

Mr. Morgan, after graduating from Morin College, received the appointment of private secretary to Hon. Isaac Buchanan, president of the council in the Tache-Macdonald administration. He was also secretary to Hon. Wm. MacDougall, provincial secretary in the Belleau-Macdonald government.

When Confederation was accomplished Dr. Morgan was appointed to a position in the Department of the Secretary of State. In 1868 at the outbreak of the cattle plague in Texas he was sent to the Western States as a commissioner to report upon the nature and extent of the disease. In 1873 Mr. Morgan was placed in charge of the Canadian public records and proceeding to Montreal he removed to the Capital all the historical documents which had been lying in the old vaults since 1849. Two years later he was appointed keeper of the records, a position he held until his retirement in 1895.

Dr. Morgan commenced his literary career when quite young. As early as 1858 he was parliamentary correspondent at Toronto for a number of eastern papers. At the age of eighteen he edited a work on Industrial Politics which was followed by an account of the tour of the Prince of Wales and a volume of McGee's speeches on Confederation. He originated the Parliamentary Guide, and, in 1876, published a manual of Canadian literature. In the year of the National Policy he issued a legal directory. For nine years after that time he followed national affairs in detail in "The Dominion Annual Register and Review." He also published books dealing with the part played in affairs Canadian by the Scot, the Irishman, and the Englishman.

He was elected corresponding member of a number of historical associations throughout the country, and was an honorary fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in London, England. His services to the cause of history were recognized in Denmark by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, and in the United States by the American Geographical Society. Two Canadian Universities—Ottawa and King's College (Windsor, N.S.) decorated him, and he was a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Three years ago he was elected a member of the Authors' Club in London.

The first edition of the "Canadian Men and Women of the Time," appearing in 1898, contained 2,891 sketches. The latest edition, that of 1912, contains 7,900 sketches.

No Canadian civil servant ever made a broader mark in biographical, historical and political literature than Dr. Morgan.

Correspondence.

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

A Stern Rebuke.

To the Editors of *The Civilian*:

I have before me the latest number of *The Civilian* containing an interesting report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

The report of the committee on Superannuation have done their work well, and are entitled to the gratitude of the entire service. What shall I say of the excise schedules?

A **First Class Collector** is increased from \$2,800 to \$3,500 or 25%.

A **Third Class Collector** is increased from \$2,000 to \$2,200 or 10%.

A Deputy Collector in a **First class** division from \$2,000 to \$3,000 or 50%.

A Deputy Collector in a **Third Class Division** from \$1,500 to \$1,800 or 20%.

The writer is not a man who prepared this schedule but whoever he is, he has branded himself as a man totally unfit for the work he presumed to do.

The writer was under the impression that present increases were due to the increased cost of living. The builder of this schedule evidently thinks otherwise. Officers living in divisions, lower than first class, are in his opinion immune from the present conditions existing throughout Canada, and worthy of little or no monetary consideration.

Again: Special class excisemen, in charge of distilleries, the very cream of the outside service, men whose examination tests are equal to that of the learned professions and are in every instance men of outstanding ability, whose duties are most important and exacting, are given an increase of—What do you think?