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A Christmas Eve Episode in the Province of Quebec

By SIMEON LELIEVRE.

(The Story that won First Prize in The Civilian Short Story Competition.)

"Good-bye, Louise, Jean, Josette, *au revoir*," says Baptiste, as he kisses his wife, boy and girl, and is preparing to jump into his *cariote*. "Take care of yourself, Louise, keep the door well locked, open to no one; they say tramps have been seen in the neighborhood; Carlo, good dog, will keep them away, and be very good, Jean and Josette. Papa is going to town on business. I will not be long, and this is '*la veille de Noël*,' my beloved ones! Perhaps I may meet Santa Claus, and if I do, yes, by gum, I will ask him to stop here on his rounds."

Hop, la Grise, a crack of the whip and the good little gray mare is off at a smart pace. The *grelots* sing merrily, and as they disappear around the turn of the road Baptiste sends his loved ones a last *au revoir*.

Baptiste Guerin is a good-hearted, healthy type of French-Canadian manhood. In his early days he had spent many a winter in the lumbering shanties of Northern Canada. At the death of his father and mother he abandoned life in the forest and settled down on the small farm which they had left him.

Ten years before our story opens he had married Louise, the daughter of a thrifty *habitant* of a neighboring vilage. He worked hard on the farm, his wife attended to the housework, and they were very happy. But when little Marie was born their happiness knew no bounds. How they did love and caress their sweet little baby. Louise would take her out into the fields where Baptiste was at work and sing her to sleep in the shade of the big pine trees. At night they would both get up at the baby's slightest move. Yes, they were very happy. But,

alas! death was hovering near and an epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the neighborhood; poor little Marie fell ill, and, in spite of the tenderest care, she was carried away one morning on the wings of the angels to the abode of eternal rest and happiness.

It was a heavy blow. Joy had fled from the once bright little homestead. Baptiste, the *boute-en-train* (life and soul) of all *corvees*, lost all his joyful ways. Poor Louise, for her husband's sake, tried hard to hide her tears, but after the day's work, during the long winter evenings, they would think or speak of nothing but their darling little Marie.

The color soon left the poor mother's face, and, when a year later, little Jean was born, she became very ill. Doctors came and prescribed rest. Baptiste spent many a sleepless night sharing his cares between his wife and the boy who was very delicate. Everything seemed to go wrong. Crops were destroyed by hail, cattle died, a barn was burnt with the winter supply of hay. He was compelled to mortgage his farm, and he became very miserable; but, in spite of all, he did not lose courage, but pluckily faced his misfortunes. For several years he struggled bravely. Little Jean, as he grew older, became much stronger, and Louise, owing to good care, partly recovered her health. One day, too, the angels brought back the spirit of Marie in the form of little Josette. From that blessed day everything seemed changed. Louise regained her strength rapidly and took a renewed interest in everything.

The years that followed brought joy and

prosperity to the little farm. Jean was now a big boy of seven; Josette was four. Baptiste had sold a piece of land at a good price to a railway company, and was going to town to pay off the last instalment on the mortgage. *Hop, la Grise!* he would see if there was anything left to buy Louise and the little ones something to put in their stockings. *Hop, la Grise!*

His first visit is to Monsieur le Notaire

The *notaire* (notary) in French Canada, is the custodian of all family papers. Marriage contracts, wills, deeds of all kinds are passed before him, and his signature is necessary to legalize them. He therefore knows everybody's affairs, but is almost as much bound to secrecy as the priest who hears confession.

"*Bonjour, Monsieur le Notaire, I have come to pay the balance of what I owe on the mortgage,—two hundred and twenty-five dollars.*"

The notary, who is a good soul, adjusts his spectacles, and with a twinkle in his eye, says: "I wish you joy, Baptiste. Remember this is *la veille de Noël*, and on that day the good Saviour has said: 'Peace to men of good-will.' You are an honest fellow, you have had your share of ill luck, but you stuck to your duty and your work like a man. *Monsieur le Seigneur* (landlord), who has a kind heart and wishes to reward honesty and good-will, has instructed me to give a few Christmas presents to his tenants and debtors. Two hundred dollars is the principal and twenty-five dollars the interest. Here is a receipt for the whole amount, but he remits you the interest, so that you may enjoy a happy Christmas day, that you thoroughly well deserve, with your good wife and children."

"By gum," replies Baptiste, a lump in his throat, 'le seigneur is a *vrai monsieur* (true gentleman). Louise will have her pelisso and muff, Jean shall have a sleigh and harness for his dog Carlo, and little Josette a fine big talking doll."

"And what for yourself," says the good notary.

"Oh, never mind me, I will be so glad to see my wife and little ones all happy that I shall need no other Christmas present. *Merci, Monsieur le notaire*, please give Mon-

sieur le seigneur my warmest thanks and tell him he has made us all very happy," and with a suspicious moisture in his eye, he is off.

Hop, la Grise. We will now go to our friend Joe Lalonde. You shall have a rest in a good warm stable while I go to the shops.

Bonjour Joe, bonjour tout le monde," (everybody) says Baptiste, as he enters the small hotel where farmers usually assemble on market days. A fire of big logs is burning brightly in the immense fire-place, and a dozen men are sitting around it chatting gayly. "Come on, everybody, I am very happy to-day, you must drink my health and the health of *Monsieur le seigneur.*" He then relates what happened at the notary's, and they all join him in a hearty cheer for the *seigneur*. "Now, boys, I must hurry off, as I want to buy Louise and the little ones some Christmas presents and get home early."

They all lift their glasses, except one man, sitting in a corner of the room, looking very miserable. He had, however, listened closely when Baptiste had spoken of the seigneur's generosity. "*Hola, my friend, come and join us, everybody must be happy.*" The man gets up reluctantly and drinks with the others, but goes back to his seat in the corner of the room.

They soon forget him, however, but Baptiste, as he takes leave of his friends, notices that the stranger has disappeared. On his way to the store, he thinks he recognizes him walking in the direction he is to take himself on his way home.

But as he enters the store the incident goes out of his mind.

He buys Louise a soft, warm pelisse, with a muff and cap, then a sleigh and harness and a pair of *raquettes* (snowshoes) for Jean, and the big doll saying *papa, maman*, for Josette.

He looks at his watch. "By gum, 8 o'clock,—I am late, but the little mare is all right.

Hop, la Grise, and he starts for home singing: "*En roulant ma boule.*"

The road, as it leaves the last house, runs through a thicket of pines; the night is dark, and Baptiste pictures to himself the

joy of his loved ones on his reaching home, when, all of a sudden, the little mare stops. "Hallo, there, what's the matter, what do you want." He springs up,—a man is brandishing a stick over his head, saying in a strangely trembling voice: "*La bourse ou la vie*" (your money or your life). Baptiste is strong and active; leaping from the sleigh, with a sudden twist he knocks the stick out of the man's hands and soon has him powerless in his strong grip.

The man offers no resistance, and, as Baptiste looks at his assailant, he recognizes the sullen stranger of the hotel.

"Well, well, my friend, you do not seem used to this kind of a job. You do not look like a robber."

"I was cold and starving," the poor fellow whimpers, "this is my first attempt, you can see that I am weak and almost exhausted. I could hardly lift the stick with which I wanted to strike you. Do not, I beg you, give me up to the police. I have not eaten anything for nearly two days. I have no money, and could not bring myself to beg."

"Poor fellow, you shall come home with me; this is *la veille de Noël*. I will trust you. My wife and little ones will cheer you up. Come on, we will soon be home. *Hop, la Grise*.

They soon sight the house. Carlo, who has heard the bells, meets them with a bark of welcome, and Louise and Jean greet them joyously.

"Jean, good boy, go and prepare good warm straw litter for *la Grise*, and give her some water so soon as she cools off a little."

Baptiste and the stranger enter the house.

Louise, I have met a friend on the road; he is tired and hungry, give him a cup of hot tea and something to eat, while I fix up things."

She is soon busy attending to the stranger, and while Jean is away Baptiste hurriedly sneaks in the parcels for the children and hides them in a corner of their bedroom, but leaves those for Louise in the shed. "I bought a few things for the little ones," he says innocently, "we will give them when we come back from *la messe de minuit* (midnight mass).

While the stranger is eating, Baptiste tells

Louise all that has happened on the road. She says: "You have a kind heart; this will bring us luck."

"You will come with us to *la messe de minuit*, my friend, it will do you good to hear *Nouvelle agréable* and other *cantiques de Noël* (Christmas hymns). Jean, big man, and Carlo will take care of the house. Jean will also see that the fire keeps bright in the fireplace, and will watch little Josette."

They start for the church, which is not far away. But Baptiste suddenly stops, saying: "You go on, I forgot something in the house, I will join you in a minute." He runs back and brings in the parcels for Louise, places them with the others, and in a moment is with them again.

The night is beautiful. They can see, in the distance, the humble village church, its colored windows ablaze with light. The bell is ringing merrily; sleighs pass them swiftly and they exchange jolly greetings with the occupants. The moon is just rising above the hills and throws mystic lights and shadows on the white snow.

They enter the church to the sound of the organ peeling forth merry Christmas music, and, after a short prayer, they have a few minutes to look around, as it is not yet quite midnight.

The *messe de minuit* is quite a religious event among French-Canadians, especially in the villages of the Province of Quebec. For weeks past preparations have been going on, everybody has lent a helping hand in the decoration of the interior of the church, which is brilliantly illuminated by a profusion of candles and colored lanterns. Evergreens tastily entwined with red, white and blue bunting, decorate the sanctuary, and the altar is resplendent with flowers and tapers. The priest is clothed in glittering robes, and the attendants wear spotless white surplices. The singing, though plain, is very impressive, and when the priest ascends the pulpit there is a solemn silence.

Good Father Lorrain has been in the parish for over a quarter of a century. He knows and loves everybody and everybody worships him. He draws a vivid picture of the Saviour child born this very night, and speaks with emotion of his mission of peace, pardon and love.

He ends by saying: "Let him who has sinned and is repentant rejoice, for Christ has said, '*Pax hominibus bonae voluntatis.*'" He has finished and is giving the kneeling congregation his benediction, when a stifled sob is heard,—it comes from the poor friendless tramp, who is hiding his face in his hands.

They then return silently to the house; but, as they enter, Baptiste joyfully exclaims: "Now, we must all be merry. Louise, we are hungry. *Vive le reveillon de Noël* (Hurrah for the Christmas supper). See to the table; give us something good, while I find out whether Santa Claus has been around here."

He goes out of the room and returns with the bundles and parcels which he places on the table. Little Josette, by this time, has been awakened by the noise and puts in an appearance in her night gown. "Come, little one, see what Santa Claus has brought for you," and he places the big doll in her tiny arms. She does not at first realize, but she suddenly starts laughing, hugging her doll; she jumps on her father's knees, her eyes all alight with joy, and gives him a sweet, grateful kiss.

"What about our little man now?" and he produces the raquettes, sleigh and harness with real *grelots*. Carlo seems to understand and starts barking. Jean at first cannot speak, but he rushes into his father's arms. His joy is so great that he is able only to say: "*Merci, petit père, merci,*" (thank you, little father, thank you).

"Louise, my good Louise, Santa Claus has not forgotten you either, and he places the pelisse on her shoulders, forces her hands in the muff, and puts the cap on her head. She is bewildered at first, and can only say with a deep, loving look: "My darling, you are the best man that ever lived."

"Well now, *a table mes enfants*, and let us thank the good Saviour, for we are all very happy, are we not? We will take a glass of wine and drink to your health, my friend," he says to the stranger.

The poor fellow, in a voice trembling with emotion, says: "You have saved me to-night I should be a villain if your kindness and hospitality does not make a new man of me. Listen to my sad story, and

accept the blessings of one whom you have placed in the right path again. I live but a short distance from here. One day, two years ago, I had a quarrel with my father concerning some money matters, and I left home. How bitterly I regretted it; I became a wanderer and almost a tramp. I asked for work, but often had to go without food or shelter. When I met you, Mr. Guerin, I had nothing left and had been without food for almost two whole days. I became desperate, and was determined to obtain money by any means in order to reach the city and secure employment or end my life if I could not succeed in finding any. You remember what happened in the hotel and on the road. You overpowered me, not so much by your superior strength as by your kindness to me. And to-night the good priest has touched my heart, and the sight of your happiness has made me wish to return to my family. I will go to my father and implore his forgiveness. Providence has been merciful in placing you in my path. Christmas has brought me happiness, and to-night I feel happy as I have not felt for a long time. Baptiste—allow me to call you thus—you are a good soul; I shall never forget what you have done, and God will bless you for it."

Baptiste hurriedly wipes the tears from his eyes. "All right, my friend, do not thank me. We are all happy to have you with us to-night. Act the man now, and if anything goes wrong, remember that I am your friend. *Bonsoir*, have a good rest, and I will drive you home to-morrow, to your father."

Louise puts little Josette to bed, the child insisting on having the doll by her side. Jean goes to sleep forgetting to take the harness off his faithful dog.

Louise folds her loving arms around her husband's neck and says: "Baptiste, you good, dear husband, you have thought of everybody, but you have left yourself out, Santa Claus did not bring anything for you." "Oh, yes he has, my beloved wife, he has given you and the little ones health, we are now free from debt, and we are happy and contented. I cannot wish for more. But Louise, you forget, yes, he has given me a fine Christmas box: he has placed

this poor fellow in my way and has enabled me to set him right again and," he adds with a sob, "I think I see our dear little Marie in heaven smiling; she seems pleased, and my heart, though sad, still is full of joy."

THE DAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

J. M. Smith.

'Twas the morn after Christmas,
And all through the house
Not a creature was stirring,
Excepting a mouse.

Alarmed at the stillness
That reigned everywhere,
I laid down the kettle
And ascended the stair.
Arrived at the landing,
Imagine my fears,
For such moanings and groanings
As greeted my ears.

I ran first to Bobbie,
Wee Bobbie, just four,
But he greeted me with
A most blood-chilling roar.
"Get way there, bad auntie;
You're mean as can be;
You gave Ted a sail-boat,
And just candy to me."

I turned next to Helen
To find her in tears.
Dear Helen, our treasure,
Of just seven years.

"My darling what ails you?
Such a fuss you do make."
"O, auntie," she sobbed,
"I've a bad stomach ache?
There's no one to love me,
They all turn away;
'It's just how we told you;
'It's pudding!' they say."

Then I heard Anna groaning,
(She's their mother, you know.)
So I left little Helen
That to her I might go.

Poor Anna was seated
On the side of the bed,
And a white cotton bandage
Was pinned round her head.
Her brow was all wrinkled,
Her eyes wet with tears,
She looked fifty, though younger
Than I by six years.

A red flannel stocking
Round her throat she had tied,
And a hot mustard plaster
She held on her side.

A thin reddish pigtail
Hung straight down her back,
And of camphor and powders
There sure was no lack.
On a chair by the bedside
Lay a bottle and spoon,
While gifts, all descriptions,
Were strewn round the room.

"Oh! Susan," she wailed out;
"O! what shall I do?
These cushions are pink,
And my parlour's in blue.
Look! six pairs of silk stockings,
And (isn't it mean?)
The one pair that fits me
Are a hideous green.

"My new ring's a diamond;
I wanted a pearl,
I'm just well nigh sick, Sue,
My head's in a whirl.
Here's a necklet from auntie;
Not a thing I gave her;
And a post-card from Betty,
Whom I sent a fur.

"On the day before Christmas
O! how I did work,
That no dust on the carpet
Or curtains should lurk.
I scrubbed and I polished;
I baked and I brewed;
I fussed o'er cake icing;
And cranberries stewed.

"To finish Tom's tie-rack
I struggled so hard,
And 'twas most daylight Christmas
When I wrote my last card.
And now my head's aching
My back's fit to break,
For next Christmas, I vow,
Not one thing will I make."

No more could I listen;
I wanted to smile,
So I said "I must go
And see Tom for a while."

On my way I passed Roderick,
As yet not awake,
And I paused, just a glance
At the laddie to take.
One arm was flung carelessly
Out on the bed
And on one little finger
Was a short streak of red.
I looked still more closely,
And not far away
I discovered the knife
I gave Rod. yesterday.

I found Tom in the study
 Leaned back in his chair,
 One hand on his forehead,
 His face blank despair.
 "Well, Susan," he grumbled
 "Look here, if you will,
 What's Christmas to me
 Who must settle the bill?"

"Sure I've two bright red neckties
 The shade I abhor,
 And this ribboned thing,
 I don't know what it's for.
 But I've also these letters;
 This one is from Rea's,
 "You owe us a hundred;
 Please settle," it says.
 The next one is Devlin's,
 Which reads somehow thus,—
 "Kindly send us the sum
 You're indebted to us."

There's one here from Murphy's,
 Birks' too, and McCall;
 Yes, two hundred dollars
 Won't clear up them all.
 And I work for Borden
 Well, you know bout what pay
 We're lucky when getting
 Two fifty a day.

Sad-hearted and thoughtful
 I crept down the stair,
 Out into the sunshine
 To God's good fresh air.
 And I wondered if He
 Whom we celebrate thus
 Would sanction our Christmas
 It's worry and fuss.

THE KINGDOM OF THE SEA.

What price will England pay for it if Eng-
 land holds the sea?
 For neither earth, nor air, nor sea is given
 duty free.
 If English ships would stay then English
 men must pay—
 Think well before you ask of God the
 Kingdom of the Sea!

What price did England pay for it three
 hundred years ago,
 When Phillip's great Armada came driv-
 ing huge and slow,
 In arrogance and pride, red tyrants of the
 tide,
 To blight the North Sea Islands with their
 bigotry and woe?

'Twas but a flock of privateers that sunk
 the fleet that day,
 'Twas but a crew of city clerks that left
 their shops to pay
 For their red-cheeked English wives and
 their peaceful English lives
 And the right to cut their broadcloth in
 the same old English way.

What price did God demand of her at Nile
 and Trafalgar,
 When all the seas about her coast were
 thundering with war;
 When the Man of Destiny set claim upon
 the sea,
 Swearing the Lord had deeded him the
 waves for evermore?

'Twas but a little one-armed man who
 went to pay the debt.
 He ran a string of flags aloft lest any man
 forget
 The bill that he must meet that day with
 England's fleet—
 And all who read of Trafalgar will know
 how it was met!

O Admirals of England, the debt is due
 today!
 God makes demand of England—have you
 the price to pay?
 Does the cash that He demands still lie in
 British hands?
 If so then England's glory will not be
 swept away.

What price will England pay for it if Eng-
 land holds the sea?
 For neither earth, nor air, nor sea is given
 duty free.
 If English ships would stay then English
 men must pay
 As Englishmen have always paid since
 England held the sea!

LLOYD ROBERTS.

Ottawa, Canada.

An indignant letter dictated by a clever
 old gentleman ran thus:—

"Sir, my typist, being a lady, cannot
 take down what I think of you. I, being
 a gentleman, cannot express it; but you,
 being neither, can readily divine it."



RESOLUTIONS.

I have made some resolutions for the year One Nine One Five
 And I fully mean to keep them if by then I am alive;
 So, as I was told last evening that this page I had to fill
 I will put them down on paper, tho it's much against my will.

First, I promise not to bore you 26 times every year
 With the kind of flippant twaddle I so often write in here;
 I will not attack the ladies—nor their foolish style of dress,
 Nor write a silly sonnet to a bunch of watereress.

My poems shall be faultless both in meter and in rhyme,
 And I promise not to dwell on human failings all the time;
 They shall all be free from cuss-words and I honestly do vow
 I will never draw comparisons between a girl and cow.

My habits individual, I promise you to change,
 For some of them, I must admit, are really very strange;
 And so, those fine commandments, numbers 9 and 4 and 6
 With my social line of conduct I will never, never mix.

When riding home on street cars I will always pay my fare,
 I promise not to steal a new umbrella anywhere;
 No bar-room low will I frequent and quaff the foaming beer,
 And neither will I whisper to a married woman "dear".

I will not plagiarise a verse some other fellow wrote,
 Nor shall the sole endorser have to settle for my note;
 I promise not to whistle "It's a very long way"
 Nor chortle when it's ten below "This is a perfect day".

I will not call upon my friends about the time they dine,
 Thus forcing them to offer me a sandwich and some wine;
 Nor will I borrow volumes, of which I have tons to burn,
 Full knowing that the one I take I never shall return.

A handkerchief I'll not request, for that's a moss-grown game,
 And if I should commit a fault I'll shoulder all the blame;
 I will not read a book at work—when labour's to be done—
 And on my word of honour I will never make a pun.

Opposing hands at "bridge" I will not struggle hard to see,
 Nor in my favour, add the score, ods fish, I'd rather dee—
 No raise in wage will I request, and as the nine bells chime,
 The boss shall always find me there upon the tick of time.

No ugly brat I'll dangle on my weather-beaten knee,
 And say that he's a likeness of his mother to a T;

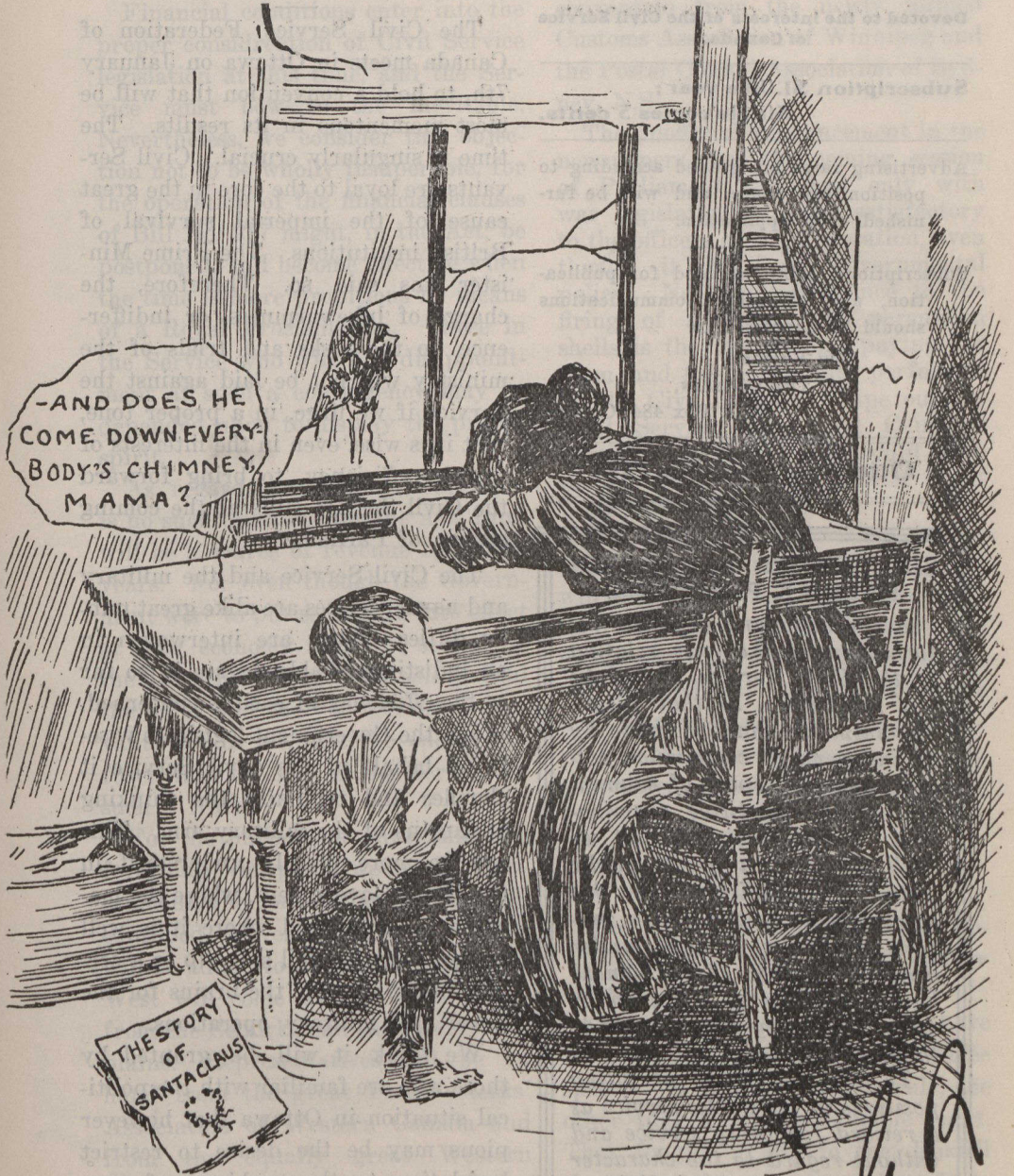
Each time a joke's at my expense, I'll straightway not get sore,
 Nor state that I admire every line of Bernard Shaw.
 I will not tell unseemly jokes, nor laugh at those I'm told,
 And when alone with ladies, I will not be overbold;
 I will not allow my wife to be a common household drudge,
 Nor when a stranger happens in, permit him offered fudge.
 I'll not vote for McVeity if he runs again for mayor,
 Nor loudly clap at Bennett's when a female, nearly bare
 Performs some stunt of trying to kick grease spots off the moon,
 Nor shall it slip my mem'ry to pay back the smallest loan.
 I'll go home every evening—not arriving there at morn,
 I'll do my chores around the house and always cut the lawn;
 I'll buy my wife a present, 'stead of spending it on booze,
 I'll not use split-infinitives nor rhyme amuse with ooze.
 In fact I'll be a paragon of virtue, I can see
 If I with conscience follow out these statements to a T;
 But curses: resolutions are a frail frail thing, I think,
 My tongue is hanging out a mile—let's go and have a drink.

The Roll of Honour.

It is probable that the Civil Service Roll of Honour for the second contingent will be commenced in the next issue of *The Civilian*, that of January 8th, 1915. A large number of names are ready for publication, and more are constantly being received. Of course, there will still be names of some first contingent men coming in, and all will be published. The editors are glad to receive one or a dozen names from any reader, together with the particulars as to Department of the Civil Service in which the volunteer was employed, his place of residence or employment, and the home corps with which he enlisted. It is well, too, to have the name of the corps of a reservist called to the colours.

Tenth List.

- Lieut. Gordon B. Johnson, Trade Commissioner, Trade and Commerce, Royal Engineers.
 A. Champion, Dominion Police, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
 W. Bramhall, Dominion Police, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
 J. Armstrong, Dominion Police, 3rd Battery, 1st Artillery Brigade.
 Vere W. Carter, Customs, Victoria, B.C., 5th Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery.
 Capt. G. Grassie Archibald, Immigration Agent, Aberdeen, Scotland, 17th Nova Scotia
 Battalion.
 H. McClelland, Customs, Toronto, King's Canadian Highlanders.
 J. H. Hall, Customs, Toronto, 3rd Battalion, 1st Brigade, Expeditionary Force.
 Staff Sergt. Wallace Robinson, Customs, Toronto, No. 2 General Hospital.
 Sergt. J. H. Graham, Customs, Toronto, 2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade, Expeditionary Force.
 W. G. Burns, Customs, Toronto, 3rd Battalion, 1st Brigade, Expeditionary Force.
 E. B. Muirhead, Grain Commission Office, Trade and Commerce, Fort William, British
 Reservist.
 S. Shapton, Grain Inspector, Trade and Commerce, Fort William, British reservist.



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THE EDITORS,
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Ottawa, Dec. 24, 1914

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 GOVERNMENT AND THE FEDERATION.

The Civil Service Federation of Canada meets in Ottawa on January 7th, to hold a convention that will be most momentous in its results. The time is singularly crucial. Civil Servants are loyal to the core in the great cause of the imperial survival of British institutions. The Prime Minister has said so. Therefore, the charge of lukewarmness, or indifference, to the tasks and trials of the ministry will not be laid against the Service if we urge, in a proper tone, that it is wise, even in the interests of warlike efficiency, to bring forward the Civil Service Bills at the coming session of Parliament.

The Civil Service and the military and naval services are alike great public duties. They are interwoven in an indistinguishable degree in so far as the efficiency of each is concerned. When the Government legislates wisely on behalf of the Civil Service it clarifies and regulates the thinking apparatus of the military arm. This can be more plainly understood in the Home Government, where the machine is larger and where it is well known that the civil side, up to a certain point, provide the brains for the naval and military operations.

We think it will be granted by those who are familiar with the political situation in Ottawa that however pious may be the desire to restrict legislation to the problems of war, extraneous subjects are sure to be introduced. Civil Service legislation is not extraneous to the subject of war efficiency. A strong and independent Civil Service will help to carry a

country over mountains of difficulties, whether in time of war or of peace.

Financial conditions enter into the proper consideration of Civil Service legislation at this time, and the Service must bow to the inevitable. Nevertheless, we consider this objection not to be wholly insuperable, for the operation of the financial clauses of Bill No. 217 might, in the Act, be postponed, and become effective when the time is more propitious by means of a Royal Proclamation. Those in the Service who will feel disappointment at such a contingency may be depended upon to display the proper spirit.

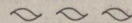
As regards superannuation, there is no such question, for the new fund will be a source of revenue for many years. For even though the Government were to put section 15 into effect at once, economy would be served by the difference between the salary paid the older and the younger Civil Servant, not to mention the energy infused into the life of the Service by such a transfer.

For the purpose of impressing the foregoing viewpoint upon the Government, the conventions will be well equipped. Several new, strong bodies will be added to its membership. The West will come with a fresh breeze from the Selkirks and the intervening plains. Representatives will be on hand from the great Postal Clerks' Association of Western Canada and from the equally great Western Federation of Railway Mail Clerks. The Railway Mail Service will also be represented by a new body from the London Division. The Department of Agriculture (Outside) makes its first entrance into the Federation

through a new organization formed at Toronto. New faces will enter the convention from the newly formed Customs Association of Winnipeg and the Postal Clerks' Association of Sydney, N.S.

The unofficial announcement in the newspapers that the coming session of Parliament will deal only with war legislation is quite satisfactory to the officers of the Federation, even though it be fixed governmental policy. Next in importance to the firing of shrapnel and percussion shells is the buying and paying for them, and this is the duty performed by the Civil Service. Wipe out the Civil Service today and Canada's participation in the war would come to an end; indeed, Canada itself would come to an end.

The members of the Civil Service Parliament meeting on January 7th will have grave responsibilities upon their shoulders. That the ability and disinterested loyalty of the delegates will be productive of wise legislation and representation, as it has in the past, is the earnest hope and the sincere belief of the editors of this journal.



DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The Civil Service has become involved in the "free speech" controversy.

Certain parties in Ottawa have formed sides, one claiming "free speech" to be an invariable rule, the other that it is a terminable right. They fought it out in the Russell theatre on the evening of Dec. 14th. *The Civilian* is a class journal, and as such would have an academic interest only in this interesting discussion. But it has come home to us, and so we tackle it.

The right to form and express opinions in both civil and religious affairs was won by the British and the French peoples on many a bloody field. Should there be any limitations to this freedom? Should a man allow his father, or mother, or wife to be publicly and falsely slandered, for instance, or should he meekly permit it in honour of the ironclad privilege of "free speech?" Is it not possible that some good people are confusing theories and conditions; denying to circumstances and conditions the power to overturn established practices and forms? These questions are in debate, and they are not ours to decide. But as far as the Civil Service is concerned we have a "free speech" problem concerning which we do not harbour a doubt.

In a distant portion of the Empire a Civil Service is pleading with its Government for full political rights. We are opposed to this proposition. There is only one species of fanaticism of a lower order than political fanaticism, and that is the religious kind. Introduce this system into the Civil Service and we would have what we have seen in houses of partizan government. No, what we *are* appealing for is full *civil rights*,—for the right enjoyed by every common subject to carry his case to a court of appeal if injustice be done by the representatives of the people.

All of which is preliminary to our conveying the information to our constituents that owing, it is said, to the injudicious policy pursued by some of our good brothers of the Ottawa Service, we are threatened, as a class, with the loss of the franchise. Already in the Ottawa press comes the

intimation, often the precursor of the event, that Civil Servants will no longer be allowed to hold offices in municipal or school boards, and since the "free speech" meeting referred to above an oral intimation has been bruited about that Civil Servants may be deprived of the franchise.

With the policies or principles for which Messrs. Freeland and Genest, both good friends of ours, are contending we have nothing to do. We have troubles of our own to make our way in this narrow sphere to which God has been pleased to call us. Regulation 18 may be good or bad, and we can only add our wishes to those of all good men and hope that justice may prevail. But two servants of the Crown have gone into the political arena, so it is said, and have thereby jeopardized, so we are informed, the privilege of the ballot for all Civil Servants.

We compliment our two friends upon the energy they have displayed in preaching their propaganda, but we submit to their judgement a serious consideration of the foregoing facts and conditions, in the hope that they will see to it that no untoward event occurs that will be detrimental to the interests of the Civil Service as a whole on account of their zeal and enthusiasm on behalf of other worthy objects.

NOTICE TO VISITING DELEGATES.

Delegates to the convention of the C. S. Federation on January 7th are invited to enjoy the privileges of the Civil Service Club in the new quarters, corner of Slater and Metcalf streets. All visiting delegates are invited to call at the club prior to going to the Carnegie Library on the morning of Thursday, January 7th.

Bill No. 229 respecting Civil Service Superannuation.

AN ANALYSIS.

By WALTER TODD.

As the writer, in his capacity as Secretary of the Ottawa Association, and Acting Chairman of the committee appointed to consider the Bill, has been under the necessity of studying it to a somewhat greater extent than the average Civil Servant, he offers this attempt at an analysis of its provisions, in the hope that it may prove helpful to those who, though interested, may not have the time or inclination to attempt an analysis for themselves.

The Bill naturally divides itself into two component parts, viz.:

1. As applied to future entrants to the Service, or those appointed after the Bill comes into force, and

2. As applied to those now in the Service, or those appointed before the Bill comes into force.

While the latter part of the Bill will naturally be of greater interest to those now in the Service, it should be borne in mind that any scheme of the kind must necessarily be drawn upon lines suitable to the future and applicable to the needs of those who will come under its provisions at the beginning of their career in the Service, and then applied, in as reasonable and practicable a manner as circumstances will permit, to the various classes and conditions found in the Service at the time it comes into force, with as little departure as possible from the main principles upon which the scheme is based.

As the object of this paper is simply to analyse the provisions of the Bill, the writer will make no attempt to criticize it, or even to comment upon it, except where the latter seems necessary to make clear some provision which might otherwise escape attention.

1. AS TO FUTURE ENTRANTS.

Interpretation.

1. For the purposes of the Bill the term "Civil Servant" means a member of the Civil Service, Sec. 2 (b). "Civil Service"

includes all persons appointed to permanent positions in the Public Service, except such as are under the present Superannuation Act, or any other similar Act, and those who are paid by fees instead of by salary." Sec. 2 (c). "Public Service" includes all employees in the Service of His Majesty in respect of the Dominion, or of Parliament. Sec. 2 (j). "Contribution" means the amount of the rate deducted from the salary. "Contributor" means one who pays in a contribution. Sec. 2 (d, e).

Application.

2. The Act will apply automatically to all persons appointed after it comes into force to permanent positions in the Public Service, whose age at appointment does not exceed fifty years, unless they are at the time under some other such system, as, for instance, the Mounted Police or Militia Pensions Act, or are paid by fees instead of by salary.

Rates of Contribution.

3. The rates, or deductions from salary, run from 5 per cent. for those who are appointed at 25 years of age or under, up to 8 per cent. for those between 45 and 50 years at appointment, the increase being at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. every period of five years after 25. Sec. 8.

The rate payable at date of appointment is continued throughout the whole period of service.

As regards the Inside Service, as the

maximum age for entering the third and second classes is fixed by the proposed Civil Service Bill at 25 years and 30 years respectively for those entering by means of the competitive examinations, the rates for such will not exceed 5 and 5½ per cent., and in the fourth class, where the maximum age is fixed at 40 years, the rates will run from 5 to 6½ per cent.; to those who may be appointed by Order-in-Council at a more advanced age the higher rates will apply.

As regards the Outside Service, the maximum age for appointment being fixed at 35 years, the rates will be from 5 to 6 per cent., except in the case of inspectors, collectors, appraisers and preventive officers in the Customs Service, where the age limit for appointment being raised to 45 years, the rates will run from 5 to 7 per cent.

Time of Retirement.

4. The age at which retirement from the Service must take place is fixed at 65 years, though in special cases this may be extended for 12 months. Sec 13 (a).

Exceptions.

- a. An employee becoming totally incapacitated for further work. See 13 (c).
- b. An employee whose office may be abolished, or who may be retired to promote efficiency or economy. Sec. 13 (d).
- c. A male employee, being 60 years of age and having 35 years of service, may apply for retirement forthwith. Sec. 13 (e).
- d. A female employee, being 55 years of age, and having 30 years of service, may apply for retirement forthwith. Sec. 13 (e).

Retiring Allowance.

5. The annual retiring allowance to all contributors will be the equivalent of 2½ per cent. of the total amount of salary received during the last 35 years of service, or during the whole period of service if the latter is less than 35 years. Sec. 14.

Allowance to Dependents.

6. a. To the widow of a contributor, with or without children, one-half of the retiring allowance the husband would have received had he retired at the date of his death, or was actually receiving, but not in any case to exceed 600 dollars per annum. Secs. 19 and 20.
- b. To the children of a contributor who leaves no widow, or whose widow may die or remarry, the same allowance as in 6 (a) until the youngest child attains 18 years, but where there is only one child left the annual allowance shall not exceed 300 dollars. Secs. 19 and 20.

Return of Contributions.

7. a. A male contributor voluntarily retiring from the Service, that is, before the age of 65, or of 60 with 35 years' service, being ineligible for a retiring allowance, will obtain a refund of all amounts actually paid into the fund by him, but without interest. Sec. 22.
- b. A female contributor voluntarily retiring in a like manner (as in 7 a), or dying in the service, will obtain a refund of all amounts actually paid into the fund by her, with 4 per cent. compound interest. Sec. 23 (1).
- c. A female contributor, on retirement (at age of 65, or 55 with 30 years' service) may elect to receive a refund of all amounts paid into the fund by her, with 4 per cent. compound interest, in lieu of a retiring allowance. Sec. 23 (2).
- d. A contributor who is retired through abolition of his office, or for the purpose of efficiency or economy, may elect to receive a refund of his contributions, with 4 per cent. compound interest in lieu of a retiring allowance. Sec. 13 (d).
- e. If a widow's annual allowance

amounts to less than 50 dollars she may elect to receive, in lieu thereof, a refund of her husband's contributions, with 4 per cent. compound interest. Sec. 20 (2).

It will be noted that in all cases, except under 7 (d), when the contributions of a male contributor are refunded, it is without interest, and in the event of a male contributor dying before retirement and leaving no widow or children under 18 years of age, his contributions are forfeited, or remain in the fund.

Temporary Service.

8. Any Civil Servant, having had any continuous temporary employment before being appointed permanently, may, within 12 months after such permanent appointment, notify the Minister that he desires to become a contributor for the whole, or any part, of such period of temporary employment. Sec 9 (1, 2 and 6). The rate of contribution chargeable therefor will be that prescribed by Sec. 9 for the age he had reached when he so notified the Minister; these rates run from 2 per cent. for those thirty years of age or under, up to 7 per cent. for those between 50 and 55 years of age, and will be levied upon the total amount of salary received during the period of temporary service for which he desires to contribute, Sec. 9 (3); this contribution may be paid either in a lump sum in advance, or partly in a lump sum and partly by a fixed deduction from the salary, or wholly by a fixed deduction from the salary, Sec. 9 (4), and will, of course, be in addition to any rate which he may have to contribute for the period of his permanent employment. The period of temporary service contributed for will then be added to the period of permanent service, when the amount of the retiring allowance is to be determined, Sec. 9 (5). If the rate of salary received during period of temporary employment cannot be accurately determined the rate received at the date of permanent appointment may be substituted, Sec. 9 (6).

General Provisions.

9. The Superannuation Act (Retirement

Fund) is not to apply to any person appointed after this Act comes into force, Sec. 30.

10. There are various other provisions of the Bill, but as they are designed to meet specific cases of an exceptional character, or to provide for the management of the fund, and are not of general interest, they need not be referred to here.

II. AS APPLIED TO THOSE NOW IN THE SERVICE.

11. With the exception noted below, Sec. 12 (c), the provisions of this Bill will not apply to any Civil Servant appointed before it becomes law, unless he or she elects to come under such provisions; such election must, in all cases be made within 12 months after the Act comes into force, Sec. 4.

12. For the purposes of the Bill, Civil Servants appointed before it comes into force are divided into 3 classes, viz.:-

- a. Those subject to the Superannuation Act, Part I, (superannuation, 2, 3 and 3½ per cent. rates), Secs. 4, 5.
- b. Those subject to the Superannuation Act, Part II, (Retirement Fund), Secs 4, 6.
- c. Those subject to neither of the foregoing, or to the Retirement Fund only, and who are ineligible by reason of age to elect to come under this Bill, Sec. 15.

13. Any Civil Servant in the first mentioned class (12 a), whose age at the coming into force of the Act does not exceed fifty-five years, and who is still contributing to that fund, may elect to come under this Bill, in which case everything which stands to his credit in the Superannuation Fund will be transferred to the new fund, and so long as he continues in the Service thereafter he will contribute annually the percentage of his salary at the rate prescribed by section 8 for the age which he has reached when he elects to come under the Bill; that is, if his age at date of election is between 40 and 45 years, 7 per cent., and if over 45 years 8

per cent., Secs 4, 5, 8. This will be instead of the 2 or 3 or 3½ per cent. rate theretofore charged, and the difference between the new and old rates will not be charged for service prior to date of election. The contributor will then receive the same benefits, under the same conditions as future entrants. See above 5, 6 and 7. Secs. 13, 14, 19, 20.

14. Any Civil Servant contributing to the Retirement Fund (12 b) when this Bill comes into force, whose age at the time of his first appointment to the Service did not exceed fifty years, may elect to come under the provisions of this Bill; in the event of his doing so the total amount to his credit in the Retirement Fund will be transferred to the new fund, and so long thereafter as he continues in the Service he will contribute annually the percentage of his salary at the rate prescribed in Section 8 for the age which he had reached when he first began to contribute to the Retirement Fund, Secs. 4, 6, 8; the contributor will then receive the same benefits under the same conditions as future entrants. See above 5, 6, 7. Secs. 13, 14, 19 and 20.

15. Any Civil Servant who is not subject to the provisions of Part I. of the Superannuation Act (though he may be a member of the Retirement Fund), and whose age may make him ineligible to come under the provisions of this Bill, may, without contributing in any way, receive a retiring allowance of 1¼ per cent. of the total amount of salary received during his whole period of service (including temporary service, if any), or of the last 35 years' service, as the case may be; the amount to his credit in the Retirement Fund, if any, to be likewise retained by him, Sec. 15.

The retirement of any of the foregoing (13, 14, 15) may be deferred beyond 65 years of age so as to complete 35 years' service, but not beyond 70 years of age; any employee 70 years of age when the Bill comes into force must accept the retiring allowance within 12 months.

Temporary Service.

16. Any Civil Servant subject to the Superannuation Act, either Part I. (Super-

annuation), or Part 11 (Retirement Fund), who elects to come under this Bill, and who has had temporary service, may, at the time of his election, notify the Minister that he desires to contribute for such temporary service, or any part of it, and will then contribute for it in a like manner and under the same conditions and with the same benefits as one appointed after the Act comes into force. See above 8. Sec. 9.

The suggestion is offered, in conclusion, that it might be as well for each Civil Servant to make an effort to determine how this Bill will affect his own case, as the day may not be far distant when each one will have to decide for himself whether or not he will elect to come under its provisions.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. G. SING.

Wednesday, December 9th, Mr. J. G. Sing, M. Can. Soc. C. E., resident engineer of the Department of Public Works at Toronto for over ten years, was presented with a handsome grandfather's clock by his staff, as a token of appreciation on his retirement.

The presentation took place at his home, Roxborough avenue, Rosedale.

Mr. Sing, in expressing his appreciation of the gift, said he had performed his duties to the best of his ability during the ten years he was in charge of the Toronto District. He paid a tribute to the members who had worked with him, saying that his success during this long period in the service was partly due to his loyal staff.

Among those present were: C. H. Matheson, J. M. Wilson, Miss M. Anderson, J. K. Partridge, W. E. Irwin, V. M. Roberts, Walter Brough, Romeo Brault, A. N. Molesworth, H. Armstrong, W. Raeburn, E. Geo. O'Kelly, D. H. Philip, W. E. Bonn, H. B. Rathburn, W. I. McTavish, members of the staff.

It is understood that Mr. Sing will continue to practice as a private consulting engineer, and will also act in a similar capacity to the Toronto Harbour Commissioner.

E. McMAHON APPRECIATED.

Mr. R. McMahon, cashier of the Vancouver Customs House, left for the front with the 6th Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, as quartermaster sergeant. The following despatch from London will be read with pleasure:—

“London, Dec. 15.—Lieut. Robert McMahon, of Vancouver, who came over with a contingent as quartermaster sergeant, and since has been given a commission in the Tenth Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, has now been promoted to be adjutant of this regiment.

“Lieut. McMahon, who is in the Canadian Customs Department in more peaceful times, served in South Africa, capturing the Boer colours in the march to the relief of Mafeking. He was also in the Jameson raid.”

MR. KNEEBONE HONOURED.

A well deserved honour has just been paid Mr. T. J. Kneebone, of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association. Mr. Kneebone is one of the live ones; those upon whom the success of model civil service government depends. The following item from a Winnipeg paper reports the pleasant compliment paid him by his chums of the King's travelling post office:—

“At a special meeting of the Manitoba Mail Clerks' Association on Dec. 12th, the Secretary, T. J. Kneebone, was presented with an illuminated address and cheque by the clerks in appreciation of services rendered to the association during his term of office in the past three years. The President, W. McPherson, made the presentation. Messrs. Pickup, Theobald and Hunt spoke in support of same. The recipient suitably responded.”

RAILWAY HANDLED OVER 500 CAR LOADS FREE.

Mr. F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the I. C. R., states that the Government road has handled over 500 car loads of supplies of all kinds for the relief of the Belgians. They are carried to the seaports free of charge.

MANITOBA RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the above association was held on Dec. 5th, the President in the chair. Twenty-five clerks were present.

The Secretary reported the election of the following eight clerks as directors for the year 1915, viz.; Messrs. W. McPherson, W. Haney, M. Cyr, C. Grant, R. Berland, A. Hunt, C. A. Hives and T. J. Kneebone.

The Secretary read the following letters: From Mr. F. Grierson, Ottawa, regarding the possibility of holding a Civil Service convention at an early date; from the Hon. L. P. Pelletier's private secretary, in answer to expressions of sympathy sent the hon. minister by this association; from Mr. B. M. Armstrong, Controller R. M. S., Ottawa, re Western Postal Corps, in which Mr. Armstrong stated that the matter would receive the most careful consideration by the authorities; from Mr. A. Ferguson, in reply to letter offering congratulations sent him.

The Secretary also read letters from Messrs. Herbert and Aitken, of the Western Federation, asking for the name of our representative to that body. This the Secretary reported he had sent.

The Secretary reported that the Executive had forwarded to Messrs. D. W. Watson, C. Brown, J. McKenzie, H. Smyth and H. Cameron, clerks on military duty in England, Christmas parcels containing cigarettes, tobacco, socks, gloves, boot laces, tooth brushes, handkerchiefs and chewing gum. A box of home-made candy had been included in each parcel, thanks to the kindness of Mrs. F. Lough. The Secretary regretted to report that he was unable to get a parcel through to Mail Clerk Meunier owing to the discontinuing of parcel post to France. The Secretary stated that he had written a letter from the association to each of the above, including Mr. Meunier.

The Chairman gave a report of his talk with Mr. Cavanaugh re the case exams., and asked the meeting for any suggestions. Several suggestions were made, and Mr. Pickup moved, and Mr. Sadd seconded,

that the Executive go into the matter more fully and bring it up at the next regular meeting.—Carried.

Mr. Grant moved, and Mr. Osborne seconded, "That this association join the Civil Service Federation of Canada, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify the other western associations of our decision."

The matter of by-laws came up for discussion, and Mr. Cyr promised to get a proof of same. The by-laws will be revised by the Executive, and report made at the next regular meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until January 2nd, 1915.

C. S. ASSOCIATION, PERTH.

At a meeting of the members of the C. S. Assn. in Perth, held in the Inland Revenue Offices on the afternoon of Dec. 14th, a branch of the C. S. Federation was organized, every official expressing himself as fully realizing the importance of the legislation sought in the two bills to be considered at the approaching session of Parliament. The good work done by the Federation in the past, and the outlook for the future, were commented upon, and it was deemed wise and advantageous to the officers that the Perth branch be revived. An effort is being made to have all the C. S. officials in the district become members, and there is no doubt they will. The officers elected were:—

President, Chas. F. Stone, Coll. I. R.

Vice-President, J. V. Watson, coll. of Customs.

Secy.-Treas., H. T. Noonan, Dy. Coll. I. R.

The Secretary-Treasurer was also elected the district representative to attend the convention of the Federation to be held in Ottawa next month.

TORONTO NOTES.

The members of the staff are remembering those from this branch who are at Salisbury by sending them a Christmas box, containing socks, gloves, pipes, tobacco, chocolate, etc.

Mr. William Reid, who has passed the three-score and ten limit, but is yet hale and hearty, having decided to retire from the service, was presented, on the 6th inst., with a couple of easy chairs. Mr. McCaffry, Surveyor, made the presentation on behalf of the staff.

Mr. Chas. A. Saunders, a very popular young member of the staff, was married on the 9th inst. to Miss Cora Lillian Haight, a charming young lady of this city.

REGINA POSTAL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The associations of Postal Clerks in Western Canada set the pace to other Civil Service organizations in lively co-operative enterprises. The Regina branch does not lag behind in this respect, nor does it lack courage in its convictions, or energy to assert its strong opinions in time of need. A few of the social and athletic interests of this fine body of Canadians may be mentioned as follows:—

Whist Drive and Dance.

The first of the monthly series of whist drives and dances to be given through the winter by the Regina Branch of the Postal Clerks' Association was held at the S. O. E. Hall on Friday, Dec. 4th, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Prizes and refreshments were supplied by the association. The gentlemen's prizes were won by Messrs. Smith and Paine respectively, and the lady's prize by Miss McKae.

Regina Post Office Hockey Club.

This club has now been organized for its third season of activity, and has announced its intention of capturing the pennant of the Commercial League, in which it has entered.

No league matches have yet been played, but the work shown at practice games is satisfactory, and with the addition of several new players the team seems to be a slightly better aggregation than last year.

Regina Post Office Football Club.

This club has just wound up a very satisfactory season. Owing to the fact

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An Offer of Marriage

AND

A Gift of Gloves

IT is a generally conceded fact that a gift of **Gloves** is always in good taste, but a great deal depends upon where they come from to be worthy of the recipient and to find pleasurable acceptance, and in this regard **Gloves** are very much like an offer of marriage. Now an offer of marriage is always in good taste and implies the highest possible compliment to the recipient, but a great deal depends upon where it comes from to be acceptable. There is but one inference to be drawn from this: Give **Gloves** that have prestige; **Gloves** that will be worthy of donor and recipient alike; **Gloves** that carry the most subtle of all compliments because it is not expressed but understood. "The Best is none too Good!" In short,

GIVE MURPHY-GAMBLE GLOVES!

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Spring
Water
used in
Tea Room
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Spring
Water
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Tea Room
Tables

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that several of its best players had left for the front, the club lost its final match, and missed winning the league by this one game.

However, for the second season of activity, second place in the league is a pretty good place.

C. S. ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

The first regular meeting of the Executive was held on Tuesday, December 8th.

The principal matter dealt with was the report of the Superannuation Committee, which practically completes the work of the Executive on this important question.

Special Meat Delivery

The Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association

Main Store—96 & 98 O'Connor Street. Phones: Q. 189 & 190

Branch Store—792 Bank Street. Phone: C. 2623

WILL DELIVER MEAT & POULTRY IN CENTRE TOWN AND SANDY HILL ON SATURDAYS

But all orders for this delivery must be given at the Bank Street Store not later than Friday. Special attention paid to telephone orders.

"ANNUAL DIVIDENDS ON PURCHASES."

THE GOULDEN CARPET CLEANING CO.

Mattresses renovated and disinfected. Carpets cleaned, disinfected, re-made and laid. Furniture repaired, polished and upholstered. Slip Covers neatly made at moderate prices. Draperies of all kinds made or re-made. Feather Beds, Pillows and Cushions cleaned.

Special Process for Sterilizing Feathers.

We will call for, clean and deliver Carpets within 10 hours if desired. — — — CARPETS LIFTED FREE.

LARGEST FACTORY IN OTTAWA

MONTREAL ROAD (Opposite Cummings' Grain Elevator)

G. GOULDEN, Phone R 2456. Office Phone R. 2443 J. E. HICKMAN, Res. Phone R 174

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A report was also received from the committee who had been appointed to inquire into the question of the payment of the temporary employees who volunteer for active service that the matter had already been satisfactorily dealt with by the Government. Progress was reported by the committee considering the Superannuation Bill, while the committee on reorganization also reported their intention to deal with certain clauses of that Bill.

The Advisory Boards were requested to have any report which they desired to submit in the matter of superannuation in the hands of the Secretary before the next meeting.

The Treasurer having resigned, the matter of filling the vacancy was referred to the officers for report.

There was a very good attendance of representatives at the meeting of the Executive held on Friday, the 18th instant.

The position of Treasurer, from which Mr. Dechene recently resigned, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Chambord Beaudry, of the Public Works Department. Mr. Beaudry is taking charge of the work at once, and with the help of the members of the Executive expects to increase the membership this year.

The Secretary was instructed to send notices of meetings, etc., to *The Civilian*, and also to see that accounts of meetings were duly published. Messrs. Robillard and Billings were added to the committee on the Civil Service Bill, and Messrs. McVeigh, Billings and Robillard to the Superannuation Committee.

Messrs. Drake, Todd, O'Connor, Birch, Doyle, Evans and Robillard were appointed delegates to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

A spirited debate took place on the Third Division question, which proved that the sympathy of the Executive is still with those who are suffering under the unjust conditions created by the Act of 1908 and the regulations of the Commission. Some time was spent by the Executive in a discussion of the present situation of the Service with regard to the two Bills introduced by the Finance

Minister last year. The discussion showed that the Executive is fully alive to the interests of the Service, and steps will be taken to inform the Service of action taken as soon as possible.

MONTREAL CUSTOMS NOTES.

At their last meeting the Customs Athletic and Social Club committee voted a Christmas donation of \$10.00 to each of the following institutions: Children's Memorial Hospital, La Société St. Vincent de Paul, the Old Brewery Mission, and the Salvation Army.

J. Moffatt, of the Irish Rangers, is taking a course of gymnastics and bayonet fighting at the M. A. A. A. under Instructor Sergeant-Major McConnell, in accordance with the new military regulations, with a view to becoming physical instructor to his regiment.

Following the good example of their Ottawa confreres, members of the shipping office have organized something of a co-operative society on a small scale. Those of our staff looking for cut rates now know where to order their provisions. The "Society" can procure bacon, ham, eggs, fish, etc., at marvelous prices, and seem to have the market cornered. Last spring rivers of maple syrup were bottled and distributed by this organization, and they have handled 200 Christmas turkeys this week. Of course, these results are very gratifying to the promoters and directors. Once they see a party is interested they are not slow to press their point to advantage. They might very well use as motto the "moral" from one of George Ade's latest films: "If he likes syrup, give it to him by the gallon."

FORGOTTEN.

As boy and girl we used to play,
I met her just the other day.
She looked as sweet as flowers of May,
But to my horror and dismay
My smile and lifted hat received
The Geological Survey.

H. McD. W.



"Now is the time. Ah, friend, no longer wait to scatter loving smiles and words of cheer to those around whose lives are now so dear. They may not meet you in the coming year. Now is the time."

The above is peculiarly appropriate this beautiful Christmas time, when we try to commemorate the tremendous act of love.

This year our Christmas morning dawns on a world at strife. It would appear that man has forgotten the message of "Peace on earth." All the more necessity for each and everyone of us to put the message into practice by trying to make those who come in contact with us even a little happier and brighter. We are all too prone to forget the spirit of Christmas in the form of expression. What, after all, does the form of expression matter? It is the thought and the love and the good wish that counts. In how many instances would not a few bright words on Christmas morning over the telephone, or by note, mean so much more than a gift sent because we think we should send it without any personal thought, and, alas! many times, under protest. Ah no! dear friends? Don't allow the matter of gifts to do away with what Christmas really means—this wonderful festival of the birth of the gentle Christ. This day, which really spells just one word, LOVE! Let us give a little of ourselves—a little thought, a little love, a little kindness to all with whom we come in contact, and have the courage to cut out expensive gifts, which we cannot afford. Above all, let our giv-

ing be to those who have not already. Such a little will bring joy to the very poor, and we can at least, in some small way, help to make some one who has not much in this life, less desolate. It may not be always lack of money which demands our pity. There are some who are not hungry, but who are yet very desolate through lack of love and friendship.

Most of us know some such case, and, perhaps, we don't realize that a few thoughtful words from us may help to make that lovely soul feel less alone.

* * *

The Women's Branch Association Emergency Committee are doing splendid work, and request Civil Servants to hand in the names of young women who may be in need of such help as the Emergency Committee might give. Please give the name and address and any necessary particulars. Sign your own name as voucher and send to Miss G. Reynolds, Auditor General's office, East Block.

* * *

Will any woman in the Service having plain sewing to be done communicate with Miss Reynolds, Convener of the Emergency Committee, Auditor General's office, East Block?

A good many women have asked to be helped by sewing rather than charity, and it is thought, to a certain extent, such employment might be furnished them.

* * *

From the little emergency boxes in the different offices of the Civil Service a dona-

tion is being given this Christmas to several charities, amongst them being a sum to be placed in the hands of the Victorian Order of Nurses, to be used at their discretion to relieve cases of extreme need which may come within their reach, particularly maternity cases. There is also an offering to be given to settlement work.

* * *

And now to all the friends and readers of *The Civilian* we wish a Happy Christmas, and that a share of the true Christmas spirit, love and peace and good will to others may descend into each and every heart and home. As for the children, the dear innocent children, thank God, for them there is always Santa Claus and the mysterious joy of unpacking stockings in the dim light of Christmas morning.

Note.—Contributions to this page are asked for from the women of the Service, amongst whom there must be much talent and many happenings of interest, which would be most welcome to our readers.

Collections Up to Date in Emergency Boxes

Archives	\$ 1 00
Auditor General	8 07
Census	65
Civil Service	1 37
Conservation Commission	1 50
Customs	18 00
Finance	7 82
Inland Revenue	2 21
Justice (Penit. Br.).....	1 18
Rys. and Canals (Stat. Br.).....	29
Insurance	1 55
Special donation	25
	\$43 89

Disbursements.

Stenographer for Welfare Bureau (3 weeks)	\$15 00
Clerk to assist at Welfare Bureau (2 weeks)	10 00
Donation through clergyman	5 00
Coal, half ton	3 90
Mitts and moocasins	1 45
Donation for stockings	25
Special Christmas donation	5 00
Victorian Order of Nurses	5 00
Settlement House	5 00
	\$50 60

The readers of *The Civilian* must understand that it is impossible to publish names in these cases, but they may rest assured that no money is being handed out without investigations having been made, or the cases vouched for by responsible persons.

DOROTHY DAY.

WITH OUR SECOND CONTINGENT.

(By a Civil Servant.)

Things with the 21st Battalion, so far as the Ottawa members thereof are concerned, are at last looking up. The G. G. F. G. are billeted with the 46th Regiment, and form "G" Company; the 43rd D. C. O. R., with the 15th Regiment, make up "H" Company. Both Ottawa detachments are quartered in the "Orangemeat Factory," commonly known as "The Cereal." This building, when first occupied by "E," "F," "G" and "H" Companies, was unheated, and, for the first two weeks, the cold was intense. Everybody was game, but inwardly wondered why he had left his 'appy 'ome to be a soldier. Colds and bronchitis are prevalent, but it is hoped that they will vanish when the heating system is perfected. It may be pointed out that the embryo correspondents of the Ottawa papers have grossly exaggerated the comforts of our life. It is thought that—at the present time—the hardships of the battle-line are, in some measure, to be compared with the conditions under which we are being trained here.

Food is very, very different from the home fare; however, it is fairly plentiful, except as regards breakfast. The latter meal consists of 2 oz. of bacon (weighed uncooked), two "doorsteps" of bread, a chunk of material resembling butter, and a cup of tea sweetened, without milk. It was discovered that the sugar was finding its way elsewhere than into the tea or coffee, and this "graft" was promptly checked. It does not seem enough to give to a man who has turned out at 6 a.m., done a half hour's physical drill, and is as ravenous as a wolf; better times will come, we hope. After breakfast parade is at

8.30 a.m., and drills take place in the Cricket Field. The men, especially "H" Company, present a most smart and soldier-like appearance. Dinner is at noon, and consists of choice of either "bully" beef or Irish stew (the latter goes further!), two slices bread, unsweetened coffee without milk, and a baked or boiled potato. One can make a fair meal off this; some surreptitiously clean their plates and do the Oliver Twist stunt. After dinner parade is at 2 p.m., when drills are again in order; in turn, each company does miniature range shooting in the armouries, at 4.30 p.m. Tea is at 5 p.m., and consists of sweetened tea without milk, apple sauce or jam, cheese and bread and butter as before. So you will see that we are not exactly "overfed." The canteen (lately established) does a rushing business in pies, etc., and the eating-houses in the town are preparing to retire when the contingent departs!

Still, we are a jolly bunch, and have a fine lot of officers and non-commissioned officers. The captain of "H" Company is T. Elmitt, and a finer man could not be met. Frank McGee, of the Dominion Lands Branch of the Interior, was our senior subaltern and assistant adjutant, but, to our sorrow, he was detailed to command the newly-organized cycle section, and we have lost our Frank! It was rumoured among the medicos that the ex-hockey player had a glass eye, due to an injury on the ice some years ago, and he was vigorously examined, only to be passed with perfect sight, and the usual complement of eyes present! We have still left to us Lieut. Douglas Stewart and Lieut. "Nixie" Newcombe, who is much liked and popularly called "Snookums," from his youthful appearance and manner. For colour-sergeant we have R. J. Davidson, of Montreal, who is the best ever, except when banging on our bunks in the mornings to turn us out; to use his own pet expression, he is making us "wire in" at all that we do. C. S. Davidson has seen service with the B. C. R., and is a "cracker-jack" in every way, and a prime favourite. Our sergeants from Ottawa are Ed. Marks, late of the 43rd, and "Jimmy"

Ward, of the same, whose efforts and untiring zeal in recruiting at Ottawa deserve the very highest praise. Without him we would not have had the fine body of men that we have got. A Civil Servant who is sergeant is "Bob" Edmunds, of the Royal Mint, Ottawa; he is the "whole thing" with his section, and all of us like his quiet, but thorough, manner of performing his duty. He is chairman of "H" Company committee for beguiling the leisure hour with checkers and other pastimes; learning to sing songs on the march is another of his bright ideas to help the company along. For corporals, we have "Herb." Mainguy, of the Water Power Branch, Department of the Interior; he makes a splendid non-commissioned officer, as well as an excellent companion and friend. He is an excellent shot, as all members of the Interior Rifle Association should know, and will give a good account of himself. W. S. H. Bernard, of the Secretary's office, Department of the Interior, is another Ottawa corporal. One of the buglers, and the best one at that, is A. J. Smith, of the Immigration Branch. "Alf." was just "tickled to death" to get the send-off and presentation that he did; he may get his "stripes" in the Bugle Band. D. H. McLean, of the Department of Finance, is an enthusiastic member of the company, so that you see that there are a few Civil Servants with the Ottawa detachment. Signaller Bleakney, of the headquarter staff is a son of A. S. Bleakney, Customs Department, and a nephew of T. C. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance. He is one of the best signallers, and has passed the preliminary examination for his commission. May he get it! SEND MORE CIVIL SERVANTS!

As I write I hear the strains of a Victrola, generously presented to the sergeants' mess by Major MacLean. He is well liked by all ranks, as is our colonel, W. St. P. Hughes, a smart officer if ever there was one. Of course, he belongs to THE Hughes family.

Anti-typhoid inoculation took place for "H" Company on Thursday last. After this operation, consisting of a hypodermic injection of 500 germs, arms began to feel

as if they had been struck a powerful blow with a sledge hammer, and a left-hand salute was out of the question! On the Friday morning Major General Sam Hughes held an inspection parade at 8.30, and all hands had to turn out at 5.30 a.m., although several were feeling under the weather after the inoculation; one fainted, but all pulled through and were told that they were a fine body of men. "H" Company has the honour to be the only company in which all volunteered to be inoculated, and will receive their second "dose" on Monday next. This operation is voluntary, but no one will be sent to the front unless he has volunteered to be inoculated.

Route-marching has begun, eight miles being tramped this afternoon through "slush" and a blinding snow storm. Minature-range shooting has also begun, twenty-three out of a possible twenty-five being the record so far. The rifle used is Mark iii. Ross, gallery rifle, and seems to do good work; it is of 22 calibre for indoor practice. Shortly we will march to the rifle ranges at Barriefield, four miles distant, for our target practice.

Correspondence.

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

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

The opening sentences in the leading article in *The Civilian* for December are as follows:—

"The British Empire is a mystery. It has never been defined. It has no co-ordinating constitution. Henri Bourassa would say that no such thing exists. John S. Ewart *has* said so. These gentlemen being lawyers and somewhat indisposed to a union of the British race, even for purposes of defence, demand a codification of terms on a 'scrap of paper'; otherwise the British Empire may not be."

I never made—no sane man, I fancy, ever made such a ridiculously silly statement as that the British Empire does not exist. I might as justly and as truthfully retort that *The Civilian* has said that there is no universe. If you should ever again

make use of my name, will you be good enough to have in view some better purpose than, by misrepresentation, to make me appear as the craziest of all crazy fools?

As to my being "indisposed to a union of the British race, even for the purpose of defence," my views are well known to all those who do me the honour to read my Kingdom Papers. Firstly, I agree with Sir Robert Borden (and I believe with every thinking Canadian) that it would be intolerable that Canada should be under obligation to participate in British wars unless she has a share in the control of British foreign policy. Secondly, the British Government, having declared that Canada cannot acquire such a share, and Sir Robert Borden and I not being able to see how it can be obtained, I have on several occasions urged that an attempt should be made to see whether, without it, some agreement for co-operation could be arrived at.

We are in the mood at the present time (more than at others) to reprobate people who commit breaches of written agreements. May I be permitted to suggest that those who, on scraps or other forms of paper belie their fellows, are not without equally reprehensible culpability?

JOHN S. EWARTS.

Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1914.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB DINNER AT OTTAWA.

One of the most successful events in the history of the Civil Service Club occurred on Tuesday evening, Dec. 15th, being the first of what it is hoped will be a series of monthly dinners. The members were most fortunate in securing the attendance of the Honourable T. Chase Casgrain, the new Postmaster General, who delivered an address in response to the toast of his health.

Both the dining room and the reception room were utilized and were decorated with the Union Jack entwined with the French and Canadian flags. Some fifty members sat down at 7.30 to an elaborate repast. Previous to this a brief reception

was held, at which the members were introduced to the Minister by the President of the Club, Mr. Simeon Lelievre, Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the President proposed the health of "Our Guest," which was most cordially received by all. Hon. Mr. Casgrain expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present, and referred to himself as a "brother Civil Servant." He felt that such an institution as the Civil Service Club was performing a great service, and should be appreciated and encouraged. The Minister related how that, in a prev-



HONOURABLE T. CHASE CASGRAIN,
Postmaster General.

ious ministerial capacity, as Attorney General of the Province of Quebec, he had some experience with Civil Servants, and believed that political opinions or leanings might be enjoyed by public servants so long as they did not prejudice public business. He then paid a tribute to his predecessor, and expressed the hope that he would be enabled to find as warm a spot in the hearts of the post office officials and Civil Servants generally as had the Honourable Mr. Pelletier. The Postmaster General evinced, in his speech, a warm, sympathetic attitude of mind,

which augers a speedy realization of his hope in this regard.

The only other speaker of the evening was Mr. S. J. Robins, Private Secretary to Hon. Dr. Roche, who addressed the club in his usual eloquent manner. Mr. Robins made a decided hit with the members.

The musical part of the programme was well looked after. Mr. Charles Parkinson, of the Yukon and Mining Branch, and the well known tenor, rendered "Tipperary" in a manner which brought everyone to his feet. Mr. A. R. Morrisset, of the Immigration Branch, gave "O Canada" in splendid form. Mr. Scrivens, of the Statistical Branch, Department of Customs, acted as accompanist most acceptably, and also gave several piano selections during the evening.

After the dinner the gathering resolved itself into various groups, who sang and chatted and played cards until the club closing hour. Altogether the event was a red letter one in the club's history, and the next dinner is looked forward to with interest.

The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. A. T. Beauchesne, K.C., of the Department of Justice, and his all too brief remarks were much enjoyed.

* * *

On the day following the dinner to the Postmaster General the President of the club received the following letter:—

Ottawa, Dec. 17th, 1914.

Dear Mr. President,—

I would like to tender to you and the members of the Civil Service Club my keen appreciation of the hearty reception accorded by them to me at the dinner last Tuesday evening. To me it was a most happy introduction to many prominent members of the Civil Service, for which body I have the greatest respect, and whose interests I have at heart.

Since accepting my position as Postmaster General there have been few evenings at which I have received so much pleasure. I shall always retain pleasant memories of the occasion upon which I became acquainted with so many new friends.

Believe me to remain, Mr. President,

Yours very truly,

T. CHASE CASGRAIN.

To the President and Members of the Civil Service Club, Ottawa.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REGIMENT

Ottawa Corps, 400 Strong, Placed at the Disposal of the Government.

Once again Canada has a Civil Service military corps. It is composed of four hundred men of the Ottawa Service, and is at the disposal of the Government. Details as to its designation, internal organization, and duties have to be settled by the Department of Militia and Defence, to which the matter has been referred by the Prime Minister. Announcement in regard to these points is eagerly awaited.

The recruiting of this corps was beset with many difficulties. At all times Civil Servants hold many commissions in the regular militia corps of the Capital, and hundreds of others are in their ranks. If all the Civil Servants in the two regiments of infantry, two batteries of field artillery, two squadrons of cavalry, engineer company, service corps, medical corps, and other units which compose the Ottawa garrison were to quit soldiering at once these organizations would look very much thinned out.

The men who give their time and efforts to militia work, even in "piping times of peace," are, of course, the enthusiasts of the Service. Deprived of these at the outset, because of their previous enlistments, the organizers of the Civil Service Corps had to turn to the less militant, but no less patriotic members of the Service. Even here they had not a free hand, for the war fever swept hundreds of additional men into existing home and overseas corps and into the newly-organized "reserve" battalions of the Governor General's Foot Guards and 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles.

When the proposition to form a Civil Service corps was laid before a mass meeting of the Service, in the early days of the war, the fear that the new organization might encroach upon the enlistments of existing corps was responsible for the deferring of action. Inquiry soon disclosed, however, that there were many men eager to join a Civil Service corps who would not enlist with any other corps, and so the organization was proceeded with.

The following is the form of enlistment signed by the recruits:—

"We, the members of the Civil Service of Canada, residents of Ottawa, being desirous of assisting in the defence of the Empire at this crisis in her affairs, and being at the present time unattached to any military corps, and believing, also, that the particulars hereunder mentioned as to our respective ages, physical fitness and domestic conditions are such as would enable us to render useful service in whatever capacity the military authorities might deem advisable, hereby express our willingness to become members of a Civil Service corps; such corps to be placed at the absolute disposal of the Government."

The movement was undertaken by the officers of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, and enrollment lists were sent to many Departments. The enrolling officers found it impossible, in the time at their disposal, to make a thorough canvass. Nevertheless, a splendid roll of four hundred men was made up, and was sent, with the following letter, to the Prime Minister:—

December 8th, 1914.

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister.

Sir,—

I have the honour to hand you herewith lists containing names of FOUR HUNDRED

Civil Servants of Ottawa, of both the Outside and the Inside Divisions, who have offered their services to the Government in a military capacity; placing themselves in that behalf "at the absolute disposal of the Government"

These lists were but casually submitted

to the Service, and hundreds of other names can be procured.

This act on the part of Civil Servants emphasizes their attachment to the Crown and their fervour in the cause of the Empire.

I respectfully beg to express the hope that the enthusiasm displayed by those who have signed this roll may not be in vain, but that the Government will, at an early date, endeavour to take advantage of this offer of military service by organizing this body as a distinct unit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. GRIERSON,

Secretary

Civil Service Federation of Canada.

To which the following reply was received:—

Prime Minister's Office,
Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 10th, 1914.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 8th inst., enclosing lists containing names of 400 Civil Servants of Ottawa, of both the Outside and Inside Divisions, who have offered their services to the Government in a military capacity.

My colleagues and I appreciate very sincerely the earnest patriotism of the gentlemen who have thus volunteered to serve their country, and I hope that you will convey to them an expression of this appreciation.

The lists as well as a copy of your letter have been transmitted to the Department of Militia and Defence, to whose consideration and attention the offer is being commended.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) R. L. BORDEN.

F. Grierson, Esq.,

Secy. Civil Service Federation of Canada.

This leaves the matter, as above stated, in the hands of the Militia authorities for further action.

Analysed by Departments, the men enrolled in the Civil Service Corps are divided as follows:—

Department.	Number.
Agriculture	32
Auditor General	13
Customs	91

Finance	7
Geological Survey	29
House of Commons	2
Indian Affairs	2
Interior	60
Inland Revenue	1
Insurance	4
Justice	3
Labour	1
Post Office	13
Public Works	69
Printing and Stationery	63
Privy Council	3
Railway Commission	1
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.....	7
Total	401

The full list of men enlisted will be published in the next number of *The Civilian*.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE INCREASE.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

It will be in your memory that the Hon. L. P. Pelletier's Bill raising the annual increase for mail clerks from \$50 to \$100, passed by the Commons, was withdrawn owing to unacceptable amendments having been added to it by the Senate. Hon. Mr. Pelletier promised that the Bill would be reintroduced and made retroactive to April, 1914. The Railway Mail Clerks will be ardently hoping that the new P. M. G., Hon. Mr. Casgrain, will see his way clear to reintroduce the Bill at the coming session of Parliament. The help of *The Civilian* in this matter will be much appreciated. I congratulate *The Civilian* on its patriotism, stand against "pull" and friendship for all good causes needing help.

R. M. CLERK.

Bridgeburg, Ont., Dec. 15, 1914.

Poor Ole.

Mrs. DeStyle: "Ole, have you ever heard of Omar Khayyam?"

Ole (a grocery clerk): "No, ve ainta got dat. But ve ban having strawberry yam an' peach yam."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

"The fine spirit of patriotism thus displayed by the Service will commend itself most warmly to the Canadian people." These are the words of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden to the Secretary of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, when informed that the contributions of the Service to the Patriotic Fund will far exceed \$100,000. The Premier speaks for Canada. The splendid sum contributed by the Service through its various organizations and groups, the host of generous private contributions by individual Civil Servants (no estimate of the total of which can be made); the enrollment of over three hundred Civil Servants in the first contingent for overseas service, and of, as yet, unknown number in the subsequent contingents, and, finally, the volunteering of four hundred men of the Ottawa Service for any duty which the Government may ask of them,—all these bear, to the people of Canada, enlightenment which will go far to dissipate the cloud of misunderstanding that hangs between the general public and the Government employees.

Notes on Patriotic Fund contributions already published have dealt almost exclusively with local contributions and covered nearly the whole Dominion. Yet many items of interest are still coming in.

Five Customs officials at Portage-la-Prairie gave \$17.50 to the local fund; and four officers of Dauphin, Minnedosa and Neepawa paid in \$12 to the Dominion fund. The Portage-la-Prairie staff contribute monthly.

All Customs officers at Simeoe, Ont., gave a day's pay to the Dominion fund, and also contribute to the Norfolk County fund.

The Dominion fund has received \$574 from the Outside Service of the Department of Railways and Canals, and \$722 from the Outside Service of the Department of Public Works.

Prince Rupert Post Office employees have sent in \$34.25.

Three Rivers Post Office staff sent \$35.

Ottawa City Post Office employees gave \$500 to the Red Cross Fund.

Railway Mail Clerks of the London district gave \$318.81.

The total contribution of the Railway Post Office employees is \$2,818.31.

Contributions by the Customs staff at New Westminster have been as follows: In September, \$42 to the War Relief Fund; in October, \$74.50 to Canadian Patriotic Fund (including contributions by outport officers); in November, \$41.30, to the Firemen's Relief Fund.

In addition to the contribution of the Inside Division of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (which will be included in other statements), and \$11 previously forwarded, the Outside Service of that Department has paid into local funds as follows: Montreal agency, \$179.95; Prescott depot, \$337; Halifax agency, \$285.15; Victoria agency, September and October, \$402.20; M. R. Davis, \$5; V. Mullins, \$25; John Dodds, \$100. To the Dominion fund, contributions of the Outside Division include: Fort William agency, \$31.75; Ship Channel staff, \$83.90; Meteorological service, \$13.13; Wreck Commission at Victoria, B.C., \$5; cattle inspectors, \$6.25; steamboat inspection clerk at Halifax, \$3.33; St. Lawrence signal service, \$59.20; Shipyard Office staff at Sorel, \$97.46; St. Lawrence pilotage, \$12.78.

A splendid contribution is that of the Outside staff of the Architectural Branch, Department of Public Works at Ottawa, including the foremen, elevator attendants, plumbers, carpenters, electricians, &c. They have paid in no less than \$1,019.65. Other outside staffs of this branch, clerks, caretakers, &c., have paid in: Halifax, \$27.59; St. John, N.B., \$15.50; Quebec, \$51.88; Hamilton, \$16.24; Winnipeg, \$93.09; Regina, \$1.67; Edmonton, \$24.82. The District Engineer's staff at Fredericton sent \$11.82, the Accountant's staff, Outside, \$32.89, the Yukon Telegraph staff \$358.99, the Okanagan Telegraph staff \$38.35.

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PROF. LAING, St. Patrick's Hall, Laurier Ave. W.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

Each for all and all for each.

Attention was called last issue, in this column, to the fact that the Householders' Co-operative Stores, Limited, Toronto, is not endorsed by the Co-operative Union of Canada. The article in the "Canadian Co-operator," the Union's organ, which we reproduced in part, elicited a reply from the president of the concern, strongly protesting and attesting the altruistic conception of his enterprise.

The editor of the "Co-operator" concludes his lengthy comments on the letter referred to in these words:—

"If (our correspondent) knew anything about co-operation he would know that it is essentially and fundamentally a 'self-help' movement, and that as a result of forty years of unsuccessful experiments it became necessary early last century to discard every vestige of 'paternalism,' even that of altruistic men of conspicuous genius. The success of the movement throughout the world dates from the year 1844, when the twenty-eight poverty-stricken Rochdale weavers, meditating upon past failures, came to the conclusion that the only effective help is 'self-help.' Associated 'self-help' is the secret of the success of the co-operative movement everywhere. If that element is not represented in a co-operative society it always means, sooner or later, one of two things, namely, exploitation of the trade and capital of members in the interests of the few people in control, or failure to make a success through the incompetence of the controlling and managerial interests and indifference on the part of the members.

* * *

Reference was also made recently to the winding-up order granted by the court in the National Railway Association, Limited, which has as shareholders, steam and electric railway men and trades unionist generally. An effort is in progress to reorganize this enterprise, and "Saturday Night" suggests that Mr. Geo. Keen, the Hon. Secretary of the Co-operative Union, be invited to assist in putting the venture on a sound co-operative basis. It is to be hoped the suggestion will be carried out, for the genuine co-operative movement in Canada would be immensely strengthened by the addition of such a large membership and trade.

The Ottawa Store.

Mr. G. W. Dawson, Public Works Department, has been appointed a director in lieu of Mr. F. J. Alexander, resigned. The Board now consists of Messrs. J. McLeish, D. McR. Minard, Arthur Paré, finance committee; W. W. Edgar, E. Viens, G. W. Dawson, propaganda committee; H. T. Owens, E. D. Eddy, C. E. Bleakney, trading committee.

* * *

In a rather chaotic year in the apple market, the Association has disposed of a carload of apples on the basis of \$3.50 for No. 1 Spies. This was a lower rate than that offered by most of the leading stores of the city. A number of Civil Servants bought direct from growers at cheaper prices, and some criticism has been directed at the Association because its quotations were not lower. The Association's prices must, however, be judged by other competitors' rates, and the comparison in this instance is very favourable. When the membership contribute sufficient capital to render the Association independent of bank credit, it will be able to reduce prices very materially.

* * *

The sales for November were as follows: Uptown store, \$3,600.61; Glebe branch, \$3,749.48; total, \$7,350.09.

WE'RE OF THE OLD STOCK.

(Dedicated to our overseas contingents throughout the Empire.—By D. Creighton, Assistant Receiver General, Toronto.)

We're of the old stock, and whenever the growl
Of the Lion is heard, from Equator to Pole,
There's a throbbing of hearts and a must-
t'ring of men,
As with cheers our hosts rally from city
and glen.
There's must'ring and marching from in-
land to shore,
There's bugle and drum-beat the wide
world o'er,

While wondering nations look on at the
sight
As the cubs of the Lion are rousing for
fight.

Then here's to the Empire that's wide as
the world,
And here's to the banner for freedom un-
furled—
Whene'er it is waved all our hearts are
on fire,
For the old Lion's cubs are true sons of
their sire.

From New Zealand they come in response
to the call,
Australia and Africa are mustering all,
From India's strand, now the home of the
free,
And the stirrings are felt in the isles of
the sea,
While Canada's sons, as true men of the
north,
Hurrah as the sound of the growl calls
them forth—
From each quarter and clime, from shore
unto shore,
The young cubs re-echo the old Lion's
roar.

Then here's to the Empire, etc.

There's a lesson in this that the nations
may learn—
Not in menace we give it, but confidence
firm—
That the Empire that's world-wide's not
merely a name,
But one thrill from the centre sets all
hearts aflame,
For the old Lion has but to utter a growl
And the cubs are set stirring from centre
to pole—
We're of the old stock, and we're true to
the breed,
As we'll show to the world whene'er there
is need.

Then here's to the Empire, etc.

“And you say that Brownley was cured
of a bad attack of insomnia by sugges-
tion?” “Yes—purely by suggestion! His
wife suggested that since he could not
sleep he might as well sit up and amuse
the baby. It worked like a charm!”

Personals.

The following list concludes changes in the personnel of the Service during the month of October, 1914, as far as obtainable:—

Promotions.

Inland Revenue Dept.—To Div. 1B, A. Lemoine, J. A. J. Valin, C. C. Forward, J. A. M. Dawson; to Secretary and Assistant Dep. Minister, Geo. W. Taylor; to 2A, A. Papineau-Couture; Chas. F. Stone, to collector, Perth; Wm. F. Miller, to inspector, Hamilton.

Interior, Inside.—To 1A, H. E. Hume; to 1B, Francois Loyer, G. H. Newcomb, W. E. Harper, H. B. Perrin, Chas. F. Spence; to 2A, J. P. Cordukes, J. H. Labbe, Wm. P. Batterton, T. E. S. Davies, H. L. Edwards, C. H. E. Powell, R. S. Stronach, H. C. L. Tupper.

Marine and Fisheries, Inside.—To 3A, Miss M. T. Edwards, Thos. Davies, Jos. Benoit, Lewis B. Doyle; to 1B, John McCharles, J. J. Skelly, Harold E. Hawken.

Naval Service.—To 1B, Chas. Savary; to 3A, Harold S. Robson; to chief of staff, naval headquarters, Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens, Outside.

Post Office Dept.—Montreal, L. E. Dupuis to 2B; W. S. Hardy to 2B; Oscar Lorange to 1B; Jos. Berthelet to 1A; E. L. Lamoureux to 1A; Zenon Morin to 1B; Carolus Fafard to 2A; Louis H. Trempe to 2B; Halifax, H. S. Harris to 3A; W. H. Fraser to 3A; Calgary, H. D. R. Stewart to 1B; Toronto, G. B. Stanton to 2A; Victoria, John Carr to 2B; Quebec, A. M. Lefebvre to 1B; Winnipeg, Mabel L. Dring to 3A; Quebec, Alphonse Comeau to asst. post office inspector; Regina, L. J. G. Labelle to asst. post-master.

Public Works, Inside.—P. E. Gagnon to 1B.

Railways and Canals, Inside.—Miss B. M. O'Toole to 3A.

R. N. W. Mounted Police.—To inspectors, Major Fred. Humby, Chas. H. King, Denis Ryan, R. L. Cadiz, Chas. D. Lannauze, Mark H. Vernon, Fred. W. Chaney, Howard Townsend, Arthur L. Bell; to superintendents, Geo. S. Worsley, Reginald S. Knight.

Resignations.

Agriculture.—J. N. Nathanson, Inside; Josephine Fisher, Inside; J. W. Black, inspector, Swift Current.

Customs Dept.—Jas. Rooney, 2B; Jos. McGillis, clerk, Inside; L. D. Sabourin, pre-

ventive officer, Montreal; E. Legault, preventive officer, Montreal.

House of Commons.—H. St. Louis.

Inland Revenue Dept.—Robt. Findlay, asst. inspector, Ottawa; Antoine Ladouceur, deputy collector, Ottawa.

Interior.—Robt. C. McCully, Inside; Miss V. E. Johnson, Inside; Robt. Jefferson, land agent, Grouard, Alberta; Aime Cousineau, Inside.

Post Office Dept.—Wm. R. Shields, Toronto; J. Z. Johnson, Helen Kirby, Calgary; J. B. Francoeur, Jos. F. Plourde, Frank Lortie, Montreal; Helene Dostaler, sorter, inside service; Geo. H. Phillips, Winnipeg; F. B. Henshall, Mark Walsh, Saskatoon; Jos. H. Burelle, Bernard Bourdon, Julien Brisson, Montreal; Georges Pleau, Three Rivers; J. E. Musgrave, 2B, Inside; Irene Baudry, 3A, Inside; A. A. Pratt, messenger, Inside; H. F. Kerr, Regina; Danl. A. Gillis, P. E. I.; Wm. J. Perraton, Edmonton.

Public Works.—Gordon T. Bysshe, Inside; Miss A. St. Clair Irwin, Inside.

Agriculture.—A. V. Charron, 1st asst. chemist, Experimental Farm.

Archives.—Miss Grace Ogilvy, 3A.

Auditor General's Office.—Harold J. Fraser, 2B.

Inland Revenue.—Thos. Bork, deputy collector, Peterborough; C. D. Grant, asst. inspector of weights and measures, Winnipeg.

Insurance.—Benson S. Case, 2B.

Interior.—James Campbell, asst. accountant, immigration, Winnipeg.

Marine and Fisheries.—Miss Lena Worden, 3A.

Post Office.—Walter R. Hunt, Toronto; Alfred May, Edmonton; Miss A. A. Postlethwaite, Brandon; Matthew Doody, Toronto; Miss F. Pelletier, Quebec; F. L'Heureux, 3rd class clerk, Montreal; Miss M. McGreevy.

Public Works.—Max R. Boe, E. S. Miles.

Superannuations.

C. P. LeSueur, asst. post office inspector; Octave Z. Talbot, supt. R. M. service, Quebec.

Transfers.

Alan Fraser, from Interior to Agriculture Department.

W. M. Carmichael, preventive officer, from White Horse, Y. T., to Prince Rupert, B.C.; H. F. Cross, appraiser, from Regina to Prince Rupert, B.C.; A. P. Smith, Dominion police, to Justice Dept., as messenger; J. O. Pelletier, porter, Quebec post office to Ry. Mail Service; J. A. Dionne, 3B, Quebec post office, to Ry. Mail Service.



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General.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, has been visiting Ottawa on official business. Mr. Walker is a deservedly popular public servant.

Mr. J. R. Roy, C.E., of the Department of Public Works, has been laid up with a bad cold.

Mr. R. C. Douglas, of the Department of Railways and Canals, is spending a fortnight at Caledonia Springs, after a brief attack of illness.

The Civilian is informed that L. Burnett, Immigration Agent at York, England (formerly M. P. for Ontario County), volunteered for “Kitchener’s army,” but was rejected under the age rule. He is one of several men of the Immigration Service to meet disappointment in this way.

John C. McNaughton is the new collector of Inland Revenue for the division of

Please Patronise Our Advertisers.

Peterborough, vice Wm. Rudkins, resigned.

Howells Frechette, of the Department of Mines, was married at St. George's Church on December 15th to Lena Derick, niece of Mrs. Charles E. Pearson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Snowden, assisted by Rev. Canon Hannington.

E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of Immigration, has returned from Vancouver, where he was engaged in special service.

F. K. Bennetts, assistant clerk of the Privy Council, journeyed to Victoria to swear in the new Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

Dr. T. B. Flint, clerk of the House of Commons, and Mrs. Flint, are spending the holidays at Yarmouth, N.S.

Nathaniel Mills, Postmaster of the House of Commons, is spending Christmas in Chicago.

W. E. Tupper, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who has been in Ottawa and Montreal for some time, has returned to Nova Scotia.

James Lawson, collector of Customs at Bridgeburg, who has been seriously ill for six weeks, is recovering.

Louvigny de Montigny, of the Senate staff, is confined to his home by illness.

Obituary.

Lieut. Edmond Bonnelle, of the 36th Regiment of French Territorials, was killed at the Marne at the end of October. News of his death reached his brother, George Bonnelle, of the Post Office Department, but a short time ago. Lieut. Bonnelle lived in Ottawa for some years, and was a student at the Collegiate Institute.

Captain William McClain, some time an officer of the Customs, died in Toronto on December 7th. Deceased was born in Monahan, Ireland, in 1823, and was consequently 92 years of age. He came to Canada in 1827, grew up in York (Toronto), was a lake captain for ten years, retired to a farm in Simcoe, was warden of the county and a captain in the militia. He was married in 1847, and his wife sur-

vives him, after a married life of sixty-seven years.

Nettie F., wife of J. Fred Richards, of the Department of Customs, died on December 12th, after a lengthy illness, aged sixty-one years. The funeral was held in Fredericton, N.B.

Reuben Spooner, of Kingston, who died on December 9th, as the result of an accident, aged seventy-eight years, was the father of John H. Spooner, collector of Customs at Regina.

James Alcock, for thirty years a member of the Customs staff at Sarnia, dropped dead from heart failure in his office on December 16th, aged sixty-nine years.

Frederick Fulford, late of the Government Printing Bureau, died on December 10th, aged forty-nine years.

Harry James, of the Government Printing Bureau, died on December 11th, after a long illness, aged forty-three years. He was, twenty years ago, a famous lacrosse and rugby player.

Athletics.

The Civil Service Hockey League of Ottawa has again got under way for the season. For a time it looked as though there would be no series this year, but that energetic member of the Service, Mr. T. V. Doyle, of the Customs Department, got busy, and the result is that a league of five clubs has been formed, with every prospect of a successful season. These clubs represent the following Departments:—

Customs.

Interior.

Printing Bureau.

Post Office.

Observatory and Geodetic (new team).

The officers elected were as follows:—

President, T. V. Doyle.

Vice-President, M. Morris.

Sec.-Treas., R. J. Bennett.

There are many excellent players on the various teams, and some first class hockey is looked for. Unfortunately, the schedule of matches had not been drawn

up when this issue of *The Civilian* was printed, but it will appear in the next number.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Doyle for bringing off the season's organization. Mr. Doyle is also secretary of the C. S. Baseball League, in which capacity he has shown great ability and judgement.

Our boys at Salisbury Plain cannot be kept quiet. Now we find crews being formed to row on the classic Thames, which should be allowed to have its usual winter rest at this season. Many of the first contingent are members of the Toronto and Winnipeg Rowing Clubs, and some also from Ottawa.

Next it is assumed that hockey matches will be played, if the Canadians are kept in England much longer.

It has been suggested that the members of Parliament play a series of matches for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund. There can be no doubt that huge crowds would attend.

The ski enthusiasts, snowshoeists and others around Ottawa will greatly appreciate the foresight and patriotism of Mrs. Kingsville, wife of Rear Admiral Kingsmill, in establishing a tea room at Rockcliffe Park for the winter months; also the generosity of Mr. Oliver Asselin, who is giving his services gratuitously towards its management. Now let no foolish narrowness prevent its being open on Sundays, and the worthy objects of the tea house will benefit all the more.

Mr. Reg. Sims, President of the Civil Service Athletic Association, Ottawa, and prominently connected with sport in Ottawa, will likely be the permanent commissioner to the A. A. U. of C. in Ottawa. When the A. A. U. of C. annual meeting was held Mr. Sims was requested to act. He is in a position where he can devote the necessary time, and will likely accept the request of the Union to act.

It will be of interest to our athletes, in view of the adverse comments made in regard to the recruiting of the football players in the Old Country, to learn that

recent reports show that 2,368 players and 594 officials of football clubs in the British Isles have joined the colours. The trained athlete makes the best fighting man, and there is little doubt that he will turn out in force.

Many of the old "has-beens" in Canada are coming out to play hockey, simply to help out the Patriotic Funds. No doubt large sums will be realized from this source, even in these dull times.

One of the most popular members of the Service at Ottawa, Wm. Haslett, has gone to Kingston to join the Second Contingent. Mr. Haslett is most prominent in athletics. He played on the Customs team, winner of the C. S. Baseball League. He also managed the Britannia team, winners of the Trolley League championship. In addition to this Mr. Haslett played on the Customs hockey team. *The Civilian* feels certain that he will account for some Germans before he returns.

Quite True.

"Yes, my friends," exclaimed a lecturer, "there are many excuses for the glass. The sick man says he must have his glass to make him well. The shivering taxi-man must have his glass to make him warm. The sweating mechanic must have his glass to make him cool.

"But they lie, friends. Don't believe the workman who says he can't work without his glass. I defy anybody to mention to me a workman who cannot work as well and better without his glass as with it."

A voice in the back of the hall made itself audible:

"I'll tell yer one!"

"I defy you to do so," said the lecturer; "I defy you, sir!" he roared.

Then the voice observed:

"The glazier can't do without his glass."

The lecturer continued his oration at a decided disadvantage.



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