

deputy head of his department the names of the persons so employed. No such employment shall extend beyond thirty days unless approved by the commission.

The effect of the amendment is to extend the term of employment, in emergency work that arises outside of Canada, to ninety days.

Mr. FIELDING: The thirty-day limitation remains so far as employment within Canada is concerned.

Mr. ROWELL: Yes.

Mr. J. H. SINCLAIR (Guysborough): How many employees are there outside of Canada?

Mr. ROWELL: Two or three hundred altogether. They are principally in the Immigration service and in the High Commissioner's office. There are also Trade Commission offices under the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. J. H. SINCLAIR: Are those temporary employees?

Mr. ROWELL: No, they are not temporary employees. This amendment applies to emergencies where it is necessary to engage temporary assistance for work which is required to be immediately done.

Mr. McKENZIE: What is the law in respect of employment in Canada?

Mr. ROWELL: In the case of any emergency employment of this kind outside the city of Ottawa, an arrangement may be made by an officer of the department in the district for the employment of assistance, but that employment cannot continue for more than thirty days without the approval of the commission. It must be reported at once, and unless the commission approves, such employment ceases at the end of thirty days. So far as employment outside of Canada is concerned, it will be obvious to hon. members that it could not be possible to report to the commission and obtain its approval within thirty days, and it is to meet that situation that the time is being extended to ninety days.

Mr. McKENZIE: I do not see what authority our agent in New York, for instance, would have in the employment of men, by reason of any law which we might pass. We cannot pass any law directing what shall take place outside of Canada. Our law could have no effect in the state of New York.

Mr. ROWELL: I think my hon. friend overlooked the fact that this Parliament

can control its own employees, and that our own agents employed outside of Canada are subject to our jurisdiction.

Mr. FIELDING: I think that in another part of the Civil Service law there is a provision that temporary employment shall not exceed so many days in any one year. I merely offer that for the consideration of the minister.

Mr. ROWELL: There is a provision under the law as it stands which will apply to all these cases, to the effect that temporary employment shall not be made for a longer period than six months. I think there also exists a provision that the Civil Service Commission may grant an extension, but that extension is limited to six months, and would apply to all such appointments as are covered by this section.

On Clause 3—appointments of civil servants who resigned and went on active war service overseas.

Mr. PEDLOW: As I read this clause its application will be such that a civil servant who, in the early part of the war resigned his position and went overseas, upon his return is eligible only for the identical position which he vacated and at the very same salary. In the meantime young men who did not go overseas but remained in the service obtained promotion and an augmentation of salary from year to year and are four years ahead of the other man notwithstanding his valiant and laudable record. If my interpretation of this clause is correct it means that the young civil servant who went overseas to fight for Canada is discriminated against as compared with the young man who peacefully remained in the Government service at home. I know of a case in point where a youth resigned his position in the Civil Service in 1914, went overseas and remained there for four years. Upon his return to Canada he was re-admitted to the position he formerly held, but in the meantime those who remained had been advanced from year to year and were drawing a higher rate of pay. They were advanced both as regards status and salary, and this particular young man upon returning was given only about two-thirds of the salary paid to those who had stayed at home. I maintain that is discrimination against the young men who did their duty and fought for their country overseas.

Mr. ROWELL: I think my hon. friend is in error. He certainly is in error in his conception of the meaning and effect of