

PAGES

MISSING

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IV.

DECEMBER 29, 1911

No. 18

A
Happy
New Year
to
All.

Forestry and Irrigation.

Practical Work in Conservation of Natural Resources Being Carried on by Civil Servants.

Complaint is often made that the work of government lags behind public opinion. But in the conservation of natural resources the government of Canada is decidedly in advance of the people. The enthusiast or the scientific conservationist may be able to suggest things to be done that are not now done, but even the most advanced thinkers on the subject would find it difficult to propose any new plan which the officials have not in mind to be acted upon just as soon as public sentiment on this Conservation question justifies the necessary expenditure or the educational institutions turn out the trained men needed to carry on the work. An immense work of collection of information is being carried on at government expense through other agencies, but the actual business of saving and improving the natural heritage of the Canadian people is in the hands of officers of the various branches of administrative government. And no organization of the public service is doing more important work in this way than the Forestry and Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The offices of this branch are in the Canadian building. There are also branch offices especially in the West, as described in what follows. The branch has been growing in size, but not nearly so rapidly as the work it has to do. Public opinion has been improving with great rapidity on this question of Conservation, and Parliament has responded by giving the branch more territory to work in and more important and difficult things to do. And the Forestry and Irrigation Branch has responded with fresh enthusiasm to every opportunity for added service.

The Branch was established at a time when, so far as the public was

concerned, there was a childlike and unquestioning belief that Canada's forests were—to use the word then universally applied in this connection—"illimitable." Even those who are old enough to have lived through that period of blissful ignorance must make a special effort of memory to recall to mind how complete was the disregard by the public of the plain warnings of experience, voiced by the wise men who foresaw the approaching dearth of timber supplies. It is a fact, however, that even twenty years ago timber was allowed to be wasted in forest fires which would be worth almost untold gold to-day. The conservation of the forest was not, therefore, the first business actively entered upon by the Branch. But there was a crying need of forestry work on the newly-settled and treeless plains of the West. Disjointed and almost wholly unsuccessful attempts had been made to make shelter-belts on many of the farms. Many accepted what they regarded as the inevitable and held the hopeless and helpless belief that trees would not grow in the Canadian West. The Branch has abundantly, even magnificently, proven the contrary.

The trouble was, as, of course, any scientific forester could have pointed out, that the tree-planting in the West suffered from the ignorance and carelessness of those who thought themselves its friends. The wrong trees were planted; trees were planted in the wrong places and in the wrong way. And, perhaps worst of all, the trees, after being planted, were not properly cared for. The Superintendent of Forestry introduced method and science into the work. From the beginning the organization was a good one, but it has

been improved and extended from time to time. Applicants for assistance in tree-planting are classified geographically and, in the Spring, the inspectors cover their several routes visiting the applicants in turn. These inspectors are trained and practical men, and their skill is placed at the service of the farmers who desire to grow trees. The inspector not only views the place but makes a sketch of it to scale, with notes as to the number and kind of trees recommended. The plan and recommendations are considered at the headquarters of the tree-planting division, and, in the Autumn, the plan with location of proposed plantations is sent to the farmer. Then, in the following Spring, the trees are sent. Meantime, the farmer, under agreement, has prepared the ground. And, under the same agreement, he is bound to cultivate for two years after the trees are in. The inspectors, on their rounds, not merely interview applicants for new trees but inspect the plantations already made in the sections they cover on their rounds.

But, while all this has been going on, the officials have had to keep well in mind the old recipe for making hare soup—"first catch your hare." To plant trees, you must first have the trees. The collection of seed, the making of nurseries, the cutting of willow slips—all this would be worthy of a long article by itself. There are more applications for trees than can be supplied. But that is not to be wondered at, for the staff is limited, the appropriation is limited, and the difficulties are many. But the work goes on. In a little while, at present rate of going, the "treeless prairies" of the West will have a better proportion of forest growth than have great stretches of Old Ontario which, a hundred years ago, were an unbroken forest. What this means for the health, wealth and happiness of the people of the West can be imagined by anyone who has contrasted the

bareness of the new settler's home with the embowered completeness of the home of the old resident. Almost three million trees are distributed and planted yearly, the work now going on much faster than at first. Allowing for the progress made since the last printed report, there must be standing in the West to-day, more than fifteen millions of trees actually supplied by the Forestry and Irrigation Branch. And who can say to what extent the work of afforestation by private individuals and companies has been promoted by the uniform success of these plantations?

As indicated, the Branch has a station at Indian Head as headquarters for this work. At first, the effort was made to carry on the tree-planting service from Ottawa, but experience proved that both efficiency and economy would be promoted by getting in closer touch with the actual work to be done.

The work of protecting the forest, of reforestation by natural or artificial means, and of directing the wise and economical use of this great public source of wealth is another of the great services of this Branch. These operations have to do with the public domain only. The work naturally divides itself into three lines of activity. The first has to do with the protection, development and use of the forest in those territories known as forest reserves. The reader will understand that these are not the spaces known as Dominion Parks. The parks are places for holidaying and for carrying on studies in some of the wider questions of natural history. They are under a separate branch of the Department of the Interior. The Forest Reserves, as the name indicates, are areas in which the forest, and not agriculture, is the main point of consideration. To these areas the rules of agricultural settlement do not apply and from most of them agricultural settlers are rigidly excluded, but everything possible is

done to promote the growth of the best kinds of trees.

The second part of the work is that of finding out which parts of the country should be withdrawn from settlement and made into forest reserves.

The third part of the work is that of caring for the forest in that vast hinterland the opening up of which commands so great a share of the attention of the Canadian people. These parts of the work sub-divide themselves into activities each one of them having its own problems and opportunities and each one worthy of special description if this article were allowed to monopolize the space in this number of *The Civilian*. But it can only be pointed out here in the most general way how the Branch is organized for the carrying on of these vitally important services. The forest reserve policy of the Dominion Government was inaugurated in 1887 when the Rocky Mountain Park reserve of 4,500 square miles was established. Since that time more and more territory has been handed over to the control of the Forestry Branch. The latest is a sweeping enactment which makes a forest reserve of the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from the United States boundary to the British Columbia line that crosses the mountains diagonally at the north. On each of the larger reserves is a staff of technically trained men. The duties that are known are carried out with marked efficiency, especially that of keeping out the great enemy of the forest—fire, and the regulation of cutting timber on the reserves. But there are duties that are only now being learned—the reforestation of desperately burned areas, the keeping out of weed trees and the prevention of insect and fungus pests and so on. The thousand and one problems involved in all this are being faithfully and carefully studied by the Branch with a view to the improvement of the service, and trained and trust-

worthy men, as they can be found, are drafted into the work.

The exploratory surveys are carried on in the summer. The leader of a party, as a rule, is a trained man and permanent officer of the Branch. The assistants are usually students of the various Forestry Schools which have recently been established in Canada. The forest ranging service for the territory outside the regularly organized provinces covers practically the whole forested area, though not, of course, as effectively as might be done with a larger staff. By confining themselves to the travelled routes—which are the lines of danger, for fires are usually caused by men and not by lightning or other natural cause—they do an immense work for the protection of the forest.

The field service of the Branch has yet another most important department. This is the work of irrigation. Upon this work depends the addition to the cultivable area of immense tracts of land and the productiveness of every acre. In some respects this is the most interesting work in which officers of the Branch are engaged. So far as the legal bounds of their business is concerned the Commissioner of Irrigation and his staff have fine opportunities. Under the Irrigation Act, first passed in 1894 and subsequently amended, the water in the streams of the prairies is owned by the Dominion, riparian rights being confined to domestic use only. It then becomes a problem of engineering and government to distribute that water on the best Conservation lines. This involves, of course, endless problems, but at least those problems are not complicated as in some countries with conflicting claims of ownership and privilege. The Commissioner of Irrigation has his office at Calgary, and he has his staff of engineers and office helpers about him. Applications for water for power, irrigation or other non-domestic purposes are sent in. The facts are examined in-

to by trained men. On their report, approved by the Commissioner, certain works are authorized and the applicant told to go ahead with construction. The works being reported as finished, another inspection takes place to make sure that the plans have been properly carried out, and, when everything is found to be right, the license to use the stream is issued to the applicant.

In such a business, of course, everything depends upon a thorough knowledge of the facts. It can easily be understood that the investigation of the flow of the streams of the great western country is a very big part of the work of the irrigation staff. And, as streamflow depends upon rainfall and other conditions of the elements and varies not only from month to month but from season to season of the wide cycle within which these phenomena seem to revolve, of course there are no end of problems to be investigated. The difficulties are not made less by the extremes of heat and cold which are known in the West. Pressing back into the hidden recesses of the wonderful workshop in which nature carries on her vast and leisurely operations, the officers of the irrigation service find that the forests growing on the slopes of the hills are the great sponge-like reservoirs which best regulate the streams with whose flow they have to deal. And here the irrigation officers and the forestry officers, as it were, meet and link up the great services to the country which they are so devotedly performing. It is easy to see why forestry and irrigation have been combined in one department—they are essentially one.

But, while all this direct work of conservation is going on in the field, that is not by any means all the work. There must be a central office and a directing head. That office is the one referred to at the opening of this article and the man in charge of the whole immense busi-

ness is Mr. R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry.

The work in the central office is multifarious in its nature and not less interesting than that in the field. Records must be kept, and, as these are largely of the nature of plans with first-hand notes by observers of actual conditions in the field, the work of filing is unusually heavy. The correspondence of the Branch is very voluminous. The working out of plans and the preparation of directions for all the parties that are constantly in motion over the half-continent dealt with is a big contract. For in this service there is anxious care that every dollar shall be made to tell in the permanent development of the country. Aside from all this routine there is most important work for the Branch to do with an eye to the future. For all authorities agree that the world is coming face to face with a wood famine. This manifests itself in a hundred ways—in the increase of timber prices in the almost feverish search for substitutes for wood in the various industries, in the use of kinds of wood hitherto completely disregarded, in the careful saving of wood materials hitherto mere waste in industrial operations. All this means problems of invention, of combination, of adaptation. And these, in turn, involve the need of knowledge. And knowledge it seems the government's special business to supply in this as in agricultural, mining, commercial and many other matters. The collection of facts as to the resources of the forest, the extent of use in many different lines, the possibilities involved in scientific experiments now being made in Canada and elsewhere and other similar matters command the attention of officers of the Branch. Only those who have considered the possibilities of the future in the use of wood can understand how varied, how interesting, how far-reaching are the investigations to be made. But anyone can see that there is

here a vast field in which the Branch can serve the people of Canada. And a good beginning has been made. Statistics of the utmost value have been collected and reports made and widely circulated. Investigation into the wood-using industries of Ontario is now being made, with a view to a report which will give authentic information as to present sources of supply and other matters which will be invaluable in the consideration of problems to arise within the early future. Good work has been done in the investigation of some of the more difficult problems of forest growth — climatic and soil influences, insect and other enemies, and so on.

In this connection, and certainly not the least of the Branch's activities is the work done in arousing public thought and informing the public mind on the subject of the forest as the storehouse of much valuable material and as the great balance wheel in the mechanism of nature. The newspapers are supplied with bulletin articles of timely interest. These are very extensively used throughout the Dominion and must have a tremendous effect in causing the public to understand their duty and their interest in this great problem of conservation of natural resources. The Branch also works in close co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association, a voluntary body which has grants from the Dominion and most of the Provinces and whose thousands of members are spread throughout the length and breadth of Canada. The assistance of the Branch has been invaluable in holding the great Forestry Conventions which have done so much to bring together the leading men of statesmanlike vision, whether in or out of politics, whose discussions on these occasions have done so much to make Canadian public opinion on this great subject what it is to-day.

The following is a statement of

the organization of the Forestry and Irrigation Branch:

Head Office.

R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry.

Irrigation—E. F. Drake. H. W. Cheney, G. B. Taylor.

Forestry—H. R. MacMillan, F. W. H. Jacombe, R. Patching, A. V. Gilbert, D. McCann, Mrs. C. Arcand.

Accounts—C. A. Hunt, J. D. MacMillan, Miss W. Roberts.

Statistics and Publications—Guy Boyce, V. B. Wallis, T. L. Kilmartin, Miss M. Kinsman, Miss M. Thomson, Miss M. A. McDonald.

Draughting—G. S. Procter, S. Witten.

Stenographers—Misses M. Robinson, G. E. Adams, H. E. Daws, J. McJanet, I. B. Blackburn, N. E. Stewart.

Messenger—R. K. Edey.

Outside Service.

Tree Planting—Norman M. Ross, in charge; S. S. Sadler, Assistant to Mr. Ross; Mr. Edwards and Miss Lauder, office assistants.

Permanent Tree Planting Inspectors—Jas. Kay, W. B. Guiton, J. N. B. McDonald, Wm. McDonald, G. Kennedy, Jas. Cowie.

Temporary Tree Planting Inspectors—A. P. Stevenson, John Caldwell, A. Mackintosh.

Forest Reserves—A. Knechtel, Inspector of Forest Reserves; Jas. R. Dickson, Asst. Inspector; P. Z. Caverhill, Asst. Inspector. Also 21 Forest Rangers.

Forest Investigations — T. W. Dwight.

Exploratory Surveys—Heads of Parties—Alberta, G. H. Edgecombe; Manitoba, W. J. Van Dusen; Alta. and Sask., E. G. McDougall; Alberta, D. R. Cameron; British Columbia, H. C. Wallin and H. C. Kinghorn; Hudson Bay District, F. W. Beard; Keewatin District, J. W. Curry.

These heads have assistants to the total number of 23 men.

Rangers employed on protection service outside Forest Reserves. Total number 126, as follows: Railway Belt, British Columbia, 43; Edmonton, 25; Athabasca, 13; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in Alberta, 9; Battleford, 4; Prince Albert, 20; Moose Lake, 1; Hudson Bay, 6; Eastern Manitoba, 5.

Irrigation and Hydrographic surveys, Calgary, Alta.—F. H. Peters, Commissioner of Irrigation and Chief Engineer; P. M. Sauder, Chief Hydrographer.

Office Staff—R. J. G. White, Chief Clerk; J. E. Bartley, Accountant; Jos. Cawthorne, Chief Draughtsman; R. H. Goodchild, Computer; Misses A. M. Leacy, E. F. Watmough and G. E. Corrigan, Stenographers and clerks.

Irrigation Surveys, field staff—R. J. Burley, Engineer in charge, Maple Creek District; P. J. Jennings, Inspecting Engineer; J. R. Milligan, F. T. Fletcher, V. A. Newhall, W. A. Fletcher, B. Russell, H. J. Duffield, inspecting engineers.

Hydrographic Surveys — Hydrographers—H. R. Carscallen, H. C. Ritchie, J. C. Keith, N. M. Sutherland, L. J. Gleeson, G. H. Whyte, M. H. French, A. W. P. Lowrie, D. D. Macleod, L. R. Brereton, J. E. Degnan, H. F. Thomas, H. Brown.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

The departments of history and of political and economic science in Queen's University have united in the very laudable work of publishing quarterly bulletins giving the results of research in these two fields of study. The following gentlemen have promised to co-operate in the work: James Douglas, L.L.D., of New York, author of "Quebec in the Seventeenth Century"; Prof. W. L. Grant, of Queen's; Mr. D. A. McArthur, of the Archives; Prof. J. L. Morison, of Queen's; Mr. M. J. Patton, of the Commission of Conservation; Prof. Adam Shortt, Civil Service Commissioner, author of many works on historical and economic subjects; Prof. O. D. Skelton, author of "Socialism, a Critical Analysis"; Prof. W. W. Swanson, of Queen's, author of "The National Bank System of the United States." These bulletins, which promise to be in themselves a liberal education, will be sent to library, society or individual desiring to receive them. Address: Prof. W. L. Grant, 9 Wellington St., Kingston, Ontario.

Kind Words

The editor of a leading Civil Service periodical in Great Britain writes:

"With regard to *The Civilian*: Believe me it is extremely readable and reflects the greatest credit upon those responsible for its production. I have on occasion resorted to scissors and paste (with a quote) for items which have proved of no small interest to your home colleagues."

THE CIVILIAN

Devoted to the interests of the Civil Service
of Canada.

Subscription \$1.00 a year;
Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising rates are graded according to position and space, and will be furnished upon application.

Subscriptions, MSS intended for publication, and all other communications should be addressed to

THE EDITORS,
THE CIVILIAN,
P. O. Box 484, Ottawa

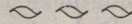
Communications on any subject of interest to the Civil Service are invited and will receive careful consideration.

Ottawa, Dec. 29, 1911

THE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service has heard with satisfaction of the appointment by the Government of a special commission of three to investigate the Service. First and above all, such action typifies the appreciation of the Government and of the people of the all-important part played by the Service in the conducting of the country's business. It is from lack of appreciation of this kind that the Service has chiefly suffered in the past. The Service remembers the good that came from the Courtney Commission of 1907, and has no fear whatever but that the brighter the light that is turned upon it the clearer will be displayed the great work it is doing and the general excellence of its men and methods. Imperfections and mismanagement may be discovered, but it will not be possible to lay them at the door of the Service, and we believe we will be able to say in cases where such may appear that had the

counsels of the Civil Service bodies been followed such mistakes would have been minimized in their effects. The Commission no doubt will seek to discover errors that may be laid upon the shoulders of the opposite political party, but it is satisfactory to notice that the chairman considers that the chief concern of their investigation is with the Service as a piece of working machinery. Until machinery of this kind is placed in the highest state of running efficiency imperfect results are invited. Herein at least the way would seem to be paved for that general reorganization and collocation of the work, until the which is completed the Service will not lose the slighted place it holds among the professions or present a field to which men of ability can offer their lives without looking back.



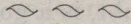
OTTAWA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The Citizen's League of Capital Ward has endorsed the candidature of Messrs. A. W. Ault and W. L. Reid, who are in the field for aldermanic honors this year. The president of this league is Auditor-General Fraser, while other prominent civil servants are actively connected with the executive work.

The question as to whether or not civil servants should take seats in the City Council has received much attention of late. Whatever be the view of the majority on this point, there can be no objection to their seeking to find suitable representatives to act in their stead in the work of municipal government. In this case a number of good civil servants are backing the candidature of two men from the business section of the city. Messrs. Ault and Reid are men who stand for the best ideals in civic affairs, and it is to the credit of the civil servants who are supporting them that they are ready to uphold the hands of men who are

not of their own guild, especially when Capital Ward could supply a score of civil servants worthy of seats at the council board.

The duties of citizenship in Ottawa are becoming more pressing every year. It is gratifying to note that the men who should direct public opinion are coming to a sense of their responsibilities.



VOTE FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the municipal elections in January, the electors of Ottawa will be asked to decide if the public library is to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Library Act, or remain as at present under the special Act secured when the library was established half a dozen years ago. The local newspapers have explained at length the effect of the proposed change from the special to the general act, and have unanimously endorsed it. Probably most of our readers are familiar with the general terms of the two acts, but it will do no harm to briefly recapitulate. The special Act, under which the public library is now administered, provides a board of eight aldermen and three citizens. The aldermen are selected, not because of any fitness for the government of a public library, but simply because they represent eight different wards. The citizens members as often as not have been ex-aldermen. But even this aldermanic board has no actual power to act. Being simply a committee of the city council, their recommendations must go before the council, where they may be thrown out without consideration.

The Provincial Act, on the other hand, provides a board of eight members, three appointed by the city council, three by the public school board and two by the separate school board, and the appointing bodies are forbidden to put their own members on the library board. Members of the city council, or of

the two school boards, cannot therefore be members of the library board. The result is that men are selected for that board who have special fitness for such a position. For instance, in Toronto the public library has had the benefit of the scholarship and ripe experience of such men as Sir Glenholmé Falconbridge and Judge Kelly, the latter having been a member of the board for a great many years, and having acquired the reputation of an authority on all questions of library administration. Continuity of service is also a most important factor in the efficiency of a public library board. Obviously a man who has given time to the study of library problems becomes more valuable with each year that he serves on the board. The Provincial Act makes provision for such continuity of service. Under the special Ottawa act it is practically impossible, as the aldermen are appointed annually, and many drop out at each election.

The special act provides a fixed annual appropriation for the maintenance of the library, ignoring the fact that like any other public institution it must grow as the city grows, and needs an increasing income as its activities expand. The Provincial Act provides a flexible income, increasing as the population and wealth of the city increases, and based on the taxable assessment. There are many minor differences between the two acts, but these are the vital factors. The proposal before the electors of Ottawa is simply to discard the principle of aldermanic control of an important educational institution, and substitute therefor government by a competent, independent board, under the provisions of the Provincial Libraries Act, the same act which controls all the other libraries in Ontario. *The Civilian* confidently appeals to all civil servants to vote at the municipal election in favour of bringing the Ottawa Public Library under the Provincial Act.

WORKING FOR HIM.

A valued subscriber—valued all the more highly because of his rarity—recently refused to pay his subscription after several numbers of *The Civilian* had been sent to him. "I took it on the promise that the paper would work for me," he said, "and it has not done so."

Some misguided friend of *The Civilian* may have made a promise which ingenuity could torture into the form which this dissatisfied one gave to it. If so, it was a case of false pretences, though kindly meant; and we confess that we would have taken a dollar from this civil servant without giving any return had he not thus sharply, and rightly, brought us to book.

There is a lesson in this for us all. The near-subscriber to whom we have referred cannot get anything out of *The Civilian* except as it brings direct and exclusive benefit to himself. He represents, does this near-subscriber, the Question of the Ages in one of its forms. There never was an attempt to raise the level of humanity or of any class of humanity but some individual at once put the question, "What is there in this for me?" And there is nothing in it for him—not a single thing; the light is not for the blind.

In the Civil Service of Canada there are people of this type—for too many of them. Their selfishness is such that they will accept without question and without gratitude the benefits that have been secured for them by the organization of thousands of better people than themselves and at the cost of incalculable labor on the part of those by whom the organization is led. And, even when those benefits are won and brought to them, they refuse to take part in the common effort but seek their selfish benefit in their own way. It is despite the deadly influence of such people that every step forward on the part of humanity has been gained.

To our near-subscriber we owned frankly that *The Civilian* had not worked for him.

And yet that was not the truth, but the very reverse of the truth. Such people more than any others need the help of *The Civilian* and of such influences as this journal represents, and for such people our best efforts are put forth. Our near-subscriber, no doubt, is a good fellow in his own way. He has that in him which will respond to an appeal, properly made, to forget his own special good and to try to benefit himself by working for the good of all.

Little by little, as the movement for Civil Service organization progresses, and as *The Civilian* learns better how to do its share of that work, this near-subscriber of ours will unconsciously change. His knowledge of the common affairs will grow; a desire to take some worthy part in those affairs will come to him, and the selfish advantage of unselfish work will light the way to labors of the very existence of which he now is not aware.

In this way *The Civilian* is working, as well as it knows how, for every man and woman in the service. And, when our work is well done, we shall have a Service that will demand of its newspaper organ, not that it shall work for any individual or any class, but that it shall devote itself to the uplift and benefit of all.



"Sufferer" writes a letter which we should much like to publish, dealing with our article in a recent issue, "To Check Abuses." But it is an inflexible rule of newspapers that the name of a correspondent must be known. Could not "Sufferer" put his letter into such a form that he could put his name to it, or at least make known his name as a guarantee to *The Civilian* that he is writing in good faith? Meantime, we thank "Sufferer" for his approval of the article to which he refers.

WARE THE LOAN SHARK!

An old-country C.S. Journal contains the following:

“At this season of the year most of us are bombarded with bills, circulars, begging letters, and the talolla podrida which bestrews the mat behind the front door. Amongst the mass of unasked for and undesired literature we invariably find ‘confidential’ communications from the money-lending tout, suggesting that, ‘in view of Christmas’, etc., perhaps a ‘little temporary accommodation’ etc. There are some who receive these epistles who, in a weak moment, fall into the snare, and then their difficulties commence. An instance is brought under our notice by ‘Paterfamilias’ who has just discovered the reason of his son’s unrest, and has made his Christmas happier by removing the cause of his despondency by liquidating his liability. This youth is a Junior Civil Servant, and, as we have said, in a moment of financial weakness, got himself in the clutches of a Shylock, with the usual results. Similar cases have frequently come under our notice.”

All of which would show that we of the Ottawa Service can point the way in some things even to the Civil Servants of Great Britain. With our Savings and Loan Association we have opened a door for everyone to escape from the dangers of the usurer and the money-tout. “Paterfamilias” in Ottawa would have taken out a share for his erring son in the Association and would thus not only relieved his distress but would have taught the youth to pull himself out of the mire by his own efforts.

PROMOTIONS.

The Facts in Some Recent Cases as Promised for the Present Issue of ‘The Civilian.’

In the last issue of *The Civilian* a promise was made to a correspondent signing himself “B. Grade” that

a statement of the facts would be made concerning some promotions which have recently taken place and which have caused a good deal of comment both in the service and outside.

Since that promise was made, the whole civil service, including all the acts of the Civil Service Commission and the Commission itself as well as the system it was appointed to carry out, has been thrown into the melting-pot of the new investigation which has been announced and the main facts concerning which are given elsewhere in this issue. Under the circumstances, to take up the facts of one or two cases would be very much like considering the pattern of wall-paper in one room of a house at a time when that house was about to undergo a complete overhauling.

But, of course, it will be something more than a year—possibly more than two years—before the report of the new commission will be ready, and after that it will take some time to pass the necessary laws and establish the new system whatever it is to be. Meantime, presumably, things will go on much as at present, and the question of how things are to go on for the next three years is of great importance to all and of vital importance to some.

The first thing *The Civilian* man learned when he tried to find out the facts of the case was that nobody was found who could state those facts or who would agree to the statement of them by anybody else. The only thing to be done in such a case is to state both sides.

On one side it was contended that each of the promotions referred to was right in itself, and that that being so, there was nothing more to be said.

On the other side it was represented that the civil service is not a number of dissociated individuals, but an organized body, and that to do a thing right in itself was not

enough,—in fact might be wrong, just as it would be wrong to choose a foreman for his efficiency regardless of whether the gang would work loyally under him or not.

One fact that all who were interviewed agreed upon was that promotions are a good thing, and we cannot have too many of them. Increases of salary are popular, and everybody would rather see somebody receive such an increase than have nobody receive it. In fact, there was a distinct hopefulness in many minds that the increases referred to might be pleaded as precedents for increases that were much desired and in many cases well deserved.

Another fact is that the usual opportunity for the discussion of the promotions referred to was denied, nobody being to blame. This is not the first case that has been made unusual by the unusual circumstance that a change of government intervened between the initiation and the completion of the transaction. The Order-in-Council making the promotions referred to was put through on the very last day of the late government's regime. Nobody was found who though there was anything wrong in that. But, on the other hand, everybody recognizes the fact that members of governments, being human like the rest of us, cannot give the most perfect attention to last-minute matters. These promotions therefore, may have been denied the consideration in council which, it is to be assumed, other promotions receive. Then, it happened that the salaries of many civil servants including those benefited by these promotions were voted en bloc in the House of Commons—a certain percentage under the late government and a certain percentage under the present government. This was a condition that arose out of the political situation and nobody is to be held accountable for it any more than for any other

unintended result of our governmental system. But one result of it was that no opportunity was offered for the discussion of the matter in the House of Commons. Had the subject been discussed explanations could have been made which, probably, would have caused members of the service generally to take an entirely different view of the matter from that which they now hold.

And finally, these promotions involve the elevation of one lady in the service to a higher rank than that held by any other lady up to this time. Those who justify this promotion on its own merits will not hear of any discussion of the matter in its relation to the service as a whole. On the other hand, those who consider the management of the civil service as a matter of general policy wholly refuse to admit that the question is to be discussed on the basis of the merits of one case, no matter what that case may be. And before the discussion has proceeded for two minutes, no matter who may be the party interviewed, all sorts of considerations are dragged in which cannot have anything to do with the case, no matter from which point of view it is considered. *The Civilian* prints in this issue two letters from women in the civil service. A dozen interviews could be given dealing with this same Eden-old question. If *The Civilian* allowed itself to be understood as undertaking to give the facts concerning that question after only two weeks of investigation, then it confesses default;—the task would be an impossible one.

And, after having given the final fact in this discussion *The Civilian* comes back to the first one stated above,—that this whole matter and all concerned in it, affected by it or having opinions concerning it, are very respectfully referred to the new civil service investigating commission.



A. E. REA & CO.,
OTTAWA, Ltd.



REA'S MARKET

900 lbs. Mixed Nuts, containing an equal amount of Walnuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, etc. Regular 25c a lb. Saturday.....	16c
375 Cases Fancy Navel Oranges, good large sizes, thin skinned and delicious, being of a rich luscious flavour, juicy and sweet. Reg. 50c a doz. Sat.	31c
2,000 lbs. Rea's Coffee, said to be worth 60c a lb.....	29c
500 lbs. Finest Shelled Walnuts. Reg. 50c a lb. Saturday.....	39c
500 bots. Flavoring Extracts--Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Strawberry, Raspberry, Almond, and Pineapple. Regular 10c each. Saturday 4 for.....	25c
Finest Quality Icing Sugar. Regular 10c a lb. Saturday 3 lbs. for.....	25c

MEATS AND LARD.

Rea's Breakfast Bacon, 2 to 4 lb. strips, per lb.....	17c
Rea's Cambridge Sausages, per lb.....	13c
Windsor Bacon, 2 to 4 lb. strips, per lb.....	20c
2 lbs. Pure Lard.....	31c
20 lbs. Pure Lard.....	\$2.57

NEW CROP DRIED FRUITS.

3 lbs. Cleansed Currants.....	25c
Fresh Mixed Peel--Lemon, Orange, and Citron, per lb.....	17c
3 lbs. Golden Dates.....	25c
3 lbs. Best Cooking Figs.....	23c
3 lbs. Valencia Raisins.....	25c

SPECIALS IN FLOUR, SPICES, AND ICINGS.

12 lbs. Rea's Pastay Flour. Regular 50c. Saturday.....	43c
½-lb. Pure Cream Tartar.....	15c
Featherstrip Coconut. Regular 25c a lb. Saturday.....	19c
½-lb. Pure Pastry Spice.....	15c
Cleveland's Baking Powder. Regular 10c a tin. Saturday 3 tins.....	25c
10 Packages Vanilla, Maple. or Pink Icing, 3 for.....	25c

REFRESHING BEVERAGES.

Montsenat Lime Fruit Juice. Regular 70c a bot. Saturday.....	64c
Sutton's Lime Fruit Juice, per bottle.....	25c
Lemonade or Orangeade, per bottle.....	10c
Walker's Unfermented Grape Juice, per bottle.....	10c

JAMS AND JELLIES.

7-lb. Pail Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, or Plum Jam.....	65c
25c Bottle Raspberry, Red Currant, or Gooseberry Jam.....	20c
Lipton's Pistachio Jelly. Regular 10c. Saturday 6 for.....	19c
2 Packages Jello Ice Cream Powder.....	25c
Quart Sealer Lily Marmalade.....	35c

CLEANSING SUPPLIES.

Wyandotte Cleanser. Regular 10c a package. Saturday 3 packages.....	25c
3 Bottles Ammonia.....	25c
10 Bars Fels Naptha.....	50c
½-lb. Parisian Blue.....	8c
5 Bamboo Brooms.....	39c

A. E. REA & CO., Ottawa, Limited

Business
Man's
Lunch,
Full course
SPECIAL
50c.

Murphy - Gamble Limited

Hair
Dressing and
Manicuring
Parlors on
Balcony.

6 2 0 1

Our Phone Number

A Word of Thanks

AND

A New Year Wish.

It is but seemly, in the face of the wonderfully generous patronage accorded us during our second Christmas Season in our new Store, that we should express our appreciation of such striking evidence of good will and to thank all and singular who have co-operated in and contributed to the success of a record-breaking business.

We also tender our sincere wish that all will have a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

Secret Blend
Orchid Tea.
The flower
—of—
Hospitality

Murphy-Gamble Limited

The Orchid
Brand
Provision Label
indicates a
well-laid
New Year Table

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

At the Sign of the Wooden Leg

By "Silas Wegg."

A Pessimist Cut Loose.

This is Inquest Week, the time of the year set apart for a post mortem counting of the cost. Our heads are as full of summaries as the garbage pails are full of turkey bones and unappreciated presents. This period has other characteristic features. Tommy has sucked the paint off his wooden horse and begun to distrust the Greeks who bring gifts. The day of peace and good will is past; the municipal campaign is in full swing. But, above all, it is Inquest Week. Each one of us is a coroner sitting on a defunct pocket-book and the twelve months of 1911 constitute the jury. The age-long hostile deities—Assets and Liabilities—the powers of light and of darkness, are brought face to face. The Book-keeper is the High Priest who enters once a year, on December 31st, into the Holy of Holies of the security vault. It is well to have a few words with ourselves just now.

Three questions occur to one at this time, according respectively as one looks at the past, the present or the future. These questions are:—

- (1) What have I accomplished?
- (2) Where do I stand?
- (3) Where do I come in?

What have I accomplished? I speak not of the "I" that is Silas Wegg, but the "I" that is "You," that is "We." I have been very busy at my factory I find. Yes, I have a factory. What do I make there? I make excuses. Certain of my friends are in the paving business. They have contracts for pro-

viding roadways for a certain municipality noted for its vigorous immigration propaganda. Well, my factory is just over the way from their's. The Good Intentions Co., Unlimited, they call their corporation. My concern is the Excuse Making Co., with a paid up capital of thirty cents and a plant equal to any possible expansion of business. I make excuses of all kinds to harmonize with all complexions, to accommodate any style of conscience. There are excuses for going out and excuses for staying at home, excuses for taking tonics and excuses for not taking advice, excuses for reading *The Civilian* and excuses for not paying my subscription fees.

I have both hand-made and machine made excuses. The former are elaborately designed with a sort of veneer likeness to truth about them. Machine made excuses are for use on the spur of the moment. They can be carried in the vest pocket. "I have to see a man about a dog" is the most popular of these and quite typical of the whole output of stock-pattern excuses.

On examination of my books I find that I have made, on an average, 12.7 excuses every week day of the passing year. Sunday excuses, or what are called such, such as the Sunday morning headache, are not tabulated, as they are not excuses but devices. There are about seventeen groups of excuses looked at from the ethical, economic, social and other angles. I will not bother, in this article, to discuss them, for I must hasten to the second question

which confronts one at the end of the year.

Where do I stand? The answer to this question is, I don't. People engaged in the excuse-making business are neither like the wicked who stand in slippery places, nor like the righteous whose feet are on a rock. They are drifters, or shifters rather, aviators in uncontrollable hot-air ships. Yes, I am up in the air. That is where I stand, if I may change the answer I gave at first. I have no convictions, no opinions even, just apologies. I am not sure that day and night succeed each other. I can only say that I fell asleep over my book and left the gas burning. I hate geography, and of all questions I hate most the question, "Where and what is myself?" You, perhaps, may be able to locate me. I am able to locate all my neighbours. I know their habits as well as I know their houses. But do not put me to the torture of finding my own mind on any one question or issue.

Once a year, and sometimes oftener than that, I am called upon to cast a vote. Do I know where I stand when I go into the polling booth? I suppose most of you think you know where you stand then, but it is ten to one that you ask Tom, Dick and Harry how he is going to vote, or read the opinion of the Morning Screech-Owl, or of the Evening Stuffed Owl, before you make up your minds,—excuse me,—before you shake up the straw of your prejudices. ("Prejudices" is not the word I need, but it is the only good-sounding word at hand to wind up that last sentence of mine with.) Still I should take a stand, even if I don't maintain it, on election day and vote with my conscience as well as with the lead-pencil kept on a string for all and sundry to use. But, why prolong the agony? I have a horror of becoming a stand-patter, which is a good stock-pattern excuse, by the way,

and for which my factory has a great call.

Question No. three.—I am getting sleepy,—Where do I come in? I am now facing the future. I have told you what I have done in the past and where I stand at the present. To the Sphinx of Tomorrow I put this riddle, Where do I come in?

Excuse-making,—I say it in all frankness,—is an industry that utilizes the by-products of selfishness. We often say that we make excuses to save other people's feelings, which in itself is an excuse. We make them, however, to save our hides. And so, with regard to this third question of coming in, we often declare that we ask it to save our self-respect. Self-respect! A queer name that for the coin of the realm! I am after a certain job. No, I am not a grafter,—that is a fellow who is after a job for the sake of jobbery. I am an injured citizen who takes this means of asserting the claims of my unimpeachable integrity. Where do I come in? You make up your slate and ignore Me? Fellow-citizens, you do me a grave injustice. By the sacred honor of my female ancestors whose darling you have defamed, by the firelight of my household which you would quench forever, by all the names that are dear to you as voters and members of the Debating Club, I conjure you to answer me this question,—where do I come in?

There was a question asked some centuries ago, which was, "What shall this man do?" The question was a shaft sent at the target of duty. This new question which I am putting to myself today, "Where do I come in?" is the question of the hour and it is no arrow from a true man's bow. It is a bomb which we let off in the tumult of anarchy, a demand for the recognition of the lower Ego. From its explosion come real-estate booms, gold-mining booms and all other kinds of booms without end. The explosions

occur even in most secluded quarters. You cannot ask a civil servant for twenty-five cents,—which is a very secluded quarter,—to meet the annual expenses of his own organization but the question of his coming in is hurled at you.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I hear that you are making a fortune out of *The Civilian*. Where do I come

in? You can always tell where a man with a wooden leg stands, especially if he has a nail in the end of it. What I want to know is where a man with a wooden leg comes in?

P.S.—I have read this article to Mrs. Wegg and she says that a man like me should come in at the back door, and should close it after him too.

New Civil Service Investigation.

Another and most complete governmental investigation of the civil service is to be made. The Commissioners are Hon. A. B. Morine, K.C., Toronto; Mr. R. S. Lake, ex-M.P., for Qu'Appelle, Sask., and Mr. G. N. Ducharme, of Montreal. The Order-in-Council appointing the commission is thus summarized by the Mail and Empire, of Toronto:

"The commission is thereby appointed to enquire into all matters connected with the administration of the various departments of the Government, and the conduct of the public business, and especially the following matters.

"1. The methods employed in the conduct of the public business.

"2. The control of appropriations and expenditure.

"3. The construction and maintenance of public works and the carrying on of dredging operations.

"4. The administration methods and operations of the chief spending departments.

"5. The administration and alienation of the public domain.

"6. The discipline and efficiency of the departmental staffs.

"7. The duplication of the same or similar work in two or more departments.

"8. Any other matters embraced in the scope of the Order-in-Council, 1907, or mentioned in the report of the commission thereby appointed.

"That such enquiry should extend

or relate to such period or preceding the date of the commissioner's report as in the opinion of the commissioner should be the subject of investigation."

The personnel of the commission seems to be all that could be desired. Hon. Mr. Morine, who is to be chairman, has had experience of government as member and head of an administration in Newfoundland. He is a native of Nova Scotia and has resided nearly all his life in Canada. From his youth he has been active in public affairs. He has been a successful lawyer in Toronto for some years and is in a position to leave his business in the hands of associates and give himself to the public work to which he has been called. Mr. Lake, before coming to Canada was a member of the British diplomatic service, holding positions which have given him experience which will be of value to him in advising the government as to the best organization of the civil service. As a member of Parliament Mr. Lake commanded the complete respect of both friends and opponents. His speeches were constructive in tendency and marked by fairness and a willingness to allow for inevitable differences of opinion. Mr. Ducharme is a well-known business man, head of Fidelity, Limited, one of the prominent financial institutions of Montreal. He was for eight years

president of the Banque Provinciale du Canada.

Hon. Mr. Morine, in an interview, stated that the investigation would be thorough. In the course of a discussion of the situation he said: "I shall take up my duties with determination to investigate beyond effects to causes. I have no desire to be merely a scandalmonger or a muck-raker. The purpose of such a commission as that which has been named should be not just to disclose waste or irregularity in any department, but to discover the methods of administration or office management in that department which made such waste or irregularity possible, and to recommend methods by which it will be rendered impossible in the future."

Something having been said to indicate that the report of this commission was expected in the course of a year, Hon. Mr. Morine gave it as his opinion that a thorough investigation would occupy a much longer time, and added, "The enquiry must be thorough, otherwise I should not want to have anything to do with it."

The commission is expected to begin work as soon as it can be organized. It will probably sit first in Ottawa. There is no limit to its power of investigation into the civil service, and its recommendations are likely to be made the basis of legislation the discussion of which in Parliament will still further focus public attention and crystallize public opinion on questions relating to the service. This legislation when passed, will provide, no doubt, for the extension of the system of commission control to a large part of the outside service besides effecting rearrangements of the work in many branches. Judging by the comments made in the daily newspapers upon the appointment of the commission, there is a widespread opinion that the time has come for the Canadian people to take a serious interest in the civil service.

The first meeting of the commission is in progress as *The Civilian* goes to press. It is expected that the organization will be completed at once and that the investigation will proceed without delay.

WHAT ONE EDITOR SAYS.

In the course of an article on the Civil Service, the *Windsor Record* of recent date says:

"The Civil Service could be made a profession, where promotion would come on a basis of merit under competitive examinations. This is the condition that ought to prevail." As to superannuation the *Record* says: "Large corporations have seen the wisdom of providing pension funds. Running the government is simply running the business of the country. Any government should strive, as do corporations, to secure the best available service, but the sad truth remains that industrial firms are stealing the 'brains' of the country and the Civil Service is not getting to-day as good a class of new material as it should, for the reason that there is not sufficient guarantee of reward for faithful and efficient service and also because of the prospect of a precarious future with no adequate superannuation allowance."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Civilian begs to acknowledge with thanks and appreciation the receipt of the following departmental reports and works:—

From the Dept. of Agriculture—
Publications of the International Agricultural Institute and report of the Conservation Commission.

From the Dept. of the Interior—
Map of the minerals of the Dominion, and sectional maps of the province of Ontario.

From the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—
Eleventh Annual Report.

The C. S. Commission Criticized—Its Reply.

An Aftermath of the Incident re the Private Secretaries, and a Good Example of Popular Ignorance of Civil Service Conditions.

Colliers of recent date contained the following:

A Grand-Stand Play.

“Professor Shortt is head of the Civil Service Commission, a body which does as much reforming as the party in power is willing to stand for. Wherefore it follows that the professor has not even had a chance to burn his own zeal as a calcium light on his good intentions. Look now what happens to ingrowing virtue. For many years it has been the custom at Ottawa and in the Provincial capitals for the Cabinet Ministers of a defeated Government to provide their private secretaries with permanent places in the departments. Nobody objected and both sides did it. So when the Laurier Government proposed to do the same thing Professor Shortt reached for it as his first real chance to perform a distinguished public service and draw attention to Professor Shortt with two t’s. Professor Shortt therefore stood on the letter of the law. The private secretaries must pass the regular examination. Tears, threats, entreaties, were all in vain. The man who had talked himself into a good job with the Laurier Government could not be talked out of his bid for glory by benefactors so soon to perish. The private secretaries are brainy men—nearly all of the conduct correspondence in two or three languages, and they are in the confidence of their Ministers on high matters of state. They know as much about government practically as Professor Shortt thinks he knows theoretically. It seems absurd to put them on the same footing as a boy just out of high school applying for a job as mail clerk. But as civil service examinations are the word, we suggest

that the Civil Service Commissioner pass an examination himself. That the man at the top should never have properly qualified is a grave oversight. Until he does this he may be suspected of believing that to the victors belong all the spoils, including what might have gone to the private secretaries.”

A week later the following appeared in Colliers:

The Commissioner Gives His Side.

“Civil Service Commissioner Shortt will have a hard time of it for the next few months. As many times as there are new members of Parliament, multiplied say by ten, he will be asked to go behind the law and do favors. His only safety is in standing on the letter of the Civil Service Act, which is his charter of instructions. The affair of the Minister’s Private Secretaries, to which we adverted with some heat in our issue of October 28, loses most of its sting when Commissioner Shortt explains, as he does in a letter to this paper. He says:

“The late Government made no attempt to provide their private secretaries with permanent places in the departments. The law expressly provides that private secretaries, after one year’s employment, may become members of the permanent service and are then treated exactly as other members of the service, and graded and promoted on the same terms as the others. Only one private secretary was left out in the cold as the result of the change in government, and that was because he had not served his year’s probation. No request was made for his permanent appointment. The private secretaries are, as a matter of fact, in various grades of the service, from B of the Second Division to A of

the First Division. There was no proposal to deal with the private secretaries as a class. Only four cases were under consideration, and no two of them on the same ground. I never even suggested that any of them should pass an examination. Indeed, one of my offenses in the eyes of certain people here is that I have so little confidence in written examinations as a test of ability to perform special services requiring experience.' "

WINNIPEG LETTER CARRIERS' WANTS

At an adjourned meeting of postal employees held in Winnipeg recently—W. H. Hoop presiding—it was stated that the accumulation of mail matter at the post office was becoming serious, and that employees were beginning to feel that unless immediate assistance was forthcoming the congestion usual in the month of December each year would occur again. The staff of sorters was behind in its work and letters were delayed daily owing to the staff being shorthanded. The cost of living was also discussed.

The select committee presented its report, which it has also presented to Hon. Robt. Rogers, minister of the interior, which, it was stated he had promised to take up personally at Ottawa. The suggestions this contained were as follows:

What is Wanted.

1. That the full provisional allowance of \$15 per month be paid on all salaries west of the Great Lakes.
2. That the government revert to the yearly system of salaries for letter carriers, starting with a minimum salary of \$800, with a yearly increase of \$100 until \$1,200 is reached, with the addition of the provisional allowance named.
3. While we know that the elimination of Sunday work in the post

office is impossible, we still think that we are entitled to one day's rest in seven, and would therefore ask that the Lord's Day Act be enforced. Further, we would also ask that all employees be relieved from duty every alternate Sunday at least and that four hours constitute a full day's work on Sunday.

4. That the department furnish employees with a book of instructions, containing conditions of employment, details of labor, holidays and other details.

5. That all salaries be paid on the 15th of each month in cash.

6. That eight hours constitute a day's work between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., and that all overtime be paid at double rate, and that 7 hours constitute a day's work between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

7. That porters be supplied with uniform.

8. That temporary employees be given employment according to seniority.

9. That the government be asked to substitute a pension scheme along the lines of that of the Northwest Mounted Police, to replace the present retirement fund.

10. That the department supply the letter carriers with felt boots for the winter.

11. That clerks shall start at a minimum salary of \$800 a year.

12. That a weight of not more than 40 pounds shall constitute a letter carrier's load.

13. That postmasters and assistant postmasters in city offices be filled from the ranks of those only who have served at least ten years in a city post office and that preference be given to local men entitled and qualified for such position.

14. That there be an immediate investigation of the local administration.

The committee which presented the above to Hon. Robt. Rogers included: Messrs. Gow, Hoop, Burrows, Green and Hutchinson.

Correspondence.

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

Word From the Women.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I see that quite a discussion is on—"animated" is no name for it—concerning the woman in the service, and that even *The Civilian*, whose all-round common-sense and informedness is what I have always admired most in it, is pulling a long face and gravely opining that the situation is one which at any rate must be "looked into."

Aren't you just a little bit late, gentlemen of the service and of *The Civilian*? Isn't this rather more than a local and particular "situation"? Isn't it slightly eighteenth-century now to question the right of woman to work and be paid for her work? Isn't the Civil Service amenable to the same time-spirit as all other occupations? I think you will find so.

Of course there is work in the service which women cannot do. We may even grant that in the face of public sentiment women should not be appointed to "executive" positions. But that does not mean that women should not hold highly-important positions and be paid accordingly. Let me be personal.

Some time ago I succeeded to the duties of a man-clerk who was appointed at say \$1,600. He was inefficient, and he was promoted to get rid of him. The work was handed over to me and in a year I have brought it to a condition which everyone who is dependant on it says is satisfactory. I am paid \$800. Yet when I applied for promotion the other day I was received—well, coldly. But, as I asked my chief, can you explain to me why I should receive \$800 for doing efficiently what Mr.—received \$1,600 for doing inefficiently? I am longing for

an answer. My chief didn't vouchsafe one.

The fact is there is no such thing as the woman question. It is all a question of the particular instance. In other words women have won their right to be regarded as workmen first and women afterwards. You men think you can keep women down in the service simply because they are women. Well, you can't. You can keep them down only in one way—by doing better work for the same money. I know how this sort of talk will make you squirm. You are married and have families forsooth! Well, if that kind of appeal is anything else than a request for the alms of charity I desire to be enlightened. Personally I think the man who brings children into the world without the means of providing for them should be regarded as an irresponsible. He is so regarded everywhere but in the service. I know a woman who is paid \$3,000 by one of the largest corporations in this country for conducting a publicity branch. Do any of you men think you could get her job on the grounds that she is a woman and you are men? I will send you her address if you would like to try.

I am a woman in the service. I work hard and, I think, well. I have won my present responsible but ill-paid job by sheer inability on the part of my chief to deny the fact that the job was better in my hands than elsewhere. I might if I wished do some whining as to persons dependent on me,—and dependent through no fault of mine—but I never have and I never will. I intend to contend with all my power for equal treatment. I will accept defeat (in silence) from a man only on grounds that he is a better workman. Will anyone point out to me wherein I am wrong or wherein my aim involves a danger to the state?

Yours truly,

MERE WOMAN.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

In your editorial of December 1st you touch lightly,—very lightly,—on the subject of Franchise for Women, but not so lightly as to have left out one of the questions most frequently met with during these days of agitation, by intelligent women, for a proper status in the world which the Creator has bestowed equally, and not on man alone. Man may have had the advantage of first possession, but if had been “sufficient unto himself”, why woman? This, however, is a subject older than the present franchise question, and before you have had time to reach the Town Pump, or even if you have already reached that ancient ornament, I should like to discuss with you those questions which you yourself did not care to answer: if from lack of interest in the subject, my remarks may serve to enlighten you, or if from the fact that you hold a biased opinion, they may help to convince you.

“Will a woman lose her womanliness by entering into competition with man in professional, commercial or political life? How will a woman after passing through such experiences compare in temperament and sympathy with the gentle, sweet and self-sacrificing mothers of past generations?”

Does a man, or say a father, with all his commercial and professional knowledge really impart any great amount of it to his children? Would there not be more straight dealing in business if children learned it from their mothers as part and parcel of a pure and upright life, and not receive only her “sweet and self-sacrificing” training until they grow up, and then plunge into business life with no idea that it is anything but just “business” and not to be infused with their “sweet and self-sacrificing” upbringing? Experience, as it ever has been, is the best teacher (for teachers), and as it is not a life of sweet childhood

that children are trained for, but life in the world of men and women, should not worldly matters then be taught in conjunction with the Golden Rule by experienced mothers?

And then again, a girl who has worked in an office, etc., realizes, only through experience, the importance of having dinner ready on time, the need of rest and quiet or diversion after the heavy day’s work, and—the value of the hard-earned money. She knows the importance of keeping accounts and the meaning of the word “economy”. She also knows where the greatest temptations in business lie and she is prepared to warn her children of these shoals and teach them the better ways to do business. Can a woman with only a girls’ school training and afternoon-tea conversational abilities and a knowledge of dish-washing and sewing know all these things? Will her boy, or girl, require no more than something to eat and wear?

“The sweet and self-sacrificing mothers of past generations!” I positively refuse to believe that the mothers of the past generations were any more sweet or self-sacrificing than the mothers of the present generation, or than the mothers of the future generations will be. But supposing they were! What seers the authors of those days were to describe the wicked people of today—the selfish, unappreciative husbands, the harsh, strict mothers, the multiplicity of crime among every class, the deserted wives and deserted husbands, the neglected children whose mothers were not out voting (nor agitating for it either); and then the family quarrels which were not over politics. Surely these were not authors’ visions, not pictures from the very lives of the past generations! For then the women did not go into business, nor broaden their intellects, but were just “gentle, sweet and self-sacrificing.” These beautiful attributes must necessarily have

been highly appreciated by their husbands and children, even though they worked so hard and long at heavy household tasks, and their drudgery was never lightened with their bright plans and schemes for the betterment of the world into which they must soon send their children, with dread. Once they passed beyond the home sphere those children remembered with loving thoughts her gentleness and sweetness, but where was her practical teaching about the things which would from that time on confront them? Why, who ever thought of mother teaching about such things — they must be learned through experience, and how often the experience proved too much for the unwarned youth. And—how often mother wished she had been able to warn him, but how could she?

With regard to the women ousting the men from office, I understand that it is intellect and the application of it that is being paid for, and not sex. Why have the old-time workhouses been practically abolished? Because women are earning, and, because they have proven themselves competent in every way, are earning decent living wages.

BUSINESS GIRL.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.

Immigrants and "Vagrant."

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Being in the habit of carefully reading all the varied and interesting subjects presented in your valuable publication, and, as a rule, obtaining therefrom much that is instructive and helpful, you will perhaps pardon a few remarks upon the article in your last issue contributed by "Vagrant" on his wanderings in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa. In the course of his interesting article he takes the trouble to once again dish up the old tale of an English immigrant lad and his apparent use-

lessness on a Canadian farm. Now, Sir, while not in any way being thin-skinned or sensitive, I still cannot and do not see the use of this constant "knocking" of English immigrant lads, whose lives, ere reaching this land of golden promise, must inevitably have been hopelessly sad and dreary in the slums from which they undoubtedly have been rescued, and who for the first year or two in a strange country, must pass through times of the utmost loneliness and heartbreaking solitude before they find their bearings. If the milk of human kindness flowed a little more freely in the numerous cases one reads agout and is told about, I am sure many a heavy heart would be lightened and many a bitter tear would remain unshed. I plead earnestly for even an excess of kindly forbearance in such cases.

Some eight years ago, I was in westerrrr Ontario and had occasion to stay at a farm house some nine miles from a thriving town, which the farmer visited twice a week to

Bonds & Investments

G. W. FARRELL & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

BOND BROKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS

Correspondence Invited.

45 St. Francois Xavier St.
MONTREAL

"MADE IN OTTAWA"
STOVES & RANGES

Sold Direct from "Factory to You"

On the Convenient Lease System

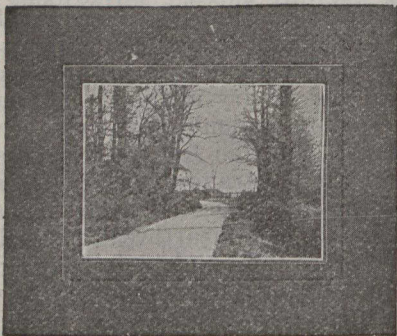
OR AT CLOSE CASH PRICE

Better values in either case are not obtained, while the practise of giving a preference to "OTTAWA MADE", (quality being equal) is commendable and also profitable in case of accident or wear.

Please See Our Lines Before Buying

The National Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
363 Bank St.

Amateur Photographers!



TRY US FOR

Camera Supplies

AND

Finishing

Only Experts Employed.

Photography Limited

Jarvis Studio ✓ *281 Bank Street*
Pittaway Studio ✓ *58 Sparks Street*

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

dispose of his produce. During the first night, my sleep was disturbed by hearing distressing sobs. On enquiry, in the morning I found that these had been wrung from a poor English immigrant lad, who, it appeared, had suffered from an ulcerated tooth for over three weeks and no effort had been made by any one to alleviate his pain. Up at four a.m. to work and seldom in bed before eleven p.m., and toothache all the time, and the farmer going into town twice a week with his cartload of vegetables. Did he pity the lad and take him in with him to get him relief from his sufferings? No! Luckily my friend and I had some toothache remedies with us, and were able to afford temporary relief and to see that his case was properly attended to, ere we left. Are there many such cases? I know not.

Writers to our papers, pointing out all the bad cases of English immigrants, must surely be lacking in that greatest of all virtues—charity—I have not mentioned, you notice, the nationality of that inhuman farmer, but he was not an Englishman. We have, in these busy days, too much to occupy our time with, and have surely outgrown the stage at which pleasant reading is furnished by running down one class of immigrants. Let us remember, at the same time, that these lads “who were not worth the food they ate,” come from a land, where pure drinking water is provided for all; where smallpox hospitals are not needed, smallpox being wiped out through proper municipal measures; where public playgrounds for the people are the rule and not the exception; where typhoid fever is practically unknown, owing to the scientific methods of sewage disposal; and so on. I mention these random cases not in any spirit of boastfulness, but, rather in the hope that the present fashion of dragging in the Englishman’s worst qualities on all occasions may be allowed to drop into the obscurity where it properly be-

longs, and in the hope, that when severely tempted to “rub it in” on us, the restraining influence, of a remembrance of some of the benefits given to the world by English people, may be yielded to. And in conclusion let us each one, at all times, remember that it takes “All kinds of people to make a world.”

Yours faithfully,

RICHD. S. RABY.

Dept. of Rys. and Canals.

Nov. 20th.

[We are glad that Mr. Raby, like a true Englishman speaks out his mind. But we think most of the readers of “Vagrant’s” interesting gossip will be surprised to learn that they had been taking part in any undue criticism of immigrant boys, and especially of English immigrant boys. We confess that it had not so struck us “Vagrant,” as his letter indicates, is a man of the utmost kindness and good humor, and a sossopolite withal. But, in case there may have been those who took from his letter what Mr. Raby has taken from it, we give Mr. Raby’s letter and earnestly commend all he says to the favorable attention of *Civilian* readers.—Ed. *Civilian*.

A Vote, And the Man Who Should Not Use it.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

First what is a vote? A vote in law is a written legal expression of approval or disapproval of some question submitted to the people. Or, a vote is a legal expression in favor of the election of a candidate to represent the people. In a democratically governed country such as Canada the Candidate in whose favor the greatest number of votes is cast is declared elected.

If the elector discharges his whole duty in accordance with the demands upon him by his country as a citizen, he will thoroughly weigh every question brought before him in the most impartial manner irre-

spective of party inclinations. The worthy voter will cherish the privilege of voting after due consideration. And with the voter, the central thought is: can I vote in such a way that my approval or disapproval will be of the greatest good to the country irrespective of my personal likes or dislikes or my benefits or losses. I ask, can a citizen take any other view as a voter while discharging his whole duty? If this be true—and I am sure it is—can a government employee be expected to cast a vote that will always be the greatest possible benefit to the country? My conclusion is that government employees should be disfranchised. Because every voter will allow selfish inclinations to influence him while marking his ballot. Also a government employee when disfranchised will take no part in elections, which surely would be beneficial and a credit to Canada.

VOTER.

St. Catharines.

COST OF LIVING.

Items on the Time-worn but Ever Timely Subject.

Not high charges by the farmers but excessive profits for the middlemen—such was the explanation of high prices for vegetables made by Mr. Thomas Dilworth, president of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association at the annual meeting in Toronto on the 15th November, Mr. Dilworth said:

"The solution of this difficulty is in the coming together of the consumer and the producer; and the new candidates for Mayor of Toronto might well note the action taken by some mayors in the United States in breaking up potato combines, by buying for the consumer at cost and retailing again at only a reasonable charge for transportation and delivery."

Dr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, advised the beekeepers at their convention in Toronto, to organize for the purpose of increasing production and also of getting into direct touch with the consumers cutting out the middleman.

Comments of the European newspapers indicate that the rise of prices of commodities is at the bottom of the social unrest, especially in Austria and Germany.

A special correspondent in Britain of the Toronto Star describes the situation in that country in relation to wages as very grave. The railway men feel that they were "jockeyed" in the recent settlement and are preparing to declare another strike when the railways are busiest, just before Christmas. Even the post office employees have got into such a condition of exasperation at delays in dealing with their petitions for improvement of conditions that they are seriously considering the advisability of calling a strike.

Not only are many cities in the United States taking up the question of supplying citizens with farm products and so supplanting the dealers in these products but even state governments are taking a hand in the work. In Wisconsin—Senator La Follette's state—there is a board of Public Affairs which is empowered, not merely to investigate the cost of living but also to "provide for more economic distribution of products and commodities." The board is having the whole subject investigated by a specialist with a view to taking speedy and practical action.

The co-operative housemaid plan, that has been worked out successfully in Europe, is to be tried in Kansas City in an apartment house of sixteen suites of rooms that is being built at Eleventh street and the Paseo. All the unpleasant work of housekeeping, the dishwashing, sweeping, scrubbing, and house-

cleaning for the sixteen families who will live there will be done by several maids, each of whom will attend to the wants of several families. The cooking will be done by the housewife, but after the meal is eaten the maid will come in and do the cleaning up and set everything in order for the next meal, thus relieving the housewife of much of the drudgery of housekeeping.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., a number of women have formed a co-operative marketing club. Each woman leaves her order and money on Friday evening with the organizer of the club who attends the market at the most favorable times to hunt for bargains for all. Not only are lower prices secured, but better measure and quality nearer to the dealer's representations.

The saving effected by this club is thus reported:

	Retail grocers' price.	Market Club price.
Lettuce a head	10c	2½c
Radishes, a bunch	5c-6c	1c
Squashes	15c	4½c
Celery, a bunch	10c	5c
Best eggs, a dozen...	40c-42c	26c
Best butter	40c	29c
Potatoes, a bushel.....	\$2.40	\$1.25
Apples, a bushel	\$1.25	50c
Tomatoes, a quart	10c	2c
Cauliflower, each	10c-15c	3½c

Some difficulty has been found in having the wholesalers deliver the purchases, on the ground that they do not wish to antagonize the retailers, but several are said to have written to the club expressing their

willingness to run this risk, and their desire to serve it.

"The fruit-growing industry of Ontario has reached the parting of the ways," says the *Weekly Sun* of Toronto in opening its report of the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in Toronto in the middle of the present month. The question is whether the owners of orchards shall unite in co-operative associations to buy supplies and market their crop or whether corporations shall get control of the orchards and so effect the savings and bring about the efficiency of cultivation and marketing necessary for the modernization of the business. Either course ought to mean more fruit and better fruit for the people at large, and lower prices too. It does not matter so much to the salaried man which course the fruit-growing business takes; the main point is that it should go ahead.

An English writer calls attention to the fact that, though a great part of the land of England is especially suitable to dairying in association with poultry raising, yet there is no form of necessary food in which there is such shortage in the market as in dairy and poultry products. To divide the land into small holdings, he says, is not enough. There must be extensive education of the farmers, easy means of improving strains of both animals and grains, and better methods of marketing.

The Fort Worth, Texas, *Record* says that one reason for the present high scale of prices lies in the consumer's demand that his groceries

If you want the **DOW'S** Ales, Porter and
 best, drink . . . **DOW'S** Crown Stout
 The Standard of Excellence in Canada
 for over 100 years.

Please Patronize Our Advertisers.

be ordered by telephone in small quantities from day to day, and promptly delivered at his door done up daintily in small packages. In this connection may be mentioned the "Shank plan" of lowering prices. Mayor Samuel L. Shank, of Indianapolis, has created a great deal of talk by importing farm produce into his city to be sold to consumers at bare cost and expenses. He sold potatoes at 75 cents a bushel when the people had been paying \$2 a bushel. Fruits and other articles were treated in the same way. Mayor Shank declares that he is opposing not the middleman but the combine that keeps producer and consumer apart and makes undue profits out of the operation. The Denver Republican says that the Shank plan can reduce prices only by virtually re-establishing the old market and cutting out the whole system of middlemen in the goods handled. It means "forcing the consumer to come to the market and carry his purchases away."

Says the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce: "The increased cost of the ordinary foodstuffs in Paris and throughout northern France has become the most generally absorbing topic of public interest. Partly by reason of the long, hot, dry summer, which affected disastrously grass, clover, potatoes and garden vegetables—practically everything except grapes and hops—the prices of meats and produce of all kinds advanced during the month of September to figures unprecedented in the markets of Paris."

The best scientific means we have in Canada of judging the trend of prices is the summary made by the Labour Department. This relates to wholesale prices only. Its great advantage is that an "index number" has been worked out by comparison of a wide range of prices covering the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Taking this average at 100, the prices of October of last year

were 127.4, an increase of 2.74 per cent. And the tendency is still upward, for the average for September of this year was 128.5 and that for October of this year 130.3, an increase of 1.9 points in a month. This is based on a comparison of the prices of 214 different commodities made up in thirteen general classes. There were decreases since last year in eight classes of meats, the greatest and most noteworthy being a fall of 1.93 points in animals and meats. But there was an increase of 2.95 points in grains and of 1.02 points in miscellaneous foods. As to retail prices, there also are followed by the *Labour Gazette* with great care, but without the advantage of the "index number." There was a general fall in the prices of potatoes as compared with the previous month, but the rise in prices of milk, butter and eggs which marks the autumn season seems to have been greater than usual. The rise in the price of sugar continued.

The *Toronto Star* is carrying on a very notable investigation into the question of the cost of living. A commission consisting of Mrs. L. A. Gurnett, President of the Household Economic Association; Mr. James Watt, representing the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and Mr. H. S. Howard, one of the leading writers on the staff of the *Star*, has been investigating in detail the prices of articles of general consumption in Toronto and in Buffalo. At the present writing the comparison has been made only as between these cities, but more will be said later of the prices of today as compared with those of former years. In a recent issue, the commissioners say:

"Canned goods have risen steadily in price for some reason unsatisfactorily explained by the canners. This phenomenon has been a feature of wonder in the lives of Canadian housekeepers for several years. Your commissioners find the same wonderment exists in the United States. In

Buffalo the dealers explain it very simply. 'We are in the hands of a combine,' they say. Whether that is a reason, or the reason, for the increase in the prices of canned goods in this country is a question left for further consideration."

Athletics.

It is pleasing to note that the Civil Service are to have a hockey league, similar to their bowling league. There is no doubt that these matches will afford much interest. With bank leagues, commercial and even church leagues, it would seem natural that a body containing nearly 3,000 men should place a good league of six or seven clubs on the ice.

As was stated in these columns, it will probably be impossible for the new arena in Toronto to provide any hockey this winter, owing to non completion of the building. This will alter the situation considerably for the current season.

It is difficult to understand the action of the Ontario Hockey Association executive in handing back the Allan Cup, emblem of the amateur hockey championship, to the trustees. One of the regulations promulgated by the latter was very stringent with respect to the furnishing of accurate statements of travelling expenses. This was framed entirely in the interests of amateur sport, but it did not seem to meet the views of the O. H. A. officials. More's the pity.

The inner history of the inter-necine strife in local skating clubs will not tend to dissipate the reputation of the Capital for snobbishness, undeserved as it may be.

Curling is now on, in full blast and the three city clubs of Ottawa

are actively engaged. Indeed, there are four rinks in the Capital, as the Governor General has an historic institution of the kind at Rideau Hall, where many famous contests have taken place. It is in truth a democratic game. One recalls the Earl of Aberdeen's quartette, in which His Excellency played 'lead' while his coachman 'skipped'. This rink played many matches throughout Ontario and Quebec, winning a good percentage of them.

The visit of the Scottish curlers is likely to be somewhat extended, as Regina, Moosejaw and other western cities are asking for matches.

A well known, and most popular member of the Civil Service has been elected President of the Rideau Curling Club for the ensuing season, in the person of Lieut. Col. A. P. Sherwood. Col. Sherwood has been a prominent curler for many years, and has also been a leader in amateur athletics. *The Civilian* feels sure that the present season of the Rideau Club under his presidency will be one of the most successful in its history.

An Englishman, Capt. Season, has just completed a walking tour round the world. Since the spring of 1908 he has traversed over 27,000 miles. This he did on a wager of £7,000. When crossing Thibet he was tortured by natives, but this he did not mind so much as the trials of thirst when crossing Australia. So far as we are aware, this is the only authentic case of anyone circling the globe on foot.

THE Pritchard & Andrews
Company of Ottawa, Limited.

GENERAL ENGRAVERS
AND BRASS WORKS

264 Sparks Street, Ottawa

Mr. P. Rickard West was in Ottawa recently, from England, for the purpose of forming classes in fencing. It is to be hoped that he will meet with success. This is splendid exercise for both sexes, old and young.

There is every probability that the Government will reinstate the cricket portion of the old Civil Service Athletic Association and give it the use of the ground on "the Hill" for purposes of the game.

It will surprise a good many people to learn that Mr. Bay of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association is at present amateur fencing champion of Canada.

A new and welcome organization is the Ottawa Jockey Club which will start business next summer and constitute the fourth club in the Canadian racing circuit. With Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Ottawa, each holding a meet, there will be almost three months of continu-

ous racing. The Miller Bill has not put a damper on the 'sport of Kings'?

The location of the Ottawa Club's grounds is a good one. The old Stewart Farm on the Aylmer road is well known and most accessible and what is also of importance to many who lose their little wad playing the ponies, the walking is good—coming back. A magnificent club house will be erected and a grandstand under which 700 autos may be stored.

With the two golf clubs, the Country Club and the Jockey Club all within a radius of a couple of miles, there will be quite a gay summer colony on the Quebec side of the river.

It is good to learn that the Rivermead Golf Club, so far from being put out of business by its recent fire, is likely to rise Phoenix-like from her ashes and erect a club house 'vaster than has been'.



The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is the only Writing in Sight Back Spacing Machine with Ball Bearings throughout at every important Frictional point. "WHEN YOU ARE BUYING, BUY the BEST"

Ottawa Typewriter Co., Limited,

HARRY RITCHIE, President & Manager.

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH SAFES, VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS

Give the best protection obtainable from Fires, and from the Danger of Burglars.

OUR SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED
IN CANADA'S HOTTEST FIRES.

The Goldie & McCulloch Co.
GALT, ONT., CANADA. Limited.