the system for a like number of years. We pray that the big men of both parties may rise above the clouds and join in a movement to place the public service on a plane in harmony with the magnitude and dignity of the empire of which we are all faithful subjects.



HONOURABLE LOUIS PHILIPPE  
PELLETIER.

*The Civilian* in its first article today presents to its readers a review of some of the benefits conferred upon the service since the coming into office of the Honourable L. P. Pelletier. The article does not indeed cover the whole record, for, as may be supposed, a minister, who has done so much amongst all the cross-currents of the political sea of trouble, must have tried to do more.

To overcome the neglect of a generation, which was really Mr. Pelletier's task, was more than could be accomplished in a session or two. Mr. Pelletier has done wonders in the time he has been in office. All the reports received by *The Civilian* indicate that the Postmaster General has established himself in the hearts of the members of the Post Office Department as a sincere human sympathizer of their hard and dreary lot, and it is fit and proper that he should hear an expression of this warm feeling from the lips of the service itself.

The Postmaster General's brilliant record in parliament was brought to a climax at the close of the last session by the introduction of as bold a scheme, under all the circumstances, as a public man has, in times of peace, ever seriously entertained, and his pluck, vision and enthusiasm were fittingly acknowledged by the warm congratulations of his political opponents. We refer of course to the Parcel Post System, the difficulties of introducing which in Canada cannot be estimated.

The Postmaster General has long out-distanced his colleagues in the cabinet in practical interest in the personnel of the service. If the service does not rise as a body and say thank you to this minister, it will be displaying a woeful lack of ordinary civility. The members of the Post Office Department might well take a further step and make a demonstration in honour of their minister, in a manner which will be suggested to them through another channel. This will serve the double purpose of observing the rules of good manners and of impressing upon the other members of the Government an important fact.

It is well known, and Sir George Murray emphasized the point at the opening of his report, that there is no co-ordinating supervision on the part of the Government, of the thousands of men and women engaged in the daily task of public service. There is indeed a committee of the Privy Council on Civil Service Administration, but it is understood that it rarely or never meets owing to the urgency of other public affairs. The past neglect of the Post Office Department may be traced to this past and ever present lack of organized co-ordinating supervision. Let this fact be emphasized and impressed upon the Government in a clear and clarion note.

## HELPING OURSELVES.

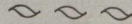
It seems to be a matter of consummate difficulty to get the government to take an interest in the service, which is all the more reason why the service should endeavour to help itself. There are no doubt, throughout the Canadian service, many ways in which we could help ourselves but fail to do so. Under a federal cooperative law which will come into operation one of these days, the service will buy its supplies by hundreds of car-loads and save thousands of dollars.

In the meantime let us draw attention to two institutions in Ottawa which, as sure as fate, are the forerunners of service wide financial and commercial enterprises, though at present their operations are confined to the capital. We refer to the co-operative store and the Savings and Loan Society. Regarding the former there is something like a stigma resting upon the Ottawa service in that it has been the patronage outside the service which has made it possible for the store to withstand the fluctuating fortunes of mercantile speculation. In this regard it may be suggestive, and if so it will be with relating, that the present writer, who is a member of the association and a debenture holder, is about to command the purchasing agencies for his household to give the store at least a large proportion of the necessary purchases. The more successes the service makes in its enterprises the more credit it will achieve.

Regarding the Savings and Loan Society we have a specific appeal to make which we address with confidence to those whom it may concern. This society is well officered by some of the most reliable men in the Ottawa service, and is doing a valiant work. The society needs funds. Now the title to this article recalls the fact that the Ottawa association and the Ottawa

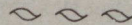
athletic association long ago adopted the policy of depositing with the society, its surplus funds, the use of which has helped it to carry on its noble work.

There are two other societies in Ottawa to whom we make the present appeal in the sincere hope that they also will join hands in the policy of "helping us to help ourselves." They are the C. S. Benevolent Society and the Post Office Benevolent Society, both fine old conservative institutions. Of the former Mr. A. G. Kingston, an honoured ex-president of the local association, is the president and Mr. W. J. Lynch, I.S.O., is the secretary. Of the latter Mr. F. O. O. Seguin is the president, and William J. Beatty the secretary. These gentlemen are all good civil servants, possessed of class consciousness, or they would not be occupying these positions. Let us earnestly appeal to these gentlemen to show their practical sympathy with the objects of the Savings and Loan Society by depositing with it their surplus funds, as has been done by the organizations mentioned. We feel sure this appeal will not be in vain.



## EDITORIAL NOTES.

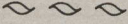
The Civil Service Commissioners, so it is said, have a proposition before them which is exciting widespread interest. If the facts are as stated and the Commissioners sign and seal the business, there is nothing left for the service but to cry, "Lord have mercy on every one of us."



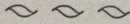
The entire proceedings of the conference of C. S. Commissioners recently held in New York is to be published in book form. *The Civilian* has subscribed for a copy and in due course our readers will receive the benefit of its contents. The discussion of "a model civil service



law" prepared by Mayor Feslor of Cleveland promises much interest.



The fanatical and sanguinary discussion of contributory or free-pensions in the United States Service goes on. We would respectfully refer them to our article in the issue of June 27th for a scientific solution of the debate.



The editors have received four letters dealing with a discussion of the Ottawa co-operative store. Two of these appear in the present issue. The others, one from J. B. Spencer and one signed "Martellus" will have to be held over to the next number owing to demands on our space.

#### LATE HON. HUGH RICHARDSON.

There are not many in Ottawa to-day who remember the late Hon. Hugh Richardson as a civil servant. Reviews of his distinguished career, called forth by his death last week, recall that his first public service was in the capacity of chief clerk in the Department of Justice. After fifteen years' law practice at Woodstock, Ont., during six of which he was Crown Attorney for Oxford county, he entered the Federal service at the capital in 1872. Four years later he was sent to the North-West territory as magistrate and legal adviser to the territorial government. Later he became Chief Justice of the Territories and his distinguished judicial career continued until 1891, when he retired. He is also remembered as one of the founders of the 22nd regiment, "Oxford Rifles" of Woodstock, which was first organized in 1863. He was on active service during the Fenian Raids and retired from the command of the corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1866. Mrs. Macdonald, wife of General Macdonald of the Headquarter staff, is a daughter.

A delegation from the mechanical staff of the Government Printing Bureau recently waited upon the Secretary of State and presented him with the conclusions of an investigation into the wages and conditions prevailing in the same trades in Toronto and Montreal. The wage scale of government printers is adjusted by the scales fixed between the unions and employing printers in those cities. The Minister is making further inquiry.

#### COLLABORATION FRANÇAISE.

MM. les Directeurs me demandent mon humble collaboration pour le "Civilian". C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que je me rends à l'honneur qui m'est fait. On dit que le journalisme mène à tout pourvu que l'on en sorte, en particulier au Service Civil. Mais il fait bon, parfois, de revenir à ses anciennes amours, et combien, parmi nous, dans cette grande famille de fonctionnaires de l'Etat, n'ont pas, dans les jours d'antan, plus ou moins noirci du papier à copie au sein du tapage d'enfer des presses, des linotypes, des monolines, des allées et venues des reporters et surtout, surtout des imprécations des chefs de nouvelles quand ils étaient de mauvaise humeur. Et j'en ai connu qui l'étaient si souvent!

Il me fait d'autant plus plaisir de faire ma petite quote part dans la rédaction du "Civilian" que je suis profondément touché de la délicate attention des messieurs qui sont à la tête de cette si intéressante revue.

En effet, ils ont bien voulu que tous mes compatriotes de langue française fussent représentés dans le "Civilian" par un des leurs, écrivant dans leur langue, et se faisant l'écho, modeste mais dévoué, de leurs sentiments.

Comme j'aurai l'avantage de collaborer régulièrement au "Civilian", je prierais les miens, les Canadiens-français ou les Français du Canada, qui auraient quelque proposition à faire, quelque désir à formuler, en un mot quelque idée à suggérer dans l'intérêt du service civil en général, ou d'un groupe représentatif de ce service, de vouloir bien me l'apprendre par lettre adressée aux Communes. On pourra trouver un correspondant plus méritant mais certainement pas plus attentif.

Nous devons tous, fonctionnaires de l'Etat, à Ottawa et dans toutes les parties de ce vaste Dominion, nous réjouir de l'heureuse innova-

tion apportée par les hommes d'énergie, de coeur et de talent qui ont fondé le "Civilian", il y a plus de cinq ans. Les débuts, comme bien des débuts, du reste, qui précèdent des lendemains de gloire, furent modestes, pénibles parfois. Mais toujours à la tâche, sans se lasser jamais, forts de l'oeuvre à accomplir, du bien à faire, en un mot de la mission à remplir, ces apôtres du service civil ont lutté, épaulé contre épaulé. Applaudissons-les des deux mains, aujourd'hui que le sillon qu'ils ont tracé est plein des plus riches promesses.

Le service civil a son organe et un organe qui vivra, un organe écouté et respecté. Chaque employé civil devrait être un abonné, puisque nous formons tous une grande famille dont les membres ne seront jamais trop unis, puisque nous ne serons forts qu'en autant que nous irons la main dans la main.

**Rodolphe Girard.**

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### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

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The Commissioners advertize the following positions for which applications must be filed on or before August 4th:—

An Assistant Engineer in the Department of Railways and Canals, sub-division A of First Division, initial salary \$2,800 per annum.

An Assistant Civil Engineer in the Dept. of Railways and Canals, sub-division B of First Division, initial salary \$2,400 per annum.

An Assistant Civil Engineer in Department Railways and Canals in sub-division B of First Division, initial salary \$2,100 per annum.

Three draughtsmen for temporary employment in the Railway Lands Branch of the Interior Department at a salary of \$100 per month.

Four skilled draughtsmen for temporary employment in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Inter-

ior Department at a salary of \$100 per month.

Three draughtsmen for temporary employment in the Lands Patents Branch of the Interior Department at a salary of \$100 per month.

Applications for the following position are desired which must be filed not later than August 11th:—

A clerk in Division 3A in the Live Stock Commissioners Branch, initial salary \$900 per annum.

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### THE "OLD" THIRD DIVISION.

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Now and again unpleasant remarks have been heard, in and out of parliament, regarding the abilities of those civil servants whose hard lot it is to belong to the Third Division. The number of clerks of the "old Third" (formerly Junior Second Class) who accept the injustice inflicted upon them by the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 and write the objectionable promotion examination is steadily increasing, and the proportion of those who are successful proves that the maligned and under-paid division has no small share of brains. Results of promotion exams. are not published as are those of the "open competitive" trials, but it is understood that a lady member of the "old Third," who took the exams. in May, passed with a higher standing than any other candidate for promotion or in the open competition. A candidate in the "open competitive" who had been working for nearly three years in the Third Division, stood second on the pass list for all Canada. All of which seems to show that, measured by the Civil Service Commission's method of examination, there is as good or better material in the Third Division out of which to make "executive" officers of the Second Division, than can be attracted from the outside by the munificent salary of \$800 per annum, — (less five per cent.)

### A NON-PARTIZAN NEWSPAPER.

Canadian civil servants will be glad to know that there is at least one non-partizan newspaper which unhesitatingly strikes out in a matter of principle involving the welfare of the whole service. In commending *The Civilian* for its editorial on the subject of patronage in the last issue, the *Citizen* of July 15th says:—

“It is an open secret that politics and patronage in Canada go hand in hand. To a large extent, the party fight has degenerated into simply a contest for patronage and its profit. The hard fighter and the devoted follower are given public positions as a reward for their services. And as a result of this pernicious custom, it has come to be that the political henchmen, whose sole recommendation was their partizan fidelity, are given positions that should be occupied by those whose executive ability would enable them to give infinitely better service.

This fact is widely recognized and deplored in Canada today. But its recognition on the part of the civil servants themselves is a factor of strong and significant interest. In Canada, as in other countries of late, there is a growing protest against the inefficiency that is the direct result of political appointments to office, and which reacts directly upon those in the service who hold their positions by reason of their ability to do the necessary technical work. The action recently taken by the postal employees in France in striking for more efficient management was but one indication of a widespread movement toward the business organization of public administration.”

### A RUN OF PROSPERITY.

There has been a “run” on the Civil Service Savings and Loan Society lately, but it has been a run of prosperity, not one of panic. The provident ones who have been saving and making money by using the Society’s method have been receiving the reward of their wisdom. July and December are always months of large withdrawals from deposits. *The Civilian* made inquiries of some of those who have been making withdrawals, as to their reasons for so doing. One said he was paying for a home of his own and made monthly deposits with the Society, withdrawing semi-annually when instalments on his property fell due. One saved in the same way to pay life insurance. Another had at last been able to pay cash for a long-coveted set of books. The last man interviewed admitted that he had withdrawn his money to have some fun. “I’ll sure have some vacation this trip” said

he. “I never had so much in my pocket when I started off before.” each and every one was well-pleased with the accumulation of savings and interest, and every one of them will save again. The loan society is filling, every day, a larger need of the civil service in Ottawa.

### Teacher Lost.

A teacher, endeavouring to impress upon his class the evil of laziness and idleness, drew an extreme picture of the habitual loafer, the man who dislikes work. “Now, Charlie!” said he to a little boy who had been looking out of the window instead of attending to what was said. Charlie was instantly on the alert. “Tell me,” continued the teacher, “who is it who gets clothes, food, and lodging and yet does nothing in return?” Charlie’s face brightened. “Please, sir,” said he, “the baby!”

## WOMEN'S COLUMN.

The Canadian civil service has probably nearly a thousand women in its employ. The part they are to take in the work, (whether wholly or in part routine) the salary they are to receive, etc., must more and more become a subject of poignant interest. In Great Britain the subject has received a great deal of attention from the Royal Commission investigating that service. It appears that women are getting fuller opportunities for their activities in the Board of Education. The strides made in this respect is written up by Mrs. Heitland in the Queen as follows:—

Taking the Board of Education, which should surely offer the best field for women's help, it is found that in 1902 there was no medical officer, in 1912 there was one with a salary of £600 a year, rising to £800. In 1902 there were nine Women Inspectors of various kinds, in 1912 there were 38 (five of whom held Inspectorships of two kinds). The beginning salary of the best-paid Woman Inspector in 1902 was £300; in 1912 the Chief Woman Inspector received £650. In 1902 there were six Women Inspectors receiving from £200 rising to £400; in 1912 there were 34 receiving salaries on this scale, and three at £400 to £500.

In the Labour Exchanges and National Health Insurance Commissions the services of women are necessary and much appreciated, but they have not attained to an equality of salary. In this regard the writer in the Queen says:—

“Surely the general trend of the democratic forces obliges the Government (in common with other Governments) to legislate consciously for the women as well as for the men of the nation. It is ever less and less able to legislate consciously for men and unthinkingly for women as the property of, or the family group belonging to, men. A Government is in any case obliged, by modern conditions of employment, to recognise women as wage-earners, whether it takes cognizance of them in other capacities or no. The National Insurance Act, which in its first form emphasized so excessively the wage-earning value of women, is proof of this. Accordingly we find that the Government

is obliged now, and will more and more be compelled to govern for the benefit of women, both as paid workers along with men and as mothers.”

\* \* \*

The Hours and Conditions of Service Sub-Committee of the C. S. Federation of Great Britain recently submitted a report which raised the questions of equal treatment of men and women in regard to conditions of service and the throwing open of competitive examinations to both sexes. The report gave rise to a spirited discussion, and in the end it was referred back to the Sub-Committee for further consideration.

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## Correspondence.

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

### Let us Boost—the Right Thing.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Might I be permitted to offer a few comments on the letter from Co-operative in your issue of July 11th? Those who have attended the recent meetings of the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association or who are at all familiar with its workings know that Mr. A. McNeill, president of the association, is the best “booster” that the co-operative movement has in Ottawa; and they must also be aware that the strongest re-actionary force with which he and his supporters have to contend is the narrow, short-sighted attitude of the group in the association represented by Co-op.

The Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association has been a success as a corner grocery store, but even at that it is not on a very strong basis and a few small misfortunes, such as the loss of horses or equipment, would wipe out profits. It is apparent to all who have looked into the situation that with the support which the Civil Servants are giving the association, on its present basis it will at best never amount to anything more than a

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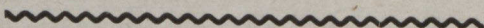
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corner grocery business, more or less successful. Mr. McNeill realizes this and perhaps Co-op. does also; but the difference is that Mr. McNeill wants to widen the scope of the association to include all responsible persons who are willing to co-operate, while Co-op. is content with the corner grocery so long as only Civil Servants are admitted as members. Mr. McNeill is a real co-operator who realizes the possibilities of the movement to the people of Ottawa if applied on a large scale, which would make possible purchasing on a cash basis from manufacturers and establishing branch stores in different parts of the city; while Co-op's co-operation does not extend beyond the Civil Service, which experience has proven to be too small or too unfruitful a field for a large enterprise. Co-op. and his friends are afraid that the Civil Servants would lose credit for the movement if they took in outsiders, or that they would be open to the charge of not making the enterprise go. If there are any other reasons for opposing the broadening out policy, perhaps Co-op. will give them under his own name.

Confining the membership to Civil Servants is another species of the sectarianism with which the Service has before been charged. In this case it is especially absurd in view of the fact that non-members have given the store forty-eight per cent. of its trade and made possible the dividends that have been paid. The non-members' trade is mostly over the counter and involves no delivery, while the members want a head of lettuce, a pound of butter or a cake of soap sent to Sandy Hill, Rockcliffe or Ottawa South. Delivery constitutes about 25 per cent. of the cost of running the store so it is evident that were it not for the non-members' trade, the dividends, and perhaps the store itself, would be non-existent. One wonders why Co-op's manly bosom swells so large

with pride and why he sees no need for "fundamental changes in the constitution" as he pockets his parasitical dividend of two per cent.

But even if the store is dependent upon the support of non-members for its profits, we are all glad to agree with Co-op. that it has been a success. This does not mean that we should be satisfied with a corner grocery, but that the experience gained should be used for further expansion. Widening the association beyond the limits fixed by the present constitution does not mean a failure of the business as it is now conducted; it merely means an opportunity to grow so that it may include and benefit the whole community.

In so far as the application of petty politics to the principle of co-operation is concerned and its practical working out in a restricted field, perhaps Mr. McNeill, to his credit, may be called a "knocker;" but when it comes to the broad principle of co-operation he is the prince of "boosters" while in my humble opinion Co-op. himself has first claim to the title of "knocker."

E. D. EDDY.

Ottawa, July 14, 1913.

\* \* \*

### An Expert's Opinion.

On reading the letter from Co-op. in your last issue I at once called up the shade of Noah Webster, by a neat little electrical contrivance I have, and after he appeared the following dialogue took place.

Civil Servant.—Oh, Mr. Webster, I want to know what knocker means?

Webster.—You need not have disturbed me to ask that. My dictionary tells you that it is one who or that which knocks.

C. S.—Yes, I know what your dictionary says, but there must be an additional meaning which you have concealed or ignored, for that does

not cover the sense of it in the place where I met it.

W.—How is it used?

C.S.—Well, we have a Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association. It was fathered and mothered, nursed and protected, by Mr. A. McNeill. It took over a small corner grocery and the business has grown, but most of the civil servants are too much attached to the firms that are milking them to give any custom to the association. Unlike the Athenians in this also, they are afraid of anything new. They patiently put up with the butcher who sends the order of meat the day after dinner, but if the co-operative store is ten minutes late with their ten cent order they withdraw their custom. However, there has been less of withdrawing than of withholding the custom. The thing is a little on my nerves so perhaps I am not doing them absolute justice, but it does seem to me that the civil servants are the most stupid, shortsighted, stick-in-the-mud, dull, selfish, clod-pated, senseless, doltish and each-man-for-himself - and-the-devil-take-the-hindmost body of people to be found in the universe. All they are asked to do is to deal at a store where the groceries are good, the prices moderate and the delivery at least as prompt as at any store in town. A two per cent. dividend on purchases was paid to every purchasing member last year. The system is cash, or a monthly bill may be run if a large enough sum is deposited to cover the purchases. The association needs more custom and more capital in order to buy more cheaply. The civil servants have been too afraid, too indifferent or too stupid to advance the money and give the trade. In spite of this indifference, and in spite also of limited time and health and multifarious personal interests, Mr. McNeill has spent himself to labor for the association, though there has been nothing in it

for him in money, praise or thanks. The association has prospered in a limited way, thanks to him and to the purchasing non-members, but it is hampered all the time and in every direction by lack of capital. Mr. McNeill, over his own signature, wrote a temperate appeal to the civil servants to come to the aid of their association. This was published in the June 27th issue of *The Civilian* and the last number contains an anonymous letter, part of which reads as follows:—

“Mr. A. McNeill in the role of a “knocker” is something new to my experience. Perhaps he believes that “every knock is a boost,” but I don’t see much “boosting power” in his letter published in your last issue. It appears to me to wear more of the appearance of a threat.”

Now, Mr. Webster, what would you make of the word “knocker” in that connection? “One who or that which knocks” would hardly cover it.

W.—Calm yourself, my friend, calm yourself. I think it covers it very nicely. If what you say is true, evidently the anonymous writer is something of a wag, as anonymous writers often are, and what he means is that Mr. McNeill is one who knocks at the door of opportunity, who knocks down obstacles, who knocks off privilege, who knocks out apathy, and who knocks up the Civil Service.

C.S.—Oh, thank you, Mr. Webster. That is so simple and yet so profound! Co-op. is evidently with us and not against us, as I had thought, and a vote of thanks and not of censure is what is coming to him. Thanks awfully!

(Exeunt omnes.)

CIVIL SERVANT.

Ottawa, July 16, 1913.





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### Personals.

*The following list includes changes in the personnel of the service from April 1st to June 30th, 1913 as far as obtainable.*

*Many of the appointments in the following list of Customs Department are confirmation of status and in some cases are in reality promotions.*

#### Dept. Appointments.

*The following acting sub-collectors have been made permanent in their positions:—*

W. H. Rediker, Georgeville; John Hope, Lachute; Arthur Messier, Marieville; Chas. F. T. Sirois, Grand River; Reg. A. Bartlett, La Tuque; Jos. A. Schmonth, Riviere du Loup; Jos. R. Fournier, Montmagny; Neil Waddell, Crapaud; Edward Parkman, Montague; Chas. T. Blair, Oxford; James F. Moffatt, River Hebert; Ralph R. Hayden, Port Wade; Wm. R. McKinnon, New Campbellton; Roderick McDonald, Sydney Mines; Duncan McMillan, Whycomogagh; Wm. E. Cormier, Cheticamp; Kenneth L. MacKay, Inverness; James McPhee, Louisburg; P. A. Saulnier, Church Point; Rankin McDougall, Maitland; F. P. Deveau, Salmon River; R. A. Love, St. Martins; J. R. Kirkpatrick, Debec; H. J. Steeves, Hillsboro.

J. E. Quick, Pelee Island; H. W. Zilliax, Elmira; Daniel Ritz, New Hamburg; T. D. Wanamaker, Brighton; J. F. Fitzsimmons, Rockport; H. D. Wemp, Bath; Thos. Fawcett, Wolfe Island; J. F. Prieur, Sturgeon Falls; W. W. Cliff, Carleton Place; A. B. Pickard, Byng Inlet; W. P. Walker, Cardinal; Wilbert White, Bruce Mines; J. H. Biehl, Gore Bay; W. E. Boyd, Thessalon; C. G. Burger, Listowel; J. U. Tyson, Wiarton; R. M. McDonald, Acton.

*The following acting preventive officers at Winnipeg have been made permanent in their positions:—*

W. W. Barr, H. J. Bartlett, Jno. F. Blurton, H. S. Blanchard, T. L. C.

Chown, James E. Davies, W. E. Fleming, John A. Forbes, Wm. J. Grant, J. Hoogstraten, Wm. Horner, Walter Jordan, S. J. Lea, S. S. Lechtzier, G. B. McCready, John McIlroy, Malcolm Mackenzie, J. G. Matheson, Clyde Montgomery, W. J. Nelson, Jos. F. Orr, Clayton Quast, R. A. Robinson, J. A. Rogers, Jas. Steadman, J. L. Stevens, J. A. Templeton, Arthur Thompson, H. R. Whalley.

*The following acting Customs officers have been made permanent in their positions as preventive officers:*

Frederick C. Dundas, Brandon; Ernest Manning, W. D. Morgan, Napoleon Ulric Rivard, Eric P. Smeaton, George A. Thomson, Emerson; Percy Dallin, Francis J. Thompson, Portage la Prairie; T. M. Allen, G. C. Blair, C. W. Clark, Hubert J. Cole, W. J. Elliot, Maurice W. Gill, W. G. Greig, H. F. Gibson, R. S. Jackson, Orry Joughin, Stephen R. Keeling, James C. McDougall, Ernest E. Rickard, John A. Smiley, T. J. Williams, Calgary; G. H. Andrews, Medicine Hat; J. H. Bannan, Medicine Hat; Edgar A. Abbot, Joseph H. Armstrong, John Carmichael, Henry H. Griesbach, Earle Huntley, Frank Jacques, Andrew A. Johnston, Frank Lumsden, J. C. Macquarrie, Theodore H. Morgan, A. F. Murray, James E. White, Edmonton; R. W. Weiler, Wetaskiwin; W. B. Burnett, Jr., William Scott, Lethbridge; Elmo J. Fraser, Coutts; William Roberts, Frank; D. L. Murison, MacLeod; Reginald M. Cole, J. A. McDonald, George W. Pedlar, H. D. Titus, Moosejaw; Norman Smith, Swift Current; R. M. Sutherland, Moosejaw; C. A. W. Jones, Frederick H. Lees, W. H. Yardley, North Portal; E. J. Conway, Regina; Walter Farnsworth, Vincent Howell, Arthur Hubbard, William Wirth, Barnet Zurif, Regina; J. A. Adam, W. C. Carruthers, S. C. Greenwood, B. K. Horne, E. B. Hyatt, James McDougall, Lewis C. Webb, Saskatoon; J. H. Hastie, Robert J. Jones, Prince Albert; Neil S. Ross, Truro, N.S.; Wm. J. McMahon, Weymouth, N.S.;

Louis T. Melanson, Meteghan; John Cox, Windsor, N.S.; Joseph W. Boyd, Arthur Rogers, Yarmouth, N. S.; Philip Luce, Shippegan, N.B.; James R. Young, Tracadie, N.B.; Adam T. Coates, Buctouche, N.B.; Richard W. Copley, St. Croix, N.B.; Fred, B. Lynch, Moncton, N.B.; Henry W. Crocker, Albert, N.B.; Wm. H. Martin, Waterside, N.B.; Wm. M. Campbell, Archibald T. Seaton, St. John, N.B.; Chas. W. Stockton, Sussex, N. B.; D. J. Savage, Connors, N. B.; David E. Gidney, Debec, N.B.; Wm. H. Lindsay, Richmond Road; Russell Twining, Halifax; Arthur Guild, W. Jeddore; Thos. T. Lapierre, W. Chez-zetcook, N.S.; David M. Thompson, Petpeswick Harbour; Wm. R. Hartling, Port Dufferin; O. P. Fraser, Sheet Harbour; Wilson Mehlman, Port Moutin; Harris Frail, Chester; Donald A. Cameron, New Glasgow, N. S.; David Edwards, Frank E. Jackson, North Sydney, N.S.; Chas. J. Jessome, Little Bras d'Or; Edward C. Moore, Advocate Harbour; Robert H. Pope, Pictou, N.S.; John MacInnis, West Bay; Andrew McLennan, Port Hood, N.S.; David J. Doucet, Grand Etang, John L. Bray, Roderick McDonald, Alex. A. McIsaac, John H. Scott, Sydney, N.S.; Ephraim McGilivray, Gabarouse, N. S.; Joseph O'Toole, Louisburg, Roderick A. McNeill, Victoria Mines, N.S.; Thomas P. Mulcahy, Halifax; Henry S. Barnard, French River, P.E.I.; Norman Nicholson, New London, P.E.I.; Norbert Pierce, Souris, P.E.I.; Daniel F. McDonald, Vernon River Bridge, P. E.I.; Robert J. Crafer, Malpeque, P. E.I.; Douglas C. McLeod, Amherst, N. S.; Norman S. Sanford, Amherst, N. S.; Robert Burns, Northpoint, N.S.; R. P. Chute, Annapolis, N.S.; Felix Landry, D'Escousse, N.S.; James LeBlanc, Arichat Petit de Grat, N.S.; Michael Gillies, Irish Cove, N.S.; Jno. Larusic, Aspey Bay, N.S.; Duncan B. McKay, Little Narrows, N.S.; Evan M. Hurst, Canso, N.S.; W. J. Murphy, Larry's River, N. S.; William Hemlow, Liscomb, N. S.; Clarence V.

Wells, Whitehaven, N.S.; Arthur E. Cousins, Digby, N.S.; Daniel Keigan, Glace Bay, N.S.

#### General.

Miss Vera Simpson, lately of the Post Office Department, Ottawa, was married on June 27th to Mr. Kenneth Duncan Ewart of Winnipeg.

Ernest L. Andrews of Niagara Falls has been appointed an inspector of the Immigration service at that place.

Mr. J. G. S. Hudson of the Department of Mines has been on a business trip to the Western Provinces.

After thirty-seven years' of active public service, Mr. Edwin Daubney, assistant superintendent of the Postage Stamp Branch of the Post Office Department, has retired. Mr. Daubney was formerly a journalist and, as a member of the Press Gallery, witnessed the famous scenes of the early Dominion parliaments, when the Fathers of Confederation were still in their prime. The staff of the Postage Stamp Branch, as a mark of their respect for the retiring official, presented him with a suitable souvenir. The presentation was made by Miss Florence Farrell, after an appropriate address by Mr. Ernest J. Lemaire.

Dr. Marcellus, lately of St. Luke's hospital, Ottawa, has been appointed government medical officer at Port Nelson. He was formerly surgeon of the Royal North West Mounted Police at Fort Churchill. Dr. Marcellus was recently married and his honeymoon trip is being spent on the steamship "Bonaventure," sailing from Halifax to Hudson Bay.

Mr. P. M. Draper, of the Department of Public Printing, sailed on July 12th for Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Draper. Mr. Draper is travelling as the representative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He will visit France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Holland, studying social and labor conditions and return to Manchester on September 1 to attend the British Trades Congress.

Mr. J. S. Plaskett of the Dominion Observatory is in the Old Country conferring with manufacturers of astronomical instruments regarding the new equipment about to be built for the Canadian institution.

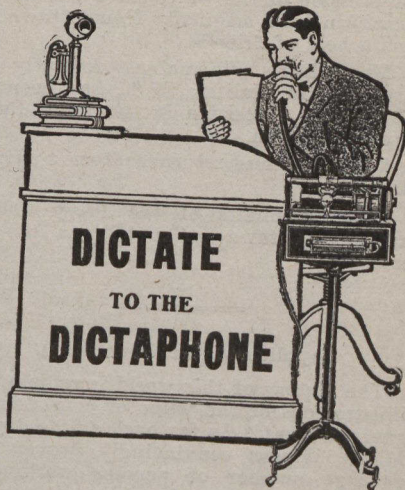
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Militia and Defence, is on a vacation trip to Montreal and Ste. Agathe.

Miss Erma R. Johnson of the Department of Naval Affairs is on a trip to Fort William and Winnipeg.

Mr. J. G. Parmelee of the Department of Trade and Commerce is holidaying at Marshall's Bay.

Mr. John A. Heisler has resigned from the Department of Trade and Commerce and been re-appointed to the Department of Public Works.

Mr. W. E. Harper, of the Dominion Observatory, is on an official trip to the Western Provinces.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Brook of Ottawa celebrated their golden wedding on July 11th. They were married in Weston, Sussex, England, but have lived in Ottawa for forty-four years. Mr. Brook was connected with the Department of Indian Affairs for thirty-five years, retiring on superannuation in 1904.

Mr. F. S. James, of the Auditor General's Office, and Mrs. James, are holidaying in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Miss Laing, of the Department of Militia and Defence, is spending her holidays at Carleton Place.

Alexander Sharpe, well-known in Ottawa, being in charge of the post office service of the Debates Branch of the

House of Commons during sessions, died suddenly on a street car in Toronto on July 17th. He had been doing special duty in the Immigration service at Windsor and was returning to his home in Kingston when his death occurred. He was senior major of the 47th, Frontenac County regiment.

Mr. Samuel Savage of the Registration Branch, Department of the Interior, is holiday tripping up the Rideau.

Mr. E. J. Whittaker of Seaforth, Ont., has been selected for appointment to the position of preparator of invertebrate palaeontology in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines.

Mr. Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.S., of the Census Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, will attend the 14th session of the International Statistical Institute at Vienna, Austria, in September.

George H. Bugar, who succeeded his father as postmaster at Welland, Ont., in 1872 has been retired. He was formerly president of the Postmasters' Association. Harry Moore is now in charge of the Welland office.

Mr. James B. Lambkin, one of the most widely known men in Canada, and for many years connected with the C. P. R. and I. C. R. at Halifax, has recently received appointment under the Justice De-

partment in connection with work for the suppression of the white slave traffic. Mr. Lambkin hails originally from Ottawa and has a host of friends.

Mr. Harris Tremaine, formerly an architect in Halifax, N.S., has been appointed to a position in the Dept. Public Works, Ottawa.

Dr. Klotz has returned from a trip to Missouri.

F. K. Bennetts of the Privy Council has left Ottawa on a trip to the old country.

#### Applies to the Federation.

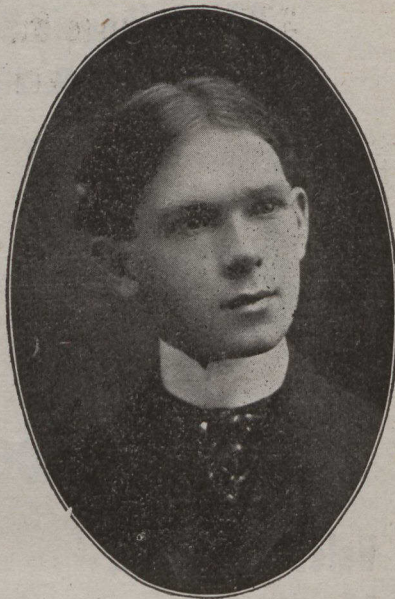
The history of this world is replete with illustrations of the value of consistent organized effort. As far back as the days of Moses, it was convincingly proven that a large number of persons working in harmony and unity for a common cause, and under wise leadership, could satisfy the longings of their hearts and reach the promised land. All great reforms in this world have been brought about through aggressive action under the supervision of organized power. Every successful war was won only after armies had been properly organized and offered.

The mere calling together of a number of people of like mind and the selection of officers will not produce a successful organization, unless those thus gathered shall loyally support the cause represented and be ever ready to do his or her part toward bringing success to the movement which is being advocated.—The New York Chief.

Two small but not unimportant changes have been made in the matter of fire-protection in government buildings in Ottawa. The old, dirty, unsightly, unsanitary wooden waste-paper receptacles are being replaced with covered metal cans, and no longer will several bushels of inflammable refuse await the stray match or cigarette-stub in scores of dark corners. The other change is that of having the fire-hose coupled to the stand-pipes, all the time. In case of emergency this saves precious minutes. A further extension of the fire-alarm system and its connection with the city fire stations is to be carried out shortly.

"Yes, Johnny's doing very nicely at school," said a proud mother; "and he remembers everything he learns, especially in history. He told me the other day how Alexandre cut the accordion knot!"

### Athletics.



THOMAS V. DOYLE.

Secretary Ottawa C. S. Baseball League.

The accompanying photo is that of Mr. Thomas V. Doyle, the energetic Secretary of the Ottawa Civil Service Baseball League. Much of the success which has attended this season's series of games has been due to the untiring energy of the Secretary, who is an able co-adjutor of the President, Mr. H. R. Sims.

Everyone who has filled the office of secretary of any organization appreciates the many onerous duties which attach to the position. The meetings to attend, the letters to write, the telephone calls to answer, and the criticisms of the ungrateful, even abuse has to be endured. Mr. Doyle comes through it all smiling and unscathed.

In addition to his duties as secretary of the league, Mr. Doyle acts as manager of the team representing the statistical branch of the Customs Department, in which he is engaged.



The race in the C. S. League is getting warmer. The apparently invincible Customs Team has suffered two defeats lately from the Post Office and Census nines. The Post Office are now leading with an unbroken record. The standing on the evening of July 22nd was as follows:—

July 22.

	W.	L.	D.	P.C.
Post Office . . . . .	6	1	1	.857
Customs . . . . .	6	2	0	.750
Census . . . . .	6	2	0	.750
Printing Bureau . . . . .	3	3	0	.500
W. Block . . . . .	3	3	1	.500
Trans. Railway . . . . .	2	6	0	.250
Surveys . . . . .	1	5	0	.167
Immigration . . . . .	1	6	0	.143

At the Customs-Transcontinental Railway match on Varsity Oval, July 11th an unfortunate collision occurred between Shields of the railway team and McNeill, catcher of the Customs. The former was endeavouring to steal home from third base, when he collided with McNeill. Shields was knocked unconscious and remained in that condition for some hours. The burly Customs man also received a severe shaking up which affected him for several days.



The subject of the ignorance of the fair sex of the intricacies of baseball has long been one of mirth on the part of their all-wise borthers. At one of the recent Canadian league games the writer was sitting near a lady, who suddenly exclaimed with joy, to her companion "Good! he hit him! **He's Out!**"



At the recent series of professional baseball in Ottawa (July 14 to 19) the work of Empire Daly was to be commended. This man is fearless and impartial. The hostile action of some citizens of Ottawa, a number of them prominent in the Capital—was both discreditable and unfair. As a St. Thomas player said to the writer, "Next year, it will be almost impossible to get good umpires to come over to Canada, they get such bad treatment." Except on a few balls and strikes Daly's work was gilt edged.



**Civil Service Lawn Bowling.**

The teams which went to Montreal to contend for the Birk's Trophy, suffered defeat and returned without the coveted mug.

On Wednesday, July 23, a match game took place between teams representing Customs, Statistics and Customs, W. Block. The teams were as follows:—

W Block—Learoyd, McIlroy, Douglas, E. R., Shaw. Statistics—McCaffrey, Jones, Roche, Shannon.

At the date of going to press the result of this match had not been learned.



The negotiations looking toward matches between C. S. teams of Ottawa and Toronto are progressing, and it is hoped to announce definite dates shortly.



**Department of the Interior Rifle Association of Ottawa.**

Saturday, 12th July, 1913.

Owing to the heavy rain the weekly shoot at the 900 and 1000 yards targets had to be abandoned. Some of the marksmen fired at the 900 range but no scores were registered.

Score on Saturday, the 19th July:

	500	600	200 TL.
W. R. Latimer . . . . .	34	33	32—99
E. Turcotte . . . . .	33	28	35—96
A. W. Joanes . . . . .	31	32	32—95
W. A. Purdy . . . . .	31	30	34—95
A. A. Cohoon . . . . .	33	27	32—92
W. Thompson . . . . .	32	31	27—90
J. F. Maunder . . . . .	31	27	31—89
J. J. Carr . . . . .	31	27	30—88
A. H. Flindt . . . . .	33	24	31—88
J. M. Roberts . . . . .	31	25	31—87
F. D. Henderson . . . . .	26	29	29—84
A. E. Shore . . . . .	29	23	29—81
G. N. Clarke . . . . .	25	28	27—80
A. CcMracken . . . . .	24	25	31—80
P. A. Wood . . . . .	27	20	32—79
C. Clindinnen . . . . .	27	11	31—69
J. N. Ferguson . . . . .	10	26	27—63

First class spoon—W. R. Latimer.

Second class spoon—W. Thompson.

Spoon for possible at 200 yards—E. Turcotte.

The Commonwealth of Australia, as a whole, and its six component states individually, are all represented in London by alert officials, who are fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon them of placing before the people of the Mother Country the great attractions which the island continent offers to settlers and investors. Sir George Reid, the Commonwealth High Commissioner, has made himself very popular during his period of office as the chief Australian representative in the Imperial capital, and under his direction the resourcefulness displayed in securing the widest possible publicity for Australia has excited general admiration. When the magnificent new Commonwealth building in the Strand is completed, and scope is afforded for a comprehensive display of Australia's attractions and products, still greater efforts may be looked for, in view of the manner in which the handicap imposed by the present inconvenient and inadequate offices in Victoria street has been surmounted.—C. S. Gazette.

Utter disregard for efficient public service was shown at a meeting of the House civil service committee Tuesday night when holes were punched in the state civil service law with the single purpose of securing jobs and with no thought of protecting the taxpayer or giving him a fair exchange for his money spent to support the state government.

## “TIME.”

Time,—that bleak and narrow isthmus between two extremities, rolls on with uniform and resistless velocity. Though we do nothing, time keeps his constant pace, and flees as fast in idleness as in employment. No matter what the character of our engagements, the sands run—the moments fly. No respecter of persons, the illimitable, silent, never resting thing pursues its destined course, and leaves behind it well defined marks of its progress. The rich, the poor, the learned, the illiterate, the tyrannical monarch, the oppressed subject, the man of war, the man of business, the big-hearted philanthropist, the mean souled miser, in a word, all men of every kindred and tongue, are alike, subject to its inevitable influences; for time “like an ever rolling flood bears all its sons away.” None, there are, who can bring time back. The keenest remorse is of no avail in the re-calling of a mis-spent hour. Gone once—gone forever. None can hasten the approach of the future. The intensest longing cannot influence the speed of a moment faster than is its wont.

A point of time, a moment, how generally regarded as of comparatively little significance. Yet moments, in their multiplicity, what are they? days, (and yet, how important sometimes is the record of a day?) months, years. As a drop of water is to the mighty depths and broad expanse of ocean, so is the moment in the making up of human life—links in the chain of existence, be it of long or short duration. This multiplicity of moments, these days and months and years have a record. This record is the tale of the past, which we call history, and *to-day* its broad and ample page is rich with the spoils of time.—  
*Exchange.*

Some would-be funny fellows have found a subject of mirth in the dividend checks sent out by the Ottawa Civil Service Co-Operative Supply Association to its members. We fail to see the humor in the matter. The man with the dividend cheque is just that much better off than the fellow without one and if he had done twice as much business at the store during the year his cheque would be just twice as big. No doubt a whole lot of those members who, last year, “didn’t bother” to send or take their orders to the store will become regular customers, now that the return of profits on the amount of purchases is a realised hope.

Little Nelly told little Anita what she termed a “little fib.”

Anita—“A fib is the same as a story, and a story is the same as a lie.”

Nelly—“No, it’s not.”

Anita — “Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university.”

Nelly—“I don’t care if he is. My father is a real-estate man, and he knows more about lying than your father.”—The Delineator.