

Bill (No. 22) to incorporate the Lake Superior and James' Bay Railway Company.—(Mr. Boulton.)

Bill (No. 23) respecting the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.—(Mr. Killam.)

MOTION FOR A RETURN.

The following motion was agreed to:—

Full description of the locality comprised in each Census sub-district from *a* to *f*, inclusive of Census district No. 192 "The Territories," with map delineating the boundaries of each sub-district.—(Mr. Blake.)

House adjourned at 6 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, 23rd February, 1882.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

PRAYERS.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor General ;

Mr. SPEAKER read the Message as follows:—

LORNE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1882; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 23rd February, 1882.

Ordered that the Message and Supplementary Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN in introducing Bill (No. 36) respecting the Civil Service of Canada, said: Mr. Speaker, the Bill is intended to apply to the inside and outside services. The Civil Service, by this Bill, will be divided, as it is now, into two divisions: there will be the first or inside departmental division, and the second or outside departmental division. The inside division will comprise the officers at headquarters, the outside division will comprise the officers and servants outside the Capital. The Bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Examiners, who shall be authorized to examine all candidates for admission to the Service, and to give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to the regulations then in force. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules, as may be decided by the Governor in Council. It is intended to fix the salaries of the examiners, when so employed, at \$10 a day, and their travelling expenses; and if persons, as provided by the next clause, are employed as assistants for the examinations, they shall be paid \$5 per day. The Board of Examiners shall sit at certain periods in the cities of Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, and Victoria, and such other places as may be determined by Order in Council. The Bill provides that all appointments shall be during pleasure, and no person except a Deputy-Head shall be appointed without a previous examination, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. The Deputy-Head shall be appointed by the Governor in Council during pleasure, but may be removed for

cause, and if so removed the cause shall be communicated to both Houses of Parliament at the next Session, within the first fifteen days. The salaries of the Deputies, by this Bill, are intended to have a minimum of \$3,200, and a maximum of \$4,000. The duties of the Deputy-Heads of the Departments are provided for by the Bill. In the absence of a Deputy-Head the chief clerk may be named by the Head of the Department to fill his office. The Bill provides for four classes of clerks: chief clerks, first class, second class and third class clerks. Under the law as it stands now, there are five classes besides probationary clerks, namely: chief clerks, senior second class, junior second class, third class and probationary clerks or fourth class clerks. We thought it would be better to have, besides chief clerks, only three classes: first, second and third. Chief clerks shall only be appointed, according to this Bill, by Order in Council, passed on the report of the Deputy-Head of the Department, concurred in by the Head of the Department, and after the salaries have been voted by Parliament. More than that, the party so appointed must have a certificate from the Deputy-Head of the Department, that he possesses the necessary qualifications. Hon. gentlemen will see that a great deal more power is given in this Bill to the Deputy-Heads than is given by the law as it stands. The salary of a chief clerk will be the minimum, \$1,800, and maximum, \$2,400, as at present. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by an Order in Council, based on a report of the Deputy-Head, and concurred in by the Head of the Department, setting forth the reason for creating the office, and provided the salary has been already voted by Parliament. The salary will be \$1,200 minimum, per annum, \$1,800 maximum, which are the present rates. The second class clerkships will be appointed under a similar Order in Council, and with similar certificates. The salary will not be changed from what it is under the present law, \$1,100 minimum and \$1,400 maximum. The minimum salary of third class clerks will be \$400, and the annual increase of \$50 per year, up to a maximum of \$1,000. We have combined in the third class the two classes that existed before, namely, the third class and a junior second class. No increase of salary will be given to any officer unless on a report by the Deputy-Head, concurred in by the Head of the Department. There is the right of suspension of the increase, and when restored the arrears are not to be paid to the clerk. The manner of paying it would be from the beginning of next quarter. The number of officers and servants of a Department shall be determined by an Order in Council as well as the appointments; and all vacancies, however occurring, shall be filled in the manner provided hereafter in this Bill. No person shall be appointed to the Civil Service until he has passed an examination before a Board of Examiners. The examination will be according to the class to which the applicant aspires, and must be preceded by a preliminary examination to ascertain whether the candidate possesses such knowledge of orthography and elementary arithmetic, and whether his handwriting is such as to justify his admission to the qualifying examination. When that preliminary examination is passed he must be submitted to an examination for the class to which he aspires. No person will be admitted to be a candidate until he has satisfied the Board that at the time appointed for such examination he will have attained the full age of eighteen years, and that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; also that his character is such as to qualify him for the Service. These examinations are open to all, but if the applicant wishes to be examined in English or in French, or in both languages, the examiners will have to grant his request. Then the Bill provides the machinery for giving notice in the papers, &c. When the examinations have taken place the examiners will send a list of the suc-