

everywhere. We are called "servants". For a time, the title carried little honour. But now that the great men of business who, for a time dominated and domineered, are pressing forward to claim as a patent of nobility the recognition of work they do, as servants of the public, we may well feel that a new era is dawning for us.

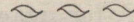
The new doctrine of service has a humanizing effect in every direction. For one thing, those who lead and those who follow in the business world are coming to see themselves not as disputants over a question of reward but as co-operators in a matter of service. Even the lowest man in any line of production is now recognized as worthy of his share of the reward which the public always provides with lavish generosity for those who render pleasing and acceptable service.

The same thing must ultimately prove true of the Civil Service. At present we suffer by the spirit, which has been cultivated so long in the world, under which the lower ranks of labour are disregarded and deprived of their fair reward.

The men in the lower ranks of the Civil Service are not now given that consideration to which their importance as a part of the whole organization entitles them. These men do work the value of which is beyond computation. That they do their work faithfully and well is attested by the fact that all the petty details of the whole great public service of Canada are performed in a way to excite almost no unfavourable comment. Mails are collected and delivered everywhere with punctuality and accuracy, the public treasury is faithfully guarded at all the thousand of intakes and outlets scattered over our immense territory; the great work of building up the country, if it is disturbed at all, is disturbed by great men, high in position and in receipt of great incomes,

and not by those who render the many uncounted services that are poorly paid and almost forgotten.

Let him who has been faithful be faithful still. The whole basis of the people's thinking on this question of service is undergoing a change. With the exaltation of thought and feeling which must follow this war far-reaching and beneficial changes will be made. And the men who have been so long neglected and disregarded will share, as they ought to share, in the reforms that are at hand.



HOUSE OF COMMONS PROMOTIONS.

The House of Commons and the Civil Service should stand by each other, for they are the two most generally misunderstood and most unfairly criticized institutions to be found in the country; and also they are a great deal better than their harsh and hasty critics would be willing to admit.

Recently the House of Commons, regarded simply as a department of the Civil Service, has shown itself the guardian of the principle of promotion by seniority and by merit.

As already announced in *The Civilian* the place made vacant by the retirement of Mr. W. C. Bowles is filled by the appointment of Mr. R. P. King, who stood next in rank and who had earned his promotion by many years of faithful and efficient service. The illness of Mr. Bowles had thrown a great deal of extra labour upon the other members of the staff of the Clerk of the House, and the heavy end had rested with no inconsiderable weight on the shoulders of Mr. King. The fact that the work has run on with smoothness is the best proof of Mr. King's ability and his fidelity to duty. It is an open secret that there were people outside who would have been glad of some arrangement which would have put