

Technical Surveys. There are the employees of international commissions in which Canada participates, the numbers of which are not listed. However, if you leave out those for whom I cannot find figures, you will see that there are 344,500, plus another 120,000 in the armed services, making a total of 464,000 people on the public payroll of the federal authority.

Perhaps honourable senators would be interested to hear some figures I have which indicate the growth in size of the public service. I must say that some of these figures for early years are not particularly accurate, but they are the best that are available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows the growth pattern:

Year	No. of Employees
1886	4,514
1900	4,662
1912	20,016
1922	41,094
1932	44,008
1942	83,781
1952	131,646
1961	202,807

These figures do not include approximately 135,000 persons employed by the various Crown corporations and agencies, and because of a point made by the honourable senator from Cape Breton (Hon. Mr. Macdonald) perhaps I should say something about those agencies.

The Crown corporations and agencies have been classified into three groups. The first is composed of the "agency corporations", of which there are ten, employing 9,600 people. They are agencies such as the National Capital Commission, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Canadian Arsenals Limited.

There are thirteen organizations called "proprietary corporations" employing 122,093 persons. Examples of these agencies are: Canadian National Railways, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Eldorado Mining and Refining Company Limited, Polymer Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and Trans-Canada Air Lines. There are five other agencies that are simply called "other agencies", employing just under 2,000 people—1,987 to be exact. They include agencies such as the Bank of Canada, the Industrial Development Bank, and the Canadian Wheat Board.

I apologize for giving so many figures, but I do think in considering a bill of this kind—this was not done in the other place, and I am not being critical—in the short space of time we have to consider it, we should have as much background as possible to appraise it.

Having used so many figures may I now speak for a moment about persons. I should like to say something about some of the men within the Civil Service in years gone by who have done much to shape that service, to give it the character that it has, men who contributed a spirit of service not to themselves but to the public of Canada. It would be invidious to talk about the present occupants of many of these posts. I say this, following the adage:

Ne'er of the living can the living judge
Too blind the affection or too fresh
the grudge.

One of the great deputy ministers of the Department of Justice, who later became a member of the Supreme Court of Canada, was Mr. E. L. Newcombe. I might mention too one of his successors, Mr. Stuart Edwards. In the Privy Council for many years there was a great gentleman by the name of Mr. E. J. Lemaire. In the Department of Public Works a long-time deputy minister was Mr. James Hunter. In the Department of National Defence for many years the deputy was Mr. G. J. Desbarats. I do not suppose anybody has done more to make Canadians conscious of their history than Sir Arthur Doughty, who was the Dominion Archivist for many years. Honourable senators will remember Mr. G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, who many times appeared before Senate committees and who, in addition to his other duties, was the father of the 1924 Superannuation Act.

In the Department of Agriculture the man who gave that department its modern set-up was Dr. J. H. Grisdale. In Northern Affairs there was Dr. Charles Camsell, whose biography has been published in this country. In more recent times great contributions were made in the establishment of the National Research Council by Dr. H. M. Tory, who was also the founder of Carleton University in Ottawa; by Mr. R. H. Coates, who established the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; by Alexander Johnston, in Marine and Fisheries, and W. J. Egan in Immigration.

In the Secretary of State Department for many years was Mr. Thomas Mulvey, who had come from a similar post in Toronto. One of the great auditors general of Canada, dead many years now, was Mr. J. Lorne MacDougall. The first Civil Service Commissioner, and the man who did much to establish the public service, was Dr. Adam Shortt, who came from Queen's University. For many years the secretary of the commission was Mr. William Foran, a man well known not only in Ottawa but throughout Canada as one of the trustees of the Stanley Cup.