

## The Present Governor-General

John Buchan, Writer and Historian, Was Born in Perth, Scotland, August, 1875

He came of an old Border family firmly established in the esteem of the countryside, and comfortably affluent. Advantages which, while useful were to count little beside the capacity of the man himself.

At Glasgow University, and Brasenose College, Oxford, he was not long in proving his quality. With an insatiable appetite for history — especially its pageantry and color — he carried off the Stanhope Historical Prize and the Newdigate Prize for English verse. Also at Oxford, he was elected president of the Union — that great debating society that has given to Britain so many of its men of affairs.

The Boer War had already been raging a year when, at the age of 26, John Buchan was called to the English Bar. Followed a two-year sojourn in Africa, during the early months of which he went up the Zambesi River, and shot big game. He became a convert to Cecil Rhodes' dream of a United British Empire and it was not long before he was called to more serious work.

Lord Milner was South African High Commissioner at that time. Volume Two of the "Milner Papers" records the commissioner gathering around him a group of able young men, drawn from the Civil Service and elsewhere in England, who came to be popularly known as his "Kindergarten".

One of these young men was John Buchan, who became Lord Milner's secretary. Another who has since made his mark in British life was Philip Kerr, now Marquess of Lothian.

To both fell a share in the task of healing the war-stricken Transvaal and meeting the implacable hatred of the Boers with justice, tact and a genuine desire for friendship. As to the success of this policy, South Africa offers ample evidence.

During the next few years he divided his time between law on journalism and then in 1907 came a partnership with Thomas Nelson and Sons. During all these years, John Buchan was writing. From the time of his first novel, "Sir Quixote," which appeared in 1896 while he was still at Oxford, has been a constant procession of romances, histories and biographies, interspersed with an occasional sally into the realm of verse and "Light" mystery fiction.

The war brought him one of his greatest opportunities for service. The London Times sent him to the front as a correspondent in the spring of 1915 and he was present at the second battle of Ypres. A year later he joined Sir Douglas Haig's staff as intelligence officer, was present at the battle of the Somme, and was recalled in January 1917 to take the important post of Director of Information at the War Office. It was this war service, joined to his fights as narrator and historian which let him write John Buchan's History of the Great War. (1921-2).

Assuming his duties as Governor-General of the Dominion at Rideau Hall, in 1935, Lord Tweedsmuir brought with him an ideal helpmate, Lady Tweedsmuir, herself, an authoress.

## Canada is Proud Of Civil Service

Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service of Canada were made directly by the Government of the day. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Act and its operation reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission. In 1908 this body was appointed, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour. This Commission made appointments to the Inside Service (at Ottawa), some after open competition and other after qualifying tests. Qualifying examinations were also held for the Outside Service (service apart from Ottawa) and lists established from which the Department selected names.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed, and by the Civil Service Act of that year the principle of appointment after open examination was applied to the Outside as well as the Inside Service. The Act also provided for the organization by the Commission of the various Government Departments for the establishing of new rates of compensation, and for the principle of promotion by merit wherever consistent with the best interests of the Service. Provision was also made for preference in the matter of appointment to the service to be given to qualified applicants who had served in the Great War.

From April 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Do-



Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's First Prime Minister

minion Bureau of Statistics according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation back to 1912.

During the war years the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the enlargement of the functions of government and the imposition of new taxes, necessitating additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. The maximum was reached in January, 1920, when 47,133 persons were employed, a number which has since decreased to 43,525, in January, 1930. It may be added that, out of 44,175 in March, 1930, 1,181 in the Income Tax Branch and 2,145 in the Department of Pensions and National Health, or 3,306 in all, were engaged in services of outstand-

ing importance which had no existence before the war. Further, an additional 11,739 persons were, in March 1930, employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of the payments of the public for services immediately rendered, rather than out of taxation. This postal service alone accounted for \$2,727,756 of the \$7,443,404 paid in salaries in March, 1930, or 36.65 per cent of the total.

## Outstanding Dates In Canada's History

- 1497 Cabot reaches eastern coast of America.
- 1534 Cartier lands at Esquimaux Bay.
- 1535 Cartier ascends St. Lawrence.
- 1603 Champlain lands in Canada.
- 1616 First Schools opened, Three Rivers and Tadoussac.
- 1621 Code of laws issued in Quebec.
- 1632 Canada and Acadia restored to France.
- 1670 Charter of Hudson Bay Company.
- 1709 British invasion of Canada.
- 1743 Rocky Mountains discovered.
- 1749 Founding of Halifax.
- 1750 Defeat of French on Plains of Abraham.
- 1763 Treaty of Paris.
- 1768 Charlottetown founded.
- 1775 Quebec act comes into force.
- 1776 Americans driven from Canada by Carleton.
- 1791 Upper and Lower Canada divided.
- 1795 Pacific Coast given up by Spain.
- 1807 Simon Fraser explores Fraser River.
- 1813 Toronto burned by Americans.
- 1826 Byton (Ottawa) founded.
- 1840 Act of Union.
- 1849 Parliament Buildings in Montreal burned.
- 1854 Reciprocity Treaty with U.S.
- 1867 Royal assent given B. N. A.

## How Canada Got Her Constitution

Where did Canada get its constitution?

There are four important acts of the British Parliament which more than anything else served to form the constitution of Canada. They became effective in 1774, 1791, 1840 and 1867. They were the Quebec Act, the Constitutional Act, the Act of Union and the British North America Act.

Most important among the features of the Quebec Act was its provisions for the "establishment of French civil law throughout what was then the province of Quebec. The Constitutional Act divided the Canada of 1791 into the French speaking and the English speaking components, Lower and Upper Canada. In 1840 these two were united again by the Act of Union and



Lord Tweedsmuir, the present Governor-General of the Dominion.

one legislative assembly was established with limited powers for the two. The last of the great Acts separated Upper and Lower Canada again, making them separate provinces each administering its own local affairs and bound them within a confederation that was soon to take in the whole of British North America with the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador.

This done, the die was cast. Canada as it is today, came into existence. There followed years in which the power of the central Canada Government grew little by little. Finally there came the War. Canadian nationhood manifested itself then in its mature form and secured the recognition of the world.

In 1873 Hon. Edward Blake secured a melioration in the instructions issued to the Governor General that required that except under the most unusual circumstances he should act on the advice of his ministers. Astute observers were able to see a gradual development of national consciousness too, in the behaviour of Canadian delegates to the Colonial Conference, called Imperial Conference after 1907. In the same year it was also established that thereafter the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom should preside at the meetings, a significant point inasmuch as it recognized the British Government simply as "primus inter pares" among the nations of the Empire.

This year the Imperial Conference comes to Ottawa. History books will enter that as another significant event in this chain.

But the war gave Canada its real opportunity to step forth into the society of nations without timidity and assert her equality in that momentous patriotic tasks. She raised more than half a million men — 595,000 to be accurate. Of these 418,000 went overseas to take their places on the battle front. Canada also supported the Allies in other ways. She supplied \$1,002,000,000 worth of munitions; she doubled her food exports; patriotic funds were raised to the extent of about \$100,000,000; publicly she incurred financial responsibilities totaling nearly \$2,000,000,000.

When the war was over she was among the signatories of the Treaty



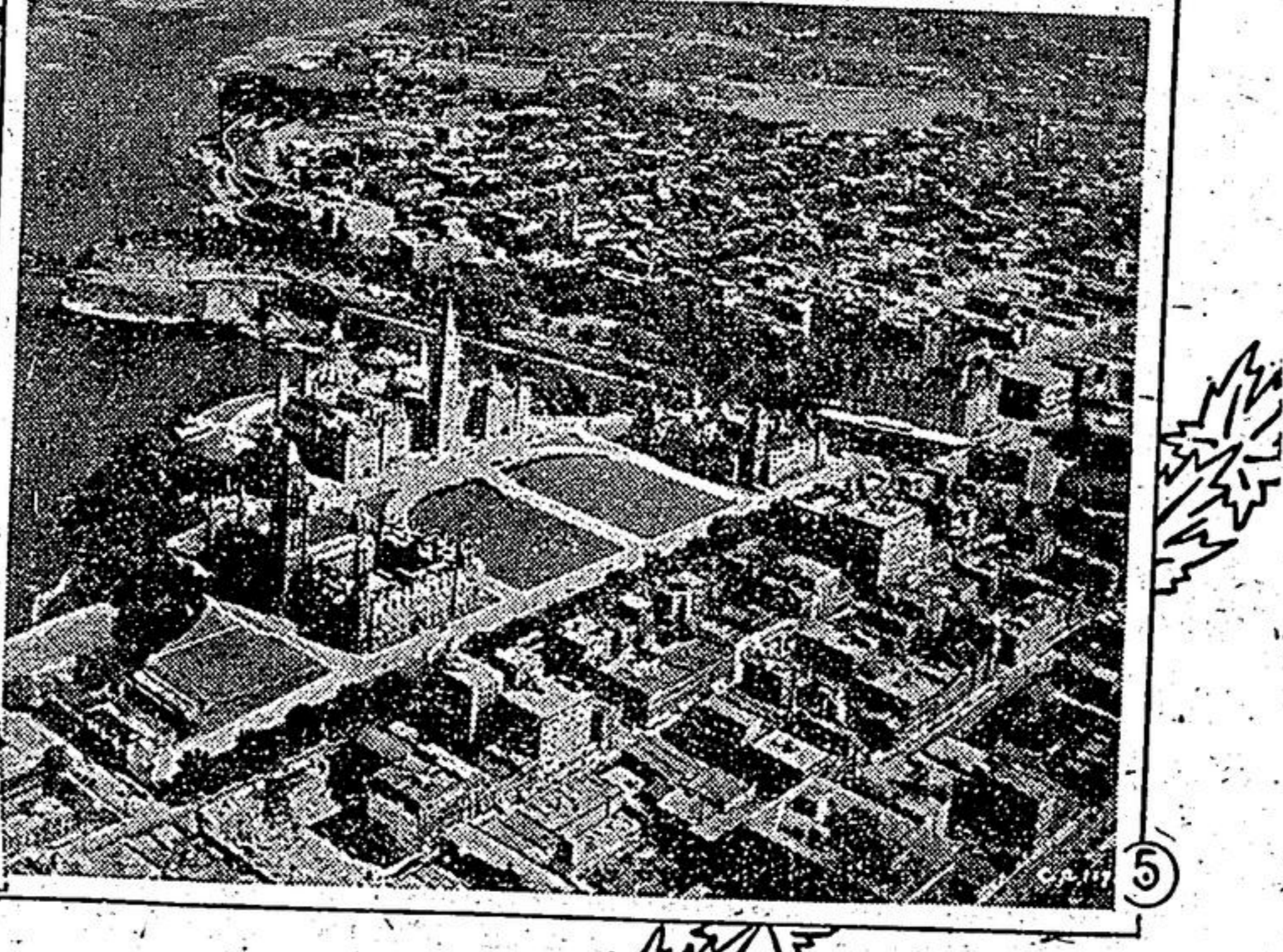
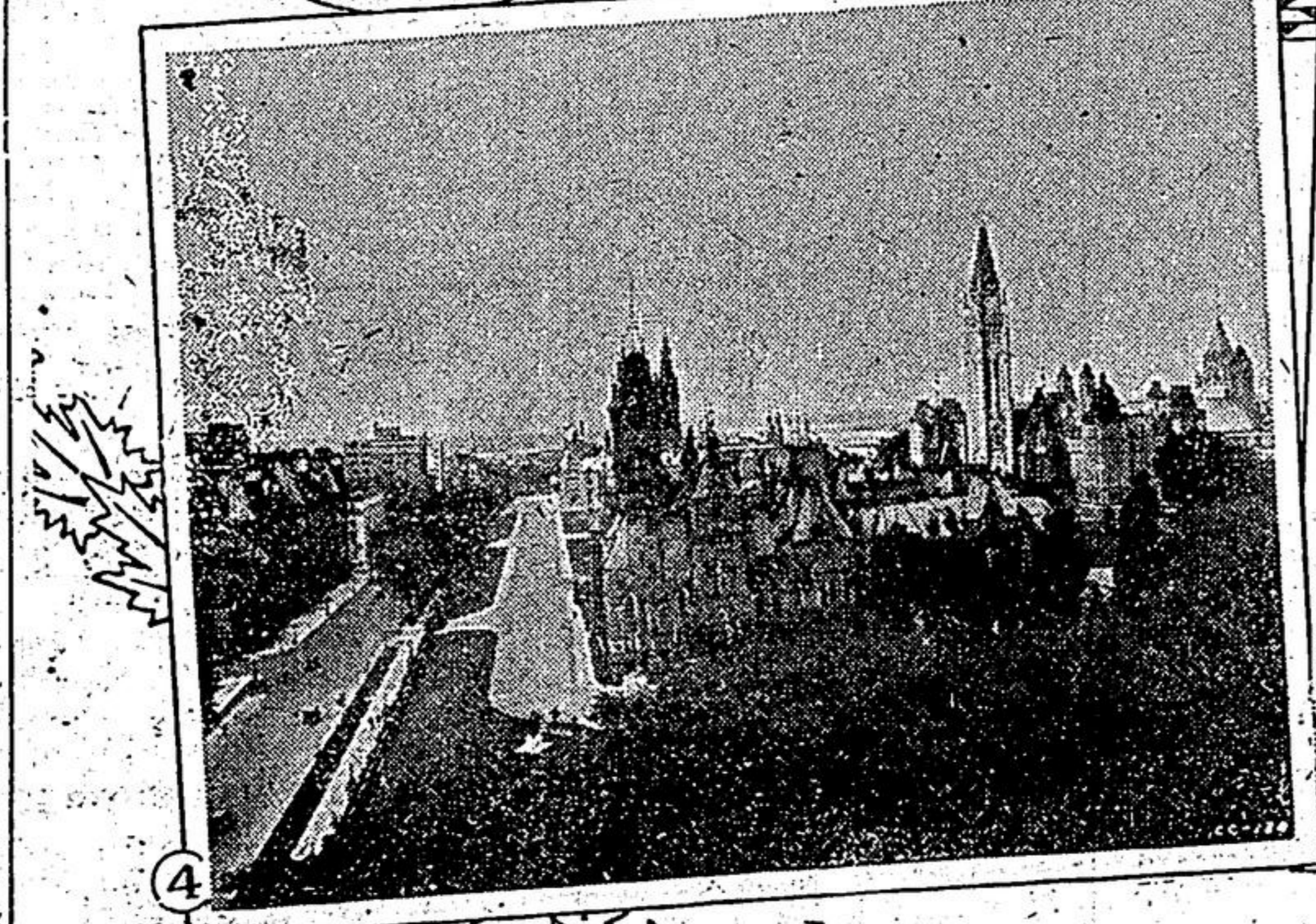
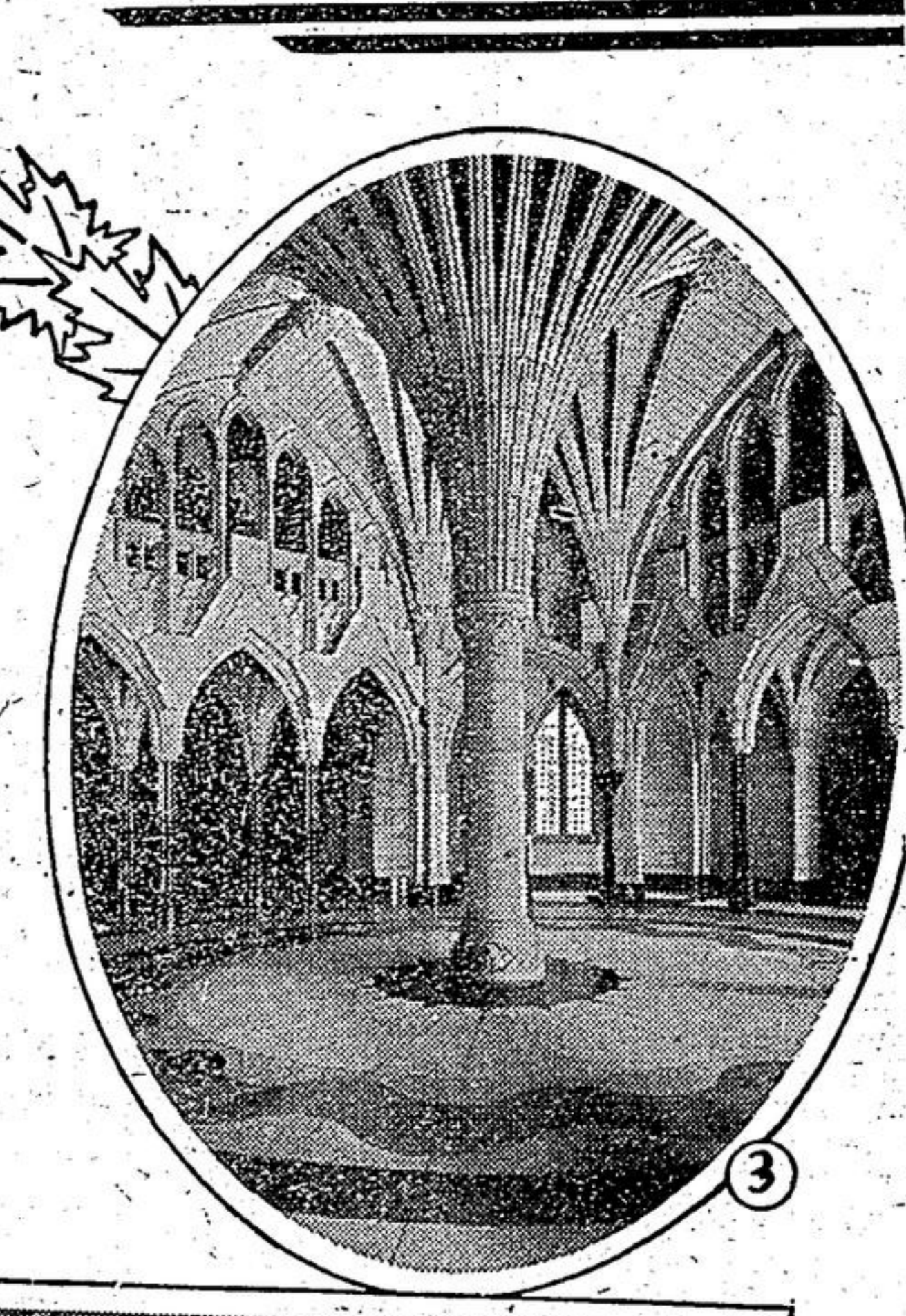
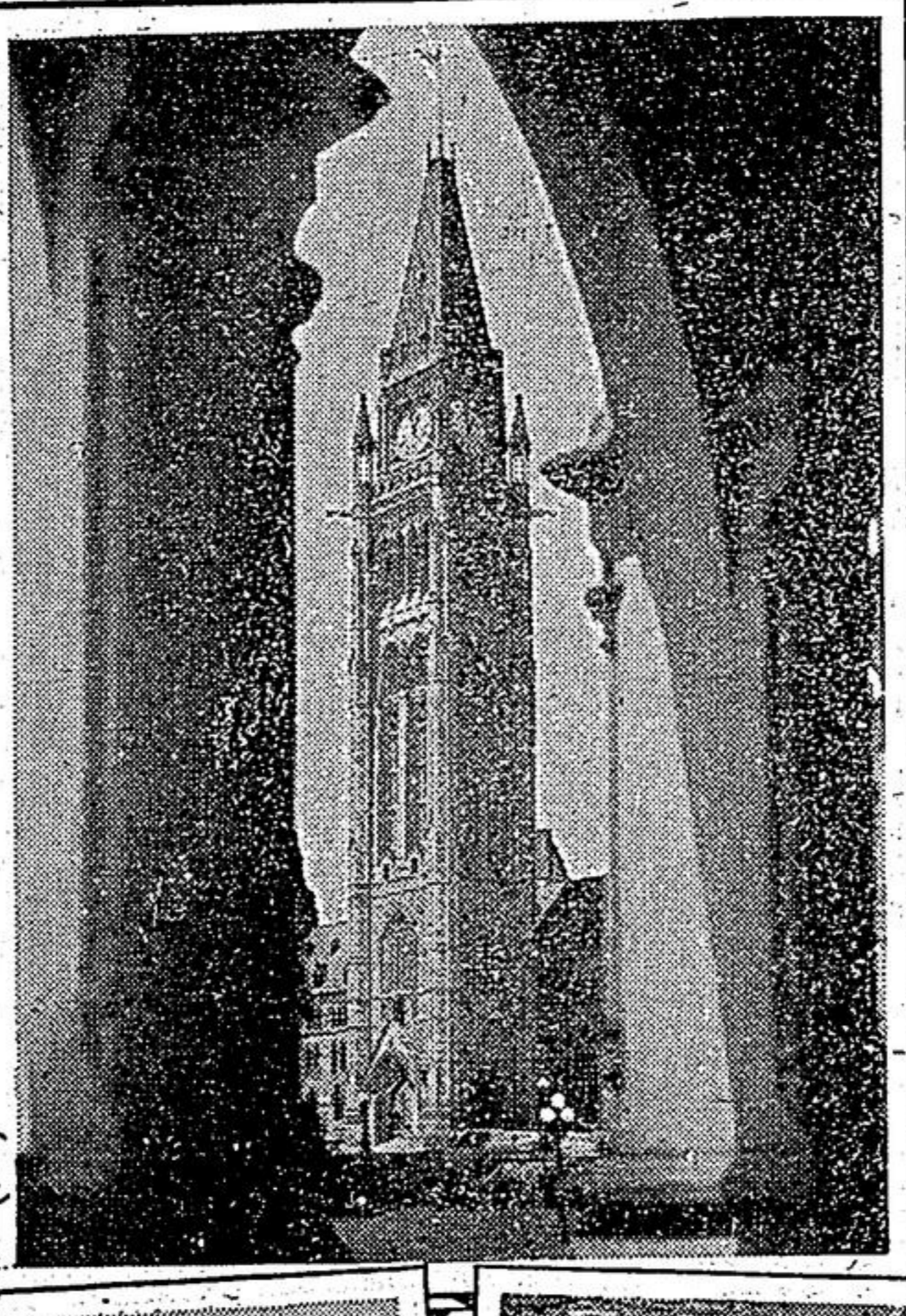
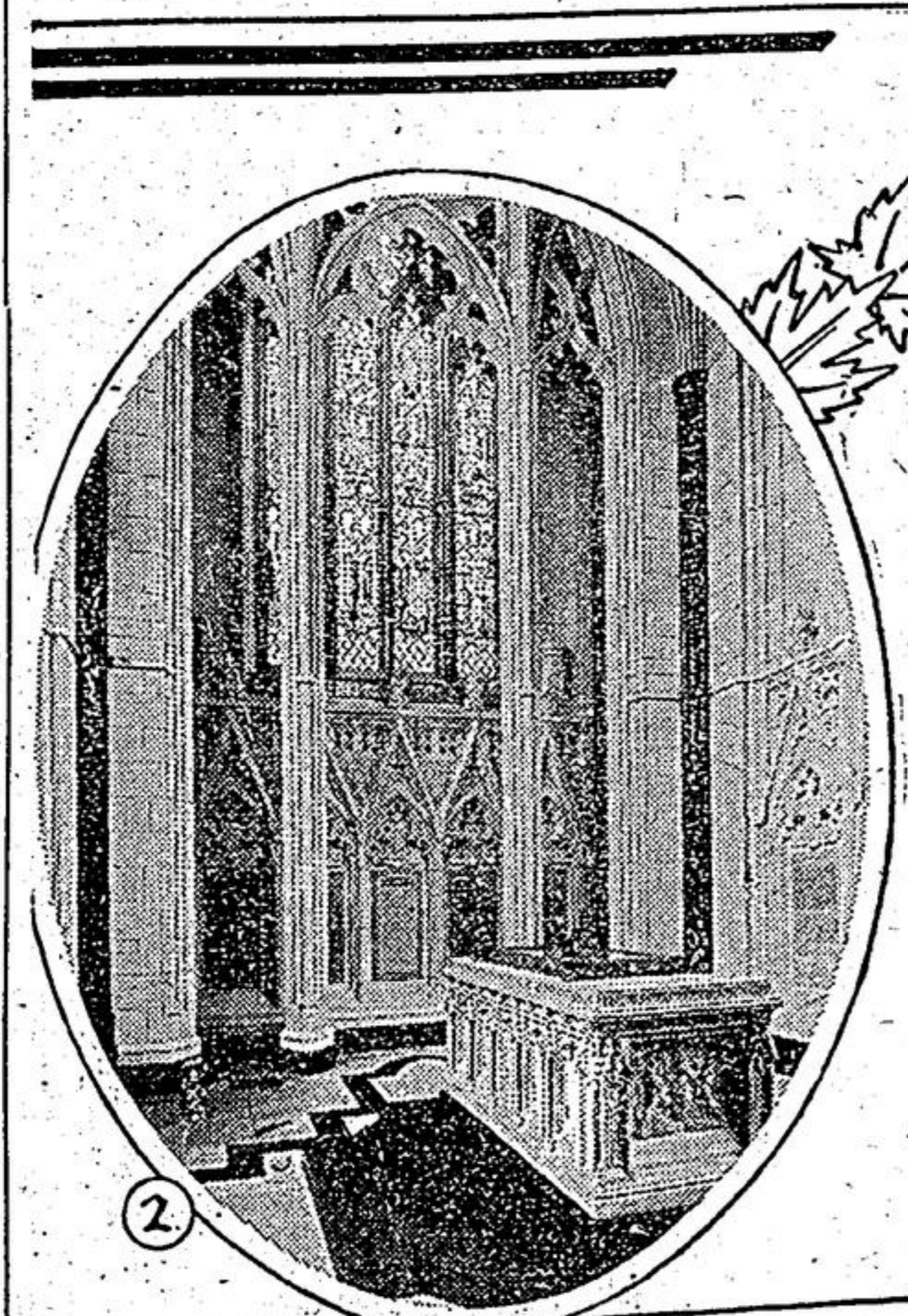
Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister

of Versailles, thanks largely to the initiative of Sir Robert Borden, then Prime Minister of Canada. Following this came her admission to the League of Nations, and in 1926 Hon. Raul Dandurand, a Canadian Minister, acted as president of the Assembly. In the following year Canada was elected a non-permanent member of the Council in the League, an honor which was followed in 1928 by another significant event when her Prime Minister, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who at that time represented Canada in Geneva, was elected a vice-president of the League.

Today, with head high, Canada goes about her work, at home and abroad, conscious of her national identity and proud of her great name.

There will always be those who think they know your duty better than you know it.—Harriston Review.

## Where The Laws Of The Land Are Devised



In the Entrance Hall of the House of Parliament (upper left) there is a triumphant first statement of the gothic theme that re-asserts itself in every corridor and chamber of the splendid buildings as one eloquent figure haunts a fugue. In the centre is the peace tower, fittingly framed between the vaulting lines of a shadowy arch. High up in the tower is the Memorial Chamber (upper right) in which the Altar of Remembrance stands with its great book of holy names. There is inscribed a record of all those who valiantly gave their lives for Canada in the Great War. Below are two aerial views of Ottawa. From them it may be seen how well the city was planned. The Government buildings stand on the very summit of the hill. Beyond them a precipitous cliff falls away to the river.

## Canada Produces

Canada leads the world in the manufacture of pulp and paper with an export value of over \$200,000,000.

Canada has beneath her soil one-sixth of the total coal supply of the world.

90 per cent. of the nickel of the world.

85 per cent. of the asbestos of the world.

55 per cent. of the cobalt of the world.

10 per cent. of the gold of the world.

9 per cent. of the lead of the world.

8 per cent. of the silver of the world.

New Brunswick potato growers expect to seed approximately 44,600 acres this year, as compared with 45,100 in 1936, according to official statistics. Indicated acreage for the Dominion is 501,000.

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