

being withdrawn. In 1902 27 men were engaged in Great Britain at a salary of £150 to £400 without a break—that is on the scales of pay then in existence. In 1903 the Government increased the maximum to £450, but to future entrants a maximum of only £300 was offered. In 1905 the whole of the staff were temporarily retrenched one-eleventh of their salaries, but this was revented in January, 1910.

In 1906 the Government (admittedly illegally but owing to the financial state of the Colony) fixed £300 as maximum for all men, including those entitled to go to £450. In 1910 the Government, stating that the financial position had now improved, reinstated all designated officers to their former salary; also those clerks engaged in England, who were to be allowed to go forward to the maximum stated on their contracts. The result is that 100 men below the designated officers but senior by from 1 to 14 years to the 27 men referred to have a maximum of £300, and yet the 27 juniors have a maximum of £400, though the more senior of these 100 men are daily called upon to supervise staffs which include the 27 contract men.

* * *

What is the greatest attraction of Government service for the unambitious? Is it not security of tenure? This right does not obtain in the United States of America to the ranks above the grade of an ordinary clerk, equivalent to a Canadian appointment of \$1,800 annually. The higher places are almost invariably filled by influence, and are positions which may be lost at a moment's notice through no fault or incapacity of the holders, but purely by reason of men with more powerful backing desiring the posts. The original holder in these cases is given the option of resignation or reduction in grade.

* * *

A scholarly essay on "Methods of crop reporting in different countries" by Ernest H. Godfrey, F.S.C., of the Census and Statistics office of the Department of Agriculture, appears in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain for March, 1910. In these days of rapid communication and transport it is of primary importance that statistics relating to supplies of human food should be as trustworthy as practical experience and the best scientific methods can make them. The universal need of competent and accurate crop reports has lately found expression by the establishment in Rome of an international agricultural institute representing forty-eight countries, one of the chief functions of which will be the collection and distribution of accurate information with regard to the harvests of the world. Mr. Godfrey's essay is in the way of a survey of methods in this important branch of civil service work the world over,

and a perusal is decidedly stimulating. Its publication in the leading statistical review of England is a compliment not only to himself but, through its matter, to the Canadian service.

* * *

Speaking of expansion in the public service: it is perhaps in England under the present government that the most notable example of recent times is to be found—in so far as arising out of new legislation alone. A return has been presented to Parliament giving the number and total immediate cost per annum of the new officials, permanent and temporary, appointed up to the close of 1909 in consequence of the new Liberal legislation, as follows:—

Office.	No.	Cost.
Board of Agriculture	46	£12,948
Exchequer and Audit	7	655
Court of Criminal Appeal	9	2,527
Customs and Excise	25	2,008
Board of Education	5	2,640
Home Office... ..	2	340
Inland Revenue	225	20,021
Local Government Board	21	3,936
Pay Office... ..	2	260
Public Trustee... ..	60	8,066
Post Office... ..	303	23,067
Registrar-General... ..	16	890
Stationery Office	1	55
Board of Trade... ..	272	32,248
Treasury	5	319
Treasury Solicitor... ..	6	3,450
War Office... ..	17	2,645
Woods and Forests	1	167
Office of Works... ..	37	5,047
Scotch Education Department	4	296
Local Government Board, Scotland... ..	2	135
Crofters Commission	1	5
Registrar-General, Scotland	4	332
Scottish National Gallery	5	420
Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland	1	130
Registrar of Deeds, Ireland	6	245
Registrar of Titles, Ireland		
Local Government Board, Ireland	53	6,654
Public Receiver's Office, Ireland	18	814
Registrar General, Ireland	1	100
Dublin Metropolitan Police	1	132
Total	1,166	£130,553

* * *

The employees of the Intercolonial Railway who are members of military corps will ask the Government to give them the same privileges as members of the civil service, who are allowed their time while attending military training and their holidays as well. The railway employees claim that if they belong to a regiment and want to attend military training they have either to lose their pay for the twelve days or their holidays.