

subsection". In regard to the objection raised by my hon. friend, I see no harm in this clause. We have to come down with an Estimate and the money necessary to pay the additional amounts which will be called for will be paid out of any sum which Parliament may vote for the purpose.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is retaining the control of Parliament over public funds.

Mr. ROWELL: Absolutely. In the Civil Service Act of 1908 a section was inserted which authorized the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of any increased amounts that might be payable by reason of the application of the classification. It was suggested we might insert a similar clause in the Bill but after consideration we decided to bring down an Estimate to cover any increased amounts even although we might not be able to tell the House just the exact amount required. But we decided, after consideration, to bring down an Estimate to cover any increased amounts even though we might not be able to tell the House the exact sum; we decided that we would ask Parliament for a lump sum to cover whatever these increases might be. This preserves the absolute control of Parliament over the money required.

Mr. CAHILL: Could the minister give us any idea as to the number of people that are affected by this change in the classification?

Mr. ROWELL: All the civil servants are affected by the change in classification, but that does not mean that all civil servants will get an increase in pay. I cannot say how many will get increased pay, because personally I have not gone over the application of the classification to the service. There are 48,000 civil servants, permanent and temporary, in all the departments of the service, inside and outside, exclusive of seasonal employees, the workers on docks, public works, etc., the men who are paid the current rate of wages, and—

Mr. EULER: Does this Bill provide for the case of the postal employees who asked for consideration?

Mr. ROWELL: It does.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Guysborough): Will the minister, when he has leisure, give an exact statement to the House as to the number of employees in each of the departments. I understood him to question the criticism I made the other day, when I spoke on

the Budget, in reference to the number of employees that have been appointed by the Government, or the Civil Service Commission, since the Armistice was signed. I asked some questions on the subject some weeks ago and received an answer from the Secretary of State. It was not my statement, it was the statement the Government gave to me through the Secretary of State, that since the Armistice the Civil Service Commission have appointed 4,176 permanent employees and 22,954 temporary employees, making in all 27,130. The Secretary of State (Mr. Burrell) was present when I made the statement and offered no objection. I explained, when I read those figures, that the answer also contained the statement that certain of those employees were appointed for a short time. I followed the matter up by putting another question asking how many temporary employees were still on the pay-roll. I received an answer to that question only to-day, and according to that answer there are still 6,064 on the pay-roll. I am reading these figures in order that I may not be misunderstood in any way, because I want to be perfectly fair and do not wish to quote any figures that I do not believe to be correct. The minister, who is a very truthful man himself, hinted the other day that I was not adhering to the exact facts in regard to the matters that I referred to in my speech on the Budget, but I gave the information that had been supplied to me by the Government as plainly and honestly as I could; I was not going outside the figures that had been given me by the Government. Now I want to give the revised figures to show just what the Government say in their latest statement as to what the number is. The number is stated in the return furnished to me as 6,064, and the document goes on to say:

In the above list the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is not included, as that department is no longer under the Civil Service Commission. The number of appointments to this department in the original figures of 22,954 was 2,747, leaving 20,207 of which 6,064 are still on the pay-roll of the Government as temporary employees.

This is signed by Mr. William Foran, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, but the return is very incomplete. Now if you add together the 1,257 appointed by the Soldiers' Settlement Board, the 275 on the staff of the Pensions Commissioners and the 4,176 permanent appointments you get 12,004 as the number appointed since