

velopment which have taken place since May, 1908.

If our thanks are due to the Inside Service, how much more do we salute with expressions of appreciation, our loyal supporters outside of Ottawa. We would like to make an honour roll of staunch friends in the large centres of service life, whose efforts enable us to get a large circulation in the distant portions of the Dominion.

To one and all we appeal for a measure of indulgence for the unavoidable imperfections of our service. In addition, we ask of those who are well disposed the favour of criticism, advice and co-operation.



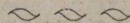
IN HARD LUCK.

The Canadian Civil Service is in hard luck, which is another way of saying that the Canadian people are in hard luck. Circumstances have militated, during three sessions of parliament, against any studied effort on the part of the government, of the great problem of co-ordinative administration of the service. In 1911, the Reciprocity contest arose between the two parties; and in 1912 the new administration was busily engaged in laying the foundations of government. In both these years, with the exception of Mr. Pelletier's reclassification of the Post Office Department, the unusual circumstances precluded any chance of a general survey, on the part of government, of its great business staff, 10,000 classified, and another 10,000 unclassified. In the present session another unusual event has occurred to further postpone a scientific scrutiny of this great organization; at least this is the general fear.

In the last instance, luck is of the worst kind. Much was anticipated from the new administration. The Prime Minister's interest in securing the services of Sir George Murray,

and the resultant most valuable report are evidences of good faith. The attitude of the government, as generally understood, on the subject of an up to date measure of superannuation left little to be desired. Many instances of a lively sense of the responsibilities of managing such a great service are indicated on the part of the government.

We must have patience. Political storms blow over in time; normal conditions must prevail in due course and we are not without good and sufficient grounds for believing that when the opportunity comes, Mr. Borden's government, will make the generous and efficient treatment of the service, one of the most important motions on the order paper.



DUTIES OF THE PRESS.

The Civilian appreciates references made by the press to its humble endeavours to promote the common weal. The Citizen, of Ottawa, in particular, is following a most praiseworthy course in taking up point after point of a public service nature. This new departure is prophetic of the day when the public shall be educated as to their responsibilities in regard to the civil service, and so not leave that service to the "tender" mercies of politicians with a personal interest to serve. The service, both inside and outside divisions, will hear something to their advantage and to the advantage of Canada, as soon as the Prime Minister is able to press that particular button. But education of the public must go on all the time and the Ottawa Citizen, in applying sound ethical treatment to the civil service topic, deserves the general thanks. Commenting upon our article in the last issue referring to patronage in the Ottawa service, the Citizen in part says:—

Signs are not wanting that, as in Britain, in Australia, New Zealand and other enlightened communities, a movement to