

THE CIVILIAN

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The Merit System

Continuing the series of articles on the merit system, the editors have chosen for today's issue a portion of an address delivered by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Commission of New York City, before the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners of the United States at Pueblo on June 14th. A careful study of these articles by all Civil Servants is earnestly recommended on account of their general application to our own conditions. Officers of Civil Service Associations and delegates to the Federation conventions should make a special effort to assimilate the matters treated in this series of articles.

The present municipal administration was elected to give the people of New York an efficient, an economical and a progressive government. The mayor and every member of his cabinet assumed responsibility for carrying out this solemn pledge. It is, therefore, incumbent upon every department head to measure his work by answering in the affirmative the questions—Is your department efficient; is it economically managed, and is it progressive?

It is evident that a commission must in the final analysis be governed by its own conception of economy, efficiency and progress under the law it is appointed to administer, and six months' experience in Civil Service administration has confirmed my belief in the absolute freedom of action within the law of Civil Service Commissions. They should be as free as any appointive or elective judge, and any device, such as fixed tenure of office, over-lapping terms which prevent servile dependence and secures conscientious independence of action on the part of Commissions is in the interest of effective and fearless administration of the Civil Service Law.

Commissions have sometimes been hampered in their administration because appropriating bodies have not

understood the value of the services they render and have measured economy by a reduction in lump sum appropriations without regard to the cost of an efficient and progressive administration of the Civil Service Law. Efficient service may mean more money to improve the quality as well as the quantity of output of the Commission. If appropriating bodies were more in sympathy with Civil Service and if they took its administration as seriously as they take the administration of the Police Department for example, whose patrolmen are frequently furnished by Commissions the latter would make more substantial advances. Nevertheless New York City Civil Service Commission has shared in the mayor's responsibility to give an economical administration. It has made an efficiency study of its bureaus and discovered needless duplication of the work done by different departments. It has simplified its organization by consolidating departments where duplication existed and in consequence has done away with the services of high-priced employees who became unnecessary under the new organization.

What constitutes an efficient administration of the Civil Service Law

is a question more difficult of answer. If the law is imperfect, as many Civil Service Laws are, the authorities concerned with its enforcement will be regarded as efficient by strict constructionists of the law when they adhere literally to its provisions. They will then be condemned by administrators, impatient with what they characterize as Civil Service obstruction, and by adherents of the merit system, who believe in Civil Service administration which sensitively responds to the needs of the departments and who advocate a legitimate elasticity in its enforcement.

The principle of the merit system has the simplicity of an eternal verity. But eternal verities become complex in their application. The merit system has had its enemies. The earlier reformers fought the spoilsman who denied the validity of the verity. While the spoilsman is still active in his attempts to undermine the Civil Service Law, he acts behind the scenes and he frequently pays the merit system the public tribute of hypocrist, which vice pays to virtue.

A more formidable opponent of the merit principle has emerged. He is the impatient efficiency expert, who maintains that the administration of the Civil Service Law substitutes, in the language of the late E. H. Harriman, "incompetency for dishonesty." This opponent is more dangerous than the spoilsman, for he throws down the gauntlet boldly to the administrator of the merit system and the latter must meet it. We cannot justify this challenge by asserting that the merit system brings better results in the long run. Such a defence does not answer the challenge because the efficiency expert is interested in the application of high standards now without waiting. We must refute him by proving that Civil Service administration is consistent with efficient government. We must employ the Civil Service Law as an aggressive instrument of efficiency in government.

Is it true that the Civil Service Law creates an army of mediocrity, and then protects it with a solid armor of secure tenure? If this were so, the new enemy would triumph.

If we believe in the army of classified employees as an instrument of aggressive efficiency in government, we must abandon the Chinese Wall conception of Civil Service administration. We must conceive of our Commissions as the hiring agency of their government and apply many of the principles of efficiency to the work of Civil employees that now obtain in enlightened and progressive private business corporations.

Opportunities for advancement are offered the workers in large establishments, based upon their records of faithful service. They are kept by professional employment experts, who devote constant attention to increasing the efficiency of the workers, not alone by mechanical devices, but through methods of co-operation, which stimulate the human interest of employees in the success of the establishment.

Mechanical devices are futile without a soul behind them. We must aim at galvanizing the life behind the machine; enlightened employers are learning this lesson fast, governments must do likewise. For, are we not concerned in making Government a model employer? Among the chief conditions of model employment are: One—Adequate wages. Two—Adequate opportunities for advancement. Three—Proper incentive for advancement. Four—A goal to be reached. Five—Conditions of work, which bring not only results to the Government, but growth to the employee.

We can never retain a live employee who refuses to remain in a rut without providing him adequate compensation. Not infrequently we are unable to draft men and women of calibre in the higher professional service, because the compensation is lower than is offered in private em-

ployment. Where qualifications are exacting, pay should be somewhat commensurate.

In the New York City Service, for example, we pay superintendents of large hospitals from \$1,800 to \$3,000 per year. Small wonder we cannot attract some of the highest type of professional men and women in the service when they are paid twice or three times as much in private institutions. The discrepancy between the qualifications and the pay would be comic were the effect upon the Service not so serious. If the attempt to standardize duties will result in proper valuation of services rendered by employees, it will advance Civil Service administration immeasurably. Inadequate pay for important and responsible service to the state is false and perverted economy.

We shall never succeed in making public service a dignified and honorable career until we have formulated a scheme of promotion in the Service by providing automatic increases in salary upon the basis of efficiency and seniority, for grades in the service which do not represent new duties but a higher degree of ability in the same duties. Where duties change, a system of practical promotion examinations should be provided for, always taking efficiency records into account. These records should be based upon a study of the factors involved in the duties, the weight attributed to these factors depending upon the nature of these duties.

If an employee does not obtain average efficiency, he should be dropped from the service or given an opportunity to make good at some other position within the grade. Some concrete basis for general inefficiency must be found to eliminate dead wood from the Service and to keep the workers alive and moving toward their goal.

Every enlightened employer offers an incentive to his employees for their advancement. The state has unusual

opportunities to provide such incentives. I need only direct your attention to the educational institutions supported by the state, which can cooperate with Civil Service Commissions by equipping students, either for open competitive or for promotion examinations.

I see no reason why the city government, as an employer, should not cooperate with the colleges and universities in the same way as private employers in Cincinnati co-operate with the City University there, permitting students to alternate between one week of work in the shops and one of study. Apprentices in government is as useful as apprenticeship in private employment. The city will in this way be enabled to provide not only the goal of advancement to city employees, but also the educational means by which it is reached. Progress, through constant effort, will react upon the employee and make him grow. This is essential, for where there is no growth, decay begins.

The element of incentive is supplied, not alone through educational facilities. It is also stimulated through the method of co-operation. Here, too, Civil Service Commissions can take their cue from the experiments of enlightened employers of labor. We hear of arbitration and mediation boards, in which employees are represented to help solve the labor problems of an industry. These employers do not use the method of the industrial despot to get results. They recognize the point of view of the man in overalls or the woman behind the counter. The human side of industry is receiving more attention today than ever before. The human aspect of Civil Service must likewise be the concern of Civil Service Commissions.

Mayor Mitchell has appointed a committee, consisting of three members of his cabinet, of which the President of the Civil Service Commission is Chairman, to consider the prob-

lems which vitally concern civil employees. This committee will confer with them about methods of removal, systems of promotion and other important phases of Civil Service administration. Through conference and co-operation the civil employees will share in the responsibility of the service, and, it is hoped, feel themselves a living part of a living organism. No single expert possesses all of the wisdom. The safest solutions of large governmental and social questions are socially derived. We recognize this truth in politics and in industry, why not in Civil Service?

Now, the spoils system, with its many defects, possessed this virtue. It had its roots in human contact, and the professional politician with all his faults, is an adept in the art of handling human nature. He never neglects the individual. His hold on government is the dividend he reaps from capitalizing human gratitude. When injustice is done an individual employee, even in the classified service, he frequently goes to the district political club and the leader sets the wheels of pressure in motion to help one of his constituents. He more frequently attempts to beat the merit principle by asking a favor or privilege on his constituent's behalf, nevertheless, he is on guard to do the individual justice when he is the victim of injustice.

The merit system need not be bloodless, it can be vitalized by enlisting the active co-operation of its employees in its administration. This is the significance of Mayor Mitchel's committee on employee's relationship to city government. It is our earnest desire to secure more than the perfunctory help of city employees. We want them to realize that they need not ask as a favor what they can get as a right, if the right is justice, and the merit system must aim to secure efficiency, not through abstract but concrete justice to and co-operation

from all the men and women in the service.

A live Civil Service Commission should study the employment problems in various city departments, and co-operate with department heads by making helpful suggestions directed toward improving his condition of employment. Civil Service Commissions should be supplied with a corps of roving examiners, who will become employment specialists for city departments, and whose functions will result in the framing of practical examinations which will recruit the type of men and women these departments require.

The merit system conceived as an engine of aggressive efficiency in government, challenges the imagination and gives to routine drudgery a new meaning. If many of our modern social problems are to be solved by socializing the state as I profoundly believe they will be, then the fate of the merit system is linked with the fate of our democracy.

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Progress reports of the special sub-committees on the Civil Service Bills were received at the last meeting of the executive committee of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa. The sub-committees had been hard at work, analysing the bills and considering the criticisms thereof contained in a number of written communications sent in by members in accordance with the general invitation. Of course, the committees had nothing of the character of final decisions ready for announcement. Nothing of that sort can be given out until the full report is completed.

The executive committee was well satisfied with the progress made by the sub-committees, and a report upon the bills, which will give great satisfaction to the whole service, is anticipated.

OLD HORSES.

By the Poet Low-Rate.

I see old nags on every street
With 20 tumors on their feet
And half a dozn corns;
And forty-seven million flies
Squat 'round the corners of their eyes,
And every ding one spawns.
You'll see ten thousand million eggs
Concealed in hair about their legs,
And if he has a sore,
This aching spot will surely be
The resting place for two or three
Quadrillion skillion more.
This noble friend of mortal man
Will haul the biggest loads he can
And more than earn his bread;
Through all the chill of winter's sleet,
Through all the broiling summer heat,
He plods with stately tread.
Behind him sits a slimy hog—
Unworthy of the name of dog—
A whip clutched in his hand;
With brutal leer, this rotten swine
Will swing that whip across his spine
And leave a welted brand.
Poor noble beast: Did you but know
The strength that lies in you—you'd show
This fiend a thing or two;
You'd raise your hoofs and start to lace
This deep-dyed villian in the face
And kick him black and blue.
I'd like to see these blackguards haul
Your loads around, from Fall to Fall,
And feel the biting thong;
I'd like to have the power to give
Them forty welts each day they live,
Or goad them with a prong.
The fiends who treat a horse that way
Should live on oats and musty hay
And work from dark till dawn;
And they should get ten thousand welts
Across their dirty callous pelts
For every load they've drawn.
Good patient reader—if you see
A man ill-treating some dumb B.
Go out and smash his head;
Plant kicks upon his filthy frame
And break his back with Dobbin's name—
He's far more useful dead.

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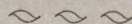
SIR ROBERT BORDEN IN HALIFAX PLATFORM.

A thorough and complete re-formation of the laws relating to the Civil Service should be put into effect, so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination. I am convinced that we shall perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain, under which a member of Parliament has practically no voice in or control over any appointment to the Civil Service.

To use the power of filling positions in the public service as a reward for party service and without regard to the character and capacity of the individual selected is a gross breach of a solemn public trust. A private trustee so dishonouring his office would be subject to punishment by the criminal law.

THE WAR AND THE SERVICE.

The war will affect every civil servant in Canada. Prices will go up, loan money will be scarce, and rates high, and the relative power of the dollar will go down. Other classes will suffer more than the civil servants. The civil service salaries, if lower than they should be, are, at least, secure. It is not improbable that the civil service bills may be indefinitely postponed. Canada's national debt will be enormously increased by the expenses of the army, and the interest on this increase will be an additional charge on the revenues. The revenue from all sources will probably fall very low. In short, the country will be "hard up" in just the proportion that the people are "hard up." Under such circumstances it would not be surprising if the Government should decline to pass legislation involving immediate increases of expenditure except in absolutely unavoidable necessities. The officers of the civil service organizations have a task of delicate diplomacy before them. The service is most unfortunate in the series of remarkable and unforeseen events that have postponed the sorely-needed legislation. The country at large had years of prosperity in which to prepare for these hard times, while the service has been struggling along on salary scale of the days of cheap living. There are many circumstances and many arguments worthy of consideration, but just now the service must "mark time" and await developments.



A CATECHISM.

Here are a few questions which every permanent civil servant in Ottawa should ask himself:—

1. Are you a member of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa?
2. Are you a member of the Civil Service Loan and Savings Society?

3. Are you a member of the Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society?

4. Have you a policy in the Government Insurance for Civil Servants to the largest amount of which circumstances will permit?

5. Are you a member of the Civil Service Co-Operative Supply Association?

6. Are you a subscriber to *The Civilian*?

The permanent civil servant in Ottawa who cannot answer "Yes" to every one of these questions is not filling as fully as he might his niche in the social structure.

If he (or she, for these questions apply with equal force to both sexes) is not a paid-up member of the Civil Service Association he is untrue to his own best interests, and is not doing his duty to his neighbour by aiding the only organized movement which is for the uplift and benefit of all. He who will not join for his own benefit should join from a sense of duty to the class to which he belongs.

The civil servant who does not belong to the Savings and Loan Society deliberately ignores an opportunity of securing financial benefit, and of having a part in the most beneficent work ever carried on by civil servants. Rarely is such an opportunity given for securing self-profit and helping the unfortunate at the same time.

The Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society, with its reorganized schedules, offers, at rates with which no profit-making concern can compete, that *immediate* aid to the beneficiary which is most welcome and most valuable when the bread-winner is called away forever and heavy expenses accrue from many sources.

The Government insurance for civil servants should need no "booming." It is to call into question the common sense of civil servants to say that many who could get and could afford this insurance have not taken out a policy. Were this insurance thrown

open to the public the department would be swamped with applications. No one but a civil servant has such an opportunity as this.

The Co-Operative Society is putting up a splendid fight against the increased cost of living. It has at least proved the feasibility of the co-operative movement in Ottawa, and has made financial return to its members. The critical period of its existence has passed, and it is now entering upon a new era of progress, with every promise of increased success. Every civil servant who buys groceries or coal should belong to this association, and those who cannot be buyers can find a profitable investment in the association's stock, with the added satisfaction of helping a worthy and necessary movement forward.

As to *The Civilian*, it is only necessary to point out that it is the only mouth-piece of the service; that it is the only publication that will take up the cudgels when the service is maligned and misrepresented; that it is the link which binds in opinion and purpose all civil servants from Sydney to Dawson; that it is endorsed by all civil service organizations; that it gives, gratis, its space and the services of its staff to the cause of every worthy civil service movement; that it has undertaken works of publicity which would otherwise have cost the civil service organizations considerable sums, and that, last, but not least, it takes a lot of money to run it, and its only sources of revenue are the paying subscribers at \$1 per year and a small amount of advertising.

Questions 4 and 6, above, apply with equal force to thousands of persons in the outside service, and question 1, modified to suit different localities, has equally wide application.

How many readers can answer "Yes" to all the questions which apply to them? Those who cannot are missing something of opportunity and something of duty in life.

HOCH DER KAISER.

This famous poem, which, when recited by the late Rear-Admiral Coghlan, of the United States navy, at a dinner in New York some years ago, sprang into instant popularity and came near to severing the relations existing between Germany and the United States, was written by a Montreal man. The verses have been attributed to several literary men, but the real author was A. M. R. Gordon, and they were written for the "Sunday Sun," a paper now extinct. They were dashed off one afternoon late in 1897, just to fill space:—

Der Kaiser of dis Fatherland
Und Gott on high all dings com-
mand,
Ve two—ach! Don't you under-
stand?
Meinself—und Gott!

He reigns in Heafen and always
shall,
Und mine own Embire don'd vas
shmall
Ein noble pair I dinks you call
Meinself—und Gott!

Vile some men sing der power divine
Mein soldiers sing "Der Wacht am
Rhein,"
Und drink der health in Rhenish
wine
Of Me—und Gott!

Dere's France, she swaggers all
aroundt
She's ausgespieldt—she's no ag-
ground;
To much we think she don't amound
Meinself—und Gott!

She vill not dare to fight again;
But if she should, I'll show her blain
Dot Elsass und (in French) Lorraine
Are mein—by Gott!

Von Bismarek vos a man auf might,
Und dought he vas glear oud auf
sight,
But ach! he vas nich good to fight
Mit me—und Gott!

Ve knock him like ein man auf
sdraw,
Ve let him know whose vill vas law;
Und dot we don'd vould sstand his
jaw
Meinself—und Gott!

Ve send him oudt in big disgrace,
Ve gif him insult to his face;
Und put Caprivi in his place
Meinself—und Gott!

Und ven Caprivi get svelled hedt
Ve very brombtly on him set;
Und toldt him to get up and get—
Meinself—und Gott!

Dere's Grandma dinks she's nicht
schmall beer,
Midt Boers und such she interfere;
She'll learn none owns dis hemi-
sphere
But Me—und Gott!

She dinks, good frau, some ships
she's got
Und Soldiers midt der scarlet goatz
Ach! We could knock dem, Pouf-
Like dot,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In dimes of peace brebare for wars,
I bear der helm und spear of Mars,
Und care not for den thousand Czars,
Meinself—midt Gott!

In fact, I humour efry whim,
Mid-aspect dark and visage grim
Gott pulls mit Me and I mit Him,
Meinself—und Gott!

SOME OPINIONS OF THE SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE CIVILIAN FROM COMPETENT CRITICS.

“The contents and the make-up of the publication reflect great credit upon The Civilian and the Committee of the Civil Service responsible for it.”—Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State.

“It contains much valuable information and is very creditable to The Civilian committee.”—W. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Insurance.

“The volume comprises, certainly, a very large amount of useful and valuable information, and there is evidence of much care and tact in placing it before the public. . . . The little volume may assist in the formation of a more correct public view as to the general nature of the Government Service of Canada and of the persons of which it is composed.”—F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour.

“The committee in charge of this work deserve to be complimented. It contains much valuable information that I think could not be obtained in any other publications.”—Wyatt Malcolm, Geological Survey.

“It is a work which is most beautifully gotten up and all Civil Servants ought to be very proud of what has been done.”—W. M. Tobey, Geodetic Survey.

“It is well got up typographically and as regards matter, and, in my opinion, it will have the effect of putting the service in a much better light before the public. . . . The idea has been well worked out, and you deserve a great deal of credit for bringing it to such a successful conclusion.”—J. Sydney Roe, Secretary to the Minister of Customs.

“. . . . After seeing it and carefully reading it, from a literary and technical printer's point of view, as to both of which I may claim to have many years' experience, I am satisfied that there is no reason for bias.

“The object of the work, to place the status of the Civil Service, historically and concurrently, before the country, and particularly before the country's representatives in Parliament, . . . appears to me to have been very conscientiously and laboriously carried out. The mere editorially mechanical work of preparing such a volume is understandable only to those who have to handle such work, mostly while burning the midnight oil. . . . The service owes you a debt for your work on their behalf, which it will take them many years to repay.

“The ‘get-up’ of the book is . . . most excellent.

“So far as I know, this is the first and only record on behalf of the Service generally, its work, its uses and its deserts, which has been brought before the public, and it seems to me that if the Government, Parliament, the country and the Service, too, would interest themselves sufficiently in the matter to distribute this book they would all find themselves much benefitted by the first-hand knowledge therein contained, and which could thereby be added to their store of education in regard to the people who are trying loyally to carry on the government of the country.”—Lyndwode Pereira, Secretary, Department of the Interior.

Women's Column.

Rise, for the day is passing
 And you lie dreaming on.
 The others have buckled their
 armour
 And forth to the fight have gone.

The fearful, black shadow of war, which has enveloped the Empire, must cast its gloom and horror into each heart and home. In this day of our vaunted civilization and mental advancement, which we flattered ourselves had brought us at least a few steps beyond the days when Europe last ran rivers of blood in her efforts to overcome the inordinate ambition of that wholesale murderer, Napoleon, in whose eyes the lines of men and the wreckage of homes and countries mattered less than the atoms of dust blown about by the passing winds or the fall of snowflakes in a river, "a moment white, then lost forever,"—this wholesale destruction of human life and civilization is, indeed, a blow to those of us who really believed that the world had become more sane. And yet what could the allied nations do except rise up and sacrifice their heart's blood in a desperate, and, let us hope, a successful effort to establishing a lasting disarmament of nations.

The wonder to me is that the German nation does not rise en masse and annihilate autocracy, the remorseless cause of all this.

For us, now, there is nothing to do but stand by the Empire—first, last and all the time.

We all know that a sort of military madness seems to possess men in time of war, which blinds their cool, better judgment, and makes them foolhardy dare-devils, who rush crazily and madly into danger before the thing is actually necessary—and some people make the mistake of calling this courage and

loyalty. We women can do nothing now except help to relieve the suffering of all kinds which must follow.

And this brings me to the subject of the

Hospital Ship Fund.

A collection was taken up from the women of the Civil Service in Ottawa on Monday last for the Hospital Ship Fund, which the women of Canada are presenting to Great Britain in this her hour of need. The response was generous and general. The amount collected was handed to the committee by Miss Doyle, the President of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association, as a gift from the women of the Civil Service at Ottawa.

On Saturday evening, August 8th, the Portia Club met at the home of Miss Percival, 229 Lisgar street, to discuss the question of aiding the Daughters of the Empire with their proposed scheme of donating a Hospital Ship to the Imperial navy. The members present subscribed \$12. This sum will probably be materially increased when the members who were unable to be present have sent in their contributions.

Correspondence.

"Sister-in-law."

My apologies to "Sister-in-law," as, in my comments on her letter in the edition of *The Civilian*, published on July 24th last, I inadvertently misquoted her by saying: "By what line of reasoning can a woman live well and support a family on \$800 per annum when a man cannot?"

It has been pointed out to me that "Sister-in-law" said: "On \$800 a woman can live well and *help* to support a family," which, of course, is quite different. The fortunate wo-

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man who only have to *help* support families were not being discussed in the article on the Debate on the Civil Service Bill, so much as the case which was cited, as one of several, where the woman was the sole support of her family. The number of women in the service who are helping to support families is legion.

* * *

M. C. D.

Physical culture exercise. That sounds like work, does it not? Most of us have our time so well filled that we hate to think of adding an extra task, but if we realized the benefit to be derived from a few minutes devoted daily to some simple exercises,—including, always, deep breathing,—we would not hesitate to take the necessary time.

Such exercises are particularly good for office women, who are confined indoors so much, and a few practised every day, with at least an hour's walk in the open air, would go a long way towards making them healthy and happy.

In a recent issue of the London, Eng., "Times," Lord Lonsdale is reported to have said, when presiding at a drill competition by a physical culture class, that nothing was so beautiful as a beautiful mover, nothing compared with the woman who could really move with elasticity and grace.

* * *

"Housekeeper."

In reply to your question, I am told that the following is an excellent method of bleaching a colored frock white:—

Take a pennyworth of chlorid of lime, and pour in to it a quart of water. Then strain, and use a cupful of the liquid to each gallon of water. Put the frock in and give it a good rinse up and down occasionally. It will bleach a colored garment pure white in about an hour's time.

* * *

"Storyteller."

We all know the story of the Irishman who, when he landed in America, on being asked whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, answered, "Well, I don't exactly know, but I'm agin the government," but, perhaps, the following is not quite so well known:—

Two tourists were walking through the streets of Berlin discussing German politics, and one said: "The Emperor is a damn-fool";—he was tapped on the shoulder by a policeman and told to come along with him; he had called the Emperor a "damn-fool." But, said the dismayed tourist, we were not talking about your Emperor. "Ah! my friend," said the German official, "Yes you were, no other Emperor is a 'damn-fool' but ours."

DOROTHY DAY.

Note.—Contributions to this column to be addressed to Dorothy Day, P. O. Box 484, and must be in the Saturday before the publication of *The Civilian*, which is every second Friday.

THIRTY TO BE LAID OFF.

About thirty men of the staff of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, recently abolished, have been notified that their services will not be required after November 1st.

An attempt was made some time ago to transfer men from the Transcontinental Commission staff to different departments of the permanent service, but it was not carried out. It is understood that the Civil Service Act was the obstacle to the scheme the men of the Transcontinental Commission not being already permanent Civil Servants and not having passed the examinations rigidly prescribed by the Civil Service Commission as a necessary qualification for appointment to the service. Some men had actually been transferred temporarily to the departments to which they were to be attached permanently, and the failure of the plan caused a good deal of disappointment.

The thirty men to be dispensed with on November 1st find themselves out of employment at a bad time.

The Roll of Honour.

All over Canada young men of the Civil Service are volunteering for duty across the sea with the Canadian contingent, which will have its part in the defence of the unity of the Empire and of the freedom of an imperilled world. *The Civilian* is proud to have upon its pages the names of these patriotic men. The list given below is far from complete. Information regarding Civil Service volunteers from recruiting centres outside of Ottawa has not been received, and many men who have enlisted are not distinguished by a statement of their occupation in the lists made public, so that Civil Servants cannot be picked out. In subsequent issues it is hoped to give further lists, and readers are requested to send to the editors names of any Civil Servants who have enrolled themselves, and who are not included below. It is desired to make this "roll of honor" as complete as possible:—

- Major E. T. B. Gillmore (Topographical Surveys), 23rd Battery, C. F. A.
 Lieut. A. Nowlan (Dept. Agriculture), No. 3 Co., R. Canadian Engineers.
 Lieut. E. W. Harrison (Topographical Surveys), No. 3 Co., R. Can. Engineers.
 Capt. H. B. Verrett (Asst. Dep. Postmaster Gen.), G. G. Foot Guards.
 Sergt. R. Walter, letter carrier, G. G. Foot Guards.
 D. E. Macdonald, Dominion Police, G. G. Foot Guards.
 L. W. Tubman, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 Jos. Racette, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 B. J. Woodruff, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 E. E. Richer, 23rd Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.
 S. J. Cripps, No. 3 Co., Royal Canadian Engineers.
 E. MacDonald (Dominion Police), No. 3 Co., Royal Canadian Engineers.
 R. O. Spreckley (Topographical Surveys), No. 3 Field Ambulance.
 G. F. Beardsley (Parks Branch), 23rd Battery, C. F. A.
 P. L. Dunn, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 D. A. Symons, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 J. Rochon, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 Hector Filion (Customs), Governor General's Foot Guards.
 B. Wilson (Customs), Governor General's Foot Guards.
 Sergt. F. Kirk (Dominion Police), Governor General's Foot Guards.
 J. D. Macfarlane, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 M. J. Moloughney, Governor General's Foot Guards.
 Leonard Fischer (Customs, Niagara Falls), 44th Regiment.
 R. Herrod (Railway Mail Clerk, Saskatchewan).
 P. P. Acland (Finance Department), Queen's Own.
 Lieut. W. E. Blue (Public Works, North Bay), 23rd Battery, C. F. A.
 H. H. McIlroy (Customs), 23rd Battery, C. F. A.
 W. C. Alexander, Governor General's Foot Guards.

**CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS ROYAL
HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
ON THE 11th AUGUST, 1914.**

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 10th August, 1914, from the Right Honorable the Prime Minister, stating that since the outbreak of war a large number of persons employed in the Civil Service of Canada, who are enrolled in the active militia, have applied for leave of absence to serve at home or abroad, and many others not so enrolled have signified a desire to volunteer for service either in Canada or abroad.

The Minister observes that, considering the needs of the several Departments of the Government in order to maintain and carry on the public service, and the necessity of retaining a sufficient number of experienced and qualified men for such purpose, and after consulting the heads of the various Departments, he is of opinion it will not be possible or expedient to grant all applications of this character.

The Minister, therefore, recommends as follows:—

Any person in the service of the Government, whether the inside or the outside service, who is enrolled in the active militia, shall, if required by the head of his Department, with the consent of the Minister of Militia, resume his duties in the public service, although he has been called out for active service as a member of the militia.

Subject to the foregoing provision, all persons in the employment of the Government of Canada who, during the present war, have been or may be called out for active service as members of the militia, and all persons who, with the consent of the head of the Department in which they are engaged, enlist in any expeditionary force raised in Canada for service abroad during the war, shall be entitled to receive their regular salary during such period of service, subject to such regulations and conditions as to the payment of such salary to the families or dependants of such persons, or otherwise as may be prescribed by Order in Council, or by the head of the Department in each case.

The Committee concur in the foregoing, and submit the same for approval.

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LLOYD ROBERTS' VOLUME OF VERSE MAKES A HIT.

"England Overseas," the new volume of poems by Lloyd Roberts, of the Immigration Branch, Department of the Interior, is winning wide popularity. The following extracts from a review by the "Daily Citizen," of London, England, are worth reprinting. The "Citizen" says:—

It is joy to welcome a poet who is as young with Pagan youth and has the Nature-Spirit so clearly and sharply impressed upon his own as Mr. Lloyd Roberts. He knows Nature in Canada and England as an open book, and withal he is a true poet. Nature in her mystery, her whole Cleopatra-like gamut of moods, is his. Take, for instance, his poem entitled "Spring Madness":

I stoop and tear the sandals from
my feet,
While the green fires glimmer in the
gloom;

The hot roar of madness
Swells my veins with gladness;
I smell the rotting wood-stuff
And the drift of willow-bloom,
And the moon's wet face
Lift above the place

Till gaunt and black the shadows are
crowding close for room.

The alder thickets brush against my
limbs;

The heavy tramp of water shakes the
night;

I cross the naked hills,
Where the thin dawn lifts and
fills;

All the black woods wail behind
me—

They cannot stay my flight
Till the sun's red stain
Dyes the world again

And winds beyond the heavens are
dancing in the light. . . .

Mr. Roberts' similes are extraordinarily good; "the heavy tramp of water," "the drift of willow-

bloom," and "the moon's wet face," are graphic inspirations in themselves. "Flowers of the sky" is another intoxicating poem:—

Here lay the winter wrapped about
with gloom,
But overhead God's flowers were in
bloom!

At night, above the ink-black trunks
and night,

A pale pink petal drifted with the
light;

And presently the gate of sun swung
wide,

And through them flowed a crimson,
scented tide,

Roses that bloomed and bloomed
again and died,

Staining the lonely hills on either
side.

And scarcely were God's fields swept
of this warm glow;

When purest gold fell softly to the
snow—

Petals of gold from where there
rolled on high

A sea of tulips lapping all the sky.

The blossoms clung so close I could
not see

One nook of empty blue where more
could be.

The poet watches till night comes with her "streaming shafts of starry hollyhocks," and "the great dripping calyx" of the moon. His vivid, virile imagination redeems these similes from the slightest suggestion of pettiness. In "The Flutes of the Frogs," the poet catches the weird mood of the "Frog Chorus" in Aristophanes and "The Hymn of Pan" of Shelly:—

"And all night long to the march of
the stars the wild mad music
thrills,"

makes one hear the shrill pipings in marsh and fen. Again in "Musk-Rats" we get one of those eerie, perfect impressions of Nature-life amid

her smaller creatures which is as true as some tiny Japanese ivory carving of mouse, or rat, or snail:—

When the mists move down from the barren hill,
To roll where the waters are black and chill,
When the moonlight gleams on the lily-pads
And even the winds are still

The musk-rats slip from the clammy bank,
Where the tangled reeds are long and dank,
Where the dew lies white on the iris bed
And the rushes stand in rank. . . .

Their black heads furrow the stagnant stream,
While the water breaks in a silver gleam,
Till it joins the reeds where the night lies hid
And the purple herons dream.

Through the mist and the moon's mysterious light
They hear the honking geese take flight,
Threshing up from the arrow-heads
As the lonely East grows white.

One trusts it is not travesty to quote this poem in full but it were a pity to spoil so perfect an interpretation of a single impression that rivals the little exotic poems of Baudelaire in beauty—and Yone Noguchi, the Japanese Lafcadio Hearn, in graphic definition.

TO REGULATE PRICES.

F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, and R. H. Coats, editor of the "Labour Gazette," have been appointed commissioners to regulate prices in Canada during the war. An officer of the Justice Department will be added, making a board of three members.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd Roberts, of the Immigration Branch, was married on Friday, August 14th, to Miss Lila, daughter of Mr. W. T. White, of New York.



MR. LLOYD ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts is a son of the well known writer and poet, Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, now living in England. He, himself, has written extensively, and has recently published a volume of poems.

In addition to this, Mr. Lloyd Roberts is the Hon. Secretary of the Ottawa English Rugby Football League, of which he may practically be said to be the founder.

CALLED TO THE COLORS.

Among the reservists of the French army employed in the Civil Service in Ottawa who have left to join their regiments in their homeland are George P. Huguet of the Department of Public Works; M. Noailles, translator, of the House of Commons staff, and C. E. M. Mortureaux, translator, of the Department of Agriculture.

FOOD AND RAIMENT.

A Tragedy in One Act.

Scene: A Laurier avenue boarding house—the dining-room.

Dramatis personae: Miss Very Bashful (*who is young and blushful*), Mr. Old Batch (*sixty-eight, deaf and afraid of girls*), various boarders (*with eyes and ears open*.)

(*Curtain discloses various boarders and Miss Very Bashful seated at several tables.*)

Enter Mr. Old Batch, who bows silently to the company and takes vacant chair beside Miss Very Bashful.

Miss Very Bashful (*aside*): "He looks lonesome. Poor old fellow! I'd like to talk to him, but he is *so* deaf. What can I say,—just to seem friendly? It must be smething that he can't misunderstand." (*Her glance falls upon a dish of fresh fruit in the middle of the table*). "Ah! That's an idea!" (*She turns to Mr. Old Batch, and speaks rather loudly*). "Do you like bananas?"

Mr. Old Batch: "Er, Ah,—I beg your pardon?"

Miss Very Bashful: (*A blush rising, speaks louder*). "Do you like bananas?"

Mr. Old Batch: "I'm very sorry. I can't understand you. You know I am very hard of hearing."

Miss Very Bashful: (*The blush fully developed, shouts at the top of her voice*). "Do you like bananas?"

Mr. Old Batch: (*His face very red, too*). "No. I can't say that I do. I prefer the old-fashioned night-shirt!"

(*As during the rest of the act both of the principal characters "see red," it is impossible to express it in mere black and white*).

PRESENTATION.

On Saturday, August 8th, a pleasant event took place in the Immigration Branch, Department of Interior, when one of the staff, Mr. E. Eversley Rogers, was presented with a purse of gold on the occasion of his recent marriage.

The presentation was made by Mr. C. W. Badgley, on behalf of the staff, in a neat speech, after which he called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, which were given with a will.

Mr. Rogers replied feelingly.

Mr. E. E. Rogers is a brother of two well known citizens of Ottawa, Messrs. V. V. and C. Gordon Rogers.

C. S. COMMISSION.

The Commission is advertising the following positions, applications for which must be in the hands of the Secretary on the 24th August:—

1. Two technical clerks in the Water Powers Branch of the Department of the Interior, Subdivision B of the Second Division, initial salary \$1,300 per annum.

2. Three draughtsmen in the Geographer's Branch of the Department of the Interior, Subdivision B of the Second Division, one at an initial salary of \$1,300 per annum, two at an initial salary of \$1,200 per annum.

FAITHFUL P. M.

Visitor—Was the Christmas mail heavy?

Rural Postmaster—Haven't got it all out yet. I tell you, this town owes its lives to me. About the first of December almost all the letters that came in here were covered with funny-looking stamps. I got kind of suspicious and it certainly puzzled me until a New York drummer put me wise, telling me they were tuberculosis stamps. Of course, I knew that stuff was darned bad, so I just ups and confiscates the mail as fast as it came in. I've got it all out in the back room fumigating now. Pretty narrow squeeze, but I nipped the epidemic right in the bud.

Personals.

The following list includes changes in the personnel of the service during the Month of June, 1914, as far as obtainable. The term Division (Div.) applies to Inside Service only:

Appointments.

Agriculture.—Garnet L. E. Lacheur, Inside; F. Smith, Vancouver, Vet. Insp.; R. Wilkinson, William H. Wheeler, Edmonton, Lay Inspectors; H. S. Manhard, Smith's Falls, Vet. Insp.; Chas. Brind, Winnipeg, Vet. Insp.; Geo. C. Cockerton, V.S., Ottawa, Vet. Insp.

Customs Department.—Preventive officers: Fred P. Lawson, St. John, N.B.; Andrew MacDonald, Sherbrooke; Emile Beauchamp, Montreal; John H. Kent, W. A. Hawkens, Toronto; Paul E. Wilson, H. F. T. Prosser, John McCarthy, Albert E. Howard, John F. McKenzie, Celestin Beaulieu, Joseph J. Moore, Joseph L. Aimiot, James Drury, Paul E. Grenier, Albert T. Hooper, Joseph Moffett, Joseph Moquin, John Dunn, Abram J. Burke, William Baker, Benjamin Ibbottson, Jean B. Crevier, Wilfred T. Conway, A. Emmanuel Fillion, Adelard Guilbault, Robert Swinton, all of Montreal. Clerks: Lamont Ross, Nanaimo; Joseph M. Delude, Montreal. Preventive officers: Napoleon Provost, Notre Dame de Bois, Que.; D. Frank Johnson, Wallaceburg; J. Coakes, Vancouver.

Inland Revenue.—St. John, N.B., John C. Chesley, Acting Purchasing Agent; Leopold C. Belliveau, 3rd class exciseman.

Marine.—George H. Flood, Acting Purchasing and Contract Agent.

Public Works.—August Kastella, Clerk, Div. 1B; Harold Mountain Bradley, Div. 3B; J. B. St. Laurent, Asst. Engineer, Outside.

Mines.—Claude E. Johnson, Div. 2B; Mrs. Florence E. Foisy, Div. 3B.

Trade and Commerce.—Hubert J. Hickson, Messenger.

Indian Affairs.—W. Russell Brown, Port Arthur, Agent Lake Superior; J. Maximilian Brosseau, Caughnawaga, Agent.

Railways and Canals.—Cardinal, George Reid, collector canal revenues and statistical office.

Justice.—Paul Maurice Roy, Clerk, Div. 2B.

Promotions.

Agriculture.—To Div. 1A, Dr. George Hilton, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt; to Div. 1B, A. E. Caron, T. L. A. Richard, M. A. Belanger, T. P. Neville; to Div. 3A, J. D. Bradley, J. L. Hudon, Miss D. St. George, Miss W. J. Winthrop, Mrs. A. Sching, Miss M. Motherall, Miss L. Pelton, Mrs. A. Trudel, Miss M. G. Coulson.

Customs.—To Div. 2A, J. F. Lanigan, Leon F. Jackson; to Div. 1B, Millard H. Goodspeed; to Div. 3A, Haizie Merkley, Robert Pearson Dumond.

Finance.—To Div. 3A, Miss O. B. Coohon, A. M. Sutherland; to Div. 1B, Thomas Lawson; to Div. 1A, J. A. Russell.

Trade and Commerce.—To Div. 3A, Miss Eliza Bertrand, Miss Gertrude Kehoe, Miss Miriam Jenkins.

Marine and Fisheries.—E. W. Gilbert, to Div. 1A.

Privy Council.—J. F. Boyce, to Div. 2A.

Mounted Police.—Donald Hector Howard, Supt. Hudson Bay.

Inland Revenue.—Allan C. McFoo, Collector, Belleville; John B. Powell, Windsor, District Inspector; Ernest L. Cameron, to Div. 1B.

Post Office Department.—From 3B to 3A, Moose Jaw, C. J. Crane, C. G. Bates; Edmonton, F. A. Southgate, H. H. Hartford, R. Cook, C. E. Lake, G. Duckworth, J. L. Tennant, H. A. Barnett, H. W. Gregory, R. Briere, C. Pinsent, E. S. McIntyre, J. O'Sullivan, J. Jacques, W. J. Griffiths, A. D. Somonson, R. A. Gordon, E. Crossland, L. F. Hawkes, J. R. Fish, G. E. Fish, L. R. Webb, C. S. Robinson, A. H. Gaiger; Saskatoon, Misses E. A. Baynton, E. M. Hewgill, L. Scott, F. Hayes; Ottawa, L. Guegon; Brantford, R. T. Sloan, J. W. Ness, J. A. McRobb; Hamilton, C. Davis, A. F. McGowell, W. Arthur, W. J. Clark, J. Rutty, S. A. McFarlane, A. E. Cole, G. W. Anderson, B. P. Kelly. From 3A to 2B, Vancouver, Frank E. Carr, E. H. Middlemiss, C. Cook, A. E. Dawson, J. H. Beckwith, H. S. Lyon, F. Anderson; Edmonton, from 2B to 2A, M. R. Crydenam, A. B. Stork, A. R. McKenzie, J. N. Fraser. Miss M. M. L. Doherty, Sherbrooke, to 3A; James Yuill, M. O. Exchange, to 2A; A. S. Thompson, London, to 2B. Montreal, to 2A, H. Dubreuil; 2A to 1B, J. W. Oullette, U. Bergeron, C. Fafard; 3A to 2B, Louis D. Paradis; to Grade B, Lionel Hobbs; Grade B to Grade A, Wilfred Valiquette, W. Arthur Willett, Ottawa. Lactance Marquette, Quebec, to Asst. P. O. Inspector; F. A. Cairns, Victoria, to Asst. P. O. Inspector; Levain Guegon, Ottawa, to Grade 3B; James Taylor, Montreal, to Asst. P. O. Inspector.

Transfers.

Miss Winnifred Fyles, Audit General, to National Art Gallery; Miss Ethel Jukes, Finance to Interior; R. W. Breadner, from Customs to Finance; Burrit Iller, Col. Inland Revenue, Belleville, to Guelph.

Resignations.

Post Office.—D. McKee, Edmonton; Charles E. Jenks, Toronto; Geo. Carr, Saskatoon; John G. Cunningham, Moose Jaw; M. C. L. Dessault, Quebec; Francis Blair,

Vancouver; Reginald A. Noble, Miss G. McWilliams and G. H. Laflamme, Toronto; Eugene E. Caron, Montreal; James V. Callaghan, Inside.

Labor.—Reginald G. Smith.
 Public Works.—Richard C. Wright.
 Mines.—Mrs. Bessie Urquart.
 Naval Service.—D. T. Robichaud.
 Agriculture.—A. McKay, V. S., Calgary, Vet. Insp.
 Interior.—J. H. Wardle, Miss Julia M. Ahearn.
 Customs.—Dougal Ferguson, Vancouver.
 Marine and Fisheries.—C. Doutre.

General.

John A. Heisler, of the Department of Public Works, spent his vacation in Nova Scotia.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel has been conferred upon former Major C. F. Hamilton, assistant comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, now acting as chief censor of telegraphs. Major E. J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Fred. Cook have been added to the Board of Censors.

Government officials who were accompanying the Dominions Royal Commission party on its tour of Canada, have returned to Ottawa, the tour having been abandoned on account of the war.

B. F. Haanel, of the Department of Mines, was a Canadian representative at the convention of the American Peat Society at Duluth.

W. S. McIntyre, of the Customs staff at Port Colborne, had a hand badly injured in the machinery of a motor boat.

James M. Douglas, of the Customs staff at Niagara Falls, and Mrs. Douglas, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary of August 5th. The event was marked by a family reunion, at which all the children of the "bride" and "groom" were present, together with many other relatives. *The Civilian* begs to add its congratulations to the showers of sincere felicitations which have poured upon Mr. and Mrs. Douglas.

H. T. Owens, of the House of Commons staff, has returned from a vacation visit to New Glasgow, N.S.

J. R. Roy, C.E., of the Public Works Department, left on Saturday last on a pleasure trip to the Pacific Coast. On his return he will visit Fort George and Jasper Park.

Obituary.

F. E. Lapointe, son of Frederic Lapointe, of the Department of Customs, died on August 5th, aged thirty-three years. He leaves a widow and four children.

Marie Louise Lafarboise, widow of the late Alfred Cote, of the Department of Public Works, died on August 13th, aged forty-nine years.

The particularly sad death of Irving MacLean, formerly of Margaretville, Nova Scotia, occurred in Ottawa on August 15th. The late Mr. MacLean, who was only nineteen years of age, came to Ottawa just three weeks previous to his death to fill a position in the Civil Service. Shortly after his arrival here he developed typhoid fever and was in the hospital just a week before he died. The remains were taken to Margaretville, N.S., for interment.

The funeral took place on August 17th to Notre Dame cemetery, Hull, of Oscar Duhamel, aged 51 years, who died on the 16th after a prolonged illness. The deceased was for 30 years a mail clerk, but for the past five or six years has not been able to work owing to ill-health. He was a nephew of the late Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa.

Athletics.

As the press of Ottawa has announced, the Ottawa Civil Service baseball series has closed, and the Customs team has again won the championship. They suffered but one defeat, at the hands of the West Block team.

The final match was with Interior, on August 6th, when, in the last inning, Customs came from behind and scored 4 runs, winning the game by a score of 11-10.

For the losers, the veteran Turcotte made herculean efforts to save the day for his team, with his own bat. He knocked out a triple and three doubles, but had no assistance.

There is no doubt that the combination comprising the Customs team is too strong for any one club in the league, and they deserved to win.

Much of the success of the team is due to the untiring efforts of the manager, Mr. T. V. Doyle, whose portrait appears in another column.

For the benefit of readers outside Ottawa, the standing of the league follows, together with that of 1913:

	1914.		
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Customs	7	1	.875
Interior	5	3	.625
West Block	5	3	.625

Transcontinental R.	2	6	.250
Post Office	1	7	.125

1913.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Customs	12	2	.857
Census	11	3	.785
Post Office	11	3	.785
Bureau	7	7	.500
West Block	7	7	.500
Immigration	3	11	.214
Surveys	3	11	.214
Trans. Ry.	2	12	.143

with all fixtures of an athletic nature. The D. R. A. meet has been declared off for this year. The long looked for races for the America's Cup have also been cancelled, notwithstanding that Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, is nearing our shores. It now looks as though the Olympiad must certainly be called off.

* * *

WON BIRKS TROPHY.

The Birks trophy, emblematic of the lawn bowling championship of the eastern district, Ontario, was brought back to Ottawa by a team of the Ottawa Bowling Club, after a smart contest with the Valleyfield bowlers on their home green last Saturday. Once more was the victory won by Civil Servants. The make-up of the four Ottawa rinks, as given below, shows that ten of the sixteen men are on the Government staff. The rinks were:—

Bain (Public Works), Kirby, Urquhart (Customs), Thomas (Labour), skip.

Edwards (Interior), Rosenthal, Channon (Customs), Farrow (Customs), skip.

Fortier (Post Office), Tory (Transcontinental Ry.), Beardsley (Interior), McJanet, skip.

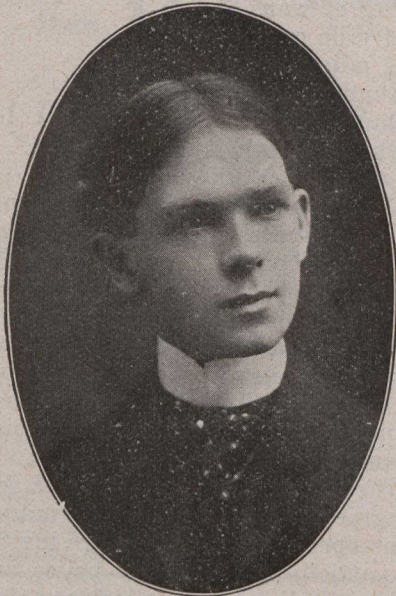
Linegar, Whillans, Smith, Warne (Trade and Commerce), skip.

The star work of the day was done by the rink skipped by W. A. Warne. They trimmed their opponents 34 to 5, and captured the coveted challenge cup for their club. The full score was 83 to 68, Ottawa having a margin of 15 points.

The scene of the continuous contest for the Birks trophy now shifts to the Ottawa Lawn Bowling Club grounds, where the finest greens in Canada await the display of skill by challengers and defenders.

* * *

A rink of lawn bowlers representing the Vittoria Club, of Ottawa,



MR. T. V. DOYLE.

* * *

After the defeat at Henley of Canada's representative in the single sculls, Bob Dibble, of Toronto, it is some satisfaction to have him successfully defend his title of champion of America, as he did at the recent regatta at Philadelphia.

As the Italian winner of the Henley meet has now decided to turn professional, and has challenged Barry for the world's championship, Dibble may be more successful next year, if the war will permit of a regatta being held at Henley.

* * *

The war is indeed, playing havoc

went to Toronto to play for the Butt trophy. This prize is competed for annually by the winning and runner-up rinks in the Eastern, Western, Ontario and Dominion Association trophy matches. The Vittoria rink qualified to play by the position it won in the recent Eastern tournament at Ottawa. Of sixteen eligible rinks, twelve reported in Toronto to play for the Butt prize. The Vittoria rink, which was composed of J. P. Macmillan (Topographical Surveys), R. W. Morley (Topographical Surveys), ackey, and T. E. Brown (Topographical Surveys), skip, won their game in the first round, but were beaten by a very narrow margin in the semi-final.

* * *

INTERIOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

Scores for Saturday August 15.

	800	900	1000	Tl.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
W. A. Purdy . . .	31	30	27	88
J. L. Crawford..	30	28	27	85
J. M. Roberts..	32	33	14	79
W. Thompson ..	27	19	28	74
H. R. S. Gow ..	30	27	16	73
G. S. Wallis . . .	19	26	21	66
C. A. E. Clendin-				
nen	31	17	16	64
P. Sherrin	20	23	14	57
P. A. Wood	2	31	22	55

First class spoon, W. A. Purdy.

Third class spoon, H. R. S. Gow.

* * *

CIVIL SERVICE ATHLETIC MEET AT OTTAWA.

Athletics, in a sense, are said to be dead in Ottawa, but last year was seen a revival, when the Civil Service meet was pulled off before an enthusiastic crowd of 500 spectators at Lansdowne Park. This was the first event of this kind in the city for some time, and as it met with such success a similar meet will be held next month under the auspices of the C. S. Baseball Club.

A meeting is being called by President H. R. Sims to take up the details and discuss the programme.

Last year it consisted of an exhibition baseball game between the Customs, last year's winners, and an All-Star team.

100 yard dash.

Throwing baseball.

220 yard dash.

4-men relay race, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, departmental.

1 mile.

Tug of war.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile open.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile novice.

Running bases contest.

Running broad jump.

Running high jump.

Ladies' race 100 yards.

Gordon Simpson was the winner of most events, and had the highest number of points, thus winning the Earl Grey challenge cup.

As the meet was gotten up within two weeks' notice, many of the Civil Service athletes were not in the pink of condition, but this year, with a month's training, some records may be made.

The committee dealing with the programme contemplate running some open events, and all are invited to participate. The city police and firemen have made application to enter some of the open events, such as the tug of war.

All entries may be sent to Secretary T. V. Doyle, Customs and Statistics, Woods building.

Eastern Bowling Tournament.

While the Civil Service Bowling Club did not win honours at the annual tournament of the Eastern Ontario Bowling Association at Ottawa early this month, members of the service who play with other clubs made it possible for those organizations to clean up a fine list of prizes. Most of the star players for the Ottawa and Vittoria Clubs were civil servants, who learned the game in

the old days on Parliament Hill, when the service club was strong in numbers and had not suffered from

the counter attractions to membership of the wealthier clubs in the city.

OF GREAT VALUE.

"Your Latin Course has been of great value to me, and I also feel that I am making progress in French as fast as my limited time will allow."

C. A. GIBSON, Watertown, Mass.

Latin, French, German, Spanish by Mail

L'ACADEMIE DE BRISAY, 414 BANK ST. - OTTAWA

Following are the winning rinks in the recent tournament:—

Dominion Match.—1st prize, Dewar trophy, won by Vittoria rink, composed of Hoey, Alexander, Douglas (Customs Department), and Kiggallen (Agriculture Department), skip.

Runner-up.—Vittoria rink, composed of MacMillan (Topographical Surveys), Duncan, Lackey and Brown (Topographical Surveys), skip.

Eastern Association Match.—Won by Evanson's rink, of Prescott.

Runner-up.—Ottawa Bowling Club rink, composed of Linegar, Rosenthal, Beatty (Post Office Department), and Hurd, skip.

Association Match.—Won by Rice's rink, of Queen City Club, Toronto.

Runner-up.—Vittoria rink, composed of Way (Topographical Surveys), Sutherland (Topographical Surveys), Hempill and McInquham (Topographical Surveys), skip.

Singles Competition.—McIlquham (Topographical Surveys), 1st; Kiggallen (Agriculture Department), 2nd; Cookson, Brockville, 3rd, and MacMillan (Topographical Surveys), 4th.

Doubles Competition.—Lackey and Foley, 1st; Kerr and Pirie, Queen City, 2nd; Sutherland (Topographical Surveys), and Parlow (Interior), 3rd; Rosenthal and Lesueur (Civil Servant); 4th.

BOWLING.

The C. S. Bowling Club of Ottawa are busily engaged in their bowling tournament, which is providing some decidedly interesting games. The rinks skipped by Messrs. McCharles, Shaw and McKnight are leading, while Doyle's rink is in close pursuit. Several games are yet to be played, and the committee are anx-

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(LOCAL READER)

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ious that these be played off as soon as possible, so that the departmental games for the possession of the Civil Service shield may be begun at once.

The service bowlers made a good showing in the tournament of the Eastern Lawn Bowling Association, Shaw's rink reaching the semi-finals in the association match. At the annual meeting of the association, held at the Ottawa's club house, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, representative of the Civil Service, was elected president for the ensuing year.

On Thursday evening, August 20, a friendly game was played with the Ottawas on the Ottawa greens, and on Thursday, August 27th, a friendly game with Victorias will be played. A Rosenthal cup game with each club will be played early in September.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

One-quarter of the people of Great Britain depend upon the co-operative movement for their food and household supplies. What must it mean to them at this time to know that they have an organization behind them which will not use the war as a pretext for making money out of a temporary interruption or readjustment of the regular channels of supply? The co-operative movement in the old land, with its own wholesale, its flour, biscuit, jam, cocoa, cotton, soap and woollen mills, its boot and shoe and other factories, is in a position to take care of its customers at this critical time. *The Civilian* will give its readers at an early date the story of how the English C. W. S. handled its trade at the opening of the war.

* * *

The retailers and wholesalers are not wholly to blame for taking the opportunity afforded by the war to raise prices. At the outbreak of the war a veritable panic seized many

of the grocers' clientele, who stocked very largely in certain lines. The Ottawa store did the largest business in its history, its sales for the week ending August 8 amounting to \$1,791.47, goods to the value of \$969.52 being sold on the Saturday. It is the policy of the store to sell its present stock at the lower prices, advancing only when the wholesale price on new stock compels.

* * *

The Ottawa Store.

The co-operative distributive stores in Canada at this time, like all other merchants, are at the mercy of the wholesalers and manufacturers. The manager of the Ottawa store has received advice of advances in sugar, flour, rolled oats and tea. One large manufacturer announces, through the press, that there is no justification for asking an advanced price in sugar, and claims to be refusing to sell to wholesalers who will not sell at the proper price. It would appear that there is a tendency among some supply houses to consider that the highest patriotism is to take advantage of every excuse to make money at the expense of the consumer. Legislation will be passed at the special war session of Parliament giving the Government power to control the prices of commodities.

* * *

A shipment of goods from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, has been received, embracing more lines than carried last year. Customers will remember the splendid quality of the jams, marmalades and confectionery imported from the C. W. S. last year. Among other lines added are C. W. S. biscuits, which should become very popular.

* * *

Civil Servants who have not ordered their winter supply of coal should get our prices and order as soon as possible.