

GOOD CHEER.

The Civilian has received three pleasant notes of commendation during the past week from New York, Montreal and Ottawa respectively. The letter from New York is from the editor of the *Chief*, an all round public service weekly paper with a constituency of 300,000 officials and a circulation of 50,000; undoubtedly the greatest and most influential public service journal in the world. This letter is as follows:—

New York City, April 8, 1913.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:
Ottawa, Canada.

My Dear Sir:—

Permit me to compliment you upon *The Civilian*, its dress, its contents and the evident sincerity of its management in upholding and defending civil service. It is a welcome visitor at this office and I wish for you every success.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH J. O'REILLY,
Editor *The Chief*.

From Montreal comes the following which speaks for itself:—

At the regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Post Office Employees Association held in their hall on Tuesday evening, April 8th the following resolution was carried unanimously.

That a hearty vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to *The Civilian* for their courteous action in publishing the report in both languages of our recent grand euchre and social, and for their promptness in doing same.

J. LaFRANCE,
President.
JOS. HEBERT,
Secretary.

An enthusiastic friend of all civil service organizations and who is loaded with the ardent desire to achieve a measure of esprit de corps, writes as follows from Ottawa:—

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

Sir:—Having been some years in the service I have naturally heard many criticisms of *The Civilian*.

I took the trouble to gather together several civil service publications from Great Britain and the United States.

I now have before me the following:—

From G. B.:—

The Civilian (now in its 87th year.)

The Civil Service Gazette (age, 61 yrs.)
From U. S. A.:—

The Civil Service Advocate (4th year.)
published in Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service News (Chicago) 5th year.

The Chief, published in New York—
16 years old.

From looking through them carefully I can state that none of them "has anything on" *The Civilian* of Ottawa. The type and paper are not so good and the English papers, although much bulkier have no illustrations whatever.

Of the U. S. publications only the *News* has any illustrations.

Considering the discouraging lack of support given your paper I think it is creditable that you have nearly reached your fifth birthday.

Yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

P.S.—Why don't you ask for criticisms from members of the service and thus find out what they want. Offer a prize, if necessary.

Ottawa, April 11th, 1913.

SERVED SIXTY YEARS.

Few men in the public service of Canada attain the unique distinction which were earned by Alexander George D. Taylor, I.S.O., who died at the residence of his daughter, in Arlington, N. Y., on March 26th. Mr. Taylor was born in Toronto in 1830 and entered the service of the then Province of Canada when but nineteen years of age. He was one of the few remaining civil servants who could remember the burning of the Parliament buildings, with their treasurers of books and records, by the Montreal mob in 1849, and the years of alternate sessions of the House in Toronto and Quebec which followed. The permanent location of the Government at Ottawa brought him to this city, which was his home for half a century. His last position in the service was that of Clerk of the English Journals of the House of Commons. In his remarkably long and close association with Parliament, he acquired a personal knowledge of the statesmen and legislators of Canada, and of the traditions of the country's government, such as few men ever possess. About three years ago, having reached the age of four-score years and passed the diamond jubilee of his public service, he retired on superannuation; bearing the distinguished reward of the decoration of the Imperial Service Order. His death leaves still fewer those fast-vanishing living links which connect the great Dominion organization of today with the struggling Union which, from 1840 to 1867, maintained the idea of Federal government in Canada.