

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: I have had no complaints.

Mr. VIEN: That is to say, no complaints were received from the Auditor General except in respect of this particular department.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: I do not say that; I am speaking of my own department.

Mr. CALDER: If appointments of this nature had occurred in other departments, we should have had a Bill to correct them. As no request has been made in that direction, we may assume that no such appointments have been made.

Mr. McKENZIE: It would save time if the minister would state what the law was formerly, and wherein we have committed a breach.

Mr. CALDER: In the 1908 Act, the service was divided into two parts, Inside and Outside. The salaries of the Outside Service all appeared in the Civil Government votes, and all persons appointed to the Inside Service were appointed on the recommendation, or certificate, I am not sure which, of the Civil Service Commission. In the case of the Outside Service in the Interior Department, the minister had power to make appointments. During the years between 1908 and 1918, the minister made certain appointments, some of the appointees being placed at Ottawa, and they draw their salaries out of the Outside votes—the general votes—instead of out of the Civil Government vote. Now, when they were appointed to be at Ottawa and to do the work here, they should have been appointed to the Inside Service upon the recommendation or the certification of the commission. Instead of that they were appointed directly by the minister and their salaries were paid out of the general votes, and not out of the Civil Government vote, although they were located in the Inside Service.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: How does it come about that this Bill originated in the Senate?

Mr. CALDER: The matter comes under the department of Sir James Loughheed, the leader of the Senate.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Guysborough): Will this Bill make temporary appointments permanent?

Mr. CALDER: No.

[Mr. Vien.]

Mr. SINCLAIR (Guysborough): I would point out to the minister the large number of temporary employees whom we have. In the schedule to the Spinney Bill, I see that in the year 1918-19, 25 temporary employees were appointed; in the year 1919-20, 36; and in the year 1920-21, 171. I am surprised to see so many temporary appointments; they largely exceed the permanent appointments. Why is it necessary to have so many temporary employees?

Mr. CALDER: It depends on the work done in any particular department; in any rush period it is necessary to have temporary employees. The question depends on the strength of the permanent staff, and the volume of work to be attended to.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Guysborough): I have always heard that stated with regard to the Post Office; but the secretary of the Civil Service Commission told us the other day that there was so much overcrowding in the Post Office Department, as well as in the Customs, that when they were through culling out the unnecessary employees, it was hoped to save \$2,000,000 a year in wages. If there is overcrowding in these two departments, why should it be necessary to appoint so many temporary employees?

Mr. SINCLAIR (Queen's): In those cases where appointees were entitled to an increase of salary as from April 1, 1919, have they been receiving such increases, or has the matter been questioned in any instance?

Mr. CALDER: They have all received their salaries.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Queen's): Have civil servants in every instance been given the increase, to which they were entitled under the reclassification to commence at April 1, 1919?

Mr. CALDER: I cannot say whether in every case the increase has been received.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Queen's): If the matter has been questioned in any instance, will this Bill entitle such civil servants to the pay they would have received from April 1, 1919, under the reclassification?

Mr. CALDER: The whole question of classification, salaries, increases, promotions, etc., is involved in the Bill now under consideration. Until these appointments are legalized, the Civil Service Commission refuses to deal with them; and in addition to that, I understand, the Auditor General