

son heads the secret-service branch. Both are men of long and very wide experience. Colonel A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C., and commander of the Eighth Infantry Brigade, is commissioner of police. At one time deputy sheriff of Carleton County, Colonel Sherwood was later appointed chief of police of Ottawa. In 1892 he was made superintendent of the Dominion force and in 1895 commissioner.

The history of the Dominion police, as indicated in its records, is not dry reading. Through its medium many of the most famous, or rather infamous, offenders who have figured on the pages of Canada's past within the last few decades have been brought to justice. The list of its achievements is far too long to be more than indicated, but of special prominence were the Dulkan, Nolan, and Walsh attempt to dynamite the Welland Canal; the West Hastings bogus ballot-box affair in 1904 when two of the conspirators on detection fled the country, leaving the third to serve a term in jail; the case of A. Martineau, the Ottawa civil servant who embezzled some \$75,000 of Militia Department funds, and also the Labatt black-mailing case in the capital.

The Dominion police force is the long arm of Canadian law, and its record is one of which the Dominion may feel justly proud.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Bill No. 60, or "The Private Secretaries' Act" as it has come to be called because of its object to provide higher pay for those gentlemen, has aroused a considerable feeling of opposition, particularly amongst the members of Subdivision B of the First Division as being more immediately affected by its main provisions. This feeling was given expression in a memorandum present-

ed to the Secretary of State, the gist of which was as follows:—

In submitting the following observations with regard to Bill No. 60 now before the House, as affecting members of the service under Subdivision A of the First Division, and particularly those in Subdivision B of that Division, the delegates from officers of the Subdivision in the several Departments appointed to consider the matter beg leave to express their entire sympathy with the object of the Bill. They recognize the fact that the position of Private Secretary calls not only for exceptional ability, but also for the possession of qualifications distinct from those required for a purely departmental office, and they realize the need of a sufficient inducement, both in the nature of present salary and future prospects, to enable a minister to secure a suitable man for the position.

They also desire to express their complete conviction that in framing the Bill there was no desire or intention that it should in any way prejudice the standing or prospects of any division or class in the service.

They would point out that—as a glance through the Civil Service List will show beyond question—the great bulk of the actual executive and administrative work of the departments is in the hands of officers holding rank in Subdivision B of the First Division; that the maximum salary of the Subdivision is \$2,800; that only a comparatively small proportion of those in it can expect to reach the higher Subdivision, enabling them to proceed up to a maximum of \$4,000, and that every appointment to this higher Subdivision from outside the service, excepting perhaps to a newly created office, lessens the chances of promotion to those in the lower Subdivi-